

CHAPTER - XIV

SOCIAL JUSTICE

ORIGIN OF JUSTICE

The term justice is derived from the Latin word “Junger” which means tie or bond. The aim of justice is the welfare of nation.

SOCRATES OPINION ABOUT JUSTICE

Socrates have the opinion that, justice doesn't means doing good to our friends and harm to our enemies, as pursuing our own interests. Justice involves the welfare of people.

PLATO'S CONCEPT OF JUSTICE

- In Plato's concept society is divided into three different categories like working class, intelligent and courage groups.
- These are controlled by different factors.
- The intelligent group will became philosophers the courage people will became soldier and the working class will be farmers.
- Here each individual do his work without interfering in other.
- The famous book of Plato is “Republic”.

ARISTOTLE'S CONCEPT OF JUSTICE

(Proportionate justice, Aristocratic justice, geometrical justice)

Aristotle argues that equal should be treated as equal and unequal should be treated as unequal. And each person should give justice according to their condition of work.

Different types of Justice

Justice is classified into three.

1. Social justice
2. Political justice
3. Economic justice

Social Justice

- Social justice argue that there will be no discrimination between the member of society on the basis of caste, religion, race and colour.

Economic Justice

- Economic justice means those rights that enjoyed by a person by consuming his livelihood.

E.g. Equal wages for equal work, right to work, removal of unemployment and poverty.

Political Justice

- Political justice is the justice given to an individual to live as a citizen.

E.g. Adult franchise, Right to criticise government

Three Principles of Justice

- Equal treatment for equal
- Proportionate justice
- Recognition of special needs

Equal Treatment for Equal

- This concept is introduced by Jermy Bentham. This also called democratic justice or numerical justice.
- The resources of a country, rights, freedom, should be equally divided between its members and no one should not be discriminated on the basis of caste, class, gender and race.

Proportionate Justice

This principle conveys that equally should be treated as equal and unequal should be treated unequal and each person should give justice according to their work.

Recognition of Special Needs

Our constitution allowed for reservation of government jobs and admission to educational institution for peoples belongings to SC/ST to maintain equal justice.

John Rawls Theory of Justice

- John Rawls is an American philosopher whose famous book is “The theory of Justice”.
- He argues that the only way we can arrive at a fair and justice rule is it don’t know all position and status in the future society.
- Rawls describes this as thinking under a “veil of ignorance”.

Advantages of this Concept

- Thinking under the veil of ignorance will help[in arriving at a system of fair laws and policies.
- We can make sure that the laws and policies made by government will be beneficial for all people.
- The law made by the government will be equally beneficial for both the upper and lower class of the society.

Free Market

- In this system individuals will be free to own property and enter contract
- is with other regarding prices and wages and profit.
- Here, individuals are free to compact with others to gain profit.

- Market profit motive and based on competition. The persons with merit and talent can exist in this competition and the other will be eliminated.

Achievements of Free Market

- Equal consideration is given to equal section of society.
- Peoples can have their choices.
- Market gives better service.

Free market is profit motive, so it have on tendency to work for the growth of private individual.