

1 Hyper Democracy and Discombobulation: The United Kingdom
2 Brexit: It's Implication for Capitalism

3 Uhembe Ahar Clement¹

4 ¹ FEDERAL UNIVERSITY LAFIA, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

5 *Received: 12 December 2015 Accepted: 31 December 2015 Published: 15 January 2016*

6 **Abstract**

7 The paper is devoted to detail an analysis united kingdom?s pull out of European Union
8 economy called Brexit; the aim is to look at the implication with an objective of preventing
9 such political earthquake in further. By way of qualitative analysis of relevant secondary
10 source predicated on the Marxian assumption of the political economy; the paper posits the
11 dynamic of the politics of international economic relation as it is manifest between European
12 Union (EU) and United Kingdom (UK). The paper argues that economic and political destiny
13 of people should not be determined in such formulaic manner. However, political leaders who
14 don?t want sad outcomes only have to provide good leadership and meet the people?s
15 expectation before referendumism take place. The paper recommend that British in the final
16 analysis is yet to come to terms with certain of modern realities, Nigeria can also be caught
17 between nostalgia and their future. Referendum should be a great lesson for Nigeria but it is
18 highly recommended.

21 *Index terms—*

22 **1 Introduction**

23 he political earthquake of a geo-political entity that covers a large portion of the European continent called EU
24 is about to invite people to attend its funeral service through an instrument, this paper calls Hyper Democracy
25 and discombobulation. The EU is largely a product of numerous treaties and has undergone through expansion,
26 growth and development that have taken it from 6 member state (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg
27 and Netherland) to 28, as a majority of the states in Europe.

28 Outside the doctrine and principles of federalism, confederation or customs union, the original development
29 of the EU was based on a super national foundation that is intended to make war unthinkable and materially
30 impossible and reinforce democracy amongst its members as laid out by Robert Schuman and other leaders in
31 the Schuman Declaration ??1950) and the Europe declaration ??1951). This principle was at the heart of the
32 European Coals and Steel Community (ECSC 1951) the treaty of Paris ??1951), and later the Treaty of Rome
33 ??1958). In essence it was the historical dialectics of 1958 that established the European Economic Community
34 (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC).

35 The paper empirically narrates that both the ECSC and EEC were later incorporated into EU while the EAEC
36 maintains a distinct legal identity despite sharing members and institution. The event of World War II from
37 1939 to1945 saw a human and economic catastrophe which hit Europe the most. It demonstrated the horrors
38 of war, and also of extremism through the Holocaust and the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is of
39 material essence to us in this paper is drawing inspiration that once again, there was a desire particularly with
40 the war giving the world nuclear weapons. However, the exception was the USSR, which became a super power
41 after World War II and maintained the status for 45 years.

42 Britain has been a member of EU for 43 years, however, the event of June 23, 2016 through a referendum
43 mark the turning point for Britain and EU. This day and event mark the beginning of the peripheralization of

4 C) MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE EU (YEAR OF ENTRY)

44 European unity and union. It is the point at which EU lost its capacity to manage its internal affairs. It is also
45 the point at which Britain and British public showed that their mind has been driven in recent years by loud,
46 perpetual carping about too much control from Brussels, and the need to project Britain first. Brussels is the
47 headquarter of EU-a place where the mighty meet and take decision on political, economic and social or military
48 issues concerning them and the rest of the world. However, the ultra-nationalists (UK) nursed fears about their
49 great country becoming a colony within an EU empire. They chose this day June 23, 2016 through a referendum
50 to tell the world that they are uncomfortable with the apparent globalization of British demographics turning
51 Britain into a country of many racial colours with the influx of so many immigrants who are empowered by EU
52 laws to be free citizens of a united Europe.

53 The idea of countries trading together is suggestive that such countries may not go to war. This being the
54 doctrine of European Union often known as EU, it has since given to become a "single market" allowing goods
55 and people to move around, basically as if the member states were one country. It has its own currency, the
56 Euro (?), which is used by the 19 of member countries, its own Parliament and it now selfrules in a wide range
57 of areas including on the a) Conceptual Frame of Reference For the sake of shared understanding and conceptual
58 operationalization, it is germane to consider the basic concepts that constitute the thrust of the subject matter
59 in this discourse. Highlighted in the following sub section are the operational meanings and nuances described
60 to these concepts in the context of the paper.

