Media Coverage of the Recent West African Coup: A Case Study of Guinea Conakry

**Review literature:**

In the past some years, West African democracy and Africa at large has been experiencing a worrisome deterioration across the continent. According to the Democracy Index compiled by the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), the level of democracy throughout the world fell in 2019. The mean score for Africa has dropped to its lowest point total in more than a decade, falling from 4.36 in 2018 to that of 4.26 in recent year. According to a report published by Freedom House in the year 2020, West Africa was the region that shown the greatest decrease in political and civil liberties. This occurs in the background of a rise in authoritarianism around the world and a decrease in democratic norms in countries such as the United States. Faso, Benin, Guinea, Mali, and Nigeria, and Burkina are just some of the countries in West Africa who saw their scores drop the most out of the 12 countries around the world that saw the highest score drops. Ghana and Cabo Verde are the only two countries in the area that are categorized as free, according to Freedom House's classifications of Free, Partially Free, and Not Free countries. This means that Senegal and Benin have moved from the free category to the partly free category. The present circumstances are worrisome, particularly for a region that was once seen as the vanguard of democratic advancement. A dangerous personalization of democracy and distortions of institutional politics for the advantage of insiders have actually occurred in Togo, Benin, and Côte d'Ivoire, respectively, according to the information that was supplied in this index, which was quite concerning. Concerns were being voiced in Senegal regarding the direction that Macky Sall's administration was headed, particularly its intolerance for alternate voices and the centralization of state power throughout all three branches of government.

It is possible to sway public opinion in a particular direction using either the public relations industry or the established media. In addition, in order to disseminate its message and exert influence on the thought processes of individuals, the mass media makes use of a diverse range of advertising strategies from which to select. Television has been around since the 1950s, when it was initially produced, and it quickly rose to the position of being the most influential medium for molding public opinion. In the latter half of the decade 2000, there was a discernible increase in the internet's capacity to serve as a forum for the formation of public opinion. This was a significant development. According to a number of recent surveys, the vast majority of individuals in today's society obtain their news from online news websites and platforms for social media rather than from physical newspapers. A wider variety of news sources are able to contribute to the formation of public opinion as a result of the ease of access that is offered by social media platforms.

BBC stated that an unverified video showed the President of Guinea Conakry Alpha Condé being encircled by soldiers, who announced that they had taken power. They stated that it was currently unknown what will happen to Alpha Condé. The soldier group made an appearance on national television and claimed that they had brought down the government. According to the Defense Ministry, however, the Presidential Guard successfully blocked the attempt to take over the government. This came after hours of intense shooting in the vicinity of the presidential palace in Conakry, the nation's capital. Both the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres, as well as the African Union issued strong condemnations of what appears to be an attempted coup and have called for President Condé's immediate release. Guinea, located in West Africa, has an abundance of natural resources; nevertheless, due to years of civil strife and bad administration, it is currently considered to be one of the poorest countries in the world. In the television message, nine anonymous soldiers, several of whom were draped in the red, gold, and green national flag, said that they had taken control of the government as a result of widespread corruption, poor administration, and poverty. President Condé, who was 83 years old, was asked by soldiers to affirm that he was unharmed, but he declined to react. He appeared to have no outward signs of injury at all as he sat barefoot on sofa while dressed in pants and a shirt with a pattern on it.

However, the Guardian stated that an elite military force has made the announcement that it has taken control of the government in the West African nation of Guinea, removing the president, Alpha Condé, and instituting a curfew that will last indefinitely. Soldiers made the announcement that the country's leadership had been overthrown after massive gunfire was noticed close to the presidential palace in the nation's capital, Conakry, on Sunday. This political upheaval was the most recent political crisis to befall the mineral-rich but economically depressed nation.

Col. Mamadi Doumbouya, the chief of the unit and presumed leader of the coup, gave a brief address while draped in the flag of the country during a broadcast on Radio Television Guinea, the country's national broadcaster. He stated that the country's constitution and parliament had been suspended, and the borders had been closed.

