

CSS - 2022 :

Discuss in detail the Plato theory of Justice

—: Outlines: —

- (i) Introduction
- (ii) Plato dialectical discussion on Privileging Justice system of Greek
- (iii) Understanding Plato's Justice system
- (iv) Characteristic features of the Plato's Justice:
 - (a) Nature based System
 - (b) Harmonizing the societal structure
 - (c) Purely based on education
 - (d) Justice for all genders
 - (e) Formation of functionalised classes
 - (f) Crucial for revival of a declined state
- (v) Critical Analysis of Plato's Justice System:

- (a) Legitimizing Monarchy through Justice
- (b) Limited liberty
- (c) Depriving an individual from family life through Justice

(vi) Conclusion

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(1) Introduction :

In Republic, Plato's book, he is seeking ~~an~~ ~~ideal~~ an exceptional and efficient justice system ~~through his~~ for his ideal state. He revealed all the ~~priviling~~ justice system of the greek through dialectical method. At the end, he reaches to conclusion that justice is done according to his capability. However, it has some advantages, but ~~he~~ it was totally ideal and vague concept of justice.

(II) Plato dialectical discussion on the privileging justice system of Greek

In his book, Republic, he opened ~~in~~ the justice chapter with the statement of Cephalus view on justice, speaking truth

(III)

and paying one's debt is Justice.

Then, his son, Pholemarachus, agree with his father statement and told

"Justice is doing good to his friend and harming ~~one's~~ his enemies".

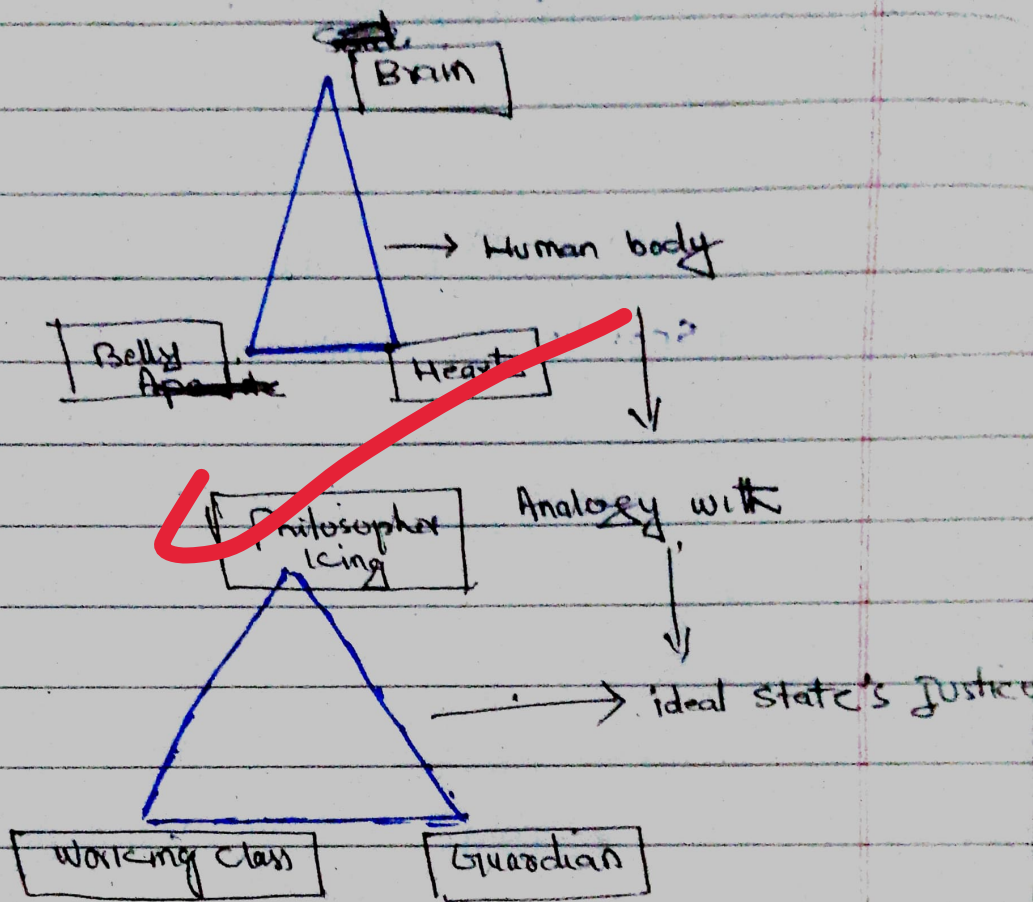
Then, Socrates explanation of Justice "Giving every one his due is Justice"

Afterward, Plato listens the Glaucon's definition of Justice "one should obedient to law, otherwise, he would have face the disastrous effect of the his action." Then, Plato presents his definition of Justice, "Justice is doing according to his capabilities".

