

# **Perception toward President Alpha Conde Political Leadership System from 2010-2018: A Study of Guinean Living in Thailand**

Moussa Sacko<sup>1</sup>, Niwat Sawatkaew<sup>2</sup> and Chutima Wangbenmad<sup>3</sup>

Received : 26/11/2018

Revised : 18/12/2018

Accepted : 24/12/2018

## **Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to examine the kind of political leadership style perceived by Guinean living in Thailand toward President Alpha Conde in Guinea-Conakry. Firstly, this study investigates Guinean living in Thailand perception toward Alpha Conde political leadership style 2010-2018. The finding reiterated from this studies, focused on three main points. The national budget for development (NBD), had started decreasing, and funds allocated to different ministers for development had decrease. And the promotion toward his third mandate in office has increase, and indirect campaign in the country has seen the light. The President had never succeeded in fighting against corruption in the country. Secondly It evaluates the effectiveness of president Alpha Conde political leadership style 2010-20018. the effectiveness of the President Alpha Conde political leadership style from 2010-2018 remains question mark by Guinean living in Thailand, according to one of our interviewee's mention that, there is no tangible items brought by this regime in the country since their accession to power 2010 until now, and he went further by mentioning that, the President has not fulfilled his promises; due to his weakness on issues like assuming his responsibility, corruption, social cohesion and education. Therefore, the interviewee's expresses their deep concerned about these various points which could not establish any speculation. Thirdly, it also predicts the political leadership style needed in Guinea for the future president 2020. the future President must be able hold and display a clear political leadership style by respecting strongly the constitution of the country. Fight against corruption, reconciliation of Guinean must be his priority and educational reform should be his

<sup>1</sup> Master Student of Public Administration Degree in Public and Private Management, Hatyai University, Thailand

<sup>2</sup> Dean of Faculty of Political Science, Hatyai University, Thailand

<sup>3</sup> Director of MBA Program, Hatyai University, Thailand

target. Assuming his responsibility in a share hand of all Guinean should be his/her political way. This study was purely qualitative research conducted in the southern region of Thailand with population of 12 participants 10 Guinean and 2 Liberian. The data collection process mainly focuses on in-depth interviews with a clear schedule timetable. The tools used in this research were telephone and IPad to facilitate the recording and sound processing for coding during data analysis. Nevertheless, the crucial point of this study was based on the data collection and processes for analysis, the proper coding style that really suited this study was transcription of data which allowed the background of the study to be more obvious.

**Keywords:** Perception, Political Leadership Style, Guinean, President

## INTRODUCTION

Political leadership, and what it takes to be great political leader, has long been the subject of many studies. According to Morrell and Hartley (2006), “Political leadership is one of the social science’s most examined phenomena”. Bass (1990) notes that, political leadership has figured strongly in the quest of knowledge with many stories told through generation about political leader’s competences, ambitions, shortcomings, rights, privileges; leaders’ duties and obligations. In the Guinean contexts, the political leadership style perceived by Guinean living in Thailand, it worth more continues research. Since Guinea left his former colonial master (France), the most significant disputed issue in the nation was political leadership style. Where the country was ruled by a single party for two decade and half, and followed by another dictator for similar years, which led to political turmoil despite politicians been exile, arrested, and some others executed under the first Republic. Meanwhile, the democratic party of Guinea was elected in 1958 and rejected membership in the proposed French Community. Ahmed Sékou Touré became the first president of the independent Republic of Guinea on October 2, 1958.

Inherently, the state was a one-party socialist dictatorship with restrictions on human rights and suppression of political opposition. Sekou Toure promoted his own Malinke ethic group rather than maintaining his cross-ethnic nationalism. He drove more than a million people into exile to escape his prison camps; an estimated 50,000 people were killed in concentration camps, including the notorious camp Boiro (Guard Barrack). During this period politics was consider as the most harmful job on the territory.

However, the second Republic was born in a military coup D’État by the armed forces on April 5, 1984, which installed a military junta that denounce Sekou Toure as a bloody and ruthless dictator. They released about a thousand of political prisoners

and installed Colonel Lansana Conte as president. Since then, the country did not have a truly free and fair election until 2010 and politics remained troubled in the country by Alistair (2017). This long period of dictatorship Guinea lost his position on the content despite many of his good children was dreaming to bring the country back to tract regardless of ethnic division, massive migration, economic turmoil, and spread of diseases Ebola, uncontrollable inflation, corruption and lack of roads, electricity and food these were the Guinean independent challenges and as well as the democracy challenges.

Research has proven that, Guinea ethnicity and bureaucracy remained the cause of political leadership (Toure, Sity and Russli, 2017). Which entails Alpha Conde presidency in the third Republic in 2010, the vote kindled split ethnic tensions, as Mr. Conde hails from Malinke ethnic group, which makes 30% of the population defeated Mr. Cellou Dalein Diallo, whose ethnic makes 40% of the country population. Despite the fact that, Mr. Diallo repeatedly accused the president of sidelining his constituents including many Fulani's ethnic of critics. On the other hand, Conde supporters consider him untainted; a new man who has never had the opportunity to participate in looting the country, due to these facts Mr. Conde was reelected for a second term in office 2015 BBC News. (2017).

