

PROBLEMATIC OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND MONEY POLITICS IN AFRICA: THE NEED TO ENTHRONE CIVIL AUTHORITARIANISM

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Manuscript ID: RCMSS/JGGSDA/MAY/14013

Abstract

This article explores the very nature of unprecedented struggle for wealth and political power resulting in violent killings of human beings in Africa. It specifically examined the role of political elites and their allies acting in an environment characterised by passive mass apathy, distortion of information and abject poverty in primitive accumulation of wealth and state power. The article found that the number of human beings killed as a result of unprecedented struggle for material wealth and power surpassed the atrocities committed during series of military coups in the African continent. In order to expose and restrain wealth and power mongers and their allies, collaborative effort between the Civil Society, Faith Based Organisations (F.B.O), Community Based Organisations (C.B.O), Human Rights Activists (HRA) in terms of imposing economic sanctions and application of the principles of isolationism among others were suggested.

Key Words: Africa, Money Politics, Political Power, Political Violence, Material Wealth

Introduction

Across the African continent, several human lives have been wasted; all as sacrifices for some privileged persons to access wealth and to capture or consolidate their grips on state power. Africa is a multi lingua and heterogeneous continent with diverse culture and religious beliefs but still, none of these languages, culture and religions promote gruesome killing of fellow human beings for any reason. Confusions and tensions induced by political events which have translated into the killing of the masses impacts negatively on the development of the continent to a serious extent, but such situations in other cases have created avenues for the privileged to first make cheap gains and secondly acquire political power. These few issues which summed up together are simply what are known as political violence and money power or politics on the continent.

Outstanding and emerging allegations are pointing accusing fingers at the political class as the brain behind most of the senseless political violence witnessed across the continent over the years. The dimension which this violence keeps taking every passing day is a factor in the loss of hope on the ability of the state to redress the problematic of insecurity on the continent. Activities resulting in violent political killings are in themselves intertwined with the beliefs of the people themselves. The reasons why some persons would have to kill in the name of God, while others kill for the sake of the same God whose teachings discredit killing of human beings is still not clear. Killing in defense of ethnic nationalities and interests themselves are senseless. The reasons why religion and ethnicity are manipulated to deceive people into killing themselves or others are seriously baseless in the actual sense of reasoning.

State or government reserves for itself the authority to protect and punish those who default laws. Unlawful killing because some privileged persons want to access wealth and others want to acquire political power is totally a negation of state law. The inability to checkmate



unnecessary killing of innocent ones further demonstrates the interest which the government may have in this unlawful act. It also demonstrates the view that political elites and people in privileged positions are the sponsors of this terrorism on the shores of the African continent. Primordial sentiments such as religion and ethnicity are used as tools to deceive people into attacking each other while few persons are taking advantage of the crises to enrich themselves on one hand and consolidate their grips on political power on the other. The concern is the question that: why must human beings be killed mercilessly or illegally for some few people to acquire wealth and political power on the African continent? Party politics and democratic form of government are models emulated from abroad. They are alien to the African continent, but then, in the countries from where these models are emulated, violent political killing have never provided forum for addressing problems of leadership and power tussle.

Political Violence and Money Politics in Africa: Unprecedented Scramble for Material Wealth and Power?

The actual reasons why political violence keep flourishing across the African continent must be investigated with a view to finding solutions to this monumental waste of human lives. Over the years, Africans themselves have not been able to distinguish or establish a demarcation between those who kill or die in the name of the lord or those who do same for the sake of God as well as those who kill or lose their lives in defense of ethnic interests. Both religion and ethnicity are used as cover up to promote violence and create avenue for wasting human lives across the continent. But the actual forces and brains behind the killing of innocent citizens' in Africa are twinborn with the desires of the political class to further their grips and control of state power and those of the capitalist agents. They further create tensions and engage the indigenous in an unending violence so as to provide markets for their manufactured wares, profits for their cartels and cheap exploitation of raw materials from Africa to keep their companies productive and functional. Greed of the comprador elites and the metropolitan bourgeoisie are greatly responsible for the persistent political violence and killings in the African continent.

