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**MODERN POLITICAL THOUGHT, INDUSTRIALISM AND IMPACT ON HUMAN'S
SOCIETY; A SOCIAL HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES**

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Abstract

The whole scholarly efforts herein equally gets along with the subject matter titled "Modern Political Thought, Industrialism and Impact on Human's Society; A Social-Historical Perspectives." The study attempts to portray some of the major developments associated with this write-ups, among them include; complete change in outlook, psychological impact, priority to western life style, relegation of indigenou-cultural norms,

and values of the affected globe to the background consequent upon the emergence of modern political thought and industrialization. However, it is pertinent to note that in the course of conducting the study many published and unpublished sources were found handy, relevant and utilized for the study to take a right shape. The term political thought concern with philosophical ideas, mental reasoning, political themes, rationalism and logical thinking of the class of individuals with high level of political minded idealism. Whereas in the case of industrialism, it is connected with the technological and scientific revolutions which occurred in Europe particularly Britain in the 1750⁸ and the profound impact witnessed, namely; improvement in transport, communication, urbanization on massive scale, development of social ideas, intellectualism and philosophy. The study has further found that there was as a result the emergence and rise of well grounded scholars and students of different disciplines, among the famous scholars/philosophers include; Thomas Malthus 1766-1834, Nelson Senior 1790-1864 and Karl Marx 1818-1883 to state but a few among the multitude number of such calibre of prominent intellectuals, their scholarly works and ideas with specific example to the theory of Economic-Liberalism have both remarkably helped in shaping and restructuring the economic life style of contemporary mankind and his society, particularly the deeply rooted class of elite. Political thought, since its inception to date has been confronting the problems of intellectual contradiction and distortion consequent upon ideological differences, intellectual agreement and disagreement among scholars and their students. In any case, it is worthy to note that the study argues that political economic and social circumstances were responsible for the creation of these sequentially assessed concepts i.e. syndicalism, Anarchism, totalitarianism, communism and as well as Judaism and Christian doctrines and ideologies in respect of universal life. Furthermore, it is in the interest of the study to highlight those political economic and social problems of any given human society could not be overcome by mere theorization of ideas rather than application into practice. It is against backdrop the study points out that the provision of general political education to the generality of the world's populace will do away with the tyranny and oppression of the mind to become like dew in the sunny, as the essential key forward.

Keywords; Modern, Political, Thought, Industrialism, Impact, Human, Society, Social, Historical, Perspectives

Introduction

For a better understanding of the focus of this study conducted it is therefore, interesting to note that the study examines the various schools of Modern European and African Political Thoughts, the historical events and circumstances associated with the developments and impact on the International Communities and systems. It further highlights the meaning of the concepts of communism, their characteristics and how they have both shaped the contemporary world. Other

related aspects discussed about are the theories of liberalism, independence, human dignity, African Unity and continental government in Africa. In view of the above, it is also worthy to note that the study has been subdivided into sections with a view to simplifying its understanding very possible.

The Development of Modern Political and Social-Ideas

However, in any case, it is interesting to be borne in our intellectual minds that it is not out of place for our subject matter of writing to comprise institutions, customs and political ideas of the ancient civilizations, and how they had grown up no man designing and no one foreseeing. It was only during that particular century of human adolescence and first to question and first propose to alter and reorganize the already established belief, laws and methods of human government.

However, previous studies conducted have shown the glorious intellectual dawn of Greece and Alexandria and how presently the collapse of the slave-holding civilizations and clouds of religious intolerance and absolutist government darkened the promise of that beginning. The light of fearless thinking did not break through the European obscurity effectively again until the 15th and 16th Centuries. Other related studies have further shown how the share of the great winds of Arab curiosity and Mongol conquest in this gradual clearing of the mental skies of Europe. In the first place, it was chiefly material knowledge that increased. The first fruits of the recovered manhood of the race were material achievements and material power. The science of human relationship of individual and social psychology of education and of Economics are not only more subtle and intractably with much emotional matter. The advances made in them have been slower and made against greater opposition. People may listen dispassionately to the most diverse suggestions about stars or molecules but ideas about ways of life touch and reflect upon everyone about us.

