



CONFERENCE

“MODERN SLAVERY  
IN EUROPE AND BEYOND”

9 April 2011



## Vistula University, Warsaw, Poland

### Lack of Social Policy and Security as a Determinant Factor in Human Trafficking

Hasan YÜKSEL<sup>1</sup>, Orhan ADIGÜZEL<sup>2</sup>, İbrahim ÇETİNTÜRK<sup>3</sup>,

#### *Abstract*

*The aim of this study is to reveal to what extent social policy and social security are important for the elimination of the human trafficking. Social policy and social security are the disciplines that strive to guarantee the future of the individuals against the social risks that is possible to occur in every kind of society. Social policies aim to improve the human welfare and the humanitarian needs such as education, health, housing and social security. Social Security systems, at the same time, are defined as the systems that are carried out by means of either government or private initiatives in order to take some certain precautions for the future risks. As the sub-discipline of social policy, the social security system generally reallocates and redistributes incomes. The issue of human trafficking that is the modern slavery today and that occurs as a result of the lack or inefficiency of social policy and security will be the main basis here in this study.*

**Key Words:** Human Trafficking, Social Policy, Social Security

---

<sup>1</sup> Süleyman Demirel University, Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, [hyuksel@sdu.edu.tr](mailto:hyuksel@sdu.edu.tr)

<sup>2</sup> Süleyman Demirel University, Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Department of Management of Health [orhanadiguzel@gmail.com](mailto:orhanadiguzel@gmail.com)

<sup>3</sup> Süleyman Demirel University, Yalvaç Vocational School, [icetinturk@sdu.edu.tr](mailto:icetinturk@sdu.edu.tr)

## **1 Introduction**

Social policy and social security are the disciplines that guarantee the future of the individuals against the social risks such as illness, disability, and accidents possible to appear in every society. Social policies aim to improve the human welfare and the humanitarian needs such as education, health, housing and social security (Blakemore and Griggs, 2007: 1).

As for Social Security systems, they are defined as the systems that are carried out by means of either government or private initiatives in order to take some certain precautions for the future risks. As the sub-discipline of social policy, the social security systems generally reallocates and redistributes incomes by taking from the rich to the poor which is the main rationale behind the social security systems and which shows its redistributive function. In a way, these systems are the robin hood of the communities. Therefore, it can be stated that these reveals the redistributive impacts of social benefits as a social policy implementation.

Human trafficking, on the other hand, can be regarded as a kind of modern slavery. Considering the migrations from the underdeveloped countries to the developing or developed countries, it can be referenced that the essence of human trafficking is actually the hard conditions of living, the lack of social security systems, and the concern about the future. All these factors encourage people to migrate to the other countries to obtain much more developed conditions and facilities. This fact also reveals that the social security systems play a very crucial role about the migration of poor people which pave the way to the human trafficking as well.

What lies behind the current international migration movements are the process of globalization, income inequalities, unemployment, and poverty. Additionally, migration has begun to determine the contradictory employment relations in developed countries and particularly in target countries. As seen the unemployment in parallel with the lack of social policy and the security systems force people to migrate even in illegal ways.

Owing to the global competition, the need for cheap labor has been increasing; nevertheless, migration has been addressed as “unwanted” by the states due to economic and political pressures. Restrictive policies result in irregular or illegal migration which exaggerates migrant smuggling and human trafficking two of which also stem from the people’s anxieties about their future. From this perspective, it can be mentioned that on the very basis of the human trafficking and migrant smuggling, the social security concerns and the social policy issues are the leading factors. All over the course of this paper, this will be discussed elaborately.

## **2 Social Policy**

Social policy can be defined as policies implemented for social welfare, social protection and happiness. Social policy deals with various issues ranging from housing, poverty, employment and unemployment, health, environmental regulations, and culture. As understood from the term policy, it can be said that social policy implementations involve the problems as well as the solutions of the society. All these data display that social policy can be defined as the policies that promote welfare governed by state (Hill, 2006: 6).

