



The Justice and Equality Practice In International Order: The Eu Example

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ABSTRACT

The concept of the justice has been discussed throughout the history and each thinker has brought a description in according to the requirements of their periods. It can be said that the concept of the justice to be considered as one of the biggest virtues of all humanity has been mentioned in all societies. Many works were given about what it was and how it could be gotten in the periods when the problems of human and the state came out in literature life, especially in Ancient Greek. In addition, it had become one of the central concepts of religions and they had always pursued a goal in order to provide the justice of religions. In the Western societies, especially in last a few hundred years, seeking justice by humans against the authority irritated societies too much and prioritized many paradigmatic changes. The Second World War emerged in the twentieth century pushed the states to be reorganized for individual-oriented and referred them to the European Union and to the principles of equality and justice that it revealed in its practices. The states of the European Union signed for the togetherness that would constitute important examples on the road to the union in order to increase the social welfare and justice in the basin where they were in.

KEYWORDS : Justice, the European Union, Social Justice, Equality

INTRODUCTION

As the history of humanity has been full of very great devastations, they have been in search of justice in the consequence of these. Like many concepts embedded in the history of humanity, the concepts of justice and equality have been discussed greatly and many thinkers have stated their opinions. When looking at the history of especially justice, it is seen that the justice was identified in the way of bringing solution to the people having lived in that period and to their problems and in the way of meeting the needs of the day. There has always been a quest for justice in the way of worthy of human dignity against crushing others in the flexibility of human nature and trying to get a number of benefits on them. It is seen that while the history is written in modern times, generally wars and destructions have come to the forefront and modern historians have put these issues on the agenda. However, the quest for justice in humanity has been one of the main agenda items of the people and many streams of thought on the degree not to be underestimated. In addition to this, the fact that the concept of the justice should be handled as a concept emerged in the interpersonal relations or in the relations of state-human or interstate relations may not be reflected completely. On the other hand, it has been seen that the religions having the greatest impact in the history of humanity gave great importance to the concept of the justice. Because, it can be said that the basic concept that will keep the social life and on the other hand, state and the international system at a point is justice. In this regard, the fact that many thinkers preoccupied and many states made important works for the facility of the justice has been one of the events occurred

JUSTICE AS A CONCEPT

Merriam Webster dictionary defines the concept of justice as follows: "especially, giving the request conflicting with each other, and giving the right to who deserves the right, and managing the existing rights and maintaining them". The Turkish Language Institution has defined the concept of justice under different titles. "Compliance to the right and law, observing the right" is one of the definitions, another definition has been: "Giving the right to all people who deserve it and giving the right that is appropriate for themselves, accuracy".

While the side being understood in the international relationships of the concept of justice is the respect to mutual rights that states should reveal in the relations of the states with each other and is a measure of virtue, on the other hand, it has also been understood as the protection the fundamental rights and freedoms in the state-individual and interpersonal relations mutually³.

The concept of justice is a concept that all humanities have preoccupied and have tried to understand according to the environment where they are in, and that ideas have been stated on it in each society and in each period of the history since they have tried to establish an order about it. When looking at the Ancient Greek, it was seen that

they had tried to define the concept of the justice by comparing with injustice. Because, according to the thought in that period, if there hadn't been the injustice, the concept of the justice wouldn't have been understood completely. In this case, by handling with its negative, the method of the definition has drawn attention in this year. However, it is thought that this understanding hasn't clarified this concept completely. In the Ancient Greek thought, any conceptual distinction wasn't made between justice, morality and law and justice has been understood as the love of goodness⁴. In the Ancient Greek, the most important feature of the period started by Socrates was the transition from natural philosophy to people-oriented philosophy. Because, the problems of the people increased in this period and the imbalances started in the management. As a result of this, the unfair practices and the tyrants of states pushed the great thinkers in that period to ponder on this topic. Socrates defended a universal moral sentiment as the basic principle in order to provide the social order, sophists adopted the understanding that there was a relative justice⁵.

Plato, the student of Socrates, saw many problems of Athens, and observed personally that how Socrates, his teacher, had been sentenced to death unjustly. Therefore, he dwelt on this concept, especially on his political works⁶.

