

Rawl's Theory of Justice

Name

Institution



Introduction

The prevalence of social conflicts in nowadays calls for immediate urgency to understand what is justice. For instance, some individuals are too underprivileged to afford not only food but also medications while some people are too wealthy to drive luxurious vehicles. The social differences among people set the grounds for injustices and unfairness because some people, especially those underprivileged are deprived of their rights to pursue certain careers, participate in political activities, and to express themselves freely. Fortunately, the theory of justice can be an indispensable framework for helping people to understand what actions constitute unfairness and unjustness. Essentially, this paper discusses Rawl's theory of justice and explain how this theory can be applied to universal healthcare.

Rawl's Theory of Justice

Rawl's theory of justice strives to provide a coherent definition of a just society. Specifically, this theory adapts two critical principles of justice that Rawl believed would undoubtedly guarantee not only just but also morally acceptable societies. Rawl's first principle attempts to guarantee every person optimal liberty that is harmonious with the liberty of other people. Secondly, this theory sets another principle that endorses that both economic and social opportunities should be tailored "to everyone's advantage and open to all" (Rawls, 2009, p.53). These principles enforce fairness and total equality among people within the same society. Fundamentally, Rawl's theory of justice is relevant to the contentious debate on inequalities in universal healthcare. Universal healthcare refers to a system of healthcare in which all people in society are guaranteed access to quality health care. However, there have been inequalities rooted in social status, gender, sexual orientation, and ethnicity among other factors. In such

situations, Rawl's theory can apply the principle of justice known as equality to ensure all people are assured equal access to quality health care.

Conclusion

In conclusion, justice is inseparable from fairness and equality. Rawl's theory of justice capitalizes on the principles of fairness and equality to eliminate social conflicts in society.

Essentially, the principles of Rawl's theory can be used to end inequalities in universal healthcare.



References

Rawls, P. J. (2009). *A Theory of Justice: Revised Edition*. Belknap Press.

