



REVIEW ARTICLE

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND SOCIO-RELIGION IMPLICATIONS OF DEMOCRATIC VIOLENCE IN DEVELOPING WORLDS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ISSUES IN BRAZIL AND NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Both Brazil and Nigeria had their evolution in the same manner. The two countries were colonized by Western powers. They similarly had their experiences of policies of expropriation and exploitation of human and non-human resources. They were however subjected to various draconian and obnoxious policies and rules, featured by contradictions, inconsistencies with divide and rule tactics. The study finds out that apart from all these, there were violations of human rights inherent in the direction of slavery and slave trade to which the colonies were subjected. This work relies on the secondary sources of data collection in order to obtain reliable information about the activities of the colonial masters. Data were also sourced from the internet, governmental organizations and agencies concerned with the issue of colonialism. The study raises pertinent question about the desirability of the colonialism in the west; and how the colonies were brutally treated and governed via the use of indirect rule in politics as far as Africa political system was concerned. It noted that instead of being concerned with good governance, the colonial masters preoccupied themselves with primitive accumulation thereby using blacks against blacks to achieve their ulterior motives. The study therefore concludes that for the attainment of good governance and development in Africa, the idea of over dependence on West must be de-emphasized in order to pave way for violence free democracy. There should be concerted efforts on part of the African governments generally to educate the masses on evil effects of western colonial masters.

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INTRODUCTION

Brazil and Nigeria had their evolution in the same manner. The two countries were colonized by Western powers. They similarly had their experiences of policies of subjugation and exploitation of human and non-human resources. They were however subjected to various draconian and obnoxious policies and rules, featured by contradictions, inconsistencies with divide and rule tactics (Abdul, 2002). There were violations of human rights inherent in the direction of slavery and slave trade to which the colonies were subjected. The study raises pertinent question about the desirability of the colonialism in the west; and how the colonies were brutally treated and governed via the use of indirect rule in politics as far as Africa political system was concerned. It is observed that instead of being concerned with good governance, the colonial masters were preoccupied with primitive accumulation thereby using blacks against blacks to achieve their ulterior motives (Abdul, 2002). It is interesting to note that while Portugal colonized Brazil and British colonized Nigeria. The former gained her independence in 1822 as the latter ceased to be a British

colony in 1960. Both Brazil and Nigeria experienced democratic and military administrations (Zakariyau, 2006). The Brazilians had their first smoothing democratic experience interrupted by the military in 1985. However, Nigeria had experienced thirty seven years (37) of military interruption in politics as the country currently enters into her forth republics. The study therefore examines the veracity surrounding the occupation of the Africa continent by colonial masters and mind set for the attainment of good governance and development in Africa. While the study believes that the idea of over dependence on the Western bloc be de-emphasized in order to pave way for violence free democracy; there should be concerted efforts on part of the African governments generally to educate the masses on evil effects of western colonial masters.

Research Questions

Arising from the above are the following research questions

- (i) What is the basis for the colonialism?
- (ii) Of what benefit is colonialism to Africa today?
- (iii) How can Africa free herself from impending colonialism?

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## Objectives of the study

The study's objectives are to:

- (i) Examine the basis for the colonialism in Africa.
- (ii) Highlight the benefits accrued to the colonies as of today
- (iii) Peruse and recommend mechanisms for the freedom of Africa from impending colonialism.

## Basic Assumptions

The following basic assumptions are derivatives of the study.

- (i) That as long as Africa depends solely on the west, the white superiority over black will not abate.
- (ii) That as long as Africa fails to adopt concrete mechanisms to address her challenges, the feeling of colonialism will still subsist.
- (iii) That as long as rate of poverty, corruption and other social vices remain uncontrolled, the tendency for un-development will wax stronger.