Plato, who can be considered as the father of Idealist philosophy, mentioned a number of ideas that humanity should reach in its own philosophy. One of the foremost of these ideas that people should reach is state. When state, as an idea, has a well-institutionalised structure and wise kings managing it, it will have realized that it's very important ideal for humanity. In addition to this, justice that is the highest of all virtues can be carried out in such a state hand⁷.

Plato who thought that justice could be distributed to people in a state structure, defined justice as follows: "it is doing their parts and having their own share⁸". As it can be understood from this definition, Plato layered the society and held the wise people who would manage and ordinary people different and stated that justice could emerge in the event that all people consented to their own rights in such a society. He also stated that justice would bring happiness in this regard, and there was the source of happiness⁹.

While Aristotle was scrutinising the concept of justice mentioned above, he tried to explain it with its opposite, injustice. While not obeying the law was injustice, obeying the laws was justice. Aristotle's sense of justice was revealed with two perspectives. It was stated that one of them was special justice, another was public justice. After Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas stated these concepts as "corrective justice" and "sharer justice"

Individuals had to obey the laws revealed within the concept of general justice that Aristotle stated. On the other hand, in its another

type described as private or server justice; it was used in the meaning of showing respect to the rights of the individuals layered in the society rather than themselves. What is tried to be explained here is as follows: the individuals who are in the inferiority and superiority relationships in the society should be careful to these relationships. In this regard, the principle of equality was not on the hand of Aristotle and it can be concluded that the people in different categories had different rights within the society as it appeared in the Greek State, and that some of them were superior to others. However, this situation is not contrary to the manifestation of justice, what should be done is to behave appropriately to the determined rights of other people. In addition to this, a well-organized polis, in other words, a state is required in order to reveal justice in the social sense. Just like in Plato, Aristotle who thought the concepts of the justice and happiness together stipulate the existing of a well-organized state in order to reach such a target, however, this is not single premise for justice. In addition to this, the laws made by state being good or bad play a role on the basis of justice. At this point, the laws made properly have very great importance¹⁰.

The concept of justice that had a very important place in the literature life of the first era philosophers entered within the definition in accordance with the societies that it was in, and there happened a perception within the reasons of the society. For example, individual and freedom, two very important concepts for liberalism about its view of justice, was seen as vital in order to fulfil justice. So, fundamental rights and freedoms, rights of property and some concepts that should be gotten in other fields have been understood as a must of justice. This understanding that makes state be discussed in the situations that limit the freedoms of the individuals has thought that state should be limited at this point. A person must be free in order to live some rights completely being believed that human brings inborn. In this context, liberalism has evaluated freedom and justice almost the same¹¹.

Besides, the concept of justice has been mentioned especially within religions, this concept has been tried to be taken place in three monotheistic religions, Judaism, Christianity and Islam. For example, much emphasis has been given to the establishment of justice primarily in interpersonal relations in Koran, even, it has been said that one of the 4 basic principles of Koran is justice

The concept of justice has occupied the history of humanity especially in last 200 years enormously and it has been seen that this concept has been divided in various branches. For example, Anıl Çeçen has classified the concept of the justice as follows:

- 1) Social Justice: this kind of justice expresses the establishment of the order of justice concerning the whole of society rather than interindividual relationships.
- 2) Economic Justice: In order to live in a peace and welfare and in a society to be considered fair by people, firstly distributing the economical resources in balanced has great importance.
- 3) Political Justice: determining justice is too much difficult in this field. Because political events change very speed and assumes a different identity. Using state's power on the point of protecting the interests of those who have government is an example to the injustice in the political point. In this regard, observing all political views, rights in the political arena has importance.
- 4) Religious Justice: One of the concepts that religions have given importance all along is justice. For this reason, religions have come together with many orders on the point of providing the social justice¹².

The concept of the justice that has emerged within its own special conditions of each period and each society and has tried to install new meanings according to the need of the day has been evaluated very much in modern world, especially around the social justice. In world of humanity that especially has been evolved from the state sovereignty to the right and freedoms of the individuals, great importance has been give to the equality and justice between individuals on the point of the existence of state, and significant overtime has been spent in order to develop these concepts. In this context, the social justice concept referring to the social and economical situations of the individuals within the society, even, hiding the relationships of the individuals with each other and their relationships with the state

in itself has been subjected to different definitions in different areas.

