

# **PROBLEMS OF STABILITY IN SOUTH SUDAN, 2011 – 2017**

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Date: 19/07/2018

DECLARATION

I declare that the dissertation entitled "**Problems of Stability in South Sudan, 2011-2017**" submitted by me in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Philosophy** of Jawaharlal Nehru University is my own work. The dissertation has not been submitted for any other degree of this University or any other university.

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CERTIFICATE

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

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## **Preface**

After two longest civil war, the Republic of South Sudan got independence through a Comprehensive Peace Treaty Agreement and Referendum. After independence the country resulting in serious neglect like lack of infrastructure development, major destruction and displacement. More than 2.5 million people have been killed and more than 5 million people have been externally displaced and some are internally displaced. Ethnic cleansing, diseases spreading in refugee camps. Rape of women in shelter camps.

Generally, after 3 years' independence the country facing serious civil war in December 2013, both the leader president Salva Kiir from Dinka ethnic group and Vice President Riek Machar Nuer ethnic group are achieved involved in to control political tension and natural resources especially, oil. In the year 2014 first ceasefire has been failed and in the year 2015 again Comprehensive Peace Agreement established for ending the civil war but the civil war have been failed. In the year 2016 fighting broke out both the political leader and the country facing severe conflict.

Hence, my research proposes, the nation is a vast oil dependent country not only in the African continent but also all over the world. The country is suffering from decline of oil prices, both the government of South Sudan and development partner closed the oil production area. Which currently 90% of all exports and 98% of public revenue of South Sudan. the country facing weak political so how can give 98% revenue that is the main reason. So my research finds out why all cease fire and peace deal have failed and which and what main political, social and economic reason for the problems of stability in South Sudan.

## **List of Abbreviations**

AU	African Union
ADBG	African Development Bank
AFRICOM	United States African Command
AFDB	African Development Bank
AUCISS	African Union Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan
ARCSS	Agreement of the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
BBC	British Broadcasting
CNPC	China National Petroleum Corporation
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and South Africa
CFSAM	Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission in South Sudan
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EAC	East African Community
EU	European Union
EITI	Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IGAD	Inter-governmental Authority for Development
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IMF	International Monetary Fund

ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPC	Nile Petroleum Corporation
NCP	National Congress Party
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
SPLA-IO	Sudan People's Liberation Movement in-Opposition
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SSP	South Sudan Pound
TGoNU	Transitional Government of National Unity
UN	United Nation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
WHO	World Health Organization
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme



## Map of South Sudan



Sources: [keywordsuggest.org/gallery/527324.html](http://keywordsuggest.org/gallery/527324.html)



**CHAPTER I**  
**INTRODUCTION**

# CHAPTER I

## **Theoretical and Historical Views on South Sudan**

The Republic of South Sudan became an independent state and Africa's 55<sup>th</sup> country on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2011. South Sudan following a peaceful secession through a referendum in January 2011 and after this referendum South Sudan got independent and became a self-dependent country. It has been the biggest country and the third largest refugee crisis after Syria and Afghanistan (The World Bank Report 20 Oct 2016).

The first Sudanese civil war was a battle that started in (1955-1972) the reasons for the war was for provincial independence, similarly the second Sudanese civil war was a conflict that started in (1983- 2005) the cause of the war was for provincial independence and political power between the central Sudanese government and the Sudan people's liberation army (SPLA), this war came to end through a Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005, and after this agreement South Sudan divided from Sudan and got independent in 2011. Around 2 report for the problems of stability in South Sudan, "first is south separation from northern Sudan and second is northern about interdependence of north and south and need for a unified state which is economically strong" (Oudh and Deng 1963).

After South Sudan got independence conflict is a revolutionary and scalar process is there, people lost their homelands, cultivation, many people seriously displaced from one place to another some people have lost their life etc. This chapter will be focused on the problems of stability in South Sudan country and the question is after South Sudan got independent and self-determination, conflict is an ongoing process in South Sudan. why peace is not stability there and what is the reason for conflict and how conflict is the major factor for the problems of stability. Many policies and planning are also made for the improvement of peace and security in South Sudan but they have failed and facing many challenges like political, social and economic.

The research proposes, the relevance of South Sudan on the way of its (presence, absence or change). In South Sudan the major problem is the political, social and economic problem "South Sudan is the most oil dependent country in the world" (The

World Bank Report 20 Oct 2016). It is not only oil dependent country in the world but also suffering from the decline of oil prices. The administration of South Sudan and progress companion attempt to compensation country's skill inequity by expanding the budget absent from oil, which presently explanations 90% of all exports and 98% accounts from public revenue of South Sudan. Fall of oil prices has led to a critical shortage of foreign exchange and evaluation of the South Sudan currency. But my argument is, the country facing very weak political, social and economic condition, so how can give 98% of revenue this is the main reason for conflict. on March 3, 2016, South Sudan became the member of (EAC), East African Community to develop their trade with neighbors, strengthening its governance, and increasing economic activity, now this is the question, how South Sudan faces its challenges in implementing EAC commitments. "It is a rich natural resources country and a cross-border trading partner in the region include, Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)" (African Development Bank Group). But my research in South Sudan sis a vast economic society and a rich natural resources country, today, South Sudan became a poorest and landlocked country in the world and facing major challenges to developing their society. Why South Sudan is not a stability peace country what is the reason to conflict is an ongoing process and what kind of causes for instability.

Now the conflict in South Sudan is ongoing, the fight started in December 2013, when militaries faithful to leader Salva Kiir, a Dinka tribal cluster, the government of (SPLA), vice president Riek Machar(SPLA-IO) in opposition fought between each other for political tension, oil resources and humanitarian crisis and this conflict is breaking out in 2015 through a peace agreement was signed between two political leaders. Through this agreement, there had many conditions, power share between two political leaders, as a result of fighting started. as a result, so many people have been internally displaced, (Fanny and Rolandson 2017). In the year 2015 peace agreement was implementation and through this agreement, Machar returns to capital Juba in 2016 and again through this agreement Kiir make him vice president. After mutual understanding between two rebel group the fighting was started in the year 2016, because when both are working for each other they doubt for each other, some Dinka people going to Nuer community and some Nuer people going to Dinka community,

as a result, both political leaders thought that conspiracy (Fanny and Rolandson 2017). Recently, on January 12, 2018, both the United Nations and African Union demanded to end the South Sudan conflict through a perpetual settlement. Both the United Nations secretary general and commission of African Union told that a perpetual settlement became established and through this settlement of citizens and humanitarian access they are protected, (Agencia Informativa Latino Americana 2018).

My research proposes is, after much mutual understanding, peace is not stability their and every treaty and ceasefire was failed. What is the reason for conflict and which conflict is responsible for the problem of stability in South Sudan? First, we have discussed the historical background of South Sudan before discussing the problems for stability.

### **Historical Background**

The historical background of South Sudan is mainly discussed in 3 major parts. Those are the pre-colonial period, colonial period, post-colonial period or contemporary period. First, we have discussed from pre-colonial period. the pre-colonial period of South Sudan was domination by the colonial master. In these eras, South Sudan was ruled by the colonial master and unrelieved tragedy of the slave trade. In 1820 Mohammed Ali ruled Sudan and made a province of the Turko-Egyptian Ottoman empire, this Turko-Egyptian ruled which lasted until 1884, that is called Turkiya ruled, then from 1881 to 1898 is known as Mahdiya rule (Oduho and Deng 1963). In the year 1898 Mahdists was defeated the South would pass from African in to European hands, from 1899 to 1920 was called Anglo-Egyptian rule, through this period communication was difficult, South was economically backward than the North, so many languages use the lacks of major local language hindered the development of education, increased diseases, poor cultivation condition. In the year 1930 to 1945 South Sudan approval on the part of British administration. Similarly, in the year 1946 to 1953, a new Southern policy was made. In the year 1953 to 1956, South Sudan was made for relations. In the year both the country was got self-rule, Southern leadership for more than economic and social advanced country than the North, Southern liberal

party was formed and 1955 the conclusion of these events was the rebellion by the equatorial corps, 1 January 1956 Sudan declaration independent (Beshir 1968). The colonial era of South Sudan since 1955 to 1972 was primary Sudanese civilian conflict among North-South for provincial independent. The second Sudanese civil war was started between North and South (1983-2005) for provincial independent and political power among the dominant Sudanese administration and Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLM). This war came to an end through Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005, and after through this agreement, South Sudan got independent in 9<sup>th</sup> July 2011. The post-colonial period or contemporary period of South Sudan was from 2011 to till now. Now the crisis in South Sudan is continuing after South Sudan got self-independent, South Sudan and Sudan share oil revenues when South Sudan's withdrawal unsuccessful to reach a contract on sharing oil revenues and in the year 2011 the SPLM decided to shut down oil production and 98% of public revenues from Juba government. Sudan government more economy from South government oil but shut down of oil production was bad effect for both governments. (Thomas 2015:279).

There was no political, social and economic stability. in the year civil war was started between president Salva Kiir and vice president Riek Machar for a coup d'état, a ceasefire reached in January 2015 and fighting resumed. Some analysis has been argued that violence is political, not ethnic. The two ceasefire brokered by international mediators, the intergovernmental authority on development (IGAD), UN and AU have incapable to break the fighting (Obonyo 2014). Similarly, the Republic of South Sudan is an ethnically diverse nation. After the civil war the country facing very weak political, poor infrastructure development, limited capacity for government, weak state institutions, financial crisis, the country facing 3 major challenges for the capacity building like political dynamics, 2005 CPA agreement North-South issues, landlocked and land industries country (Jok 2011). The Republic of South Sudan is 54<sup>th</sup> nation in the African continent and United Nations 193<sup>rd</sup> associate It has become the youngest country in the world. The past of South Sudan is linked with Sudan. South Sudan has 10 states like Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria (Magazine New African 2014).

## South Sudan: An Overview

### (a) Geographical Set up: -

The state of South Sudan is a landlocked nation situated in Eastern African Community is boarder by Ethiopia in the east, Kenya to the south-east, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to the southwest, the Central African Republic to the west and Sudan to the north part of South Sudan. Juba is the capital of South Sudan. The area of South Sudan is 619,745sq km (239,285sq km). The major language is English, Arabic, Juba Arabic and Dinka, both English and Arabic is the official language in South Sudan. The major religion is traditional religion and Christianity (BBC NEWS 10<sup>th</sup> July 2017).

### Geographical map of South Sudan



Sources: <https://www.emapsworld.com/south-sudan>



**(b) Social Set up: -**

From the social point of view, the Republic of South Sudan is a rich natural resources country. After a referendum, South Sudan got self-determination but not to utilize their resources in particular ways. Because the government is weak and blame each other for their prestige and each government tries to capture their political power like a capitalist authority, (Gramsci hegemonic power), and bound people for their community. My argument is if a state, society, and a nation are not ruling by a good political authority, and not good political, social and economic condition so a state cannot be a good state. Before South Sudan independent there has no central leadership, people make their kingdom through tribal clans. But after South Sudan independent their have central political authority and people make their leader whose community and tribal groups are large.

“After South Sudan divided from Sudan through a comprehensive peace agreement (CPA) and got independent on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2011, conflict does not end their” (BBC NEWS 12<sup>th</sup> July 2017). because South Sudan is a most diverse country and a large landlocked country in the African continent, conflict is an ongoing process in South Sudan.

"South Sudan is a most open economic and consumer society and a good trading partner with Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo(DRC), Sudan" (African Development Bank Group). But my question is South Sudan is a vast economic society and a rich natural resources country, now South Sudan is a poorest and landlocked country in the world and facing major challenges to developing their society. Why South Sudan is not a stability peace country and what is the reason to conflict is an ongoing process and what kind of causes for instability.

1. South Sudan is an independent, self-governing state, but power is not decentralized. power also capture a single group which community is large like a one-party system, because government's role is a vast major role and the most important person in the state if government power is centralized a state can't flourish.
2. Corruption is major vast problems in South Sudan. Each political party blame for each other and Mr. Kiir says Riek Machar is a corruption person and

Machar says Mr. Kiir is a corruption person. My study is which government came to the power they captured all the economy, people they have not getting money. For example, “while Machar captured Bentiu area it is the largest oil producing area in South Sudan” (BBC NEWS 10<sup>th</sup> Octo 2017). All the money captured by the government. people they have not got money in them and fighting each other. My study is if economy maintains in the proper way there have no conflict the country may be a peace stability country.

3. Ethnic conflict is a major problem in South Sudan. “Moreover 60 different major ethnic group in South Sudan and the majority of its people following traditional religions” (BBC NEWS 12<sup>th</sup> July 2017). Dinka is the largest ethnic group at about 35% and the second largest group is Nuer about 15% in South Sudan. The peoples of South Sudan believe their traditional religious custom and conflict is an ongoing process. Another problem for ethnic conflict is cattle raids in South Sudan, cattle Source is wealth for South Sudan peoples and through this traditional believe conflict is an ongoing process in South Sudan. My study is what is the problem what is the political, social and economic conflict for stability in South Sudan. Before discussion problems for stability in South Sudan, so, first of all, an overview on South Sudan country for the importance of the study.
  
