

# THE EFFECTS OF CIVIL WAR ON DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH SUDAN

By Joseph Lual Dario<sup>1</sup> and Professor Dr: Gabriel Alier Riak PhD<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Bahr el Ghazal, <sup>2\*</sup>Upper Nile University, South Sudan

**\*Corresponding Author: -**

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**Abstract: -**

*This argument entitled “The Effects of civil war on development in south Sudan”: from (1955-2005) has been chosen because it reflects the attempted secession by a region that is territorially contiguous with the area around the state.*

*The civil war was a conflict between northern Sudan and the southern Sudan region that demanded representation and regional autonomy, the war resulted in the independence of south Sudan six years after the war ended. The observations were that, there were similarities in most of the other countries where civil war has occurred (USA, India, Mali, Ethiopia among others. The data was accessed through survey questionnaires and has been able to accessed 100 respondents in Wau municipality.*

*However after accessing the data from the field, the findings were that the main attributes effect of civil war on development in south Sudan was the low level of development and there were lack of peace and reconciliation. Based on the findings, it has been able to offer recommendations such as Army should refrain from political affairs, avoiding Politian’s willpower as a follower and should fulfill the needs of citizen by protecting their properties and life’s. And defending the country, allowed civilian to exercise democracy rightly with focus on developmental activities. Then government should Strategies on the issues related to good governance and power must be in the hand of citizen not politician. Finally, these results of this study resolve greatly assist people of South Sudan in averting future civil war.*

**A. Body of the research article**

**1. Methodology of the journal Article;**

In the Methodology questionnaires were use in survey during data collection in western Bahr Ghazal State Wau and all data collected were arranged, analyzed and presented in type of tables, pie charts. also instructed interview and observations was included in the study.

In this research design, survey design was use because research questions need collecting information by interviews and questionnaire to know the views of the people of Wau. Thus descriptive design was use when collecting information about people’s attitudes, Opinions, habits. They involve measurement, classification, analysis Comparison and interpretation of data Orodho and Kombo,( 2002).

**Research Population:**

The study population has focused only on estimated population of the Wau Municipal in Which it is (200).

**Table 3.1 Targeted population**

Wau Municipal	Targeted population
Government officials	200
Total	200

Primary source

**Sampling Designs:**

Accordingly cluster design was use because the population of 200 government officials is very huge and scattered over the Wau Municipal. Then random samplings were used: number of blocks has been selected randomly. Which are Wau North, Wau South, Wau East, Wau West and Wau Center.

**Table Distribution of Sample Size to Blocks of Wau Municipality.**

	Former States of Bahr el Ghazal	Targeted Number
1	Wau North	20
2	Wau South	20
3	Wau East	20
4	Wau West	20
5	Wau Center	20
	Total	100

Primary source

Thus, the random sample of clusters were (20%) to determined sample size. see table (3.4) below. The aim of choosing a cluster is to reduce costs by increasing sampling efficiency.

**Table 3.4 Determination of Sample Size.**

Population	Cluster	random sample of cluster 20%
200	200/50	100
200	200	100

Primary Source

**3.6 Sample Size:**

The sample size was (40) individuals as government officials from the list.

**Table 3.5 The Sample Size.**

Western Bahr el Ghazal	Targeted population	Sample size 20%
Wau Municipal	200/50	100
	200	100

Primary Source

**Sources of Data:**

The sources include primary data sources which the information were gather directly from the field using questionnaires, interviews, from respondents. And secondary data sources were access from text books, journal, websites (internet) reports, articles, newspapers.

**The Respondents:**

Is refers to those who have responded to the research instrument because respondents have help a lot in the clarification of issues under these study which they have contributed to the achievement of set objectives. The respondents were from 21and above years old. And they were south Sudanese by nationality and government officials in Wau Municipality. And they were willing to share the information with researcher and gave their time to the study.

