

(is the realm of becoming.

(5) Argument in favour of Idea theory :- Plato

✓ From SC :- Knowledge & science must be definite & real. But in this world nothing is definite & all worldly things are subjected to change & are invariable in character, hence can't be objects of knowledge. Thus to knowledge to be transcendental, objects of knowledge can only be the things which are immutable & absolute.

✓ From one over many :- many particulars are similar due to certain similarities between them & are grouped under one concept or idea. Ex. Cowmen. This universal must exist somewhere as it does not exist in this world.

✓ From things which are no more - while particular things born & die, the form or the concept or the idea of which they are copies remains.

✓ From relations :- all things grouped under one concept are not uniformly equal; but known by the same name, because they follow more or less perfectly the ideal form of concept which is wholly perfect.

✓ Argument implying the fallacy of third man: - particulars called by one name have certain set of common features, but, none of these have these features perfectly. However, the idea of a perfectly featured ~~entity~~ entity is inevitable. Ideas or concepts must exist outside the particulars.

(10) Theory of Knowledge - Plato

Conjectural

- ✓ Lowest type of knowledge - in fact not knowledge but mere appearance of it
- ✓ Includes illusions, hallucinations, dreams - shapes, snakes, mirage in desert etc.
- ✓ Deals with illusory experiences & Ideas, but always erroneous
- ✓ Comparable to pratibhavit level of Sanskrit phil.

Practical or Sensuous

- ✓ Knowledge of the world received through sense organs viz. perceptual knowledge
- ✓ Comparable to Vyavaharika level of Sanskrit phil.
- ✓ Perceptual knowledge at times is self-contradictory for ex. an object near to us appears bigger than the same object at far distance.

In comparison to a heavy object sth may appear as light but in comparison to a lighter thing same thing appears heavy. Hence sensory experiences do not give us universal & eternal knowledge.

- ✓ Sensory knowledge is temporary & fallible, though useful for practical purposes

Hypothetical

- ✓ Not sensory but exact and certain, received by the process of logical deductions
- ✓ Includes the knowledge of numbers & forms as found in different branches of mathematics
- ✓ It is the mediator between the practical Sensory Knowledge & rational intellect
- ✓ Establishes a relation between world of realm & world of intellect

Rational intellect

- ✓ Highest form of knowledge which give us the knowledge of forms, concepts and Ideas
- ✓ Real & absolute knowledge which is unhindered by the sensory perceptions
- ✓ Knowledge which is eternal, unrepresentable, immutable & beyond space & time

Not opinion as -

- ✓ Knowledge is not instinctive belief but complete understanding
- ✓ It is rational comprehension i.e. not based on faith but on reason

- ✓ An opinion can be changed by arousing emotions and sentiments, hence unstable & indefinite
- ✓ Right opinion even if comes out true is not knowledge as it is true merely accident.

Right opinion is irrational & can be changed by stimuli & motivation. It can be divided among participants. This however is not the case with knowledge which can be shared only by rational beings. This knowledge is always absolute & true, while opinions both right & wrong are always false. Opinion hangs in between knowledge & ignorance.