4. Oil is a huge major problem in South Sudan. Oil has been essentially explained in the context of political, social and economic context in South Sudan. But conflict is an ongoing process in South Sudan that is oil conflict and transit oil fees. How oil is the vital factor for South Sudan peacekeeping we were given for an example, "oil money has created a boom in the larger towns that dwarfs the impact of peacekeeping activities. The lack of domestic markets and skilled labor reduces opportunities for the mission, and their foreign personnel to engage in the economic transaction in South Sudanese" (Ronaldson 2015).

South Sudan is a rich natural and mineral resources country in Sub Saharan Africa especially most important resources is oil. Essentially South Sudan

economy dependent on oil. After South Sudan independent how oil is a major conflict in the context of political, social and economic.

© **Economic Features: -**

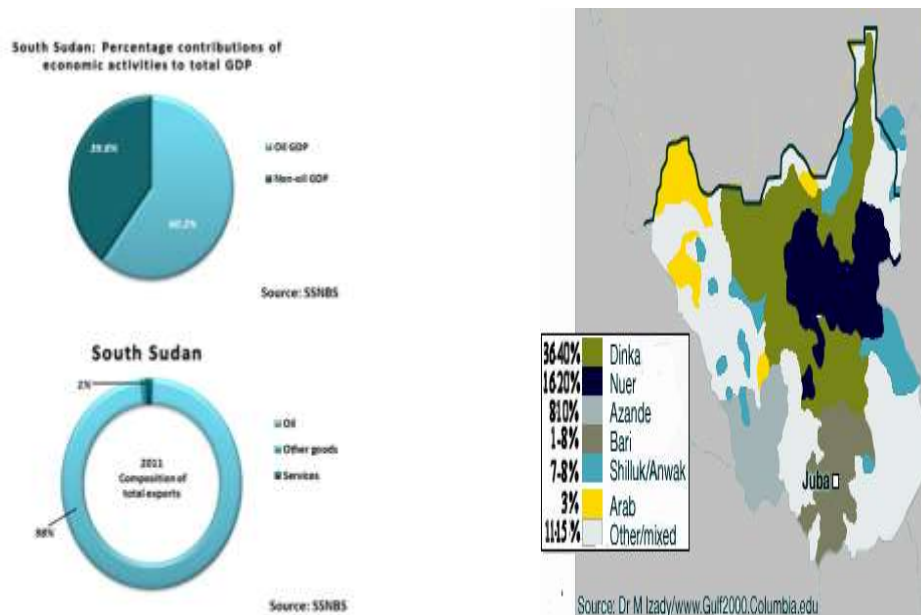
From the economic point of view, "South Sudan has a population of 8.3 million people according to the 5<sup>th</sup> Sudan population and housing census of 2008. Which 83% population lives in rural areas and dependent on agriculture production, 51% population under the age of 18 and 72% population under the age of 30. But after independence, the population of South Sudan was approximately 10 to 12 million" (according to South Sudan- an infrastructure action plan page no-20). But now the year of 2017 the population of South Sudan is 12 million (world population review.com). Moreover 60 ethnic categories in South Sudan, Dinka are the largest ethnic group basically 35% and Nuer are the second largest ethnic group basically 15%. The Republic of South Sudan creates 10 new states after independent in 2011. But now South Sudan create 28 states (Al Jazeera News). Before discussion South Sudan GDP first we have discussed what is the meaning of GDP in South Sudan. Gross Domestic Product means it's a measurement of market value for goods and services. The Republic of South Sudan currency is Sudanese pound and its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) apiece capita is \$730.58(USD), once his Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is \$9.02(USD Billion). His factoring in purchase power parity (PPP) is \$1,850.03(USD). South Sudan maximum GDP remained logged in 2011 (South Sudan GDP 2017 internet resources). The country is dependent on oil; the decline of oil prices is bad effect for South Sudan economy. After the decline of oil prices South Sudan currency is imbalanced but in South Sudan, the GDP is very low. Today the country is facing very political, social and economic challenges so how can get 98% revenues through the economy, that is the problem of South Sudan.

My research is when a country facing various problems like political, social and economic, where the government is weak and heavy corruption, ethnic cleansing, gender-based violence, murder, rape, famine, poverty, severe humanitarian crisis increase of HIV/AIDS, so how can a country make a peaceful country that is the

problems of stability. humanitarian crisis and ethnic conflict effect South Sudan political, social and economic problem. After and before independence, the Republic of South Sudan faces a major problem is a famine that is called food hunger. Food security means when all people at all times have to get enough food for an active and healthy life, adequate and availability. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) alerted that vital actions are required to stop more people from failing of hunger in South Sudan. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), 4.9 billion persons additional than 40% of South Sudan people remain in essential of serious nutrition, cultivation, diet help (Report Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2017).

According to United Nation, 5 billion South Sudan people do not take sufficient nutrition and 5.5 billion people by the farming wiry period in summer. In South Sudan, famine is an ongoing an improved process because the government is weak, severe humanitarian crisis.

### South Sudan economic and ethnic group map



Sources: <https://www.emapsworld.com/south-sudan>.

previously South Sudan independent effecting the long civil war and After 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement(CPA), South Sudan got independent from Sudan. The Republic of South Sudan got independent in 2011, after independent homecoming of refugees from their neighboring states with higher HIV commonness rise in South Sudan. "previous ANC sentinel surveillance result covering 10 sites in 6 states of South Sudan indicated that 3.8% of the 3,638 tested were found to be reactive by EIA (ELISA) with a range in prevalence of 0% - 12%(1) surveys conducted by Yei (2002) and Rumbek (2003) also showed huge regional differences (2). While Rumbek had 0.4% sero-prevalence, Yei recorded 2.7% in 2000, a sleeping sickness survey in Tambura, Ezo and Yambio countries tested 500 people for HIV and found that" (South Sudan Medical Journal, vol-14, no-3). "Now the economic condition in South Sudan is based on cultivation. Various cultivation like dura, Dukhan, maize, groundnuts, sesame, cassava, sweet potatoes, pulses, cotton, Tabaco are increasing day by day", (Beshir 1968).

**(d) Political System: -**

From the political point of view, the Republic of South Sudan is a Federation under a Presidential Constitutional Republic country. The president of South Sudan is Salva Kiir Mayarditi and vice president is James Wani Igga. The national anthem in South Sudan is "South Sudan Oyee!" and the flag color is of four types, those are black, red, green, blue and a star symbol in the flag. South Sudan motto is "Justice, Liberty, and Prosperity". The Republic of South Sudan creates 10 new states after independent in 2011. But now South Sudan create 28 states (Al Jazeera News). South Sudan is a rich natural and mineral resources country in Sub Saharan Africa especially most important resources is oil. Essentially South Sudan economy dependent on oil. After South Sudan independent how oil is a major conflict in the context of political, social and economic.

In the year 2013 president Salva Kiir the government (SPLA) and vice president Riek Machar (SPLA-IO) in opposition fought between each other for political power and in June 2013 Kiir dismissed Machar for coup data and started conflict for political tension and this conflict is breaking out in 2015 through a Peace Agreement was signed

between two political leaders. Through this agreement they had many conditions, power share between two political leaders as a result of fighting started because power-sharing is difficult both the political leader, as a result, killed, raped, and smuggling was started. As a result, so many people have killed and so many people have been internally displaced. (Fanny and Rolandsen 2017). In the year 2015 Peace Agreement was implementation and through this agreement, Machar returned to capital Juba in 2016 and again through this Agreement Kiir make him vice president. After mutual understanding between two rebel group the fighting was started in the year 2016, because when both are working for each other they doubt for each other, some Dinka people going to Nuer community and some Nuer people going to Dinka community, as a result, both political leaders thought that conspiracy (Fanny and Rolandsen 2017).

Recently, on January 12, 2018, both the United Nations and African Union demanded to end the South Sudan conflict through a perpetual settlement. Both the United Nation secretary general and commission of African Union told that a perpetual settlement became established and through this settlement citizens and humanitarian access they are protection. (Agencia Informativa Latino Americana 2018).

My point of view about South Sudan president Salva Kiir is not a clever president to mobilize political power. His presidency is about capitalist system. Kiir doesn't want any political authority became a president in South Sudan. Freedom and rights are not safe in South Sudan. Democracy is not working in South Sudan and Kiir was not capable for president post. In the year 2013 civil war was started because president Salva Kiir does not want power should not be decentralized, so he captures his power for his community feelings. President Kiir thinking was not good "high living and simple thinking" is a part of Kiir's life and community feeling these are the effect of all citizens in South Sudan and conflict is an ongoing process. If president Salva Kiir changed his presidency South Sudan became a good and peace, stability country.

## Political map of South Sudan



. Sources: <https://www.emapsworld.com/south-sudan>

In the year 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was established and through this agreement a long civil war was ended and South Sudan got independent, self-determination state, after some year civil war was again held because president Kiir dismissed his vice president Machar and blaming each other for their political power, prestige and community feelings. As a result, mass killing was held there, rape, murder, smuggling, fighting for each other, people lost their homeland, change lifestyle, so many people had gone from their neighbor country like Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, for their safety life. Shutting down of oil production is the major problem for South Sudan political, social and economic condition. I have collected some pictures after South Sudan independent, the below pictures show how the conflict is an ongoing process in South Sudan.

**photo: OCHA/ Guiomar Pau Sole. Collected by Mark Leon Goldberg**



sources from: [www.undispatch.com/south-sudan-photos/](http://www.undispatch.com/south-sudan-photos/)

After South Sudan got independent from Sudan through a peace treaty and referendum how famine is increased their day by day. Why peace is not stability their "Malakal, 26 February 2016, immigrant women feed milk to her baby in a school building in Malakal town in South Sudan. Among 4,000 people have been displaced along with women. in February 17to 18, 18 people were killed and 90 people have been injured" (Goldberg 2016).

**photo: UNIMISS/Jc Mcllwaine., Collected by Mark Leon Goldberg**



sources from:<https://www.undispatch.com/south-sudan-photos/>

The ongoing conflict in South Sudan how people faced famine, and how people living their lifestyle. I have to take some pic from the link. "Nyla, Unity women unload food from a World Food Programme (WFP) helicopter in September 2015. When 4.8 million people are facing severe food insecurity. The highest level of hunger since the conflict in South Sudan" (Goldberg 2016).

**Photo: OXFAM/Stella Madete, Collected by Mark Leon Goldberg**





Sources from:<https://www.undispatch.com/south-sudan-photos/>

After South Sudan got independent in 2011, through January referendum but it's not a peaceful and stable country. Because the government is not strong and blame each other for their political power and conflict is starting after two years independent. A woman in Nuer group of South Sudan express their feeling after effect by South Sudan 2013 civil war in Juba, her name is Monica and she told: "we are not Dinka or Nuer, but the wars and conflicts affect us all". (Goldberg 2016).

**photo: IOM/Brendan Bannon, collected by Mark Leon Goldberg**



Sources from: <https://www.undispatch.com/south-sudan-photos/>

Bentiu, Unity state pic where a patient in the hospital and check up by a doctor. "as part of a routine check-up she listens to the fetus heartbeat using a feta scope. In a country where an adolescent is three times more likely to die in childbirth than finished primary school". (Goldberg 2016).

The role of African Union is to maintain peace, security, stability, and integration of political, social and economic condition in the country. But in South Sudan context what is the role of African Union. "there is limited consolidation of peace, a worrying economic decline and violence is ongoing" (Report from African Union Gettleman 2016). "the economy is in particularly dire straits, with foreign reserves rapidly diminishing, growing inflation and depreciation of the national currency" (Report from African Union Gettleman 2016). But United Nations Peacekeeping is said differently for South Sudan. According to United Nation, "both sides in the conflict are trying to build up their resources. The government recently brought three helicopters that have commanded to war, the government in South Sudan who are trying to the military

solution to end conflict and spending of the peace process" (Report from United Nations Gettleman 2016).

The role of United Nations peacekeeping force is a major part of South Sudan. The UN trying to conflict resolution in South Sudan for helping civilians who have been displaced, starving people who have needed food, personally meet the people door to door for understanding their problem. The UN peacekeeping force trying to conflict resolution every time and everywhere in South Sudan but till now the United Nations could not capable for their mission. In South Sudan everywhere conflict is an ongoing process, mass killing was started door to door and UNMISS trying to solve the problem but it's not the success. Now South Sudan became the member of East African Community (EAC) to development their government, peace, and trading partner to their neighbor country but my question is, South Sudan facing many challenges so how can maintain their balance with East African Community.