**Research Instruments:**

The research instruments that were uses in this study are included the questionnaires, interview schedules, observation. Questionnaires were in written form and designed and were physically distributed by researcher and some filled in his presence and others filled by researcher when interviewing them. In the interview there were questions asked orally within Questionnaires form and only structured interviews was used. And the interviews were conduct with illiteracy group. The researcher use it during interview, understood the behaviors patterns in their physical and social context of the government officials. And researcher was very clear on the behavior being observed. The statistical package for social sciences known as (SPSS16), were applied to analyze statistical description such as the mean, variance and standard deviation. Thus the means of graphical illustration were use in this study. So, researcher has used two measures central tendency and dispersion. .

**1. Figure and Table;**

This section presents the result on the effects of civil war on development which has study south sudan from 1955 - 2005 the study enclosed the view of Wau municipality and sample size is 100, from the distributed 100 questionnaire scripts only 67 were collected, 27 were incomplete and 33 of them were not submitted back, however, 40 questionnaire scripts were useful for analysis.

In this study, the five (3) Likert scale format was used for data collection. which the respondents were asked to circle appropriate status, low, average, and high.

**4.2 Analysis of Scales' Reliability and Validity:**

To measure the reliability of internal consistency of data, the most common and known statistical tool was used the "Cronbach's Alpha" coefficient method. This coefficient is used to measure a scale of multi-questions frequency and measure the degree of compliance between 0 and 1. As the coefficient draws nearer to 1 Cronbach's alpha is assumed to be very high.

Generally, the following evaluations are made on the Cronbach alpha coefficient of researches in the social sciences:

- 0.0 <math>< \alpha < 0.40</math> the scale has no reliability. (Weak).
- 0.41 <math>< \alpha < 0.60</math> the scale's reliability is low. (Good).
- 0.61 <math>< \alpha < 0.80</math> the scale has acceptable reliability level. (Very good).
- 0.81 <math>< \alpha < 1.00</math> the scale's reliability is very high. (Perfect).

**4.3 Statistics Reliability**

**Table No. 4.1**

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.675	.683	100

Primary Source

The above table shows the statistic reliability, evaluated verygood because it range between  $0.61 < \alpha < 0.80$  the scale has acceptable reliability level with high.

**Scale Statistics**

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
1.0435	2.316	0.81321	6

Primary source

**Background and characteristics of the respondents**

**This includes Gender, age, education and work period.**

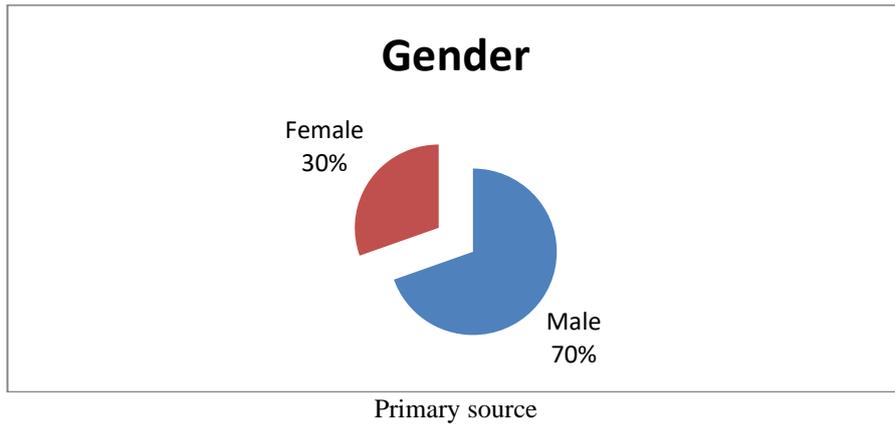
**The finding on gender of the respondents revealed the following result.**

**Table 1. Gender**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid male	16	69.6	69.6	69.6
female	7	30.4	30.4	100.0
Total	23	100.0	100.0	

