

Pluto's Education System

1. Exordium

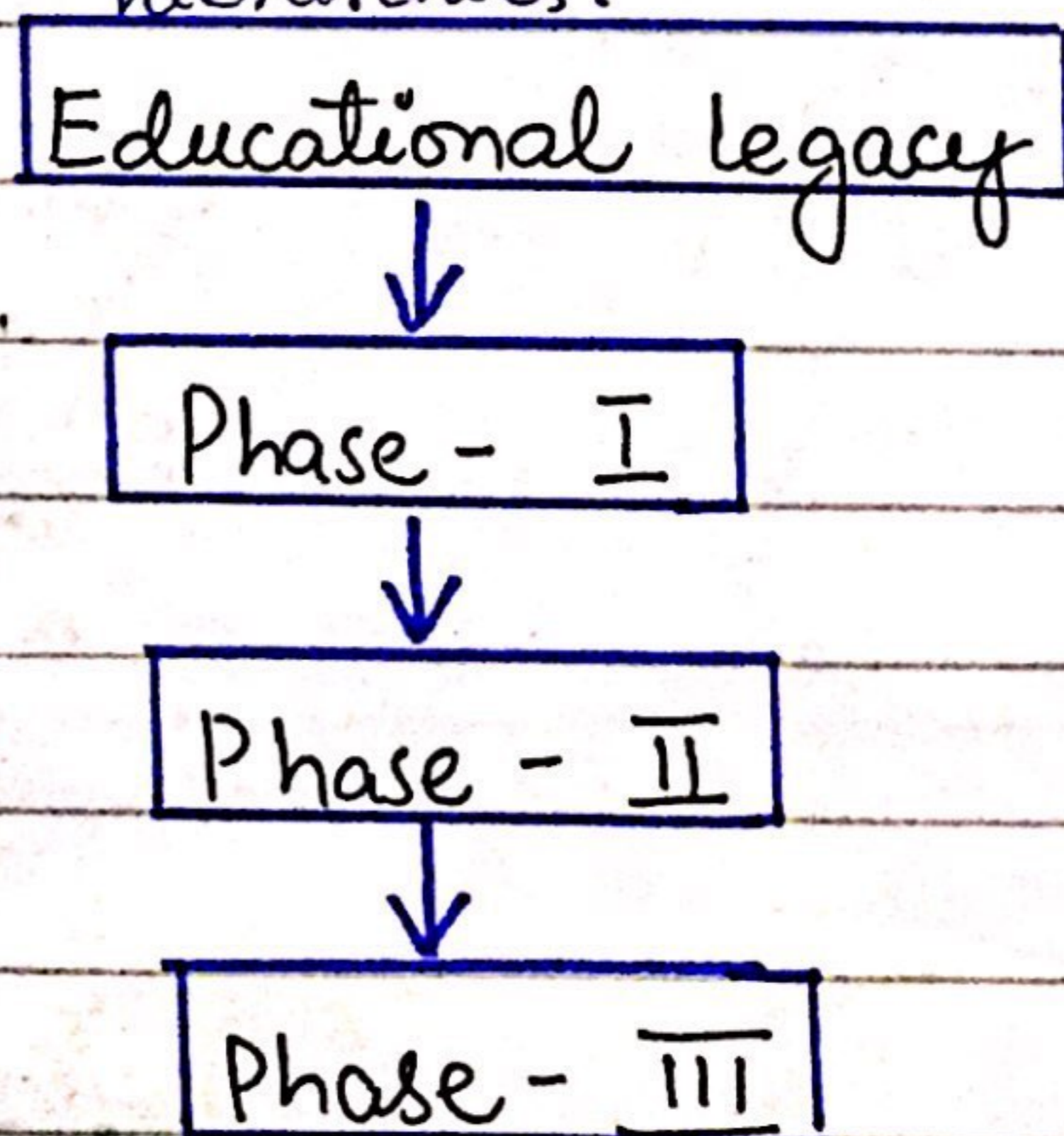
According to Plato:

“The purpose of education is to give to the body and to the soul all the beauty and all the perfection of which they are capable.”

Plato, the ancient Greek philosopher, had significant ideas about education. In his philosophy, “The Republic” education holds a prominent position. At the time of Plato, Athens education system was private, he criticised them and introduced his own state regulated education system with merit and ability, rather than power and wealth. The aim of Plato's education system is to order the society and to arrange them according to their specialised function and capabilities.

