

Explain the Plato's Theory of Justice. ~~How he tries to implement it through the Education System?~~

Answer:-

In the Plato's philosophy, the idea of justice holds a very significant place. He used the Greek word "Dikaisyne" for justice which comes very near to the work morality of righteousness, it properly includes within it the whole duty of man. It also covers the whole field of the individual's conduct in so far as it affects others. Plato contended that justice is the quality of soul, in virtue of which men set aside the irrational desire to taste every pleasure and to get a selfish satisfaction out of every object and accommodated themselves to the discharge of a single

for the general benefit. For Plato, the foundation of the state is to be built on the principle of justice. Moreover, to Plato, Justice is a public and a private virtue. It is the performance of duty and not the enjoyment of rights.

As Dr. Barker,
"Justice is the hinge of Plato's thoughts."

Understanding Plato's theory of Justice and creating social order

Plato's theory of justice is central in philosophical discourse. The canon of this theory is that every individual has an innate ability that can be harnessed to contribute to national development. Plato is of view that grounding human ability in departmental

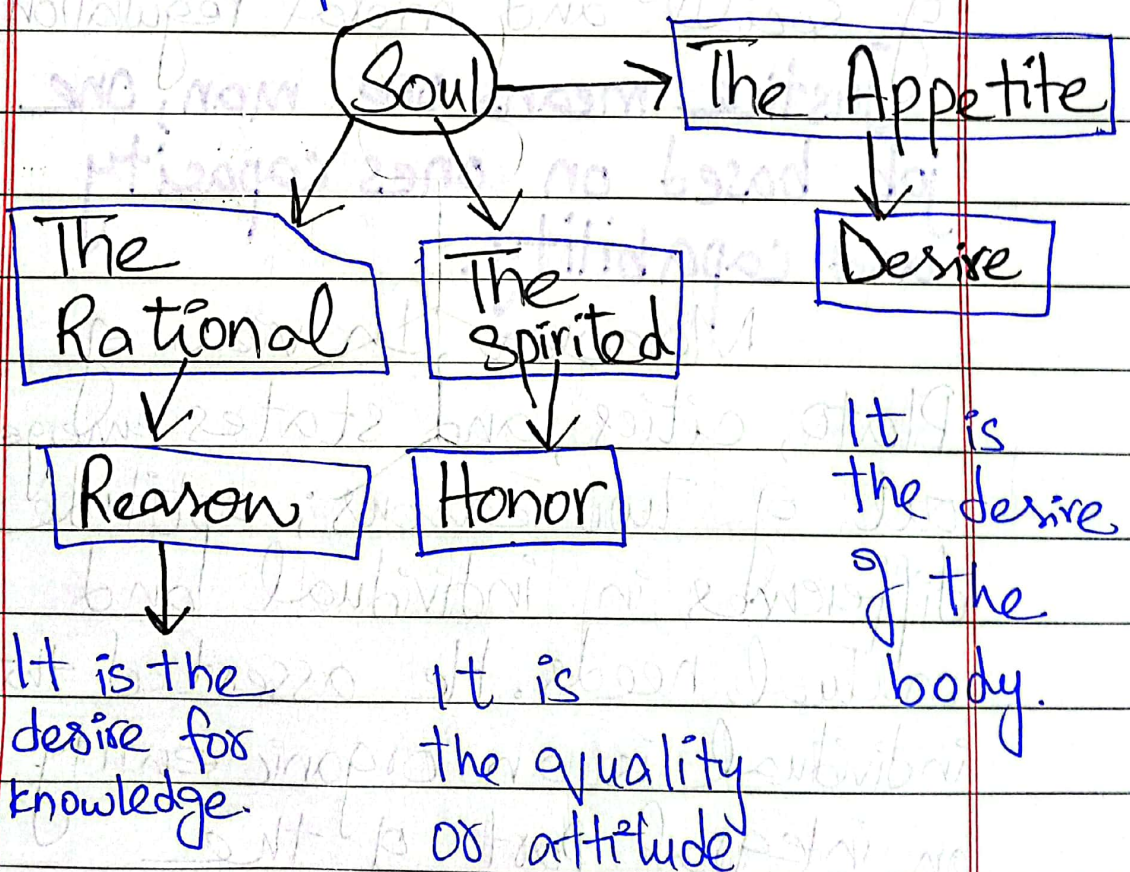
excellence: will promote a division of labour and enhance productivity, efficiency and effectiveness. Plato's defense of justice is an attempt to correct the position of the Sophists that injustice is preferred to justice. The Republic (Ideal state), one of his greatest dialogues demonstrates the necessity of adopting a universal notion of justice as an instrument of social and moral regulation.

