

Question No 1:-

Discuss in detail Plato's concept of justice.

Introduction :-

Plato is also known as the Father of Political Philosophy. He was an idealist, because he believed that ideas are real. But, also he was utopian, because he made a imaginary State, that was not possible in real. Plato wanted to make Athens an ideal state, and he considered that justice is the important element for the establishment of an ideal state. Plato gave Theory of justice in his book called The Republic also subtitle was concerning justice because discovering the principles of justice is the central problem of Plato's republic.

Background:-

Why Plato gave this theory?

Many two types of theories were existing in the background of Plato's Justice theory.

Tradition theory
of Cephalus
and Polemarchus

According to Cephalus: everyone speaking truth and also paying on debt. And

Polemarchus says Justice consist in

giving each person his due, which implies doing good to friends and evils to enemies.

Radical theory
of Thrasymachus

According to Thrasymachus

Might is right

In any society those who have

Power use it for their own benefit.

Plato rejected all these theories with good statements.

Plato's Criticism on Cephalus: if No
everywhere speaking. truth is dangerous
e.g if someone reveals secrets
of country by speaking truths
that is wrong.

Plato's Criticism on Polermarchus:
Doing injustice to anyone can't
be part of justice.

Plato's Criticism on ~~Plato~~ Thrasymachus:
Government is an art and its
aim is the well being of
the governed.

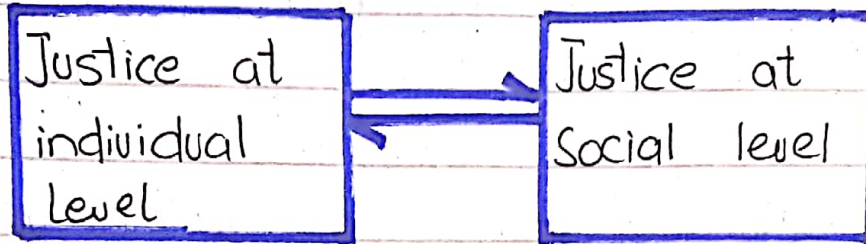
In return Plato's ^{brother (Glaucon)} gave the
Pragmatic theory, according to
him, Justice is the child of
fear, need of weaker.

Plato Criticise his theory and
said, Justice can't be
established through fear
or power, it should
be done naturally.

According to Plato,
Justice have two
forms.

Plato describe -two forms of Justice:

Justice divided into two forms.



These two forms are interlinked with each other.

Justice at individual level:

To establish justice at individual level, people should choose their profession on the basis of dominant element of their soul.

According to the Plato's theory of Soul, three element are present in human's soul. But only one out of three is dominant.

These three elements are

Wisdom, Courage, Appetite.

↓
Reason

↓
Spirit

↓
Producers

↓
Philosopher
Rulers

↓
Soldiers

↓
Labours

↓
Men of
Gold.

↓
Men of
Silver.

↓
Men of
Copper.

Plato. Justice is the product of class division and specialization of functions. He define justice as giving to everyone (man) his due.

According to these three class everyone perform own function according to dominant element. When everyone choose his own profession with respect to dominant and element and perform

function with full of honesty.
and then justice can
be established on individual
level.

Justice at Social level:-

Justice at social level
can be established
when in society every
class perform own
function with full
of honesty.

Philosopher ruled over Soldiers and producers:-

According to Plato, Philosophers
are the rulers of the
state, so they ruled
over Soldiers and
Producers. And Soldiers and
producers have responsibility
to obey the ruler without
questionably.

No interference:-

Plato said, if all want
a just state then

No one have right to interfere in the other's matters. Be in your own domain.

In Republic, Plato said;

"A just state is where society is divided into 3 classes, each performing task according to their abilities and not interfering in other's task."

Conclusion:-

According to the Plato's theory of justice, Justice can be establish in the state when all classes perform their own function which are assigned according to their abilities (dominant element). If any class interfere into other's conflicts

Arise and just state
become the unjust
state. But later on
many philosopher
criticise the Plato's
Just state on
different basis.

اگر question میں
criticism نہیں ہو جاتا ہے تو
کیا ہم question کے end پر
اس کو add نہیں کر سکتے
ہیں کیا؟

Question NO2:-

Critically analyze the salient features of Plato's Republic. Do you think that some of its features are valid even today?

Introduction:-

Plato was a great philosopher and he had a dream to make Athens a ideal state. For this purpose he wrote book named The Republic. In this book he mentioned Utopian ~~state~~ society, where philosophers are rulers. He also discuss the education scheme. Plato against the democracy, he wrote about democracy in his book; Democracy leads to chaos and in justice in the society. He introduce the theory of Communism in the Republic. And these all, but ^{theories} with a slightly

Changes, valid even today.

Salient Features of Plato's Republic:

There are many of salient features of Plato's Republic, here some are explain.

