



The Roles of Philosophy for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Philosophy is a veritable tool for all round transformation and sustainable development in every nation. As a discipline which deals with critical and rigorous investigations into human existence, it has branches such as Epistemology that studies the nature, sources and validity of human knowledge; Metaphysics which studies the nature of being or reality as a whole; Logic, which deals with the rules used to distinguish between correct and incorrect reasoning or between correct and incorrect arguments; Ethics that deals with the issue of morality or determination of what is right or wrong; and Aesthetics that deals with the assessment of beauty and arts work. Thus, this captures all facets of human endeavor that enhance human and sustainable development in the society. However, this study adopted analytic expository methods where data were sourced from books, interviews and online search engines. This study therefore found out that in Nigeria, philosophy as academic discipline has remained valueless and relegated to the extent that students no longer accept it as an academic field of study in the Universities. The neglect of philosophy has contributed to the death of economic strategy and developmental strides in the country. So, we then recommend that for a better economic and developmental enhancement, the philosophy discipline should be modified, re-strategized and students be re-oriented of the values, needs and roles of philosophy in our nation.

Keywords: Philosophy, Development, Sustainable, Nigeria, Academics.

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Introduction

The role of philosophy as an instrument of development in the world is enormous. Starting from the contributions of the early philosophers and national leaders like Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Kwame Nkrumah and the host of others. In the western world, it is viewed that philosophers played an important role through their rational and critical thought for the reformation of the world. So, coming to this present era, the mother of all disciplines finds its self at the bottom of academic affairs. Philosophy as an academic discipline has been relegated and subjected to a valueless position in the society today. Most universities do not have philosophy discipline as a course of study and some who manage to include it in their academic curriculum do not have students admitted into the discipline. However, it is also observed that most lecturers of other departments do advise their children or wards not to accept philosophy as a course of study. I was with a science lecturer who asked the cousin about the value of philosophy which he was given to study in the university and even advised him to drop it and re-write jamb for a better course. This has evidently proved the fact that most lecturers do not understand the meaning, value, need and role of philosophy. Some parents also tell their children and wards not to choose philosophy because it has no effect for human enhancement; some capitalized that it does not give self-employment and others said that it is an abstract discipline. All these and more are the derogatory words used against philosophy that has made it to remain at the bottom of other academic courses not minding the fact that it is the father of all courses.

However, there would not have been any development in the west if there relegated the intellectual contributions of the philosophers like Rene Descarte, Francis Bacon, Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and so many others. We cannot also forget in a haste the philosophical contribution of most African philosophers in the shaping and development of Africa. We still remember the contributions of Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Clerk Diop, Nnamdi Aizikwe of Nigeria, Leopold Sedar Senghor, Kwame Nkrumah and Franz Fanon. The contribution of these African great philosophers remained indelible in the mind of any existing personality because of their philosophical contributions.

Obviously, the derogatory statements and relegation against philosophy today are due to the ignorance of the value and role of philosophy discipline in the society. One has never asked



himself about the cause of the economic downthrown, the cause of moral decadency in the society or the cause of most social vices in our country. A society where there is no philosophy has no objective, it has no goal and has no purpose. What triumph the progress of the society is the solidity of its philosophy, its mission and its objective. There can never be a mission without a substantial philosophy, neither can there be a purpose without a structured philosophy that will enhance every aspect of man's growth. Likewise, there can never be an immoral free society if there is no stable and sustainable philosophy, nor shall we have a corrupt free society if the leaders remained philosophically naïve.

Nevertheless, our concern in this work is to bring to light the inevitable roles of philosophy in our society and advocate for adoption of philosophical course as an enhancer and a solution to the economic meltdown in our country.

Conceptual Clarification

Understanding the Concept of Philosophy

Philosophy is a critical inquiry into the fundamental problems of man in the society. The problems of man are numerous and the understanding of the problems will give room into proffering possible solutions. No solution can ever be provided if the problem is not well understood. According to Grayling, the aim of philosophical inquiry is to gain insight into questions about knowledge, truth, reason, reality, meaning, mind and value (Grayling, 1998). Philosophy acts as an exposure into all aspects of human endowment. This is why Teichmann and Evans (1999) said that philosophy is a study of problems which are ultimate, abstract and very general. Thus, these problems are concerned with the nature of existence, knowledge, morality, reason and human purpose. Philosophy goes deeper to study the fundamental problems concerning matters of knowledge, value, reason, mind and language. It is a discipline that is meant to tackle issues that specifically affect us in our environment, community and our daily transactions. This is why we can say that the task of philosophy is to enhance human development. This human development is not a singular aspect of man but a holistic evaluation of humanity and inter-relationship with others.