The definition and the starting point of social policy are first of all identifying the state as the source of people’s welfare. This point illustrates that the people themselves, their works, their savings, their self care, their family, their friends, their community, and the organizations can be guaranteed for the possible risks within the framework of social policies (Hill, 2006: 7).

In spite of the oppositions about the definitions and the acceptance of the social policy as an interdisciplinary field, social policy mainly concerns about the wellbeing of the humans and it aims the goodness of people. Social policy necessitates social relations prerequisite for the wellbeing of

## **Lack of Social Policy and Security as a Determinant Factor in Human Trafficking**

---

humans, and the systems that all these policies can be conducted. At the same time these systems enable life worth living and meet the needs of people (Dean, 2006: 1 and Barusch, 2009: 69).

**Table 1.** Social Policy and The Basic Human Needs

<b>Policy Goal</b>	<b>Basic Need</b>	<b>Programmatic Examples</b>
Survival	Air, water, food, safety, shelter	Food stamps, public housing
Physical Health	Clean environment, health care	EPA Superfund, Medicare
Psychological Well-Being	Belonging, Self Actualization, Meaningful Engagement, Intellectual Development	Public education system, mental health, volunteer opportunities

There is a strong dependence between social policies and the economic state of the country as far stronger economy will render the government implement and promote much more policies. For this reason, the macroeconomic policies are to be kept at a balanced level in the country for the continuation of the social policies because of this dependence. The implementations of the social policies can be ordered as in the following: (Hill, 2002: 6, 7).

1. The most important parameters of the social welfare are the economic balance.
2. While using the economic resources for the implementation of the social policy, the government is to be aware of the impact of all these on the economy.
3. The social policies are to be associated with the economic policies as they are complementary.
4. In the process of the implementation of all these policies, the appropriateness of them for the social security systems and their redistributive functions.

The idea behind the social policy is the welfare state or welfare statism. Welfare states are the ones that possess varieties in the social services and all these services exist as long as the states live. Welfare states also point to the importance of cultural values such as individualism and egalitarianism so to say equality as a kind of forces behind the social policies in democratic states (Brooks and Manza, 2006: 476). The main ingredients, in other words, the milestones of welfare state in accordance with the social policy implementations are showed as in the following (Finer, 1999: 15, 16):

**Table 2:** The Milestones of Welfare Statism

<b>Ingredients</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Rich, capitalist, and free market	OECD ratings
Political rights	Freedom to vote, freedom to campaign, and the freedom to stand for election
Civil rights	Freedom from limitations, freedom of speech, freedom of protest in accordance with the peace
Social rights	The virtue of the entitlements of the social protection, citizenship, job, need proof according to the non-arbitrary criteria
Approved social responsibilities	Civil, civic, and the third sector social activity

However, the point here to be mentioned is that with the effects of the globalization the perception of the welfare state has also changed which is interpreted as the redirection of the social policy that is

defined as the ameliorating the conditions well in advance (Okongwu and Mencher, 2000: 114, and Bradshaw, 1985: 385). In more explicit terms, it can be demonstrated that there is a certain distinction between state's role on the implementation of social policy before 1980 and in the aftermath of it. For example, in the 1960s, the state's role is paralleled with the necessity of negotiations by means of redistributive mechanisms and the populist approaches even though the period after 1980 is seen as a shift in favor of the capital. Therefore, the costs of social policy applications are started to be regarded as a kind of burdens and it increased the costs in turn but decreased the competitive level of the capital globally (Özbek, 2006: 23). In the aftermath of the World War II, the issues about social policy is begun to be discussed under the scope of capitalism (Burkay, 2006: 16).

The social policy which includes everyone, all the humans without considering their religions, their ethnicities, their colors, is not a one dimensional, in the stark contrast, it is multidimensional system. It derives from the social justice and it is one part and the mission of the social work.