## Conceptual Clarification: Democracy, Developing Countries, Political Economy, and Violence Democracy

The word 'democracy' is a term that comes from Greek and it is made up of two other words *demos*= People and *kratein*= to govern, to rule. "Democracy" can be literally translated by the following terms: Government of the People or Government of the Majority. The term Democracy, is distinguishable from totalitarianism, monarchialism, dictatorship and aristocratic government. It is a common phenomenon describing democracy as 'the government of the people, by the people and for the people' (Abraham Lincoln). Looking at it from another perspective, democracy can be said to imply a government that comes from the people; it is exercised by the people, and for the interest of the people. Democracy is defined basically as government in which the supreme power is vested in the people. In other forms, democracy can be exercised directly by the people. However, in larger societies, it is by the people through their elected agents. Democracy is indeed a set of ideas and principles about freedom, but it also consists of practices and procedures that have been molded through a long, often tortuous history. Democracy is the institutionalization of freedom. Democracy is a term which everybody prefers in that it encompasses the good features of governance. According to Bello (2003:1), 'even regimes that are known to be very authoritarian and dictatorial take a pride in describing themselves as democratic'. Democracy is a system of government in which the citizens themselves have an equal effective input in the formulation of collective binding decisions (Saward, 1998:15). Democracy epitomizes popular participation.

In furtherance, democracy is perceived beyond the simplicity of "system of rule by the people". Thinking along this line is Schumpeter (1952:269) who sees the term as the institutional arrangement in which individuals acquire power by means of "competitive struggle for people's votes". Dahl however defines democracy as the rule of multiple minorities.

Having considered the clarification of the concept, It should be noted apparently that Brazil and Nigeria can be viewed as practicing democracies in that, entrenchment of democratic

rule have been the major characteristics of the countries' political systems. Indeed, both countries exhibit the main features of democracy i.e popular participation and coherent representation. Also, the two nations are ushered into democratic dispensations consequent upon the antithesis of military dictatorship.

## Developing Countries

A developing country is a country with a standard of living or level of industrial production well below that possible with financial or technical aid; a country that is not yet highly industrialized (Dictionary.com, 2017). A country with little industrial and economic activity and where people generally have low incomes. It is a term that is often used to refer to most countries in Africa and Asia that are still grappling with the challenges of modernization. Such countries often exhibit low standards of democratic government, civil service, industrialization and systems of law and order. A developing country, also called a third world country, a less developed country or underdeveloped country, is a nation with a less developed industrial base and a low Human Development Index (HDI) relative to other countries. However, since the late 1990s developing countries tended to demonstrate higher growth rates than the developed ones. There are no universally agreed-upon criteria for what makes a country developing versus developed and which countries fit these two categories, although there are general reference points such as a nation's GDP per capita compared to other nations. Also, the general term less-developed country should not be confused with the specific least developed country. According to Encyclopedia of Information (2017), Developing countries are defined as follows:

*"They are nations that score low on statistical indexes such as income per capita, gross domestic product (GDP), life expectancy and literacy rate... A broad range of countries that generally lack a high degree of industrialization, infrastructure, and other capital investment, sophisticated technology, widespread literacy, and advanced living standards among their populations as a whole... Countries with low income per capita of population, that are trying to improve their conditions through industrialization..A group of countries, spread around the world, characterized by low level of economic and social comparison with developed countries. Those countries that are in the process of becoming industrialized but have constrained resources with which to combat their economical problems"*

In his own view, (Agbaje, 2003) opines that developing countries are generally found in the southern hemisphere and characterized by low levels of human development and those that have an annual per capita income (Gross National Income [GNI]) between US\$875 and US\$10,725. These are the nations that have low living standards, undeveloped industrial base, and low Human Development Index (HDI). Developing country could also be called a less-developed country, also known as "LDC," is a nation with a lower living standard, underdeveloped industrial base, and low Human Development Index (HDI) relative to other countries (Aina, 2003). There is no universal, agreed-upon criterion for what makes a country developing versus developed and which countries fit these two categories, although there is general reference points such as a nation's GDP per capita compared to other nations (Aina, 2003).

From other scholars, notably like Bitencourt (2003) defines developing countries as ones where markets haven't reached 'a saturation and still lacks infrastructure investments'. They are Nations with a lower standard of living, less developed industrialized base, and low human development index. UNESCO (2005) perceives Developing countries in the under-mentioned fashions and stages: Developing countries are those countries with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita per year of US \$ 11,905 and less. Based on this criterion, the International Statistical Institute has listed 137 countries in the developing countries chart that is valid till 31st December 2015. A developing country, also called an emerging or transitional economy, is a nation with an underdeveloped industrial base, and low Human Development Index (HDI) relative to other countries and poor quality of governance. According to the UN, a developing country is a country with a relatively low standard of living, undeveloped industrial base, and moderate to low Human Development Index. A developing country, also called an emerging or transitional economy with middle and low income base, is a nation with an underdeveloped industrial base, and low Human Development Index (HDI) relative to other countries. On the other hand, since the late 1990s developing countries tended to demonstrate higher growth rates than the developed ones along with other sectors of social developments.