### **Conceptual Framework**

The concept of stability in South Sudan, before discussion the concept of stability in South Sudan first we have discussed the meaning of stability. The concept of stability means, the substance to remain unchanged or permanent. But in South Sudan, the concept of stability means political, social and economic stability. After two longest civil war South Sudan independent from Sudan in 2011 and after some year independent, again civil war was started in 2013. There was no political, economic and social stability because conflict is an ongoing process in South Sudan and effect on the way of political, social and economic aspects or that detract from structural functionalism and ideological conservatism. We may analysis some theory in international relations what is the meaning of the concept of stability and conflict theory. First, what is the meaning of theory? Theory means to make the simplicity of complex that is called theory. But the theory in international relations means complexity to simplicity. Single nations dominate the world power in an international system that is called "Hegemonic Theory".

## **Hegemonic theory**

On the other hand, hegemony means the power of a single group in a society to basically chief and dictates to the other group of society (<https://www.slideshare.net/andywallis/marxism-and-hegemony>). This theory is exercised coercion, persuasion and propounded of power that is called the hegemonic theory of stability.

In South Sudan political power is handled by a single person, they dominated the whole society and state, that is called hegemonic leadership. According to Gramsci hegemony means "class alliance" which "hegemonic class exercised political leadership over "subaltern classes" by "winning them over" (Jr. Ramos 1982). "Gramsci argued that hegemony comes from under originating in the opinions, trust, and activities of everyday people who may or may not see themselves as part of organized groups" (Smith 2010). But the Marxian theory of hegemony means, "the bourgeoisie (the owner of the means of production and the capitalist) dominate the people who are the proletariat (the working class and the poor)". In the context of South Sudan, the owner of the production is government and the public, ethnic tribe, community, and people are the poor and working class people. But Machiavelli advocated that a state could be the stability of a good state, if a ruler of a state has five things like, "being feared, support of the government, virtue, using one's own arms, intelligence" (Shooner 2016). Edmund Burke's conservatism theory advocated that "rampant individualism and the tyranny of the majority, while extreme liberalism threatens to worsen their effects" (Norman 2013).

## **Conflict theory**

Conflict theory, the term conflict in South Sudan is defined in a way as the political, social and economic inequality of an ethnic collection that analysis the comprehensive socio-political-economic scheme or that diminish since physical functionalism and philosophical obscurantism. Battle philosophy conditions that strains and battles rise

while properties, position, and control are unequally dispersed amid collections in civilization and that these battles develop the machine for communal alteration. But the setting of South Sudan facing a severe conflict like political, social and economic conflict. According to a great philosopher, social thinker, revolutionary thinker Karl Marx, conflict theory means "people engaged in conflict every day to gain more power than others in society, he advocated that conflict theory occurs between bourgeoisie and proletariat, he said that the bourgeoisie is the capitalist who owns the means of production or trade and the proletariat people they gained nothing in the society, they feel treated poorly by the middle-class people in the society", (review essays 2010).

### **Dependency theory**

The term dependency theory means economic relations between poor and rich countries. In the context of South Sudan how economic, political and social relations between other developing countries through dependency theory. Dependency theory means relations between underdevelopment country to developing country like resources, culture, economic and how development country control resources through the neighbor countries. Dependency theory has three parts, first economic-development country wants to resources depend on underdevelopment country. Second social- development country produces inequality in underdevelopment county. Third- political- development country wants to raw materials through underdevelopment country so he wants to create authoritarian regime, kingship, monarchy (Iqbal <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N5vWbYye-mo> 6/2/2018). But in South Sudan context the neighbor development country wants to raw materials, economic resources, and create conflict in South Sudan and dependency theory also a major example for South Sudan country.

### **1.5 Objective of the Study**

The objective of my research is what is the root causes of political, social and economic problems of South Sudan. My second objective is to enquire the problems of stability in South Sudan. The state of South Sudan is a poorest and blocked country

creating a severe humanitarian crisis, internal conflict between ethnic groups. There was two main reason for conflict, one is oil and weak institutions and another one is anarchy of liberation. After South Sudan independence continuing the ongoing violence, people lost their birthplaces, destruction markets, increase masculinity based violence, shortage large number of organization, dire food shortages etc. 5.1 million people are a requirement of assistance and 4.8 million people are facing starvation due to economic collapse and miserable agricultural condition. After South Sudan independent in July 2011, conflict is an ongoing process between the Sudan people's liberation movement (SPLM) and the presiding party-political that initially commanded the method for self-governing, today alienated and violent for apiece additional. Now today the conflict is beginning in 2013, December fought between leader Kiir and evil leader Machar, one is Dinka ethnic group and another one is Nuer ethnic group fighting for political power and community feelings. Conflict in South Sudan various issues like political, social and economic. How ethnic conflict is the major problem for stability. Recently shutting down of oil production is the major problems for stability. What is the major factor for problems for stability?

1. Political, economic and social causes
2. Ethnic conflict
3. Oil conflict
4. Role of internal and external factors

### **Hypothesis**

Economic conflict is the main cause of social conflict

Social conflict leading the control over oil is the major factor for the problems of stability.

## **Research methods:**

Research is a word which to discover new thinking and different ideas in the research process. The research will be based only on qualitative research. Qualitative research includes quality, for example, human behavior. I have chosen qualitative research method in my research process because, "a qualitative defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building complex, complete pictures, designed with words, broadcasting detailed views of information, the manner in natural settings (Creswell 1994). In the context of South Sudan there also the major problem is political, social and economic and it also include the activities of human being and everything like information about the human and society related.

“The appreciated reserve aimed at scholars, investigators similar, serving those toward accept dynamic qualitative research in both sociology and courses in social research across the social sciences” (Roth 2006).

The qualitative research method is rationality and dependability. This method is good than quantitative method, a good qualitative method important a good qualitative project. Qualitative research method can improve the development of quality measures the progress and distribution of comparative quality reports as well as quality development efforts. (Sofaer 2002).

Qualitative research provides the structure of empiric, dependable and regular method. Without qualitative research you cannot discover any program, qualitative research can be equally useful in managing, scientifically, educationally and in other experiments. Qualitative research requires energy, care, confrontation with bias. Qualitative research understanding our patience. (Berkwits and Inui 1998).

Qualitative research is related to understanding, seminars, resolution, community, attitude. Most of the researcher using and like qualitative research, because this method is good for every researcher in finding reality and originality. Qualitative research has patience, understanding and reliable result for research. In research work, every researcher has to like qualitative research. (Bricki and Green 2018).

Similarly, qualitative research is including with human performance, outlook, opinion, attire, it also includes behavioral sciences where the new idea has discovered. Author express that in his book, qualitative research also includes human performance, thinking, like, hate, the way of talking, the standard of living, aim, dream and discovering new idea in the research process. (Kothari 1990).

Form the beginning the study will be focused the importance, historical background like colonial, pre-colonial and post-colonial or contemporary situation of South Sudan, problems, origins, objectives, hypothesis, methodology, and theoretical overview and limitations of South Sudan. This study will bring out geographical, social, economic, political, cultural and health, education issues in South Sudan. Also, the study will look at the problems of stability in South Sudan for better understanding and discussed the political, social and economic problem and the basic part of the study will have discussed on how oil is a conflict resource in South Sudan.

The second chapter will be analysis economic factor and conflict in South Sudan. This chapter also focused major power competition, natural resources, agricultural backwardness, poor quality of infrastructure, uneven distribution of nations wealth, yawning gap between haves and have-nots. The study also discussed problems of stability in South Sudan like political, social and economic.

The third chapter will be discussed about the social and political stability in South Sudan. This chapter mainly focused various social and political problem like rivalry among diverse ethnic groups, religious dogmatism resulting in social differences, the backwardness of health and education, lack of good governance, constant power struggle, lack of efficient conflict resolution mechanism and role of external powers in the domestic affairs. This chapter also analyzes the ethnic conflict and conflict is the major problem for stability in South Sudan.

The fourth chapter will be discussed about the oil a major factor for the problems of stability in South Sudan. This study also focused oil area and oil politics in South Sudan and how oil is a conflict for the problems of stability in South Sudan.

Lastly, the study will bring out the overall findings of all the chapters of problems of stability in South Sudan. From our above discussion, we have seen that why South Sudan is not a peaceful stability country after got self-determination nation through a referendum on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2011 and 2005 peaceful agreement. At last which dimensions also important for the problems of stability in South Sudan. We have found and look at the dimensions like political, social and economic. In the next chapters, the study will discuss the economic factor and conflict in South Sudan.



**CHAPTER II**  
**ECONOMIC FACTOR AND CONFLICT IN SOUTH**  
**SUDAN**

## CHAPTER II

### **Economic Factor and Conflict in South Sudan**

This chapter will deliberate the theoretical, conceptual views on economic and conflict in South Sudan and also discuss the economic conflict of several countries for a better understanding of the term and special focus on economic factor conflict in South Sudan. This paper also describes the economic problems in South Sudan. Somewhat the situation pursues towards inspecting the economic condition in the country. The segregation of economic and conflict system has been essentially explained in the context of the political, economic, and social problems in South Sudan. This chapter also studies the rough overview of the most relevant factors that have been produced in legal norms, actors, and institutions in South Sudan.

South Sudan is a new country on the African continent facing the major problem like political, social and economic, it also faces interior and exterior challenges. Actually it also a disputed province (Leriche & Arnold 2012). After South Sudan independence through the two long civil wars facing deeply economic challenges. Fighting with fresh and ancient revolts and struggled each other along their doubtful boundary (Copnal 2014: 1). After South Sudan independent on 9th July 2011, there had been a negative impact on macro budgetary economic. Export revenues decrease due to the weakening of oil fees and inferior oil making. The Republic of (South Sudanese Pound SSP) disparaged happening similar bazaar since (SSP 18.5 per dollar in December 2015 to reach almost SSP 80 per dollar by end September 2016). today the country is facing vogueish economic challenges. The Republic of South Sudan, (yearly rise by 661.3% from July 2016 and by 730% from August 2015 to 2016), Due to financial collapse, South Sudan country is facing very food shortage and starving hunger. Rising food price, the people of urban and rural areas have no money for buying food. The central bank of South Sudan consumes nope assets, incomplete lubricant, and non-lubricant incomes remain consumed happening protection besides safety advances. South Sudan is not a healthy country, there have no sufficient purify water and not much of toilet situation, people have faced so many problems (world bank report 2016).

The Republic of South Sudan facing a major problem that is famine in 2015. According to the United Nations South Sudan facing malnourishment, humanitarian crisis and gender-based violence in 2015. The African Union and IGAD, the United Nations also tries to solve the South Sudan problems and established a peace and stability country but all report is failed in South Sudan. The people of South Sudan they have not getting full of freedom of speech and democracy to exercise their right. Democracy is in South Sudan not flourish, and handed by a single particular communal group and centralized power. It also a negative impact on South Sudan economic condition. (frontier economics document 2015: 6).

Although South Sudan is a non-coastal country reliant on oil. Oil is the only financial resources in South Sudan but the decline of oil prices is the bad effect for South Sudan economy. The decline of oil values South Sudan currency became imbalanced and increases of high market prices, the country's employment, and the commercial was a breakdown as a result people facing food insecurity, starving, hunger, diseases. After independent, the country became the member of (COMESA) and (EAC). As a member of the East African Community, Now the country opposite numerous tests to implemented their economic condition (AEO report 2012:4). After 3 years' independent the country facing deep challenges like food insecurity, lack of water, poor quality of infrastructure facilities. In South Sudan use only 'fula' aquatic business but in December fighting the business was closed. Before the war the lubricant manufacturer is increasing but after war and failure of lubricant, values are the major problems for the economy. The country facing severe corruption, as a result, distant conversation funds consumes returned. Owing towards feeble administration the country is facing the high label of corruption. Some traders in South Sudan his name 'Deng Deng' they express and said that "there is no better way to make money in South Sudan now, there are no jobs this is what people do". Through a referendum, South divided from North on 9th January 2011 and after independence, the nation administration closed dejected the lubricant manufacture owing to disagreement ended transportation dues through North. Due to the decline of oil fees the country's currency was imbalanced and external money funds. In the country the majority of dealers, they sell their goods for low prices, as a result, the country facing economic challenges. Now the country needed peace for stability in a peaceful country. Ongoing crisis is also a bad effect for South Sudan dealers, money, and external conversation (Foltyn 2015).

Without a good economic condition, a country cannot flourish so economic is the valuable part of a country. But in the case of South Sudan how economic factor became a part of the conflict. We have discussed and analyzed some points how economic factor as a conflict in South Sudan after much mutual understanding and peace treaty, and how all peaceful treaty are failed and conflict is an ongoing process and effect South Sudan economic boundary.