Philosopher King:

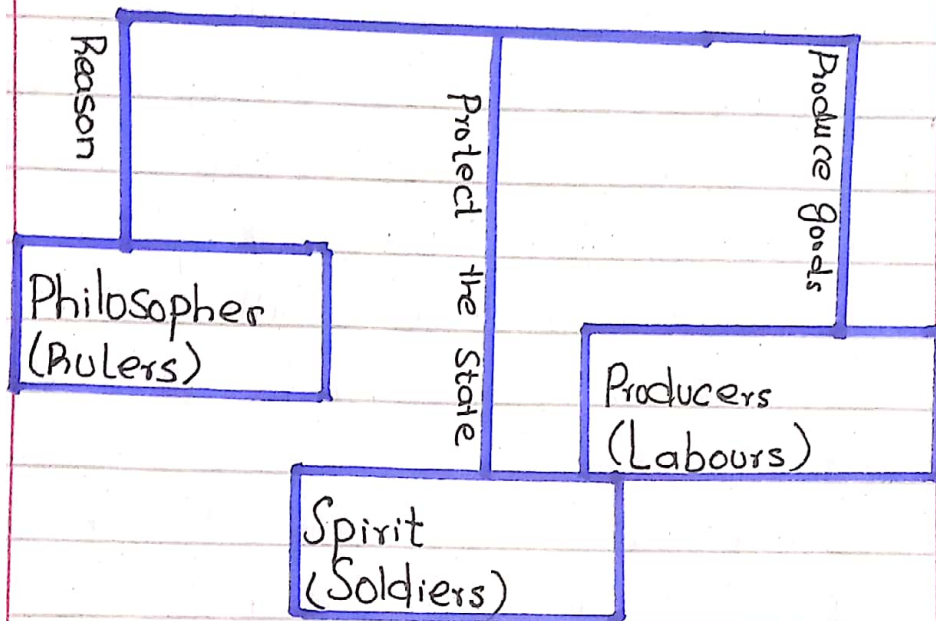
According to the Plato's Republic, in ideal state only intellectual person can rule. Plato said:

“Those states are best governed where rulers are reluctant to governed rather than the state where rulers are eager to govern.”

According to the Plato, Philosophers are very intellectual and have much of knowledge, so, Philosophers are best for ruled over others, because Philosophers have not earge of appetite and Spirit.

Division of Society :-

According to Plato's Republic for ideal state, it is very important to divide the society into main three classes.



Plato said one element is dominant in every person. When every person perform his task according to specialized field then the work will be easy. Intellectual Person rule over Labours and Soldiers. Labours produces goods and Soldiers protect the state from foreign invaders.

Education Scheme :-

Plato introduce the education scheme in the Republic.

In Primary education: After birth babies are separated from the parents and take over to government. From the 0-10 years of age only Gymnastic are allow. for healthy body. From 10-15 years, only music education will delivered to the students for spiritual softness but only some sorts of music are allowed that help in character building of the students. From 15-20 years only moral education delivered to the students. First test at the age of 20 years

Exam Pass: Student promote to next level.
Failed move towards for business, and stop education.

From age 20-30 years only two subjects learned; Mathematics and Astronomy.

Second test held at the age of 30 years

Exam. Pass: Promote to the next level.

Failed: Stop education and move into the field of military and to protect the land from the foreign invaders.

From the age of 30 to 35 years only one subject learned; Philosophy. Third exam held at the age of 35 years.

and Passes to become a ruler and failers again preparation own self for making ruler.

Nobel Lie:

According to Plato, lies are good if they are the welfare of the state.

Lie is immoral act but acceptable if they are in favor of the society.

Critique of Democracy:-

According to the Plato:
Democracy is the main
reason of chaos and
injustice in the society.
Everyone is free in the
Democratic system and this
behaviour of democracy can
damage the society.

Just State:-

Plato gave the concept
of just state in
his book The Republic.
According to Plato
Just state can be
maintained when everyone
performed their own
function according to the
dominant element and no
one interfere into the
other's function. Through
this tranquility and
peace can be maintained
and this state is called
Just state.

Some Of its Features even Valid today:-

Yes some of the features of The Republic are Valid even today.

For example;

Idea of Philosopher king: In today debate, everyone want a state head who are knowledgeable and wise.

Division of Society: This idea is controversial, but some are want, specialist employee work in specialized field. But it does not reflect the complexity of modern Society.

Noble lie: The concept of lie is immoral but good for to achieve desirable social outcomes.

Justice: The concept of Justice is valid even today. Because without justice

Societies destroy rapidly.

Conclusion :-

Some of the features of The Republic are valid even today. For example, justice, need of competent and knowledgeable leaders, these concepts are accepted even today but some of his ideas are badly condemned like, Communism in property and with, not democratic state; are not applicable in modern days.