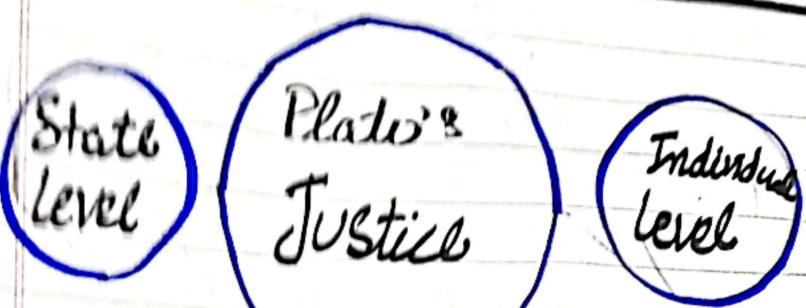


Q) Discuss in details the Plato's concept of 'justice'

-: Introduction:-

Plato was the atheist philosopher. He was the student of Socrates. In this life he was witness of Peloponnesian war which impacted him, then he wrote a book "Republic" where we demonstrated the "concept of Justice". In his book he rejected the all forms of justice which were describe by other individual Cephalous, a rich wealthy and old man, says justice "is speaking truth and paying some one debt. On the other hand. Polemarchus, said "Justice is doing good with your friend and harm one's evening" and Thersites, said that Injustice is stronger than justice". Plato's rejected all the concept and explains his own concept of Justice. According to Plato's Justice in a society was the effect of human nature. He described justice at Individual and state level.



Context

(11)

Concept of Justice

Plato's concept of justice revolved around human nature. According to him every human contains a predominant trait with him. ~~according to him~~ A person should work according to his/her capacity. for this he provided a detailed education system and concept of Philosopher King.

(2.1)

Justice at Individual Level

In his book "Republic" he said that human contains three traits in it ~~Apepides~~ which is irrational and ally with desires

and comfort. which form spring
love, hate, lust. One is reason
which is super soft. It provides
intellectual thoughts, rationality and
forges and people with this trait
had wisdom. Spirit in between
the reason and aperitide. It brings
chivalry and courage.

Gold	Reason Aperitide	Wisdom	Ruler
Silver	Spirit	Courage	Wise
Bronze	Aperitide	desire	Artisan

discuss these parts in detail by giving multiple subheadings.....

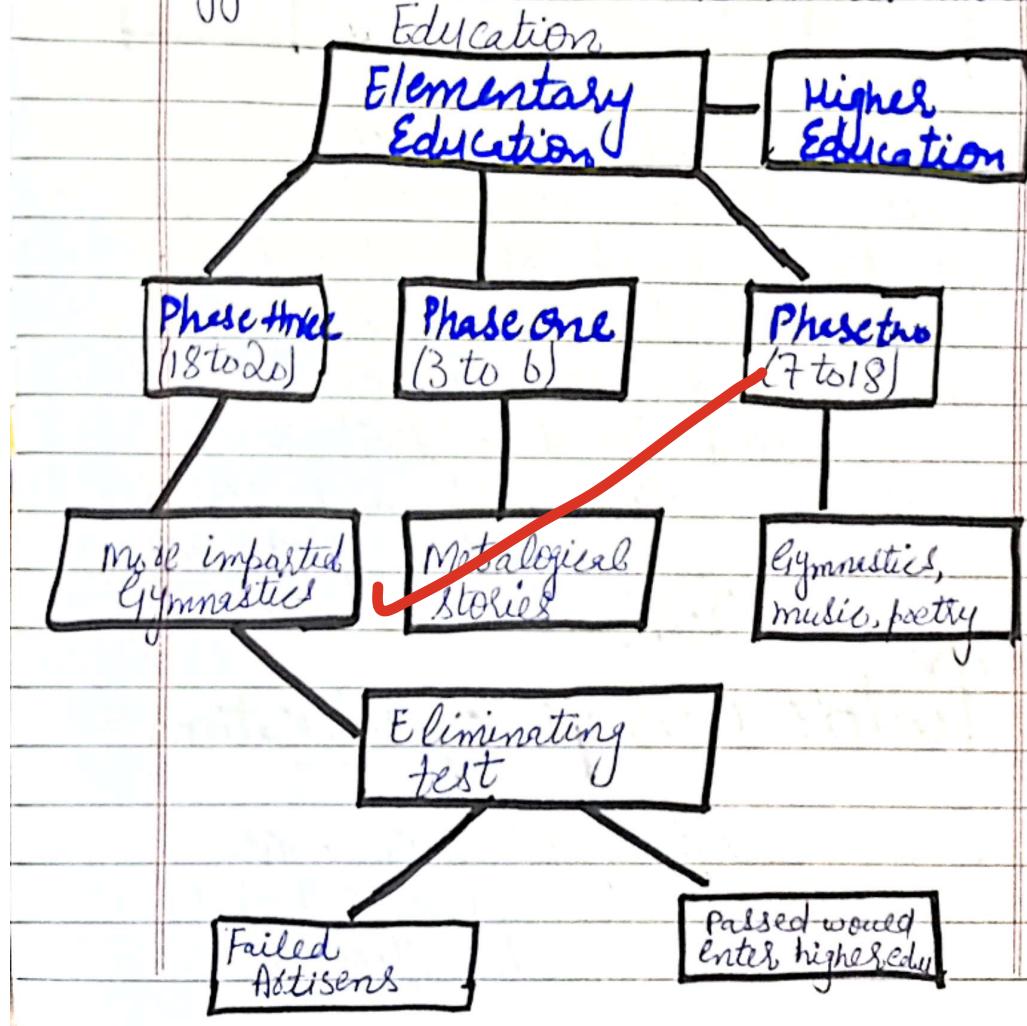
In state Justice would come
with wisdom, courage and desire.
so people would assigned a task
according to his capability. So that,
he further describe education system
which would found a trait in a
person, then those would work assigned
a task according to their capacity