61 i

62 2 . Single Market

63 The single market is seen by it advocates as the EU's biggest achievement and one of the main reason it was
64 set up in the first place. Britain was a member of a free trade area in Europe before it joined in 1973 what was
65 then known as the common market. In a free trade area, communities can trade with each other without paying
66 tariffs but is not a single market because the member states do not have to merge their economy together.

67 ii. Brexit Brexit is an abbreviation of "British exit", which refers to the June 23, 2016 referendum by British
68 voters to exit the European Union. The referendum roiled global markets, including currencies, causing the
69 British pound to fall to its lowest level in decades. Prime Minister David Cameron, who supported the UK
70 remaining in the EU announced he would step down in October.

71 3 b) Theoretical Framework: The Marxian Political Economy

72 The theory this work used is the Marxian political Economy, at its core, the Marxian political economy probes
73 the organic character and dialectical relations among social phenomenon from the standpoint of econo-centricism
74 —what critics refer to as economic determinism (CF Momoh and Hundayin 1999; Uhembe, 2014, Okoli, 2014).
75 This is in a conscious attempt to understand the society as well as it is relevant in understanding the politics of
76 international economic relation (Uhembe, 2016), Ake, 1981 see it more from the working and dynamic historically,
77 holistically, comprehensively and concretely.

78 The Marxian political economy is a critique of the established knowledge in social thinking and praxis.
79 Influenced by the pioneer works of Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels, the communist manifesto (1848), the
80 theoretical tradition is predicated on a number of principles and assumptions, prominent among which are;

81 ? That the Primary and Paramount of economic/material conditions in determining the general complexion
82 and direction of society.

83 ? That society and history are in constant dynamics and dialectics of transformation, occasioned and propelled
84 by the interplay of forces inherent on the societal model of production,

85 ? That every social order pertinently reflects the existential imperative of its economic base;

86 ? That the realm of matters (existential conditions ordained by the societal system of production) is superior
87 and precedential to the realm of spirit (ideas, consciousness, beliefs, values, knowledge);

88 ? That the contradiction essence of matter is the reason for the dialectical dynamic of societal transformation
89 change, (Ake; ??981; ??ke, 1985; ??hembe, 2015 ?? Okoli, 2007; ??clean and Macmillan, 2003).

90 Applicable to the argument is the subject matter of this paper, the uncomfortability of UK with the apparent
91 globalization of British demographics, turning in base for the influx of so many immigrants who put pressure
92 on the UK economy and by extension their very existence. The lake over of job by these migrants which is at
93 the heart of economic determination, while the relation of production has remain queer and yet appears to be
94 providing a ladder that will act as a tactic for socio economic empowerment and build power mallory, 2007,
95 Uhembe (2014). The concept of "ladder" in (OLT) signifies untoward pattern of social mobility.

96 4 c) Member Countries of the EU (Year of Entry)

97 The European Union has 28 member countries: Table ???.1 is arranged alphabetically and does not necessarily
98 respect the year of entry hence the year of entry goes with the name of the country and it's alphabetically location
99 without regards to time of entry into membership of EU.

100 **5 d) Historical Overview of Membership Referendum**

101 No nation state has ever left the EU. But Greenland, one of Denmark's overseas territories, held a referendum in
102 1982, after gaining a greater degree of self-government and voted 52 to 48% to leave, which it duly did after a
103 period of negation. Another dimension to this historical review is the faith like Northern Ireland and Scotland.
104 Scotland's first minister Nicola Sturgeon said in the wake of the leave result that it is democratically unacceptable
105 that Scotland faces being taken out of the EU when it voted to remain. Another implication is that a second
106 independent referendum for the country is now highly likely. For Northern Ireland, the Deputy first Minister
107 Martin McGuiness said the impact in Northern Ireland would be "very profound" and that the whole island of
108 Ireland should now be able to vote on reunification. But Northern Ireland Secretary Theresa Villie, has ruled
109 out the call from a border poll, saying the circumstance in which one would be called did not exist.

110 **6 e) Political Implication for the Conservative Party in UK**

111 The conservative party to which David Cameron the Prime Minister (PM) comes from has put in motion the need
112 for a replacement of David Cameron who was for Remain but lost out through this referendum via a conservative
113 party conference on October 2016. Nomination for a replacement leader will come from conservative members of
114 the House of Commons, if one nomination is received; the new leader is declared elected. If two nominations are
115 made, both names go forward for the members of the party across the UK to vote on by post.