2. Key Aspects of Pluto's Educational legacy

Pluto's education system was divided into three distinct hierarchies:

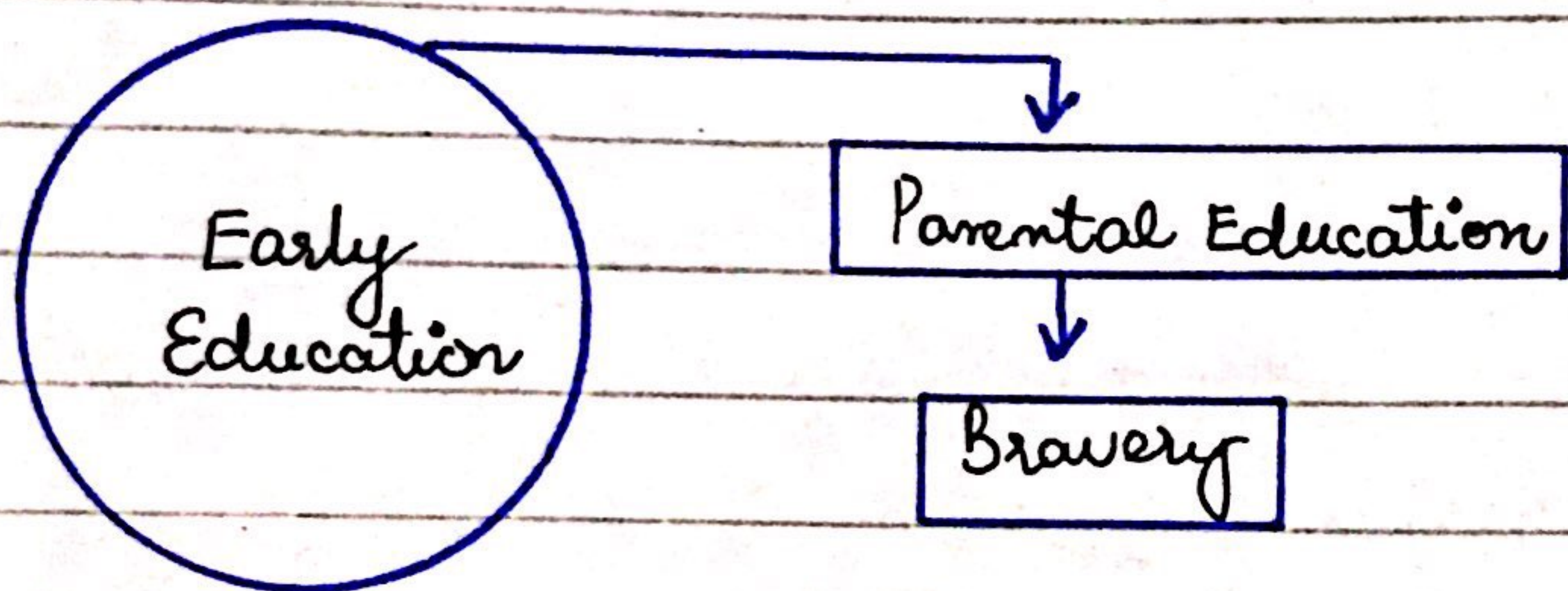


3. Phase - I of Pluto's Education System

The phase - I of Pluto's education system is mainly from birth to 20 yrs, which categorizes into three further studies i.e. early education, elementary education and advanced studies.

3.1: (Birth to 7 yrs) Early Education

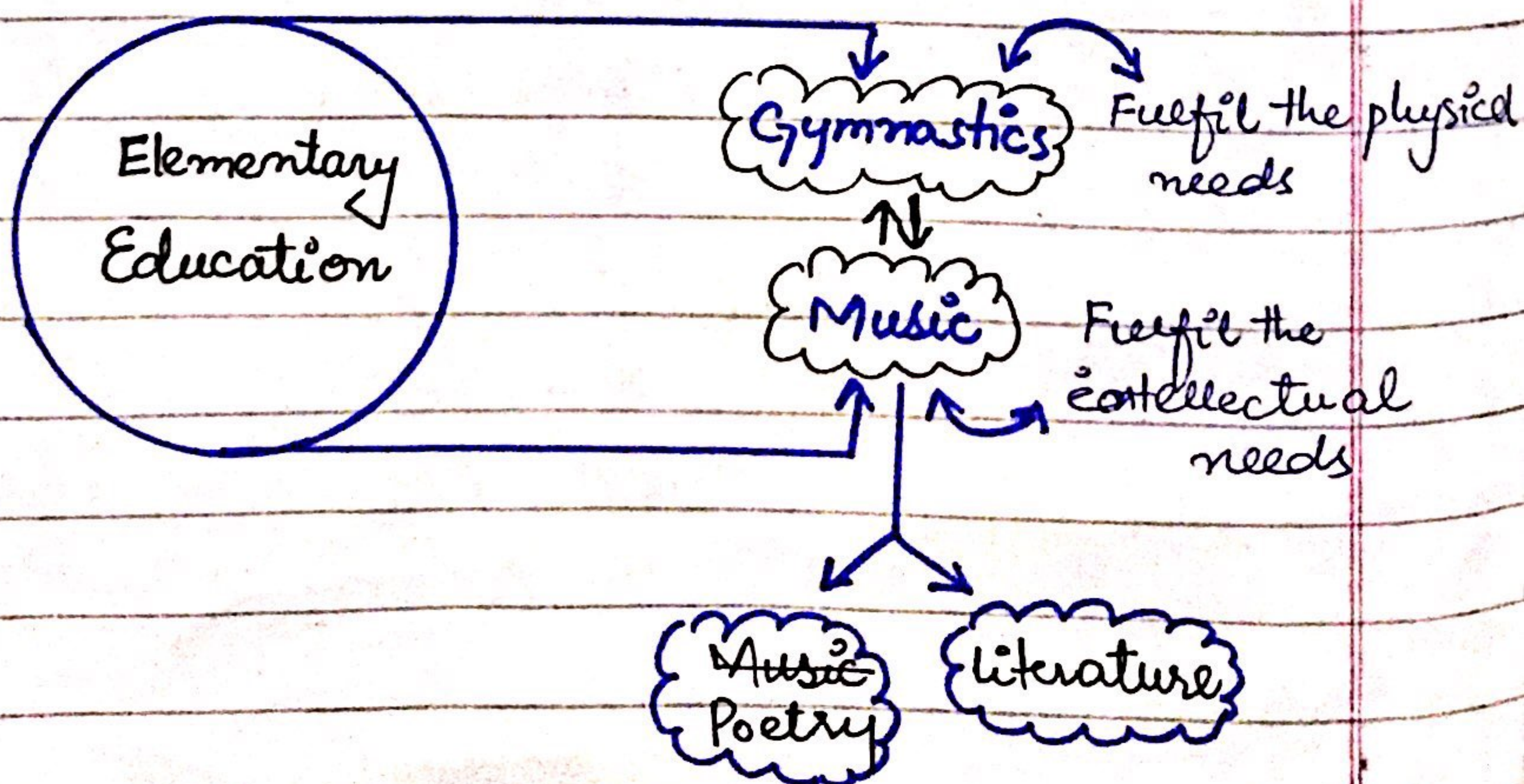
The foundational stage focused on basics as shown below:-



