

Analyze Different Theories of Justice, Considering Global Resource Distribution, The Responsibility to Intervene, And the Role of International Cooperation

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Abstract

The main goals of this study are how global justice is conceptualized and measured. The paper also explores the many theories, notions, evaluation guidelines, and approaches connected to the field of global justice research. The aim of this research is to enhance comprehension of the conceptualization of global justice, the selection and theoretical justification of conceptual indicators, and the conceptual consistency of those indicators with the notion of global justice. Global justice is a wide concept with many components that align with moral and empirical facts. These features are multifaceted and multilevel at different levels. Understanding the concept of justice can be difficult at times, yet it can also be easy at others. In a civilized community, what is deemed just for one individual need not be the same for other individuals. Scholars have not only tried to define justice at different times in history, but they have also helped to establish a wide range of theories related to justice. People who reside in distinct regions may view justice differently than people who reside in other regions. This study project focuses on examining a broad variety of justice-related characters and offers a thorough examination of how justice is portrayed in Rawls and Nozick's respective conceptions of justice.

Keywords: *Theories Of Justice, Global Resource Distribution, Intervene, International Cooperation.*

1. Introduction

Since man began to live in a civilized community and learn about his rights, justice has existed as an ancient ideal. Jus, which meaning "to tie" in Latin, is the root of the word justice. The Greek word for justice is "dike." It implies a closer approach to righteousness. Justice can be exemplified by acts of fairness, justice, or the use of power to protect rights. Justice and the system are thus inextricably linked. As a result, we can say that the system that unites people, communities, and groups is called justice. Any system needs justice to be maintained because it can only be created or thrive when certain components are added to one another.

1.1. Meaning and definition of justice

The definitions above make it abundantly evident that the concept of justice is in and of itself a part of society; we are unable to even consider the idea of justice existing outside of society, separate from it.



Figure 1: Understanding the term Justice

The only conditions that define justice are those of morality, truth, and non-exploitation. Although it is difficult to define "justice," some jurists have attempted to do so in the following ways:

"Justice is allocating each person their rightful portion." -*Salmond*

"Justice safeguards both societal order and individual rights." -*Dr. Raphael*

"A system of understandings and a process by which each is awarded what is agreed upon as fair constitute justice." -*C.E. Merriam*

"The moral laws pertaining to human well-being are known as justice, and as such, they hold greater significance than all other rules in guiding one's way of life." - *Mill says,*

"The justice system upholds both the dignity of society and the protection of individual rights." - *Ruffle,*

"Justice requires that everyone be treated equally unless there is a legitimate basis for their treatment differently." *Ben and Peters,*

Stated differently, justice refers to the equitable and secure protection of everyone's rights. It represents peace among all people, a peaceful way of life, and the just and equitable protection of everyone's rights.

A component of its significance places more emphasis on the creation of order between the two, whereas the other element seeks to establish obligations and rights. Finally, it may be argued that the definition of justice encompasses the following elements: accountability, resources, rights, order, morality, feeling of justice, veracity, and just behaviour, among others.

1.2. Notion of justice

The history of political thinking parallels the idea of justice. There are times when different people understand justice differently. While some writers view justice as a virtue, others believe that justice and equality are the same thing. Along with ethics, law, and philosophy, political science also heavily emphasizes justice. In the annals of ideas, justice has been understood to mean two things. They're:

Numerical concept of justice – Everybody is guaranteed to receive the same amount of justice because to the numerical concept of justice. It implies that those who were viewed as unequal in the past will now be seen as equals. Jeremy Bentham says that each of them has to take the other into consideration. No one ought to possess many personalities.

Geometrical concept of justice – Proportionality is fostered by geometric fairness. The distribution of occupations should be determined by individual competence. Geometry states that justice is proportionately unequal to unequal and equal parts to equal parts. Patronage and power ought to be distributed according to contribution or merit. Aristotle and Plato both think so. Aristotle believed that flutes could only be given to flute players. Leaders in power must also possess ability. Whereas Aristocratic justice is geometrical, democratic justice is numerical.

