

ARISTOTLE'S THEORY OF JUSTICE By Manuel Alameda



What is the Modern concept of Justice?

MODERN CONCEPT OF JUSTICE

According to the Oxford Dictionaries it is...

The fair treatment of people; the quality of being reasonable;

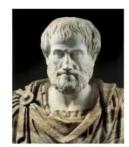
the legal system used to punish people who have committed crimes.



JUSTICE IS NOT A MODERN CONCEPT

IT CAN BE TRACED BACK AS FAR AS THE ANCIENT GRACE

WHO WAS ARISTOTLE



Was born in 1384 in Stagira in Northern Greece. Both of his parents were members of traditional medical Families

At the age 17 he was ent to Athens to enroll in Plato's Academy.

Spent 20 years as student and teacher at the school

Had a huge contribution in the field of botany, ethics, politics, agriculture, medicine, dance and theater.

He was a student of Plato

SOURCE FOR ARISTOTLE'S CONCEPT OF JUSTICE

Nicomachean Ethics

- is the name normally given to Aristotle's bestknown work on ethics.

JUSTICE AS DEFINED BY ARISTOTLE

<u>Justice</u> consists in what is lawful and fair, with fairness involving equitable distributions and correction of what is inequitable

JUSTICE ACCORDING TO ARISTOTLE

Two types of Justice

- 1. Universal Justice
- 2. Particular Justice

TYPES OF JUSTICE

1. Universal Justice

- Refers to the obedience to the laws
- -- In Justice, virtue summed up

2. Particular Justice

-Divided into two types: Distributive justice and Remedial or Corrective Justice

FIRST TYPE OF OF PARTICULAR JUSTICE

Distrubutive Justice

 refers to the proper and proportionate allocation of offices, honours, goods and services as per their requirement being a citizen of the state

SECOND TYPE OF PARTICULAR JUSTICE

Remedial or Corrective Justice

- •All laws related to commercial transactions are dealt within the remedial and corrective actions. It aims to restore what an individual had lost due to the injustice of the society.
- This justice prevents from encroachments of one right over the other

