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JOHN RAWLS

**JOHN RAWLS FIRST PRINCIPLE:** This is a principle that stresses on the equal basic liberties of life. However, this first principle is also known as the equal basic principle that for every citizen or individual, there are two fundamental capacities or powers, and corresponding two-higher order interest in the realization of those capacities. Rawls believed in a world of equal basic rights among individuals. Rawls first principle of justice stresses that each person has an equal claim to a fully adequate scheme of equal rights and liberties. Which scheme is compatible with the same scheme for all, and in his scheme the equal political liberties for example the right to vote and to campaign.

**THE SECOND PRINCIPLE:** Unlike the first principle , this principle is well worn as the principle of distributive economic justice, in which John Rawls highlighted as an argument, which claims that every individual has his or her natural endowments, and also are born and grow up to different social circumstances or situations. Rawls believes that an absolute equality of opportunity with respect to such starting points is not fully and strictly achieved or cannot be that concern for reducing the inequality of resultant outcome is in order.

**RAWLS ORIGINAL POSITION:** Rawls original position of justice focussed on various features in particular which stressed that the parties to the contract are placed behind a thick veil of ignorance. In other words individuals in other subsequent reasoning should disregard their own exact traits, to ignore their proper place in the society. Rawls view is that utilitarianism and others especially in the setting afforded by the original position, would allow the sacrifice or the serious weakening of some of the demands of justice as fairness, or would do so for some people at least.

RAWLS IDEA OF JUSTICE: Rawls saw justice in the idea of justice as fairness. Be that as it may, in his first book he used this term justice as fairness as a way to express the acceptable to all perspectives and impartial procedures of the original position. In Rawls second book, Rawls made use of the term to identity the expected, and to him the result of using such procedures in ways which then justice of fairness is referred to the two principles of justice, and the main institutions required or necessary to embody them utilitarianism.