### 3 The Past and The Future of Social Policy

Social policy can be defined as the attempt to increase the level of the social welfare of the humans through social acts (Alcock, 2008: 3). The social policy is strikingly different from other disciplines like economy, sociology, and politics in terms of its topics. On the other hand, social policy gets benefit from the other disciplines in terms of the methods used. Therefore, it is a kind of interdisciplinary study.

Social policy is not only the academic discipline, but also it refers to the social acts used by policy makers. In this context, it can be stated that the main objective of the governments are to develop social policies to find solutions to the poverty, unemployment, employment, and housing. Also, the social security systems can be assessed from this perspective on account of the fact that it includes the same issues in line with the social policy (Ulutürk and Dane, 2009: 116). As a matter of fact, more explicitly, social policy is a component that takes absolute precautions for the possible future risks (Stanko, 2004: 22, 23). Government initiated, and public opinion oriented (Burstein, 2003: 30, Walters and et al, 2000: 349) social policy procedures will be needed both in the past and in future.

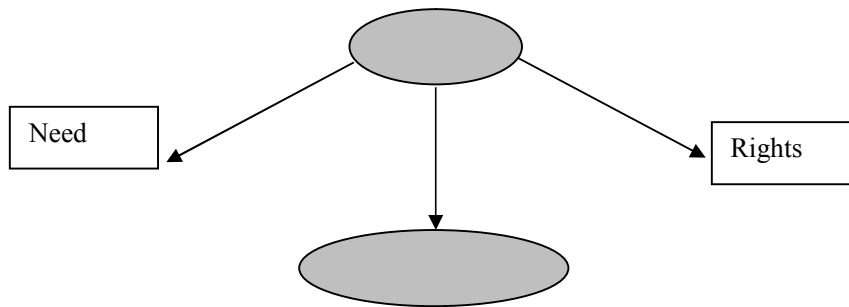
Looked at the past of the social policy, it can be stated that it was seen firstly in England and the other European countries and USA. The "Poverty Act" passed in England in 1601 pointed out how the social help is to be (Ulutürk and Dane, 2009: 116).

Furthermore, the initial samples of modern social policy procedures, which relies on the clear understanding of the man and to what extent that nature may be altered, (Davis, 1988: 223) can be seen in Germany in the period of Bismark with the laws on occupational accidents, illness insurances, old age and the disability insurances in 1883 and 1889. In North America, the most significant step about social policy is Social Security Act in 1935 (Güzel, 2005, 63).

### 4 Social Justice

Social justice which is on the core of democratic communities (Place and et al, 2010: 531) which is the discipline that affects the social policy can be defined as the fair allocation of the costs and the rewards. Now that the aim of the social policy is to settle the equality in the society, social justice is of great significance. The components of social justice are desert, need rights and equality as shown in the following figure (Miller, 1976: 19, Barusch, 2009: 8, 9).





**Figure 1:** The Balance for the Components of the Social Justice

Here the desert represents obtaining of the people what they deserve. In the second one, need it is the fact that social justice is to take into account everyone’s needs. The right is the outcome to which humans are entitled depending upon a prior agreement. As for the equality, it is the last component of justice and it tries to settle mainly social and political equality. All these things mentioned here are also the subtopics of the social policy implementations.

Many different things can be considered as just or unjust including the attitudes, decisions, judgments, and the dispositions of the persons. However, the primary subject of justice is the basic structure of the society, in other words, the fairness of the social institutions concerning the fundamental rights and duties. The basic starting point about the social justice is the social inequalities absolutely (Clayton and Williams, 2004: 49, 50).

Social justice is actually broad issue and it requires historical and critical examinations, so the study of social justice entails the sinequanons of what social justice mean and whether this justice is available in some different social situations. There are a great many studies about the history of the social justice but it can be stated that there is no single conception and the practice about the adequacy of the social justice implementations throughout the history. But, the point is to be aware of the fact that as the societies improve and alter, so does the justice which reveals that the development of the justice and the societies go hand in hand (Capehaert and Milovanovic, 2007: 2).