For example, this concept in terms of positive law has emerged as a must of democratic countries and has stated the equality of all the individuals against laws. At this point, it has stated the equalities of opportunity presented to the people and the binding force of the laws in equal scale for everybody. One the other hand, this concept to be handled in sociological sense is in the position to express the equitable distribution of the economical resources between the individuals¹³.

It is possible to meet the description of the justice concept in the works made on the international relationships. Foremost among them, Hedley Bull that is one of the most important representatives of English School comes. In accordance this sense, it is not right approach to understand the international relationships only over power and interest and there are a set of rules that each state shares mutually and constitutes as a culture in the international relationships. Despite the fact that sovereign states are in binding on the point of complying with the rules, the some conventions of the international relationships and their adopted understandings as a moral have been forcing the states to comply these rules.

Although there is not an obligation in the behaviours of states, they are expected to present their reasonable grounds. A set of rules regulating social life have been showing themselves in international areas at the same time. This means that emerges in international area like social life and expresses itself within a structure called international society. For example, limiting violence has taken part in international society very much. States strive for this and even if there would be war, they provide this to be based on a set of reasonable grounds and they try to classify the use of armed forces. Likewise, keeping promises being given and *pacta sunt servanda* are a valid moral rule in the international arena as it is in social life. As a third, the protection of property, respecting to each others' sovereign rights of states have been accepted as a general rule. These are the attempts for providing justice in international society¹⁴.

SOME EXAMPLES TO THE QUEST FOR JUSTICE OF THE HUMANITY

One of the important examples to be given to the quest for justice in international relationships is the Westphalia order that Hugo Grotius has conceptualised. The thinker having witnessed to all these destructions at the end of the thirty-year wars in the Europe believed that the justice to be provided in this field was the highest concept to direct the international relations.

It can be said that 1648 Peace of Westphalia brought a justice to the international order in that day sense. In accordance with this order, states would respect to each others' sovereign rights and this prestigious status would continue in every situation¹⁵.

One of the important events to be given an example to the quest of justice in the history of humanity is French Revolution. That day can be concluded as a rebellion to the injustice order emerged as a result of the social, economic and administrative problems in France. This revolution brought the end of absolute monarchy at a point, very important determinations were found on private property. One of the important products that this revolution revealed was the declaration of rights of man and citizen accepted on 26 August 1789 by founder of the National Assembly. This declaration was affected from the understanding of the rights and freedoms having been proposed during 1776 American Revolution. The purpose of this declaration can be explained as securing the rights of individuals against political authorities. However, the declaration revealed after French Revolution came out as a more universal work. According to this declaration, human is a natural and instinctively value, has a set of sacred rights that are inprescriptible and not overset. An important side of this declaration is to handle the concept of citizen and shape it. In this sense, while regulating the citizenship, it tries to guarantee individuals against state at a point¹⁶.

The League of Nations established at the end of the First World War is one of the steps having been taken about bringing justice and peace to the world. Although it didn't fulfil the duties expected from itself within a number of reasons, The League of Nations can be consid-

ered as a step on the way of realizing the ideal of eternal peace and a world federation in the international relationships as Kant expressed. The pact of the League dealing with the International justice not only on the basis of states but also on the point of individual provides a number of studies for arranging working conditions, preventing of trafficking of women and children and preventing of epidemics. Again, although the Permanent Court of International Justice established under the League of Nations didn't have power of sanction in order to provide the justice, it took a number of decisions and played roles in the manifestation of justice.

The United Nations was established at the end of the Second World War as the continuation of this League and was provided to serve for international justice and peace. Although it seemed as unsuccessful on the point of providing peace, it won the body of norms to the international area for justice and equality. Again, the International Court of Justice established within The United Nations served to provide the justice by taking care of the subjects like crimes against humanity and genocide, war crimes, and wars affecting the international community deeply¹⁷.