The unprecedented desire for primitive accumulation of wealth and political power has made the horrific transformation of human life into surplus value a continuous act. Shrines across the continent are rapidly becoming places of exchange and transformation, where human beings are becoming vultures and zombies, and are murdered and sacrificed as exchange for wealth and political power. This experimental contradiction at the core of neoliberal capitalism functions as a metaphor for the mystery that surround wealth and political power acquisition on the Africa continent today (Carmela 2012:59-60 and Comaroff 2002: 779).

Human lives sacrificed in shrines and those lost at the war fronts and conflicts deliberately incubated and hatched by the domestic elites and their foreign allies are the same acts of inhumanity of man to fellow man. In fact Hoyt (2008: 2) posits that, conflicts and wars across Africa prior to the end of the 1990s and beyond the year 2000 have displaced millions and resulted in the deaths of more than 4 million people. Both material wealth and unprecedented desire for political power as Hoyt (2008: 3) added are greatly responsible for this serious wastage of human lives and killing of innocent citizens' across the continent.

The illegal sale of diamonds has produced billions of dollars to fund civil wars and other conflicts in various African nations, including Sierra Leone where conflict ended in 2002, Angola, Liberia, Ivory Coast and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). In Sierra Leone, a group known as the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) killed, threatened, and even cut off the arms of people living and working in diamond villages until they were able to take control of the mines in the area. The group moved on to the next village to do more of the same, effectively terrorizing the



entirety of Sierra Leon, to the point that many people fled their homes in fear. In all, roughly 20,000 innocent people suffered bodily mutilation, 75,000 were killed and 2 million fled Sierra Leon altogether (PBS, 2008).

In Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Togo, Kenya, Cameroon and Gabon special death squads and massive repression of the population through the use of ethnic solidarity and religious manipulation are the rule but still, leaders in these countries are duly rewarded with power for providing the environment for pillage and exploitation of the natural resources by the killing of ordinary citizens that voted them into power (Maurice 2001: 1).

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) a country still witnessing violent killings as a result of rejuvenating brutal wars ranked second in diamond production in the world. In this richly endowed African nation, hundreds of thousands of people are suffering the consequences of diseases, despair, displacement, rape, hunger, robbery and often deaths. This is a western syndicated proxy war, and like Sierra Leon, Angola and Sudan, it is war-as-in cover for the rapid and unrestricted extraction of raw materials and war as a means to totally disenfranchise the local people. Diamonds, gold, columbine tantalite, niobium, cobalt, manganese and petroleum, natural gas and timber and probably uranium are a few of the major spoils being pillaged behind the scenes as war ravages DRC and some of these minerals are almost solely found in DRC, especially cobalt, niobium, columbium tantalite. Slaughter if necessary to get the product has continued to be used in nicknaming western firms' interest and operations in Africa. The CIA operation in Lubumbashi is greatly connected with the repression and massacres of students at the University of Lubumbashi in the early 1990s. Wars in Africa are prosecuted by local warlords, military dictators and their elite intelligence or ex-military and private companies (Snow 2001: 13).

The prosecutors of wars and conflicts ravaging Africa may be known to the African people, but their architects and sponsors may not be familiar to the people of the continent. Soldiers fighting in defense of national interest and rebels doing so to make money and actualize certain group interests do not in most cases know the reasons why they are fighting or commanded to go and kill or die in the battle fronts. The warlords and masterminds of the conflicts as well as their sponsors are the ones who actually know what they have projected to gain in and after conflicts. And these benefits, they are always head bent in achieving them even if all the ordinary citizens would be killed in the conflicts. The fact that Africa provides grounds and fronts for conflicts than any other continent in the world does not actually mean that these conflicts are internally generated by the African people, but in most cases masterminded and funded from outside the continent.

The West has, for decades, plundered Africa's wealth and permitted, and even assisted in slaughtering Africa's people. The west has been able to do this while shrewdly cultivating the myth that much of Africa's problems today are African made. The Western nations have even actively participated in assassination of duly elected and legitimate African Heads of State and replaced them with corrupt and malleable officials. Western nations have even encouraged and have been complicit in the unlawful invasions by African nations into neighboring countries. Sources in the Great Lakes region consistently report the presence of U.S.-built military base Cyanguu, Rwanda near the Congolese border. The base reported to have been partly constructed by the U.S. firm Brown and Root, a subsidiary of Halliburton, is said to be involved in training RPF forces and providing logistics support to their troops in the DRC (Madsen 1995: 5).