### **Major Power Competition and Drain of Natural Resources**

The Republic of South Sudan got independent on 9th July 2011 through a comprehensive peace agreement treaty (CPA) in 2005. After independent again fighting was started between leader Kiir and Machar for governmental power. Results of, so many civilians had lost their life, property. But the current crisis is basically for political authority, not an ethnic ferocity. Both political leaders try to popularized their ethnic groups and acquires all natural resources for their individuality. In South Sudan needed a solution for political and economic conflict and established a peaceful nation (Bayeh 2014: 290).

Each war remains sole cutting-edge his individual method. An absence of penalties happening the fundamental association among usual capitals then battle. Natural resources are the conflict between political parties and states, oil is the valuable resource to create conflict. Sodaro argues that in the context of natural resources, he advocated that "capable of stimulating intense political contention.... whether the issue concerns drilling rights in Alaska or the more explosive matter of who controls the Middle East's abundant petroleum reserves, oil has provoked conflicts ranging in severity from legislative wrangling to mortal combat," (Maphosa 2012:2).

After two longest civil war South Sudan got independent and again civil war was started in 2013 for ethnic issues and headship characters, natural resources basically oil. Fighting between government services, Darfuri insurgents and Ugandan Army have one side and SPLA and armed citizens on the other side for oil. At lastly the oil area was captured by the government. The rebels had not prospered for imprisonment in this area and only achieve to decrease the amount of manufacture. so many organization was established to end the political and ethnic conflict. in the year 2014 the inter-governmental authority on development tries to end the conflict through a peace talk but lastly, it also failed. The

government of South Sudan is totally dependent on oil money. Basically, the whole of South Sudan financial sources is oil. But the people of South Sudan have not got benefit from oil revenues. The government of South Sudan is very weak and the political power also centralized in authoritarian leadership and the executive branch is not working. But today South Sudan needed reforms and established and newly reformed constitution for established a peaceful state (Rolandsen 2015: 164).

The countries secluded subdivision which mostly includes farming, cows increasing, forestry and facilities are estimated GDP is 15%. Typically, South Sudan businesses motionless absence humanoid, substructure and monetary wealth capitals. The administration of South Sudan identifies the rank of secluded subdivision then unique of his goalmouths remains toward expanding the cheap besides dual the quantity of non-oil income finished an additional favorable commercial situation aimed at the secluded subdivision. Principally the monetary subdivision of South Sudan remains motionless waiting for growth plus admission toward money remains incomplete throughout ongoing administrative crisis (Mugisha & Nkamleu 2017:8).

In the year December 15, 2013, an again civil war was started after three years independent of South Sudan in the capital of Juba. Fought between faithful to leader Kiir and his former Machar aimed at coup d'état As a result, conflict spread across the various towns and cities and so many people have been displaced, rape, murder has been increased, people lost their homelands etc. but today South Sudan facing economic challenges to established a peaceful country (Gabreluel and Tronvoll, 2014).

The Republic of South Sudan is a newly independent state facing a severe humanitarian crisis and ethnic conflict. it was the world's newest country and richest natural resources country (Ali 2014). "in the year 2017 the government of South Sudan declared a severe famine, this famine has numerous methods cutting-edge and that devastating conflict remained murder persons. The country facing again civil war after three years independent, it was a humanitarian crisis and fought between government (Sudan people 's Liberation Movement SPLM) and it's (Army Sudan People's Liberation Army) for political power. As a result, mass killing was started in ethnic lines. The distinction amongst the administration "legitimate" supremacy besides the "rebels" by way of the challenge of the legitimate the

autonomous rule. The United Nations visit the place and tries to stop the conflict but the conflict is an ongoing process still now" (Vries and Schomerus 2017).

From economic scope, South Sudan always deserted from North Sudan. All trades, business, workshops and plant machine have situated in North Sudan. All natural resources are an import from the South but the government established a factory in the part of North. Sugar, paper, cardboard, cotton, tobacco all resources are an import from the South but the government established all company and mills in North. The government did not want to develop for the Southern part and evil believe for South Sudan and conflict is an ongoing process during the pre-colonial period. (Oduho 1963: 49).

Principally all the coffee plantation is situated in Northern Sudan but coffee is an import from South Sudan. Since the coup d'état the protesters of Southern people denied for many rivers watering places to North but government was granted the land for Northern people. All rice producing area is situated in the South and North border. Both South and North blaming each other, the South fear to North. South feel if North Stolen our land and resources producing area. The hydroelectric control in sennar, sugar-cane system, all plants, Aroma paper plant all arrangements is situated in the Northern part (Deng 1963: 50).

Similarly, at that time North Sudan had shop license but the South shop owner was no license, the South shop owner wrote the letter to the government but the government had rejected the South shop owner license. But now and in future the business of South Sudan is dark. South has no license to business from the outside of the world. South Sudan was totally neglected by the North Sudan government (Oduho 1963: 51).

But still now South Sudan not a peaceful and stable country after a referendum and a 2005 (CPA) peaceful agreement. Many policies and treaty are failed and conflict is an ongoing process. It also a mineral and rich natural resources country but not become a good and stable country. South Sudan is gifted non-renewable natural capitals, those natural resources are diamonds, gold, uranium, copper, iron ore, mica, silver and the major important natural resources is oil. Oil is a valuable resource that everywhere standby explore of South Sudan land. All resources in South Sudan unreserved through a political and ethnic conflict between North and South and after independent fought between ethnic

and personal identity. In South Sudan, there was no economic strong because misconduct fee, autocratic rule, properties fee remains graceful out of the public and area, thronging out of additional subdivision/flagging of humanoid wealth, augmented battle in civilization, the squalor of background and human privileges (Tutdel 2016).

But in the year 2011 is very important for South Sudan, because this year South Sudan got independent and self-determination, established a centralized government and every person got their right and freedom, but the question is after the country got self-determination, the country facing severe economic challenges, which is the largest natural resources country like oil and oil is a valuable thing in the world. It is a profitable economic resource. After South Sudan independent how economic conflict as a major problem for stability in South Sudan Let's see again the discussion such as given below

Similarly, oil is a major reason for conflict between North and South Sudan. But the interior conflict is land and water in South Sudan. So many factors for conflict like a border, oil, outside political actors (cascao 2013). The Republic of South Sudan is a natural resources country and oil is a special resource in South Sudan and major important natural resources in oil, water, and land. In South Sudan conflict is a linkage process border separation and resources ownership (Mbaku 2016).

The all-embracing rule reference for handling extractive capitals was for South Sudan to obligate to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which is the worldwide normal for honesty and slide in the organization of usual reserve incomes. The various policy also recommended after South Sudan independent like water policy, oil policy and border conflict policy but still, now the policy is not succeeded and conflict is an ongoing process (Smith 2016: 10).

Similarly, the 4 drivers for instability is weather alteration, cumulative rivalry ended capitals, worldwide militarization, and the marvel of relegation. But in the context of South Sudan safety experts and rule creator's necessity last to involved and cooperated the pawn shares of worldwide South. Continuing conflict effect individual, community, and state. Aquatic anxiety was important to influence on nourishment manufacture in South Sudan. In South Sudan, there was water, land problem and political identity. After the 2005 comprehensive peace agreement, South Sudan relationship was breaking down with other

countries and depleting natural resources competition between the Nuer and Dinka tribal group. As a result, many people were displaced, ethnic cleansing was started there, people lost their homelands, rivalry over land, water resources and competition for political power between two rebel groups (Brock 2011).

As per the newly independent nation the Republic of South Sudan, not development and stability. after independent the newly independent nation dependent on Sudan infrastructural amenities. Doubtful ended tube dues, income distribution, border disputed which oil fields have situated. If The government of South Sudan wants to recognize new reform at the government level. Natural resources used by both community and secluded bodies. If the government in South Sudan wants to change some features like every have land ownership, every people have enjoyed their rights, freedom, and no restriction for women rights, these are the key point for stability a good country. Now Conflict over land and water in South Sudan. If these points are recommendations, South Sudan would become a peaceful stability country (United States Agency Report: 2).

The united states said that the war in the country was the area's largest humanitarian disaster country. Defense of the United States and IGAD also support and tries to stop the humanitarian crisis. "as a result of the conflict 1.5 million people have been affected by the famine and 2.4 million peoples have fled as neighbor country and 1.9 million South Sudanese people have internally displaced cause for 2013 civil war" especially the United States also tries to stop the violence and create peace for the country. The united nations also requested all neighbor countries of South Sudan stop to the instability process in South Sudan and also requested to African Union and IGAD to stop the ongoing violence and against action to those countries who create conflict and violence in South Sudan (Nauert 2018).

The United Nations and UN security council have taken action against president Salva Kiir, the does not want to increase the government and tries to nose dive the government because Kiir captured peace and security for their own interest. "the US top diplomat Ms. Nikki Haley said that last week had cut backing president Kiir's leadership and termed him as "unfit partner" to the US" (Oduha 2018).



Although numerous watched the August 2015 cease-fire contract for an important landmark to finish the battle, the ferocity takes sustained. The conflict in South Sudan risen for political dispute like dogmatic choice, fighting against civilians. As a result, many people have been displaced, mass killing was started. In the year 2015 peace treaty the administration of South Sudan distribution control with the antagonism. Currently the Republic of South Sudan facing severe challenges like food anxiety, delicate budget, lush rise, rolling nourishment prices. "in 2015 UN human rights describes violence in the parts of the country as demonstrating a new brutality and intensity", through "a scope and level of cruelty that suggests a depth of antipathy that exceeds political differences", (Blanchard 2016: 18).

The whole continent of Africa along with corruption still now it has an underdevelopment continent. The administration of the African continent does not offer them to food, electricity, shelter and healthy eating aquatic, hospital facilities, schooling, elementary substructure. There have heavy dishonesty plus external mistreatment. There have always fighting between the leader and laborer. The African continent is full of natural resources but the United States administration neglects the whole African continent that's why external power takes their profit from Africa. "In the year 2007 president George W. Bush created United States African Command (AFRICOM). Under the presidency of Obama, the US has greatly increased the military activities of AFRICOM". AFRICOM assignment now Africa to maintain peace, security, and stability but it cannot succeed in their mission (Pear 2014).

Principally the two dissident groups in South Sudan fighting for each other for lubricant and political power, one side chief president a Dinka tribal cluster and another side vice president a Nuer tribal cluster. In December the fighting was started because of one dissident group imprisonment the lubricant part. The countries dependent on lubricant incomes. The two side administration fighting for oil area. Both administrations want to capture the oil revenues so the fight was started between both rebel groups. When the president dismisses his vice president for a coup date's both are blaming each other and both are rejecting each other for reproachful. The government of South Sudan have an

absence of knowledge and mentally set up. They have a fight between for their oil, borderline, political power, prestige, natural resources (Bariyo 2015).

From the economic point of view, after 2 ceasefires failed the country is facing rape, homicide, expatriate. In the year 2013, it also a bloodshot month in South Sudan history. Conflict among commander Salva Kiir and vice leader Riek Machar for 'coup d'état'. Fighting was started between Dinka and Nuer ethnic group, as a result, targeting people was killed and increases of rape, murder. The countries yawning communal and governmental suspicion taking by numerous armed choice collections (Kamp and Mugisha 2016:32). Principally South Sudan is a varied spiritual and cultural country. It is the largest lubricant production country in the world. The countries important linguistic is 'English' during the 'British' external rule with sixty-four communities in the country. The absence of rule and commander 'Kiir's' administration stylishness is the main problem for the fight in South Sudan. recently 3 months the country facing major challenges is continuous authority fight and exploitation, corrupt strategies, take caused cutting-edge form fight between the peoples and administrations. The headship of South Sudan negligence the peoples although they remain to sorrow after interior and exterior safety. which is produced for rising huge battle elsewhere the country is not a stable country. The headship of the country misappropriation the guidance and misappropriation the authority and that's why peoples are suffering from the lack of management direction. Meanwhile, the country facing severe challenges are learning, infrastructures, connections, occupations and extra requires (Mabiei 2014). Similarly, in December 2013 fighting was started between two rebel groups, as a result, many people have been displaced, increasing killed, murder, lifeless. The peoples of South Sudan they want peace, independence, and a peaceful country. The country is facing important challenges like the absence of a formal military training institute. The 'Shiluk' people continued their violence because they want independence and continue their destabilized, all the lubricant field have situated there if the peace talks were implemented between the president and vice president the protest may be stopped and the country will be stabilized (Sperber 2016). Similarly composed through the pertinent performers a referendum held with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005, the country got self-determination on 9th July 2011. Internationally received by way of the biosphere's latest nation. But after the independent fighting was

started between faithful towards leader Salva Kiir and vice leader Riek Machar vogueish year 2015. Although the (AU) and (IGAD) also considered the condition remains a disaster. Lack of a somewhat trustworthy and significant improvement of the disaster now the (SPLM) exploded on the highest level of administrative control. Principally the tribal group fighting for each other for their rights and their regional feeling leader. All tribal group wants to development there won tribal community, it also a selfish and religious feeling activities. The majority of the tribal group they captured all natural resources and fighting for each other (Maru 2013).

