



Q Discuss in detail the Plato's concept of justice.

Answer: Introduction

"Justice is delayed,  
justice is denied."

(- Toqueer Hussain)

Plato's concept of justice was strongly supported in his ideal republic. In fact, he explained to modern views of philosophers. Further, he justified justice with particular nature of society. In fact, his 'justice' was based on characters as well as criticism is widely appreciable. Therefore, Plato's justice system was ideal republic.

2- Plato's justice system: an Overview

"Plato led foundation  
of his republic on  
justice."

(- Toqueer Hussain)

Plato's justice system  
was his ideal republic. He  
quoted his teacher's philosophy  
with respect to equal justice.  
"Justice is just to  
all."

(-Plato)

Therefore, Plato's justice system  
encouraged "justice."

3- Plato's justice system: Cephalus  
versus Socrates

"Socrates was a teacher  
of Plato."

Plato presented two sides  
of philosophy in his justice  
system.

a) Cephalus' ideology of 'justice':

"Justice is telling truth  
and is paying debt."

(-Cephalus)

According to Cephalos, Justice is all about truth. He further explained the cost of the truth is always paid. Hence, Cephalos' justice is on giving and getting the value and cost.

b) Socrates' ideology of justice

"Justice is not about telling truth and is paying debt."

(- Socrates)

Socrates opposed Cephalos views. He further elaborated justice as:

"Justice is not to become good to one's friend and

justice is not to become bad to one's enemy."

(- Socrates)

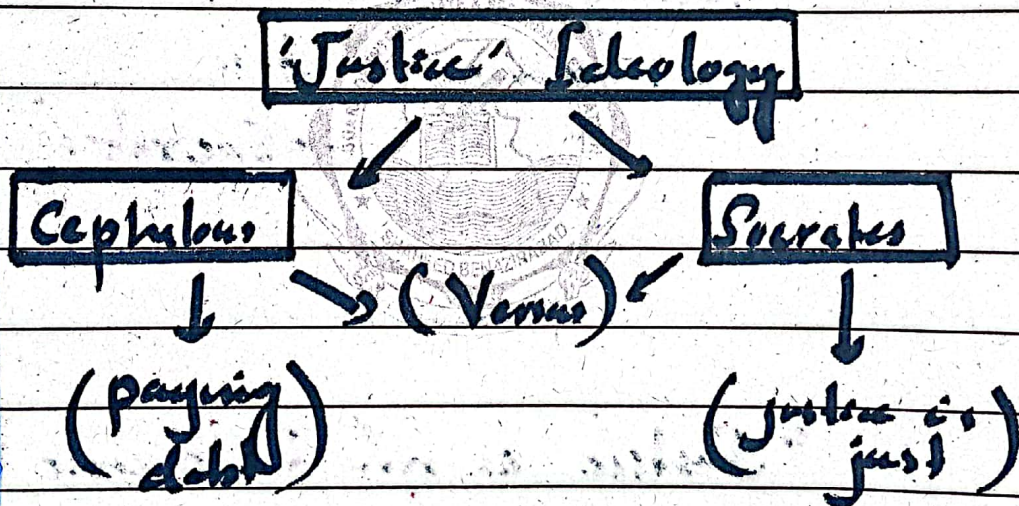
Socrates was opponent of Cephalos



ideology. He explains the reason of it as:

'To become human to man's enemy will destroy the system of justice.'  
(- Socrates)

Therefore, Socrates opposed Cephalus' 'justice' system.



4- Plato's republic fundamentals:  
Motivations of human

Plato further explained his concept of justice in societal division:

Following are three classes of division of society:

a) The Hunger and desire of society

"Hunger and desire of necessities leads to justice."

(- Plato)

Plato divided his 'justice' with respect to desire of the republic. Producers are responsible for fulfillment of needs of the republic. Therefore, desire of society leads to justice's role.

b) The courage and bravery of society

Plato also encouraged bravery as a need of justice. He highlighted the just role of soldier with respect to justice of nature.



"Courageous of soldiers  
protect 'justice' systems"  
(-Plato)

Therefore, Plato's justice concept  
also lies within bravery.