Political leadership style may play a role in the way presidents view participation in institutional decision-making. Research conducted by Cooley (2007), noted that, the political leadership style of presidents at public four-year institutions is a factor that determines the degree to which faculty participate in an institutional decision-making". However, Love (2005), previously argued that, literature pertaining to political leadership style is inconsistent and he also argued that, there remains a debate surrounding which leadership style produces the best results". Moreover, another challenge that emerges in research related to political leadership style is the involvement of the president in every decision making in the government, this entails president responsibility and accountability.

The success of individual career and the fate of organizations are determined by effectiveness of leader's. Political leadership is considered crucial for success, and some researchers has argued that, the most critical ingredient of a leader is anyone who directs and controls a group of people to achieve a purpose. This study investigate the perception of Guinean living in Thailand toward President Alpha Conde political leadership style from 2010 to 2018, concerning executive, scrutiny, regulatory, advocacy in relationship with situation and threat in Guinea-Conakry which may lead to effective political leadership style.

## OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. This study investigates Guineans living in Thailand perception toward Alpha Conde political leadership style 2010–2018.
2. This study evaluates the effectiveness of president Alpha Conde political leadership style 2010–20018.
3. This study predicts a political leadership style needed in Guinea for the future president 2020.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Qualitative research method. The literature touches six (6) points as follows : Executive political leadership style, Scrutiny political leadership style, regulatory political leadership style, and advocacy political leadership style, situational political leadership style threat political leadership style. This study focus on interviews and existed documents to develop a theoretical based on analysis and coding. This study utilizes transcriptase approach for a specific event. This approach utilizes in-depth interviews to obtain a deep understanding of the subject being research (Creswell and Clark, 2004). The researcher has utilized qualitative research approach since the research itself was more about empirical facts, which explains ‘political perception as a discrete that can enhance political effectiveness, and it explains career success (Moss, 2005). The qualitative research approach was a best way to answer the research question in this study. Based on the facts that, to better understand people’s realities, one has to look deeply into the meaning, feeling and experiences of them. The qualitative approach use to give a clear picture of Guinean living in Thailand perception toward President Alpha Conde political leadership style. We decided to use a qualitative approach in this study because; we were more interested and concern about the political leadership style perceived by Guinean living in Thailand toward Alpha Conde from (2010–2018), with expertise that could helped him to make better political decisions in the country during his ruling period. The time used and the length of interviews as followed: the first group spend five hours of interview. The second group spend five hours of interview and two individual group spend three hour each in total we spend sixteen hours of interview with Guinean living in Thailand perception toward President Alpha Conde political leadership from 2010–2018.

## RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

This study applies qualitative research method by using an in-depth interview to make sure it's in conformity with the aforementioned research objectives.

Investigation and transcription was the main source of the data collection and analysis in this study. The data was collected by using in-depth interview protocol, and with highly open-ended questions. The interview was aided by an audio, video recorded and the key content, which we had obtained from the interviewee's. At the end of the interview, the researcher presents the interviewees reflection submission for analysis and coding of the responses after the interview process. This time as a sign of encouragement because some respondents spoke from their heart. Due to the focus of this study. This investigation was carry out toward democratically elected president Alpha Conde, the third president of the country. Most importantly, the responses from respondents were used to analyze the data collected. The researcher has the responsibility to keep these information's confidential obtained from the respondents. The researcher mainly interview teachers at least 5 years' experience in politics' and their aged from 28 years old and above, with five years of working experience and a knowledge about political leaders and in relationship with political parties in Guinea.

## **RESULTS**

The content analysis is a kind of coding method in qualitative research which allowed researcher to keep the names and information of the participants confidential, due to that, the procedure allowed us to used A1 as interviewee 1 to A12 as interviewee 12 the total number of interviewees'. The first group were coded as A1 to A5, and the second group were coded as A6 to A10 and two others individual interviewees were coded as A11 and A12.

### **1. Executive Leadership Style of President Alpha Conde 2018-2018**

What have you learned so far form President Alpha Conde political leadership style from 2010-2018.

*Positive leadership style of President Alpha Conde.*

A1, A3, A4, A5, A8, A9, Great and good mind, positive leadership style and outcome positive, we appreciate him, somehow appreciative, initiative completed.

*Great man leadership style of President Alpha Conde.*

A6, A7, A10, A11, A12 unify the society with harmony and peace, and the country will be safe. Ambition for his country. Engage. Precise and concise.

*Final says leadership style*

A2, The President make all the decisions and all final says come back to him. Therefore, the political Leadership style of President Alpha Conde has been approved by the vast community of Guinean living in Thailand. And what is over whelming is the President style has been appreciated and only few people oppose to his actions and

with that they recognize that, Guinea is different is hard to rule Guinean with democracy. Sometime leaders have to be autocratic in order to move ahead quicker and faster.

## 2. Scrutiny Leadership Style of Alpha Conde

*Good economic plan under President Alpha Conde leadership style.*

A1, A4, A5, A6, A7, appreciable, he has done a lot in term of economics, we are happy about his vision about the country, with micro and macro-economic plan which could help the population to grow financially.

*Bad economic plan under President Alpha Conde leadership style.*

A2, A3, A9, A10, A11, the country possesses no tangible item, and the population is suffering, the economic is not growing to its expectation stand, the economics is not much better, and the economic is not working for citizens. Therefore, corruption is the cause of bad economics under President Alpha Conde Political Leadership style. A8 and A12 bad economics is due to massive corruption and we have stand and fight against corruption. This implies the vast interviewees confirmed that, the current President is doing his best in term of economics of the country and when you compared the past government with the current one you can find the distance between them in term of progress in the field of economics. I certainly affirmed that, due hotels built and the image of Guinea now in allusion before the 2010 it goes beyond expectation and description. In term of economics florists in the country. And it express concern about the enemies of good economics in Guinea-Conakry.