Primary source

Figure 1. Gender



Primary source

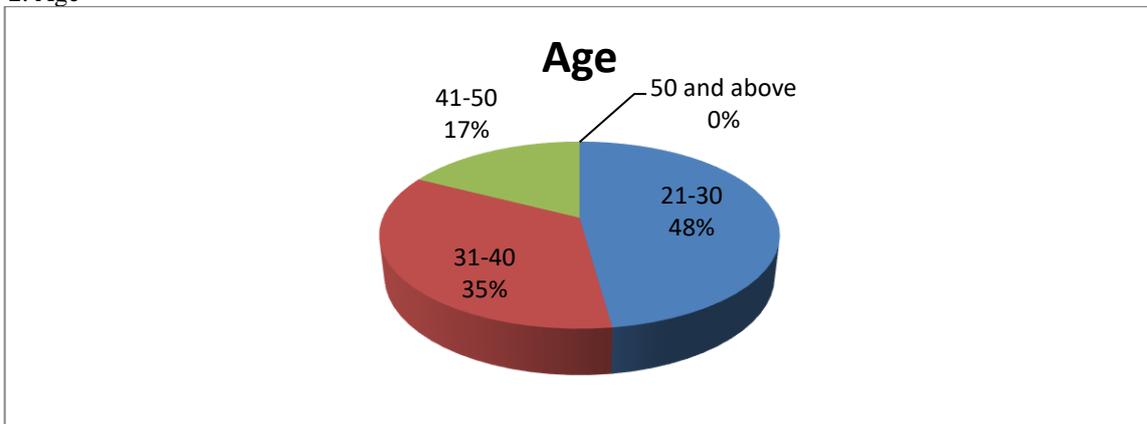
From the pie chart above there are the following issues, Male got 70% and Female got 30%, mean most of the respondents who participated in the study were male with 70%.

**Table 2 age**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 21-30	11	47.8	47.8	47.8
31-40	8	34.8	34.8	82.6
41-50	4	17.4	17.4	100.0
Total	23	100.0	100.0	

Primary Source

Figure 2. Age



Primary source

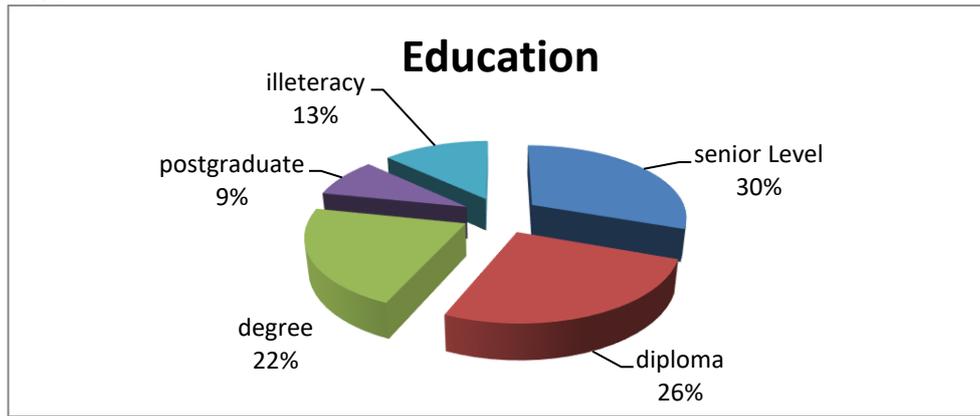
The pie chart above do explain the age of the respondents as followed, from 21-30 were 48%, 31-40 were 35%, from 41-50 were 17%, and from 50 and above got zero%, therefore the most participated effectively group range between 21-30 with 48%

**Table 3. Education**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid senior level	7	30.4	30.4	30.4
diploma	6	26.1	26.1	56.5
degree	5	21.7	21.7	78.3
pasgraduate	2	8.7	8.7	87.0
illeterate	3	13.0	13.0	100.0
Total	23	100.0	100.0	

Primary source

Figure 3. Education



Primary source

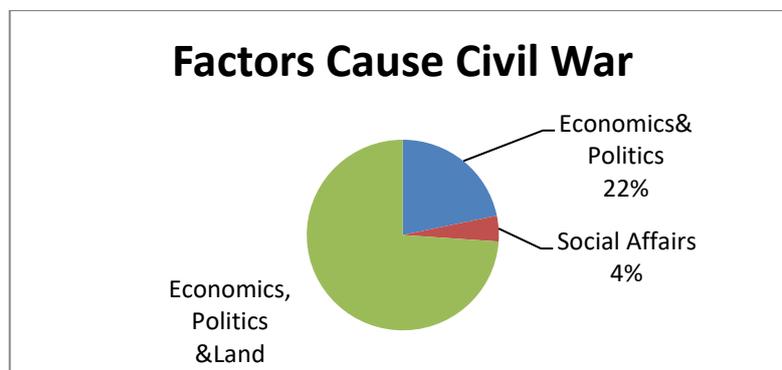
The pie chart which is above view the respondents educational level as followed, senior level got 30%, diploma got 26%, degree got 22%, postgraduate got 9%, and illiteracy got 13%. There, the most participated group were the educated group, here the respondents were educated and the understand the questionnaires.