In any event, it is worthy for the general reading public to note that collection of original essays by leading historians of political thought have examined modern European thinkers' writings about conquest, colonization and Empire. The formation of vast transcontinental Empires and imperial trading networks played a vital role in the development of this field of study. The rise of modern Empires raised fundamental questions about virtually the entire contested set of concepts that lay at the heart of modern political philosophy, which shall be under examination below, among others may include properly, sovereignty, international justice, war, trade, rights, transnational duties, civilizations and progress. For instance, from Renaissance, Republican,

writings about conquest and liberty to 16th Century writings about the Spanish conquest of the America through enlightenment perspectives about conquest and global commerce and 19th Century writings about imperial activities both within and outside of Europe. These essays survey the central moral and political questions occasioned by the development of overseas empires and European countries with the non-European world among theologians, historians, philosophers, diplomats and merchants.

In another related development, it is equally imperative to note that the original essays writing, compiled and documented by leading historians of this field, which is wide-ranging as it covers many modern European thinkers an array of philosophical perspectives and has also covered topics relevant to several scholarly disciplines such as History, Political Theory, International Relations, Post Colonial Studies and Anthropology. This offers a rich and nuanced set of contributions to contemporary debates on intellectual influences that shaped European Empires and their progeny, the post-colonial nation. The sustained attention paid here to questions of Empire and colonial rule in the works of particular European thinkers will be of great interest to scholars and students of political theory, imperial history and post colonial criticism as viewed by Dipesh Chakrabarty of University of Chicago, USA.

The Term Political Philosophy

Political philosophy as an academic area of study which involves the study of topics/areas such as liberty, justice, property, rights, law and the enforcement of a legal code by authority; what they are? Why, or even if, they are needed what makes a government legitimate, what rights and freedom it should protect and why? In a vernacular sense, the concept of political philosophy often refers to a general view, or specific ethic, political belief or attitude, about politics that does not necessarily belong to the technical discipline of philosophy. It can easily be understood by analyzing it through the perspectives of metaphysics, epistemology and axiology thereby unearthing the ultimate reality side, the knowledge or methodological side and the value aspects of politics. This usually results in paving a way into the various aspects of the origin of the state, its institutions and laws. A study on the history of political philosophy can be conducted under the pretext of anyone of these; Antiquity, Medieval Christianity, Medieval Islam, Medieval Europe, European Renaissance, European Age of Enlightenment, Industrialization and the Modern Era.

Institutional Framework

For a better understanding of the focus of this write-up, it is important to highlight the meaning of the concept of an idea which may mean wisdom. Idea is an action, intelligence is an excellent thinking (wisely). Similarly, both contingent and concrete ideas are all ideas under which we may have positive or negative ideas. Political ideas are all about thought and largely related with changes. However, in the dawn of the contemporary thought and culture (20th Century), the first issue is the industrial revolution which immensely contributed in the development of thought and culture in three basic ways, namely;-

- ✓ Revolutionary changes in manufacturing, transportation and communication
- ✓ Industrial organization and labour desperate and
- ✓ The general economic, social and cultural systems and technological changes.

Summarily, means transition from handicraft to machines in the 1750's^s to machine system of production. In this system of life, one invention succeeded another quickly and this eventually resulted in the transformation of peoples' outlook and life became dynamic in character. By 1750, machine began to work faster than handicraft earlier in operation, which had as a result made capital and machine to grow hand in hand and family relations began to disappear. The role and impact of communication and transportation on contemporary mankind and society, both the two are essential stage of technology e.g. computer application and cellular. Furthermore, factory system had abolished the older intellectual perspectives and traditional achievements were also broken and new multitude numbers of disciplines were developed in place of the former ones. Factory life produced a class of society from different backgrounds which affected our social life. Morality became causality and was as a result negatively and hygienically affected and had further affected every aspects of life.

The next related development is the issue of expansion in manufacturing which brought about an expansion in commerce and banking. These changes led to further positive developments in banking industry, efficient methods of business organizations, partnership, multi-national organizations, e.g. Julius Barger, Construction Companies, Coca-cola Bottling Company Plc^s, and others.

The Major Social-Changes Witnessed

Recent past studies conducted have come up with the followings as some of the changes witnessed under factory system in modern period.