In the writings of most of the philosophers, social justice is regarded as an aspect which concerns about the distributive justice. This term is used in the many masterpieces of great philosophers as mentioned such as Aristotle. Aristotle’s idea of distributive justice means the fair distribution of the benefits among the members of the communities. Aquinas also uses this term for the distribution of honors and wealth in a political environment (Miller, 1999: 3). As in social policy, social justice which for individual flourishing (Walker, 2003: 168) is also multidimensional issue and it is an open ended theory. There are four competing and hierarchical theories about ‘justice’ in literature (Harvey, 1993: 594 and Black, 1996: 66):

**Table 3:** Competing Theories of Justice  
**Theories About Social Justice**

1. Positive Law View	It holds that justice exists for the continuation of the laws.
2. Utilitarian View	It holds the goodness of the greatest number f people to distinguish the goods from the bads.
3. Social Contract View	It holds that justice is depended upon a form of unwritten contract among the members of the society that strives and seeks mutual benefit for all and protects the rights of its

members.

4. Natural Rights View It holds that justice is on the protection of natural inalienable rights.

### 5 Social Security

Regarded as a kind of roof with this saying “Fix the roof while the sun is still shining” by the USA former president Clinton, it was pointed out that the social security system of a nation is something like the roof which protects the members of the house from rains, winds, and snows (Baker and Weisbrot, 2001: 1). To put in another way, social security systems are something like the roof of all nations.

Social security is the most important devices of social policy and it is a sort of protective mechanism about the possible risks. As a broader term, social security guarantees the individuals on the basis of incomes, and it can be defined as the accumulation of the responsibilities to assists the members for medicines and health outcomes (ILO, 2006: 5). Another definition of social security lays an emphasis about the coordination of all these systems for today’s and future’s of the nation itself (Talas, 1997).

In the USA, the social security system is the cornerstones of the America’s welfare state. By far it is the largest governmental problems which constitute the one third of the federal budget. In the nation’s history, it is taken into account as the most successful program of the government. And also, it has brought about a great deal of popularity and support in spite of some controversies. It is referenced as the program suggested as the government to settle and improve the common good. It is the most crucial legislative act of the New Deal, and for some people it is replaced with the New Deal itself (Ferrara, 1980: 3). So, the social security is a goal, never finished as the human aspirations are infinite (Derthick, 1980: 17).

In USA, Social Security for virtually 70 years has provided benefits for retirees with a basic level of income against the inflations and the financial market fluctuations. It also protects the other risks, for instance disability or the death of a wage earner of the family. Social Security System plays a great important role in the process of retirement and it provides the two third of the elderly beneficiaries (Diamond and Orszag, 2005: 11).

The risks and dangers are always existent in human’s history which is so from the beginning of the history. In every stage of history, social risks are something like chronicle and for these, the social policies are developed. Indeed, the social policies and the social security systems are something like solidarity and interdependence of the nations for happier life. Particularly, after the industrial revolution as a parallel to the emergence of the workers class at the advent of the 19 century, all the regulations and the implementations became a must (Bacak, 2005: 161). Social security systems stands for labor incomes lost due to retirement, death, disability, by means of paying monthly benefits to their independents, and survivors such as retired people and the workers. It is possible to call the social security payroll taxes as “contributions”, and they are collected from employees’ wages and the salaries. It can be categorized as Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI), which pays benefits to the retired workers and their families, Disability Insurance (DI) which pays for the disabled workers and their dependents, Unemployment Insurance (IU) which pays for the unemployed people, and Medical Insurance (MI) for medical assistance (Attarian, 2002: 3).

