

A theory of justice

Law



Therefore, the original position of justice is the initial status quo that ensures the necessary agreements are fair. Consequently, justice is equated with fairness and acceptability as determined by the situation. Rawls theorized two principles of justice founded on equality. Specifically, these principles are

Every person has an equal right to the fundamental liberty compatible with similar freedom for others (Rawls, 1971)

Social and economic inequalities should be accessible to all and be to everyone's benefit (Rawls, 1971)

The implementation of justice depends on fairness as expressed in Rawls's principles. In making policies, laws, decisions, or judgments, it is important to ensure each party in the case receives a fair decision. Precisely, this means acting without any form of discrimination or external influence that might sway the decision (Rawls, 1971). As Rawls puts it, justice ensures efficiency in the distribution of resources and promoting economic development. On a similar account, Plato asserts that the implementation of justice should depict a virtue of the soul that promotes the health of the soul (Plato, Ferrari, & Griffith, 2000). In summary, the application of justice encourages equality, efficiency, fairness, and non-discriminatory practices.