- ✓ In the first place, social conditions changed into a more western type than the hitherto existing ones.
- ✓ There were both the emergence and rapid rise of factory towns and the development of urban civilizations.
- ✓ Massive migrations of rural dwellers into cities/urbanization in higher scale
- ✓ Depopulation of rural areas
- ✓ Development of modern public hygiene
- ✓ Complete transformation from agricultural society to industrialized form of society
- ✓ Decrease in death rate
- ✓ Recreational facilities were found available
- ✓ Industrialism and living in isolation
- ✓ Changes from urban civilization led to the circularization of attitude, removal of religious considerations which led to modern birth control movement. This was motivated by the desire to control population in accordance with social consideration rather than ideological imperative. This aimed at producing children according to social considerations; moreover, immigration problems arose due to the increasement in population to places where the economic condition of the working class is better.

However, the above points raised equally draw into light how people moved from industrial backward society to an industrialized society. This resulted in the triumph of the bourgeoisie and the most important contribution recognized from this class is the improvement of the material culture and this improvement included the property being used. On top of this such improvement was accomplished by the exploitation, sufferings and misery of the working classes. In addition to the above, there was also the ascendancy of the middle-class, because the proletariats expanded both in number and in power. In essence, it is therefore imperative to note that the above pointed social and economic changes generated by. Industrial revolution had produced a parallel diversification and professional classes among the employees namely; social and diverse classes. The classes were unified by a multitude number of bodies with different interest.

A Historical Survey of the Psychology of the Industrial Order and Impact

Recent studies conducted have demonstrated that it was consequent upon the most profound changes brought about by the industrialization; societies all over the globe have witnessed a kind of a reaching psychological impact. Part of the major effects witnessed include; -

- ✓ The increasing range of information acquired by individual citizen. This offers stimulate to the attitudes of all citizens, because information changes life easily. City life and other conditions and the new system of communication had both equally formed a new mentality i.e. rural life to urban life.
- ✓ Monastic and principles interpretation of life were withdrawn from practice and replaced with the pluralistic and pragmatic approach.
- ✓ There was as a result mental and physical distortions; among others include; moral decadence, information technology, mental and physical disturbances. Others may include;- depopulation, social vices, embezzlement, division of class, i.e. working and non-working classes, wealthy class, poor class, boarding and excessive demand
- ✓ The idea of machinery culture, which stressed that cultural production, must be practical and immediate present i.e. in haste, capable of evaluation in practical terms (immediate result).
- ✓ Increasing demand for the standardization of behavior such as life in secondary and university levels, which is completely different.
- ✓ The theory of the leisure class, this confers high esteem and high prestige on the various forms of conducts and attitudes, i.e. ability to spend huge amount of money on non-social, non-productive enterprises as a psychological impact.
- ✓ Elaborate entertainment during ceremonies, such as wedding, graduation and naming ceremony.
- ✓ Pretention dwelling/costly life e.g. in the field of building and living in expensive houses with foreign furniture. It is anti-social and unproductive as it doesn't allow the haves not to benefit.
- ✓ Complete abstinence from manual labour. The study here identified that after industrialization many people became lazy (unproductive). The wealthy class had emphasized the survivability of working and labouring classes. The classes were characterized by the manual labour.

The Concept of Social Order and its Plan

Studies conducted have argued that because of the unacceptable situation the working classes were making a new acceptable social order. The unacceptable one under the existing social order stimulated several plans for a new social order. The first plan for a new social order came up with; Economic Liberalism: this is a plan for the justification of the existing social order which was formulated by Adams Smith's ideology, who was the father of Economic Liberalism. Adam's Theory was exploited by businessmen and the sympathetic Economics in order to breakdown any limitation on Business Enterprises. This study points out that Economic Liberation meant to provide authoritative resistance to advance the interest of the working classes. However, for Thomas Malthus (1766-1834) strongly argues that any legislation to protect the interests of the working class will be harmful and cannot in any event improve the conditions. He views life this way in every human society poor economic status since they excessively produce children beyond their economic power.

Nelson Senior (1790-1864): in his studies strongly opposes any legislation to promote the interests of industrial order for it destroys industry and can easily eliminate profit and destroy industrialism. In England, consequent upon the above points raised by Nelson, some of such ideas of Economic Synthesis were eagerly adopted by the Manchester School of Economic Liberalism and the new Liberal Party with its grass root and Headquarters in England agreed with the ideas. The "Haves" (bourgeoisie) had as a result become object of supreme, social and political enumerations.

