

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The Objective of this project was as under-

1. To make conceptual analysis of Plato's thought, regarding Political Morality.
 2. To impart knowledge of cardinal virtues to the Statesman, Individuals as well as Society.
 3. To make efforts that Plato's theoretical Philosophy convert in to the Practical Philosophy.
 4. To give knowledge regarding government forms which are established in the world.
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SUMMARY

Nearly 2600 years ago Plato had written his thought using the dialogue method. All of us know that, there are varying degrees of controversy over which Plato's works are authentic, and in what order they were written, due to their antiquity and the manner of their preservation through time. Although, there is no doubt that Plato was one of the greatest philosopher world has. His famous works include Statesman, Laws and The Republic. In the Republic he has explained his thought regarding welfare society. Who should be ruler? Who should be a Philosopher? Nature of Psyche and Cardinal virtues, these are the main topic of the Republic.

Plato describes five regimes of the government form which depend on their division of psyche, those ruled by the lawless having unnecessary appetites (Tyrants), those ruled by nonlawless but having unnecessary appetites'(Democrats), those ruled by necessary appetites (Oligarchs), those ruled by unnecessary spirited desires (Timocrats); those ruled by necessary spirited desires combined with rational desires (Philosopher). For the sake of good governance, Philosopher should rule the state. According to Book 9, (On Wrong or Right Government and the Features of Each) "there are three primary types of people: Each is ruled by a distinct psyche part. Each has its own characteristic desire with its own distinctive pleasure.

- a) Money-Lover: The Money-Lover is ruled by appetite. His characteristic desire is for the money necessary to satisfy his desires for the pleasures of food, drink, and sex, which he values above all others.
- b) Victory-Lover: The Victory-Lover or Honour-Lover is ruled by aspiration. His life is totally dedicated to the pleasure of "power, victory, and high repute".
- c) Wisdom-Lover: The wisdom-lover or The Philosopher is ruled by reason. He most values the pleasure of learning and knowing the truth about things.

For a Statesman to rule primary type c should be the most appropriate.

Plato's four cardinal virtues are most important and these are main characteristics of Philosopher ruler

1. Prudence (wisdom): that is the right judgment and actions at all times,
2. Justice : that is always giving people their rights,
3. Moderation (Self-control, Temperance): that is practicing self-control and
4. Courage: that is the ability to fight fear and uncertainty.

By sketching a psychological portrait of the tyrant, he attempts to prove that injustice tortures a man's soul, whereas a just soul is a healthy, happy, untroubled and calm. Next he argues that, though each of the three main character types, money-loving, honour-loving, and truth-loving—have their own conceptions of pleasure and of the corresponding good life, each choosing his own life as the most pleasant. Only the philosopher can judge for only he has experienced all three types of pleasure. Others should accept the philosopher's judgement and conclude that the pleasures associated with the philosopher are most pleasant and thus that the just life is also most pleasant.

Philosophers form the only class of men to possess knowledge and are also the most just men. Their souls, more than others, aim to fulfil the desires of the rational part. After comparing the philosopher king to the most unjust type of man—represents by the tyrant, who is ruled entirely by his non-rational appetites—Plato claims that justice is worthwhile for its own sake. In Book 9 he presents three arguments for the conclusion that it is desirable to be just.

Only those whose minds are trained to grasp the Forms, the philosophers, can know all. In particular, what the philosophers must know in order to become able rulers is the Form of the Good, the source of all other Forms, and of knowledge, truth, and beauty.

There are more than 200 countries in the world and the number is still growing day by day. For the welfare establishment of social system in any country there is one or the other form of government. None of them, so many forms of government and five forms of government described by Plato, as explained in this project by me are neither flawless completely nor faulty wholly. All the forms have been experienced by different states in the world and are being experienced even today. In every country there are some evils like corruption, looting, dacoit, rape, murder, molestation which are destructive elements of society which were found in ancient period and is seen in the present scenario as well.

Secondly, Nearly 347 B.C. Plato said an ideal government is must for an ideal society. What does an 'ideal government' mean? Plato answers this question- the king should be a Philosopher in order to rule. An ideal king should think like philosopher with courage, wisdom, justice etc. and their uses prevail.

Thirdly, I propose one additional thing here that is philosopher not necessarily mean an academician of philosophy but a person who has the sense of ethical concepts and understanding of wisdom, courage, moderation, justice, and the sense of practical utility. I think by this the concept of philosopher king not only remains theoretical but also becomes practical. (May not be 100% practical but it will be helpful for maximum goodness)

Fourthly, for any king or administrator even with the above virtues, 100% perfectness or ideal king or ideal society can never exist. Ideal king, ideal government and ideal society or meaning of 100% perfect cannot be used, and can never be practiced in future. No one is perfect in the world and no one can use these words like 'perfect king', and 'welfare government and society'. But one point is clear here Plato's wisdom, courage, moderation and justice if taken by any administrator and used consciously then it can help to make administration people oriented and lead to an optimum ideal society. From this point of view Plato's ethical theory is significant.

ACHIEVEMENTS FROM THE PROJECT

Plato's achievement as a political philosopher may be seen in that he believed that there could be a body of knowledge whose attainment would make it possible to heal political problems, such as factionalism and the corruption of morals, which can bring a city to a decline. The doctrine of the harmony of interests, fairness as the basis of the best political order, the mixed constitution, the rule of law, the distinction between good and deviated forms of government, practical wisdom as the quality of good leadership, and the importance of virtue and transcendence for politics are the political ideas that can rightly be associated with Plato. They have profoundly influenced subsequent political thinkers.

SUGGESTATION & CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY

At the end of my research work some important point I am putting forward for the consideration, which will be helpful for wellbeing of human being as well as welfare society.

1. According to Book 9, (On Wrong or Right Government and the Features of Each) "there are three primary types of people: Each is ruled by a distinct psyche part. Each has its own characteristic desire, its own distinctive pleasure.
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Any statesman should rule with c.

- d) Every Statesman should moderate their unnecessary desires through appropriate training, education and intelligence.
- e) Every Statesman should rule with Justice and according to their consciousness.
- f) Leadership of the Polis should be possess a 'philosophic nature' will be completed by education and maturity'.