Pluto's early education sought to create well-rounded individuals.

3.2 Elementary Education; (Age 7-18 yrs)

The subjects for this age were gymnastic and music, mainly for bodily care.



The goal of elementary education was to develop character and instill moral values.

Gymnastic was added for sound physique and music was added with system of censorship to conform to the accepted standard.

3.3 Intensive Military Training; (18-20 yrs)

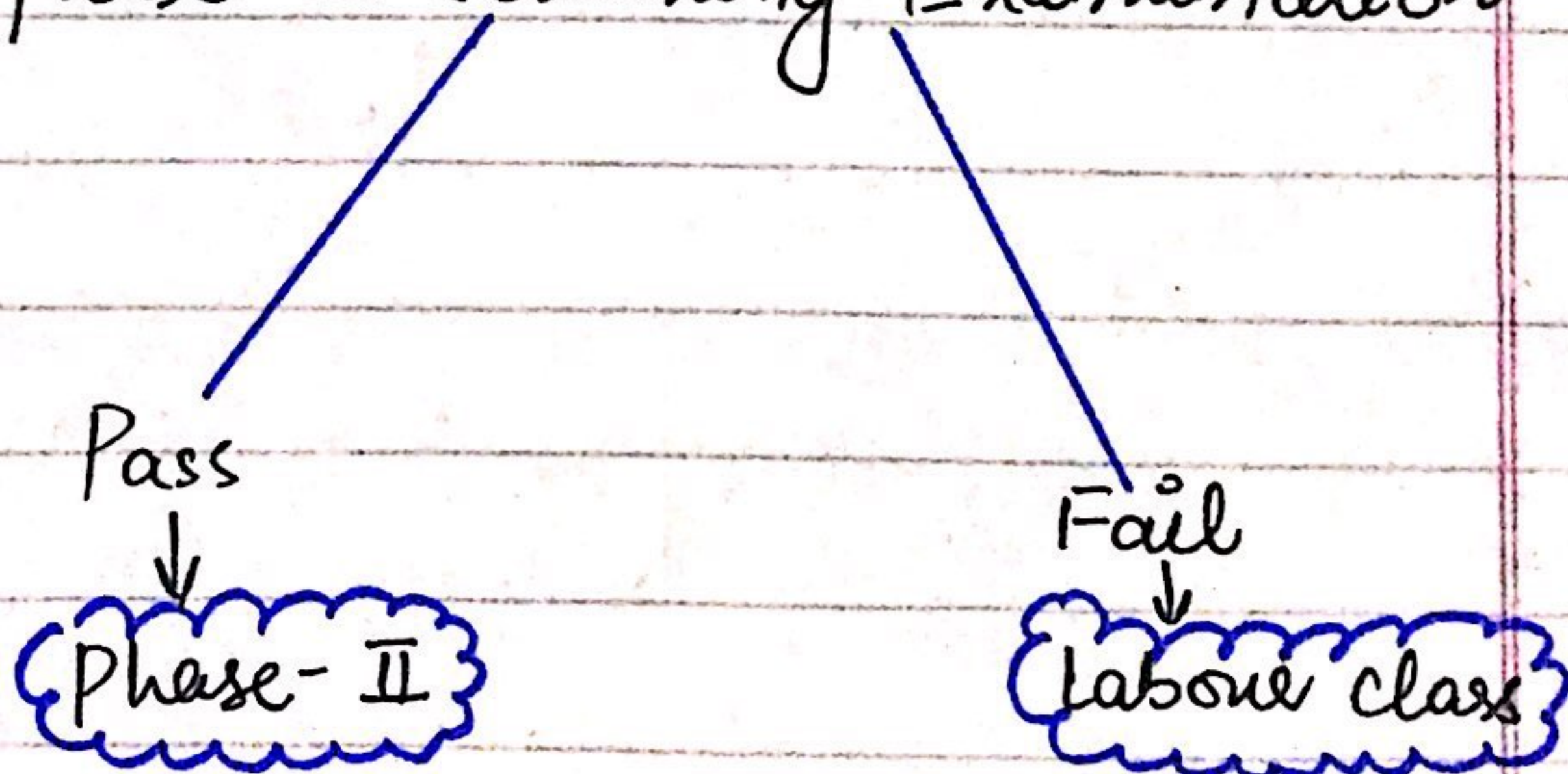
Plato believed that during this period, young men must go through rigorous physical training to build strength, endurance and discipline.