Some Major Effects of Economic Liberalism

Studies conducted have proved that the developments brought about by Economic Liberalism in European world where it was widely accepted, particularly in England were numerous and vital to their political, economic and social life. Among the effects included:- the fact that in England there was as a result serious growth and development of free-trade. There was also the abolition of slavery in English colonies such as United State of America and others. Furtherto the above, the period witnessed the elimination of test and corporation acts. The last but not the least of the effects generated included an increase of the political power of the middlemen by reform as could be exemplified with the case of 1832, which effectively empowered such class of people. On top of this, there was also a legislation on public health and had as a result liberated policy of internal/liberal government.

The Proletariats and the Quest for Programmes

However, studies have highlighted that proletariats' programmes could be understood under the pretext of studying communism, socialism, anarchism, and syndicalism, communism, it is a concept in which the major resources, means of production are owned by the community. In theory, this ensures equality according to ability and need. Some conceptions of Economists, Socialism; assumes that there will be a situation when society will need rulers. Prior to the stage pointed out, there will be processes and stages i.e. evolution of private property, through a revolutionary movement, the final stage will be the responsibility of meeting public needs invested in the state. Furthermore, this study strongly argues that communism itself is not a 19th century phenomenon; this is because it has a long history from the classical source, it is allured to Plato Republic. The second source is the early Christian Commune of the early Middle-Ages inevitably. The third source is the case of the early 19th Century, poor dislocated people at the beginning of modern form of capitalism. The concept of scientific communism also concerns with the idea of religion without 'god' (a godless religion). For instance, for one to be a communist must believe that god does not exist, no revelation from the heaven. To this mode of Economic system whatever rises, rises from the death of Moses, and all other prophets were frustrated. Whatever rises, it is not from 'god' rather than the human's frustration. Karl Marx in particular did not believe in the existence of 'god'. Communism strongly argues that human beings are like elements, they interact with each other under Social Economic Laws which govern them. This implies that Socio-Economic Laws govern the lives of communists, not 'god' or any Divine Book. According to Marx, God does not exist, but was fully aware of the existence of Christian Manifested Trinity. All radical philosophers of the 19th Century were opposed to trinity, they cannot explain it by reason nor can they understand. Therefore, Nietzsche declared that 'god' is dead. Furthermore, for Christian priests were urged to maintain silence about the divine mysteries of trinity as they could not defend it with concrete evidences. Sartre strongly argues that man is condemned to be free, because freedom is very dangerous. Man is likely to misuse the freedom. Philosophers are no more but only psychic phenomenon. Therefore, it is understandable that all the revelations are not but the anguish of the souls (not truth) to them. To Hegel, objective truth is a permanent truth, and his methods of truth include:-

- ✓ A line to brain
- ✓ Nature reflected in the human brain

- ✓ Human being by checking and applying correctly in his practice and techniques to arrive at the objective truth. This highlights how he attempted to create a gap between subjectivity and objectivity. In essence, it is interesting to note that everything in human's life is more subjective for survival. They could create a truth from the dialectical theory, dialectical conflict, struggle, thesis and anti-thesis, an idea opposing an idea to disproof for the highest level to be attained, this is no more but a secular exercise. There is also a basic idea that opposes the motion of eternal truth therefore objective truth is not absolute.

Karl Marx himself, the Chief of Communist ideas strongly believed in matter than ideas. To him, human needs and ideas are both permanent matters are epimeral (change). Therefore, dialectical struggle begins with the matter, because to Marx it is “governs by autonomous natural laws” and dialectical materialism must reach its logical conclusion with or without the help of god or of ideas. This draws into light that God is completely dethroned from the control of human ideas. It is mankind not god who is entitle to take command of his own ideas.