Though it was a situation of extreme political turmoil where parliament and assemblies were resolved and the country’s president was under the custody of a military group, Al-Jazeera stated that after Conde's capture, there were street celebrations attended by hundreds of Guineans and members of the country's armed forces. These were varying aspects being reported by different media platforms.

Guinea's Army Revolution and Relationships with both the U. S. was investigated by Arieff and Cook (2009). Guinea is a ten-million-strong Anglophone West African republic on the Atlantic seaboard. It has a large number of resources, but it also has a lot of corruption and slow advancement. While Guinea has seen periodic bouts of domestic political unrest, it has been regarded as a haven of relative quiet in recent years. On December 23, 2008, a gang of novice and playmaker army generals gained power in Guinea, hours after longstanding leader and ex-army commander Lansana Prosper died. The junta elected Commander Moussa Dadis Camara, a completely undiscovered man, as provisional federal presidency, proclaiming itself to be the United Nations Committee for Democratic and Reconstruction CNDD after its French abbreviation. The junta has nominated a democratic opposition leader and guaranteed that presidency and congressional elections are coming up by late 2009. Quarrels within the CNDD, Dadis Camara's absence of international management experience, and operational and logistical difficulties, according to several analysts, could cause the transitional government to a democratic elected governorship to be officially cancelled. Since Guinea's statehood in 1958, there has never been a political or democratic transition of authority, and Dadis Camaras and one of only 3 people to have served as president since then. Dadis Camara has portrayed themselves as a democrat who is spearheading a CNDD campaign on bribery and foreign drug smuggling, which also had risen sharply during Conte. The US criticized the coup and stopped some foreign budgetary support as well as all military support to Guinea, suggesting a pause in what has become a largely warm economic relationship under Conte. This study examines events in Guinea since the army seized office in December 2008, as well as Guinea's relationship with the US and US strategy in the aftermath of the revolution.

Christian et al. (2015) investigated how to reduce volatility Along with Panama, by enhancing rural democracy. These essay looks first at subject underlying representative government in Congo, as well also the presence of global contributors inside this economic discourse during the Given a greater military's final stages. In out argument is truth since there is indeed or rather persisted to be such an be just an expanding politics as well as fertilized egg cluster of conscience nongovernmental agencies among all these urban as well as agricultural Cameroon, career options for representative government and thus potential chances communitarian team processes were also remained harmed as a reduced in terms of said December 2008 failed junta. The outside majority's encouragement for indigenous (and personality) ngos, especially the growth of opposition leaders, is critical to the comeback to organized democracy. According per the Survey conducted Matsumoto findings (Thompson and Bennett, 2015), the average person is wary of scholars' need of consumer records. Less than 38% of participants answered that platforms express users' twitter Boolean Facebook information with any 1/3 for data analysis, these as the legislature and perhaps organizations, but also 60% of actual objective one which shouldn't be could case. Many such conclusions point to an inadequacy of acknowledgement but instead authorization for classroom usage twitter as well as Facebook records is essential, but also they call into question its insinuation of insinuated voluntary participation to undergo big information investigations.

While those certain conclusions would not reduce chances of conducting online networking investigation, consumers must presume that challenges of authorization now must really be fully recognized, and therefore that professionalism can include another quite inviting and population at large dialogue concerning online networking methodologies and even the value of certain data analysis to community.