## 3. Regulatory Leadership Style of President Alpha Conde

*Politics of Alpha Conde*

A2, A6, A7, A8, and A12 everything is based on politics, all political leaders in general gives political speech as a politics game.

*Corruption in Guinea*

A1, it is extremely difficult to allow corruption and improve education.

*Third time in office*

A5, the vision of President is about third mandate of people.

*Unity of population exclude politician*

A3, A4, let us come together as one and forget about politician, and so we mind the gap between platforms of living of people in the sub region of the country.

Others. A9, A10, and A11 mention different perspective, he has realized his promise, he constructed some hotel and some roads, and he lied to people to win their votes.

Conclusion: from the above information, it is clear that, the pathway of President Alpha Conde is mix and it has no clear outcome. Basically, it is also an enormous lost for politician to conduct their politics by lying to the population just to win their votes. The political speech of President Alpha Conde is not bearable to accept all the political speeches. The main point is the sergeant audiences is always targeted by politicians.

#### **4. Advocacy Leadership of president Alpha Conde**

*The President has succeeded in solving the basic needs of the population.*

A1, A2, A5, A8 A9, A10, and A12 the President have succeeded in solving the basic needs the population required, his willingness to free Guinea from hunger and good facilities.

*Not succeeded in solving the basic needs of the population.*

A3, A4, the President have not yet don't much in the of providing more facilities for example infrastructure, electricity and others basic necessities for living.

Others suggested that, the president is leveraging the public funds by travelling a lot around the world. A6, A7, the President is willing to solve all basic needs and mismanagement of public funds causes.

Briefly, this is the most controversial issues in the country, meaning that, whether the President have succeeded in solving the basic needs that Guinean needs and required in order to move forward, I think these needs were ambition by the President as interviewee said, gradually things are going to work-out but not one time everything can be solve. And others mention also that, even if the President completely accomplish all he needs to do they will still complained, which is the nature of Guinean. I do agree with interviewee who mention that, the goal of the President was free Guinea from hunger and built roads, electricity 24 hours seven. This means surely that, yes, the President had had a good starting point and gradually he is still on the point to finish what he had promised he had the Guinean.

#### **5. Situation in Guinea**

*Guinea will face chaos when the president did not respect his statements.*

A1, Guinea is going to face chaos.

Guinea is different and difficult, A2, Guinea is different from others and is difficult in term of reality in the country.

*President is more direct and silence*

A3 mention that, the President have been more direct in his work and silence in term of general public.

*The President is solving the future challenges.*

A4, I guess we are solving so far, the main situation that Guinea is going to face in the future.

*President has been more realistic and practical since he took the lead.*

A5, The President has more realistic and practical than ever.

*Problems and Consequences*

A6, A10, A11, and A12 Guinea is going to face problems and consequences if the President refuses to go. It will cause tremendous problems, conflict and we don't want the history to be written again.

*Fight against inequality*

A7, The President should fight division, ethnicity, nepotism and favoritism.

*President should accept to resign after his mandate ends.*

A8, The President should accept to go for the benefit of the country.

*Convince opposition to accept the president ideologies.*

A9, He mention that, if the President is able to convince the opposition than he can reign.

Therefore, opposition is willing to create chaos and problems to overtake the country sooner or later. Their tools of fighting against the government is a strong slogan corruption, nepotism, favoritism this can be a downfall of any nation. The probability of turning Guinea into conflict zone is realistic if the President is lack of political ways. In bringing harmony and prosperity which is the goal of all President in every nation. Guinea is different and difficult in term of everything, socially, militarily and politically.

## 6. The threat toward President Alpha Conde

*Third Mandate in office*

A1, A2, mention the third-time mandate of the people.

*Unwillingness of resign*

A3, mention about the president unwillingness to resign.

*President Silence and Secret messages in the country and around the country.*

A4, mention the President has been so silence secretly operating.

*President Clarity*

A5, mention concern about President Clarity or explicit

*Difficult Situation*

A6, mention concern about Guinea facing difficulties and critical situations when the president try to violent the constitution of the country.

*President is a Threat to Guinea Politics.*

A7, mention that, Alpha Conde has been a threat to Guinean politics since 1999.

*Creating an enemy*

A8, A9, mention concern about the President creating enemies across the country and carrying enormous threat every single day.

#### *Opposition threat*

A10 mention concern about the opposition as biggest threat to President Alpha Conde presidency in Guinea, it should be about political ways and focuses on Guinea future. A11, mention concern about population should forget about the politics and focus on the future.

#### *Improve the lifestyle of poor population*

A12, mention concern the future lifestyle of poor population in country when political crisis occurs.

Finally, we can diversify respondent's answers which lead to different challenges. However, the most often word use was the President plan for the third time in office. Which link to controversies in the statement called secret plan and future ambition, we do not wish to see Guinea suffering anymore in the future due to politics or another field of trouble. What is the aimed of millions of Guineans is to create a decent lifestyle accessible by all Guinean regardless of race, religion and financial means. As a basic life requirement for living for example water, road, electricity and food.