The U.S. military and intelligence agencies have supported Uganda and Rwanda in their cross-border adventures in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). After all, 80 percent of the world's known reserves of col-tan are found in the eastern region of the DRC. Therefore, it is potentially as important to the U.S. military as the Persian Gulf region. The interests of western states in eastern DRC have continued to make peace initiatives elusive in the region. And the West

till date is not willing to produce evidence of war crimes perpetuated by the Ugandans, Rwandans and their allies in the Congo (McKinney 2001: 6).

In reality, leaders of African states like Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Angola, Eritrea, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo preside over countries where ethnic and civil turmoil permit unscrupulous international mining companies to take advantage of the strife to fill their own coffers with conflict diamonds, gold, copper, platinum, and other precious minerals including one that is a primary component of computer microchips. Some of the companies involved in this new “scramble for Africa” have close links with America’s top political leadership and Multi-National Corporations (MNCs). For example, America Minerals Fields, Inc., a company that was heavily involved in promoting the 1996 accession to power of the late Congolese President Laurent-Desire Kabila, was, at the time of involvement in the Congo’s civil war, headquartered in Hope, Arkansas. Its major stockholders included longtime associates of former president Clinton going back to his days as Governor of Arkansas. America Mineral Fields also reportedly enjoys a close relationship with Lazare Kaplan International, Inc., a major international diamond brokerage whose president remains a close confidant of past and current administrations on Africa matters. One of the major goals of the Rwandan-backed Rassemblement Congolaise pour la Democratie (RCD), a group that fought the Kabila government in the Congo, is restoration of mining concessions for Barrick Gold, Inc. of Canada. In fact the rebel RCD government’s “Mining Minister” signed a separate mining deal with Barrick in early 1999. Among the members of Barrick’s International Advisory Board are former president Bush and president Clinton’s close confidant Vernon Jordan (Madsen 1999: 6).

Barrick and tens of other mining companies are stocking the flames of civil war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Each of the companies benefits by the de facto partition of the country into four separate zones of political control. First the mineral exploiters from Rwanda and Uganda concentrated on pillaging gold and diamonds from the eastern Congo. Now, they have increasingly turned their attention to a valuable black sand called columbite-tantalite or “col-tan”. Coltan is a key material in computer chips and, therefore, is considered a strategic mineral (McKinney 2001: 6).

However, on a serious note, the persistent slaughtering of the African people to pave way for easier exploitation of diamond and other mineral resources which the continent is blessed with is not only a crime against humanity, it is one of the highest acts of inhumanity that man can ever be known for committing for the sake of wealth and political power (Roberts 2001: 8).

The Horrors of Unending Political Violence and Money Politics in Africa

Party politics and democracy in Africa are tainted with a number of evils; one of which is the frequent killing of human beings in order to satisfy certain interest. The ruling class on the continent does not in any way seem to be showing sympathy and concern for the rate at which political violence is taking place on the continent. The material gains they stand to get and the control of public positions which can be used to further the protection of their group interest is what they are interested in at any given time. Politics, most Africans believe is dirty. The reasons why lives must be lost for few persons to acquire wealth or capture political power is antithesis to development in all ramifications.

Human life is sacrosanct in whatever form it is viewed. Man does not manufacture it easily like any other commodity on earth, therefore wasting it to satisfy certain interest is totally unacceptable. Several factors have contributed to the gruesome killing of human beings in Africa over the years. But then, the truth of the matter is simply linked with the belief that killing of human beings in shrines for ritual purposes and those killed in the open during crisis promoted with

the use of tribal, religion and political excuses are smokescreen behind which are the real needs to satisfy and protect the interest of the politicians and elite class of the society.

In the East African state of Rwanda, ethnic cleansing incubated and hatched by the political class culminated in the murder of 800,000 minority Tutsis by the majority Hutus. Similar crisis promoted to further satisfy class interest extended across the border to the Democratic Republic of Congo's north eastern region of Kivu where several lives and properties were also wasted in the serious killings witnessed between the major cities of Goma, Kisangani and Lubumbashi. Repeated rejuvenation of ethnic champions claiming to defend ethnic interests within the Great Lake region of East Africa have continued to result in unnecessary killing of human beings in that region of the continent. In reality, one cannot provide convincing explanation for the carnage. Human lives lost in the aggrieved and retaliatory moves by the Bayamulenges are additional conspiracies to create tensions in the region just to keep the indigenous engaged in fierce and unrelenting battle for supremacy and resource control while illegal exploration and exploitation of the solid minerals of the region are being carted away by faceless business tycoons.