"Daily food reality" – An anthropological examination of institutional dinner surroundings and routine was investigated by Adam and Savigny (2012). The goal of this research is to investigate and comprehend aspects of lunchtime etiquette, ecology, as well as sociological phenomena out from perspectives of psychiatric hospital personnel, sponsors, and guests. Insufficient food ingestion is a widespread & complicated clinical challenge, and it can result in starvation. The use of lunchtime treatments to resolve this issue has had mixed results. To determine that treatments are still more advantageous in resolving lack of food ingestion in hospitals, a detailed analysis of the lunchtime atmosphere and practices is required. To create a full awareness of lunchtime surroundings and habit, a phenomenological, empirical technique was followed. Tools were applied. August–October 2015, 67 hours of research were completed. And over 150 people being monitored, and 75 interviews were recorded with 61 different people. The collected data were analyzed using a conceptual, experimental logic guided by networks & combinatorics. Conclusions: Concepts of "client centricity" and "systems" developed, as well as its discordant relationships. At lunchtimes, workers, sponsors, and guests endeavor for physician. The dinner and treatment processor architectures' schedule and framework were fundamentally at odds with treating citizens with both the give a damn those who required. The outcomes of this study show the obstacles involved with sustaining client centricity at lunchtimes in complicated medical or culinary organizations, according to every one of them. This allows for the analysis like why insufficient food ingestion is hard to resolve in the medical environment, as well as ought to assist techniques that view restaurant management as well as dietary treatment as complicated.

Yet Going to stand: NEIGHBORHOOD Conflicts AND POLITICAL STABILITY IN GUINEA was researched by Arief (2009). Guinea is situated in a highly volatile section of the world. Despite the fact that multiple crises in surrounding nations — Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and Ghana — recently crossed beyond Guinea's frontiers, the nation’s economic centralized government has exhibited an uncharacteristic sense of consistency. Throughout freedom, the state only had about two presidents, some of whom died of old age and was still in administration, till a long and bloody revolution in December 2008 catapulted a military dictatorship to control. Guinea's first president, Ahmed Sékou Made by individuals or groups, skillfully exploited the pro government rebellion in bordering Guinea-Bissau to bolster his political claims and keep power over regional and abroad criticism. Global conflict was used by the former President Monomeric Conté's management to consolidate control across outlying regions, generate state spending, strengthen weapons, and ideal version foreign policy. This research contributes to the understanding of military coups as area events by throwing light on processes that might also combine in unexpected ways with national power trends.

Emmanuel (2005) investigated this. Recent advances and threats in the worldwide drug market in Guinea-Bissau Latin American drug gangs suddenly change criminal concentration in latest days to servicing the profitable European market by facilitates the implementation in West Africa, particularly in Ghana and Guinea-Bissau. The narcotics are then carried into European by donkeys on passenger airplanes. Around the same period, the smugglers are building a native customer base for the narcotics by bribing native accomplices including both currency and drugs. Guinea-topography, Bissau's with its numerous coastline islets, provides it an ideal location for offloading narcotics brought by water, sometimes from Brazil or Venezuela. The apparent disintegration of such nation's government, the policing and judiciary sector's shortcomings, criminality, pervasive corruption, and economic stagnation provide breeding soil for the drug industry to thrive, with further negative implications on the cultural, financial, and governmental sectors.

Sacko et al. (2018) investigated Guineans staying in Thailand's perceptions of President Alpha Conde's ruling political framework from 2010 to 2018. The goal of this survey was to see how Guineans staying in Thailand viewed President Alpha Conde of Guinea Conakry's parliamentary management style. To begin, this study examines Guineans in Thailand's perceptions of Alpha Conde's governmental management style from 2010 to 2018. The findings of this study were centered on three primary points. The budget deficit for advancement (NBD) had begun to decline, which included the monies given to various governments for advancement. And as he progresses against his third term as governor, his oblique advertising in the state has gained traction. The Presidency would never have been successful in combating the government's wrongdoing. Moreover, it assesses President Alpha Conde's legislative management style from 2010 to 2018. Another of our respondents, there have been no physical goods decided to bring by such a military dictatorship in the home nation as of one‘s unification to authority in 2010, and he went on to explain that the Head of state really hasn't accomplished his commitments; due to his vulnerability on concerns such as accepting blame, bribery, and entrepreneurial activities. As a result, the respondents voice their significant anxiety about some of these many topics, none of which can be proven. Finally, it forecasts the governmental leader behavior required in Guinea for the next presidency, who will be elected in 2020. The presidential Candidate should be successful in maintaining and demonstrate a real political management style while adhering to the nation's laws. His priorities will be the conflict against bribery, Guinean rapprochement, and school reform. Presuming obligation for all Guineans ought to be his or her ideological path. This was a descriptive survey published in Thailand's southern region with a total of 12 participants (10 Guineans and 2 Liberians). In-depth consultations with such a precise plan agenda are the foremost concern of the questionnaire survey. The smartphone and iPod were utilized in this study to make capturing and auditory processors easier for encoding throughout research methodology. Nonetheless, the most important part of this approach was indeed the data gathering procedures; the good programming technique for this investigation was transcribing of facts, which made the authors of the study backdrop clearer.

