

Ethnic Conflict ,Politics Of Developing Countries, Good Governance And Authoritarian Leadership In Republic Of Guinea Conakry.

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Abstract: This study examines ethnic conflict, politics of developing countries, good governance and authoritarian leadership in the Republic of Guinea Conakry. The main objective of the research is to study the politics of developing countries and authoritarian leadership in the Republic of Guinea Conakry. Secondly, to examine why Guinea as a nation is still undeveloped and not integrated with developing countries (G20) despite her huge human and material resources. This Study will investigate her inability to integrate with developing countries and failure to counter the roles of her colonial master (France) and other developed countries such as the United States of America, UK, Russia, Canada, Australia, Germany, and China towards her development. The world has appeared to be punishing and discriminating against Guinea Conakry. This study shows that to achieve sustainable peace, politics, good governance and economic development, the country has to integrate with neighbouring states and developed countries, and propel out from the traditional concept of politics and development. Some institutional adjustments and democratic reforms are necessary in order to restore peace and hence economic development to prepare any country for a successful regional integration.

Keywords. Ethnic Conflict, Politics, Authoritarian Leadership, Guinea Conakry

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I. Introduction

This study focused on politics of developing Countries G20 and Authoritarians leadershipsin Guinea Conakry. According to Odile Goerg (1997-2013), there are four regions comprise coastal or Lower Guinea, the highlands of Futa Jalon, Upper Guinea, and the Forest region. In 1896, after more than a decade of negotiation and protectorate treaties with the Muslim state of Futa-Jalon, the military subjugation of central Guinea took place. Guinea is a crescent-shaped country, the result of the arbitrary amalgamation of various regions by colonial conquest. Starting in 1882, severe fighting erupted between the forces led by SamoryTouré and the French Military. In 1899 this region was incorporated in French Guinea.

By 1958, the Guinea branch had become radical and driven by pressures from the grassroots, and it defied the position of the African Democratic Rally (RDA) in other French West African territories and voted for immediate independence and made Ahmed Sekou Toure commonly referred to as Sekou Toure its first president. Therefore The “No” vote was orchestrated by the Guinea branch of the Rassemblement Democratique Africain (African Democratic Rally (RDA), an “inter-territorial movement of political parties and groups in Francophone countries in West and Central Africa.

1.1 .BACKGROUND OF STUDY

As reported by Tierno Siradiou Bah (2005-2016), shortly before his death in 2008, President Conté signed over multi-billion-dollar mining rights at Simandou to BSG Resources, owned by family trusts of the Israeli billionaire Beny Steinmetz. He canceled existing contracts with an Anglo-Australian firm prompting cries of outrage. Still In the bad old days under Lansana Conté’s dictatorship, natural resources were bartered away with trinkets and a few bags filled with immediate payment. According to Chris McGreal (2008), he joined the French army in 1955 and was sent to Algeria to take part in Paris's failed attempt to suppress the independence movement. Guinea after the death of one of Africa's longest-running authoritarian rulers, Lansana Conté. Conté came to power in a military coup in 1984 after the death of his predecessor. The army suspended the constitution and parliament, and Conté established a committee for national recovery.

For Example,(Guinea profile Leaders, 2015) explain that,Alpha Conde became president in 2010 after a lifelong battle against a series of despotic and military regimes which sent him into exile and prison.However It was Guinea's first democratic election since gaining independence from France in 1958. The Study examines that Guinea's President Alpha Conde won a second term in October 2015, securing victory in the first round of presidential elections with about 58% of votes cast.

1.2. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The Main objective of the research is to study the politics of developing countries and authoritarian leadership in the Republic of Guinea Conakry. Secondly,to examine why Guinea as a Nation still remian undeveloped, not integrated among developing countries (G20) and the roles of the developed nations in Guinea Conakry backwardness.