Although a famous philosopher he also advocated about South Sudan political conflict. he said that "war is the continuation of politics by other means". Government and conflict are consistent with each other and 'globalization' is the chief aim to consequence together of conflict and government. The two countries fight for each other for their lubricant, ethnic war, boundary arguments. the North are taken revenue to global communal but the South does not take any revenue to global communal. All tube shapes are located in Northern and Southern lubricant transportation finished Northern tube link and the capital of Northern yearly profit through Northern lubricant plant and fuel. the country facing instability through lack of finance problem. The North has consumed supplicants in (Washington, DC, London, Brussels and other international hobs of power). The North is full take the 'geopolitical' price of governmental but the South did not get anything. The country facing now Concord, teaching, and occupation for youth, not conflict. the author advocated that it is the work of South administration and global communal to provide facilities for South Sudan (Riley 2018). In the year 2015 fighting between two tribal groups for usual capitals. The (IGAD) charitable the equipped antagonism to the Dinka ethnic group which is the largest ethnic community in the country. But the Nuer ethnic group they did not get any resources so the fight was started. The Machar administration said the (IGAD) suggestion was an absence of realism. The Machar group dominated by the Dinka ethnic group. Though the country always facing ethnic violence for their resources, community feelings, jealous, political power, recruitment, weak administration (Sudan Tribune 2015).

This chapter also discusses the drain of natural resources and major power competition in South Sudan for economic factor as a problem for stability. After South Sudan, independent

conflict is an ongoing process. South Sudan willingly closed depressed lubricant manufacture because the doubtful lubricant transportation dues with Sudan, as a result, conflict was started there and many bad effects also facing South Sudan economy and now conflict is an ongoing process and cannot make a stability peaceful country after a comprehensive peace agreement and got self-determination in 9th July 2011 And how South Sudan facing economic challenges we have discussed the next point such as given below.

### **Agricultural Backwardness of South Sudan**

Agricultural Backwardness of South Sudan This study also focused the agricultural condition in South Sudan and after independent how a country facing the problems of an economic factor during agricultural backwardness. Consequently, all human beings are dependent on food and a good food production dependent on a good weather, soil, and environment. If countries agricultural condition is good the country cannot be facing any economic challenges because the economy is always dependent on countries different type of agricultural condition. But in the South Sudan context the countries major problem is agriculture, because everywhere in South Sudan land full of oil. How the country facing agricultural backwardness after independent let's see such as given below:

Nowadays the finance of the South is based on agriculture production. Agricultural production was working by pointer, not the technological adventure. In South Sudan soil basically possible is maize, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, pulses, cotton, tobacco agriculture. Recently an evil time when harvests nosedive, the hunger situation was started the government of South Sudan declared famine and hunger was started. The land cultivation terrestrial war used by the people whose name was recording. Terrestrial possession was held by the administration (Beshir 1968;3).

A good agricultural condition also dependent on good climate, soil. But in the case of South Sudan there has heavy rainfall, and due to heavy rainfall terrestrial squalor, deficiency, starvation, deforestation, classify the bad agricultural condition. but the conflict is an ongoing process in South Sudan like gender harassment. Women are dominated by the male in their family. Both are arguing each other and conflict was started. Lack of

agricultural technology, female's agriculturalists are incomplete but now the women's are involved in their cultivation production for food (Jieknyal 2017: 80).

In South Sudan needed technological advancements for agriculture production. Before independent South Sudan dependent on animal husbandry in agriculture. Now and after independent, there has no technical agricultural production. South Sudan agricultural basically dependent on the cow. The economic system was failed in South Sudan during poor and old agricultural system. There have no development and modern technological system for agriculture. If these technologies have introduced for South Sudan agricultural production would be developed like "afford technology, better control wheels besides farmhouse tools together aimed at rain-fed and watered farmhouses, investigation aimed at earth and which earth must be realized aimed at cultivation and offer data to the agriculturalists harvest, grow and farmhouse technologies, present limited industrial plants as a marketplaces for agriculturalists" if the government of South Sudan implemented this element economic condition in South Sudan may be developed ( Costa 2008).

The current ferocity in South Sudan is a benevolent crisis and famine. So many in South Sudan necessity for nutrition assistance. The (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) have given nutrition and other farming efforts to South Sudan's village and town areas people those who have internally expatriate by the ongoing conflict. the conflict in South Sudan is a caring tragedy. The tragedy was speedily growth in December crisis. The reason was not only the harm of lifecycle and shift but also troubling agronomic growth and caring actions critical to the existence and upcoming livings of masses. "it is essential that security and stability return to South Sudan immediately so that displaced people can return to their homes, fields, herds and fishing grounds. Timing is everything; there are fish in the rivers now, pastoralists are trying to protect their herds and the planting season for maize, groundnut and sorghum start in March," FAO also tries to develop the backbone of South Sudan's people. They also development these elements like reinstating the physical fitness scheme finished the transformation of the emotionless cable required to stock and conveyance injections, and bracing community-based physical fitness links, growing contact to sources, particularly plant kernels, and micro-irrigation gear, provision for angling and indorsing well-organized practice of oils by IDPs. The population of South

Sudan in village areas thought that several features also needed of agricultural production on behalf of their livings with harvesting cattle, forestry, fisheries and cultivation connected salary works. The crisis is disturbing main source ways, transferring dealers and foremost to increase nutrition and petroleum values laterally by the failure of native shops which remain vital towards country agriculturalists, fishers then cattle reliant on inhabitants (UN news 2014).

After South Sudan, independent they have faced so many major economic challenges for developing their agricultural development. Those are insufficient monetary facilities, little-enhanced assistance, the underprivileged pastoral substructure that baskets toward admission shops, improved kernels, establishing, strains, manures, and gears, little learning, feeble cultivation besides not at all investigation besides postponements facilities, the absence of fitness services plus lack of expert employment. In the year of 2010, the Republic of South Sudan made some rules for agricultural development. It also recognizes faintness, restraints, forte, chances. The political party in South Sudan to modify these policies for cultivation, cattle, forestry, and fisheries (Ayul 2010).

Subsequently, in the colonial period, there had bourgeoisie and proletariat. Bourgeoisie did not waste their power and prestige. Through there prestige, they dominated all working classes and made a slave, that time working classes does not raise the voice for economic issues. Because colonial master capturing all authoritarian power in centralized. That time colonial spread by all areas like political, social and economic. Economic surely developed in South Sudan after the upsurge the forte of the self-governing drive. Two major economic issues for problems of stability in South Sudan, "there is the problem of development in the South as the part of Sudan as a whole and with the object of solving problems facing the whole country," but today South Sudan crucial requirement by way of rebuilding, relocation, employment schemes and also needed peace (Garang 1970: 86- 91-92).

South Sudan economic condition became weak during the 2013 December crisis. As a result, the majority of people had emigrant, damage of nutrition standard. Upper Nile, Jonglei, unity nation also affected by the crisis. Ongoing conflict is affecting the agricultural system and nutrition uncertainty scheme. It also affected implanting activities in South Sudan. "Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission in South Sudan (CFSAM)

and WFP and UN try to every year to getting healthy food for the people and trying to established peace and development agricultural system in South Sudan," (WFP News 2014).

However, South Sudan world's no one country facing caring and nutrition safety condition. So many people in the country are contingent on agricultural, fishing and revenue requirements. But after the 2013 December crisis affected so many people, some people had internally displaced and some had died for food and some had lost their cultivation land, most of the people had been a refugee. Currently, the situation in South Sudan was declared famine in 2017. Severe food insecurity situation in South Sudan, as a result, hunger, starving started. UNMISS, IGAD, AU, FAO, WFP all these organizations tried to give their best for South Sudan but yet not peace is not stability and conflict is an ongoing criterion in South Sudan. Due to the delay in rain and sometimes heavy rain fail is also bad effect for South Sudan agriculture productions. No healthy seeds and planting in South Sudan, Food and Agricultural Organization of United Nations were working and supporting with South Sudan agricultural production (FAO Report 2018).

Primarily, South Sudan earth, aquatic and weather environments are good for harvest manufacture. But the country facing major nutrition anxiety. Incomplete expenditure of production improving machinery, underprivileged substructure delay development, manufacture, output and the attractiveness is the main theme for South Sudan agriculture production. South Sudan focused on what way to offer instant replay aimed at food safety. Increases village connectivity in South Sudan. the country facing challenges to improve food security, those are growing farming production, producing besides cultivating structure of farming facilities delivery, consolidation of pertinent organizations, rules then principles (World Bank Report 2012).

One of the knowledgeable scholars in South Sudan advised to the country hold the profitable farming, and this farming is better to contest against external introductions. He also advised South Sudan farmers for profitable farming. The country is full of productive mud and arable terrestrial aimed at cultivation. The "United States Agency for International Development (USAID) hurled a package toward refresh the countries "greenbelt zone" in 3 federations of 'western, central and eastern equatorial' due to their high agricultural

possible through the dual dependable raining period and productive earth". He also advocated that if the program is applied, an increase of economy, income, food security will be growth. He also altered deprived farming situation and organization deprived crop construction. The organization of USAID is a stage toward altering the farming subdivision, cumulative farming skill, which must principal toward country profits, growing nutrition safety, besides improved financial chances aimed at the deprived. Now the country properties remain vending for great values (Nakimangole 2018).

Today the country of South Sudan understand that the economic condition is very important for and farming production is the main part for increases economic resources. Failure of lubricant values is the bad effect for South Sudan economy. The administration of South Sudan has realized that the financial problem also declined if agriculture condition became a success. The annual financial cheap has not adequate for an administration worker, security etc. 98% of terrestrial for cultivation in South Sudan, eighty percent of South Sudanese people reliant on cultivation aimed at their living. The administration of South Sudan recognized a set for taking fee but credit is not the admission for rural areas people. The administration of South Sudan facing so many challenges like insecurity, lack of agricultural condition, weak administration, weak laws, and people of South Sudan they have no freedom of speech and basically the rural areas of people they did not get government facilities, they live very bad condition (Oluoch 2015).

During ongoing crisis muesli manufacture affected in South Sudan in the year 2014. As a result, market production was high price owing towards nutrition anxiety. Failure of muesli affected by conflict in South Sudan. the weather of South Sudan was good for muesli production but the ongoing conflict is the major problem for the production. During the crisis the high rate of food insecurity in South Sudan. people facing the major problem like hunger, illnesses, demise. Pressures feast among agriculturalists and dealers (WFP Report 2015:5).

After 3 years' conflict South Sudan facing lack of economic crisis. The farming priest said that "it is better for us to do this agriculture and not depend on oil", but which causes are responsible for the conflict the administration of South Sudan did not say that. Principally twelve billion people of South Sudan's are dependent on agriculture report by UNFAO. In



the year 2017, the United Nations declared scarcity in South Sudan. African threat experts said that South Sudan consumes "huge amount of arable lands and their significant agricultural potential, "the unattractive security environment and poor infrastructure would discourage most investors, and there is little fiscal space for such developments to be led by the governments", (Francis 2017).

South Sudan is a multi-religion state. After independent through a 2005 referendum, South Sudan became a member of the US and AU. It is a rich natural resources country but each day it cannot develop. It is a communal and spiritual country. The united states also try to effort to develop the country through the self-ruled way. The country facing major challenges like financial growth systematize farming, minor terrestrial landlord undeveloped. The country became underdeveloped because the outside actors they have gained their profit and create conflict in the country. Because it is a rich natural resources country like oil and oil is a valuable thing in the world. Majority of South Sudan people dependent on agriculture land and they have not got sufficient marketplace for selling their things. There has no sufficient of food storage like the cold storage and other. There has no street for transport connection. If the country agriculturalists use contemporary technological advancements food production is becoming increased (Gangwer 2011).

In the year 2017, the UN declared famine in South Sudan. "according to an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 4.9 million people more than 40 percent of South Sudan's population are in need of urgent food, agriculture, and nutrition assistance". Now the village area people wanted security and food assistance. South Sudan is an oil-rich country but exploits their resources through continuing disaster between bests besides racial clusters because of the absence of transformation and manufacturing. The country is basically 'arable land' for agriculture. According to the AFDB lack of transformation skill, the trouble of marketplace contact, the absence of agriculturalist connotation is the major problems for food production. The country refugees go to the neighbor country. The government of South Sudan nose dive oil prices is the major economic problem. The WFP administrator said, "this famine is manmade". The immigrants have no getting food. The United Nations and World Food Program giving food to the migrant sites (Rubin 2017).

