

**U G COURSE**  
**TOPIC-PLATO : GREEK**  
**PHILOSOPHY**  
**SEMESTER-2,PAPER-PHIL CC203,**  
**PHILOSOPHY**

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# BOOKS OF PLATO

- ⊠ Plato written books –
- ⊠ Republic
- ⊠ Phaedo
- ⊠ Symposium
- ⊠ Apology
- ⊠ Timaeus
- ⊠ Plato established Academy.

# INTRODUCTION OF PLATO

- ⊠ Plato was born between 428 and 427BC. ATHENS,GREECE AND DIED 348/347BC. ATHENS,GREECE
- ⊠ PLATO'S FATHER WAS ARISTON.
- ⊠ PLATO'S MOTHER WAS PERICTIONE.
- ⊠ PLATO ESTABLISHED ACADEMY AROUND 387BC.
- ⊠ PLATO WRITE DIALOGUES.
- ⊠ PLATO'S REAL NAME WAS ARISTOCLES AND PLATO WAS A NICK NAME.

# COCEPT OF JUSTICE

- ⊠ PLATO VIEWED JUSTICE AS AN IDEA,AN ATTRIBUTE OF THE MIND,WHICH EXPESSES ITSELF IN A JUST,POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ORDER
- ⊠ JUSTICE AS A VIRTUE ,IS AMBIGUOUS AS INDIVIDUAL AND APPLICATIONS.
- ⊠ JUSTICE ACCORDING TO PLATO IS QUALITY OF THE SOUL.
- ⊠ PLATO MENTIONED TWO OTHER KINDS OF JUSTICE KNOWN AS INDIVIDUAL JUSTICE AND LEGAL JUSTICE.

# JUSTICE IN STATE AND INDIVIDUAL

- ⊠ Plato in his philosophy gives very important place to idea of justice.
- ⊠ Plato used the greek word “Dikaisyne” for justice which comes very near to the work morality or righteousness.
- ⊠ According to Plato,justice is the quality of individual ,the individual mind.
- ⊠ It can be understood by studying the mind of man,its functions,qualities or virtues.
- ⊠ Justice,therefore is a relation between individuals depending on social and political oraganization.

# THE FOUR CARDINAL PLATONIC VIRTUES-

WISDOM  
COURAGE  
MODERATION  
JUSTICES



# ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY IN REPUBLIC

## ⊠ Individual

- ⊠ The soul has three parts.our reason thinks ;when it does this well,it has wisdom.our appetite desires;when it does this well,it has temperance(soul control).our high spirit shows emotions(fear,anger, respect, etc.);when it does this well,it has courage.

## ⊠ Society

- ⊠ In Plato's republic society mirrors the individual soul.the virtue of the society mirror of the individual soul.
- ⊠ Society has three groups-
- ⊠ the aristocrats
- ⊠ The workers
- ⊠ The soldiers

# PLATO JUSTICE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

- ⊠ Individuals
- ⊠ JUSTICE consists of the proper interplay of the three parts of the soul.in the person, reason controls the high spirit and both control the appetite.
- ⊠ Society
- ⊠ Justice is the most important idea for the society.
- ⊠ Each one is having their role for society.
- ⊠ Plato focused duties for every one'.

Individual can choose their role

Virtues are the pillars for society



# JUSTICE OF PLATO

- ⊠ Plato proved that justice does not depend upon a chance, condition Or upon internal force, it is the right condition of soul, by the very nature of men when seen in the fullness of his environment.
- ⊠ Justice is internal as it resides in the human soul.
- ⊠ Human organism , according to PLATO, contains three elements (three elements of soul)-
  - ⊠ 1. reason
  - ⊠ 2. spirit
  - ⊠ 3. appetite

# JUSTICE IN INDIVIDUAL AND STATE-

- ⊠ Corresponding to these elements in human nature ,there are three classes in social organism-
- ⊠ 1.philosophers and ruling class-which is the representative of reason.
- ⊠ 2.barriers and defenders class-which is the representative of the spirit.
- ⊠ 3.farmers and artists –which is the representative of the appetite.

# JUSTICE AND INDIVIDUAL-

- ⊠ Justice is thus a sort of specialisation. It is simply, the will to fulfill the duties of one station and not to meddle with the duties of another station.
- ⊠ It is the original principle laid down at the foundation of the State, that one man should practice one thing only and the thing to which his nature was best adapted.
- ⊠ Justice in Platonic state is like harmony of relationship where the planets are held together in the orderly movement.

# INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO PLATO

- ⊠ In ideal state of Plato , the individuals are responsible for their duties .
- ⊠ Justice is in order and duty of the parts of the soul , it is to the soul as health
- ⊠ Plato says the Justice is not mere strength but it is a harmonious strength .

# CONCLUSION

- ⊠ According to Plato , the development of individual being depends upon situations, virtues, qualities and moral responsibilities.
- ⊠ Plato divides virtue according to individual interest.
- ⊠ Wisdom , courage, moderation and justice are four pillars of society .
- ⊠ The unity of all these makes a strong society.
- ⊠ In this way, Plato represent a strong individual for a strong society.
- ⊠ Both are interconnected and interdependent.