## **DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATION**

Political leadership style of president Alpha Conde in the Republic of Guinea from 2010 – 2018.

1. Guineans living in Thailand perception toward President Alpha Conde political leadership style from 2010-2018.

The finding reiterated from this studies, focused on three main points, according to some participants, President Alpha Conde had good initiative to handle all situations in Guinea-Conakry, for example roads, electricity, foods and jobs due to speculation of the third time in office the President of the Republic had made many changes. Firstly, the national budget for development (NBD), had started decreasing, and funds allocated to different ministers for development had decrease. Secondly, promotion toward his third mandate in office has increase, and indirect campaign in the country has seen the light. Thirdly, the President had never succeeded in fighting corruption in the country. The total of twelve people interviewed half of them confirms, approved and appreciated him as a good leader, good minded and among the twelve-interviewed half of them compared his leaderships as great man leadership style which reflected the vision and mission of the research, referring back to 2010, the World Bank annual report mention that, his inauguration speech where he said (I have heritage a country but not a nation)

this point reflected Guinean to think twice about the future of Guinea. Positive, great man, good minded and other words were frequently used by the interviewee's. However, within the twelve one interviewee's mention the president been more of autocratic in his actions toward the population especial toward the press in the country. Not long ago President Alpha Conde clashed with Guinean musicians and Ivorian media and Guinean media which lead to his name appearing on international and local journals headlines France24.com, Guineanews.com. what we can affirmed about President Alpha Conde leadership style in the country after revealing these crucial information, President Alpha Conde is courageous, positive, and he is hustling to see Guinea becoming an emergency country in the future with this ambition and goal we can say that, he is a good leader for Guinean as regarded from finding of the interviews and as great man comparing his actions and actions of precedent government toward Guinea and its future.

2. Evaluating the effectiveness of president Alpha Conde political leadership style from 2010-20018.

On behalf of all participants the effectiveness of the President Alpha Conde political leadership style from 2010-2018 remains question mark by Guinean living in Thailand, according to one of our interviewee's mention that, there is no tangible items brought by this regime in the country since their accession to power 2010 till now, and he went further by mentioning that, the President has not fulfilled his promises; due to his weakness on issues like assuming his responsibility, corruption, social cohesion, and education. Therefore, the interviewee's expresses their deep concerned about these various points which could not establish any speculation. Firstly, the President assuming his responsibility as the leader of the nation which is the core of all leadership, our interviewees did not speculate in this point most of them said that, he is not assuming his responsibility in the country; this was due to his negligence about things that matter the most in the country. It has been argued that, by Vincent (2013) that, Guinea President must have assumed his responsibility, so, should the opposition, in his opinion after the black period in May when demonstrators marked disagreement between the government and opposition over impending legislative election, negotiations have begun and political tension in Guinea has eased. The differences remain over many unclear electoral points. Both side's needs to compromise, if another round of political violence is to be avoided. So, does the price of oil affect the basic necessities for living? foods, water and electricity etc. Once there is a problem the president has no comments. As one of our interviewees spoke about the price of oil, when it went up world wild the president declared nothing regarding this problem in the country, which led to many

protests by the opposition which resulted into loss of life. Our who to blame? the President of the Republic or the opposition? This shows that the President is not assuming his responsibility as the President of the country.

However, the corruption is a big issue that needs more effective structure and sophisticated ways to sought it out of the system. Mainly Guinea was ranked 142 out 176 countries on the corruption perceptions Index published by Transparency International (2018). According to the index Guinea scored a 27 out of 100 for the perceive level of public sector corruption. This is the highest corruption score the country has received since 2006. The lowest score 16 points, was reached in 2008. During our analysis, it would be more effective that, all Guinean government official should have DNA test before getting appointed at government offices.

To addressed the social cohesion in the country, as the interviewees said, the speculation between whether the President of the Republic has done enough to unify Guinean, meaning that, one of our interviewees mention that, yes, the President is trying his best bring Guinean under one umbrella, which mean as one community, one society and one political ambition. However, some others also mention the President have not sacrifices enough effort to sought out social division in the country, this statement confirmed a literature on Guinean social cohesion which mention that, the political leadership in Guinea remain purely ethnic. On the other hand, some participants suggested that, we should forget about politicians and focus on ourselves in order to address these issues personally rather than publicly. We should create environment where every community would live side-by-side without in sighting any insult neither bad commentaries. As the President, he has initiated the national reconciliation committee in place to tickle this issue so that, we should be moving forward for ever not legging anymore. Social cohesion remains the main foundation of every developing country so does Guinea. Most of the countries who has gain rapid development lies on the cohesion in the societies. There is no doubt that, there will be some obstacle along the way. And to encourage law application on anyone who in sight violence statement in the country. The drawback will enhance the social cohesion in the country in the long-run. In addition, that, the social cohesion is very bad since the president Conde came into power, politics and ethnic tension increases among the political parties. This has been argued by Selim and Moutar (2015) that, politics and ethnic tension delay Guinean development. Which was confirm by the research that, racial and ethnic differences have maximized, the aggression, dislike among the member of society which have intensified the citizens of the country to dislike each other. All because of political disability, cultural development is missing within Guinean's society the people of the

country are not practicing their own culture they have embraced western cultures because they are not bound together as a society. Therefore, the government needs to do a lot of efforts to improve this cultural development in the country.

