

PBAF 599B Values of Social Justice in Public Policy

Glossary

Note: This is a glossary of terms used in this class and each definition has been contributed by students, compiled by their instructor.

cosmopolitan utilitarian: All individual moral agents have identical moral obligations to one another including the responsibility to act to alleviate suffering and threats of well-being and the conditions that caused the suffering on behalf of any human on the globe. (Young talks about the model in her article).

liberal egalitarianism: Liberal egalitarianism is the combination of two important principles: a liberal commitment to individual freedom of choice, and an egalitarian commitment to eliminating disadvantages in the distribution of resources and opportunities.

libertarianism: Libertarians believe in minimizing state intervention and maximizing individual freedoms even if it causes an economic inequality within society.

neoliberalism: A political-economic philosophy and set of policies that established development priorities along austere capitalist paths of free trade, market expansion, and privatization, and free of government intervention and regulation.

New Right: “The new right refers to a shift in the past several decades from an emphasis by the right on individual liberty, limited government and a strong defense to the current emphasis on an expanded welfare state, increased government role in private matters (such as marriage and women's health) and increased involvement in “spreading freedom” around the globe. It is marked by a heightened role in religion in politics.” John Lewis, Feb 4, 2005, *New Capitalism*

Political liberalism: A political philosophy advocating the freedom of the individual, the natural goodness of people, and the duty of government to protect individual civil and political liberties. The government rules with the consent of the governed and a dedication to transparency and civic participation.