THE JUSTICE AND EQUALITY PRACTICE IN INTERNATIONAL ORDER: THE EU EXAMPLE

In the western societies that were full of fights against especially last a few hundreds of years ancient authority, the 2nd World War occurred in twentieth century caused great destructions, as a result, very important paradigm changes emerged. One of the major achievements that the West world had gotten in itself was to invert the understanding that put the state into centre and to come to an understanding that put individual into centre by the effect of movements of thoughts. It was seen that an understanding that prevented major destructions emerged at the end of fights of two driving powers like especially Germany and French with each other and put individual into centre by using the great paradigm changes having happened at the end of the second world war and aimed at equal share and social justice and also tried to eliminate the issues causing fights between them by agreeing with each other, emerged. In this regard, European Steel and Coal Community (Avrupa Kömür ve Çelik Topluluğu-AKÇT) is a good example to the issued stated. This organization was suggested firstly by Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister of that term, and it emerged in the way of a partnership of the management of iron and steel industry, which were the important raw materials of that period to include France and West Germany. The wherein purpose was to prevent the incompatibilities between two countries and a possible war. The community mentioned was established by the treaty signed in Paris on 18 April 1951, was well as these two countries, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg were included to the treaty. There was an executive organ, a court of justice and parliamentary assembly in this system. Therefore, the community would constitute their own policies and bring the policies of member states into conformity with each other. ECSC, the first supranational community in the world came into the force on 22 July 1952. The target intended by this treaty was not only to remove the customs barriers, but also to bring market to the production balance. For this reason, it was necessary to expand the markets so that consumers could benefit and in a manner appropriate to the economic development and to bring competition. Therefore, it was a necessity for the common and rational policies¹⁸. In European Steel and Coal Community, an important milestone on the road to European Union, as it is seen, both 2 raw materials causing war was foreseen to be used properly and it was intended to serve the welfare of society and increase social justice

Then, the idea of a common market was a step taken in order to use economic resources efficiently and convert it to social welfare. The Rome Treaty signed on 25 March 1957 was the result of political awareness and economical obligation. It was understood that the borders in the Europe dragged the nations to very weakness and collapse instead of protecting them. After the war, the super powers in the world were the USA and USSR from now on. The Europe was in the situation to determine a position for itself. The eastern part under the guidance of Soviet emerged from the war with large debris and was broken off from the western part.

Bandung Conference (18-24 April 1955) and Suez Crisis (1956) showed that the overseas trends were not possible any more. With

the effects of the various organizations starting to be constituted in the Europe and Marshall Aid, many unions had been mentioned

Winston Churchill came up with the idea of "the United States of American" in 1946, and emphasized that it should be especially between French and Germany. Although everybody agreed the idea of Europe, there were oppositions about the field and scope. While the English wanted a simple diplomatic approachment, others wanted to be full union. Even the Council of Europe founded in 1946 didn't do anything against disagreements. National conflicts and differences within them made them to give up this union idea to include all Europe. Instead of this, a small Europe idea started to be created in the part that constituted two out of three of the Western European population. The declaration that Robert Schuman suggested for coal-steel union became sort of a turning point. Nonetheless, the need for cooperation and trade liberalization was adopted as principle.

The conservative movement applied for more than fifty years in national economy dragged the world economy to an unstable situation. There were problems like customs taxes and quantitative restrictions on imports. This generated the trends to strengthen the relationship between different economies by making trade liberal.

The need for a new transaction; protectionism was seen in Europe where economic and financial instability was the most common. It was considered in this period that the conversion of markets in the scope of economical integration was an important impetus on increasing the level of trade and life. The joint tenancy of the resources and the coordination of labour were added to this, firstly it was tested at the sectoral level. The first application area has been European Coal and Steel Community.

However, it was understood shortly that full output could not be gotten before it was applied to the whole economy. Like the protectionism and economic division in Europe, in order to overcome the problems of high cost, cost of living and stagnation, there was a need of an integrated perspective. The first steps about common market were taken by the Beyen Plan and by the Spaak Report.