**Table 5. factors Cause Civil War**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid economics and political	5	21.7	21.7	21.7
social affairs	1	4.3	4.3	26.1
economic, political and land	17	73.9	73.9	100.0
Total	23	100.0	100.0	

Primary Source

Figure 5. Factors Cause Civil War



Primary Source

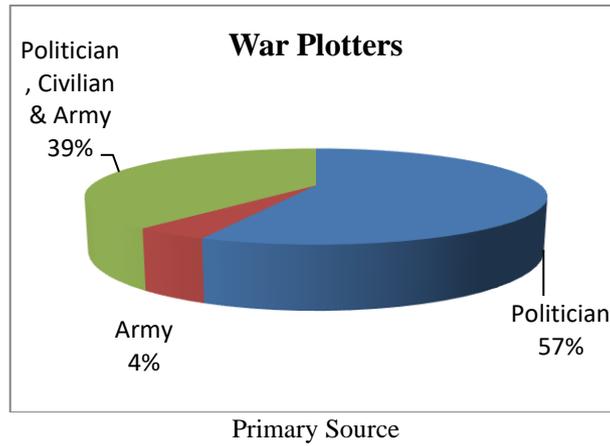
The graph above shows the factors cause of civil war so, those who supported economics & politics got 22%, social affairs got 4%, economics, politics and land got 74% . therefore the factors that cause civil war are land, economics and politics in the state.

**Table 6. War Plotters**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid politician	13	56.5	56.5	56.5
army	1	4.3	4.3	60.9
politician, civilian and army	9	39.1	39.1	100.0
Total	23	100.0	100.0	

Primary Source

Figure 6. War Plotters



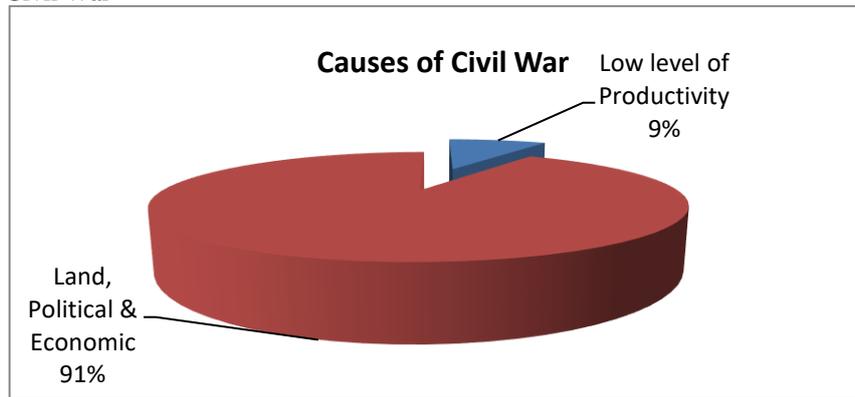
The graph explain the war plotters are politician 57%, army got 4% and politician, civilian and army got 39%. There for the war plotters are politicians.

