

Ethnicity Cultural And Political leadership with Regard To Instability in Republic of Guinea Conakry

Toure Cheick A. Mandian, Sity Daud, and Russli Kamaruddin

Faculty of Social Science and Humanities,
Department of Political Science, History and Strategic Studies,
Universiti Kebangsaan, Malaysia

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ABSTRACT: This Study examined ethnicity, cultural and political leadership with Regards to instability in the Republic of Guinea Conakry. The study review literatures and provides strong evidence why Guinea still remains being a dictatorship and authoritarian state. The extant literature revealed the radicalism of the Ethnic Majority In opposition which often cause conflict. Thus, weak opposition and corrupt government wreck the process of development of Republic of Guinea Conakry. The Study concludes that International communities have to support democratic process that will guarantee leadership selection process in the election, this could be a viable stability among ethnic groups.

KEYWORDS: Revolution, ethnicity, leadership, instability.

1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

The Cause of ethnicity, cultural and political leadership with regard to instability in Guinea Conakry is the polarization of political parties along major ethnic groups. According to Human Rights report (2011) the main political party, President Alpha Condé's Rally the Guinean People (RPG) is supported by the Malinke, while main opposition leader Cellou Dalein Diallo's party, the Union des Forces Democratiques de Guinée (UFDG), is closely associated with the Peulh community. Peulhs are the dominant ethnic group in Guinea, followed by the Malinke and Sousou. Politics remain ethnically divisive in Guinea a year after violent clashes marred a bitterly divided Presidential election. Analysts and civil servants say more concerted reconciliation efforts between ethnic groups are needed along the role of the President and opposition leaders to avoid another pitched battle in coming legislative elections.

Mari MacDonald (2009) demonstrates that the international context played a crucial role, both in conditioning the timing and form of decolonization and in shaping the international community's adaptation of colonial patterns of economic and political interaction to the new reality of African nation-states. Focusing on the invention, development and reception of one country's insistence on independence in turn illuminate significant issues and events: the end of French colonial rule, limitations on the sovereignty of non-European postcolonial states; the advent of neo-colonialism and the failure of the nominally anti-colonial United States oppose it. Once more, Guinea used its position in the international community to try to induce stronger powers from outside the continent, especially the nominally anti-colonial United Nations and United States.

According to Odile Goerg (1997-2013) the political leader of decolonization, hero of the first colony to achieve independence in French Sub-Saharan Africa, Sékou Touré, like was among the most eminent African leaders to oppose imperialism. This distinctive and contrasting symbols can summarize Ahmed Sékou Touré's (1922-1984) Guinea. Douglas Farah (1997-2009) explained that members of the security forces committed abuses with impunity. "The State Department has long denounced Conte's autocratic style and human rights record. The use of torture by police and military personnel. Police abuse of prisoners and detainees. Alexis Arieff (2009) reported that Colonel after wards General Lansana Conté, a senior officer and early member of the French colonial military, soon came out as the leader of the CMRN. Military junta

calling itself the Military Committee of National Recovery Conseil Militaire de Redressement National, CMRN took power in a bloodless takeover.

2 INTRODUCTION

The ethnicity, cultural and political leadership and instability in the republic of Guinea Conakry is of great concern. Concerns about why Authoritarian leader as focussing rival opposition from the weak regime and punish the political leader true a coup. By effect does authoritarian leadership since years (1958 to 2016) is what we call independence of Guinea. Why Guinea still remains dictatorship and authoritarian state, corruption rampant in states, why because this approach makes opposition more radical and cause conflict. To address the issue by Ethnic Majority In opposition politician, Cause Conflict, Government Cause ethnicity, cultural and political instability in Republic of Guinea.

According to a study the fatal accidents resulting from cultural conflict are often in the hundreds of thousands as one ethnic group tries to get rid of another. According to Mariana tepfenharts (2013) the resulting fights are violent, bringing suffering, death destruction and terrorism. It can escalate from local to regional. For example, top cited reasons for the above imbroglio are Political instability and civil war (Toritseju Maria Boyo, 2013). Toritseju Maria Boyo (ibid), however define political instability "as situations, activities or designs of political behavior that threaten to change or really change the political system. Political struggles in Africa usually revolve around ethnicity, resource control and force".