Beyen Plan: After European Defence Community was established by the agreement on the date of 27 March 1952, French didn't sign to the agreement with different concerns on 30 August 1952, upon this, it was concluded that it was early for union at the desired level in the Europe. Whereupon, Johan Willem Beyen, the Holland Ministry of Foreign Affairs, came up with the idea of "Customs Union" by the note that he sent for the ministries of foreign affairs. This idea was handled in Messina Conference that the members of the ECSC also participated between the dates of 1-3 June 1955, and then it prioritized to the Treaty of Rome to be signed later. The Treaty of Rome signed later referred to the common policies thought in the future by taking the idea of "Customs Union" further.

Spaak Report: The report that Paul-Henri Spaak, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Belgium of the time, presented to the ECSC members on 21 April 1956, mentioned that the integration on the basis of sector would be difficult, and instead of this, it would remove all the trade barriers gradually. This would open the way to the Customs Union. Then, it was provided that it would be cooperated on agriculture policies, social and financial arrangements, free movement of labour and common monetary policy, and, job losses in other countries would be compensated by these reasons and disadvantaged religions would be invested. The report provided the specific term transition phases in order to make the policies compatible with each other¹⁹.

The Treaty of Rome

The promising results gotten from the Paris Treaty prompted those who agreed for the integration of Europe. Eventually, two treaties were signed in Rome on 25 March 1957.

The first of them was the European Atomic Energy Community similar to ECSC established by Paris Treaty and aimed the common market on the basis of sector. Its purpose was to coordinate the use of the nuclear energy within the member countries for peaceful purposes.

The second treaty made in Rome is the foundation of the European Economic Community to enter integration gradually in all sectors ex-

cept coal-steel and atomic energy of economy.

One significant side of this treaty was to gain vitality to some organizations in order to process the policies planned to be carried out in a healthy way: 1) Assembly, 2) Council, 3) Commission, 4) Court of Justice

Their authorities have been determined by treaty, again.

- 1) Assembly: is under the heel of parliamentary of common market states. It controls Council and Commission together with Court of Justice
- 2) Council: is the council of ministers of member countries. In order to realize the targets determined in the treaty, it provides the coordination of economic policies of member countries. It has decision-making power. Unless otherwise provided in the treaty, decisions are taken by the majority of the members. If decision-making is necessary upon the proposal of the commission, the votes of 12 out of 17 members are required.
- 3) Commission: controls the fulfilment of the provisions of this treaty and the following of the decisions taken. The members cannot take any instruction from any government. As long as they is on duty, they cannot work in another job whether it is paid or unpaid. They are chosen by the governments of the member states for four years. They can be reappointed to the same duty. When one of the members commits a serious fault, or when they have come to the situation that they will not work, they can be broken off by Court of Justice upon the application of council or commission. The commission consists of 9 members and the number of members can be reduced or increased by the decision that the council will take by alliance. They are in the position of executive organ together with the council.
- 4) Court of Justice: consists of seven judges and it ensures compliance to law on the comment and application of treaty.

Rome Treaty: is composed of six sections, two additional and three protocols. The first 240 articles out of 248 articles are the main articles. The next six articles are those related to the creation of institutions. The rest two articles are temporary articles.

Six articles consist of the followings:

- 1) It is mentioned that the European Economic Community will be constituted by the customs union, common market and common policies
- 2) The establishment of the community and four and six titles a) free movement of goods, b) agriculture, c) free movement of persons, services and capital, d) transportation issues, have been dealt.
- 3) This section has been separated for the policies of the community. The economy policies and social policies are being dealt here.
- 4) Cooperation subject has been processed with overseas countries.
- 5) It includes community institutions.
- 6) General provisions and conclusion²⁰.

When it is looked at the content of the Rome Treaty, it is seen that it established both decision-maker authorities and justice mechanisms to solve the problems between them together. In addition to this, it was seen that states gave up some sovereignty rights both for enrichment of states and the increase in social welfare and also for cooperation. Of course, the great destructions and movements of ideas emerged in the lives of western communities affected considerably to such an expansion.

When the presence of a new order together with the destructive effect of the Second World War made itself feel, states gave up some sovereignty rights after a set of mechanisms that everybody would accept were established, and as a result, heading towards more prosperous society was accelerated at a point. A decision-maker organ like assembly and supervisory structures like court of justice were established in the common market constituted by the Rome Treaty. In this regard, in addition to the historical development process and intellectual accumulation revealing the Rome Treaty, its own content sets an example about that fact that concept of the international justice and equality has been taken place in the countries of the Europe effectively.

