

[Home](#) > [Vol 3, No 3 \(2014\)](#) > [Prilleltensky](#)

Justice and Human Development

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Abstract

Psychologists have studied certain elements of wellness, and various aspects of fairness, but they have seldom studied the interaction between the two. As a result, it is not surprising that there is a paucity of educational, community, clinical and social interventions to promote wellness and fairness in concert. In this paper I present a framework of justice consisting of substantive and contextual types. Distributive and procedural justice constitute the two main types of justice. Interpersonal, organizational, cultural and communal justice are contextual types which embed within them the two substantive aspects of justice. I explore how these various kinds of justice impact human development across six facets of well-being: interpersonal, communal, occupational, physical, psychological and economic. I claim that for children and adults to achieve optimal human development, these facets of well-being must be supported by various types of justice.

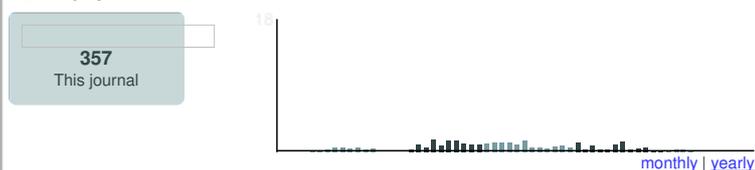
Keywords

Human development, justice, well-being, fairness, education

Full Text:

[PDF](#)DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4471/ijep.2014.15>

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International Journal of Educational Psychology - IJEP | ISSN: 2014-3591

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Cooperative Learning Empathy, moral obligation, self-efficacy, social support, prior experience, social enterprises English Language Teaching Expectations Mediation theory Peer learning **academic achievement** adolescence initial teacher training meditation multi-voicedness musicality peer tutoring, post-graduate program reflective thinking school environments **self-efficacy** social interaction **test anxiety** voice content young children

Lastly, I connect these discussions with the human development and capabilities perspective of Martha Nussbaum and Amartya Sen and use the capabilities approach as an 'umbrella' gender justice approach to offer a normative and global framework. The chapter ends with a formulation of a capabilities list taking into account the socio-

cultural/political context of Turkey and drawing from the empirical literature and research in a Turkish context.