

Chapter-14

Social Justice

Revision Notes

1. In ancient Indian society, justice was associated with 'dharma' and maintaining dharma or a just social order, was considered to be a primary duty of kings.
2. The Greek philosopher Plato interprets justice in his book 'The Republic' as a life of people conforming to the rules of functional specialization.
3. Justice has been defined in a various ways, i.e. at sometimes it believed "As you sow, so shall you reap", and sometimes considered the result of actions in previous birth or the will of God. Justice requires that we give due and equal consideration to all individuals.
4. According to Prof. Belmond justice is a means to distribute the due share to every body while Marxist considers from each according to his ability to each according to his needs".
5. Justice requires that we give due and equal consideration to all individuals. The idea that justice involves giving each person his due continues to be an important part of our present day understanding of justice.
6. John Rawls describes justice as thinking under a 'veil of ignorance' where position and status in society, everybody would decide as per one's own interests.
7. If in a society deep and persistent divisions exist between those who enjoy greater wealth and property, and the power which goes with such ownership, and those who are excluded and deprived, we would say that social justice is lacking there.
8. The fundamental elements of justice are equality before law, respect for the necessities of nature, truth and freedom, etc.
9. Justice exercises four dimensions, i.e. political, legal, social and economic.
10. A just society should provide people with the basic minimum conditions to enable them to live healthy and secure lives and develop their talents as well as equal opportunities to pursue their chosen goals in society.
11. Supporters of the free market believe that if markets are left free of state interference the sum of market transactions would ensure overall a just distribution of benefits and duties in society.



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12. Social justice refers to equal treatment to each and everybody in the society without any discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, colour, race, religion, etc.
 13. Justice and liberty and justice and equality are closely related to each other.

