

প্লেটোর আদর্শ রাষ্ট্র রূপকল্প ও আধুনিক রাষ্ট্রব্যবস্থায় এর প্রাসঙ্গিকতা

(Plato's Conception of the Ideal State and Its Relevance to the Modern State System)

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Abstract

The ancient philosopher Plato (427-347 BC), in his renowned work *The Republic*, presents a conceptual model of the ideal state, which is widely regarded as a milestone in the history of political philosophy. It is believed that his vision of the ideal state was significantly influenced by the political conditions of that time of Athens. According to Plato, justice can only be realized when individuals perform the functions most suited to their natural capacities and when each social class operates in a harmonious and coordinated manner. This article critically examines the principal features of Plato's ideal state, including the governance of the philosopher-king, the stratified social order, the notion of justice, and the role of education within the state structure. Furthermore, the article compares Plato's political philosophy with the principles of the modern state system and evaluates its relevance in relation to modern political values such as democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and accountability. While prominent scholars, including Karl Popper, R. H. S. Crossman, Vlastos and Ernest Barker, have identified several limitations in Plato's political philosophy-particularly its authoritarian tendencies and its restrictive view of individual freedom-his ideas continue to offer significant theoretical insights for modern statecraft, leadership, policy formulation, and the advancement of educational institutions.