

|| PLATO'S PHILOSOPHICAL THEORY : INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS ||

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[[ABSTRACT :: Plato is a very bright star of Western philosophy. He is one of the pioneers of prophetic philosophy. Plato's philosophy has flourished the knowledge base of the world. Gradually, the degradation of ancient values in the country, the struggles of power and the power of always capturing among the democrats, etc. caused him pain. He wrote a famous book "Republic" for finding ways to get rid of it. In this book, Plato imagined the state-ruled state of his own conceptualized philosophical philosophy. Plato's ideal state has power over the philosopher king. Their main quality is wisdom. Wisdom and argument must be the force of the philosopher king. Plato did not want to give more importance to poets than his ideal state, for the time and the situation. Plato's education philosophy was particularly interesting. He spoke of the social and compulsory and state-controlled education system. Plato's original philosophy of philosophy is - Theory of Knowledge, knowledge is not Perception, Levels of Knowledge, Theory of Ideas or Forms, Characteristics of the Ideas, Relation between Idea and objects, Metaphysics, Human Soul, Opinion about Women, Theory of the Ideal State, Classes in City-State, Ruler or Guardian, Philosopher King, Education in Ideal State.]]

One of the most respected and famous among the Western philosophers is Philosopher Plato. He was born in Athens about twenty-four centuries ago. From then on, he has been praised and embellished in various anecdotes, over the years, in various anecdotes. He is one of the best philosophers of the West, and pioneer of Western philosophy, the son of Apollo, the god of Apollo and one of the greatest dramatists and poets. With a mentality to realize the miraculous beauty, who is a Jesus Christ and a Saint before St. Paul who bestowed on him the greatest goodness, love and beauty. He is the greatest of all moral advocates and philosophers of all time. So a famous poet and philosopher wrote - Plato means philosophy, and philosophy means everything that has been written from Plato.

The Philosopher Best Plato was encouraged to solve those problems by finding a lack of justice in his city, Athens and other Greek cities and the lack of morality among individuals. And the result of his initiative is the famous Book of Republic. From history, we know that during the Plato era, there was a great deal of problems in the country of Greece. There was a lack of discipline in the state regime. There was a shortage of judiciary in the individual and the nation. Practical and moral questions were raised about who had the best qualifications or the most powerful of being the ruler of the ideal state. Plato wanted to solve them. To that end, he outlined an ideal state, which we can learn from the sources of this book, Socrates's conversation. For the last two and a half thousand years, this book is being read as a political 'trita', as well as being considered as 'trials' of righteousness and morality, education, knowledge, metaphysics; The West, and the rest of the world are influencing it. Some people have seen this essay as a 'symbol of the soul'. Some have said that this is 'the true depiction of the Socrates'. Some have described it as 'the law of the person's morality', describing it as the 'social reward of a just person.' Some people once again marked it as the 'model of the city'.

According to some people, the Republic is "God's city, to which Plato took shelter". Again, it is considered a 'book of principle' and above all, some have considered 'complete vision of the people'.

Plato's ideal state is a kind of urban state. There will be a fixed number of population here. The population of Plato will be as 5040 members. Why only 5040 people? Because, according to Plato, because the population remains stable, the resources of the people of the country will remain stable, do not increase or decrease. As a result, all economic activities will be strictly controlled. There will be two types of people in Plato's "ideal state". One group is the ruler or the king, the other ruled or the subjects. He again divided the ruling class into two groups: 1. Guardian or caretaker. 2. Helper. Plato believed that the superiority of the upper class or the best part of society is only right to govern the country. Those who rule the country will be distinguished from the society at the very young age. They will be taught with caution in different subjects. Not only that, they will not only study textbooks, they must be well-versed in their warfare. They can fight with the arms of the country as they

need. These students will have to face a test when they are 30 years old. Those who can successfully pass, they will be the spiritual or philosopher king. Or, it will be the future ruler. And those who can not succeed in this test, they will be the helpers of the rulers. They can also be warriors, and can help the rulers in various administrative tasks. But they can not make any kind of decisions. Plato has also said about the kind of life this ruling class will have to live! According to Plato's description, this ruling class must follow the communist life. Property can not be more than their own needs. They can not buy land, house or other expensive items for themselves.

Plato expresses many ideas about poets in his model country.

Generally, it may be thought that Plato did not have such a place for the poets in his ideal state. Even some people complain that he made many humiliating remarks about the poets in his writings. Such allegations against Plato are not new. Many scholars have long ago presented his doctrine against him and tried to label him as a fanatic, which would put us into a new thought. But why did he want to keep those poets in their imagined ideal state or send them to exile, then the Greek city demands the discussion of the socio-political, political status of the states and the prevailing poems and poetry.