II. Literature Review

According to Jin-Toung et al. (2014) the share of emerging markets and developing countries in the global economy is growing and the status of G20 in the international society is also being strengthened. Considering the trend, the economic and political rising of developing countries can be regarded as opportunities to replace developed markets whose growth potential is relatively declining. According to Huifang Tian (2016) argued that,Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) have come together economically as a group since 2009. The Study analyze how the BRICS have coordinated their positions in the G20, pushing for deep reform in global governance. Then, given the major hindrances to cooperation among the BRICS, including the challenge of economic transition, weak geopolitical links, complicated internal and external relations and inadequate governance capabilities. According to Leonardo Diaz (2007) nine policy issues are selected in which developed and developing countries have expressed significant differences of opinion in forums outside the G20. Developing countries have become more active and assertive in the G20 as the network has matured, and in two instances they made original contributions to the global policy agenda.

Ekmekci, Faruk (2008) dissertation on economic foundations of interstate conflict in the developing world examined the relationship between economic development and democracy's purported peaceful influence on interstate relations in the developing worlds.The study analyzed the militarized interstate disputes (MIDs) in the developing world between 1951 and 2000 and the negotiated settlement in such disputes.The study findings revealed the conflict behavior of developing countries. The study advocates for sustainable global peace, policies that would foster economic development in the developing world as well as economic integration of developing countries.Advocating for the reforms, Zarychta and Alan (2016) argued that the most prominent of which is decentralization, aim to improve services by shifting authorities responsibilities, and resources away from locally-elected governments and toward a multitude of organizations and individuals forming broader governance systems. Analysing quantitative and qualitative data, many developing countries face persistent challenges in providing public services to the poor and rural communities.

On the political effects of foreign direct investment (FDI) in developing countries, Sun and Feng (2009) found that a regional difference in political effect of FDI in Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East due to the imbalance of the distribution of disaggregated FDI. The explores the relationship between Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and the level of democracy in developing countries. Based on the study aim which is to revisitthe political effect of overall FDI on democracy. It examined the political economy Political Economy of Real Exchange Rate Behavior,Theory and Empirical Evidence for Developed and Developing Countries. For examples Martinez Francisco (2016) explain that econometric models show evidence that these two variables, as well as the real net capital inflows to Mexico and the government final consumption expenditures, are structurally related. The Study presents a case study of the Mexican-U.S. real exchange rate. In the paper the authors argue that the relative unit labor cost of the Mexican and US manufacturing sectors is a good indicator of the real exchange rate.

From the Civilizing Mission to International Development: Pearson and Lynne (2013) argue that the confrontation between France and the United Nations forced the French to re-conceptualize the colonial project as one of development, thus moving away from the more traditional concept of the civilizing mission. This shift both allowed the French to maintain an important degree of colonial autonomy and enabled them to engage with UN agencies in a way that they would not otherwise have been able.However demands from Africans for political and social rights, the French colonial administration was also forced to confront new international organizations, in particular the United Nations and its various agencies, that served as forums for different people and groups with their own ideas about how affairs should be run in the developing world.

Towards an infrastructure asset management organizational model for developing countries (Beitelmal, Wesam:2016) The Study aims to help infrastructure organizations in developing countries better understand how they could improve their performance in managing infrastructure assets and services. Implementing formal asset management in these organizations is a promising solution, These findings show the significant differences

between the perspectives of developed and developing countries. The model allows for qualitative data collection from practitioners. By Partisanship and Economic Policies of Developing Countries in Dismal Times. Kim and Hyeyong (2012) opined that during economic crisis, partisanship does not impact governments' efforts to correct the failing economic situations. However suggest disaggregating government into at least two entities: executive and legislative and looking at agenda setting executives' and government parties' ideologies separately. argue that developing democracies that governments tighten their budget and adopt structural adjustments, but rather it is because the calculation of costs and benefits change due to external pressure and failing economy.