Education is essential in every developing nation. In the Guinean context, the key source for development is education but still lagging in Guinea-Conakry. All the interviewees have expressed their deep attachment of government investing in education in Guinea which will bring more hopes for the future generation. Guinean educational system is different from others parts of the world. Meaning that; when the country becomes a democratic, it needs more educated people to suit its sustainability in the long-run. This encourages many reforms in the country and some key recommendation from this study is to increase the national budget of education in the country in order to boost its sustainability in the region. According to UNICEF (2002), the global partnership for education secretariat approved US\$218,055 for Guinea to support the development of new educational sectors plan. However, in April 2017, Guinea educational executive was expanded near to their neighbor Republic of Mali for further cooperation in the educational sectors. This relates Guinea's strategic poverty reduction documents known as (DSRP) identifies education and training as priority sector and defines four educational fields, which agglomerated four main sectors, first continuing to work towards achieving universal primary education and expanding basic education, while reducing disparities. Secondly, improving the quality and relevance of teaching and learning at all levels. Thirdly, developing better programs and training at technical, vocational schools, and higher educational levels in line with national economic needs. Fourthly, strengthening governance in educational sector by improving the efficiency of the system's management and reinforcing the decentralization process. This also shows us that, the latest GPE-Funded of \$37.8 million US dollars with IDA, UNICEF, and France US \$14 million dollars from (2015-2018), this fund was allocated to Guinean ministry of education for enhancing learning in basic education under-served population and strengthening evidence based management. With regard as fundamental for the Guinean authority as followed: 1. Improved coverage and equity in access to basic education, 2. Improve quality teaching both primary and secondary 3. Enhance the governance and management of the educational sectors through monitoring and evaluating, to support evidence-based approach to policy and strategy design. As a result, 3,910 additional new enrollments for basic educational centers were created and equipped, the primary schools register 30% from 2015 to 24% in 2017 and more latrines were built, but, the population expected more in the future.

Shortly, based on our analysis Guinean leader President Alpha Conde need to do more by improving these basic needs in the country for example assuming his responsibility, corruption, social cohesion, and education. The leader should be present whenever and wherever necessary to help and solve the needs of the citizen not by milking them, and taking their resources from them belligerently, either by increasing security forces or marginalizing them. Guinean should be able to live side-by-side in order to develop the country as soon as possible, by abiding the laws of the country. Education and corruption should be a national fight in order to bring corrupt people to justice and illiterates to school.

3. Predicting a political leadership style needed in Guinea for the future president 2020.

As a matter of leadership and the rule of law must be respected in the country appropriately the nation will move forward, with dynamic perseverance, emphasizing on the full consideration of the constitution with application of the judiciary, no doubt Guinea-Conakry will experience changes in favor of its own people in the long-run. The law must be above all individuals in the country and no one is above the law even the President neither family nor relatives these are the problems that is drawing Guinea-Conakry back decade ago. The absence of clear leadership and rule of law leads to many disasters in the country as we are experiencing with this current leadership style of President Alpha Conde regime from 2010-2018.

Briefly, the future President must be able hold and display a clear political leadership style by respecting strongly the constitution of the nation. Fight against corruption, reconciliation of Guineans should be his priority and educational reform should be his target. Assuming his responsibility in the country and in front of all Guinean should be his/her political way. The future President of 2020, should be able to control financial system in order to boost the economy of Guinea without aide from the Western countries. Decision should be make at the parliament of the country not by the President of the Republic. And every action in the country should be under scrutiny to reflect and represent all political parties as a democratic nation. We hope to see Guinea growing its GDP beyond expectation and even more than Rwanda of Paul Kagame. It has been argued by Mohamed and Ali (2017), to reformed the country's military system in Guinea one have to review mining contracts, reconcile ethnic, and increase public access to water, electricity, and education. "Expectations are high and one may wonders how the new leader could meet the possible requirements," said Balde. Which can establish Guinean sovereignty, social cohesion, fight against corruption, improved basic infrastructural in the country for example electricity, roads, foods and jobs. This will

contribute to modernize educational community's advancement, reducing poverty and political speeches and promote political stability. Truly, some interviewee's perspectives suggested that, these characteristic of the political leadership, and in the form of democracy, which means election, which represent the voice of the people and in connection with the person's programs for the population in the country. Many interviewees referred to Rwanda of Paul Kagame, who is currently a tiny country and their economics is growing faster than any African nation in the last decade.

Moreover, the studies suggested that, the future political leadership style needed in Guinea, should be able to highlight all the issues mention in the last decade in Guinea, within the presence of law in the country; and the law should be applied to all citizen fairly and justly. We would not take any time to predict the leadership style needed in Guinea 2020. Meaning that, when you look deeply and analyzed the both sides, the ruling party and the oppositions are playing a political game called freedom of speech, as one interviewees said, they are self-interest leaders and they only care about their families and relatives. According to Marie (1964), who also distinguish administration and politics competition in term of power influence with Fortes (1940), discusses two types of African politics first state and stateless societies. When state exists, meaning that, there is a presence of some authorities and institution and distinct administrative machinery, whereas the tasks of administration in stateless societies, such as those originally found in Guinea-Conakry. Meaning that, if the future President adhered to these guide line and abide by the rule of law in the country approximately the nation will move forward, with dynamic perseverance, emphasizing on the nation with application of the judiciary no doubt Guinea-Conakry will experience changes in the long-run.