Table 7. Causes of War

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid low level of productivity	2	8.7	8.7	8.7
land, political and economic	21	91.3	91.3	100.0
Total	23	100.0	100.0	

Primary Source

Figure 7. Causes of Civil War



Primary Source

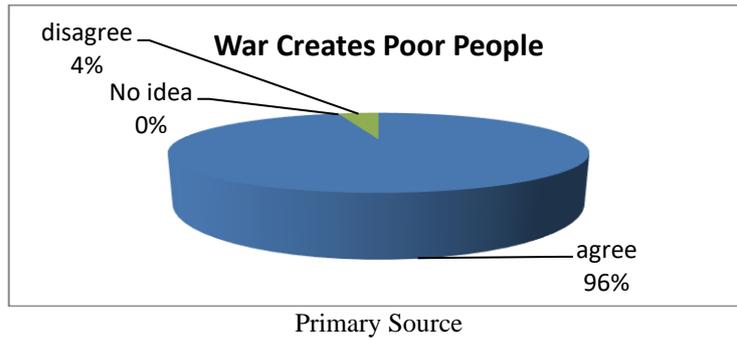
The Pie chart give details about the causes of civil war which low level of production got 9%, while other causes such as Land, Politics& Economics got 91% There for the causes of civil war were Land, Politics& Economics with 91%

Table 8. War create PP

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	20	87.0	87.0	87.0
agree	2	8.7	8.7	95.7
disagree	1	4.3	4.3	100.0
Total	23	100.0	100.0	

Primary Source

Figure 8. War Creates Poor People.



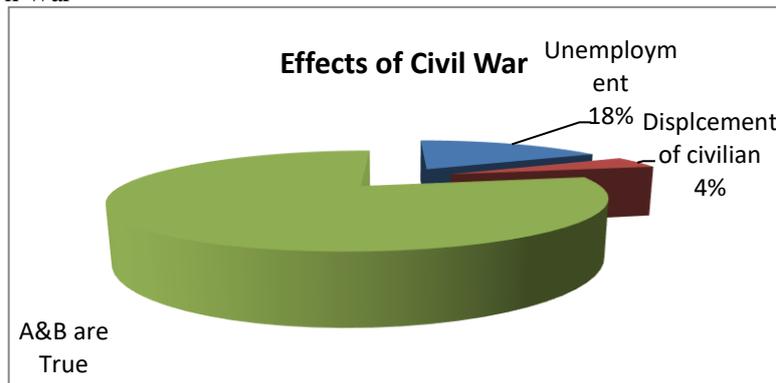
The pie chart explain that war creates poor people which details, agree got 96%, no idea got 0, and disagree got 4% There for the majority agreed with 96% that war creates poor people.

**Table 9. Effects Civil War**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid unemployment, weakerand unstable economic	4	17.4	17.4	17.4
displacement of civil population	1	4.3	4.3	21.7
a and b are true	18	78.3	78.3	100.0
Total	23	100.0	100.0	

Primary source

Figure 9. Effects of Civil War



Primary Source

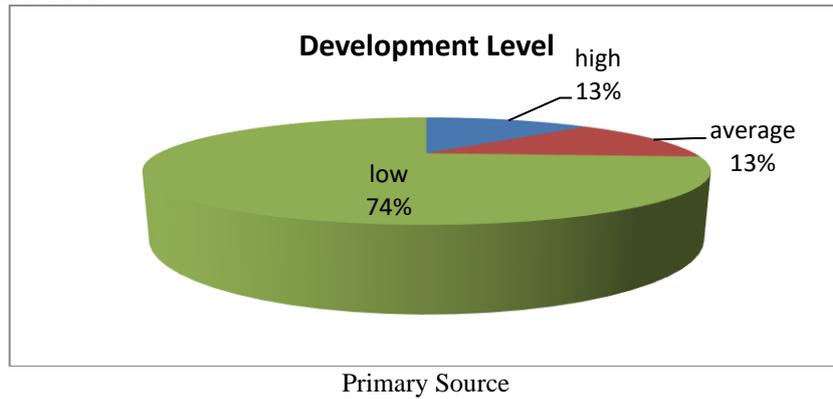
The pie chart above explains the effects of civil war and details as followed; unemployment got 18%, displacement got 4% and both are true got 78%, There for the effects of civil war were unemployment and displacement.

