



Editorial

Philosophers are the ideal people to rule a nation; so believed Plato, who goes on to say in his Republic that philosophers are the ones who go beyond the temporal knowledge into the very archetypal entities, thus positioning them to be the best of rulers. Plato resolutely declares further that “until political power and philosophy entirely coincide...cities will have no rest from evils...there can be no happiness, either public or private, in any other city.” Though we have come a long way from the days of Plato, his prophetic proclamation sounds more valid today than ever as the world around us seems to be slipping into an immutable chaos, fueled by corruption, greed, and wanton acts of sabotage.

Today, globalization has opened up many possibilities for the citizens of the world which have also created threats to indigenous and minor cultures. Issues like migration, marginalization, and acculturation are besetting different societies around the world. Education, which was seen as a cure to many social evils, is lending itself to increased scrutiny as it is seen as a western ploy to perpetuate the dependence of the east on the west for everything beginning from knowledge production. It is in the nature of a philosopher to ponder over such issues and deliver the people of the world from the problems created through their oversight.

This issue of *Tattva* analyses varied issues like national development in Africa, amalgamation of different cultures in Vietnam and our concern for future generations seen from a philosopher’s perspective. In the first paper in this issue, **Philp Ogo Ujomu** writes on different issues concerning National and Human security in Nigeria. He explores a new set of norms which would mitigate dehumanization and inequality, and improve the welfare of the majority. **Truong Van Chung** traces the changes that are taking place in the different religions of Ho Chi Minh City as they interact, transform, acculturate and accumulate with each other in time. **Felix O’ Olatunji** analyses the state of higher education in Africa, identifies the challenges, and attempts at theorizing solutions. **Sulagna Pal** has focused on the questions pertaining to

future generations through the lens of environmental ethics and has tried to address Gregory S. Kavka's *The Paradox of Future Individuals*. The concluding part of that paper also brings the Buddhist theory of Kamma and analyses the impact our actions of today can have on the future generations of tomorrow. **Jijimon Alakkalam Joseph** explores the problem of evil in today's world through a well-considered analysis of Dionysius' Divine Names and its philosophical ramifications to the theists.

We wish our readers an interesting and engaging read.

N Depak Saravanan
Issue Editor