Philipp (2021) went to Guinea to study. The last year saw Presidential Alpha Condé re-elected following the passage of a constitutional amendment, as well as the expansion of the governing government, the rpg (Démocratiquement du Public de Guinée). The primaries were very contentious, with mass demonstrations and significant policy brutality accompanying them. On 22 M arch, a dual vote paired the long-delayed provincial elections with a carnival vote. The opposition coalition organizations abandoned the election, which handed the rigged a majority of electoral votes (55%) and permitted President Condé, who was first voted in 2010, to compete for a third term. Condé received 59.5 percent support on October 18, while his primary rival Cellou Dalein Diallo (Unidad Militaries De nombreuses de Guinée, ufdg) received 33.5 cent of the electorate, however the final result is still being challenged by the opponents and has drawn scathing treatment from foreign journalists. Throughout the year, skirmishes involving military police and generally pro demonstrators, particularly those affiliated with the fndc (Front National de cette Protection de la Tradition), culminated in scores of deaths, scores of wounded, and numbers of imprisonment. In terms of finance, the accusation political crisis involving Parliamentarian Zénab Nabaya Dramé and the extraction new agreement over through the Simandou mineral reserves, that either promised $ 15 million in foreign investor, juncture to a much more hotly disputed macroeconomics inside which massive financial profits in the mining industry ceased to advantage the overall Guinean citizenry. Whereas the coronavirus outbreak increased the macroeconomic vulnerability of most Guineans, it had no substantial effect on economic development. Guinea's GDP increased by 5.2 percent in 2020, opposed to 5.6 percent in 2019, thanks to increased miners.

Benedikter and Berry (2021) looked into it. Sadio Barry, an anti-politician in Guinea, talks about the revolution or the country's democratic possibilities. Civil upheaval and terrorism in Guinea massive quantity following protracted leader President Alpha Condé was re-elected to a new election on 18 October 2020 in a hotly fought poll. Several dissidents and protest leaders charged the presidency of subverting democracy and the legislation in order to gain a 3rd presidency. On September 5, 2021, a squad of specialized army members recruited in France - established by the leader personally to guard him against claimed "terrorist" — attempted a coup. Commander Mamady Doumbouya, the captain of such troops, seized office and established a newly elected president, Mohamed Beavogui, a directeur De administrator and "enterprise warrior," as well as a parliament that specifically stated that no lawmaker would run in forthcoming democracy in 2022 or before.