The facts under the idea of common market can be lined up as follows:

- 1) The customs taxes in the member intergovernmental are removed completely and customs processes are finished.
- 2) Every kind of measure on import and export among the members is removed.
- 3) The transportation of the goods between the members are made free
- 4) Freedom to work for workers and free movement of the services are provided.

The actual result to be obtained from all these are to intensify on the social objectives, to bring the welfare and peace of the society into the forefront. Very assertive targets were put on the points of increasing the life levels and improving the labour conditions. In the 123. Article, the European Social Fund defined by the task "Try to create the possibility of labour in society and try to succeed the geographical and occupational mobility of the workers" financed firstly the vocational education and readjust studies. Then, as a result of revision of the targets in 1983, the 75 % of the usable credits was left for the young under 25 years to provide labour opportunity. The rest of it was decided to be used for the unemployed, the disable and for woman who want to acquire a profession. In addition to this, 44% of our resources was used in order to finance the activities in the undeveloped regions. In order to constitute to the social development, the application of equal wage for equal job to women and men by two directives issued in 1975 and 1976 years was made compulsory, protect the workers in the event that employer could not pay his/her debts.

A number of measurements were taken between the member countries on the point of processing the social policies. For example;

- a) A special program was prepared for 10.500 Italian workers to work in Germany and Holland.
- b) Social security measurements were taken in order to provide worker security. Herein, there were sickness benefits and aids for the families of workers residing in their own homeland.
- c) An amount worth 150 million Mark from social fund was spent for workers in order to create employment opportunities.

Unions played important roles in common market took the initiative on the widespread of the concept of "social state". There happened important roles of the unions about free movement of workers without limitation, benefitting social rights by everybody without making the foreign-domestic distinction, on the application of equal wage for equal job. The idea of common market happened a great ideal for the unions, they especially supported this idea. The views of the unions about supranational institutions are as follow:

- 1) They manifested the workers movements as international targets for long time, conscious connections were always supported
- 2) The benefit of large economic areas was always observed by experiences.
- 3) ECSC emerged in the framework of Schuman Plan is a positive development in this regard. Its converting into Common Market and proceeding to a full union are a positive development.
- 4) Any action to prevent splitting apart into blocks of Europe should be considered positive.
- 5) The ultimate goal is not to build coalitions, to go to full integration.

As for the common market in agriculture policy, therein was a special situation. The only state, the export of which was more than its import in the goods of agriculture, was Holland. Besides, these countries were doing only 18 % of the agriculture imports amongst themselves. The economic conditions of the population working in agriculture of the member countries developed in industry were both at low levels and their population growth was fast. For example, while the population growth was 15.9 % in South Italy between 1948-1950 years, the growth was 7.4% in the Northern part. Then, much of the population began to migrate to Germany. The adaptation problem of the population in agriculture to the social and economical developments emerged, for this; long-term policies were on the agenda. In this situation, the first task was given to the national governments, and then they start-

ed to develop vehicles to increase the agriculture production. The purpose was to keep the population in balance while increasing the production. Because, the population in agriculture tended to increase more rapidly. The targets constituted in the agriculture policies were determined as follows:

- 1) To realize technical progress in agricultural production
- 2) To constitute a fair standard of living by increasing the social levels of the population working in agriculture.
- 3) To gain stability to the markets
- 4) To transmit the products to consumers by reasonable prices²¹.

One of the important targets being tried to be reached in Common Market is common transport policy. In the EEC Treaty in Rome, the issue was emphasized; an agreement was made on the point of developing common policies about this issue. The driving power for this was its being the most important impetus to provide the free movement of the people and goods after the Customs Union.

Besides, the structural differences that were available between the members of the community were discussed in the transport sector and they agreed on the measures to be taken in order to overcome this. Therefore, they could reach to the market targets in the transport services, as well. One of the most important reasons for the need for common policies was its having an important share in total economy of the transport sector. The purpose and principles related to the memorandum and transport prepared in 1961 were determined as follows: 1) Ensuring free competition, 2) Submitting alternatives on the choice of transport modes, 3) Making the relevant institutions autonomous commercially and financially, 4) Providing the services of infrastructure, 5) Removing the different applications on taxation by improving the pricing system²².