Thus, philosophy is also used to refer to the guide for action or serves as a guiding principle. As a guiding principle, philosophy has been adopted to delineate an individual way or pattern of life or the plan or goal set out for human growth. It is on this sense that we often hear questions like; what is your philosophy of life? Or what is your guiding principle or set down rules? In most of the popular inter-relational parlance, we hear a lot of people attributing philosophy to things of pain or endurance. For instance, in the case of bereavement we hear people condoling others to take their predicament philosophically. This means that the bereaved should take it to heart with the sense of quietude. This alludes that philosophy proffers solution especially at the moment of difficulty or in the state of quagmire.

Hence, from its etymological word form, philosophy is cued from the two Greek words, Philia and Sophia meaning love of wisdom. Philia is referred to such concept of friendliness, affection or any concept conducive to the establishment of friendship between persons. While Sophia is understood according to Aristotle as the highest intellectual and philosophical excellence which the human mind is capable and which is the result of studying nature for its own sake (Anyam, 2013). Thus, the concept Philia and Sophia could combine to form Philosophia or philosophy which could be literally translated to mean love of wisdom. Sullivan (1992) saw philosophy as being synonymous with wisdom when by wisdom he meant “the study of things in their deepest and most general aspects: speculation about the fundamental reality of things, where things come from, why there is anything, and similar questions”. When we speak of philosophy as to mean wisdom, human mind or man’s rational capacity comes into state as its instrument. This is because man from origin is endowed with the power of rationality.

Moreover, the origin of man’s wisdom or what we have today as philosophy can be traced to have been first used by the Greek thinker and Mathematician, Pythagoras (600 BC) who compared life on earth to a game of festival. According to him, some people go to game festival to compete and to struggle for prizes; others go there to trade and to make money. However, there are others who go there to neither in search of prizes nor money but simply as spectators (Anyam, 2013). These last group of people are the philosophers. In this life, some people struggle for fame, others struggle for gains and philosopher concentrate and seek the truth. What



makes a philosopher different from other people is his ability to spurn fame and financial gain and concentrate in seeking for that which will in turn review truth and inner wisdom.

As an academic discipline, philosophy has five major branches which are; Metaphysics, Epistemology, Ethics, Logic and Aesthetics. Metaphysics is the branch that studies the nature of being, that is, the entire nature of reality including the issues of God, man and the universe. Metaphysics as a field of study tries to address the issues that border much on being like what is the nature of being? What is the essence of being? What is the essence of things? What is responsible for the being of being? What is the origin and source of being? Why do things exist? Why is there something instead of nothing? Who is man? What is the purpose of life? Does the soul exist? If it does, what is the origin of the soul? Is there any interaction between the body and the soul? Where is the location of the soul in human body? And many more questions that border on the existence of non-physical things in the world.

Epistemology on its own side is a branch of philosophy which deals with the nature, the source, the limit, the means, the extent and the validity of human knowledge. The word epistemology is derived from two Greek words, episteme, which means knowledge and logos which means study or theory. However, epistemology is the theory or the philosophical study of knowledge. It can equally be defined as the study of the theory, the question, nature, the problem and method and the validity of knowledge. Epistemology raises question like; what do we really mean when we say that we know something? How do we really know what we claim to know? Can man be certain of the knowledge that he claims to have? What are the sources of man's knowledge? What role does sense perception play in the acquisition of knowledge? How is thinking related to sense perception? It was on this note that (Uduma, 2007) opined that knowledge differs from belief because knowledge is based on conclusive evidence and belief is based on assumption. This uncertainty of knowledge has given room to the philosophical theorem called skepticism. Skepticism is the belief that no one can be certain of any knowledge. This theory was first developed by Pyrrho. However, Epistemology investigates the nature of the mind as well as the source of fallibility such as the passions or emotion, prejudices, interests and the limited nature of the sources of knowledge themselves. To be included in this province are theories of truth, reality, universal, perception, memory.



