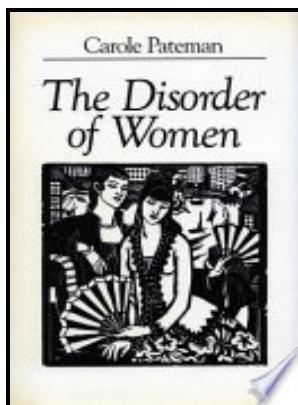


Liberal theory of justice - a critical examination of the principal doctrines in A Theory of Justice by John Rawls

Clarendon Press - Review: [Untitled] on JSTOR



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A Theory of Justice Study Guide Sources

Rawls denied that his principles should be so applied, partly on the grounds that states, unlike citizens, were self-sufficient in the cooperative enterprises that constitute domestic societies. John Rawls' Theory of Social Justice: An Introduction. At Princeton, Rawls was influenced by , 's student.

John Rawls

Liberalism and the Limits of Justice. The first principle accords these rights and liberties to all citizens equally. Rawlsian citizens are not only free and equal, they are also reasonable and rational.

Accommodating Closed Material Procedures within Rawls' Theory of Justice

Rawls taught there until 1952 when he received a to , where he was influenced by the liberal political theorist and historian and the legal theorist. Yet this does not mean that everyone must get the same shares.

Rawls, John (1921

Justice have evolved through various varies opinion. Their task is not to allocate some fixed set of goods that appear from nowhere, but rather to devise a set of institutions for education, production, and distribution whose operation will realize fair equality of opportunity and the difference principle over time.

A Theory of Justice

The second distinctive feature of Rawls's first principle is that it requires fair value of the political liberties. Justice is divided into three sections: Social Justice: Social justice is important form of justice to most societies.

Rawls, John (1921

The difference principle instead encourages mutual trust and the cooperative virtues by instantiating an ideal of economic reciprocity. But Rawls disagreed with utilitarian's that economic inequality is justified if it maximizes happiness by providing rewards to being productive members of society and not if such inequality doesn't help those who are the worst off. His hope is that similar accounts may be presented for many other comprehensive doctrines.

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The difference principle, he says, asks less of the better-off than restricted utility asks of the worst-off. Reissued with new Preface, 1989. The two parts of the argument for justice as fairness above occur at the first stage of the original position.

Table of Contents: Opponents and implications of A theory of justice /

Philosophical Review October 1951 , 60 4 : 572—80. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1999. Rawls's aspiration is to have created a thought experiment whereby a version of that process is carried to its completion, illuminating the correct standpoint a person should take in his or her thinking about justice.

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