Outline

Locke’s Theory

Format-Essay

**Introduction**

* **Overview**

**Part One**

**Part One: Short Answers**

**1**

* Nozick’s well-known Wilt Chamberlain argument endeavors to illustrate that patterned ideologies of just distribution are contrary to freedom. Nozick, in his assertions, asks individuals to suppose that individual choices of patterned principle inform the original distribution in society, similar to Rawls’s difference principle.

**2**

* The original position is the main attribute of John Rawls’s social contract account justice. The original position emanates as an impartial and fair viewpoint that individuals must adopt in their reasoning concerning fundamental justice principles (Gaus & Thrasher, 2015). When individuals adopt this perspective, they can imagine themselves as equal and free persons who mutually agree and commit themselves to political and social justice principles.

**3**

* The Difference Principle is John Rawls’ substitute distributive principle. This principle permits deviation from strict equality provided the inequalities in question would render the least advantaged in society better off materially than they would be under austere equality.
* Thus, the liberal self emanates as supreme, radiated as the author of the only commitments that constrain. More than the simple summation of circumstance, individuals become competent of the dignity that encompasses being individuals of their creating, making, and choosing. Thus, individuals are agents and not tools for the purposes they pursue.

**Part Two: Long Essay**

* **John Locke and the government**
* Habitually, Locke emanates as the founder of liberalism. He is not simply a contributor to the emergence of English constitutional thinking, or a depiction of the seventeenth century socio-economic revolution (Inoguchi & Le, 2016).John Locke supposed that individuals are good and respect each other’s rights because their consent urges them.
* Due to this, individuals agreed to form governments. According to John Locke, governments do not exist unless citizens create them. He supposed that in a state of nature, no individual espoused the right to rule over others.
* Similarly, no one would have the right to govern others. According to Locke, the only way individuals espouse the right to control others is to offer their approval. If the people have not provided their consent to form a government, the government is unlawful or illegal. Meaning, the state or civil society comes to have authority over its citizens when the people give their approval. The power of a legitimate government emanates from the consent of the citizens.
* To a certain extent, John Locke’s social contract theory seems erroneous. Arguably, the coherent basis for civil government is not consent. Unlike other animals, man is inherently social and political and will always live in and will always live in a group. Similarly, political society and authority emanate from an instantaneous stipulation of practical reason.
* Any human society requires someoneto make binding decisions for every member of that society. Thus, humans have alwaysespoused some form of political clout. Such authority does not find its establishment in a social contract or supplementary transmission theory.

**References**

Gaus, G., & Thrasher, J. (2015). Rational choice and the original position: The (many) models of Rawls and Harsanyi.

Inoguchi, T., & Le, L. T. Q. (2016). Toward modelling a global social contract: Jean-Jacques Rousseau and John Locke. Japanese Journal of Political Science, 17(3), 489-522.