"The most important part of education is proper training in nursery" - Plato

4. Screening Examination; Greater Elimination

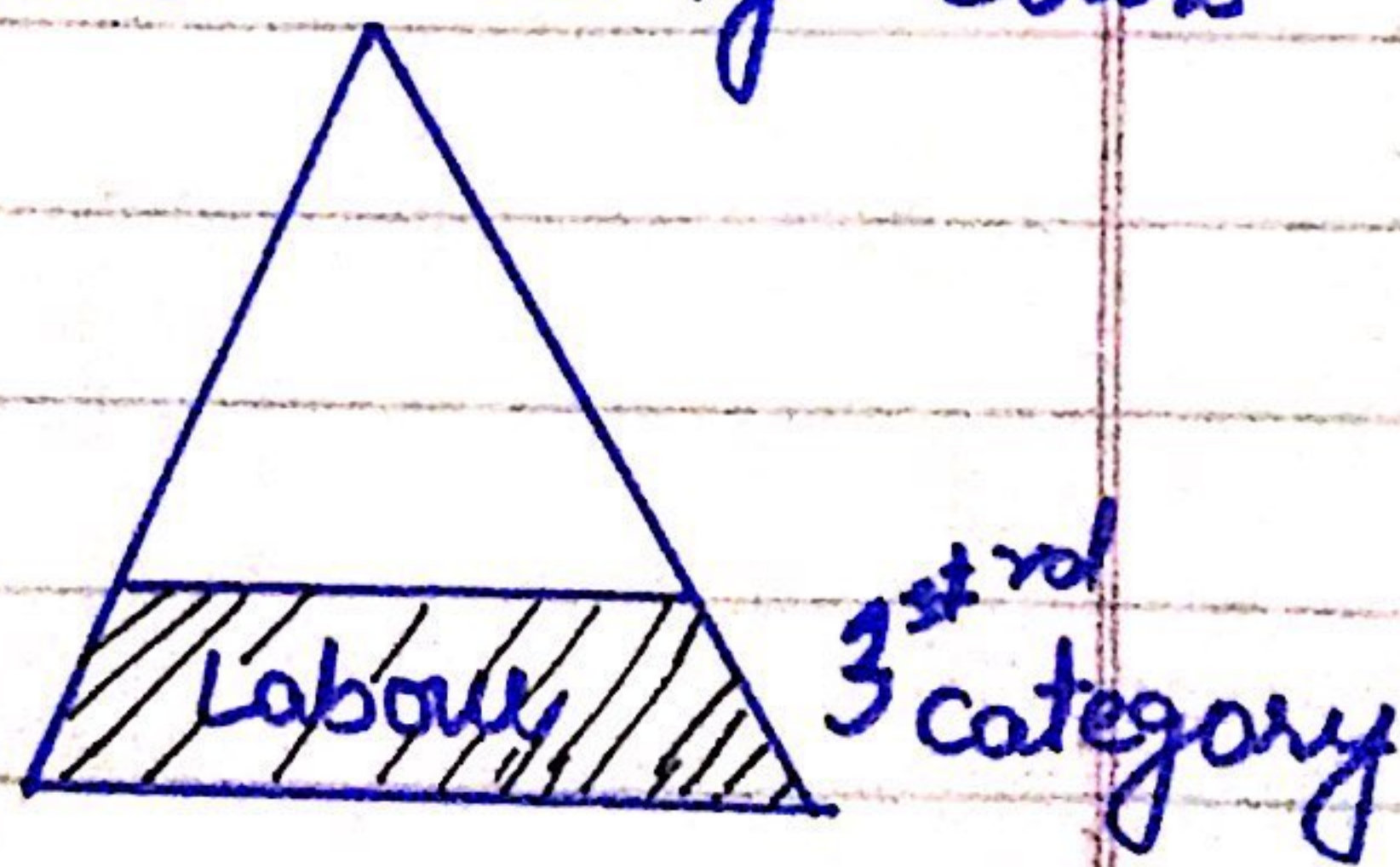
Following the 20 yrs of age, young men must go through screening test