In addition, they are the countries that are economically and socially trying towards betterment by economic and social maintenances and proper policy implementation. Developing countries are those countries in which the average annual income is low, most of the population is usually engaged in agriculture, and the majority live near the subsistence level. In general, developing countries are not highly industrialized, dependent on foreign capital and development aid, whose economies are mostly dependent on agriculture and primary resources, and do not have a strong industrial base. These countries generally have a gross national product below \$1,890 per capita (as defined by the World Bank in 1986). A developing country is a country which is not industrially developed and has less economic capacity, per capita income, and lower and inconsistent human development index (HDI). From the foregoing, the term could be interpreted and used to describe countries in the following orders: countries that don't have a strong emergent of industrialization, infrastructure, and sophisticated technology, but are beginning to build it. The nation which have a low level of materials. Countries that have not achieved significant degree of industrialization relative to their population; often with low to middle standard of living. One with underdeveloped industrial base, and low Human Development Index (HDI) relative to other countries. Often referred to as underdeveloped countries and they refer to countries where there is a less developed industrial base and they have a low Human Development Index (HDI). Developing countries differ from developed countries in that the people have a lower life expectancy, lower standard of education and also have a lower income level.

### Political Economy

Political economy is a term used for studying production and trade, and their relations with law, custom, and government, as well as with the distribution of national income and wealth. *Cambridge Dictionary (2017)*. Political economy originated in moral philosophy. It was developed in the 18th century as the study of the economies of states, or polities, hence the term

political economy Shubik, (1981). In the late 19th century, the term economics came to replace political economy, coinciding with the publication of an influential textbook by Alfred Marshall in 1890 Shubik, (1981). Earlier, William Stanley Jevons, a proponent of mathematical methods applied to the subject, advocated economics for brevity and with the hope of the term becoming "*the recognized name of a science.*" James E.; Shepsle and Kenneth (1990). Today, political economy, where it is not used as a synonym for economics, may refer to very different things, including Marxian analysis, applied public choice approaches emanating from the Chicago school and the Virginia school, or simply the advice given by economic experts to the government or public on general economic policy or on specific proposals. Galasso, Vincenzo, and Paola Profeta (2002). A rapidly growing mainstream literature from the 1970s has expanded beyond the model of economic policy in which planners maximize utility of a representative individual toward examining how political forces affect the choice of economic policies, especially as to distributional conflicts and political institutions. Buchanan, James M. (2008). *Political economy is the study of production and trade and their links with custom, government and law*. It is the study and use of how economic theory and methods influence and develop different social and economic systems, such as capitalism, socialism and communism, and it analyzes how public policy is created and implemented. see://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/political-economy.asp#ixzz4sBagF2mo. Since various individuals and groups have different interests in how a country or economy is to develop, political economy as a discipline is a complex field, covering a broad array of potentially competing interests.

According to Susanne (2008), Political economy also "*involves the use of game theory, since groups competing for finite resources and power must determine which courses of action will give the most beneficial results, and what the probability of those results being reached are*". It is interesting to note that in the contemporary setting, political economy talks about the various but linked approaches to defining and studying economics and other related behaviors. Political economy may be approached in three different ways, as opined by Edward (1999). They are as follows: Interdisciplinary Studies, New Political Economy and International Political Economy. In Interdisciplinary Studies: Political economy is perceived from an interdisciplinary angle draws upon sociology, economics and political science to define how political institutions, the economic system and the political environment affect and influence each other. With an interdisciplinary approach, political economy is associated with three subareas: economic models of political processes and the links of different factors to each other, international political economy and the impact of international relations, and the role of the government in resource allocation for each kind of economic system Edward (1999). Furthermore, the new political economy approach treats economic ideologies not as frameworks that must be analyzed but as actions and beliefs that must be explained and discussed further. This approach combines the ideals of classical political economists and new, analytical advances in the field of economics and politics. This approach rejects old ideas about agencies, structures, material interests, states and markets. It seeks to make normative and explicit assumptions that encourage progressive political debates about societal preferences. The new political economy approach encourages the discussion of real-world political economy that is grounded on cultural, social and historical

