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**John Rawl’s first principle;**

In this he stated that every individual have equal right and are also free in a democratic society. Individual have basic access to equal right to basic liberties. He also stated that right such as “freedom” is more important than other right. John Rawls went ahead to explain that every human being will want to live in a society where it can exercise it “sense of justice” and providing others to do so. Every person will want to live co-operatively with respect and reciprocal benefit under a political and economic institution organized by a shared set of principles of justice which citizen can affirm. To john Rawls every citizen is equal and contributes as a member of a society. He uses the concept of two powers to elaborate on the basic rights and liberties every citizen enjoys equally. He also explains people will not be able to live according to their own particular determinate of good. His interest can only be exercised in a democratic institution. He explain that people cannot live in peace with their fellow citizen on terms on equality and mutual respect under a stable democratic government without having a practice of free political speech in place there. In the European convention on human right (1954) or the united nation’s covenant on civil and political right (1966 entered into force in 1976) or on list of important rights in current American constitutional law, has standard civil rights that are are found in Rawls’s schema. Basic liberties, these rights are inalienable: no government can amend, infringe or remove such rights from individuals. Each person has an equal claim to a fully adequate scheme of equal basic rights and liberties.

**The second principle; distributive economic justice:**

People have different natural endorsements and are born into and grow up in different social circumstances. No one is responsible for their factors in these own case. Natural endorsement and initial social circumstance are not negligible the affect a person life it can be advantageously for some and disadvantageously for other, it may be the main source for inequality in the society. The distributive economic justice regulates the basic structure of the society. It seeks to specify what is meant by a just distribution of goods among members of society. It explains why individuals acting independently without the intervention of any central authority. Inequalities works to the advantage of some people it is often misinterpreted as “trickle-down economics” Rawls argument is more accurately expressed as a system where wealth “diffuses up”.

**The original position**

The original position is a central feature of John Rawls’s social contract account of justice. The original position is designed to be a fair and impartial point of view that is to be adopted in our reasoning about fundamental principles of justice. In taking up this point of view, we are to imagine ourselves in the position of free and equal persons who jointly agree upon and commit themselves to principles of social and political justice. The main distinguishing feature of the original position is “the veil of ignorance”: to insure impartiality of judgment, the parties are deprived of all knowledge of their personal characteristics and social and historical circumstances. They do know of certain fundamental interests they all have, plus general facts about psychology, economics, biology, and other social and natural sciences. The parties in the original position are presented with a list of the main conceptions of justice drawn from the tradition of social and political philosophy, and are assigned the task of choosing from among these alternatives the conception of justice that best advances their interests in establishing conditions that enable them to effectively pursue their final ends and fundamental interests. Rawls contends that the most rational choice for the parties in the original position are two principles of justice: The first guarantees the equal basic rights and liberties needed to secure the fundamental interests of free and equal citizens and to pursue a wide range of conceptions of the good. The second principle provides fair equality of educational and employment opportunities enabling all to fairly compete for powers and positions of office; and it secures for all a guaranteed minimum of the all-purpose means (including income and wealth) that individuals need to pursue their interests and to maintain their self-respect as free and equal persons.

**Summarize john Rawls idea of justice**

John Rawls attempts to provide a moral theory alternative to [utilitarianism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utilitarianism) and that addresses the problem of [distributive justice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distributive_justice) (the [socially just](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_justice) distribution of goods in a society). Rawls's theory of justice is fully a political theory of justice as opposed to other forms of justice discussed in other disciplines and contexts.

The resultant theory was challenged and refined several times in the decades following its original publication in 1971. A significant reappraisal was published in the 1985 essay "[Justice as Fairness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_as_Fairness)", and a subsequent book under the same title, within which Rawls further, developed his two central principles for his discussion of justice. Together, they dictate that society should be structured so that the greatest possible amount of liberty is given to its members, limited only by the notion that the liberty of any one member shall not infringe upon that of any other member. Secondly, inequalities either social or economic are only to be allowed if the worst off will be better off than they might be under an equal distribution. Finally, if there is such a beneficial inequality, this inequality should not make it harder for those without resources to occupy positions of power for instance, public office.  A Theory of Justice is Rawls’s attempt to formulate a philosophy of justice and a theoretical program for establishing political structures designed to preserve social justice and individual liberty. Rawls writes in reaction to the then predominant theory of utilitarianism, which posits that justice is defined by that which provides the greatest good for the greatest number of people. Rawls proposes a theoretical person who, shrouded in a veil of ignorance, must design a just society without foreknowledge of his or her own status in that society. Rawls asserts that from this objective vantage point, which he calls the original position, the individual will choose a system of justice that adequately provides for those positioned on the lowest rungs of society. The individual will do so because he or she may end up in such a disadvantaged position and will want to be adequately provided for. Rawls draws from earlier theories of political philosophy that posit a social contract by which individuals implicitly agree to the terms on which they are governed in any society. Rawls concludes that such a social contract, formulated from the perspective of the original position, will guarantee a just society without sacrificing the happiness or liberty of any one individual.

Rawls addresses issues of liberty, social equality, democracy, and the conflict of interests between the individual and society.