2.2

Plato's concept of Education

Plato's concept of education were
divided into two phases **HIGHER**
and elementary education

Elementary education is further divided into three phases and these phases extend from 3 to 20 years. In first phase which tenure is six year to six years. In this phase student would learn metalogical stories related to religion and more. In phase two which tenure is seven to eighteen year student would learn mathematics, gynastics, poetry and music and the third phase resumed from eighteen to twenty years in which more gynastics would added in curriculum.



no need to discuss this part in detail.....

Date: _____

Day: _____

At age of twenty eliminating test would hold the peers or students who failed become low ranked soldiers and artisans. Artisans would be in a desire class and have aptitude in them. Those who pass would enter into higher education system and ~~then~~ enter into the work of statecraft.

Higher Education

Higher education was divided into two phase, first phase was extended from 20 to 30 years.

In this era student would study ~~at~~ gymnastics and mathematics. At the age of thirty another eliminating test was held those who passed enter the other phase of education. which would extend to 35 years. and those who failed would work in government and militly as auxiliaries.

In second phase students would studied dialectics and ethics and then they enter into militly and government administration for next 15 years.

Higher Education

Two phase
(20-30/ 30 to 35)

Student will study
from twenty to
thirty years

Those who
failed work as
auxiliaries

Passed Student
Studied from more
5 years

After completion
of 5 years
Study will

would able
to work for
administration

for fifteen years

23.

Philosophies King

At the age of fifty who
are demonstrated this best

and noble services will become the Philosopher King.

(Q.4)

Analogy of Doctor and Patient

Plato's father discuss in his book that Philosopher King would do task which he consider as right like doctor prescribed patient medicine which doctor knows well.

Correlation of Justice

with State and Individual

Justice in a state is a individual with large

~Plato

According to Plato justice would happen with co-operation between individual and state.

Justice is doing one's own work and what is what isn't one's

~Plato

Justice would happen when home One's concerned about his/her own work and don't meddle with other's work.

Division of the labour will provide justice in a State and brings happiness and wisdom in Society.

Strength of justice concept	Weakness of justice concept
Plato was the first person who introduce examination system.	Plato's restricted education for worker class.
Education is compulsory for men and women.	State-controlled education system communism in education
A phase of education is scientific method	Plato's ignored democracy so later he was called as
Division of labours according to their capacity	Father of totalitarianism A ruler only study throughout the life would not able to control state

Conclusion

In a conclusion, Plato said that justice hold a society together. So justice in a state would bring happiness and wisdom. State-controlled education, communism of family would bring justice. Division of labour is essential for IDEAL state but his theory contain pros and cons and not valid for today society. It was a concept of ideal state not a reality of state.