116 In the event that three or more MPs are nominated for leader, a ballot of the conservative MPs is held. Briefly
117 these are the current implications the UK Brexit has put pressure on the political system.

118 **7 f) Implication for Capitalism**

119 What is mind bugling following the event of 23 rd June, 2016 called Brexit is that capitalism had argued that
120 its system reward hardwork and work done should be the only bases for which ones material condition can be
121 accommodated. The world believe this doctrine but when migrants from other parts of the world migrated
122 into Europe and were given weavers in the reward of their material condition, the claims of capitalism went for
123 accuracy, the paper found out that this claims were laden with illogic. Hypothetically therefore this research
124 work raises this question: is capitalism changing it goal post in the middle of its very own match? Could this
125 also be the new laws and argument of EU which UK considered offensive?

126 The doctrinal error, if an error it must be call is suggestive that it has some implication for the survival of
127 capitalism. The paper found these contradictions capable of a threat to EU and by extension capitalism are its
128 compradors

129 **8 g) The Legal Instrument for Separation**

130 For the UK to leave the EU, it has to invoke an agreement called Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. This article
131 provides that the President or PM of UK or any leaving country needs to decide when to invoke this article, when
132 that is done it will move the formal legal process of withdrawing from the EU, and giving the UK two years to
133 negotiate its withdrawal.

134 This article has only been in force since late 2009 and it hasn't been tested yet, so no one really knows how
135 the Brexit process will work. However, the implication of this situation is that EU law still stands in the UK
136 until it ceases being a member and that process could take some time. The UK will continue to abide by EU
137 treaties and laws, but not take part in decision making, as it negotiate a withdrawal agreement and the terms
138 of its relationship with non 27 nation bloc. However, at the exact time of this Draft paper (29/06/2016 10:25am
139 Nigerian Time) Mr Cameron was reported by the Television Media as being absent at breakfast table of the 1 st
140 meeting of 27 nation instead of 28. Other legal related issues which are not very clear are what happen to UK
141 citizens working in the EU, will UK citizens need a visa to travel to the EU. While there could be limitations on
142 British nationals, ability to live and work on EU countries, it seems unlikely they would want to deter tourist.
143 There are many countries outside the EEA that British citizens can visit for up to 90 days without needing a
144 visa and it is possible that such arrangement could be negotiated with European countries.

145 **9 II.**

146 **10 Findings and Discussions**

147 The European single market which was completed in 1992, allows the free movement of goods, services if it was
148 a single country. It is possible to set up a business or take a job anywhere within it. The idea was to boost
149 trade, create jobs and lower prices. But it requires common law making it to ensure that products are made to
150 the same technical standard and imposes other rules to ensure "level playing field" critics say it generates too
151 many petty regulations and rob members of control over their own affairs. Mass migration from poorer to richer
152 countries has also raised questions about the free movement rules. UK stands high amongst countries that are
153 faced with immigration problem particularly in the doctrines of assimilation as oppose to association as in other
154 part of the world. This paper finds the argument alien because in the colonial era British believed in the doctrine
155 and principle of association but overtime EU appear to have violated this doctrine and the immigrants are been
156 assimilated into Britain and made to be treated as citizens under the canopy of EU laws and controls.

11 A) HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS

157 The UK independence party, which won the last European election and received nearly four million votes that
158 represented 13 % of those cast in May's general election, wanted and campaigned for Britain exist from the EU.
159 The findings of this research work showed clearly that about half of the conservative MPs including five cabinet
160 Ministers and several Labour MPs were also in favour of leaving. Their arguments were very clear. They argued
161 that Britain was being held back by the EU, which they said imposed too many rules on businesses and charged
162 billions of pounds a year in membership fee for little in return. They also said that Britain shall take back full
163 control of it border and reduce the number of persons coming to UK to live and work. The cost of maintenance
164 of calaieturner for migrants who normally go through it from Spain to UK was creating high financial burden on
165 UK economy. There was very little they could do in handling the situation with the presence of EU rules and
166 regulations.

