

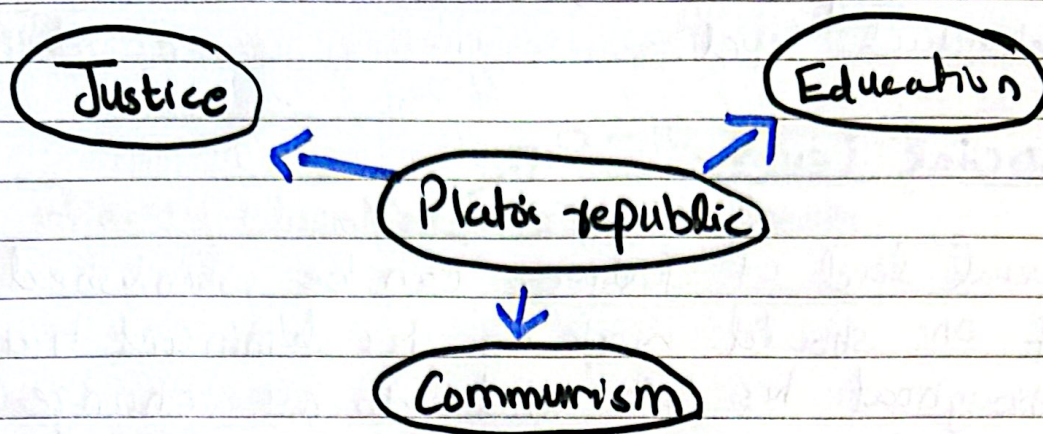
Critically analyze the salient features of Plato's republic. Do you think some of its features are valid even today? (2018).

Introduction:

Plato intends to establish 'Just State' in Athens. The Just state includes education, communism and imperatively justice. Justice is the core feature in Plato's republic. Plato's republic was based on Justice and there are two types of Justice according to him, Individual level Justice and Social level Justice. Once Justice is established, the person should work on his dominant trait throughout his life. The method to know which trait is dominant in person, theory of education helps to find him. However, if the person who is ruler becomes corrupt than theory of communism is provided by Plato. Nevertheless, Plato's Just state is too impractical and holds some relevance in today's contemporary world.

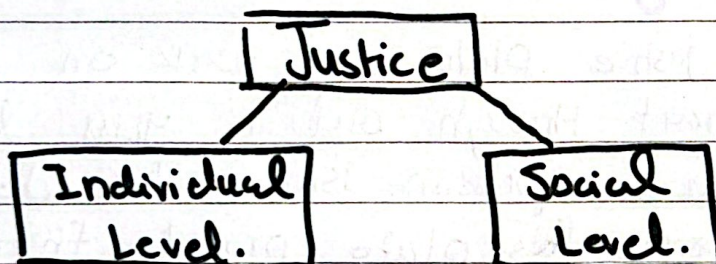
"The one in which reason dominates can establish kingdom of God on Earth". ~ (Plato).

Core features of plato's republic:



1) Justice:

According to plato there are two types of Justice.



Individual Level:

Individual level Justice can be established, if a person work on his dominant trait throughout his life. according to him there are three types of traits **reason, courage, appetite**. IF a person know his dominant trait is appetite, then he should

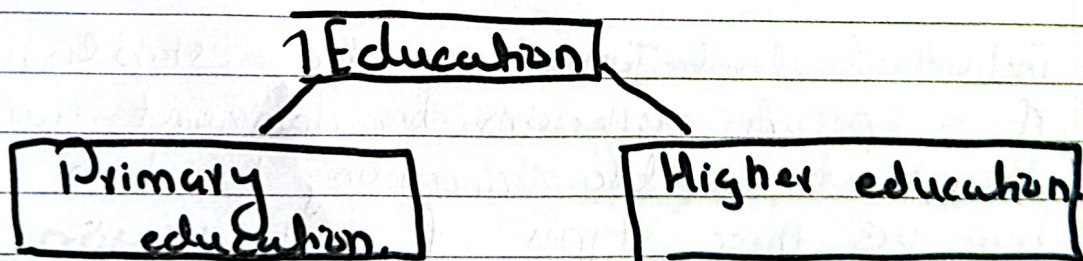
work as a trader or producer in his life. Then, only can Justice be established on individual level.

Social level:

Social level of Justice can be established if one should work on his dominant trait throughout his life and do not change his profession. Additionally, men who have reason as dominant trait should only rule the other two classes. And in this way Justice can be established on social level.