**Table 10. Development Level**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid very high	1	4.3	4.3	4.3
high	2	8.7	8.7	13.0
average	3	13.0	13.0	26.1
low	17	73.9	73.9	100.0
Total	23	100.0	100.0	

Primary Source

Figure 10. Development Level



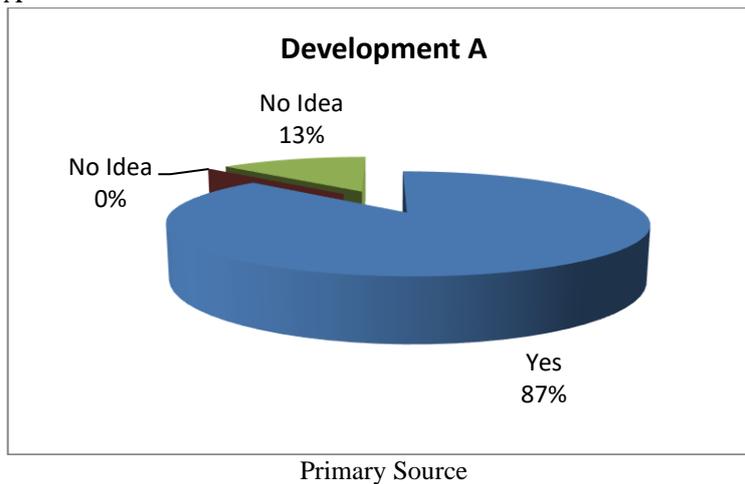
The pie chart above shows the level of development which details as followed; high got 13%, average got 13%, and low got 74%. There for the development level in the period of civil war was low with great support of 74%.

**Table 11. development A**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	20	87.0	87.0	87.0
no	3	13.0	13.0	100.0
Total	23	100.0	100.0	

Primary Source

Figure 11. Development A



Primary Source

The pie chart shows development activities and it is details as followed; yes got 87%, No idea got 0% and No got 13%. There for the majority agree that development activities would grow if government extended to modern technology.

**Discussion;**

**First Sudanese Civil War (1955–1972)**

Poggo (2008) noted that in February 1953, the United Kingdom and Egypt concluded an agreement providing for Sudanese self-government and self-determination. The transitional period toward independence began with the inauguration of the first parliament in 1954. On 18 August 1955 a revolt in the army in Torit Southern Sudan broke out.

because people of South Sudan were demanding for political rights with the northern Sudan, specially to be given federalism so that to have utilize in good manner economical resource that they have in their surface land.

There the causes of that first civil war were those factors such as economics, politics and the land power, so people rose because of nationality mean self governed.

Which although quickly suppressed, led to a low level guerrilla insurgency by former Southern rebels, and marked the beginning of the First Sudanese Civil War.? On 15 December 1955 the Premier of Sudan Ismail al-Azhari announced that Sudan would unilaterally declare independence in four days time.

On 19 December 1955 the Sudanese parliament, unilaterally and unanimously, declared Sudan's independence. The British and Egyptian Governments recognized the independence of Sudan on 1 January 1956. The United States was among the first foreign powers to recognize the new state.

However, the Arab-led Khartoum government reneged on promises to southerners to create a federal system, which led to a mutiny by southern army officers that sparked seventeen years O’balance (1977) of civil war (1955–1972).

In the early period of the war, hundreds of northern bureaucrats, teachers, and other officials, serving in the south were massacred.

The National Unionist Party (NUP), under Prime Minister Ismail al-Azhari, dominated the first cabinet, which was soon replaced by a coalition of conservative political forces. In 1958, following a period of economic difficulties and political maneuvering that paralyzed public administration, Chief of Staff Major General Ibrahim Abboud overthrew the parliamentary regime in a bloodless coup d'état.

Gen. Abboud did not carry out his promises to return Sudan to civilian government, however, and popular resentment against army rule led to a wave of riots and strikes in late October 1964 that forced the military to relinquish power, the Abboud regime was followed by a provisional government until parliamentary elections in April 1965 led to a coalition government of the Umma and National Unionist Parties under Prime Minister Muhammad Ahmad Mahjoub.

Between 1966 and 1969, Sudan had a series of governments that proved unable either to agree on a permanent constitution or to cope with problems of factionalism, economic stagnation, and ethnic dissidence. The succession of early post-independence governments was dominated by Arab Muslims who viewed Sudan as a Muslim Arab state. Indeed, the Umma/NUP proposed 1968 constitution was arguably Sudan's first Islamic-oriented constitution.