167 One of the main principles and doctrine of EU membership is "free movement" which means you don't need
168 to get a visa to go and live in another EU country. The leave campaign also objected to the idea of 'ever closer
169 union' and what they see as move towards the creation of United States of Europe. These arguments traded
170 the streets of UK and made the home coming on 23rd June 2016 through a referendum. Some social scientists
171 have argued that the British exit theory (Brexit) is more about the rise of xenophobia, bigotry and isolationism.
172 These scholars may not be far from the truth hence most of their claims went for accuracy and are laden with
173 logic. Britain has always looked backward and in -out in the course of its membership of the EU, oscillating
174 between its commitment to a greater Europe and the need to preserve British identity and sovereignty.

175 What is very evident from our research work in this paper is that the British Public mind has been driven in
176 recent years by loud perpetual carping about too much control from Brussels, and the need to project Britain
177 first. An anatomy of our discussion in this paper shows that the proponent of the stay or remain group were PM
178 David Cameron. Part of the efforts put together by him was that he sought an agreement with other European
179 Union member leaders to change the terms of Britain's membership. In his argument the deal would give Britain
180 "special" status and help sort out some of the things British people said they didn't like about the EU, things
181 like high levels of immigration. However, critical observers said that the deal would amount to delaying the civil
182 days. Six members of the PMs Cabinet also backed staying. The conservative party pledged to be neutral in the
183 campaign.

184 The United States of America President Barack Obama also wanted Britain to remain in the EU, as did other
185 EU nations such as France and Germany. Barack Obama was however very diplomatic when the out of June 23
186 rd , 2016 favoured a walk away. He said, 'I respect the opinion of British people'.

187 The argument of getting bug boost from membership of EU, selling things to other countries easier, the flow of
188 immigrants, most of whom are young and keen to work, fuels economic growth and help pay for public services
189 could not stand the triumph of right wing populism.

190 Hyper democracy remains relevant in our analysis in this paper. Democracy is by far the most popular form of
191 government in the world today. There is hardly any leader who does not wish to be seen as a democrat or regime
192 that does not seek to be described as democratic. However, referendumism which is rooted in mass organisation
193 participation can be dangerous. Enemuo (1999) argues that "the collapse of the Soviet union and the communist
194 regime of eastern Europe all of which were based on Marxist ideology have greatly undermined the argument
195 of Marxist democracy as feasible alternative to liberal democracy". However, advocates of the foremost liberal
196 democratic model often draw from the element of direct democracy and the argument of the Marxian Tradition.
197 The Marxist tradition argues that democracy may not produce rational outcomes in so far as it awards triumph
198 on the basis of percentage. Very central to Marx is that social science cannot be subjected to yes or no as the
199 only determinate because the dynamic of social relation in production is by far more than product or outcome.
200 In Brexit, the difference was just 4%, 52-48% but the rule of the game is that majority carries the day and as in
201 most cases, the winner takes it all. Democracy in that fashion is a play field of emotions not fact. It is the same
202 scenario that made Bernid Sander's so popular in the recent Presidential nomination process in the United States;
203 and also led to the emergence of Donald Trump as the presumptive Republican Presidential candidate. Political
204 leader who don't want sad outcome only have to provide good leadership and meet the peoples expectations.

205 11 a) Hypothetical Questions

206 Should the economic and political destiny of a people be determined in such formulaic manner? Has Brexit left
207 the UK in a more divided shape than it was before the referendum; How sweet is the taste of change can UK
208 survive on a single market economy; What is the faith of European Union, will more members pull out; How
209 germane is the fear by UK becoming a 50%, the same political equation played out with the original North with
210 3 zones while the east and west increased only one leaving the North with 2 additional zones to make up three
211 out of the six geographical zones. The formation of this arrangement in Law was dropped in the transition from
212 the 1995 to 1999 constitution.

213 Several conferences were held to address these fears and corruption practices that produce these bad governance
214 to no avail have being made in most quarter for a referendum. We have adjusted the constitution many times in
215 a manner that suggests we are moving goal post in the middle a match. ??hembe, (2015) With UK, EU Brexit
216 we have seen plays card like "Biafrexit". Another lesson is that Brexit vote in UK was not about disintegration.
217 But today, Scotland is insisting on its independence right to be part of the EU. Could the above narration of the
218 Nigeria situation result to a referendum that could lead to a breakup? III.