Thus, Ethics is also another branch of philosophy that deals with the study of morals. Ethics examines and investigates the morality of man's action in the society. It looks into the morality of actions and inactions of man in the society. Ethics can also be called moral philosophy. According to (Agudosi, 2003) it is a systematic study of reflective choice, the standard of right and wrong by which it may be guided and the attainable goods towards which it may be directed). Ethics is a branch of philosophy that provide a rule or code of conduct which should be a guiding principle to people's action especially in the relationship with the society. Ethics regulate the choice of men and their actions. It is the choices and actions that determine the purpose and the course of life.

However, ethics is derived from the Greek word, Ethos meaning custom, which is synonymous with "morals". It is a science that studies the habit and accepted ways of behaviour in the society. It is the study of the right and wrongness of actions. It also studies that moral value, the human behaviors and the right and wrongness of an actions. Thomas Hobbes in the Leviathan as cited in Agudosi (2003), sees ethics as the "the science of what is good and evil in the conversation and society of mankind. A.R Lacey sates that "ethics is an inquiry into how men ought to act in general, not as a means to a given end but as an end in itself" (Lacey, 1976). Thus, Ethics generally deals with problems and questions we encounter in our day to day activities about human act and act of man.

The next branch of philosophy is Aesthetics. It is concerned with the practical knowledge about the beautiful things. One good thing about Aesthetics and Ethics is that they all belong to practical philosophy. Practical philosophy is an aspect of philosophy that concerns itself with the practicality of the aspect of life. So, Aesthetics studies beauty or judges beautiful things. It is an arts and standard of value that judges the taste of things. However, Aesthetics is derived from the Greek word "Aesthetikos", which means perceptive. With this etymological understanding, Aesthetics simply means that which can be perceived. What this entails is that anything which cannot be perceived does not exist. So, according to Osborne (1955), Aesthetics is that branch of philosophy whose function is to investigate what is meant to be asserted when we meant or talk correctly about beauty. Thus, the discourse about aesthetics shows that man is occupied with the



aesthetics appeals on his environment and as such he tries to make judgment about its favorability with the sensory memory.

More so, logic as a branch of philosophy which deals with the science of reason and reason no doubt guides all philosophical investigations. Logic is the science of verbal expression and argumentative reasoning. According to Agudosy (2003), logic is viewed as a collection of precepts or rules for thinking, grounded on a scientific investigation of the requisites of valid thought (p. 36). However, the word Logic is derived from the Greek word “Logos” which is regarded as the science of reasoning. According to Aristotle (1999), Logic is the instrument or tool for human unlocking of the intelligible connection found in things. For Copi (1973), “logic is the science or method used in distinguishing correct from incorrect reasoning”. Logic plays a very important role in our society. The importance of logic is buttressed by Mellinkoff (1963) when viewed legal rhetoric and legal logic as sine qua non for the advocate. According to him, what has made common law great is less reason than an endless succession of reason. So, logic occupies a central role in law and other academic fields. It is through logic that we understand the fallibility and infallibility of argument.

Sustainable Development

The concept of sustainable development is wide-ranging and extensive. Sustainable development is the development that meet peoples need both in the present and the future generation. The main goal of sustainable development is to protect, promote perverse and harness the resources of the environment for the wellbeing of the society. In the Brundtland report of 1987, sustainable development was seen as a development that meets the need of the present generation without compromising the future generation to meet their own need (UN, Brundtland Report, 2001). According to Aguirre, sustainable development is the primary tool used to promote economic development in developing countries and to protect the environment (Aguirre, 2002). This definition is unarguably present Nigeria as a whole because is seen as a struggling nation compare to his counterparts of United State of America and United Kingdom that have triumphed in technology and holistic economy.



Problems with Philosophy in Nigeria

in Nigeria Universities, philosophy is no longer regarded as an academic course of study and students no longer accept it as a discipline of specialization, maybe because they think that the course has no practical value or that the course does not give immediate employment opportunity. If these are to be their reason, it could be because they don't understand what philosophy stands to fetch in the society. The problem of Nigerians and Nigeria students are that they don't make inquiries before taking decision. If an average non-philosopher has ever asked questions about philosophical course, I don't think anyone would ever seek for another course like medicine, law, Accounting, Mass communication, Nursing etc. without first applying for philosophy. So, our problem is ignorance of the subject matter and ignorance of the value of the subject in our society.