In spite of minor differences, a great many nations’ social security systems starting points are the same and they operate in the same way. However, the earliest social security systems are prepared firstly, by Germany, England and USA. In the USA, the social security system appeared in 1935 with

the social security act in 1935. Analyzing one of the first preliminary samples of social security systems will be useful to understand the mentality and the context behind it (Barusch, 2009: 107).

**Table 4:** The Contents of the Social Security Act in 1935 in USA

---

*Preamble: An act to provide for the general welfare by establishing a system of Federal Old Age Benefits and by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for aged persons, blind persons, dependent and crippled children, maternal and child welfare, public health, and the administration of their unemployment compensation laws: to establish a Social Security Board; to raise revenue; and for other purposes.*

Title I	Grants to States for Old Age Assistance
Title II	Federal Old Age Benefits
Title III	Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation Administration
Title IV	Grants to States for Aid to Dependent Children
Title V	Grants to States for Maternal and Child Welfare
Title VI	Public Health Work
Title VII	Social Security Board
Title VIII	Taxes with Respect to Employment
Title IX	Tax of Employers of Eight or More
Title X	Grants to States for Aid to the Blind
Title XI	General Provisions

---

As seen in the table, the main functions of the social security are to preserve the people from various risks ranging from unemployment to disability, from diseases to retirement before and now in all countries systems except for some minor differences on implementations.

## 6 Human Trafficking

There are a great many definitions of human trafficking. Some sources emphasize that it is the term used for modern slavery. Like African slaves many people all around the world are held captive and forced to work in harsh conditions. Some of the people are beaten to make them work, a few of them are sold into slavery while the others are kidnapped. These people are actually deceived with the false promises of money, new jobs, educations, and better lives. However, these promises are broke later, so the victims of human trafficking are trapped. The others are to continue to work because of the fact that they owe money to their captors (Hart, 2009: 4). All these pave the way that human trafficking is the modern name of slavery today (Hill, 2010: 1).

The history witnesses that the human beings migrate to the other territories compulsorily at times and sometimes willingly. In the twentieth century, in Europe, a great number of people move to other regions due to the wars, fear of lives, concern about future, and to get much better life conditions. And also, these people migrate to other continent like America (Özcan and Arıcan, 2008: 1, 2).

Human trafficking, the slave trade in other name, is the scourge in the modern world. The trade in human lives involves forcing the women and the child into the sex industry and it is the exact violation of the human rights (House of Lords House of Commons Joint Committee on Human Rights, 2007: 3).

The most apparent type of human trafficking is the sexual ones. In this sort of human trafficking, the women are seen as objects that can be sold and bought, and the auctions are regulated for all these even though they are the tips of the iceberg of the international as well as massive problem of human

## **Lack of Social Policy and Security as a Determinant Factor in Human Trafficking**

trafficking which encompasses many diverse forms of exploitation. Humans are trafficked also for labor exploitation, for marriage, for service as child services, for begging, and also for their organs. Each continent of the world is involved in this matter. From this perspective it can be uttered that human smuggling and trafficking have been the fastest growing type of transnational crime as the world itself created that demand and supply (Shelley, 2010: 2).

Nearly two hundred years after the abolition of transatlantic slave trade and more than sixty years after United Nations asserted that “slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms” many people, millions of them unfortunately live like slaves. In Mauritania, in spite of the attempts about the abolition of the slavery in the year of 1980, more than 20 percent of the new born babies face to face an inherited slavery. This is also the case even in India even before the children were born. All these victims of human trafficking, the modern version of slavery, lose their freedom when they are both illegally and forcefully transported across or within their countries. Human trafficking victims are exposed to conditions the same in slavery of the earlier times. Their passports are taken and they are given no chance rather than obeying their bosses. Additionally, they are paid little, they are confined, and they are exposed to violence and death. To comprehend the vehemence of the case, it is very important to have a look at to the origin countries (Cullen, 2009: 239).