As it can be understood from here, what was wanted to be obtained from these policies was to expand the welfare and richness as much as possible and to remove economic obstacles in front of mobility that was necessary for this. Especially, the factor that attracted attention in the agriculture policies, they tried to create policies for protecting both consumers and producers. They endeavoured to contribute to economic justice by the way of both increasing the production and relaxing employment.

In the founding treaties of the EU, even if a target like bringing the regions, the development degrees of which were different from each other, closer under the title of Economic and Social Cohesion was set, it was unable to be successful since such policy-making job was handed over to governments. However, in advancing time, the expansion of the community was brought to agenda, and when England, Ireland and Denmark accepted the membership in 1973, the problem stated to become more agenda. The biggest handicap of this situation would constitute an impediment to the economic integration as long as the regional differences continued. The community members that were aware of this constituted European Regional Development Fund in 1975. When the resources left afterward remained inadequate, new regulations were constituted by making new reforms in 1979 and 1984 and the amount of the resources left was increased. The regional differences would start to become bigger problem with the participation of new members afterwards and even the underdeveloped countries would use this situation as a trump in order to get more resources. Upon this, a regulation was prepared in 1988, the European Regional Development Fund, the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, the European Social Fund were brought together under one roof by the title of "Structural Funds".

Although the underdeveloped regions used their situations as a trump, all the countries were aware of this, eliminating the regional differences in the target of Common Market was a significant responsibility and the way to achieve this was through the solidarity²³.

Together with an important concept of change in 1980s, a wider perspective was determined against the agriculture sector given the priority on the development till that day, so integrated development

programs began to be created. The Mediterranean Programs that widened towards, previously involving Greece, South French and South Italy, afterwards Spain and Portugal, were implemented, the development activities based on small-scale infrastructure works came into prominence²⁴.

The governments sometimes followed restrictive policies because of the economic differences between the regions and implemented the policies towards protectiveness in their own domestic markets. Especially the economical pressures coming from outside the Europe constituted important barriers at the point of reaching the set targets. Foremost among them, it is possible to consider the petrol crisis in 1973. At the point of starting of the system to proceed considerably slow, being an expansion constantly with new members and overcoming the situation emerging by the effect of other negative factors, Single European Act signed in 1987 became an important turning point. Then, the funds left for development till 1993 redoubled. Afterwards, this issue was dealt with the Maastricht Agreement signed in 1993 once again, in addition to structural funds, cohesion funds were constituted.

CONCLUSION

As the concept of the justice having an importance role in all the humanity was defined by many people, it acquired some new meanings according to the times, places and conditions that it was in. The justice entering into the great virtues for people every time performed very important duties in order to hold people together.

The concept of justice played important roles in the regulation of relationships between people and between people and state in the society. In addition to this, the concept of justice undertook important tasks in terms of relations between each of the states.

When it is looked at the European Countries, their 300 years of history are full of rebellions and quests for justice against authority. The Western communities witnessed to two great world wars especially in the twentieth century and experienced great destructions. As a significant result of these destructions, large-scale paradigm changes were experienced in these communities. Especially, the change from a state-centred approach to human-centred approach drew the attention significantly. The western approach that protects the rights of individuals against state and deals the state for the happiness of individuals as a device headed for a number of structures between states in order to eliminate the wars emerged due to sharing a number of resources and in order to improve the welfare of society at the end of the Second World War. As the Europe Coal and Steel Community and then, the Common Market can be given as an example for this situation, the purpose of institutionalization in this way is to disseminate the resources to the base in balanced way and primarily to ensure social justice. Important steps were taken at this point, considerable efforts were shown in the common market in order to increase the social welfare, to eliminate the economical differences between the regions and to put forth the share issue causing interstate conflicts in a fair way. As a result of all these, both economical resources were shared efficiently and government bodies were kept in the position to serve their people and also social welfare and justice was provided. Beyond all those, the concepts of universal human rights were prioritized at a point.

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