Phase-I Screening Examination



5. Labour class Produces; The Working Class

Plato identified them as 3rd category, and

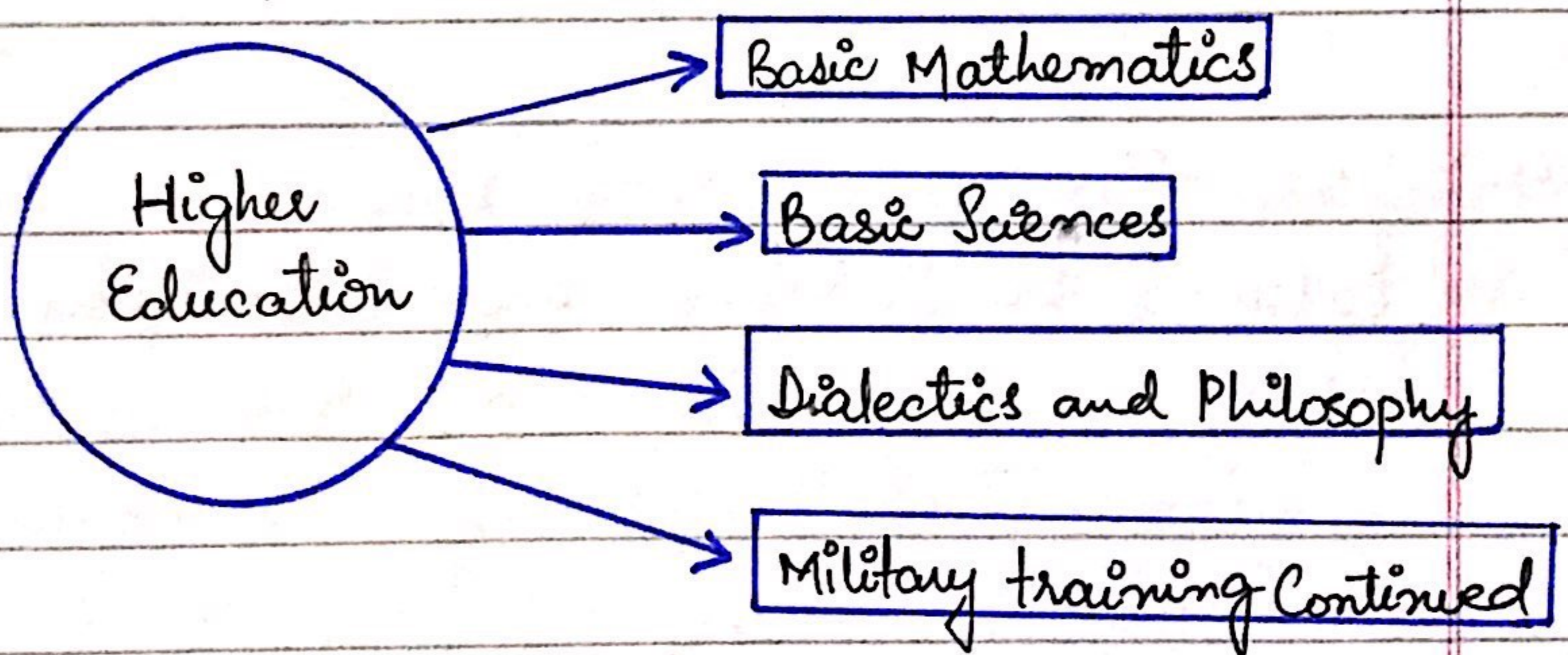


called them the citizens of bronze. They are the productive class, responsible for labour and providing them the society with essential needs. They are the worker class of society.

6. Phase-II of Education System

6.1. Higher Education; 21—35 years

At this age, students must engage in critical thinking and philosophical discussions.