In conclusion, we hope that, the future President of Guinea-Conakry will unify Guinean as one community indivisible. His first target would be the financial management control in order to boost the economy of Guinea without aide from the Western countries. The second would be decision should be make at the parliament of the country not by the President of the Republic. The third would be every action in the country should be under scrutiny to reflect and represent all parties as a democratic nation. We hope to see Guinea growing its GDP beyond expectation and even more than Rwanda of Paul Kagame.

#### **SUGGESTIONS AND IMPLICATION**

First of all, democracies are governments that are based on a popular vote; elections decide who will be in power because the right of individuals to select their leaders by voting for them. Therefore, the president of Guinea was elected by universal

suffrage and the duration of his mandate is five years, renewable one time; under supervision of independent national electoral committee (CNC). The first democratic election in Guinea was held on November 2010 which was conducted free and fair for all Guinean. And the parliamentary election was should soon held to elect the country national assembly, which was dissolved when the constitution was suspended after the coup d'état in December 2008. Today, the president of Guinea lead the country under democratic leadership by restoring freedom of speech and liberty these are an essential element of democratic leadership. Again, this process of leadership has established effective legislative organs to represent the people and all the political parties are free to express their opinions and to manifest against unilateral decisions of government, yet the political parties have power to control and supervise the functions of government; the citizens also are free to express their ideas. These are the threat of political leadership of President Conde. As well as in the sub region politics has been mostly disputed issue in these countries for example in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal similar protest, the question one may ask is, why these countries are often unstable according to Alexandre (2015), argued that, the stability of West Africa have pivoted the world's attention back to the risk of conflict fragility in the region, upheaval in Mali, Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Guinea-Bissau shows that, there is still prone violence. This means that, notwithstanding, the sub region has suffered several conflict events and fatalities conflicts over the last 60 years than any other sub region on the continent. Management of Guinea Economy, Administrating the Situation in Guinea and Threat.

Guinea's economy is not yet strong enough as domestic production did not increase, the increased supply of money led to inflation and exacerbated the sustained depreciation in the Guinean franc. The result was "dollarization" of the economy, which is still the case. While poverty increased such a situation was not very conducive to economic growth. Beside on that, president Conde has made certain effort to recover Guinea's economy because since decade Guinea's economy was sutured and attacked by the external debts which fatigue Guinea's economy to grow. However, Guinea is still considered as a poor country the population of Guinea is approximately 12.9 million people in 2016 that possesses the world largest reserves of bauxite and largest untapped high-grade iron ore reserves, as well as gold and diamonds. In addition, Guinea has fertile soil, ample rainfall, and is the source of several West African river for example river Senegal, river Niger and Gambia. Meaning that, Guinea can be a major exporter of electricity in the sub region, as it is the major exporter of bauxite, and diamonds. According to index Guinea has improve many sectors in 2013, the government amended its mining code to reduce taxes and royalties. In 2014 Guinea also complied with

requirements of the extractive industries transparency initiative by publishing its mining contracts and was found to be compliant. Guinea, has a programs with the IMF on October 2016 some reform targeted in Guinea has been delaying the future plan toward development. Mostly, Guinea is targeting higher value-added products including the agro-business sector and development of the rural economy. The situation in Guinea has find herself in complex position due to unclear political organization in the country, and lack of political knowledge to sought out the Guinean problems. However, the leader has his own ways to handle the situation he/she faces the country main options, for example under the second Republic the country experiences a lot political setback in term state management and public funds. Moreover, the biggest threat of Guinean economy is mostly the political instability, IMF (International Monetary Fund's) loans and corruption in the government with no fair and equitable justice system, lack scrutiny in the country, nepotism, and discrimination in the administration; these factors contribute highly in threaten the Guinean economy, because factors above discourage investors to invest in the country.

Furthermore, the political leadership style of President Alpha Conde is unsurprisingly subordinating, with total absence of rule of law and negligence in the country since 2010. This has led to social disorder, insecurity, economics reception and political turmoil. These are the daily routine in Conakry. Despite the fact that, Guinean were hoping and engaging for change in the country activities. Unfortunately, the Guinean inspiration, courage and challenges are still raising regardless of political agreement between government parties (RPG) and its main opposition parties (UFDG). The executive branch of the government has had dysfunctional internal problems for example the President of the Republic takes all the decision, and all final says is done by him. Ignoring his responsibility engaging in political activities; which have created suspicious in the mind of the Guinean. The sad news is; will Guinea achieve his democracy alternative objectives as hope by many Guinean living especially in Thailand. We do not have certainty why Guinea still have no basic sustainable economic resources for Guinean to live on for a month. This economic crisis has led to massive migration.

The scrutiny of President Alpha Conde political leadership style is still fragile, and more Guinean are concern about its amelioration. Certainly, the economics of the country is growing slowly, but the impact that blocking its path is corruption. Similarly, as the social cohesion has been talked about. But, the reality is still remaining secrete between politicians in the country. This aspect of social has led to many temptation, tribulation, agitation and social misunderstanding, which has led to wrath in certain community for example the Koniaka against Fulani in the south of Guinea, and Fulani

against Mandingo's south-eastern part of Guinea. Co-incidentally, this social disorder has been politically motivated and consider as the climax of political game to gain Sekoutoureyah. This reminded us about the precedent government whom has used the same methodology to reign for two decade and half. According to Medina (2016) and Toure et al. (2017) mention that, the political leadership in Guinea-Conakry remains purely ethnic, despite it has led to many broken mix marriages between different ethnic groups irreconcilable.