In a related or similar experiences, the oil rich West African state of Nigeria since the establishment of civil rule in 1999 has continued to witness repeated political violence fabricated by political interest and incubated by ethnic divide, religious cleavages and class mechanisms. Between the periods of 2000 and the year 2014, unquantifiable number of human lives had been lost in the North Central city of Jos under the guise of religion and ethnic chauvinism with no solution in sight. The areas between the Eggon nationality of Akwanga and the Beriberi speaking people of Lafia has continued to witness series of crisis and attacks promoted by ethnic champions and group known as Ombatse within the same North Central region of the country. Both civilians and security personnel have lost their lives in serial and reprisal attacks carried out by the group. These heinous killings are alleged conspiracy designed by the political class to destabilize the state where the areas fall within so as to manufacture reasons capable for unseating the political party in power by the opposition party in the event of future elections. The political elites promoting these heinous acts want to capture the political leadership of the state, while the warlords providing weapons and sponsorship for the ethnic militants to operate, believe they are acquiring wealth. These heinous attitudes of extinguishing lives out of human beings to satisfy material and political gains are a trajectory of political violence and money politics.

In the North Eastern region of Nigeria- Bauchi, Yobe, Borno and Adamawa States, human lives has continued to be mercilessly lost since the year 2009 as a result of rebellions linked to religion, but widely believed to be promoted by politicians in defense of political interest (Bagaji, 2013). The full force with which such militant group resonated after the national elections and the nature of killings of civilians and security personnel's by members of the group is a manifestation of not only how horrific man can be, but it demonstrates the extent to which some people can go in order to fulfill their material and political ambitions. Emerging suspicions and allegations are pointing to the notion that the political elites and ruling class are the major suspects in this heinous act being visited on man by fellow man using religion as a cover. Even amidst tight and strong military presence, rebels are still able to launch offensives in the region. Insurgency and attacks by the popular Boko Haram group claiming to be fighting for the islamization of the Nigerian state has culminated in the collapse of both social and economic activities in the north eastern region of the country especially the city of Maiduguri ((Bagaji, 2013) which prior to the insurgency was rated as one of the fastest growing cities on the African continent.

In the years 2012 and 2013 respectively, the Defense Sector of the Federal Republic of Nigeria alone was allocated about a Trillion Naira which was equally the highest sectorial allocation for that year. The counter insurgency approaches in the North Eastern region of the

country was one of the reasons behind this huge allocation. But instead of countering insurgency in this region, the rebel groups advanced with what can be considered as counter strategy which equally culminated in the waves of fresh attacks on civilians, government institutions, places of worships, schools, opposition politicians and religious scholars as well as security personnel, thus, leading to the declaration of the State of Emergency in the North Eastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe respectively by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The most controversial issue about this huge budgetary allocation and declaration made on May 14 2013 and which was expected to end in November 2013 of the same year, fresh and well-coordinated attacks by the insurgent group are still being reported while the government of Nigeria is claiming victory in its efforts to crush out the rebel group. On the other hand, rebel spokesmen from undisclosed locations are also claiming to be winning in their fight with the Nigerian government. The source of funds of this group as well as the merchants supplying arms amidst such tight security to the insurgents is still unknown.

Arms and ammunition being used to waste human lives are not manufactured in Africa. They are imported into the continent from Europe and the United States of America. As wealth is being acquired by the importers of the weapons, the brains behind the heinous activities leading to the wasting of human lives are on their own side gaining recognitions and consolidating their grip on political power. Both material wealth and power or recognition acquired through this horrific means is bizarre in nature and reality. In fact the killing of human beings that resulted in what today is described as the 'blood diamond' across the continent is still very fresh in the memories of the African people; a heinous act where political violence created avenue for the few to explore and exploit solid mineral resources illegally and make a huge profit were witnessed across the continent especially in the mineral endowed regions of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia and the far north western region of Rwanda.

