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1.) In Rawl's he states that for every individual there are two fundamental capacities or powers and correspondently two higher orders interests in the realization of those capacity, that being that each person has over that person's entire life, an interest in being able to formulate and live according to some particular conception of the good and an interest in exercising one's sense of justic and being motivated by it, providing others do so as well. The concept of the two powers of the citizens are both equal and free. Rawls uses the idea of the two powers and the corresponding interests of the citizens to ground his elaboration of the concrete basis liberties that each citizen is to have equally.

2.) unlike in the case of the first principle, Rawls thought that the formulation and accounts of his second principe of justice was substantially sound. his accounts begins with the fact that people have different natural endowments and are born into and grow up in different social circumstances. Such natural endowments and initial social circumstances are not negligible, the powerfully affect a person's life prospects, advantageously for some and disadvantageously for other. this sets out from his point, he develops the idea of democratic equality of opportunity, Rawls believes that an absolute equalty of opportunity with respect to such starting points can never be achieved.

3.) Rawl's method of justice is very complex, some of it's features are as follows, is that the parties to the contract are placed in what he calls the original position behind a thick veil of ignorance , here they are instructed in their subsequent reasoning to ignore teir own particular traits, their actaula place in society, to be unaware of their society place in history or institutional evolutin and so on. the point of the use of this metaphor of the veil is to indicate that the parties shoud remove sources of bas and irrelevancy from their delibration, other features are impotant as well. he envisioned two main roles for the original position, in the first role it willserve as a screening device for the candidates principle of justice.

4.) Rawls attempted to justify his two principle of justice a procedure centering the notion of original postion for decidin about candiddate principles of justice has important defects. for one thing Rawl's theory seemed to rule out from serious consideration certain rival candidate to his own two principle. the point then is that the theory is not on its own terms an acceptable or accredited theory of critical moral justification. another critcism is tha Rawl's never succeeds in making an adequate case for the priority of the first principle of justice over the second of the equal basic liberties over elements in the second principle. In the more recent writing Rawl's seemes especially concerned with the problem of assuring political stability in a pluralist or multicultural social environment.