219 12 Conclusion and Recommendation

220 The call for a referendum on this subject matter has now given the Brexiters, who just want the country to
221 be left alone by outsider, the opportunity they have always wanted. PM Cameron apparently underestimated
222 the resolve just the way Nigeria leaders have always underestimated Nigerian masses. The leave EU activist
223 campaigned more vigorously and destroyed every possible means including blackmail and sentiments. They had
224 the vibrant support of many political leaders including former London mayor Boris Johnson, Michael Gove and
225 functioning UKIP leader, Niger Farage and the event of an intense campaign that divided the mainstreaming of
226 xenophobia and bigotry. Labour MP Jo Cox who was murdered by an irate eurosceptic for her symbol of how
227 a straightforward for or against political debate turned into hate campaign and a national referendum became
228 an act of terror. Nigeria stands a good chance to learn her lesson about the kind of leaders it produces and bad
governance.

11

SN	Country	Year of Entry
1.	Austria	1995
2.	Belgium	1958
3.	Bulgaria	2007
4.	Croatia	2013
5.	Cyprus	2004
6.	Czech Republic	2004
7.	Denmark	1973
8.	Estonia	2004
9.	Finland	1995
10.	France	1958
11.	Germany	1958
12.	Greece	1981
13.	Hungary	2004
14.	Ireland	1973
15.	Italy	1958
16.	Latvia	2004
17.	Lithuania	2004
18.	Luxembourg	1958
19.	Malta	2004
20.	Netherlands	1958
21.	Poland	2004
22.	Portugal	1986
23.	Romania	2007
24.	Slovakia	2004

Figure 1: Table 1 . 1

229

12 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

230 Year 2016 colony within a EU empire What is the state of rise of xenophobia, bigotry and isolationism; Is
231 capitalism under threat by its political gladiators? b) EU and UK Brexit: Implication for Nigeria Nigeria has
232 a lot of lesson from Brexit. Nigeria has remained one nation state that dominates in fear amongst its leaders
233 and followers. These fears have promoted corruption, bad governance and misrule. To juxtapose this assertion,
234 Nigeria failed to get independence in the London conference of 1958 because the Northern leaders could not trust
235 the east and the south. They took ambush in the fact that they were not prepared until 1960.

236 Few years after independence, (about 6 years) the military took over on account of the same fear and corruption
237 successful, military coup, were all based on the same fear and corruption. Lack of continuity in polity adaptation
238 and implementation was also based on fear and complain. Over the years, the country returned to democracy
239 renewing the same fear corruption and bad governance.

240 Nigeria was amalgamated into a single political community in 1914 for economic, not political reason. The
241 essence essentially was to enable the British government balance their books of account. For administrative
242 convenience in the same direction and purpose, regional autonomy was reinforced with the division of the country
243 into three regions. The impact of this development was that very strong ethno-regional character was introduced
244 into Nigeria politics. Osaghae, E.A. ??2002).

245 The situation created grounds for Nigeria elites who sought to exploit it for their political ends. Looking at
246 the disunited and disarticulated manner of the amalgamation, at every point with when the political classes felt
247 their interest were at stake, they have not hesitated to play the trump card of secession. Okhaide, I. P. (2012)

248 The regional background that saw the emergence of virtually all Nigeria parties from such associational regional
249 development explains a lot.

250 ? Action Group (AG) in the west evolved from Yoruba cultural association -EgbeOmooduduwa led by Chief
251 ObafemiAwolowo.

252 ? The Northern People Congress (NPC) emerging from the Northern cultural association, Jamiyyar Mutanen,
253 Drewa, led by TafawaBalewa.

254 ? The National Congress of Nigeria Citizens (NCNC) which started as a national party but later narrowed
255 its social base to cultural association, called the Igbo State Union from all the above, locates the character of
256 Nigerian federalism. From this point onward, you can recall that Sardauna of Sokoto, he it was, who first referred
257 to Nigeria as a 'mistake of 1914' way back in the early 1950's. closely followed was a statement credited to chief
258 ObafemiAwolowo that Nigerian was a mere geographical expression and then the later event by Zik brother to
259 secession.

260 The mutual suspicion has always been the fear to date of domination of one zone over the other, that replacing
261 European domination with Southern domination. By 1950s witness the Ibadan constitutional conference to
262 review the Richards constitution, a representational ratio of 45 for the North, 33 for the west, 33 for the east.
263 Northern politicians felt threatened by this arrangement and the then Emir of Zaria articulated their position
264 clearly -the North have 50% of the seats or secede from the country. In May 1953, when the Northern politicians
265 lost out in the political equation for opposing the AG motion for self-government in 1956, the Northern House
266 of Assembly and the Northern House of Chiefs met and passed an Eight resolution that amounted to a call for
267 confederation and separation.