**Table 5.** Incidence of Reporting of Origin Countries

<b>Very High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Very Low</b>
Albania	Armenia	Afghanistan	Argentina	Brunei
Belarus	Bangladesh	Algeria	Bhutan	Darussalam
Bulgaria	Benin	Angola	Botswana	Chad
China	Brazil	Azerbaijan	Brundi	Chile
Lithuania	Cambodia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada	Costa Rica
Nigeria	Colombia	Burkina Faso	Democratic Republic of Congo	Egypt
Republic of Moldova	Czech Republic	Cameroon	Djibouti	Fiji
Romania	Dominican Republic	Congo	Equatorial Guinea	Jamaica
Russian Federation	Estonia	Croatia	Guinea	Macao
Thailand	Georgia	Cuba	Eritrea	China SAR
Ukraine	Ghana	Democratic People’s Republic of Korea	Gabon	Netherlands
	Guatemala		Gambia	Paraguay
	Hungary		Iran (Islamic Republic)	Syrian Arab Republic
	India	Ecuador		Uruguay



## Lack of Social Policy and Security as a Determinant Factor in Human Trafficking

---

Kazakhstan	El Salvador	Iraq	Yemen
Latvia	Ethiopia	Jordan	
Mexico	Haiti	Lebanon	
Morocco	Honduras	Lesotho	
Myanmar	Hong Kong	Madagascar	
Nepal	Indonesia	Maldives	
Pakistan	Kenya	Nicaragua	
Philippines	Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro)	Panama	
Poland		Rwanda	
Slovakia	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Corea	
Uzbekistan	Liberia	Somalia	
Vietnam	Malawi	Sudan	
	Malaysia	Swaziland	
	Mali	Tunisia	
	Mozambique	United States of America	
	Niger	Zimbabwe	
	Peru		
	Senegal		
	Serbia and Montenegro		
	Sierra Leone		
	Singapore		
	Slovenia		
	South Africa		
	Sri Lanka		
	Macedonia		
	Taiwan		

Tajikistan

Turkey

Turkmenistan

Uganda

United  
Republic of  
Tanzania

Venezuela

Zambia

### **7 Economic Reasons of Human Trafficking in Parallel with Social Policy and Social Security**

Defined as an irregular migration, human trafficking exists on the scope and magnitude of both internal and international. The International Labor Organization with its numbers, there are nearly 12.3 million people in forced labour, bonded labour, forced child labour, and sexual services at any time given; other estimates that it ranged from 4 million to 27 million. On the other hand, US Department of State guesses the annual worldwide human trafficking population at 800,000 to 900,000, with the number 14,500 to 17,500 trafficked only in the United States. All these statistics show that the case is really important (Wilson and Dalton, 2007: 11).

As for the causes of the case, the most important one is the economic cases, the lack of social policy, social security implementations. The economic cause derives from the inequalities of the incomes. Particularly, in the underdeveloped or developing countries, the loss of agricultural policy has brought the economic challenges. Social security systems are not enough for the poor people. Also, the problems of the social policy and security systems fosters this case is to be so. Moreover, the great majority of the women are forced to work with low incomes in unbearable circumstances. In Europe, the economic fluctuations bring about the collapse of the social security systems, and this leaves negative impacts on the poor people mostly. All these things, in other words, the economic results of the human trafficking and the lack of social policy and the social security systems is the main reason behind it (Vural, 2007: 52, 53).

Human trafficking which can be defined as the “grave evil of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century” (Aiesi, 2010: 11) the components of which are an action (recruitment, transportation, transfer), means (abduction, coercion, use of force, abuse of power and vulnerability), and goals (exploitation of humans-removal of organs, prostitution, and forced labor) is catastrophic (Aronowitz, 2009: 1). It can be assured that the victims who wish much better conditions are trapped by human traffickers. Also, the victims who live in bad conditions are deprived of social security implementations which guarantee them their futures. Hence, the ambiguity of their current and upcoming lives and futures render people to be kept by human traffickers unwillingly. The igniter of this catastrophe is the deficiencies on social policy and the social security, so human trafficking and social policy and security procedures are interconnected.