ILO (2022) examined the BBC news. Examining the Requiem for Democracy? Fall of Politics in West Africa. In the preceding years, democratization in West Africa, and Africa at large, was on the decrease. According to the Fundamental Characteristics Unit's (EIU) press freedom index, worldwide democratization dropped in 2019. Africa's aggregate value dropped from 4.36 from 2018 to 4.26 for 2019, the lowest in almost a century. The score is based on the following categories: voting system and plurality, civil rights, administration efficiency, political influence, and political landscape. Togo, Niger, and Guinea being classified as authoritarianism in 2019, whereas Mali, Guinea, Gambia, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, and Burkina Faso were classified as hybridization, falling anywhere between centralized and decentralized government. West Africa, according to Liberty House, was indeed the country with the sharpest loss in democratic rights in this country in 2020. This comes amid a broader rise in dictatorship and a decrease in constitutional institutions in nations such as the United Kingdom. Benin, Burkina Africa, Guinea, Niger, and Nigeria were one of the 12 countries on the planet only with biggest rating reductions. Senegal and Benin went from independent to partially exempt status in Democracy Apartment's ratings, keeping Ghana and Cabo Verde for the only 2 nations rated as independent in the continent. The appropriately and effectively are alarming for a nation which was once a beacon of political growth. In addition to the alarming data contained in this ranking, serious customization and substantive democratization abuses for the advantage of politicians have occurred in Togo, Benin, and Cote d'Ivoire. Identical worries have been expressed in Senegal regarding Macky Sall's president's orientation, particularly its intolerance of alternate viewpoints and the concentration of political authority throughout the federalism.

THE Impacts OF AU & ECOWAS Noticeable Stay silent ON 3rd Party & Pervasive Bribery was investigated by NEBO (2020). (BAD GOVERNANCE). This essay looked at the consequences of the African Union (AU) and the International Economy of West African States (ECOWAS conspicuous )'s reticence on 3rd administrations and pervasive massive corruption, all of which bordering on institutional weaknesses, based on preliminary investigation. This piece, which itself was deemed the crux, stated that the AU and ECOWAS's noticeable passivity is directly responsible for all regime changes in comment War Africa that are provoked by civilian upheaval. In plenty of other words, the AU and ECOWAS' unwillingness and incapacity to put all of its contextual influences into action through aggressive measures aimed at preventing poor governance (bribery and the super majority) has provided excellent opportunities for public insurrection. Underneath the guise of preventing the nation from crumbling, the army is now using protracted public uprisings to impose coup d’état, a dynamic that has stymied Africa's tweet progress. The AU and ECOWAS's noticeable quiet on the majority government and electoral fraud is believed to be attributable to the aforementioned purposes: a degree of empathy justification, a problem of legislative autonomy and self, concerns of state's rights, and budgetary ramifications. This article made ideas for assistance or solution to the tweet War military dictatorships prompted by protracted public uprisings, which, if carefully examined, could impact a fundamental change in Africa.

Sustaining racial supremacy: Biodiversity, authority, and violent repression was the subject of an investigation by Rrbaek and Knudsen (2017). While it is widely assumed that multiethnic governments are more violent than collectivist cultures, past researchers have tried to find a strong link amongst ethno variety and violent repression. We suggest that the inclination of elected figures to suppress their subjects forcefully is described by the electrical network across ethnicities, not by the ethnic makeup of nation. We uncover scientific proof that the frequency of violent repression rises as the minority of the population barred from government authority on the basis of cultural identification grows in a teams representing of nations for the span 1977–2010. We integrate all that with a practical example of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to suggest that elected elites perceive banned ethnicities as dangers and depend on violent repression to retain ethnic dominance.

Kenya and Guinea: Proactive Techniques in R2P was researched by Koc (2022). In The Protective Obligation, It's been twenty years. Because the purpose of protection just cannot be fulfilled for most circumstances, the arguments on R2P have mostly concentrated on the obligation to respond portion of the rule, notably its 3rd component, throughout the last two decades. Nonetheless, preventive has already been prioritized in R2P's legislative progress underneath the auspices of the International. This section examines the experiences of Kenya and Guinea, both of which are examples of effective R2P deployment involving functional and institutional protection. The section provides a two-part assessment to find what is taken to avoid crime against humanity crimes. First, it considers why the Kenyan and Guinean instances are seen as effective preventative models. To that purpose, it examines immediate and institutional preventative techniques, as well as the degree towards which, and in what conditions, these tactics were effective. Second, it highlights the parallels and variations seen between Kenyan and Guinean situations by contrasting their settings and actions. After that, the section finishes by addressing the factors and activities that can contribute to stronger avoidance.

