JUSTICE
Definition

"Justice is the constant and perpetual will of giving (granting) each one his right".

Disposition to give each person what corresponds to him. It implies a sense of solidarity and the concept of equality and equity/being fair, (That is, to give equally to each one, more to those who deserve more or needs more)
Theories about the justice:

Plato: Justice as social harmony. That the rulers of this city will become more just and wise individuals.

Aristotle: Justice as proportional equality: To give each one what is theirs, or what corresponds to them.

Thomas Aquino: The Natural Law. It says that citizens have the natural rights, which are those that God gives them. These rights are later called human rights.

John Rawls: Defines justice as fairness, which basically consists of equal liberty, the principle of fair equality of opportunity.
Activity:

A) Is there someone who has never experienced injustice?
B) In the class or in your group, find 3 people who have suffered an injustice.
C) Discuss and share the strongest case of injustice.
D) How can you correct these cases?
KINDS OF JUSTICE

**CORRECTIVE JUSTICE**
To correct a wrong or injury in a fair manner

**DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE**
To fairly distribute something among members of a group

**PROCEDURAL JUSTICE**
To obtain information and make decisions fairly
IDENTIFY THE KINDS OF PROBLEMS OF JUSTICE

1. The class has 12 color markers.
2. A student in the classroom cheats on the exam.
3. The Director wants to know who painted "graffiti" in the bathroom.

DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE

CORRECTIVE JUSTICE

PROCEDURAL JUSTICE
4. The class must decide how much each student should give for a new year's party.

5. The librarian has S/. 5000 to spend in the school library. She must decide whether to buy more books or a new computer.

6. During the break, a student in the classroom throws a ball and breaks a window.
CORRECTIVE JUSTICE

Wrong or Injury

Wrong

- when someone breaks a rule, a law, or behaves in other way that is not right.

Injury

- when a person’s life, property, freedom or welfare has been damaged or destroyed.

Wrong or Injury

- When wrong and injury happen at the same time.
1. Julieta and Paula decided to make clay pots for their parents. They worked for several days. They painted them beautifully and baked them in the oven of the school. On the way home, Paula slipped and tripped with Julieta. This made Juliet drop her pot, which broke into many pieces.

2. Rolando was walking towards the office of the director with a message from his teacher. Fernando stopped Roland in the hallway and said, "I'm going to hit if not give me some money". Rolando gave Fernando S/.10 he had been saving for the cinema.

3. Mrs. Fernández was waiting for the bus on the corner, when three teenagers jumped her and stole her purse. She fell and broke her arm. Three days later the police arrest the teenagers. Mrs. Fernández identified them. All three were already in trouble by committing other crimes.
PURPOSE OF CORRECTIVE JUSTICE

CORRECTION:
• To fairly fix a wrong or injury by providing a remedy or a penalty/fine.

PREVENTION:
• A response to prevent a wrong or injury to happen again.

DETERRENCE:
• To dissuade or discourage people of causing wrong or injury.
How would you apply corrective justice to the following wrongs and injuries?

1. Billy, 14 years old, is writing or painting on the wall of his neighbor's house.
2. Sarah, age 19, is copying from her companion test for the 12th time!
3. Ricardo, of 24 years, accidentally ruins the truck of his best friend.
4. Rita, age 15, breaks all the CDs of her best friend after finding her kissing her boyfriend.
5. Harold, age 18, has stolen a bag of Doritos in the corner store.
6. Karen, of 86 years, has not paid her taxes for 50 years.