Furthermore, the advocacy leadership style of prof. Conde, has never seen the moon. It is imperative for Guinean to address its long connection and heritage of bad governance, of so called elite predator of Guinean social welfare, dysfunctional security forces, with no transparency. However, Guinea is a small and tiny country with enormous natural resources. Potentially she can feed its population. These assets including abundant mineral and water resources are belligerently taking away from right owner. In some case, they even private people of using them. For example, Guinea fish tuna is only sold abroad; never sold in Guinea.

Moreover, the nation public funds are only allocated to its minister, which has resulted into heavily corrupted government official. This has gerninated and it has become virus in the Guinean administration. In spite the Guinean in the diaspora are dynamic and flexible for Guinea to restore a competent justice system and its rule of law in the country. However, the current situation in the country is allowing high-level criminal to enjoy protection encourage criminal behaviors in the nation.

Corruption is reaching its climax in Guinea. From air ports to market tax collectors, community's leaders, government's officials, religious leaders. This virus has gerninated in the blood vessels of the society regardless of private sectors. The description goes beyond words. According to one interviewee, who mention that, we cannot stop corruption in Guinea. What is astonishing is that, this current regime has declared war on corruption but they themselves are corrupted. It has become serious problem epidemic, which has contaminated many official as possible and it's still gerninating its roots in the ground. The need for clean and fear leadership is high solicited by the majority voiceless population. To create and prepare the future of Guinea next generation, we need to eradicate corruption nation wild. This can help the country future to become more alert smart, dynamic, and professional to take their destiny in their own hand. Well prepare to lead their country to the El Dorado of the millennium.

Nevertheless, the advocacy leadership style of President Alpha Conde political leadership has legitimized his dysfunctional administration. With no convenience to qualify the ability of this administration. Which has given birth to blockage of basic

infrastructures development in the country; for example, roads, electricity, foods and jobs which were consider by Ibrahim Maslow as the basic needs for living. More or less, Guinea is not bearing the fruits that it should have bearded. Due to lack of facilities and aids needed by the population for example government loans, private sectors loans. These are revenue generator for the population in the nation.

The Guinean democracy is emerging. The history, the heritage and legacy is about to take new direction. Which could be Guinea first before anything in the nation? This study sum up that Guinea is under young democracy with soft legs. Meaning that, the democracy has not yet been guarantee by the actual politicians in country. Meanwhile, the Guinean democracy is in jeopardy and community is expose to serious political escalation while the infrastructures are fragile and the development as well as social cohesion undermined. Economics in reception, political speech engaged, and corruption encourage and celebrated; these are the actual facts about Guinea-Conakry.

Meanwhile, just in few years Guinea was expected to double it productivities, in term of natural resources, investment, Industries, and other lucrative domains. However, she did but in favor of the politicians. Which means the mining in Guinea has passed to its double in the past eight years, and construction has passed to its double in the last eight years, housing, electricity has double its capacity as well as the national budget for development? But yet the economics of the country is not working for the citizens. What is visible is economic disaster, political turmoil, insecurity, false promises by fake leaders. In the main time, let us keep hoping, for the better of this country in the near future. Many other countries have known the same period of difficulties, including our neighbors for example Senegal, Ivory Coast and Mali and etc. these countries information reflect the theory adopted in this research. From executive, scrutiny, regulatory and advocacy leadership style including situation and threat discuses by many scholars in the past research, for example Toure et al. (2017). However, leadership is somehow looks like a game, it depends how you play the game in our own way, we could referred it has as biscuit you never know where and when it will breaks, some good leaders today that African count on are Paul Kagame of Rwanda, Ramapusal of South Africa, Alhassa Watara in Ivory Coast Georsh Weah from Liberia and Northern African Nations like Morocco, Tunisia and some Eastern Nations like Tanzania, Ethiopia these are best examples where a good political leadership has been adopted in the last three decades. We need changes in African political leadership style and so does Guinea-Conakry.

Base on the results of the research, the following points have been outlined by participants:

The president of Guinea must consult the members of government for making final decisions and he should leave them freely to execute their functions adequately. President Conde must establish a committee to supervise anti-corruption agency because the people did not see the impact of anti-corruption agency of fighting against corruption. The president also must focus on domestic productions to boost Guinea's economy and backup a dynamic private sector and trade, encourage direct foreign investment by enhancing electricity supply, road and so on. The president must give more respect to the concept of democracy to allow the press and political parties to express their opinion and citizen by ensuring justice. The president must appoint the members of government base on qualification, knowledge, experience and ability but not on favoritism and parental relations in order to eliminate social disunity. The President should create a door for social welfare opportunities in the country which could promote, reduce and enhance financial migrant crisis in the country. The President should listen to population regarding their social problems and country issues from rural areas to urban nation wild. To create youth and women employment opportunities in country in order to boost it productivity which could be backbone of the Guinean economics. The President must reduce number ministers and create easy and competent administration in the country. Increase educational budget every year in order to meet the basic standard of education, modernized recognized globally.