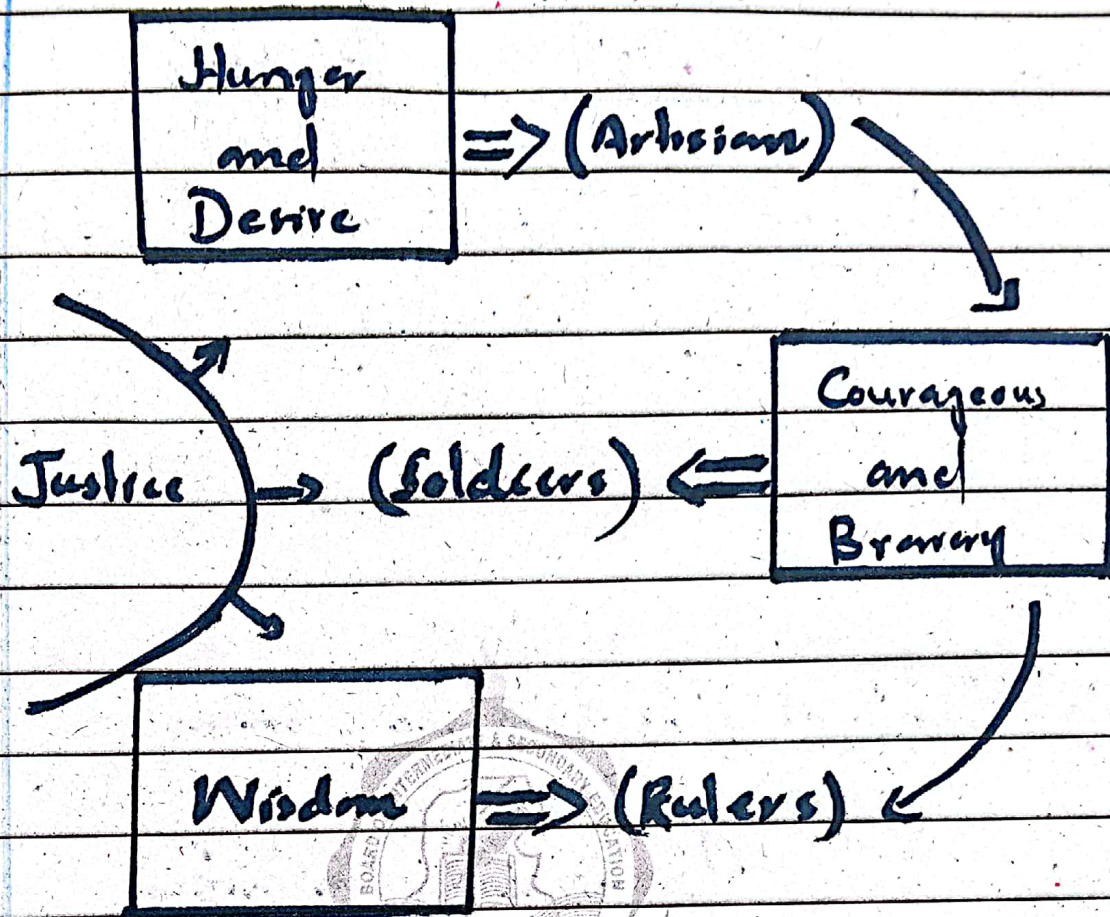
c) Wisdom of judicious: a strong  
pillar of society

Moreover, Plato also  
believed in wisdom. In fact,  
he called 'wisdom' as gate  
of "justice".

"Natural loveliness of  
wise people led to  
prosperous republic  
with certainty of  
justice."  
(-Plato)

Therefore, Plato also encouraged  
wisdom in justice.

Following is a pictorial represent-  
ation:



### Division of Society

5- Characteristics of Plato's justice system

Following are characteristics.

- a) Division of society: justice base
  - Division of society leads to particular



tasks."

(-Plato)

Plato divided society with respect to justice. According to him, division of society will ensure justice. Hence, Plato supported his view with division of society.

b) Lack of interference among classes of society

"Particular designation prohibit interference."

(-Plato)

Plato further encouraged his justice with non-interference. In fact, he supported separation. Therefore, he told that non-interference will make strong 'justice'.

c) Specialization nature of classes

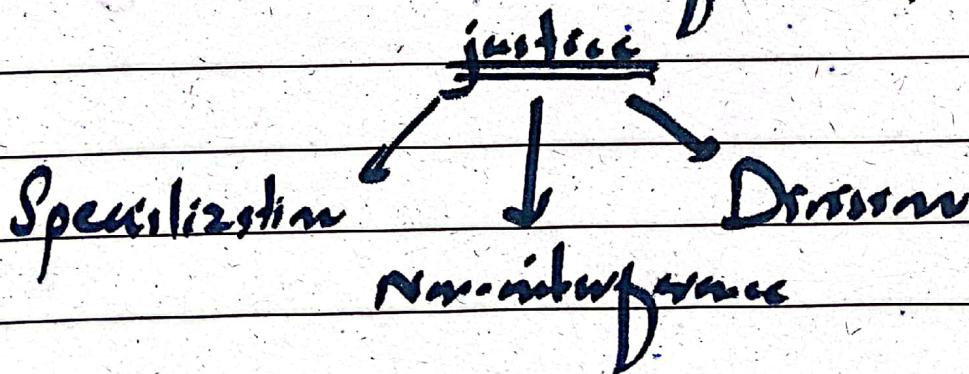


"Specialization of classes  
leads to engagement  
in a particular  
work."

(- Plato)

According to Plato, spe-  
cialization of work will engage  
classes in their own matters.  
Resultantly, threat to justice will  
be reduced. Hence, he made  
specialization his argue of  
'justice'.

### Characteristics of Plato's



### 6 Criticism of Plato's justice system

Plato's justice system  
is criticized on his repub-



lic characteristics

"Division of society  
is not possible  
In fact, society  
itself is a  
bond."

Not only division of society, but non-interference is also not possible. Moreover, specialization referred to the static nature of public. Therefore, Plato's justice is also criticized.

## 7. Conclusion

"Justice is given  
to everyone what  
is his due."

(-Polermachus)

Plato strongly supported his 'justice' concept. In his imaginary republic, he presented philosophy of his teacher,

Socrates. Further, he argued  
characteristics of ideal justice.

Therefore, Plato's justice system  
was evidently supported.