2) Understanding Plato's Justice theory

The ultimate aim of the Plato's Justice theory is to make a strong Athen. ~~System~~ According to him, this system is only possible if Athen implement the Justice system. It was based on a specialised functional system.

Based on tripartite



According to Plato, Justice is performing a such a function nature created for. Therefore, he made three types of classes. According to human have three main segment/parts. Similarly state should perform the st same.

(iv) Characteristic features of Plato's Justice:

Plato's Justice system has several important characteristic features some of them are given below:

(a) Nature based System:

According to Plato, Doing according to his own capacity is Justice. A belly perform its own function, heart does its own and brain does perform its own. Therefore, every individual has do to his/her own function for what God has created him.

(b) Harmonizing the societal structure:

when everyone perform his/her own & specialised function in society, it will make harmonie in society. There would be no clashes for achieving any status, for example, in such a system

philosopher king will not desire for
guardian position and Vice Versa. Everyone
will perform his/her own function
according to his capability.

© purely based on education:

The
building block of Plato's Justice theory
is education. Education will determine
the capability and potential that
how he contribute in the
well being of a state. Three
exams, the failure in primary education
will be working class, and those who
fails secondary would be guardian
and then the remaining will join administrative
set-up.

④ Justice for all genders:

At one
hand, with such a system, it will
abolish the slavery, cast difference
and racial segregation. Everyone
will do according to his potential.

even women are the part of this system.

(e) Formation of the functionalised Classes:

Once, Justice distribute all the citizens according to their potential/functionalised classes would be formed.

(f) Crucial for Revival of a declined state:

According to Plato, this is a way to revive the athen lost dignity. When everyone does his best according to ability, then, this will lead the way toward the re-emergence.

(V) Critical Analysis of Plato's theory of Justice:

(a) Legitimizing Monarchy through his Justice:

To analysis critically

the ultimate aim is to select a philosopher king through his justice theory. Therefore, ~~they~~ he denies the role of individuals/publics but rather to rule a single body.

(b) An ideal and vague concept

Plato

was an idealist, his theory of justice is a building block for his ideal state. There is no ground reality for this state to implement.

(c) depriving an individual from family life:

He imposed communism on the Guardian class. The true justice system is possible, if philosopher, administrator and military class keep away from wealth and family life. Thus, his justice system deprive an individual from family life.

Add references/examples in this part

(vi) Conclusion:

Plato in his book Republic mentioned the concept of Justice for an ideal state. According to him, this will revive the lost reputation of the athen, because it is only way to harness the potential of ~~an~~ citizens for a state.

CSS-2023 Special

Q No. 1: "Aristotle was great, but not grateful student"

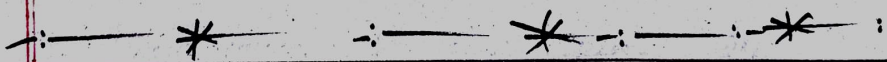
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Outlines:

- (I) Introduction
- (II) Different political philosophy of the Aristotle than the Plato due to their different historical context
- (III) Understanding how Aristotle was a grate student of plato:
 - (a) made Greece a dominant civilization
 - (b) His classification of Government is still valid
 - (c) inspiration inspired muslim political thinker
 - (d) Layed the foundation of Realistic school of thoughts
 - (e) Turned the dream plato into reality
- (IV) Understanding how Aristotle was not a grateful student of Plato:

- (a) Criticising plato's idealism, he Presented Realistic School of thought
- (b) Replaced plato's working class with slavery
- (c) Rejected the idea of Communism and made family as basic unit
- (d) For Aristotle Justice relies in action rather than in plato's ideal state
- (e) Denied the idea of philosopher king and suggested polite for Athen.

(v) Conclusion:



(T) introduction:

Aristotle, the first political scientist, laid the foundation of Realistic school of thought in political philosophy. Although he was graduated from plato's academy, his political philosophy is totally contradictory with plato.