#### **RECOMMENDATION FOR NEXT RESEARCH**

This research has clear many doubts about President Alpha Conde political leadership style from 2010-2018. Meaning that, it has elaborated on the President career as a President in full exercise of the power in the country. This research has collected some key points regarding the President Actions and behaviors toward his people in the country, as well as the population perception toward the President political leadership style in the country. Discussing from both angles for further studies. It would be better to conduct a research that will consider more respondent for example 100 and beyond. In a case study, in case funds are provided than it would be a better collect data from Thailand as well as in Guinea itself to dig deeper for more understanding about the country position and situations as suggested by the recommendation from the research. Hence this research should be conducted in the country not outside of the country which will have targeted group or focus group and talking directly to responsible people who have insight or relevant information and experience about the country political affairs. The criteria must be set up to specify educated and non-educated. And especially those who carry out political responsibility in the country, for example the current opposition party and the ruling party none of them should be excluded.

## THE LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The limitation of this study was Guinean living in Thailand, and it neighboring country Liberia from Pattani province, Thailand. Where we could find a number of Guinean living in the Kingdom of Thailand. Looking at the distance related to data collection and availability of the people we consider Pattani for data collection. In term of communication, all the participants could use English language as main language for communication, all participants could fluently spoke in English. The interview went well and there were no changes to another substitute. Unfortunately, the participant's break that fear by using English as they are native French speakers. These were the principle criteria of the limitation of this study. Moreover, in term of accessibility to participants in the province there bit delay were the data was collected. It was easy accessible. And the communication could be used fortunately we had good interviewed which alleviated the misunderstanding points of the study. Both male and female made were successful interviewed which balance the information of the study. It was paramount for the researcher to assembly both genders during the collecting of information, to make sure all genders are fully represented in this study.

## REFERENCES

Alexandre, M. (2015). *Learning from West Africa to Build Stability and Security, Work Bank Group Report*. Retrieved from <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/Feature/2015/09/04/learning-from-west-africa-to-build-stability-and-security>.

Alistair, B. (2017). *Speech on Yemen, Political Speech Archived*. Retrieved from <http://www.ukpol.co.uk/alistair-burt-2017-speech-on-yemen/>.

Bass, M. B. and Stogdill, R. M. (1990). *Handbook of Leadership Theory, Research and Managerial Applications*. (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). New York: Free Press.

Carp, J., Halenar, M. J., Quandt, L. C., Sklar, A. and Compton, R. J. (2009). Perceived Similarity and Neural Mirroring : Evidence from Vicarious Error Processing. *Social Neuroscience*. 4(1), 85–96.

Creswell, J. W. and Clark, V. L. (2004). *Teacher Action Research : Building Knowledge Democracies*. Thousand Oaks : SAGE Publishing's.

Feather, N. T. and Rauter, K. A. (2010). Organizational Citizenship Behavior in Relation to Job Status, Job Insecurity, Organizational Commitment and Identification, Job Satisfaction and Work Values. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*. 71(1), 81–94.

Hassan, O. S. (2009). *The Effects of the Perceived Leadership Style on Organizational Commitment an Empirical Study on UNRWA Staff*. Master of Business Administration. Palestine : Islamic University, Gaza. Retrieved from file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/Documents/86879.pdf.

Jones, E. E. (1964). *Ingratiation : A Social Psychological Analysis*. (Century psychology Series), Appleton-Century- Crofts, first Edition.

Love, T. C. (2005). Using Both Head and Heart for Effective Leadership. *Journal of Family and Consumer Sciences*. 97(2), 17-19.

Madina, D. (2016). *Guinea's 2020 Presidential Elections, A Crisis in the Making*. Clingendael Netherlands Institute of International Relations. Retrieved from <https://www.clingendael.org/publication/guineas-2020-presidential-elections-crisis-making>.

Marc, A., Verjee, N. and Magaka, S. (2015). *The Challenge of Stability and Security in West Africa*. African Development Forum, Washington, DC. Retrieved from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/1086/22033> license: CCBY3.IGo."

Matthew, K. L., (2016). *A Study of the Perception of Impact of Mindfulness on Leadership Effectiveness*. ProQuest LLC. Dissertation of Doctor of Education. Philadelphia, PA : University of Pennsylvania.

Mohamed, S. and Ali, S. (2017). *Hopes high in troubled Guinea as Conde sworn in*. Discover Thomson, Reuters. Top News December.

Morrell, K. and Hartley, J. (2006). A Model of Political Leadership. *Journal of Human Relations*. 59(4), 483-504.

Moss, J. (2005). Race Effects on the Employee Assessing Political Leadership: Review of Christie and Geis' (1970) March IV Measure of Machiavellianism. *Journal of Leadership and Organizational Studies*. 11(2), 26-33.

Selim, S. E. And Moutar, B., (2015). *Protester Injured During Clashes with Police an Anti-Government Protest in Conakry*. AFP/File.

Sirje, V. (2009). *A Leadership Models*, Institute of Information Studies. Tallinn University. Retrieved from <https://www.tlu.ee/~sirvir/Leadership/Leadership%20Models/index.html>.

Steven, H. A. and Hughes, B. (1998). *Ingratiation as a Political Tactic : Effects within the Organization, Management Decision*. pp. 36-95 Retrieved from [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/247617112\\_Ingratiation\\_as\\_a\\_political\\_tactic\\_Effects\\_within\\_the\\_organization](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/247617112_Ingratiation_as_a_political_tactic_Effects_within_the_organization).

Suda, L. (2013). *In Praise of Followers*. Paper presented at PMIR Global Congress North America, New Orleans, LA., and Newton Square, PA : Project Management