However, conventional thought puts matter first before idea throughout History, Religious, wealthy people and free thinkers have both put matter first prior to any other idea. The place of the mind in the determination of the distinct of man i.e. (mind, soul, psychic) i.e. mind. The mind is not material but a seat of the ideas and the brain is the material. The mind has a distinct, the mind operates the brain. Both the human scientific, social and economic progresses take shape under the control of mind. As the powerful nations of the world so small, the size of the population controls the world. Yet, they control the entire world, the bourgeoisie control the resources of the world, all these occurred as a result of the resources of the mind (more powerful and accumulated mind). In capitalism, there is no morality, immorality and nature itself has harmony; freedom of choice:-

- ✓ **Solidarity - Social:** - Based on individual's choice to become what he likes to be in life.
- ✓ **Materialist – Spiritualist:** - equal treatment as Islam firmly believes in that. In Islam there is harmony, no conflict between the soul and the mind.

Fukuyama's End of History

Recent past studies conducted and interacted with, have rightly pointed out that Fukuyama in his scholarly work believes in the finality of Western Civilization as the final type of civilization. This study argues and opposes his ideas on the ground that the Universe is one, with people of different socio-economic, political, religious and cultural backgrounds. Therefore, in any case, it is safe to conclude that Western type of civilization is not Universal.

The Term Syndicalism

The above named subject matter by nature it is a revolutionary trade union which advocates that control of the state affairs should jointly be done through direct action by both the government and the industry. Sabotage, failure to conform with the interest of the trade union and the authority of the industrial set up. In France, this is identified as a revolutionary unionism, in Communism it is regarded as an instrument for improving the conditions of workers within the existing social organization e.g. ASUU in Nigeria, Syndicalism may establish stateless society without government. Under the stateless society production will be conducted in order to satisfy the needs of the society. The state and society will be administered by any of the trade unions through the process of Federation (elected representatives of trade union), non-industrial workers e.g. Nigerian ASUU. In another related development, studies have stressed that syndicalism subscribes to Marxist theory of class struggle for the attainment of their targeted goals. Class struggle is the collective ownership of goods to become publically owned. Collective ownership of the means of production, syndicalism rejects proletariats dictatorship. Both syndicalism and anarchism share a common goal to some extent as they both believe that any centralized government is undesirable.

The Concept of Syndicalism and its Doctrine

Many studies conducted in respect of the above captioned have indicated that its doctrine were formulated in London in the 1860's by Karl Marx and presented to the first section of the International Working Men Association in Geneva in 1866. The Russian philosopher developed and added to his own Anarchist Theory, a work of Karl Marx. Syndicalism was strongly influenced by Anarchist philosopher, Sore added the violence dimension to syndicalism, and Anarchist is not violent rather than revolutionaries. Syndicalism achieved its greatest importance prior to the outbreak of the First World War. In the later time many of its supporters were joined

and some diverted to communism. The effectiveness of the movement was reduced, nonetheless, it continued to have an influence in Spain before its extermination in 1939. In a nutshell, this intellectual discourse is all about its inception, features, goals and impact of syndicalism on the affected part of the globe. It further overthrown the leadership of the Capitalism and militated against the concepts/ideologies of capitalism.

The Term Anarchism

Certainly, it is a theory that opposes any form of leadership or a ruler, for it argues that the highest freedom cannot be gained. It doesn't believe in violence rather than gradual process through which targeted goals could be achieved. Furtherto the above, it portrays that a state is parasitic body that is consuming the economy of the whole nation and it also goes along with a belief in absolutism of individualism.

The Concept of Totalitarianism

This form of administration is strongly associated with the system of governance in which all aspects of human life are controlled by the government. In this system, the totality of citizens is subject to government domination and regulation. In the totalitarian state there is no any section to be described as private life. This highlights that in this regime citizens cannot control or regulate upon. Its major characteristics include the followings:

- ✓ There is an official ideology to which all citizens adhere to
- ✓ There is a single mass-part, which all citizens belong to
- ✓ Government monopolizes the media of mass-communication aimed at ensuring that the ideology easily spread, within the state/country and
- ✓ Government relies on coercion to enforce its desires

Islamism and Ideology

The religion of Islam is purely belongs to the Abrahamic tradition/religion of thought. Abraham as the starting point of this ideology used by all Muslims and Christians as the father of faith. Abrahamism was built on faith. The God is known as Jehovah (Allah), which implies (He). In Arabic means the (Allah). Jehovah cannot be seen or touched, common in Islam or Christianity., is that one must have a faith in whatever ideology needs to adhere to i.e. faith in Islam or

Christianity. However, it is interesting to note that there are several characteristics associated with Islamism, parts of the major ones are as follows:-

- ✓ Islam is programmatic on how to live on earth, to be guided for normal survival and it accepts non-Muslims as converts.
- ✓ It seeks for absolute loyalty to the faith i.e. permanently a Muslim (complete belief)
- ✓ Islam has compact – core the learned people. It is also unlike a material ideology. Islam believes in the life after death.
- ✓ In Islam universal life is temporary but that of the hereafter is permanent. Islam also recognized the existence of Supernatural Being, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as the Prophet and Messenger of Allah.
- ✓ Holy Qur'an as the Divine Book of Allah and Hadith contains the saying and tacit approval of the Prophet.