details Edward (1999). Finally, International Political Economy also known as global political economy, stems from an interdisciplinary approach. It analyzes the link between economics and international relations. As it stems from an interdisciplinary approach, it draws from many different academic areas such as political science, economics, sociology, cultural studies and history. Edward (1999). However, Rose (2001) asserts that International political economy is ultimately concerned with how political forces like states, individual actors, and institutions shape systems through global economic interactions and how such actions effect political structures and outcomes.

## Violence

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, violence is defined by the World Health Organization as *"the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development, or deprivation"*, see://[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violence) This definition involves intentionality with the committing of the act itself, irrespective of the outcome it produces. However, generally, anything that is excited in an injurious or damaging way may be described as violent even if not meant to be violence (by a person and against a person). Globally, violence resulted in the deaths of an estimated 1.28 million people in 2013 up from 1.13 million in 1990. Of the deaths in 2013, roughly 842,000 were attributed to self-harm (suicide), 405,000 to interpersonal violence, and 31,000 to collective violence (war) and legal intervention. In Africa, out of every 100,000 people, each year an estimated 60.9 die a violent death. Corlin, past president of the American Medical Association said: *"The United States leads the world—in the rate at which its children die from firearms."* He concluded: "Gun violence is a threat to the public health of our country." see://[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violence). For each single death due to violence, there are dozens of hospitalizations, hundreds of emergency department visits, and thousands of doctors' appointments. see://[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violence) Furthermore, violence often has lifelong consequences for physical and mental health and social functioning and can slow economic and social development. In 2013, assault by firearm was the leading cause of death due to interpersonal violence, with 180,000 such deaths estimated to have occurred. The same year, assault by sharp object resulted in roughly 114,000 deaths, with a remaining 110,000 deaths from personal violence being attributed to other causes. [www.saferspaces.org.za/understand/entry/what-is-violence](http://www.saferspaces.org.za/understand/entry/what-is-violence). Violence in many forms is preventable. There is a strong relationship between levels of violence and modifiable factors such as concentrated poverty, income and gender inequality, the harmful use of alcohol, and the absence of safe, stable, and nurturing relationships between children and parents. Strategies addressing the underlying causes of violence can be effective in preventing violence. [www.saferspaces.org.za/understand/entry/what-is-violence](http://www.saferspaces.org.za/understand/entry/what-is-violence). Violence can be divided into three broad categories: self-directed violence; interpersonal violence; and collective violence. And its acts can be: physical; sexual; psychological; emotional. This initial categorization differentiates between violence which a person inflicts upon himself or herself, violence can be inflicted by another individual or by a small group of individuals, and violence inflicted by larger groups such as states, organized political groups, militia groups and

terrorist organizations. These three broad categories are each divided further to reflect more specific types of violence. [www.businessdictionary.com/definition/violence.html](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/violence.html)

## Self-directed violence

Self-directed violence is subdivided into suicidal behaviour and self-abuse. The former includes suicidal thoughts, attempted suicides – also called para-suicide or deliberate self-injury in some countries – and completed suicides. Self-abuse, in contrast, includes acts such as self-mutilation.