Justice means one man, one job based on ones capacity and capability.

Moreover, In view of Plato, cities, and states emerges out of two reasons; aptitude differences in individual and mutual needs. He asserted that individual is an organic entity, an integral part of the establishment.

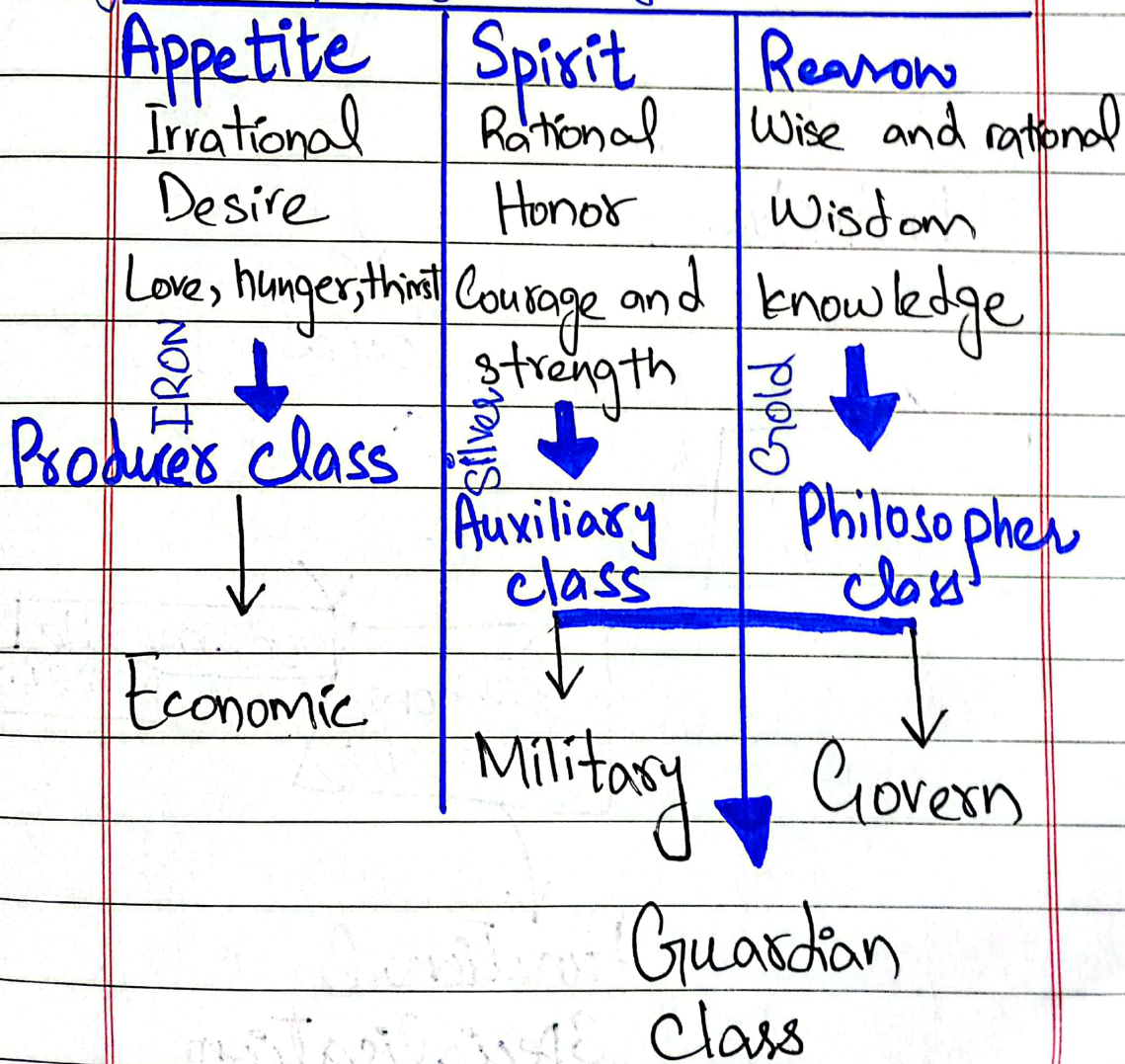
Plato's Segmentations of an individual

According to Plato, the individual has three basic elements which are :- Reason, Spirit and Appetite. This is the tripartite division of the Individual soul based on which the three social classes in the state are established. This division forms the basis of the Republic.



Plato believed that an individual is just when reason is dominant over spirit and appetite. Thus, when all three constituents agree that reason should rule alone, there will be justice within the individuals. This is the proper arrangement of the human soul.

Fragmentation/Fragments of Labour



The three classes of people: producers of sustenance, to supply the physical wants of population; warriors, to protect labourers and insure a sufficient territory for the purposes of the state; and finally the counsellors and magistrates, to regulate the general welfare of the community.

These three classes, working in proper correlation, will insure the maximum of well-being throughout the state.

Every member of the community must be assigned to the class for which he proves himself best fitted. Thus a perfect harmony and unity will be characterized both the state and every person in it.

Conclusively, justice for Plato is the will to focus on one's own domain of obligation and

not to meddle ~~it~~ with the domain of others.

Important features of Plato's idea of justice

i) Functional Specialization

Based on the dominant character of the soul, the state is divided into three classes. Every individual in the state will only perform assigned duty. It is the founding principle of the state that each individual, in the state, should practice only one thing, and that thing should be the one to which the individual's nature is best adapted.

i) Mutual non-~~life~~ interference

Moreover, these three classes should not interfere with each other's functions. For Plato, the principle of true justice is non-interference. He views the state as a perfect whole. In which each individual component functions

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Not for its own sake but for well-being of the whole.

iii)