3 LITERATURE REVIEW

Hamidi (1999) explained that the susceptibility of the Sudan to internal political instability resulted in a bloody civil war that has been raging for forty-two years. The study investigates the likelihood of political instability increases with the level of deprivation and frustration in the country. the study assert that the aspirations of a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic society are best served through a system that provides for political participation and an equitable formula of power and resources sharing. Another study by Hyun Jin (2012), examined-collision using data on the tenures of 982 leaders from 1946 to 2004. The Author adopted and formulated for different hypotheses. The result found that collision increase the risk ethnic conflicts.

Ethnic diversity by Naomi (2008) dissertation investigates the relationship between ethnic diversity and different forms of political instability in sub-Saharan Africa. The study examined the first the effect of the sizes of ethnic groups and their capacities for revolt on political instability, defined broadly as violent, irregular attempts to take over national power. According to Barreto (2005), the basic argument advanced by the authors lies on two tenets: first, ethnicity is a salient political issue for Latino voters; and second, candidate traits figure prominently in American elections. they used a diversity of data, including in-depth interviews with Latino candidates for office, public opinion surveys of Latino voters, and official election results and statistics from city, county and country agencies. The findings showed that ethnic candidates do receive a significant mobilizing effect for Latino voters.

Another study by Merritt (1985) argue that the cultural complexity and ethnic diversity of Nepal's population pose a unique set of problems in Nepalese ethnography and in the anthropological understanding of ethnicity. The study examined these problems by probing the identity of a trading people whose homeland in Nyishang (Manang Valley) is located along the cultural interface where Hindu and Buddhist traditions have historically intermingled. Dianel (2011) Argued that study will recommend ways to help mitigate unrest, instability and struggle associated with ethnicity and ethnic intolerance to strengthen regional stability in Africa. however Ethnicity can combine with other agents of instability such as impoverishment, disease, corruption, inadequate organization and weak institutions to stunt the forward advance of African governments in undertaking these challenges.

According to Ana-Maria (2013), to maintain order, the international community had to intervene in these ethno-political conflicts to comply with international legal philosophy. The international residential area has witnessed through history ethno-political conflicts, but unfortunately all over the universe, these are not merely a menace to public security and international stability, but also to countries involved in the dispute. For examples by Jastrzembki and Joseph (2013), argue that cultural differences between ethnic groups are not the cause of ethnic civil war, rather, the mechanisms find their root in economics. the study examines by the executive in government to local notables, reduces the likelihood of peaceful conflict settlement. The study conclude by describe the ways government institutions can alleviate this problem.

Similarly, John (1998) field work during 1993 and 1994 included individual and group interviews with leaders and members of parties, with members of cultural associations, and with civic and religious leaders throughout the country. The study finding revealed that distinctions between primordial, constructive, and instrumental views of ethnic identity cannot be

sharply drawn. Peul primordial identity attributes led to a partnership between the regional cultural association and the UNR party, resulting in a politically instrumental relationship, although historical and cultural division prevented a minimum winning coalition. Such that Malinke cultural legacies led to single-party, there is political hegemony in Upper Guinea. Cultural identity in the Forester and Susu groups was weaker. Simmons and Kelly (2011) opined that political stability is vast and crosses multiple study and three centuries. The study concluding that, While all variables were found to be statistically significant, the risk of political instability is the greatest when both recent violent conflict and governmental repression are present.