## Collective violence

Collective violence is subdivided into structural violence and economic violence. Unlike the other two broad categories, the subcategories of collective violence suggest possible motives for violence committed by larger groups of individuals or by states. Collective violence that is committed to advance a particular social agenda includes, for example, crimes of hate committed by organized groups, terrorist acts and mob violence. Political violence includes war and related violent conflicts, state violence and similar acts carried out by larger groups. Economic violence includes attacks by larger groups motivated by economic gain – such as attacks carried out with the purpose of disrupting economic activity, denying access to essential services, or creating economic division and fragmentation. Clearly, acts committed by larger groups can have multiple motives [www.businessdictionary.com/definition/violence.html](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/violence.html). This typology, while imperfect and far from being universally accepted, does provide a useful framework for understanding the complex patterns of violence taking place around the world, as well as violence in the everyday lives of individuals, families and communities. It also overcomes many of the limitations of other typologies by capturing the nature of violent acts, the relevance of the setting, the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, and – in the case of collective violence – possible motivations for the violence. However, in both research and practice, the dividing lines between the different types of violence are not always so clear. State violence also involves upholding, forms of violence of a structural nature, such as poverty, through dismantling welfare, creating strict policies such as 'welfare to work', in order to cause further stimulation and disadvantage. [www.businessdictionary.com/definition/violence.html](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/violence.html). Poverty as a form of violence may involve oppressive policies that specifically target minority or low socio-economic groups. The 'war on drugs', for example, rather than increasing the health and well-being of at risk demographics, most often results in violence committed against these vulnerable demographics through incarceration, stigmatization and police brutality.

## Non-physical Violence

Violence includes those acts that result from a power relationship, including threats and intimidation, neglect or acts of omission. Such non-physical violence has a broad range of outcomes – including psychological harm, deprivation and maldevelopment. Violence may not necessarily result in injury or death, but nonetheless poses a substantial burden on individuals, families, communities and health care systems worldwide. Many forms of violence against women, children and the elderly, for instance, can result in physical, psychological and social problems that do not necessarily lead

to injury, disability or death Rose, (2001). These consequences can be immediate, as well as latent, and can last for years after the initial abuse. Defining outcomes solely in terms of injury or death thus limits the understanding of the full impact of violence.

### Interpersonal violence

Interpersonal violence is divided into two sub-categories: Family and intimate partner violence – that is, violence largely between family members and intimate partners, usually, though not exclusively, taking place in the home. Community violence – violence between individuals who are unrelated, and who may or may not know each other, generally taking place outside the home. The former group includes forms of violence such as child abuse, intimate partner violence and abuse of the elderly. The latter includes youth violence, random acts of violence, rape or sexual assault by strangers, and violence in institutional settings such as schools, workplaces, prisons and nursing homes. (Rose, 2001) submits: *When interpersonal violence occurs in families, its psychological consequences can affect parents, children, and their relationship in the short- and long-terms.*

However, there is Intimate partner violence. This can be categorized into both Domestic violence and Intimate partner violence. Intimate partner violence refers to behaviour in an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. Shubik, (1981). Intimate partner and sexual violence have serious short- and long-term physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health problems for victims and for their children, and lead to high social and economic costs. Shubik,(1981). These include both fatal and non-fatal injuries, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder, unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. Factors associated with the perpetration and experiencing of intimate partner violence are low levels of education, history of violence as a perpetrator, a victim or a witness of parental violence, harmful use of alcohol, attitudes that are accepting of violence as well as marital discord and dissatisfaction. Factors associated only with perpetration of intimate partner violence are having multiple partners, and antisocial personality disorder. A recent theory named "The Criminal Spin" suggests a mutual flywheel effect between partners that is manifested by an escalation in the violence. Shubik,(1981). A violent spin may occur in any other forms of violence, but in Intimate partner violence the added value is the mutual spin, based on the unique situation and characteristics of intimate relationship.

### Sexual violence

Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. It includes rape, defined as the physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration of the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object. Buchanan, (2008) Population-level surveys based on reports from victims estimate that between 0.3–11.5% of women reported experiencing sexual violence. According to Buchanan, (2008), Sexual violence has serious short- and long-term consequences on physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health for victims

and for their children as described in the section on intimate partner violence. If perpetrated during childhood, sexual violence can lead to increased smoking, drug and alcohol misuse, and risky sexual behaviour in later life. It is also associated with perpetration of violence and being a victim of violence.

### Targeted violence

This investigates what is called "*targeted violence*," and finds out that several rare but painful episodes of assassination, attempted assassination and school shootings at elementary, middle, high schools as well as colleges and universities in ...led to a considerable body of research on ascertainable behaviours of persons who have planned or carried out such attacks. It is described as the "path to violence" of those who planned or carried out attacks, Buchanan, (2008).