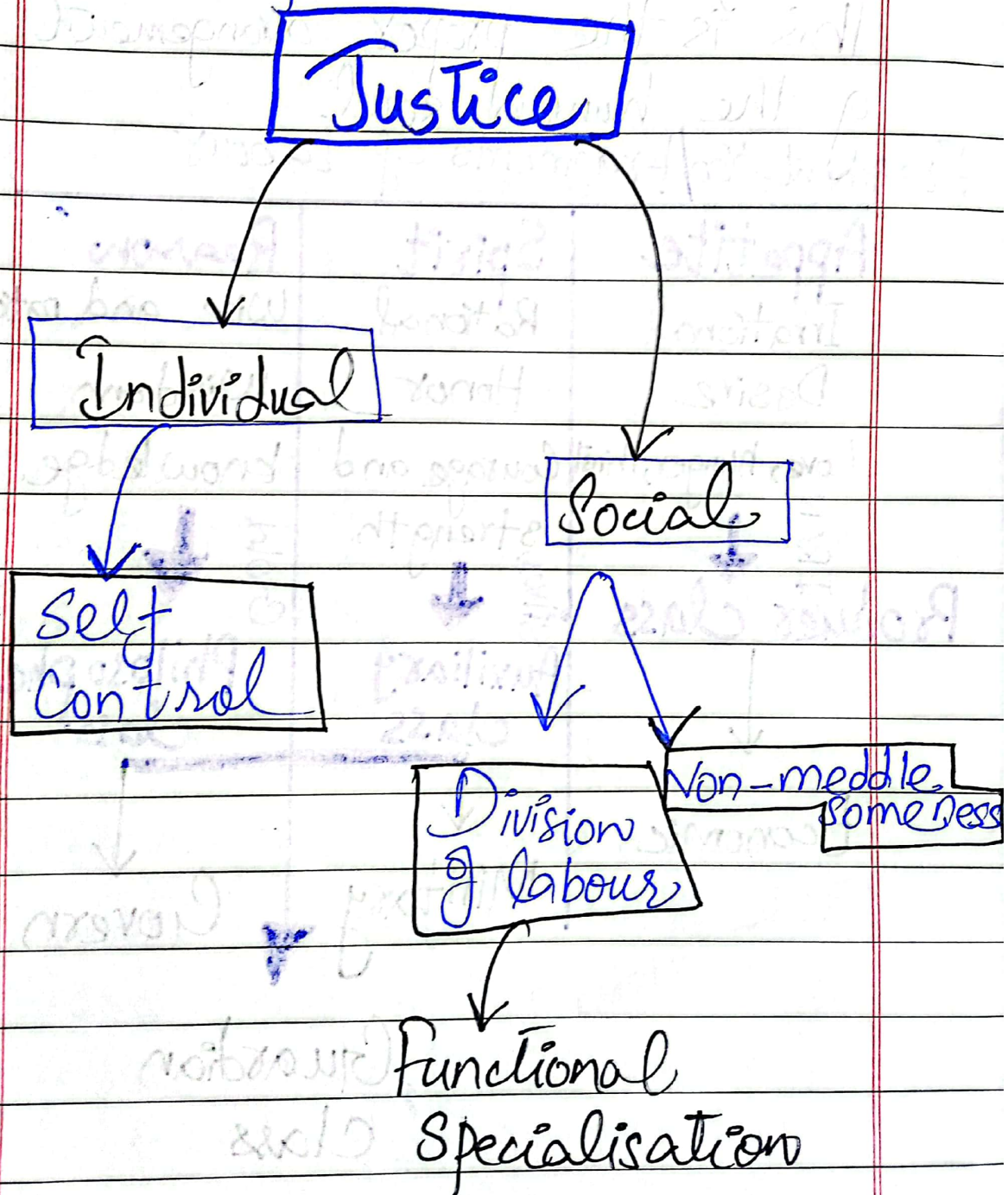
Common Harmony:

The preceding two conditions contribute to the creation of a harmonious atmosphere in society. The implication of Plato's justice theory is precisely this harmony.

Platonic Justice

"Justice is not a legal concept but a moral one."

He categorises Justice at two levels - Individual justice and Social justice.



Critical Analysis:

Plato's concept of justice, as outlined in his famous work, The Republic, is one of the most widely discussed and debated ideas in Western philosophy. Plato argues that justice is a universal concept that applies to both individuals and society as a whole. He asserts that justice is achieved when each person performs the role for which they are best suited, leading to a

harmonious and well-functioning society. Some critics, though, say that Plato's idea of justice is too simple and does not consider how complicated and nuanced people and society are. Plato's idea of justice may be seen as a form of social engineering, where individuals are expected to conform to a pre-determined societal structure regardless of their desires or aspirations. In any case, Plato's concept of justice continues to be a subject of much discussion and study.

Conclusion:-

The philosophy of Justice is well-known by the name of Plato's theory of Justice. He gives the concept that each structural component is assigned

to a different artisan throughout construction, but the architect mixes them to contribute to the building's final decision and enhance its beauty.

The three classes in the state: Traders, Soldiers, and Philosophers, would nurture the three cardinal virtues of temperance, courage, and wisdom. In contrast, Justice, the fourth virtue, would serve as the architect for creating an ideal society. Plato's idea is also known as the Architectonic Theory of Justice because of the correlation between architecture and structure of society. Plato believe that Justice is a prerequisite for living a decent life, to sum up. It supports people's happiness. His most well-known work, The Republic, illuminates his ^{view of} Justice.