1.3. Growth Of Justice

People obtain what they deserve, and "deserving" is ethical, intellectual, legal, religious, and moral precision based on justice. Multiple domains, views, and notions affect it. Fairness too. Some states create courts and enforce their verdicts to improve the judiciary. Thus, justice varies by culture. The Republic and Nicomachean Ethics by Plato and Aristotle presented justice. Hypotheses have been proposed throughout history. God-commandment theory says righteousness comes from God. The 16th-century scholar John Locke believed natural law established justice. Social contract theory believes consensus brings justice. A utilitarian philosopher like John Stuart Mill believes justice is based on the best for most. Distributive justice theory considers what, who, and how to distribute. Egalitarians believe justice implies equality. The social contract theory of justice by John Rawls incorporates distributive justice. Distributed justice and natural law property rights maximise economic value, say Nozick et al. Retaliatory justice requires punishing cheating. Restorative justice prioritises victims and perpetrators.

2. Literature Review

John Rawls' (2011) The fundamental work, "A Theory of Justice," provides a persuasive theoretical framework for understanding social justice. His basic idea of "justice as fairness" emphasizes the initial position and difference principle. The original position imagines people choosing justice blindly, unaware of their social status or traits.

G. W. Paton's "(2004) A Textbook of Jurisprudence" covers legal and philosophical notions of justice. This website helps analyses competing global justice theories by explaining utilitarianism and natural law..

Salmond's (2018) classic jurisprudence treatise examines legal and philosophical thinking on justice over time. The evolution of legal principles and their application to different circumstances can reveal how justice has changed throughout time.

Cameron D. Stone's (2004) The key article, "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities in International Law," explores CBDR in international law. The essay examines CBDR's beginnings, evolution, and consequences for global issues, particularly environmental protection and sustainable development.

3. Different dimensions of justice

The concept of justice can be broken down into several different dimensions, which are as follows:

3.1.Moral Justice

The idea of justice has long been connected to morality in traditional thought. The foundation of moral justice is the belief that there are some ultimate, universally accepted natural laws that appropriately govern interpersonal relationships.

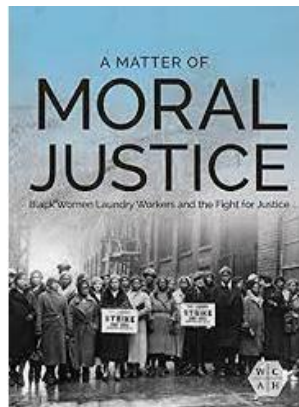


Figure 2: Moral Justice

Living life based exclusively on these ideas is what moral justice is all about. A person acting morally justly is acting in conformity with these standards. And acting in a way that goes against this is immoral justice.

3.2.Legal Justice

The idea of justice as a fundamental goal of a state gives justice a prominent place. Actually, the term "judicial system" refers to the entire legal system.



Figure 3: Legal Justice

All legally mandated processes and principles are included in judicial administration. There are two meanings associated with the concept of legal justice. -

- i. The codification of the law, meaning that the government's laws must have a valid basis.
- ii. The application of the law, or the justification for the enactment of new laws. The execution of laws and the imposition of penalties for breaking them must be impartial, fair, and reasonable in order for their enforcement to be justified.

3.3. Political Justice

Political systems in a nation always have an impact on its people, either directly or indirectly. As a result, everyone ought to have an equal chance to engage with and impact the political system and its powers, which ought to be advantageous to all.

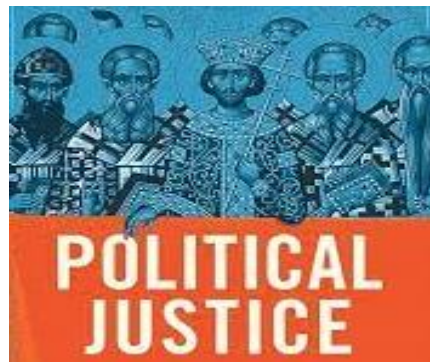


Figure 4: Political Justice

In a democracy, political justice is realized to the fullest extent possible. The adult franchise, civil liberties of expression, association, and organization, freedom of the press, judicial independence, and equal opportunity without discrimination are the few other means of achieving political justice outside democracy. No favored class or elite in politics is implied by political justice.

3.3.Social Justice

Social justice dictates that no citizen may be subjected to any form of discrimination on the basis of their social standing and that every individual must be given the opportunity to grow personally in accordance with their potential.