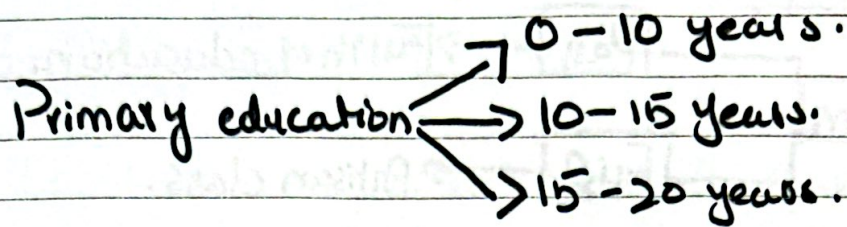
2) Plato's theory of Education:

In theory of justice Plato said work on your dominant trait through out in your life, but how can a person know his dominant trait. To resolve this Plato provide theory of Education. Plato divide education into two levels.



Primary Education in Plato's Republic:

Plato divides primary education into 3 sub-divisions.



0-10 years:

In this phase, the individual should only focus on **gymnastics and sports**. The goal is to achieve good health, so in future he has good physical condition.

10-15 years:

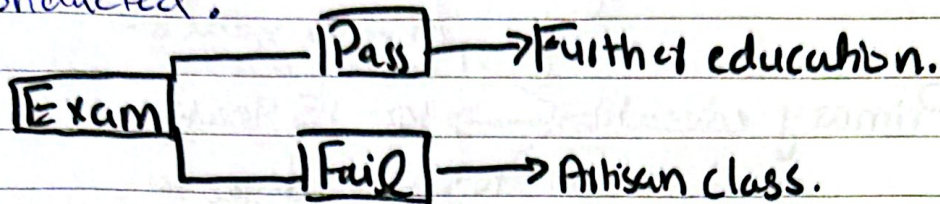
In second phase, the core objective is to learn basics of maths, science and history with music. So, the individual can enjoy while studying.

15-20 years:

In final stage of primary education is to learn **morals**. The only aim is to provide individual with ethics and how to respond.

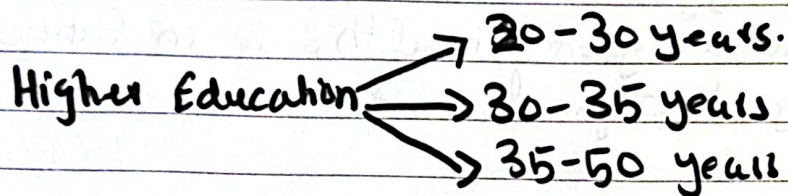
First Grand Exam:

At the age of 20, the first exam should be conducted.



Higher Education in Plato's Republic

Higher Education is further divided into three sub-divisions.

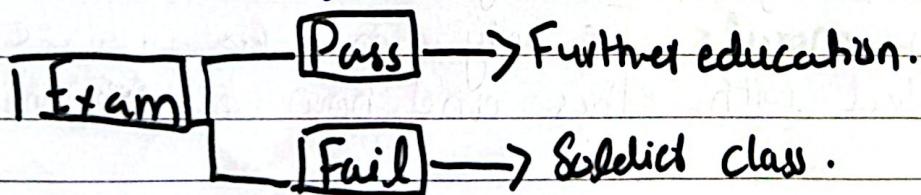


20-30 years:

In the first phase of Higher education, the passing candidates are gone through tough physical training and sports.

Second Grand Exam:

At 30 second grand exam would be conducted.



30-35 years:

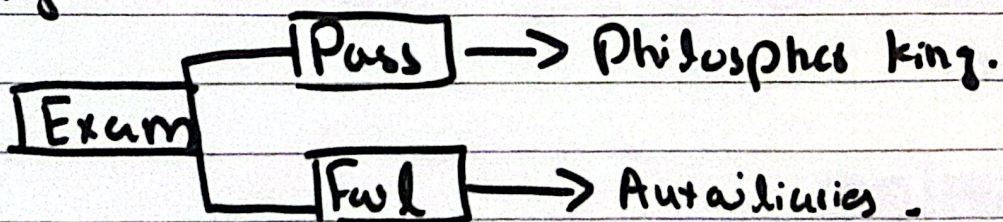
In this phase, philosophy should be only emphasized.

35-50 years:

In the last phase, individuals are to grapple with the real life problems and to explore more about their personality.

Last Final Grand exam:

This is the last exam to find the philosopher king.



In Plato's republic only the philosopher king should rule because he has the reason as his dominant trait.

Exam: Modern relevance of Plato's

Critical analysis of Plato's republic on modern relevance:

In today's contemporary world, some of his republic features are still relevant or applicable. Modern education only emphasizes on studies and skills. However the morals are not been focused. In Plato's theory of education he dedicated 5 years in moral education of a child. Additionally, his theory of justice is still applicable. Justice on individual level should be learned and to know about your dominant trait. Nevertheless, most of his republic features are impractical in today's world.

Conclusion:

Plato's republic features are too focused on state and ignored the relevance on individual level. Plato's dream to build a just state in Athens is too impractical and impossible to achieve. Therefore, some of its features are still relevant and applicable.

"Until philosopher was as a king, cities will have no rest from evils".

~ (Plato)