Iftikhar (2022) conducted research on Investigating the Constitutional Dimensions of Genocide and Assessing the Effectiveness of the Murder Commission's Implementation. Genocidal is frequently seen as the epitome of human cruelty, the most heinous illustration of the humankind can do to one another. Based on The United Nations' establishment and approval of the European Convention on human rights in 1948, in the backdrop of WWII's Atrocities, the Security Council pledged to prohibit and prosecute future genocides. However, whereas the legitimate definition of murder is exhaustive and multi - dimensional, it has frequently failed in the past when triggered by the international organizations, as seen in the instances of the Cambodian Genocide, the International War crimes Supreme court for Rwanda (ICRT), the Criminal Court Trial system for the Federal Republic of yugoslavia (ICTY), and the existing ICJ case investigating Myanmar's harsh treatment of the Rohingya racial community. There is an urgent need to analytically assess the effectiveness of the Ethnic cleansing Festival's Proposal and to consider various legislative changes to the lawful definition of the term in strengthening and reaffirm the worldwide society's obligation to avoid and persecute mass murder in all forms. An increasingly broad concept of atrocities and preventative health foundation can be established by literature reviews from major global law professors and human rights activists, which can efficaciously limit broad mass executions of minority communities because once they eventuate, as the Mass murder Conference was destined to do.

The State of things 2021: Is Autocratization Transforming Its Natural order?, was reported by Boese et al. (2022). The situation of democratic ideals in 2021 is examined in this section. In 2021, the globally averaged voter's degree of democratic had fallen to 1989 levels. Autocratic regimes are also on the increase in 2021, with 70 percent of the worldwide people, or 5.4 billion individuals, living in them. In 2021, a historic lot of nations autocratized: 33 nations, accounting for 36% of the world population. The EU appears to be seeing its own storm of making specific in latest days, with 20% of its countries autocratizing in the last generation. This report examines various evidence that autocratization is evolving in essence, in relation to the continuous decline of worldwide democratic. Between 2011 and 2021, fragmentation risen exponentially in 40 countries, and our data shows that fragmentation is progressively damaging democratic, particularly subsequently including under generally pro administrations. The statistics clearly demonstrates that despotic administrations have utilized falsehood increasingly consistently to sway internal and foreign sentiment during the last century. Finally, 2021 saw an unparalleled spike in coup attempts for with this era, with five military dictatorships and one ego. These coups appeared to have resulted to a rise in the number countries restricted authoritarian governments in 2021, indicating a move toward the more powerful dictatorial players.

Kim and Boniface (2013) published an article in African Affairs that looked at the Constitutional amendments and executive testamentary: Malawi's 2012 changeover in comparison. 2012 saw the deaths of four African presidents. Notwithstanding plans by the former Administration's associates to break the laws and impose their preferred nominee over Vice-President Joyce Banda, this report analyzes the confluence of forces that resulted to a legitimate transition following President Bingu wa Mutharika's passing in Malawi. In attempt to contextualize the Malawi transformation inside the broadening African context, we collect results on executive lives lost in headquarters since 1961 and executive transactions of authority from 2010 to 2012, focusing on correlations to executive regime changes following presidential candidates' lives lost in office in Nigeria (2010) and Zambia (2012). (2008). We suggest that, based on these experiences, legal amendments on executive succession are crucial for ensuring smooth changeover, but that these laws are inadequate under their own. We believe that death rather than disability is now more likely to trigger a shift. The Malawian example exemplifies how important actors, including the Cabinet, commanders, courts, social order, and independent journalism, are necessary for a legislative transformation to succeed. External variables of peaceful outcome include public disapproval of army or autocratic control, as well as the developing precedence for parliamentary inheritance in Africa.

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