According to Robert S.Barrett (2005) certain instrumentalist African leaders, who lack sincere commitment to the democratic process, can easily manipulate ethnic divides in order to retain power. Through a comparison of both structure and agency, the study shows current efforts at democratizing Africa continue to remain solution heavy and analysis light, with donor nations and agencies focusing primarily on top-down institutional and electoral reforms. In his study, peace and conflict studies (Evelyn Mayanja, 2013)the paper analyses the crisis and proposes political leadership and the involvement of local, national and international actors to achieve sustainable peace and social justice. The political leadership crisis is responsible for Africa's underdevelopment and insecurity, and its social and structural injustices. Strengthening ethical political leadership creates trepidations, given the deeply engraved status quo that appeals to political elites who command power and benefit from the system through semi-democratic, semi-authoritarian and authoritarian regime types.

Deliberative Democracy

Mean to defend public deliberation on the basis that it can help citizens to attain truth and arrive at correct answers to political issues.According to Le, Trang (2008), the significance of deliberation can be seen in its effectiveness in furthering the core values of equality, liberty, and transparency. Deliberative democracy mean that members of a democratic society should participate in public deliberation to determine legislations and policies according to which they are to be governed.Given the complexities of modern societies, would deliberative democracy be a plausible ideal.For example Kiefer (2015) argue that, deliberative democracy and conflict management models have been given increasing attention for their potential consistency how conflict transformation and a pragmatic strand of deliberative democracy are aligned with regard to orientation to conflict.

Study by Sindorf (2014) found that informal talk between citizens could be considered the glue that holds a deliberative democracy together. In everyday political talk, opinions are formed, formal institutions are criticized so they can be improved, and social change is initiated and advanced.For examples,Johan Schaffer (2012) said the deliberative democracy a feasible model for democratizing transnational governance institutions. The Study argue that deliberative democracy needs to substantially adjust two core assumptions in order to accommodate a theory of representation.There is need for the insistence on actual deliberation among all and the rejection of sanctions from the concept of democratic accountability.

According to Juan and Nussio (2015) study, the potential of such instructions in contexts where levels of polarization, conflict and social marginalization are high.However Promoting deliberative democracy under unfavorable conditions might therefore require a combination of short-term policy measures aimed at increasing communal trust, long-term efforts to improve schooling levels, and ensuring constraint-free participation. According to Adeno Addis (2009) institutions that are both highly inclusive and have the capacity to foster interethnic dialogue. defends a version of deliberative democracy that it argues responds to the needs of inclusion pluralism and the cultivation of interethnic dialogue. A well-structured deliberative process in the context of a highly inclusive institutional environment has the best prospect of transforming the hard parameters of ethnic identity into the soft parameters of diversity.

Global Governance

Study by Eyal Benvenisti (2014) on the general framework of the study of global governance and explore the emergence of global governance. The study examined decision-making processes within international organizations and other global governance bodies ought to be subjected to procedural and substantive legal constraints that are associated domestically with the requirements of the rule of law by analyzing the emerging judicial practice concerning a variety of institutions, ranging from the UN Security Council and other formal organizations to informal and private standard-setting bodies. For example, Matias (2010) stated thatthe food security has become a major issue in global governance following the 2007-2008 global food crisis, there is no single international institution responsible for the management of this issue.This is a major challenge to achieving global policy coherence on food security and making progress on the eradication of world hunger. The study argues that a more effective governance regime for food security requires mechanisms to promote greater internal policy coherence within states and between multiple international institutions.

Political stability

According to Glover (2011) the potential power to intervene sparked debate over humanitarian responsibilities in the Global North, but depictions of these events often devolved into caricature, obscuring the adverse impact of US and UN foreign policy on the Rwandan and Haitian political stability as well as the international community's failure to prevent or limit that violence. According to Reynolds, Elizabeth (2014) natural resource rents to violent conflict, domestic political instability. The relationship to political stability or instability yields thirty-three mechanisms by which rents affect political stability. The Study conduct case studies of the petroleum industries and political, economic, and societal factors present in Côte D'Ivoire and South Africa and study how the production and export of oil affects the political stability of these nations.