Since I studied and practicing philosophy, I don't think they could be another course that is better than philosophy. I have wondered how and what the world would have been without philosophy. In my research, I stumbled a fascinating answers about the nature of the world without philosophy. Kiely (2021) stated that "Without philosophy, life will be very dull as questions will not be asked about the world; people's opinions and ideas will be silenced, and therefore everyone would be forced to be the same". This is a touching and resourceful answer. The whole world would have been dumb and silence would have covered the world as everyone will be looking at each other like a lifeless skull. Kalra (2021) opined that "Without philosophy, there will be no equality; human beings wouldn't be given the freedom to make their own choices, and every day would be the same". Kalra's answer is synonymous to Hobbesian state of nature if philosophy were to be absent in the world. In the observation of Teong (2021), "I think if there was no philosophy, we wouldn't see or at least attempt to see things around us the way they truly are". While for Croni (2021), "The world without philosophy would be less interesting as philosophy challenges us to think deeper about the world around us. These response now gave philosophy a facial lift in the world as no one does without philosophy. Philosophy call for retrospection and re-examination of our lives in the society and no one lives without philosophical knowledge. Philosophy serves as a lens of understanding into the world of ephemerals and proffers solution to the question of challenges.



However, the attitude towards philosophy in Nigeria is worrisome and call for urgent intervention. Out of 168 Universities in Nigeria, 43 Federal, 45 State and 80 Private. These Universities are spread across the geographical zones as follows: 20 in North West (12%), 15 in North East (9%), 24 in North Central (14%), 53 in South West (32%), 25 in South East (15%) and 31 in South South (18%), only 38 Universities (23%) offer philosophy as a Departmental programme. It also shows that the 38 Universities that offer philosophy comprised 13 Federal Universities (34%), 11 State Universities (29%) and 14 private Universities (37%). Within the geopolitical zones, it shows that out of the 38 Universities in Nigeria that offer philosophy, 33% are in the South East; 24% are in the South South; 19% in the South West; 6% in the North East; and No University in the North West offers philosophy as a discipline.

So, how then do you expect Nigeria to progress? Specifically, of the 20 Universities in the North West, none offers Philosophy (0%). In the North East, only one out of fifteen Universities (Federal University, Wukari) offers philosophy while in the North Central which has 24 Universities, only five offer philosophy as a discipline [two federal Universities (Federal University, Lafia and University of Abuja)]; two State Universities (Benue State University, Makurdi and Kogi State University, Anyigba); as well as one private University (Veritas University, Abuja). In the South West zone with the highest number of Universities (53). Although the region has the same number of Federal Universities as other zones (7), except for the South East which has 5 and the North West which has 10, it has the highest number of State Universities (10) and private Universities (36). However, of all the 53 Universities in the South West, only 12 Universities (23%) offer philosophy, three federal Universities (Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife; University of Ibadan, Ibadan; and University of Lagos); two State Universities (Ekiti State University and Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye); and seven private universities (Adeleke University, Ede; Augustine University, Lagos; Bowen University, Iwo; Caleb University, Lagos; Fountain University, Oshogbo; Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arekeje; and Dominican university, Ibadan).

But, in the South East, which has 25 Universities, 10 Universities offer philosophy. With 40 percent of Universities in the South East offering philosophy, the region has the highest proportion of Universities that offer philosophy. Of the 10 Universities in the South East that



offer philosophy, three are federal Universities (Federal University, Ndufu-alike; Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka; and University of Nigeria, Nsukka); three are state Universities (Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki; Imo State University, Owerri; and Anambra State University, Uli); while four are private Universities (Godfrey Okoye University, Uguwomu-Nike; Madonna University; Tansian University, Umunya; and Claretian University, Nekede).

More so, research also gathered that of the 31 Universities in the South South, 9 Universities offer philosophy (29%). This proportion is comprised of four federal Universities (University of Benin; University of Calabar; University of Port Harcourt and University of Uyo); four State Universities (Akwa-Ibom State University, Uyo; Ambrose Ali University, Ekpoma; Delta State University, Abraka; and Niger-Delta University, Yenagoa) as well as one private University (Adeleke University, Ede).