In addition to brutal killings of innocent civilians, maiming and forceful invasion of mineral regions created chances for some persons to acquire quick wealth in the West African states of Sierra Leon and Liberia in the brutal wars experienced by both countries and for which both Fourdey Sankoh and Charles Taylor went through International Criminal Court (ICC) trial for the roles they played in the mass killings witnessed in their respective countries. The violent incidence in no small measure created a number of opportunities for some people to steal natural resources, sell and make money. Up to date, the actual figure or records of limestone stolen and expatriated from both countries cannot be ascertained. Even though, speculations have it that during the conflict, vital parts of the country's natural resources have been looted and taken abroad for sale.

African tradition and religion have it as a principle and also beliefs that the devil does not give free gifts. Wealth and political power acquired through horrific means must be accompanied with sacrifice made to the providers of such affluence and prestige. Of all the alternatives available, it is however sympathetic and disheartening that politicians and comprador bourgeoisie on the African continent are finding the wasting of human lives as the most common and simplest sacrifice they can make to appease the devil for wealth and powers they believe they are getting from the same source. The political history of Somalia since the fall of Said Bare's regime has been dominated by senseless and baseless killing of human beings to satisfy the demands of opposing warlords struggling to capture political power and business gurus promoting similar waste of lives to create markets for their imported arms and ammunitions.

In the poverty stricken West African state of Niger, recorded rebellion by the Northern Taureg's demanding for autonomy from the authority at Niamey has led to the mass killing of innocent citizens who in actual sense came under attacks by the rebels or were caught in a cross

fire battle between the government and the rebel forces. Even as the merciless killings were going on, Arriva- a French company involved in Uranium exploration in the Northern region of the same country somewhere around the city of Agadez was rumoured to be less concerned in the loss of human lives going on in the country but more interested in utilizing the opportunity created by the conflict to get cheap uranium and surplus value. In fact allegations also have it that unknown international business men and the French uranium company were buying and equipping the conflict parties with arms and ammunitions to fuel and intensify the crisis situation and divert state as well as citizens attentions from the economic exploitation. Even though, the conflicts in the actual sense of reasoning are still far from being over, but by the time the conflicting parties came to an agreement, it was discovered that the country had lost a lot of revenue as a result of illegal exploitation of the commodity while the French company and its allied business tycoons made plenty of profits and wealth.

The Marikina mines field incidence that resulted in the execution and extra judicial killings of mine workers demanding for improved conditions of service in South Africa is not only fresh on the minds of the African workers, labor unions and masses. The incidence offers a tragic example of how political class on the continent conspire with business moguls or companies to waste the lives of their citizens in order to retain power and get support as well as protection from foreign countries and governments whose interests the companies represent. Anglophones and other multinational mining companies keep making huge and serious profits from their operations in South Africa, but still, returns to both the state in taxes and indigenous workers net pay are nothing to write home about. The whole practice and operations boil down to the view that both the home government and transnational corporations are conspiring to further the exploitation of the South African workers and deplete the nation of its abundant mineral resources. The Marikana mines field incidence and other killings of workers demanding for improved review of take home pay at different times in South Africa and the country's government creation of safe haven for such organizations to operate with impunity and reap from cheap labor abound in the same country. Unfortunately, this contributed to what commentators across the continent and the world today describe as the 'blood diamond.

Mass killing of human beings in large number has continued to take place in the jungle and thick forest somewhere between the international boundaries of Uganda and South Sudan as a result of the protracted rebellion in the northern region of Uganda against the authority at Kampala. The Lord Resistant Army which mobilizes to the forest for over thirty years is still not only there, but still active till intact and ferocious attacks. In the areas of cross border offensive, forceful conscription of underage persons into the group and raping of women and underage girls factored in serious allegations facing Joseph Kone's led LRA. The persistent battle is wrecking serious havocs and crimes against humanity in that region. Though the group which is causing serious havoc and crimes in the Northern region of Uganda and Southern region of South Sudan may have no clear political agenda but then, the notion that material pursuits or economic rationality and power are instrumental to the escalation of killings cannot be undervalued.

Nigeria and Angola by international record and ranking are the first and second largest oil producing countries in Africa with daily production capacity level of above two million barrels each. Anticipated revenues from the oil mineral of both countries and the desire to capture political power to control same were part of the reasons that contributed to the civil wars witnessed in the countries. The desires for wealth and power metamorphosed into the struggles for resource control in the oil rich Niger Delta region of Nigeria while similar need resonated for the separatist agenda being promoted in the Cabinda's region of Angola where the largest percentage of the country's oil

mineral resources is deposited. In both scenarios, not a little measure of human lives was wasted to satisfy certain group interests.