Some Major Ideologies of Islam

- ✓ Scholarly works interacted with have pointed out that it draws from brilliant messengers advocated by Moses, Abraham, Jesus, Noah and then a synthesis of these ideologies. Mankind/man is certainly weak and subject to temptation and easily misguided with limitation. Man should always confess and accept his weakness, subject to mistake-making, and in this Religion one will directly confess for forgiveness. It should similarly be understood that basically man and can easily make an offence. For instance, when Noah brought his ideology to the people, they rejected including his biological son and were consequent upon that annihilated by God for their unbelieving.
- ✓ In another related account, it could be exemplified with the case of the lesson derived from Prophet Abraham in order to have faith in his story. For example, sacrifice as an important element in this ideology. Christianity is a sacrifice and sacrifice is its major element as Islam strongly believes in it. The story of Abraham's dream over the slaughtering of his son as a ram for obligation, but the son was liberated in the process. The next related idea is the point of justice which is a very crucial element, this is connected with the story of Moses, and how he fought against slavery, e.g. the stronger one against the weaker, fight for justice to establish equality within humanity, even between the slave and his master, wife and husband.

- ✓ The study has further explored the role and importance associated with mercy and confession. This draws into light by stressing that Jesus is merciful to humanity. The mercifulness aimed at alleviating, hardship. Jesus attempted to re-build the law not to destroy it. Summarily, a synthesis of all the elements put together, Judaism as a religious sect adopted the law but did not give any best result or consideration to the law.

Ideology and the Quest for Pragmatic

Studies have shown what these studied subject matters are all about. For example, a pragmatic science of ideas; “ism” normally represents ideology. In Arabic it implies (the value of something) as far as Greek is concerned its appearance always indicates nothing than an ideology, examples; Marxism, Syndicalism, Structuralism and Formalism. The last but not the least of the examples, may include the concepts of materialism which concerns with struggle between the two opposing camps i.e. “Haves” and the “Haves not” and as for racism it is a struggle centered on racial discrimination.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should wholeheartedly and unreservedly be understood that this conducted scholarly work centered on the focus, major aspects, profound impact, philosophical ideas, social order, positive and negative developments generated by the studied subject matters and their impact on human is society and as well as how philosophical, social and ideological ideas led to the emergence and rise of intellectual, contradictions and conflict of ideas. It is against this backdrop, the study also need to point out some major changes witnessed such as the scientific inventions of a multitude number of machines, consequent upon industrialization, the emergence and rise of scholars, students and the introduction and mounting of new areas of academic study. Among the famous scholars witnessed included Karl Marx, David Ricardo, Fardinand Braudel and Nelson Senior. In another related point, there was as a result a complete change in outlook, disappearance and neglect of ancient peoples’ culture, norms and values i.e. acceptance of Western life style. The study also argued that both political thought and industrialism were responsible for the increasing rate of intellectual activities which also favoured the development of post modernism, structuralism, formalism, syndicalism, Marxism and as well as religious conception of history and ideas were found. The study further highlighted that the subject matters of our study was also partly responsible for the exploitation of human and material

resources witnessed against Africa and Asia in particular for the advancement and betterment of metropolitan Europe.

The last but not the least, the study strongly argued that contemporary political, economic, and social obstacles could not be overcome by mere theorization of ideas and philosophies particularly in Third World Nations. However, consequent upon the above points raised, the study safely concluded that the only way forward is the provision of general political education curriculum, which will certainly show how tyranny and oppression of the mind will be like dew in the sunny. Other related ways forward may include higher level of literacy, ability of the educationists, idealists, philosophers and policy makers to rise to the responsibility ahead.

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