

Wellness and Modern Justice Theory: Characteristics and Relationships of Normativism and Descriptivism

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This paper focuses on the arguments of liberalism and communitarianism and compares the characteristics of these logical developments in an effort to relativize the trend of modern political philosophy toward the development of wellness planning theory. Relativized liberalism was analyzed and considered using the five elements (wellness relationships) of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, one of the wellness models shown in extant literature. As a result, the six contexts of contemporary political philosophy were relativized by normativism and descriptivism, and their characteristics were cleared from the differences in logic development. Moreover, the relationship between wellness and liberalism, which corresponds to normativism, was analyzed using utilitarianism, Rawls' theory of justice, and capability theory. Furthermore, the wellness development process was clarified. An option for wellness planning theory is to comprehend the intrinsic development of normativism and the extrinsic development of descriptivism relative to one another, and to increase the attainability of self-realization as an integrated planning theory.