Woodward (1987) argued that Dissatisfaction culminated in a second coup d'état on May 25, 1969. The coup leader, Col. Gaafar Nimeiry, became prime minister, and the new regime abolished parliament and outlawed all political parties. Disputes between Marxist and non-Marxist elements within the ruling military coalition resulted in a briefly successful coup in July 1971, led by the Sudanese Communist Party.

Several days later, anti-communist military elements restored Nimeiry to power. In 1972, the Addis Ababa Agreement led to a cessation of the north-south civil war and a degree of self-rule. This led to ten years hiatus in the civil war. Until the early 1970s, Sudan's agricultural output was mostly dedicated to internal consumption. In 1972, the Sudanese government became more pro-Western, and made plans to export food and cash crops. However, commodity prices declined throughout the 1970s causing economic problems for Sudan. At the same time, debt servicing costs, from the money spent mechanizing agriculture rose, In 1978, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) negotiated a Structural Adjustment Program with the government. This further promoted the mechanized export agriculture sector; this caused great economic problems for the pastoralists of Sudan; In 1976, the Ansars mounted a bloody but unsuccessful coup attempt. In July 1977, President Nimeiry met with Ansar leader Sadiq al-Mahdi, opening the way for reconciliation.

Hundreds of political prisoners were released, and in August a general amnesty was announced for all opponents of Nimeiry's government; Sudan relied on a variety of countries for its arms supplies. Since independence the army had been trained and supplied by the British, but relations were cut off after the Arab-Israel Six-Day War in 1967. At this time relations with the USA and West Germany were also cut off.

From 1968 to 1972, the Soviet Union and eastern bloc nations sold large numbers of weapons and provided technical assistance and training to Sudan; at this time the army grew from a strength of 18,000 to roughly 50,000 men. Large numbers of tanks, aircraft, and artillery were acquired at this time, and they dominated the army until the late 1980s. Relations cooled between the two sides after the coup in 1971, and the Khartoum government sought to diversify its suppliers.

The USSR continued to supply weapons until 1977, when their support of Marxist elements in Ethiopia angered the Sudanese sufficiently to cancel their deals. China was the main supplier in the late 1970s. Egypt was the most important military partner in the 1970s, providing missiles, personnel carriers, and other military hardware. Western countries began supplying Sudan again in the mid 1970s. The United States began selling Sudan a great deal of equipment around 1976, hoping to counteract Soviet support of Marxist Ethiopians and Libyans. Military sales peaked in 1982 at US\$101 million. After the start of the second civil war, American assistance dropped, and was eventually all but cancelled in 1987.

There for all these period of those regimes still south Sudanese demanding for their rights and equality for resources distribution between northern and southern sudan, on other side the civil war has created many south Sudanese poor without basic needs such as school, health, water, home, roads and clothes.

The effects of the war was grade enough because no job of employments, displacement some were refugees and returnees, there no good development in terms of infrastructure and civilization.

#### Second Civil War from (1983-2005)

Jok and Hutchinson (1999).(1986–present) Jok and Hutchnson explained in their study Second Sudanese Civil War In 1987, the civil war in south sudan was reignited following the government's Islamicization policy which would have instituted Islamic law, among other things. After several years of fighting, and sudan government failed to fulfill the rights of southerners as they were saying it that these south Sudanese failed in the first civil war to gain their rights but now we have declared jehad on them. So our leader Dr. John Garang de Mabior did a lot of strategies to gained equal chance with the government Sudan in 2005.

Back in 1989, the government and SPLM/A began to negotiate an end to the second civil war, but a coup d'état brought a military junta into power which was not interested in compromise. The leader of the junta, Omar al-Bashir, consolidated his power over the next few years, declaring him president.

The civil war has displaced more than 4 million southerners. Some fled into southern cities, such as Juba; others trekked as far north as Khartoum and even into Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Egypt, and other neighboring countries. These people were unable to grow food or earn money to feed them, and malnutrition and starvation became widespread as a great effects of second civil war in sudan.