3.1 ETHNICITY DIVERSITY AND POLITICAL INSTABILITY

Shih, Cheng-Feng¹(1991) investigates the multivariate relationship between ethnic diversity and violent political behavior which is intermediated by six intervening variables. Economic development, economic and political discrepancies, governmental coercion, role of ethnic elites, geographical concentration of ethnic groups, and external links of ethnic groups. The study tested the model against the data for the 1963-1982 period. A total of 132 countries are included in the sample of this cross-national study, with cross-tabulations and bivariate and multivariate regressions employed. Another study by Kiyaga- John (1995) investigates the factors which gave rise to persistent political instability and violence in Uganda between 1970 and 1990, and why the relative political order was re-established in the country. The study concluded that Uganda's case suggests that the solution for countries which are suffering from persistent political instability and violence lies in producing conditions which permit all legitimate groups to take part in the political operation, especially power sharing.

Victor Du Bois (1997- 2013) said that fact that the Guinean Revolution, unlike either of those two struggles, had been made possible by the peaceful means of the ballot box and with the acquiescence of the former colonial power, rather than by a resort to arms, mattered little to them. Furthermore, according to Terhemba Uva (2010) The salient global role of ethnic and religious identity as it affects everything from democratic development to risk of disruptive communal conflicts at domestic level has become an important dimension of present-day world societies, looming largely in multiethnic societies.

3.2 POLITICS SYSTEM IN GUINEA CONAKRY

According to Tevoedjre, Eric (1990) the structured group of provinces, all strung-out on one hegemonic country, the most unstable governments may seek the rewards of a deviant status to increase their domestic power base. However The foremost and most renowned example of deviance in Franco-African relations started in 1958 when Guinea, then still a French colony, ruled out an important referendum on a Franco-African Community. The studies examine Guinea's "non" vote was harshly punished by French President Charles de Gaulle, who made Guinea's case an example, so as to prevent others from leaving the French sphere of influence. Another Study by (MXOLISI: 2010) Argue that .this prompted widespread outrage and condemnation, and led to calls for the setting up of an international inquiry. Under Camara's watch, the Guinean armed forces massacred over 150 unarmed civilians who had converged at the national stadium in Conakry on 28 September 2009 to protest against Camara's ambitions to stand in the presidential elections.

According to (Mamadou bah :2014) Argue that. In Guinea and its international partners mitigated the security threats posed by these resources, while keeping most Guineans in abject poverty. the relationship between mineral resources and conflict management in Guinea. Therefore why this combination has failed to be associated with the onset of large-scale violence in the country. For examples (Jennifer Swift:2014) For twenty years, technocratic planning and management approaches have dominated good-governance reforms in developing countries. However the study examines presents evidence from a case study of decentralized education-system reform in Guinea, revealing a wide range of influential dynamics outside the technical land.

4 ETHNICITY THEORY

Paul Collier (1998) examined the effects of ethnic diversity on economic performance and the risk of violent conflict. The same relationship holds for the satisfactory performance of World Bank projects: in diverse societies, the risk of project failure is nearly doubled by the absence of political rights. There is a relationship between ethnic diversity and the risk of violent conflict, but it is non-monotonic. persistence of conflict, and the sustainability of a settlement, are more dependent upon ethnic According to Francesco and Coleman (2011) They introduce a theory of ethnic conflict in which coalitions formed along ethnic lines compete for the economy's resources. The function of ethnicity is to enforce coalition membership: The study derive a number of implications of the model relating social, political, and economic indicators such as the incidence of conflict, the distance among ethnic groups, group sizes, income inequality, and expropriable resources.

However, Rehana and Majeed (2015) explain that Ethnicity and Ethnic Politics is an important issue on Plural Societies. The study focused on the theoretical frame work of ethnic politics, and the main argument is that state has a central role in developing, escalating and diffusing ethnic conflict. Study by Sylvia and Sanchez (2010) agree that study tests the theory of politicized ethnic identity's shaping Latino political behavior. It considers whether candidate quality moderates the effects of political ethnic attachments on co-ethnic candidate preferences.

Evan & Singh (2012) found specifically that four conceptual approaches demographic, cognitive, behavioral, and institutional have been used to develop theories in which the mechanism that relates causes to outcomes is ethnic political competition. Chandra (2012) Argue that, although theories of the formation of ethnic groups are driven by the constructivist assumption that ethnic identities can change over time. Theories of the effect of ethnicity on economies and political outcome are driven by the primordialist assumption that these identities are fixed.

