

Rawls' Constructivist Procedure

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Abstract

Rawls' theory of Justice is expressed in a constructivist procedure. He holds that his constructivist procedure is free of metaphysical presuppositions. His constructivist procedure is here pursued in three stages: (1) in *a theory of justice*, Rawls intends to come to moral principles regarding the original position which could even result in other moral principles as well. He also asserts some metaphysical conceptions of human nature in regard to the original position. (2) In "Kantian constructivism in moral theory", the original position is blurred and the intuitional ideas of democratic societies come to center. (3) in *political liberalism*, change in the procedure becomes more obvious and the procedure is surveyed considering public reason and overlapping consensus; finally, it is deduced that even in *Political Liberalism* in which Rawls wants to suggest political, not metaphysical justice, he can not maintain any concept of the justice without any metaphysical presupposition and, contrast to Rawls' view, it followed that his constructivist procedure is incomplete.

Keywords:Rawls,constructivism,original position, public reason, overlapping consensus, political justice

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