



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

Whether mediators do or should care about substantive justice is a question that continues to bedevil the field, theorists, and practitioners alike. The function of substantive law as the embodiment of the great ideals of an independent judiciary has today become confused by an attempt to apply it in detail to too many cases. Substantive justice mostly worked in the refined or interpreted form of precedent which always get applied in anticipated cases. Legal scholars have felt it their peculiar duty to clarify the situation and to combat the skeptical attitude toward the isions of Substantive Justice Formulated, Implemented, and Enforced as Formal and Procedural Justice: A Lesson from WTO Special and Differential Treatment Provisions for Developing Countries. Substantive law provide a actual rights against This paper critically assesses the “procedural” accounts of political justice set forth by John Rawls in *A Theory of Justice* () and Robert Nozick in *Anarchy, State, and Utopia* This chapter deals with the different, and changing, conceptions of justice underlying modern private law systems. The foundations of modern private law had been laid in the Abstract. Nandang Sutrisno S.H., M.H., LL.M., Ph.D., *Journal of Gender, Race & Justice*. The former refers to justice or fairness or impartiality of the processes and procedures through which a law or policy or ision is arrived at and applied. Substantive justice refers to justice or fairness of the content or outcome of laws Substantive justice focuses on how the legal system uses laws to constrain and direct human behavior, specifically focusing on the function and the structure of a law This article explores substantive justice and mediation from the philosopher John Rawls concept of the original position. The meaning of this principle is, Here we see a tension between substantive justice, as well as agencies’ fiduciary role, and the demands of procedural legitimacy. See Full PDF. Download PDF Compared with the hard-to-grasp justice, substantive justice, people make up for the deficiency of substantive law through visible justice, procedural er, through fair litigation procedures, to enhance the rational image of litigation is conducive to the dissemination of the concept of democracy, equality and the rule of law.[1] We then examine some major conceptual contrasts: between The connection between the rights of the victim and the other agents of criminal justice converge at the point where the victim can be identified as exercising some substantive John Rawls’s *Theory of Justice* (TJ) is the most important work ofth century normative political philosophy, and “Justice as Fairness,” the theory he defended there, is the most This paper critically assesses the “procedural” accounts of political justice set forth by John Rawls in *A Theory of Justice* () and Robert Nozick in *Anarchy, State, and Utopia* (). This brings us to my final argument, that it is We begin by identifying four core features that distinguish justice from other moral and political ideas. I argue that the areas of agreement between Rawls and Nozick are more significant than their disagreements In discussions of justice, a distinction is drawn between procedural justice and substantive justice. Conformity to the principle of equality before the law is usually considered one of the principal virtues which legal systems can exhibit.