Hence, we are not unaware that they are other philosophical institutes in Nigeria like Bigard Memorial Seminary, Enugu; Pope Johnpaul 11 Major Seminary, Awka; Claretian Institute of Philosophy, Maryland; SS Peter and Paul Seminary, Bodija; Seat of Wisdom Seminary, Owerre; St. Joseph's Seminary, Ikot-Ekpene; and St. Albert Institute of Philosophy, Kaduna. One thing spectacular about these institutes is that they are specifically build for the training of Catholic priests. These institutes are not counted amongst the Nigerian Universities though, each of them is affiliated to a University for their degrees.

The role of Philosophy in Sustainable Development

Philosophers are indispensable for the achievement of sustainable development in Nigeria and they pride themselves very high for that purpose. This is because philosophy can be found in all the spheres of human endeavor. To achieve this, philosophy employs all its essential attributes like, criticality, profundity, logicity, comprehensiveness, rationality, consistency and coherency. These attributes show themselves in all facets of man's relationship in the society; hence, each attribute plays its role for a sustainable development.

However, philosophy is not science, far be it. But philosophy studies science. While distinguishing the value of science from that of philosophy, Russell (2022) has this to say, "While the value of the sciences is to be found in its inventions useful to human beings, the kind



of goods which philosophy strives to achieve is not in terms of utility but through its effects upon the lives of those who study it". He went further;

If we are not to fail in our endeavour to determine the value of philosophy, we must first free our minds from the prejudices of what are wrongly called 'practical' men. The 'practical' man, as this word is often used, is one who recognizes only material needs, who realizes that men must have food for the body, but is oblivious of the necessity of providing food for the mind. If all men were well off, if poverty and disease had been reduced to their lowest possible point, there would still remain much to be done to produce a valuable society; and even in the existing world the goods of the mind are at least as important as the goods of the body. It is exclusively among the goods of the mind that the value of philosophy is to be found; and only those who are not indifferent to these goods can be persuaded that the study of philosophy is not a waste of time (Russell, 2022)

Thus, despite the exploit of sciences, the rigorous methods and their designed results, philosophy still take the Carmel's horn as the quintessential rational inquiry. Philosophy as an academic activity and as a human function provides reason as a speculative quest for truth. The possibility of such quest rest in philosophical confidence in the power of reason.

In its disciplinary role, Philosophy as a discipline helps its student to build the capacity to solve problems through the analysis of circumstances, propositions, concepts, personalities, questions and problems in such a manner that the mind is able to extract what is essential from the variations available and then articulate ideas in such a unifying fashion. This is possible because philosophy builds a person's general cognitive ability, the learning ability. That is, the ability to process and pull together disparate bits of information (March 31, 2014). This also affirmed that Philosophy was developed as a way to solve problems in the form of big questions. It makes sense that it would be useful for any problem. Philosophy is a problem solver and its method is through questioning. No one can doubt that question is used to gather information for easy analysis and provision of accessible solution. Leivesley (2018) writes that "Philosophy brings the important questions to the table and works towards an answer. It encourages us to think



critically about the world; it is the foundation of all knowledge and when utilized properly, can provide us with huge benefits”

More so, Philosophy builds the capacity for critical thinking. The dedication of philosophers to exploring thought process helps the capacity for critical thinking. TIS opined that:

Critical thinking and reasoning are a huge part of what defines philosophy. For years, philosophers debated how to assess and categorize different styles of thinking, how to identify sound reasoning, and so on. The debate is always going on. When you adopt a philosophical mindset and learn to analyze statements and ideas with a critical eye, you become a better thinker. You're able to tell when an idea is worth your time or if it's relying on something that's inherently weak and unsound. This is an essential skill that can be applied everywhere in your life (2022).

When a person exercises his or her mind in the disciplines of critical and logical thought, the person gains the ability to imagine, debate, and clarify the nature of the good life. Philosophy encourages and empowers you to discover what really is true and good, and to distinguish it from what merely appears so.