The country is facing another challenge that is females are facing food insecurity. Female do not get sufficient food they preparing food but serve only their kids and partner. They said men married so many girls and not caring for their kids. Most of the South Sudanese people dependent on agricultural land but due to conflict farming system is decreases. The absence of seed to harm for cultivation and absence of water process. Both men and females are participating in cultivation activities. The rise of food prices, shutting down oil production, the absence of infrastructure system, disputed cross-border trading are the major challenges of South Sudan economy (HSB 2012:3).

In the year 2013, December conflict was started everywhere in South Sudan as a result rape, murder, mass killing door to door was increased. The UN mediation tries to solve the problem but the mediation was failed. Sensual ferocity was started in the medicinal divan. Females and child are facing starvation during the effect of the war. It was the most dangerous and ferocity country in the world. Sensual ferocity was communal there "one of the MSF staff she said her reality that if I came to the clinic every time I'd been raped, I'd be here every day". Hospital facilities are the very poor condition in South Sudan. the fought between Kiir and Machar for their political power and it was an ethnic violence. Effect of the war people they have not getting clean water, electricity, food, and shelter (UN Report 2015). The absence of water is a major problem. There was not sufficient water pipe for supply water. People taking muddy water from stream, pool, as a result of they facing cholera, tools, fever. Salespersons taking water through lorry and selling to the consumers. "the Japanese government earmarked an additional fund for project for improvement of water supply system of Juba, with total disbursement amounting to approximately \$40 million to address the cost increases due to the political crisis and keep the project scale as originally planned", admission toward harmless aquatic then satisfactory hygiene is very important for South Sudan people (Uma 2015).

Similarly, in the year of Dec conflict, the International Committee of Red Cross taking water through lorry and give to the South Sudan immigrant, penitentiaries, expatriate persons and medicinal enduring. It also helps the "Malakal, Bentiu, Aurelia, Wunrock and Juba" whose people have been internally displaced. The International Committee of Red Cross also providing service for South Sudan people for food, communication skills,

hospital treatment, healthy drinking aquatic, drug. Basically, the country facing major challenges and not stability for a peaceful country. The ongoing crisis in effect for South Sudan innocent urban and rural areas people they have not getting safe water, hospitals treatment, good infrastructure system like water pipe connection and facing food insecurity (ICRC Report 2014). In South Sudan there is a severe caring crisis, as a result, Scarcity, lack, plus physical movement remain the important issues supplementary the continuous danger of anxiety. The absence of Self-sufficiency in South Sudan, displacement is the major problem for South Sudan socio-cultural system. South Sudan facing death degree, nourishment heights, nutrition anxiety. Cows existence is the sign of cheap in livings of South Sudan people. The cow is not the sign of economical in South Sudan but also it is the representation of the wedding, spiritual ceremonial, arguments and funding communal then radical rank (Rackley 2000).

Starvation and hunger situation is a major problem in South Sudan. constant power struggle, weak administration, the bad economic condition is a major problem for nutrition uncertainty in South Sudan. the country facing major challenges like the absence of knowledge, deprived farming disorder, bad muesli manufacture, the country can be established as a peaceful country through a political reform. Good administration is very important for every country but in the context of South Sudan, the administration of these countries is corrupted. The people of South Sudan needed food security for their emigrant and immigrant people (Piesse 2017).

The people of South Sudan dependent on cultivation system. The cultivation of South Sudan was produced national profitable manufacture like potatoes, fruitlets, iotas, beats, chocolate. Basically, the people of South Sudan are dependent on physical farming and it was their principal creation. More than seventy-eight percent of people they are reliant on harvests agricultural or physical husbandry, fifty-three percent of people they depend on their individual manufacture, though bazaar acquisition explanation for thirty-two percent. Fifty percent constitute for food for their labor contributed. Without agriculture, the country most dependent on oil for their economic, but decline of oil prices is the major problem for South Sudan economy (UNDP 2012:7).

Similarly, the country facing major challenges like muesli manufacture according to United Nation, WFP. Cultivation is the important part of the country but the conflict is also controlling the agricultural system. During the crisis the business people they have functioned profitable farmhouses. the local administration they also motivated the people to do profitable farmhouses. Some profitable farmstead also uses technological advancement but the rural area people they have not getting modern technology. But an absence of information technology is a major problem for South Sudan economy. The country facing major agricultural production that is a poor technological investment, water, boundary, transport, communication system and muesli production it is the last challenge for the country (Ding 2012:85).

Although the economy of the country dependent on agriculture in the case of South Sudan the countries agricultural system is facing bad condition and poor agricultural challenges that's why it is not a peaceful stability country. But the question is, after independent why the agricultural system is not good and other challenges facing today to fight their economic condition, we have discussed the next point such as given below.

### **Poor Quality of Infrastructure**

This study also focused on the infrastructure sector in South Sudan. the infrastructure can be divided mainly power, water, health, and education sector in South Sudan. It is a rich natural resources country in the world but not a good industrial development country. How South Sudan dependent for infrastructure with other neighbor country and how lack infrastructure is the cause for the problems of stability in South Sudan. a country cannot flourish without a good infrastructure condition. But in South Sudan context how lack of infrastructure is a problem for Stability in South Sudan let's see some discussion such as given below. In South Sudan absence of infrastructure everywhere. Conveyance, message, the employment system is rarely had seen there. Bazaar economy is basically dependent on carriage and occupation. The absence of decent conveyance and absence of services in South Sudan. Lack of wealth and labour happening single pointer and the nonappearance of knowledge and separation labour happening the additional pointer remained major factors for the responsibility of retrograde financial disorder. Recently the transport

connection was developed in Wau state in South Sudan, the railway line was started there (Beshir 1968: 3).

The Republic of South Sudan became world's 193rd nation in July 2011 through a referendum separation from Sudan. It is the developing country in African continent but owing to ongoing crisis and deserted by the administration the country facing the major absence of infrastructure problem. The ministry of energy said that "the government is well aware of the difficulties that we face as new country, which are going to be very, very challenging. We will try to build an economy that has not been existing actually,". In South Sudan, there was no freeway infrastructures and roads among major towns and villages. Contributors were inauguration programmed but there had only aquatic tube and cisterns. Contributors were said there has no infrastructure development. All international organization said that South Sudan needed help for all countries and contributors (VOA News 2011: 5 pm).

Recently South Sudan needed infrastructure development. The government of South Sudan said that bad administration and absence of bad substructure effect the financial system. Contributors and developmental technological system also needed South Sudan for the better economic condition. Principally asset cutting-edge elementary substructure and the operation of supremacy improvements also needed South Sudan. Basically, in South Sudan infrastructure like roads, railways, airlines also needed for a countries economic development (IMF Report 2014: 16).

After South Sudan independent in 2011, conflict is also affected the whole country, due to the crisis some people have getting infrastructure facilities, most of the people they have not got infrastructure facilities like drinking water, health facilities, and government facilities. Effects of conflict and absence of savings South Sudan have an absence of substructure development. There have lack of awareness of persons in everywhere and every position because education is the major part to development society. In South Sudan, there have no good fresh facilities, no toilet facilities, no healthy environment for people due to the ongoing crisis. If the government of South Sudan decentralized and working with all levels of bodies like hierarchical planning with all local bodies the problems of water and other also may be solved in South Sudan (Peine and Grunhagen 2017).

Principally International Committee of the Red Cross in South Sudan along working to helping people for water supply in migrant site. It also helps people to storage aquatic supply high-pitched, storing reservoirs, and drives to people. The immigrant camp in South Sudan, immigrant peoples are fighting for each other for wear, coverlets, parasite remaining, slumbering carpets. During heavy rainfall in the rainy season, the road has full become mud. There has no road to transport the patient to a hospital, everywhere also Marshi area in South Sudan (Watson 2012).

Similarly, the International Committee of the Red Cross(ICRC) in South Sudan also helping migrant people connect to with their neighbor and relative member through phone call and communication. The peoples of South Sudan want to freedom, not the crisis. ICRC also provide works to stop destructions, provision bodily and reintegration facilities. similarly, it also assistances battle pretentious groups to live beside convert self-governing (Watson 2021). In South Sudan, there has absence knowledge of technological investments. In a globalized world now the situation in South Sudan is very bad. There has no road to transport telecommunication from people to people to connect. Less of self-phone and land phone have there. There have no social networks services, lack of terrestrial streak services. Now the situation in South Sudan the U. S Agency for International Development tries to changing the aquatic problem, structure original highway preparation, charting electrician in the country (Clotey 2010).

The Republic of South Sudan opposite the major economic tests now like feeble national organizations and absence of substructure to solve the financial possible. In a few months, South Sudan Contracted through Sudan to finish conflicts and restart lubricant transfers. The International Monetary Fund said last month's South Sudan is a large number of resources country, like lubricant, cultivation, forestry assets. The International Monetary Fund also said that "major challenges will need to be overcome if this potential is to be realized. Theses challenge include institutional weakness, limited physical infrastructure, and a weak human capital base,". In South Sudan, corruption is the main reason for the reason for conflict (Holland 2012).

Principally, the country of South Sudan is the absence of economic growth. Conflict is the main reason for the lack of economic growth. Today the country needed basic power,

transportation, and email services to develop their good economic condition. South Sudan transport is basically dependent on highways, railing, ocean, and canal. There also the absence of connectivity to another region, neighbor, between village and city parts. In South Sudan lack of state railing system. There also lacks road connect due to marshi area. Insufficient electric source and his tall shore is the major bad effect for South Sudan economic. Majority of the people in South Sudan not getting electricity. Afterward, conflict, aquatic source plus health facilities were harshly forced. Majority of the people in South Sudan they have not getting drinking water. There have also no networking services, people have not used self-phone, lack of the land phone in the country. Information and communication technology area high levels of price in the bazaar. (an infrastructure action plan in South Sudan 2013: 22).

After South Sudan independent crisis has created a catastrophic element on political, social and economic condition. Ongoing mass killing, annihilation, exploitation also a bad effect for South Sudan economic condition. Today, the peoples of South Sudan facing major health problem. During conflict, hospital has been destroyed by the civilians and people have faced the big diseases like malaria, cholera, HIV/AIDS. But the United Nation caring to South Sudan for development there social, political and economic condition. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) tries to develop the country's economic growth but the crisis in South Sudan does not development these programmed. The United Nations Mission in South Sudan also development the peacebuilding condition in South Sudan but it also failed by the ongoing conflict (UN Report 2014). A good nation can be established through a development infrastructure, sustainable economic development but in the case of South Sudan, there was a lack of infrastructure development. Today the country facing economic fragile, absence of expert specialists, during heavy rainfall the country facing very lack of transport connection. South Sudan is a rich natural resources country but does not exercise their resources in the right way, now South Sudan necessitate development partner and groups to exercise their resources. the development partner like United Nations, Intergovernmental Development Authority, and the World Bank tries to develop security and reduced conflict in South Sudan but they are failed. Lack of infrastructure and agricultural system due to conflict with South Sudan facing many challenges. There is lack of highway system and through this system, export and import process are seriously

damaged and trading link system was fragile and due to this problem the country's economic system is not growth and facing serious challenges (Adebayo 2018).

The Republic of South Sudan was seriously injured through conflict. the health facilities in South Sudan is destruction by the civil war. All hospital facilities are destruction in South Sudan during the ongoing crisis in 2014. People facing so many dangerous diseases like HIV/AIDS, cholera, piles. Rendering to UN Report "the attacker went round the hospital demanding money and valuables, and beat or shot those who did not have anything to give". The lack of hospital facilities due to increases in diseases name "Malnutrition" it is the vast major diseases in South Sudan. There is not a good street for transport, lack of electricity, absence knowledge of the doctor. Today South Sudan facing many medical challenges. The administration of South Sudan has started 3 plan to reestablish health admission. Those are, the primary stage is to reconstruct and offer the substructure facilities, the second is to stock medicines, and the third is required adequate specialists and adequate operates (Lynch 2016).

South Sudan strength and substructure is affected through the longest civil crisis. Today South Sudan necessitate good equipment for hospital substructure. The administration of South Sudan. After a lengthiest public fighting, the country facing lack of hospitalizing facilities and basically kids and females are facing health diseases. Lack of medical services, lack of the knowledgeable doctor, lack of medical employee in South Sudan (Lomoro 2011).

After a long civil war, South Sudan got independent through a comprehensive peace agreement in 2005. Today the recent situation of South Sudan is very bad after South Sudan got self-determination. South Sudan facing severe challenges like the absence of a medical system, the absence of substructure system and motherly death percentage. So many development organizations work in South Sudan to develop the country like "United Nations (UN), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nation Development Programmed (UNDP), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has given money to develop the educational system in the country". Today the country is facing the absence of education system and also facing major challenges to establishing a peaceful nation, those challenges are the absence of nationwide trained harbor and midwife instructors,



lacks candidates aimed at the qualification instructed through an adequate teaching. South Sudan is the absence of literacy degree particularly female's applicant remains facing choice procedure besides demand conference then choice standards. The absence of money aimed at scholars who have learning education and so many students have facing foreign language like "English". The country is facing major challenges like education, health, infrastructure, water, electricity, these are the major problem in South Sudan facing today (Bucyabahiga 2010).