### 8 Conclusion

Human trafficking as a catastrophic issue has actually been called as the slavery in our times. Most of the people of the human trafficked ones are women and the children. They are forced to work under terrible conditions and the women are used for sexual aims. However, the most important thing to be considered about human trafficking is its reasons basically the economic reasons. In the economic reasons, the lack or inefficiency of social policy and the social security implementations lead the first role on account of the fact that the absence of these policies create a vagueness and ambiguity on people about their lives and futures. In other words, it can be argued that the main goal of social policy and social security procedures are to guarantee of their people or the members. The victims who cannot guarantee their lives in their home countries because of the absence or the inefficiency of the social security applications attempt to migrate to the other developing or developed countries. Here at this point, they are trafficked by the human traffickers which results in the perpetuation of the modern slavery. Therefore, the main precaution to be taken is that social policy and social security procedures are to activated to embrace all the members of the society including the low, middle, and high income ones.

### References

- Aiesi Ann Marie, Identifying Victims of Human Trafficking, St. Thomas University School of Law Doctorate Dissertation, USA, 2010.
- Alcock Pete, The Subject of Social Policy, The Student's Companion to Social Policy, edited by Pete Alcock, Margaret May, and Karen Rowlingson, Blackwell Publishing, 2008.
- Aronowitz Alexis A., Human Trafficking, Human Misery, The Global Trade in Human Beings, Librar of Congress Cataloguing, USA, 2009.
- Attarian John, Social Security False Consicuousness and Crisis, Transaction Publishers, USA, 2002.
- Bacak Bünyamin, "*Sosyal Güvenlik Yönüyle Bireysel Emeklilik*", *Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, İktisat Fakültesi Mecmuası*, 49. Kitap, İstanbul, 2005, pp. 159-171.
- Baker Dean and Weisbrot Mark, Social Security Phony Crisi, The University of Chicago Press, USA, 2001.
- Barusch Amanda Smith, Foundations of Social Policy Social Justice in Human Perspective, Third Edition, USA, 2009.
- Black Richard, "Immigration and Social Justice: Towards a Progressive European Immigration Policy?", *Transactions of Institute of British Geograhers, New Series, Vol 21, No 1, 1996*, pp. 64-75.
- Blakemore Ken and Griggs Edwin, Social Policy An Introduction, Open University Press, England, 2007.
- Bradshaw Michael J., "Public Policy in Appalachia: The Application of A Neglected Geographical Factor", *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, New Series, Vol 10, No 4, 1985*, pp. 385-340.
- Brooks Clem and Manza Jeff, "Social Policy Responsiveness in Developed Democracies", *American Sociological Review, Vol 71, No 3, June 2006*, pp. 474-494.
- Burkay Helin Özge, Social Policy of Urban Transformation: Social Housing Policies in Turkey from the 1980s to the Present, Boğaziçi University The Atatürk Institute for Modern Turkish History from the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts, 2006.

Burstein Paul, "The Impact of Public Opinion on Public Policy: A Review and an Agenda", Political Research Quarterly, Vol 56, No 1, March 2003, pp. 29-40.

Capheheart Loretta and Milovanovic Dragan, Social Justice, Theories, Issues and Movements, A British Cataloging Publication, 2007, USA.

Clayton Matthew and Williams Andrew, Social Justice, Blackwell Publishing, USA, 2004.

Davis Cathy H., "Family Science and Social Policy: A Young Professional's Perspective on the Need for Integration", Family Relations, Vol 37, No 2, April 1988, pp. 223-225.

Dean Hartley, Social Policy, Polity Press Publication, USA, 2006.

Derthick Martha, Policymaking For Social Security, The Brookings Institutions, USA, 1980.

Diamond Peter A. and Orszag Peter R., "Saving Social Security", Journal of Economic Perspectives, Volume 19, Number 2, Spring 2005, pp. 11-32.