For examples Keren Campbell (2009) opined that in order to restore economic stability, policymakers must focus on restoring the institutional role of governing. Government can provide a stable environment for economic growth when it can be depended upon to maintain the stability of the currency, enforce and defend property rights, and provide oversight that assures private citizens that their transaction partners in the marketplace are held accountable. Another study adopts an institutionalist approach to explore the interaction between contentious politics and political institutional arrangements. It argues that the multilevel reasonability structure is the key to understanding political stability in China (Lei, Shaohua, 2013).

In another study Stability can be divided into at least two important dimension. The other is the longevity of national political institutions that define the form of governance. For many, especially among economic policy makers, any source of instability is thought to create uncertainty in the marketplace. However, uncertainty about national politics, and especially about who will be the future leader, is often the product of an open, competitive political system that can lead to substantial economic benefits arising from the efficiency gains created by political competition (Bruce Mesquita, 2000).

Political leadership stability

Sandro & Jaideep (2015) study a dynamic model of elections where many parties may enter or exit political competition. At each election a new political leadership arrives for each party. The distribution of voters ideal policies, or public opinion, changes over time via a Markov process with a state independent persistence parameter. The Study show that stable party systems exist only when public opinion is sufficiently volatile, while highly persistent moods lead to instability and change in the party system whenever public opinion changes. According to Buchheim, & Robert (2014) political systems in a framework where transitions are driven by reforms and revolts, and where political systems are a priori unconstrained, ranging continuously from single-man dictatorships to full-scale democracies. The Study find that reforms and revolts result in extreme political systems - reforms by enfranchising the majority of the population leading to democracies, and revolts by installing autocracies. results suggest that the long-run distribution of political systems is bimodal with mass concentrated on the extremes.

In view of the STUDY BY JAKUB STAUBER (2015), stability of the party system is usually studied on the basis of system-level aggregates such as electoral volatility or the effective number of political parties. Study argues that this external dimension of stability should be further analysed in the context of the development of intra-party structures.

Democracy In Guinea Conakry

Study suggests that President Condé must engage in a genuine dialogue with the opposition and the INEC must reach a consensual solution on the register. With international support, the government and opposition must consolidate the electoral system. Two years after President Alpha Condé's victory in the first really competitive election in the history of postcolonial Guinea, the country still does not have a national assembly. Forthcoming legislative elections look set to be complicated: ethnic tensions, compounded by the 2010 polls, remain high and the electoral system is deeply controversial. The establishment of a new Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) in September 2012 was an important step, but progress stalled again in December on the issue of the voter register (REPORT NO 199 / AFRICA :2013). For example, study by Saliou Samb (2015) revealed that Presidential and legislative elections in 2010, when Guinea emerged from decades of military rule, have been marred by violent protests, with parties divided along ethnic lines. The United Nations' top regional official, Mohamed Ibn Chambas, expressed concern about the vote, describing a "dangerous cleavage" in Guinea. The Study urged politicians to "come up ways to build coalitions across the ethnic divide". Guinea's electoral commission announced last month that a presidential election would be held on October.

III. Conclusion & Finding

With international support, the government and opposition must consolidate the electoral system. Forthcoming legislative elections look set to be complicated: ethnic tensions, compounded by the 2010 polls, remain high and the electoral system is deeply controversial. The establishment of a new Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) in September 2012 was an important step, but progress stalled again in December on the issue of the voter register.

The Presidential and legislative elections in 2010, when Guinea emerged from decades of military rule, have been marred by violent protests, with parties divided along ethnic lines. However, public deliberation can help citizens to attain truth and arrive at possible solutions to political issues. So construed, the significance of deliberation can be seen in its effectiveness in furthering the core values of equality, liberty, and transparency. Deliberative democracy means that members of a democratic society should participate in public deliberation to determine legislations and policies according to which they are to be governed. The study of decision-making processes within international organizations and other global governance bodies ought to be subjected to procedural and substantive legal constraints that are associated domestically with the requirements of the rule of law. Conclusively, political integration of Guinea with neighbouring states and developed nations is inevitable.

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