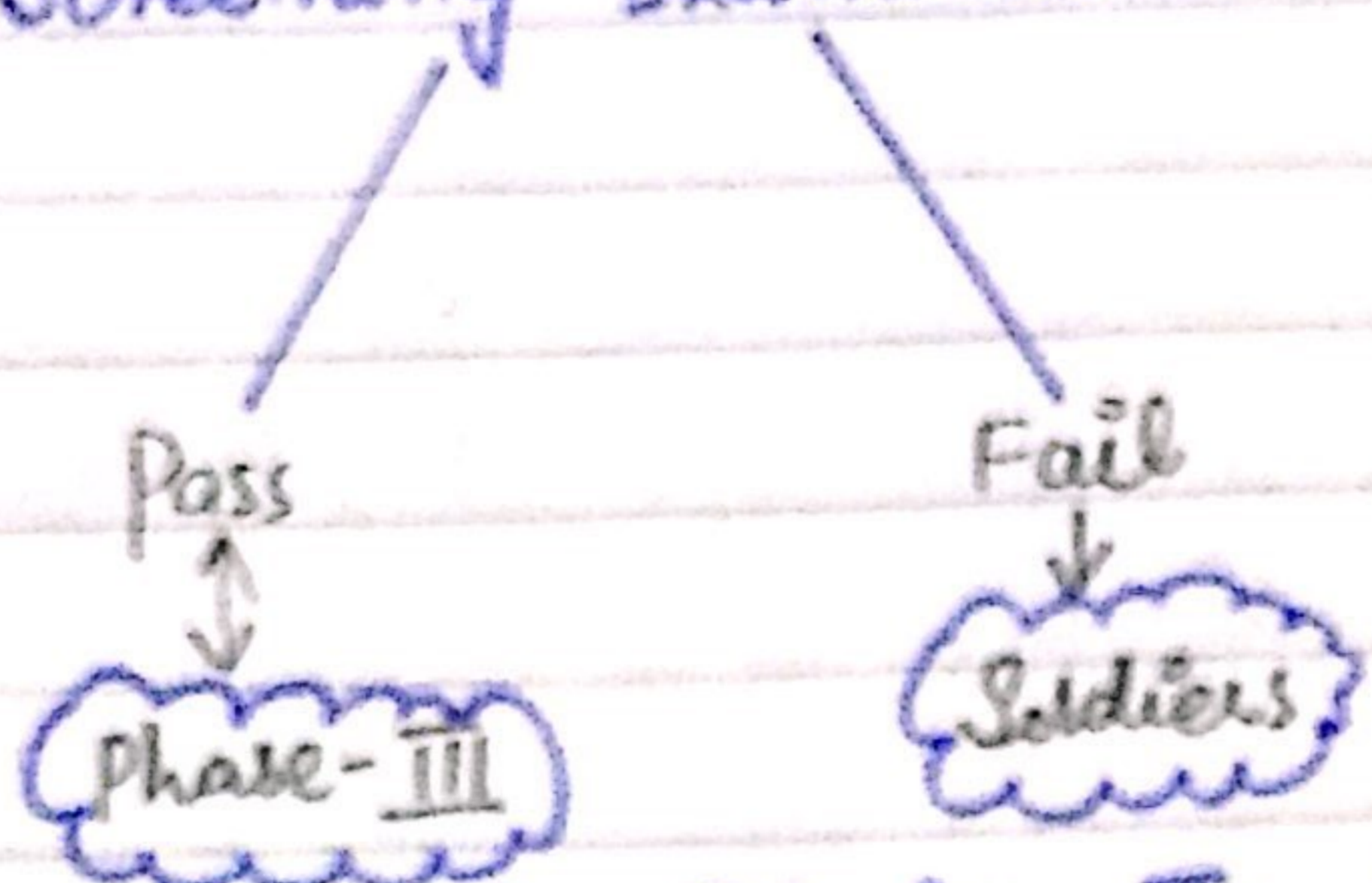


6.2 Aim of Higher Education

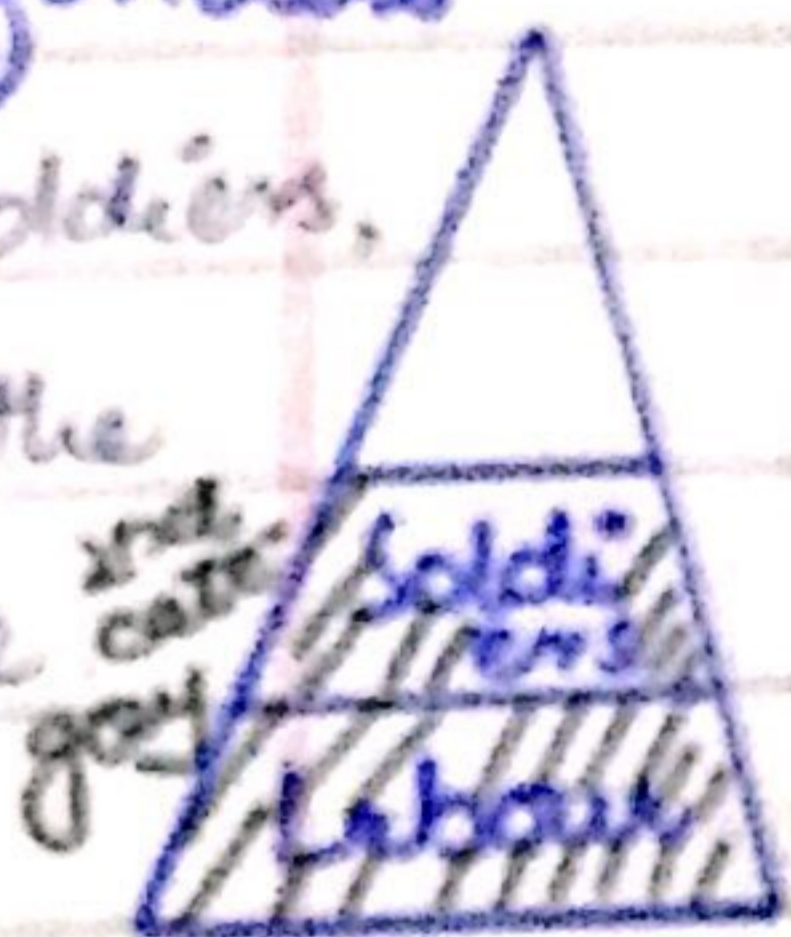
The aim was to prepare future leaders and philosophers. and emphasized the importance of critical thinking, logic, and ethical reasoning.