Dupont Kathryn Cullen, Global Issues Human Trafficking, Infobase Publishing, New York, USA, 2009.

Ferrara Peter J., Social Security The Inherent Contradiction, Cato Institute Publication, USA, 1980.

Finer Catherine Jones edited by Jochen Clasen, Comparative Social Policy, Concepts, Theories, and Methods, Blackwell Publishing, UK, 1999.

Güzel Ali, "Türk Sosyal Güvenlik Sisteminde Öngörülen Reform Mevcut Sorunlara Çözüm mü?" Çalışma ve Toplum, 2005, pp. 61-76.

Hart Joyce, Human Trafficking, The Rosen Publishing Group, New York, USA, 2009.

Harvey David, Class Relations, Social Justice and The Politics of Difference in Keith M and Pile S eds Place and The Politics of Identity Routledge, London, 1993.

Hill Jean Lawson Saint, A Residential Program for Human Trafficking Victims, Mater Thesis Presented to the Department of Social Work, California State University, USA, 2010.

Hill Michael, Social Policy in the Modern World A Comparative Text, Blackwell Publishing, USA, 2006.

House of Lords House of Commons Joint Committee on Human Rights, Human Trafficking Update, Twenty First Report of the Session , 2006, 2007, UK.

*ILO, Social Security for All: Investing in Global Social and Economic Development", Issues in Social Protection Discussion Paper, No 16, Geneva 2006.*

Miller David, Principles of Social Justice, Library of Congress Cataloging, USA, 1999.

Miller David, Social Justice. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1976.

Okongwu Anne Franchis and Mencher Joan P., "The Anthropology of Public Policy: Shifting Terrains", Annual Review of Social Policy, Vol 29, 2000, pp. 107-124.

Özbek Nadir, Cumhuriyet Türkiye'sinde Sosyal Güvenlik ve Sosyal Politikalar (İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı), 2006.

Özcan Mehmet and Arıcan Mehmet, "AB Ceza Adalet Sisteminde Göçmen Kaçakçılığı ve İnsan Ticareti", Uluslar arası Hukuk ve Politika, Cilt 4, No 15, pp. 1- 37.

Place A. William, Ballenger Julia, Wasonga Teresa A., Piveral Joyce and Edmonds Carole, "Principals' Perspectives of Social Justice in Public Schools", International Journal of Education Management, Vol 24, No 6, 2010, pp. 531-543.

- Shelley Louise, *Human Trafficking A Global Perspective*, Cambridge University Press, USA, 2010.
- Stanko Dariusz, “*Social Security in Theory and Practice: An Essay*”, *EconWPA Public Economics Working Papers, (Report)*, no: 0401007, 2004.
- Talas Cahit, *Toplumsal Ekonomi, 7. Baskı, İmge Kitapevi, Ankara, 1997.*
- Ulutürk Süleyman and Kutlu Dane, “*Sosyal Güvenlik: Teori, Dönüşüm ve Türkiye Uygulaması*”, *Akdeniz Üniversitesi Elektronik Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 2009, pp. 115-142.
- Vural Devrim Gül, *Uluslar arası Göçmen Kaçakçılığı ve İnsan Ticareti*, T.C. Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Uluslar arası İlişkiler Anabilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Isparta, 2007.
- Walker Melanie, “Framing Social Justice in Education: What does the ‘Capabilities Approach’ Offer?”, *British Journal of Educational Sciences*, Vol 51, No 2, June 2003, pp. 168-187.
- Walters Lawrence C., Aydelotte James, Miller Jessica, “Putting More Public in Policy Analysis”, *Public Administration Review*, Vol 60, No 40, July- August 2000, pp. 349-359.
- Wilson Jeremy M., Dalton Erin, *Human Trafficking in Ohio, Markets, Responses and Considerations*, Rand Corporation Publishing, USA, 2007.