Furthermore, his political philosophy flourished the political landscape of the whole world, but he ~~was~~ did not ~~was~~ aligned with plato view.

Therefore, it ~~is~~ says that plato Aristotle was ~~not~~ a grate ~~student~~, but he was not a grateful student.

(ii) Understanding the factors that segregate the aristotle political views from the plato's

According to Judd Harmon, ~~Plato~~ a political philosopher is always a child mind of his time.

Therefore, Both Aristotle and plato survive in different contextual historic frame. For example, At the time of plato, Athen used to pass ~~at~~ the turmoil of problems: Athen, a democratic city state was failing against ~~the~~ spark, an autocratic system. he observed the execution of his teacher from very close. ~~Therefore~~ while, Aristotle was the student of ~~not~~ plato, beside that

his view was influenced by his father, and observed the prosperous aspect of the athen. Therefore, both have different view about the athen political system.

(III) Understanding how Aristotle was great student of plato:

↳ The Aristotle greatness can be measured through his contribution into the political system of the world. Some of them are given below:

① made Greece a dominant civilization:

Once
Athen was bowndown on its knees toward a small city state, sparta.

~~But~~ But, after a few hundred years, At the able student of Aristotle, Alexander the great, extended his rule to Europe and Asia continent. it ~~was~~ made possible due Aristotle ambition and intellectuality.

and sharp ability of teaching.

He made athen an exemplified region in the whole history.

(IV) Understanding how Aristotle was not a grateful student :

Although he contributed too much in the political philosophy, ~~he~~ his idea was totally contradictory to plato's view. Some of the contradictions are given below :

① Criticising plato's idealism, he presented the concept of Realism

Plato presented his ideal state theory where he proposed theory of an ideal justice system and, in the same way, he propounded the ideal education. However, Aristotle in his book, "The Politics", expounded his theory of government and end means of government which reflect that plato's ideal state theory has no relation with ground reality.

(b) Replaced Plato's working class with slavery:

Another ~~point~~ criticism which reflects that Aristotle is not a grateful student of the Plato. The main ~~working class~~ working segment was appetite, working class in Plato ideal state. However, Aristotle replaced them with slavery and mentioned the slavery justification in his "book The Politics," his book.

(c) Rejected the idea of Communism and made family as basic instinct:

furthermore, Aristotle rejected his theory of communism by providing such an evidence, that it is a basic building block of the state formation. Therefore, a good state will never come into being, if a state donot flourish an individual.

(b) His classification of government is still valid:

The second indicator is his ~~view~~ ~~on~~ work on the framing different Constitution / Government. After studying 57 Constitution, he picked Republic, rather than monarchy, as a best form of government. His view is still acceptable to the world. ~~what~~ furthermore, he classified mainly six form of Government which are monarchy, aristocracy, ~~dem~~ polity the perverted version of these governments are Tyranny, oligarchy and democracy. These ~~gov~~ types of Government still exist across the world.

(c) inspired muslims political thinkers

muslim political philosophers, such as al-farabi and Imam Ghazali, ~~is~~ inspired of his political philosophy. for making a muslim state that stands out from the western they studied Aristotle

to find such clue. Therefore, their political philosophy are ~~not~~ matching with Aristotle.

(d) Laid the foundation of Realistic School of thought:

his political philosophy kept another sect in the philosophy that is realistic school of thoughts. Being the children of a physician, he was his way of thinking was highly influenced by his father. The new creative method was called deductive which was the corner stone for his Realism.

(e) Turned the plato's dream into reality:

Plato's ultimate aim of his philosophy was to make Athen a flourished civilization because his idealistic theory is revolving around this aim. However, ~~his~~ his student Aristotle made it possible through his intellectual

(d) Aristotle Justice lies in action rather than in state structure

According to the Plato book, "Republic", Justice means to do according to his potential and capability. He further mentioned that ~~justice~~ ~~with its~~ ~~word~~ state will determine the potential of an individual. But, for Aristotle, Justice is action. For example, if virtue is knowledge, then, virtuous in action is justice. †

(V) Conclusion:

The above discussion reflects that being the student of Plato, he ~~was~~ ~~criticised~~ ~~every~~ ~~theory~~ ~~and~~ ~~idea~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Plato~~. Therefore, it ~~is~~ ~~a~~ ~~famous~~ says that Aristotle is a great, but not a grateful student.