“ The direction in which higher education
starts a man will determine his
future life.” — plato

7. Phase II Screening Examination



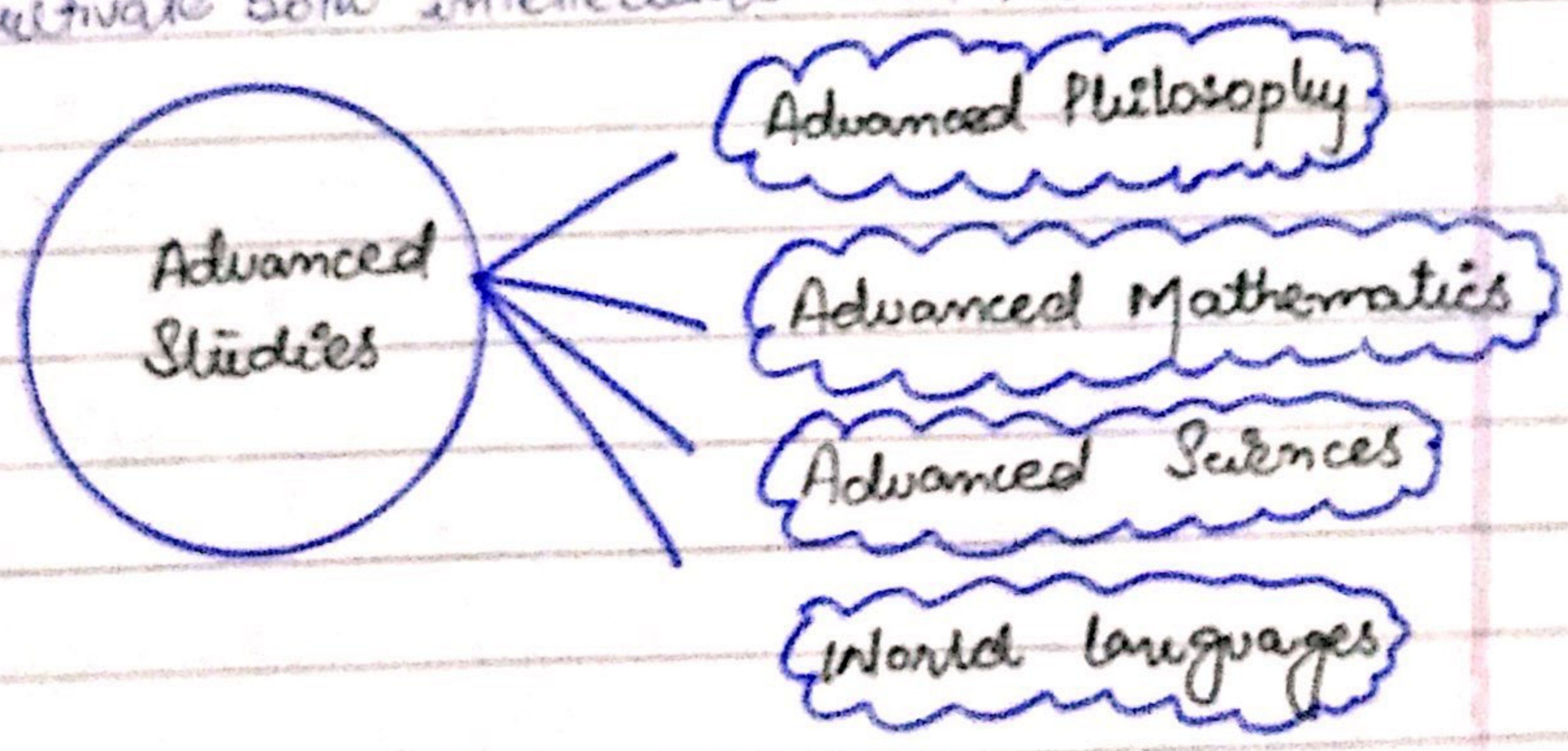
auxiliary class Auxiliaries; The Defenders
Plato called the auxiliary class is soldiers, citizens of silver. Their role is to defend the state and to protect the citizens of state.



8. Phase III of Plato's Education System

8.1 Advanced Studies; 36-50 years

In Plato's education system, advanced studies were part of comprehensive program that aimed to cultivate both intellectual and moral development.



According to Plato, education was rooted in this view of the human soul.

