Ethics: Justice

The principle of ethics claims that human beings are social whose existence depends on the notion of justice. Their survival depends on their ability to solve problems in a group. The social environment in which individuals are living requires that the social structure must relate with the social efforts and adequate means of communications are adapted for interacting with the people. The theory of ethics implies that each individual must fulfil his duty towards society and others (Newton, 2013). They have natural instincts that guide them to do good and avoid evil.

The principle of justice claims that humans have a responsibility of treating all humans equally until there exists a valid reason. The principle of justice states that every person has a right to enjoying greater liberty. The only condition in which an individual can treat others unequally is when it leads to positive outcomes for everyone. The concept of justice is linked to one’s morality and conscience. People who care about ethics will avoid discriminating among people. “Fairness, or justice, demands that we subject our actions to rule and that the rule is the same for all who are similarly situated” (Newton, 2013). They believe in the ideology of equality and sameness. It indicates that every person holds equal rights in society. Justice stresses on adopting the right course of action that leads to the welfare of society.

The concept of justice suggests that the survival of society depends on their ability to use justice. Without justice, people will create more complexities that will put them in dispute situations. The obligatory duty of a human being prevents him from doing wrong to others. This also stresses on maintaining fairness in professional and social lives. Justice is linked to rightfulness and moral correctness.

Reference

Newton, L. (2013). *Ethical Decision Making: Introduction to Cases and Concepts in Ethics.* Springer.