268 With these development of self rather than the Nigerian State, in 1954, it was the turn of AG to demand that
269 a secession clause be inserted in the Constitution, that was at the Lagos Constitutional conference. The move
270 was opposed by the other two regions, the NPC and NCNC. The 1964, census and election crisis, where tree and
271 cows in the North were accessed to have been counted to increase the figure of North, Michael Okpara, premier
272 of the Eastern Region, directly threatened in December 1964 that the east would secede. It was at this level
273 that Okpara went ahead to establish a committee under his attorney general to work out the modalities for a
274 declaration of secession by Eastern Nigeria. This however did not happen until three years later by Ojukwu
275 on a final note in 1967 to 1970 with loss of over One Million lives.

276 On 23 rd February 1966, Isaac Boro decided that he was not ready to live in a Nigeria that was ruled by Igbo
277 just the same way the Igbo's felt that the country was dominated by Hausa. NPC declared the secession of the
278 Niger Delta People Republic. The domination of the Eastern minorities by Isaac Boro started way back in his
279 days a student activist at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

280 The Niger Delta Republic lasted for only 12 days and it took the police round up his ragtag arm of 159
281 volunteers. He and his colleagues were charged for treason in March and condemned to death in June 1966.
282 When the civil war broke up in 1967.Boro Isaac was eventually released when he joined the Federal side and was
283 killed in battle in 1968, fighting for the liberation of Rivers State from the Igbo, on the platform of the Federal
284 Government of Nigeria.

285 By 1993 came another problem of June 12 th and its annulment. The Nigeria problem modified into

286 [Brexit: What is Brexit] , <http://www.investopedia.com/-terms/b/brexit.asp> Brexit: What is
287 Brexit

288 [Ake ()] C Ake . *Why is Africa not Developing?* In Ihonvbere, 1991. p. . (The Ake. JAD, Lagos)

289 [Albert ()] 'Explaining 'Godfatherism' in Nigerian Politics'. I Albert . *African Sociological Review* 2005. 2005. 9
290 (2) p. .

12 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

291 [Farm House Dialogue-Political Parties and Good Governance in Nigeria African Leadership Forum (2000)]
292 'Farm House Dialogue-Political Parties and Good Governance in Nigeria'. *African Leadership Forum* 2000.
293 7-9 April, 2000. 34. (Dialogue)

294 [Aleyomi ()] 'Intra-party Politics in Nigeria: The Case Study of Peoples Democratic Party (PDP)'. M B Aleyomi
295 . *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa* 2013. 2013. 15 (4) .

296 [Osaghae ()] *Nigeria since Independence: Crippled Giant. Ibadan: Jon Archers (Publishers) Limited Political*
297 *Economy of Crisis and Underdevelopment*, E A Osaghae . 2002. (Selected Works of Claude)

298 [Uhembe and Okoli ()] 'Of Cult and Power: A Political Phenology Ombatse Cult in Nasarawa State'. C Uhembe
299 , A C Okoli . *Nigeria. International Journal of Liberal Arts and Social Science* 2014. 2 (7) .

300 [Okhaide ()] 'Quest for Internal Party Democracy in Nigeria: Amendment of Electoral Act 2010 as an Albatross'.
301 I P Okhaide . *International Journal Peace and Development Studies* 2012. 3 (3) p. .

302 [The history of the European Union] http://europa.eu/about-eu/eu-history/1945-1959/-index-x_en.htm *The history of the European Union*, p. .

303 [Uhembe and Nimbong ()] 'The Rule of Law and Democratic Governance in Nigerian'. C A Uhembe , Nimbong
304 . *International Journal of Arts and Social Science Education* 2012. 7.

305 [The UK's EU referendum: All you] *The UK's EU referendum: All you*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-32810887> (Member countries of the EU (year of entry)

306 [What is Brexit and what is going to happen now that Britain has voted to LEAVE the EU] <http://www.express.co.uk/news/politics/645667/Brexit> *What is Brexit and what is going to happen now that Britain has voted to LEAVE the EU*, EU-European-Union-Referendum-David-Cameron-Economic-Impact-UK-EU-exit-leave

307

308

309

310

311