The idea that Greek poet and poetry were popular in those days was not much more thoughtful about the poet than the independent thinker-carrier Plato. Because the concept of the poets and poems of the Greeks was different from today. They thought that poets and poems are a divine entity and above everything else. Which was against Plato's independent thought. Nothing is far above logic for an independent thought. Plato surely would not want to admit that poet's poetry is above the discussion and that is the last word. Greek great poet Homer undoubtedly is a famous poet But his poetry was not compatible with all the things that he thought above. So he has put the philosophical king on top of everything in his ideal state. The one who will be on the one hand will be very wise, on the other hand, the prudent leader He will be the hero, the wise, the brave, all the good qualities. In Greek society and the system, heroism was regarded as the highest quality. Because every Greek city state had to survive in order to survive the invasion of neighboring rival state. So he has placed his ideal state above all the wise hero, who will be able to protect Plato's ideal state from the external attack. For him, he insisted on the class of soldiers. In the thinking of Plato, the work of the philosopher king is to protect the state from the extrovert with the help of the soldier class and establish justice for the people of all the subjects of the state.

Plato did not wish to be named as the ideal poet in the country because he did not agree with the conventional concept of poet and poetry. Again the poets did not want to go to war again, so Plato was averse to poets. Plato's guru Socrates had to go to the podium to defend Athens. He and his comrades returned to defeat in the war. It is understandable from this incident, why Plato did not see the poets at that time. If he had kept his ideal state above all the ideals of the poets, then it would have been anti-ritual and ridiculous.

But today this issue can be re-considered. The concept of Plato's poems and poems is in line with the concept. But now verius poets and their poems have reached such an excellence that they are not only poets but they are poet and philosopher. If today's poets were constantly spreading the message of life and rhythm, Plato could have been different from the idea of the poet.

The essential consequence of Plato's concept of fairness is that the Communism The psychological basis of Plato's communism is that there will be conflicts between wisdom and self, apart from communism. Property, family planning and personal interests lead people to duties towards their society. Plato told the evacuation of private families and property in his communist system from the life of the guardian class. The guardian class is the holder and carrier of Plato's ideal state. The brave part of the guardian class is responsible for protecting the state. Through the education system, this parent class will be free of all instinct and fear. They will be the flag of justice. Parents are reluctant to give the pupil the chance to be the most selfish person. And to ensure that he spoke of the exclusion of property and family for this class. Plato's communism is not the property's property. Plato is inconsistent with the aim of ensuring social justice. Communism is a material and economic similar decision aimed at establishing justice in the country. Plato believed that society and people can not be reformed only by moral means. There is a need to apply a material way. If people are not separated from their personal property, then people can not be unselfish. Plato's ideal is not the happiness of a handful of people, but the happiness of the whole people is its purpose.

Plato has stated in her "Republic" that the model of an ideal state is represented and that the education system of the guardians of that ideal state will be directed from childhood. According to Plato, education is not to blindly focus, that is to lead

the eye into light. Education is not only enlightenment, but all souls are directed towards the right things. According to Plato, the human soul is particularly imitative. The person's mind is influenced by the activity of another person. So, if we always think about it, its effect can affect our character in some way or not. According to him, the main problem of education is not to keep the mind in its proper environment. All education systems will be so enriched by the environment that they want to be. Plato believed that literary education needed in the first life. Providing education through children's stories and poems can be beneficial. The second requirement is music and the third requirement is the cultivation of clay art, index, sculpture etc. This education will last for eighteen years. Then there is a need for special type of exercise to make the student suitable for military work. Then science education, education of the latest philosophy. Plato's education policy was based on soul-centered. In the modern era, Plato's education policy contributed immensely.

Among the things that Plato wrote about his philosophical thoughts, the most number of things, which has been said, has almost all the issues found in his Republic book. The background of the Republic composition - Greece of Plato era and especially the ethnic political, social, cultural reality. The main philosophy of Plato is the idea of ideals - ideal state and imagination, the state of the upright, and the concept of ideal and fair people. Plato's theories, Plato's education; Plato's metaphysics, the philosophical king's suffix, Plato's feminism has made his philosophy famous. It has the main goal of social and state life, which is to deal with happiness with dignity, deeper relations with goodness. There is a lot of criticism about the right to rule the best, democracy, and the exile of poetry and poetry from the ideal state, the unconsciousness of the soul, the reward of moral living and the legacy of the rebirth process etc. Though, his philosophy is that people's personal, social and state The problems that arise in the atmosphere speak about the progression. It is not possible that Plato gave her description and presented the solution that is completely relevant to modern life, but it has not been able to give any philosophical so far, so deep, human and materialistic solutions for the purpose of creating and addressing the goals and objectives of human life. And here is the fascination and relevance of Plato's philosophy.

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