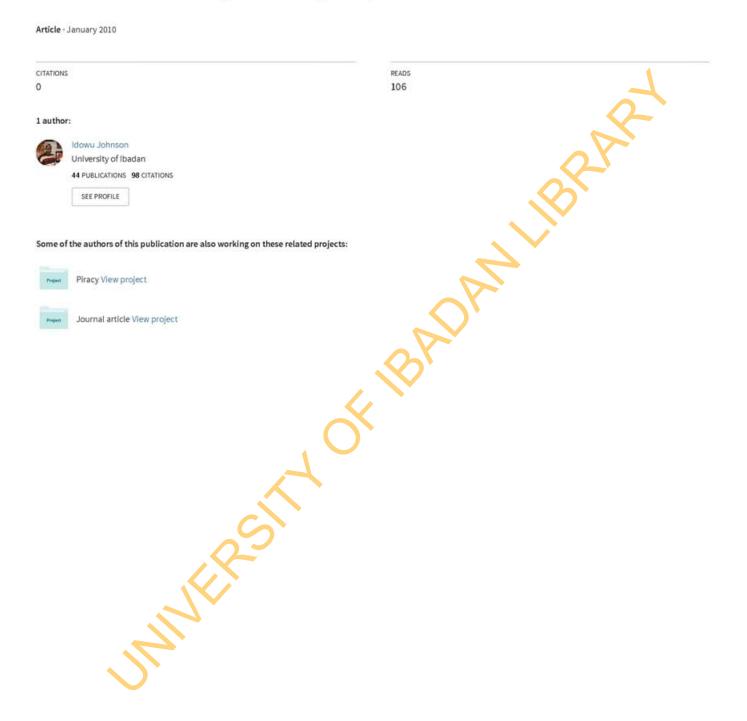
The Political Economy of Military Coup in Guinea: Lessons For African States



IGBINEDION JOURNAL OF DIPLOMACYAND STRATEGY

١	Vol. 2, Nos. 1 & 2 ISSN 2141-0070 November 2010		
Contents Pages			
*	Industrialisation: The Forward Strategy to Ma		
	Economic Architecture and Prevent Social Ex	plosion in the 21st Century	
	 Ambassador Adegboyega Ariyo 		205
*	Strategising the Enhancement of Local Technologies		
	Development of a Military Industrial Base - C		215
•	The Melt-down and Global Financial Crisis: I Economy and Remedial Strategies.		
	- Professor Walter Ollor, Dr. Samuel Igbatayo		221
٠	Energy and Nigeria's Economic Development	: The Strategic Challenges	
	- Dr. Uche Nwogwugwu		230
	Bridging the Funding Gap in Corrections: The		
	Vitamins in African Prisons Service - Profess		
	The Shifting Politics of Water Management in	Nigeria: Citizens as the A	
	Commoditisation? - Dr. Godwin U. Ojo		259
	The Political Economy of Military Coup in G	uinea: Lessons for African	
	– Idowu Johnson		271
*	Promoting Effective Communications Toward	s Enhanced Civil -Military	
	- Dr. Enemaku Idachaba		279
•	Strategising the political Empowerment of Ni	gerian Women in 2011 and	
	- Amaka Emordi	100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	287
1	* The Role of Diplomats in Conflict Resolution		
	Peace and Security: The Case of United Natio	ons' U-Thant and the 1962	
	Missile Crisis - Nadiakhe Omoregie.		299
	 Nigeria's Leadership Role in Africa through t 	he Technical Aid Corps So	
	- Adele Bamgbose.		309
	* Armed Conflict, Peace-Building, and Post-W	ar Reconstruction in the M	ano River
	Basin: Comparative Study of Liberia and Sier		
	How Prepared are Public Servants for Post-Se		
	Life After Retirement Professor Solomon		32
	* Corruption as Impediment to Democratic Cor		
	in Nigeria: Theoretical Perspectives and Thor	ights on Combat Strategies	
	- Babatunde Oyekanmi	: p-1: p-0/ / / /	339
	Joint Commissions as Tools of Nigeria's Fore		
	* A Comparative Analysis of Economic Diplon	nacy in Nigeria and China.	
	- Femi Meyungbe Olufunmilade	Referentian and Fermand	36
	* The Nigerian Prisons Service: Challenges of Locomotion Strategies — Olusola A. Ogundin		36
	Issues in Contemporary Corrections in Niger		
	issues in Contemporary Corrections in Niger	ia – ijeaioran wiijrea Orai	37
-	Book Review		
	* Dispute Resolution in the Palace Vol. II: Legi	al Principles and Rules	38
	* The Military. The Media and Nigeria's Natio		39

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Vol. 2. Nos. 1 & 2 November 2010

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Subscriptions and Marketing

IJDS is published twice a year, in November and April by the Department of International Relations and Strategic Studies, Igbinedion University Okada. Annual Subscriptions: Nigeria and ECOWAS member states 2000 (individual), N4000 (institution); rest of Africa and the world US\$35 (individual), US\$80 (institution). Singe: Nigeria and ECOWAS member states N1500 (individual), N2000 (institution). Details about advertising and other marketing information are obtainable from The Business Manager, Igbinedion Journal of Diplomacy and Strategy, c/o Department of International Relations and Strategic Studies, Igbinedion University, Okada, Edo State, Nigeria, Tel: 08055427291.

Business Manager, F.S.O. Osaghae.

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Igbinedion Journal of Diplomacy and Strategy Vol. 2 Nos. 1 & 2 November 2010

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF MILITARY COUP IN GUINEA: LESSONS FOR AFRICAN STATES

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ABSTRACT

The paper explores political issues in the context of Africa's generally poor economic performance. With the coup in Guinea following the death of Lansana Conte, it is very clear that a mere transition to democratic governance is no guarantee that military coups will not occur in Africa. Although a military coup is regrettable and unacceptable, equally regrettable is the fact that coup offered an oppressed people the only platform for change and liberation as the democratic door has been shut. Since independence, African states have still not taken off economically. This has been attributed to corruption, repressive and personal rule of African leaders. The consequences have been political instability, poverty, diseases and underdevelopment. As a result, one way to reflect upon the recent coup in Guinea is to critically analyse how political and economic situations express and contribute to such phenomenon. However, Guinea represents a microcosm of Africa. The paper concludes that the only way to prevent coup as a recurring decimal in Africa is for African leaders to strengthen democracy and economic policies within the context of good governance, accountability and transparency.

Key words: Military coup, Underdevelopment, Political economy, Democracy, Good governance.

INTRODUCTION

Coup and coup attempts have been a tradition in most African states since the attainment of formal independence. Only six African countries – Botswana, Djibouti, Cape Verde, Eritrea, Namibia, and South Africa – have never faced armed challenges (successful or unsuccessful) from their military, police, or other security personnel. However, experience in Africa has shown that the military are no better than civilian when it comes to running governments. Rather than solve African contemporary and socio-economic problems, military coups d'état in Africa have tended to drive the continent deeper into underdevelopment. Essentially, the phenomenon of military coups has greatly resulted into authoritarian and dictatorial style of leadership. Most states in contemporary Africa, because they have long been saddled with authoritarian, corrupt and self-perpetuating oligarchies and one-person rulerships, have come under pressures from both domestic social forces and external donors interests to democratise their structures of governance, and replace existing systems of authoritarian rule with increasingly more accountable and grassroots-based

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