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## **JOHN RAWL'S FIRST PRINCIPLES**

Rawls first law called the greatest equal liberty principle which is to help convince account on basic right and liberties including their priorities. These principles is however centralized on equality in rights of individuals. That is, each person is to right to the most expensive total system of basic amenities. However, Rawls concluded that every individual citizen are two fundamental capacities and in realization this capacity are two higher other interest. These include; (1) The conception of a good interest. (2) The sense of Justice interest.

(1) The conception of a good interest to Rawls offers liberty of conscience and freedom of personal association in relation with this interest. That is, people would not be able to have a live according to their particular determinate conception of good .This conception where it thinks it would be best for all citizens to affirm and enact in their society. Rawls theory assumes

that citizens are generally willing to comply with whatever principles are chosen, making it easier and assessable to all.

(2) The sense of justice interest to Rawls conceives this interest to be exercised in a democratic institutional context. This interest assumes favorable social conditions where citizens are able to abide by principles of political cooperation. Rawls postulated that social and economic inequalities are to be arranged to the benefit of every individual.

This interest is motivated by one's sense of justice including providing others to do so as well. That is, each person has over that person's entire life an interest in living cooperatively with fellow citizens on terms of mutual respect and reciprocal benefit. It also ensures the right to vote and compare. The main argument here is that people could not live cooperatively with fellow citizens on terms of equality and mutual respect under a unified and stable scheme of democratic political institutions without having a practice of free political speech in place there. The notion of the two powers of citizens is understood to include the idea that democratic society and citizens are both

equal and free which is the grounding idea behind Rawls notion that the citizens are equal in having reached what might be called the same minimum threshold level. However, basic liberties constitute in affect a determine and well defined set. Example, European convention on human right in 1954 United Nation convention on civil and political right in 1966 which can be justified by Rawl's scheme as coming under one as two fundamental cases. As Rawls postulated that liberties should be counted among basic constitutional right.

## THE SECOND PRINCIPLE

John Rawls assume that the account and formulation of his second principle of justice, as found in A Theory of Justice 1971. Rawl's account begins with the fact that people have different natural endowments and are born into and grow up in different social circumstances. The factors such as natural endowment and initial social circumstances strongly affect a person's life prospects. These factors are the main sources of inequality between people. Based on Rawl's perspective that can absolute equality of opportunity with respect to such

starting points can never be achieved. Rawls decided to introduce a new idea to complement equality of opportunity and the complete line of argument; he called it this new idea the "difference principles". The Difference principles is seen as a series of stages each one of which embodies a conscientious effort at achieving equality of opportunity and each one of them repeats the same theme. Under the principle of distributive economic justice stated that social and economic inequalities are to be attached to positions and offices open to all under of fair equality of opportunity and second, they are to be the greatest benefit of the least and advantaged members of society.

## **THE ORIGINAL POSITION**

Rawl's method of justification is very complex and has some notable features

1. The parties to the contract are placed behind a thick level of ignorance.
2. The principle of public requirement.

## **Roles of Original position**

Original position is to secure as a screening device for the candidate principles. That is, principle taken from a short list of main, historically available theories of justice. Here also the features should also be sure that the

position of principles are to be measured and to be assessed.