

Chapter 10: Ronald Dworkin :Taking Rights Seriously

Quote: “If the government itself is not taking right seriously, then they do not take the law seriously either”

I expect to learn how we should take rights seriously through our government .

This chapter talks about the importance of rights and how we should deal with especially when we relate our rights with our government or people in authority. There will be times that we citizens do not even get the point why people in authority take advantage of where they are without really doing what they are required to do. The people of course have their own questions if the leaders they anointed deserve the position where in fact it seems that they are getting away with anything especially abusing citizens of their right to know or right to information which I firmly believe contradicts our rights as humans.

In that case, if the government or people in authority does not value or take rights seriously then for sure the law is something they would also try to ignore. Our government should be the ones doing something or assure the citizens or people that rights and laws are given importance for it is their duty and responsibility especially that their job description is to take care of the people and exercise self-value and human rights in a proper way linking to the law and government.

What I learned:

- How important people in the government are**
- That rights should be taken seriously**
- People in authority should value the people they are serving**

Integrative Questions:

- 1. How can citizens sense that they are not taken care of?**
- 2. Who is Ronald Dworkin?**
- 3. Should rights be taken that much value?**
- 4. Can the government do something about the impression they are making?**
- 5. Is there a way to make people or citizens believe that the law is served?**

Chapter 11: John Rawls :A Theory of Justice

Quote:

“In justice as fairness the original position of equality corresponds to the state of nature in the traditional theory of the social contract. This original position is not, of course, thought of as an actual historical state of affairs, much less as a primitive condition of culture. It is understood as a purely hypothetical situation characterized so as to lead to a certain conception of justice.”

I expect to learn liberty and wealth joined together.

This chapter talks about liberty and wealth primarily. When it comes to liberty, it is simply defined as people’s equal rights and how it should be taken advantage with. Of course all of us have their own rights but some tend to over look that liberty is not all about individuals but the right of many to everything. Some tend to think that liberty is not as valuable as freedom but I say it is almost the same and the weight of value and importance is evident. Liberty should be exercised by all and it should not be taken away from people.

On the other hand, when it comes to wealth, people can not be wealthy by mere judgment of their moral status or social status. One can be wealthy especially if there is dedication and also perseverance. It is all about working hard and earning not only money but there are so many intangibles. One good example is happiness; you can not buy happiness with money, same as friends. These are the things that make people wealthy.

What I learned:

- How important it is for people to know the importance of liberty and wealth**
- That wealth and liberty can not be bought**
- Happiness is essential to wealth**

Integrative Questions:

- 1. How is liberty and wealth connected?**
- 2. Who is John Rawls?**
- 3. Will it be the same if liberty be taken away from people?**
- 4. Will there be times that wealth can be measured?**
- 5. Can wealth change a person’s social and moral status?**