### Violence: Brazil and Nigeria Case Study

The major idea of this study is the kind of violence experienced in both countries under various democratic administrations could be viewed from three perspectives. Firstly, have had traceable and various problems consequent upon the colonial and military administrations. Also both countries have experienced political and economic discontents arising from democracy they (both countries) claim to have practised. While the third one is the envisaged failure of democratic rule the both countries had in the past. A very striking symmetry relationship between the violence in Brazil and Nigeria is found in their urban-based style. In Nigeria, violence is greatly rampant in cities like Lagos, Kaduna, Kano, Ilorin, Awka, Aba, Ile-Ife (Zaluar, 2003). Indeed, it is interesting to note that the current spate of violence in Nigeria is the one occasioned by the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) in Abia State; which has witnessed military brutality and anti-human approach that fuelled the violence. This has give credence to the position of Femi Falana as follows: *"regrettably, no conscious efforts have been made by the civilian government to demilitarize the country since power was transferred from former military dictators to the civilian wing of the political class in May, 1999"* (The Punch, 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2017)". This is equally supported by petition written by IPOB leader, Nnamdi Kanu to international communities wherein he expressed thus: *"Unarmed civilians largely made up members of the Indigenous People of Biafra are now being tortured and murdered in cold blood on a daily basis. We have no doubt that the undisclosed reason for deploying troops in South-Eastern states by the President (Muhammadu) Buhari-led administration is to attack unarmed and defenseless members of the Indigenous People of Biafra who are merely exercising their constitutional guaranteed rights to self-determination. The situation in the South-East of Nigeria is serious and demands your urgent action Sir. The modus operandi of the Operation Python Dance II presently adopted by the military deployed in the South-East offends all known rules of professional engagement even in a war zone."* (The Punch, 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2017). The development in the South-East has attracted different views and positions. For instance The former President of Nigeria, Jonathan said *"Nothing justifies the desecration and destruction of religious places of worship or a police station. But even more so, nothing justifies the endangering of human life. Let us exchange ideas instead of exchanging insults and threats."* (The Punch, 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2017)

Furthermore, Boko Haram insurgency is an enormous violence on its own let alone the menace of herdsmen and kidnapers which has also generated violence in Nigeria. Also, there was a menace of killing and marscar of Odi community in Bayelsa State and Zaki Biam in Benue State in 1999 consequent upon the erupted violence ignited by extension of Ogoni people so looking at the political vibrancy in Nigeria, it has led much to be desired. Since the beginning of the democratic dispensation, there have been various frauds, corruption, unreliability, malpractices and manipulation of electoral processes. This must have inspired Lawal (2003) to submit thus: "elections are fought as wars between regional chieftains and minority parties. This has, in various cases, led to political conflicts and ethnic violence" Comparatively, In Brazil, violence is common-placed in metropolises such as Cuiaba, Vitoria, Recife, Pernambuco, Parana, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. The effects of the spate of violence in Brazil have been grievous. Rising from the protracted and continuing loss of lives and properties to the domination of Brazilians by generalized feeling of insecurity (Bitencourt, 2003). It therefore seems as if the Brazilian democratic state has lost the fight against the rising wave of violence which has completely manifested in pace of the country's development. In another related dimension, the endemic spread of violence in Nigeria has taken toll on education through cultism and its activities on campuses by students and non-students whose major objectives are to satisfy their own personal aspirations from the acts (Zakariyau, 2006). The standard of education has thus fallen greatly and this has consequently portended danger to country's future development. According to Zakariyau (2006), the impact of violence in any society manifests in multifarious and multidimensional aspects. It ranges from the proliferation of small arms and light weapons with which crimes and violence are perpetrated. Also, fundamental human rights, rule of law, peaceful co-existence of the people are impaired. It has known to have caused more damage than imagined. However, the spite of communal, ethnic and religious crisis that are widespread in the country have been attributed to the inequalities in the amalgamation of various Nigerians by the British colonial masters.

### Concluding Remarks

This study has examined and highlighted the asymmetric relationship of the spite of violence between Nigeria and Brazil. For democratic governance to become properly entrenched and practiced. Violence should be viewed from its destructive aspects. It should be noted that the sustainability of democracy is therefore a mission which all must be involved. Moreover, it is only a pure recourse to the path of nation-building by both the government and the governed that can ensure violence-free society.

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