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

=

DR KEERTI CHOUDHARY DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY ASSISTANT PROFESSOR PATNA UNIVERSITY keertichyjha@gmail.com

BOOKS OF PLATO

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

INTRODUCTION OF PLATO

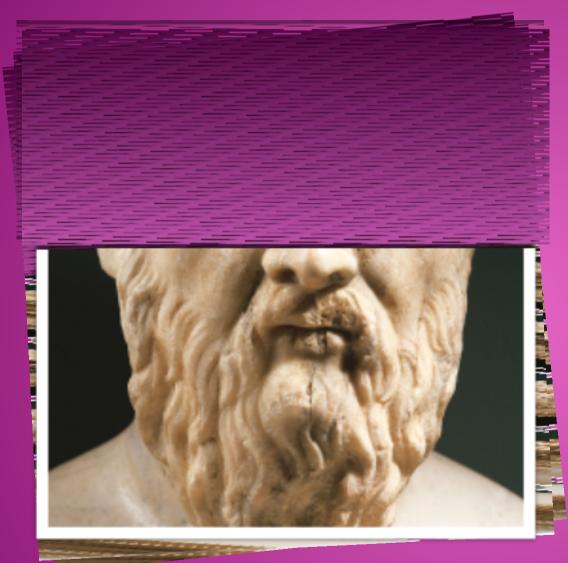
- Plato was born between 428 and 427BC.
 ATHENS, GREECE AND DIED 348/347BC.
 ATHENS, GREECE
- PLATO'S FATHER WAS ARISTON.
- PLATO'S MOTHER WAS PERICTIONE.
- PLATO ESHTABLISHED ACADEMY AROUND 387BC.
- PLATO WRITE DIALOGUES.
- PLATO'S REAL NAME WAS ARISTOCLES AND PLATO WAS A NICK NAME.

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 justce.
- 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-
- I.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 short of specialisation. It is simply, the will to fulfill the duties of once station and not to meddle with the duties of another station.
- It is the original principal 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 adopted.
- 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

- Acoording to Plato , the development of individual being depends upon situations, virtues, qualities and moral responsibilities.
- Plato divides virtue according to individual intrest.
- 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.