As one of the oldest disciplines, philosophy concerns itself with the generality of existence in their essence (Egbeke, 1996). It housed all disciplines until they gradually became distinct in terms of independence. However, philosophy still has great influence among them because of its emphasis on fundamental knowledge. As a second order, philosophy questions constructively the first order so as to improve the first order (Obi, 2006). The first order here could be politics, economics, science, religion, psychology, law, education, etc. In relation to psychology, philosophy provides it with concepts such as sensation, memory, intelligence, perception, etc., for its empirical research. In relation to law, philosophy provides logic for the presentation of cases and interpretation of situations; it is also instrumental in the formation of legal theories, and above all examines the nature of law in relation to human values (<https://Britannica.com/topic/philosophy-of-law>, 2016). In the world of education, philosophy provides her with the theoretical framework required in the classroom (Smeyers, 2008). It also examines the definitions, goals, chains of meaning used by



teachers in the classroom. In the area of science, it is philosophy that defines science and examines its value to human society. It also establishes the criteria for a valid scientific knowledge³². Without philosophy taking its place in these fields of human inquiry, they will not reach their full potential. It is in this regard that TIS holds that:

Philosophy isn't just useful in a classroom or learning setting. It's an important tool for many career fields, including the business world. To succeed in business, a person must work through often-complex issues, write persuasive arguments for a position, and research quickly and effectively. Critical thinking and reasoning are essential. This is even truer for legal professions. A career in anything related to science also requires mastery of philosophical concepts and analytical thinking. Any career benefits from a bit of philosophy; it isn't a subject that's limited to academia (2022).

Important questions about each discipline, such as pertains their concepts, their standards of evidence and relationship with other disciplines does not belong to these disciplines to raise and respond to. It belongs to the field of philosophy given that they are philosophical.

Philosophy also helps the student to build his or her persuasive powers through sound reasoning, critical thinking, well-constructed prose, maturity of judgment and an enlightened consciousness. This is gained through the encounter with various shades of arguments, both well-constructed and not-well so constructed. This encounter equips the mind with the skills and principles for the construction of convincing arguments which is an indispensable capacity in varied fundamental life's spheres. As a result of the encounter with varieties of perspectives and arguments, and with great orators of various ages, philosophy helps the student to build his or her communication skills. Philosophy "helps one to express what is distinctive of one's view; enhances one's ability to explain difficult materials; and helps to eliminate ambiguities and vagueness from one's writing and speech".

Philosophy also helps in the areas of research by building our capacity to frame hypotheses, to do research, and to put problems in manageable form. In responding to the question: why do we need to study philosophy, James Madison University asserts that:



Philosophical thinking strongly emphasizes clear formulation of ideas and problems, selection of relevant data, and objective methods for assessing ideas and proposals. It also emphasizes development of a sense of the new directions suggested by new hypotheses and questions one encounters while doing research. Philosophers regularly build on both the successes and failures of their predecessors (2022).

This is the positions of any philosopher with the capacity of researching in any field of human inquiry, be it science or arts. Philosophers, by their training, therefore, "... can get information and organize it... They can generate ideas on many different sorts of problems. They can formulate and solve problems. They can elicit hidden assumptions and articulate overlooked alternatives. They can summarize complicated materials without undue simplification... They can distinguish subtle differences without overlooking similarities"

Conclusion

Philosophy notwithstanding occupies a fundamental place in the scheme of things. Man cannot live without philosophy as every aspect of human endeavor is philosophical. This piece has examined the fundamental place that philosophy occupies and the role it plays for sustainable development in Nigeria. As a university course, it has studied the state of affairs regarding the absence of philosophy in many Nigerian universities with clear consequences on the future of the development of the nation. In discussing the important place that philosophy occupies, it pointed out its role in the building of the human capacity for solving problems, critical thinking, developing the power of persuasion, development of the capacity for research and analysis, as catalyst for change and progress. These indices are strongly linked to development, and, therefore, indispensable for the development project of the Nigerian nation as there are vagaries of deficits on all fronts littered all over the dimensions of the nation.

However, it is our wish to suggest that philosophy be thought outside General Studies (GST) in all Departments of Nigeria University. Every Department has its own philosophy, so, the philosophy of a Department should be exposed beyond its concept but towards the development of ideas and analysis. There is urgent need for adoption of



philosophy beyond its departmental level. It will also be advantageous if philosophy is introduced in educational formation classes. This will help the pupils at Primary and secondary schools to develop a rational and critical approach in handling issue which will necessitate their development. This state of affairs calls for an emergency, not only for the introduction of philosophy as a departmental course and general courses, but to also extend philosophy to the primary and secondary school levels.

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