5 POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Zeynep Aycan (2002) suggested that Leadership and teamwork are the key factors contributing to organizational effectiveness if their attributes fit to the socio-cultural context. However, there are some common socio-economic, institutional, and political characteristics as well as shared cultural attributes. According to LeClair, Mary (2001) the political process influences growth, investment and trade in developing countries. The studies Changes in the political structure of a country affect the security of property rights and lead to policy uncertainty. Thus, a government is judged according to its ability to foster an efficient market place where calculated risk taking will be properly rewarded.

Study by Lisa Chauvet and Paul Collier (2008) explained that since the effects are offsetting, neither can be analyzed in isolation. However They implement an econometric analysis on more than 80 developing countries using positive changes in the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment of the World Bank and the International Country Risk Guide as signaling improvements in economic policy and governance. For example (Eduard Jordaan:2012) South Africa's formal association with the powerful original members suggests that it possesses some international clout. Although South Africa pursues an active foreign policy, for example, as a region organizer, notably through New Partnership for Africa's Development, and as an issue leader championing development-related concerns, the normative direction

Léon Dion (2009) argued that the concept of political leadership is just one of many leadership categories. It is particularly difficult to identify. they have failed to solve satisfactorily, their problematic ignores the major components of the political leadership. However Several questions thus appear in a new light, especially those of the relative influence of personal characteristics and situation in the production leader, the nature of leadership within the bureaucracy and conditions "dramaturgic" accompanying the exercise of leadership.

5.1 GOOD GOVERNANCE

The primary strategy of delivering efficient governance is to relate to the performance of the public sector focused on accountability and scrutiny. Governance is the exercise of power or authority; political, economic, administrative or otherwise to manage a country's resources and affairs. According to Marcus (2013) an acceptable definition of the quality of governance must be consistent with the demands of a public ethos, the virtues of good decision making and reason giving, the rule of law, efficiency, stability, and a principle of beneficence. However Recently the interest in good governance, the quality of government, and similar concepts has increased considerably.

Gisselquist (2012) suggested that they most focus on good governance partly on the basis of claims that better governance promotes economic growth. The studies examine democracy, the principle of law and efficient public management Almost all major development institutions today say that encouraging good governance is an important component of their docket. Hazenberg (2016) argue that normative dimension should provide fundamental values that governance should adhere to for it to be called just. The studies examines good governance and find out good governance in international development institutions.

Good governance in international development, an argument is presented for the admiration of the normative dimension of sound administration:

5.2 POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM

According to Boaz, Marie (2003), Political party system is where the chances of ideological polarization are minimized. However largest and most electorally successful parties are those settled along the poles of the ideological space. The study

examines that, party governs themselves can tell people about the legitimacy and stability of these way democracies. According to Sulaiman (2014) in reality the growth of different democracy are the nature and character of political parties. Therefore The role of political parties in turn is highly influenced determines the system of candidate selection and nomination and the overall system of political parties.

Another study by (Bennett Morison:1998) Explain that. whether, and how, parties and party systems change are important questions in understanding how democracies function. Political parties are central actors in modern democracies. For example (Jane, Riquelme: 2007) democratic system is the most appropriate legal framework for assuring equality between men and women is the common good. Significant gains in many democratizing countries, women have learned that becoming a full member of the political community is a peculiarly significant

6 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The findings from the review suggest that the ethnic, cultural and political instability in Guinea Conakry is premised in the polarization of political parties along ethnicity. Another indicator is the authoritarian nature of the government in power that clampdown on the oppositons / civil societies on regular basis. The extant literature revealed that corruption is rampant in all levels of government in the country leaving citizens in abject poverty. From the foregoing, it can be concluded that Guinea conakry must embrace true democracy. National political parties that is devoid of ethnicity inclination will bring true democracy and good governance with all its known components. This is the only way Guinea as a multi-ethnic and religious country could be vibrant and be a sustainable state able to exercise sovereignty and control over their territories.

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