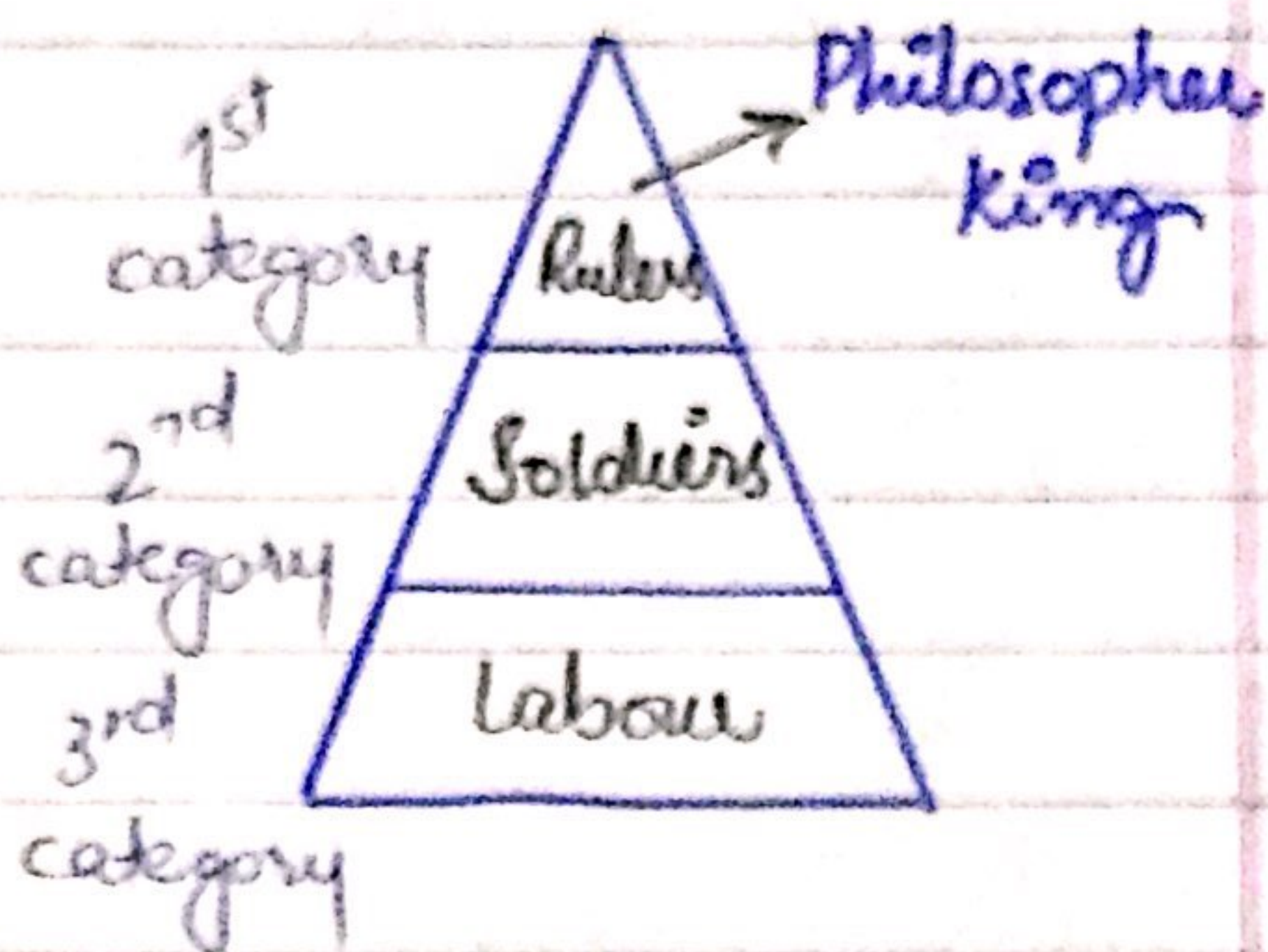
Guardians;

The Rulers

Plato called the ruling class in the citizens of gold.

They ~~are~~ were meant to govern society and the

other two classes were the subordinates



9- Critical Analysis of Plato's Education System

a- Positive Aspects

Equal Opportunities for all

Plato believed that individuals should be educated based on their abilities and talents, rather than social status or wealth.

Gender ^{or} Equality → Negative He was a feminist.

Plato believed that women could achieve intellectual excellence and can get education, but however, they are not fit for certain roles in society to rule.

Functional Specialisation

Plato arranged the society according to their capabilities. He considered the appointment of "Right person for right job" and education explores the out the abilities of man.

b- Negative Aspects

Gender Inequality
Censorship for Music

The censorship for music was the worst idea in his philosophy. Because the freedom of expression for a society tells the flaws of govt. Further, freedom of expression ensures the democratic society. In today's capitalistic world, the right to freedom of expression is enshrined in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and under the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan.

Lengthy process

Moreover, it is the prolonged system of education, where extended period might delay practical skills acquisition into workforce.

Expensive Education System

On one hand, Plato envisioned a just society where education was state's responsibility. However, sustaining such an extensive system would require substantial funding.

Lack Modern Skills

Plato's education system can not be applied on today's world bcoz it lacked modern skills and education. Moreover, modern education requires modern skills, digital literacy, team work etc.

Assigning static level

In addition, it assigned the individuals at a particular level for a life time. However, it can demolish/ruin the mental health of individuals & can make them incapacitated for life.

“Once a cobbler always a cobbler.”

Conclusion

To sum up, Pluto's education system based on arranging the society as per the capabilities of individuals. and made them specific to their roles. for a lifetime. However, it lacked the specific aspects to address. In today's world, some specific subjects can not explore the person's intellectual abilities.
