

SOCIAL JUSTICE IN THE CONTEXT OF NEOLIBERALISM

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Abstract. *The author deals with the following aspects of social justice: its definition; the socio-economic conditions necessary for its implementation; the opposing conceptions of social justice espoused by Rawls and Nozick; neoliberal actions against social justice; possible measures to achieve social justice in economically developed and underdeveloped countries.*

Keywords: social justice, neoliberalism, minimal state.

DOI <https://doi.org/10.56082/annalsarsciphil.2022.1-2.62>

1. Introduction: the concept of social justice

In the legal field, the concept of justice has two main meanings: 1) formal, procedural justice, which signifies compliance with the laws and 2) social justice, which engages the content of the laws and demands that the laws be fair.

Right laws, in our opinion, are those that ensure the satisfaction of the interests of all members of the community, or that promote the interests of a social category in agreement with the interests of other categories and with the general interests.

More precisely, from a legal point of view, social justice falls within the sphere of distributive justice and involves the distribution of social goods in general and economic goods in particular not only by virtue of economic laws, but also according to other criteria, such as merits and needs members of society.

2. The socio-economic conditions for the implementation of social justice

For this purpose, the state must have sufficiently high revenues from fees and taxes on goods owned by members of society or produced by economic agents, including state enterprises. In this regard, it is obvious that the more economically developed states have more resources to carry out social justice than the less developed ones. Likewise, as Friedrich Hayek (1899-1992) and John Rawls (1921-2002) argued and historical experience has proven, democratic states, based on private property relations, have more funds that can be used to achieve social justice than non-democratic, dictatorial states, such as socialist ones, which nationalize economic life or subordinate private property.

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