The lack of investment in the south resulted as well in what international humanitarian organizations call a "lost generation" who lack educational opportunities, access to basic health care services, and little prospects for productive employment in the small and weak economies of the south or the north.

There for the development level in the period of civil war was low with great support of 74%. According to Hahn- lee says development is continues changes toward the achievement of progressive political, economic and social changes but what was found out were increase of ratio of poverty, economic conflict which let to poor people in south Sudan and civil war has created a very big gap in south Sudan in terms of social, economic, political, and others faces of development in south Sudan.

“Professor Daddley Seers says development is as multidimensional process which involves major **changes in social structure** popular attitudes, national institutions as well as accelerating **economic growth, reductions of poverty, narrowing the gap** between the rich and **poor reductions of un-equality.**”

The study has explain total distraction of the region with the big gap between south Sudanese as poor and government of Sudan were the riches with oil of the south Sudan, and there were no economic activities that could be carry out be indigenous of south Sudanese, because people of south Sudanese were scattered all over the world, without a jobs. And there were insecurity for the few people who remained in the areas where government were, and there were no one contain a business and even livelihoods they take them as government, people do run for what to eat so there were reduction of poverty during the civil wars.so what professor Daddley could not much with what people of south sudan experiences in the last two civil wars, in terms of poverty reduction and changes in social structure.

**The results of the study:**

The study that had accomplish on the topic; the effects of civil war on development in south Sudan, after the 200 government officials were targeted in western bahr el ghazal , particularly, Wau Municipal. With 40 as a sample size, the result of study were;

1. The factors that has caused two civil war in south sudan from (1955-1972) and from (1983-2005) were;
  - a. Economics factor
  - b. Political issues
  - c. Issue of territory.

Which majority of the respondents gave their support with 74%

2. Those who were war plotters in the two civil wars in south sudan were politicians supported by 57%. Therefore the war plotters are politicians.
3. During these two civil wars have created people of south sudan poor without basic need.
4. The effects of two civil wars on development in south sudan were as followed;
  - a. People of south sudan scattered all over the world,
  - b. Loss of jobs
  - c. Death
  - d. Poor economics
  - e. Poor education system
  - f. Low level of development
  - g. Insecurity
  - h. Has increased level of displaced people
  - i. Hatred and bad distraction in social infrastructure
  - j. Has encouraged tribalism
  - k. Poor distribution of resources in south sudan
  - l. Has increased crime among the society
  - m. Has increased the ration of poverty
  - n. Has created a very big gap in south sudan in term of social, economic, political and others faces of development in south sudan.
  - o. No progress in terms of development
  - p. Lack of peace, reconciliation
  - q. Has make social distraction and no food
  - r. Has brought huger, illiteracy, corruption and poor infrastructure
5. The two civil wars has put the level of development very low.
6. Majority agreed that development activities will grow if government could extend to modern technology concise

**Recommendation**

The best way for successful development in south sudan and avoid war or conflict should be the following;

- ✦ Army must refrain from political affairs, avoiding Politian’s willpower as a follower and should fulfill the needs of citizen by protecting their properties and life’s. And defending the country, allowed civilian to exercise democracy rightly with focus on developmental activities.
- ✦ Government Strategies on the issues related to good governance and power must be in the hand of citizen not politician.
- ✦ Equitable in resources allocation and fairness in representation.
- ✦ Creations of mixed economics system in the country to control the market with affordable prices.
- ✦ There should be more industries in rural area which make motivation and promotion of rural employment.
- ✦ All citizens must participate in development for example; they should put more efforts on agriculture in order to improve the economics system.
- ✦ People should abstain from communal, tribal conflicts or wars because these are against the success of development in South Sudan.

**Conclusion;**

Civil war has been waged across the world throughout human history, and many civil wars have been fought to overthrow or drastically change a sitting government. There were a civil wars in south Sudan the first was from (1955-1972) Anyanya movement and the second civil war was from (1983- 2005) by SPLM/A movement. Both of these civil wars have a great effects on civil population in south Sudan , in term of lives, citizen properties, social destructives, weak economics and political system, infrastructures, and at the end of interim period of CPA south Sudanese voted for their independence of south Sudan which was achieved in 09/July 2011.

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