Principally the country is facing many challenges like political, social, and economic to but not stable to success the challenges. During independent the country facing the heritage of imperialism, massacre, and domination. The learning process now South Sudan muddled, incoherent and zero process. The absence of teachers, teaching infrastructure system, provision supervises. The civil war in South Sudan is an ethnic violence. One side Dinka tribe group and another side Nuer tribe group fighting for each other for their political power, exploitation, and custodies. Financial downheartedness and form malnourishment have increased day by day in South Sudan. Due to censored of oil values is the main economic problem that has been imbalanced South Sudan currency. The administrative and armed leader's corruption has been increased. As a result, nutrition uncertainty is widespread, the aquatic emergency has been decreased. The ongoing crisis has remained and caring disaster resolve excavate. Exploitation and faintness of administration is the major problem for nutrition anxiety. Nutrition is not properly reached to peoples of the village, they have not got because the administration is also corrupt they getting food for their community people. Similarly, aquatic uncertainty is a major challenge in South Sudan. The people of North and South all are dependent for water on "Nile River" but it also a doubtful area. The peoples of both side fighting for water (DeFeo 2017). Essentially the country got independent on 9th July 2011 through a referendum. Political issues, oil conflict and imbalanced of South Sudan economy. The ongoing conflict in effect for South Sudan ability and strategy contests. "South Sudan has around 25 percent of all parts of Sudan's land area the area contains the majority of the oil reserves and has the best quality for agricultural land". The suitable substructure is the important part for financial development. South Sudan is a terrestrial protected nation reliant on their national country for ocean, transport, road, and connectivity. Similarly, electrical communication is very

lack. It also depends on other countries for the linkage system (Rangathan & Garmendia 2011). After independent the country facing severe challenges like lack of plummeting, uneducated and substructure blocks, refining the absence of agreement, safety and supremacy. The substructure, message, and conveyance webs are very lack. An absence of safety in the village area and ferocity in contradiction of strangers in South Sudan. peoples have no freedom and social privileges violations are everywhere. Consistent bulletin of manufacturer killing and women rape in the country. Additional contests that the country facing is one ethnic cluster dominated other ethnic group. The administration of South Sudan is not accomplished for delivery of natural properties among the racial cluster as a result violence has been started between the tribal group. Mostly the facing major contests and problems like, weak administration, racial ferocity, tribalism, improving the military (Mutenyo 2011). Principally after 2013 conflict, financial disaster increases in South Sudan. the country locked downhearted the oil manufacture and Sudan denied to South Sudan use of lubricant tubes. The administration of South Sudan reinstated weighty global borrowings, obtaining a huge amount of advances after external stores to eradicate the economic disaster. The "economists "and "World Bank" have warned to South Sudan totally financial failure. Basically, the energy and lubricant rate is heavy in South Sudan. "any money obtained in grant should not be used luxuriously. It should be used only to provide essential services such as medical care to the ordinary people and to undertake development work said environmental economist in South Sudan". the country facing serious economic challenges (Doki 2012). Ongoing crisis is the result of South Sudan instability. Now the peoples of the country want peace for their livelihood. In the year 2015 crisis, many people have been killed, so many people have been displaced. The human lifecycle in South Sudan is dangerous. Now the lubricant grounds take ended the dissident clusters and some oil field have been injured. Exploitation is a problematic but administration liability to eradicate the root out of the problem. Self-governing have controlled to better wealth in South Sudan (Byaruhanga 2015).

Essentially the Republic of South Sudan is the 3rd major lubricant assets nation in the biosphere in the African continent. After South Sudan got independent in 2011, there was a conflict both the North and South for distribution lubricant incomes and boundary war. Inadequate substructure identical plants, tube, highways, bars, and seaports. Fundamentally

South Sudan is a 'land-locked' country, motionless nowadays the country is reliant on North's factories, tubes, and conveyance linking. There is no slide cutting-edge the procedure of lubricant removal. Amongst the lubricant area in South Sudan opposite these challenges (Kiranda 2016:35).

This paper also describes the various dimension's problems in South Sudan like how economic factor as a problem for stability in South Sudan. During the ongoing crisis, South Sudan have lack of hygiene and fitness maintenance system. The country administration did not provide cash to the surgeons for purchasing fitness substructure. The village area people they have not getting hospital facilities for their health. Another challenge facing the country was motherly demise. Majority of women are dying during their gravidity time. shortage of doctors, nurse, and labor in the South Sudan hospitals. Many researchers and scholars in South Sudan they advocated their idea and suggested to the donor's countries to contribute their finance to development South Sudan hospital facilities and they also said much of females in the country but not qualified for their lack of financial problem and ongoing conflict. they could be nurse and doctors. The country facing a lack of hospital facilities, lack of educational infrastructure, lack of financial problem (Carlstorm 2011).

Similarly, during the conflict in the year 2013 the people of South Sudan they are emotionally unhappiness every time. Increases in food insecurity, shortage of water, people try to bother humanoid meat for emotionally reduce. Lack of infrastructure system is a consequence of increasing psychological unhappiness. The people of South Sudan they are now emotionally downheartedness and happening form murder, rape, massacre, distress (Amnesty International report 2016). South Sudan facing the fight for recognized a respectable teaching organization aimed at their pupil and mature they wasted their teaching meanwhile self-governing. The country is facing a lack of informative substructure. The decline of lubricant values is a major financial problem in South Sudan because the whole country is dependent on oil. Till the administration worker in the country, they have not got their wage due to the decline of oil resources and an increase of ninety eighty percent revenues. Lack of education infrastructure is the major problems for stability (IRIN News 2012). The lubricant is the most export resources from South Sudan and introductions products, customer things, wealth properties and building resources. The

absence of good streets, transport communication, the absence of security in numerous parts, the country facing the introduction system. The neighbor countries administration said that, so many transport security systems in South Sudan became secluded as a result the act the introduction countries like as lobbies, unusual prices of properties, deliver petroleum besides strong dues on taxes place. The employment subdivision now the nation obviously profits after modernization and struggle. Canal (Nile) is the solitary method to transportation properties and facilities because in raining time the street also converts to a muddy area. Similarly, wire connection with other countries increasing economic sources but in the context of South Sudan like wire also entrepreneurship quickly increasing claim aimed at their facilities. The telecommunication also facing challenges in the country. The rural area people in South Sudan they have not getting portable telephone facilities, health facilities, investment facilities. The country is also dependent for infrastructures services on other neighbor countries (Ding 2012:83).

Principally the country facing the big challenges are facilities wise limited water supply, cleaning, drinking, instrument, water, equipment. The conflict in South Sudan is both of political and ethnic conflict. The Republic of South Sudan facing so many problems and issue. The country got independent on 9th July 2011 through a referendum. After the independent conflict is an ongoing process, as a result, the country facing economic, political, and social problems for stability a peaceful country. It is a rich natural resources country in the world and the third largest oil reserves country on the African continent. It is not only oil dependent country in the world but also suffering from the decline of oil prices, recently the government of South Sudan and interchange companion shutting down the oil production and decline the oil prices, as a result, South Sudanese pound was an imbalanced and dangerous scarcity of external conversation. Now the country facing major problem like weak government, corruption of power, ethnic conflict between tribal groups, centralized political power according to majority of community group, poor infrastructure in education, health, water, electric current, road, transport, communication, wire, agriculture system that's why the people started murder, mass killing, rape, toucher, thief and also facing political, social and economic problem so how can give 98% of public revenues that is the main economic problem the country is facing now.

In this chapter the study has discussed the economic factor and conflict in South Sudan like the theoretical and conceptual idea and also the study focusses the countries natural resources and major power competition, agricultural backwardness, poor quality of infrastructure in the country. In the next chapter, the study will discuss the political and social problems for stability in South Sudan.

**CHAPTER III**

**SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF STABILITY IN**

**SOUTH SUDAN**

## CHAPTER III

### **Social and Political Problems of Stability in South Sudan**

This chapter will discuss the theoretical and conceptual views on the social and political conflict in South Sudan and analysis the various social conflict and political problems of stability in South Sudan and also discussed how ethnic conflict is a major part for the political and social problems of stability in South Sudan.

From the social point of view, Southern social culture is the difference from the Northern. The peoples of Northern Sudanese reflect they staying good freedoms from Southern Sudanese. The peoples of Northern Sudanese they separated their bats, efforts from South. If any Southern Sudanese people, they did not regulate with Northern Sudanese people boldness the North has disapproved the South people. It is true that the Northern Sudanese persons remain unqualified while the Southern are mediocre competition. While Northern upsurges hold happening the South, the peoples of Northern Sudanese they were extra boldness, conceited, horrible. The Arabs are very cruel at that time. Principally the relationship between South and North are "slave trade" but only North remains the greatest skill street then provisions (Oduho 1960:53). Similarly, another social problem is, the Sudanese teaching is better than the Southern Sudanese teaching. The administration of Sudan has two rough instructive strategies but the South Sudanese teaching instruction are ruled by the Sudanese administration. But that time South Sudan was denied to exposed one kind of institute. In the north part, there was always two administrative type of department but South was always neglected through the North administration. but after independence, the country educational policy has absence (Deng 1960:45).

Similarly, although another social problem is religious in South Sudan, at that time the South Sudan problematic was governmental, not spiritual. 'Islam' was a major religion North, 'Christian' spiritual dominated by the Sudanese administration. The people of both countries they identify Islam not Christian. That time the South Sudan people dominated by the North Sudanese and North Sudanese people in full of racist and partiality. If any person, they converted from Christian to Islam the administration of North Sudan they rising their salary those people who are the government employee. In the year 1960, there was also severe ethnic conflict between North Sudan and South Sudan among religious.

When South Sudan assignment was taken by the Sudanese administration after independence there also rise of ethnic conflict, on Friday as the special day for all Minority they celebrate their function but they did not give permission to Christian to celebrate their festival, religious institutes, meetings remain delayed by the North (Oduho 1960:56). After South Sudan independent through a Comprehensive Peace agreement and mutual understanding of why the country would not become a peaceful country and which social problem the country is facing now. We have discussed some points about the social problem such as given below:

### **Rivalry Among Diverse Ethnic Groups**

The nation of South Sudan got independence through a referendum after a longest civil war. After independence the country facing severe ethnic conflict absence of solid and intelligible nationwide program and rules. Ethnic conflict is not only happening in South Sudan but also spread a major challenge for South Sudan. ongoing ethnic conflict is also affecting national peacebuilding and development in South Sudan. first, we may show a table for the composition of ethnic groups in area astute South Sudan. such as given below

Greater Bahr el Ghazal	Greater Equator	Greater Upper Nile
Aja, Auto(Reel), Balanda-Boor, Balanda-Bviri, Banda, Bongo, Dinka (Jieng), Feroqhe, Gollorjur (Beli and Modo), (Luo), Manager (Luo), Ndogo, Ngulngule, Sere Shatt, Yahe.	Adio(Makaraka), Acholi, Avukaya, Azande, Bai, Baka, Bari, Dongotona, Didinga, Ifoto, Kkwa, Lokoya, Lopit, Lotuka(otuh), Larim(Boya), Kuku, Lango, Logir, Lulubo, Madi, Moro, Mundari, Pari, Pojulu, Nyagwara, Suri(Kachipo), Toposa, Imatong, Keliku, Lugbwara, Morumundu,	Murle, Nuer(Naath), Dinka, Shilik (Chollo), Anyuak (Anyuua), Jiye, Mabad, Uduk

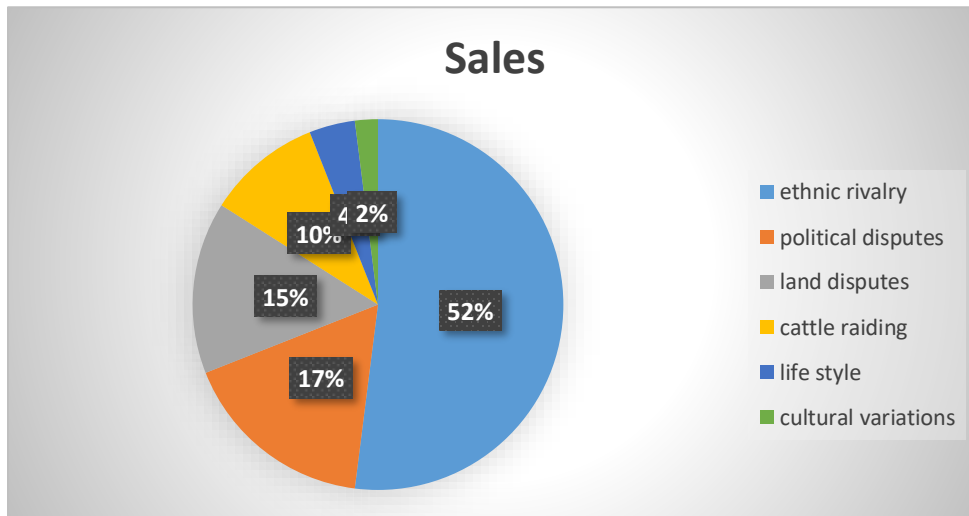


	Nyagatom, Tenet, Tid, Woro	
Total: 21 (32%) Ethnic Groups	Total: 36 (55%) Ethnic Group	Total: 8 (13%) Ethnic Group

Sources: From Madut kon 2015

The table shows that 65 tribal groups in South Sudan. The tribal group of the country facing challenges for politics, state building, administration. the 55% tribal groups maintain regional identity in politics, culture, and economy. The 3 regions provided the better cluster group in the country. These cluster groups maintain themselves for regional identity in political, social and economic perspective as a result conflict was started (Kon 2015).