Figure 5: social justice

The idea of social justice implicitly entails that each person must provide for the conditions required to pursue a good life. In this regard, the nation's political authority is expected to create an egalitarian society through its legislative and executive initiatives. These days, the idea of social justice is highly well-liked.

3.4.Economic Justice

Social justice includes economic justice. Some people believe that economic equality and justice are the same thing. However, in no way is such a situation practically attainable.



Figure 6: Economic justice

Economic justice is the idea that the allocation of resources should not lead to significant disparities in wealth between people, favor one class of people over another, or grant the underprivileged an unfair advantage over others. It also says that society should take care of everyone's basic requirements before attending to their luxuries. Restricting personal property rights is necessary to attain economic justice. Justice is a broad concept, yet it started off only pertaining to property. For this reason, many justice concepts were limited to the distribution of money. Justice is not entirely explained by this, though. Therefore, one must become familiar with the meanings and principles of justice.

4. Consider Global Resource Distribution, Intervention, And International Cooperation in Justice Theories

The notion of justice is fundamental to resolving imbalances in the allocation of resources worldwide, assigning accountability for intervening in times of crisis, and promoting global collaboration. Different theories of justice provide unique frameworks for comprehending and resolving these intricate problems. This analysis aims to investigate and assess various conceptions of justice in light of the allocation of resources globally, the need for intervention, and the function of international cooperation.

4.1. Utilitarianism

Overview: According to utilitarianism, a deed is ethically justified if it maximizes utility or overall happiness. Regarding the distribution of resources worldwide, utilitarianism may place a higher priority on allocations made in order to maximise the well-being of the largest number of people.

Perspective on Global Resource Distribution: Redistributive methods to address inequities and raise overall utility may be advocated by utilitarianism.

Responsibility to Intervene: When involvement will alleviate suffering or increase utility, utilitarianism may support it, even if it means violating a country's sovereignty.

Role of International Cooperation: In order to maximise global usefulness, utilitarianism may promote cooperation on matters such as environmental preservation and poverty alleviation.

4.2. Rawlsian Justice

Overview: Justice according to John Rawls is based on equality and fairness. According to the "veil of ignorance" theory, people should create societies without understanding their own place within them in order to ensure justice.

Perspective on Global Resource Distribution: In order to reduce inequality, Rawlsian justice may support redistributive laws that assist the world's least fortunate people.

Responsibility to Intervene: In situations where nations fail to protect the most disadvantaged, intervention to defend fundamental human rights and fairness principles may be justified by Rawlsian theory.

Role of International Cooperation: In order to promote just relations among states, Rawlsian justice emphasizes the significance of collaborative efforts to develop fair laws and institutions globally.

4.3. Libertarianism

Overview: Libertarianism prioritises individual freedom and less government intervention. Property rights and voluntary trades are given priority.

Perspective on Global Resource Distribution: Libertarianism may be in favor of market-based strategies for allocating resources, giving individual property and free trade priority.

Responsibility to Intervene: In general, libertarianism emphasizes sovereignty and rejects compulsion, and it calls for non-intervention.

Role of International Cooperation: Libertarianism may be wary of coercive tactics that violate individual freedom but may see international collaboration as beneficial for promoting trade and voluntary exchanges.

4.4. Cosmopolitanism

Overview: Cosmopolitanism stresses the intrinsic value and dignity of every person and maintains that moral obligations of individuals transcend national boundaries.

Perspective on Global Resource Distribution: Cosmopolitanism may support the transfer of resources globally to guarantee that everyone on the planet has access to the necessities of life.

Responsibility to Intervene: In spite of worries about sovereignty, cosmopolitanism may prioritize intervention to defend cosmopolitan ideals and preserve human rights.

Role of International Cooperation: Strong international institutions and collaboration are essential for addressing global issues together and preserving cosmopolitan principles, according to cosmopolitanism.

5. Conclusion

When it comes to understanding and addressing challenges with global resource allocation, the responsibility to intervene, and the role of international collaboration, many theories of justice provide a variety of lenses through which to view these concerns. It is possible that a nuanced approach could require incorporating components of different theories in order to establish comprehensive methods for advancing justice on a global scale. This is despite the fact that each theory has both strengths and shortcomings.

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