In East Africa, especially around the Rift Valley of Kenya, post-election violence graduated into ethnic cleansing; event that led to the serious loss of human lives has been traced to politicians and business tycoons. Today, the International Criminal Court (ICC) is championing the call that certain politicians in the country be tried for man's inhumanity to fellow man. Unprecedented ambition for wealth and political power played a great role in the killing of human beings that was triggered by alleged manipulation of election results. The experiences in Nigeria and Ivory Coast which also resulted in the wastage of human lives in the countries are similar to the events that took place in Kenya. Although in the case of Kenya, ethnicity was actively manipulated by politicians in convincing their supporters to carry out attacks.

The North Africa Arabian states of Libya, Tunisia and Egypt also witnessed serious altercation and wasting of human lives in purported to be a popular movement and revolutions demanding for regime change against sit-tight political leaders. In fact in the case of Libya, such struggle catapulted the once peaceful North African country into a severe civil and conventional warfare fought with the support of air raids and aerial bombardments provided by both the United States and France. This led not only to the collapse of the age long regime but also to the loss of lives of hundreds of innocent civilians. In these traumatizing events, North African architects of these conflicts no doubt succeeded in gaining access to state power, but the truth of the matter is that, the confusions, tensions and crisis created by the USA, Europe and their local agents in the uprisings meant that, peace and tranquility may continue to elude both Libya and Egypt within the shortest possible time.

However, on a serious note, Africa is the only continent with growing cases of political killings connected with unprecedented struggle for wealth and power in the world. Most of these cases of political violence are often witnessed usually when general elections are over and results declared- post general elections. Consuming greed and selfishness are more pronounced in Africa leadership than elsewhere in the world. The twinborn of money and power are sweet because they play greater role in determining man's place and position in the society. Leadership should be service for humanity but not to frustrate man's peace and happiness.

Persistent cases of political violence and upheavals across the African continent are linked to the desire of political parties in power wanting to consolidate their grips on governance in perpetuity. Confusion and tension are thrown up by party in power to promote political violence in areas where they have little support and recognitions and believe they cannot win majority votes when elections are held. This secret agenda is designed to prevent elections from holding in such opposition controlled areas in the name of insecurity and thus place ruling parties on advantage over their opponents. The cases of ZANU PF in Zimbabwe, PDP in Nigeria, ANC in South Africa and Chama Cha Mapinduzi in Tanzania are good examples of ruling parties' interests of causing confusions in opposition dominated areas to maintain a comfortable lead in elections.

Conclusion

In all ramifications, politics is a game of number. Wasting of the lives of those who are expected to vote when elections are due or endangering their lives just to satisfy a few class interests is a senseless and baseless political calculation. Wealth and power are sweet. They are parts of the apogee of man's desires and needs, but then, the happiness and safety of the ordinary citizens can never be compromised because they form the bulk of the electorates without who the basis of the state is always not there. The political class must acknowledge the fact that the number of votes and support they needed to access state power are provided by the same people who are being



killed or whose lives are being wasted. Should this continue, where is the vote and supports going to come from? Wealth seekers especially organizations that sometimes provide supports for political elites to cause confusions and waste human lives must also accept the fact that cheap raw materials are not the only way out. Market is also needed for the commodities into which raw materials are transformed. This market depends largely on the nature or demands for such commodities in which population play a vital role. Funding crisis leading to spilling of blood or equipping opposing elements with weapons to promote violence may lead to cheap acquisition of raw materials but then, it would in all probability affect marketability of finished commodities. However, the respect and dignity for human lives must take precedent over material gains and holding tight to political power in Africa. Until and unless this is settled, crisis, political instability and even terrorism will linger-on the continent of Africa. However, in order to reduce despotic occurrences in Africa, the need to enthrone civil authoritarianism- collaborative effort between the Civil Society, Faith Based Organisations (F.B.O), Community Based Organisations (C.B.O), Human Rights Activists (HRA) to expose and restrain an over bearing executive and their allies cannot be over emphasised. This could be achieved by imposing economic sanctions and application of the principles of isolationism among others.

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