Ethnic conflict is a major problem for South Sudan. we found a data how ethnic cleansing is the major problem given below



Reason of Battle now South Sudan (Sources: from Madut Kon, 2015)

This table shows racial and ancestral has reasons for continuing political battle in the country. The tribal conflict is happening with cultural competition, party-political arguments, terrestrial quarrels, cows looting, lifetime chic, social differences. Ethnic conflict is a negative effect of South Sudan political rivalry (Kon 2015).

Similarly, peacetime and safety are the major important part to growth in a country. But in the context of South Sudan, the country expressions by political and socio-economic

challenges, which endure towards remain worsened through bury shared hostility, revolution through dissident collections, and contained battles ended terrestrial and usual capitals. The fight always going on political power in South Sudan between (Dinka Bahr el Ghazal and Dinka Bor and Nuer ethnic groups) one ethnic group is dominated another ethnic group for political power, economic and social. Another battle for cow's attacks and browsing terrestrial among 'Murle and Nuer for' fight for each other. The major problem is the country facing now unpredictability during racial battle (Shulika 2013:27;26).

Correspondingly, ethnic conflict is ongoing in the country after independence. The two opposition collections always fight for political power in the country both Kiir and Machar. Increases of inequity in the countries administration became corruption. In the recent year, the country got independence and fighting was started between two tribal groups for the absence of vital administration towards offer rudimentary stages of native administration complete inferior through methodical exploitation. The rise of exploitation is the major problem for conflict and absence of administration control. The absence of finance, incomplete chance for youth, exploitation is the rise of ethnic conflict in South Sudan (Chatham house media 2013). After 5 years' independence, the country was facing again civil war both the two rebel groups as a result so many people had been emigrant. "The reason things turned from a political crisis to a war was not because of ethnic division as such, but because the Army was not a professionalized, institutionalized Army," the author said. The nation's administrative leaders they complete approximately disastrous mistakes, after independence the administration of South Sudan and the development partner closing depressed the lubricant manufacture since argument through Sudan. The country facing very administrative delicate so how can give a ninetyeight percent of public revenues, that is the main reason for the December crisis. The author said that the country's financial scheme was taken through leaders and consumed on behalf of armed. While the country full of corruption, lack economic system(Wall2016).

Similarly, the ethnic violence was ongoing in South Sudan. according to the United Nation Mission in South Sudan report after the country independence civil war was started between various ethnic groups. Fought between Kiir and Machar and finally, Riek Machar was beaten. The administration of South Sudan targeting the 'Nuer' tribal group and mass

killing was started both the tribal group. So many people in 'Nuer' tribal group killing and some of the people escaped their households and national republics. Basically "Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile" state was affected by the conflict. as a result, demolition of the whole community, robbing of cattle, nutrition substances, bouts happening clinics, cathedrals, Increases of sensual ferocity in contradiction of females of dissimilar tribal clusters. According to the HR "The International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law" was affected by the conflict (Human Rights Report 2014;3).

Correspondingly, before independence, the country was faced civil war with the North need for political, social and economic satisfaction. After independence the country facing the same tribal civil war. Entirely politically aware of the biosphere they said that the conflict remains achievement on behalf of harmony. The public of the state does not decide to disregard the battle. The conflict is a tribal conflict both the 2 main tribal cluster in the country. The countries have mostly sixty tribal clusters fighting each other for their self-determination. Both the leader tries to break ethnic conflict but both leaders hated for each other for their tribal composition. Leader Salva attempts to recognize an agreement administration wherever mutually tribal community part their authority and both the leader criticizing for each other for financial, political, and social (Williams 2017).

Principally, the racial tension was continuing in the country. In the year "1973" the lubricant was exposed in the Southern part of North. Fight on behalf of regulator above lubricant margins together with the country's racial cluster, as a result, which affects the South Sudan and Sudan Boundary conflict that is the major problem. moreover, there always fought between interior racial battle looking over goods besides extra capitals like aquatic problems both the country. "Abyei" is the main lubricant manufacture area in South Sudan and the "Heglig oil-rich region" too portion of "Abyei" area then creation in South Sudan land. But in the year 2009, the law court gives order "Heglig" area by way of portion "Kordofan national" in the boundary of North Sudan. as a result, the Sudan administration denied to South people to contribute the contract employed in "Addis Ababa". In the Southern part, there has no tube link to transport lubricant. But in the North part, there have all marine harbor and tube route and road to transport lubricant. Through this result, ethnic conflict has started. Racial war is the major problem for South Sudan, the fight for

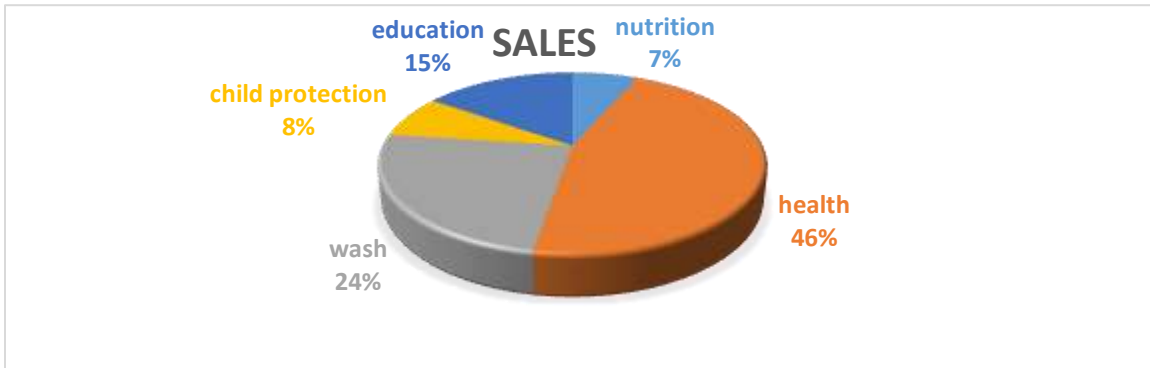
agriculture, and boundary conflict. continuing bury shared ferocity is the major problem for stability in South Sudan(Nyarko2016).

The Republic of South Sudan got independence but the conflict is an ongoing process. Religion is the major part to create social differences. According to Marxian theory, religion is a "theist and atheist". He said that faith is a methodical style, faith remains look of physical truthful besides financial unfairness. Faith stands social difficult and "Marx also said that the religious world is but the reflex of the real world", (Cline 2017). In this context the country of South Sudan there has sixty-four ethnic tribes fighting each other for religious identity and this identity create social differences in the country. We may analyze some theoretical and conceptual views on how South Sudan facing challenges for religious dogmatism resulting social differences. Since Sudan Independence, the spiritual war has started both the country. The minority people of Sudan dominated South Sudan, they build Islam institute and ban South preachers, as a result, there had a civil war (in 1963 guerilla war) it was a religious conflict both the country (Muller 2006:60).

At that time Both the country bound their spiritual, since independence the country facing similar spiritual conflict among the various tribal groups. Principally, the country is a diverse racial society. The (Dinka and Nuer) are the 2 biggest diverse cluster and both ethnic group linguistic are same.

### **Backwardness of Health and Education**

Health and education, it is a most societal problem. Without good health and education country cannot develop. if a society is not developed a country cannot develop. First, we have analyzed the backwardness of the health system in South Sudan problems of stability. because health is the wealth of knowledge, intelligent and brilliant. In the context of South Sudan how backward of a health system is the problems for stability.



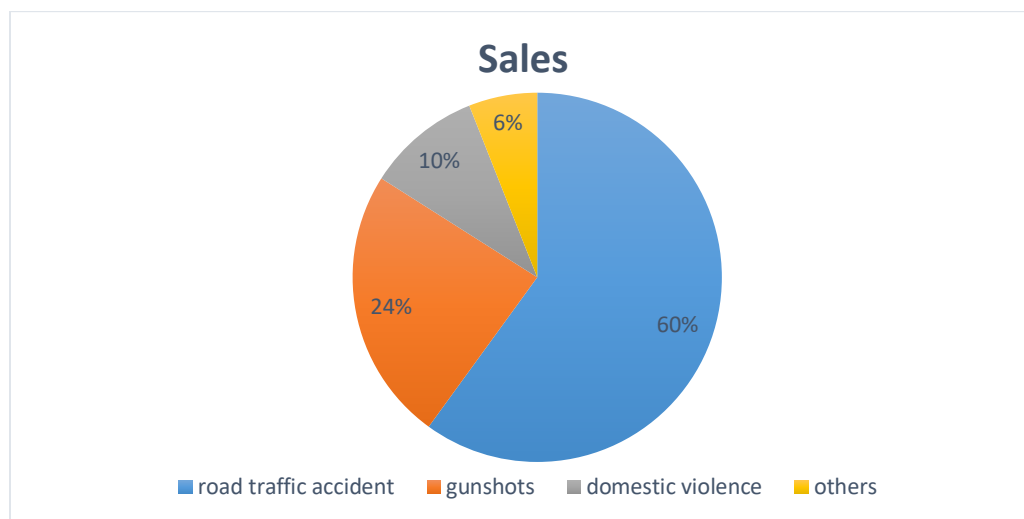
The pie chart shows that the current situation of South Sudan kids. Affected the ongoing conflict the kids of South Sudan opposite scarcity, illnesses, education, lack of nutrition, well-being, safety. During conflict four million people have been displaced, two million people left their home and outside refugees, 60% displaced have kids, the declare of food starvation in the year 2017. The chart shows (215, 312 children affected nutrition, 1,514,734 children months' age 6 to 15 years are affected measles, 800,000 people affected hygienic, 250,000 children affected protection, 500,000 children and adolescents accessing education emergency). wash problem, the organization always provision to finance companion volumes and educating responsibilities for pretentious people they structure happening current communal founded systems. Support through along administration to emphasis happening growth and supporting caring admission. Provide quality education for kids especially daughters. The organization always development South Sudan kids (UNICEF 2018).



Sources: (UNICEF/2015, South Sudan. By Claire Mckeever).

Similarly, another information since UNICEF in the country's kids is facing another disease that heavy rate of "Cholera". The countries kids facing intestine poison due to pollution water. During the crisis, the people of the country have been displaced and some people out of their homes and go to from neighbor country to refugees. The people of the country facing pollution aquatic and immoral sanitary situation, the infections consume full-grown. Now the organization attractive a thoughtful interference generates consciousness in what way towards stopping the infections over communal organization since gate toward the gate. The organization also contribute to South Sudan (\$4.6 million) account on emergency illnesses (UN News 2015).

Correspondingly, the country facing another disease like (Kala-azar). The peoples of the country did not get remaining for asleep and take smoldering is the reason of the diseases. During the rainy season the people of the country has not taken good net for asleep. These diseases are pollution type diseases. Another disease is the country facing, "Malaria" but these diseases are failure in the country due to some causes, medicine conflict, deprived devotion and insufficient medicine contact, poor drugs, reductions the sympathetic of diseases, lack of devotion aimed at complete action, lack of anticipation to eradicate the diseases so the country failed to eradicate the diseases. Another disease the country facing that is HIV/AIDS (Lomoro 2011).



(Causes of trauma diseases survey report) sources: Lado, SSMJ,2011

The chart shows that the country facing another severe disease "trauma" a new disease in South Sudan facing it is an unintentional disease. Poor quality of street, severe beverage and hurry energy, rifle fire hurt internal ferocity hurt. Today the country facing other challenges for the cause of death like "Trauma". According to the survey report the republic inspiring demise, incapacity, and financial damage. The people of South Sudan did not obey the circulation instructions, they energy speediness, ensure not attire hat, tie, beverage liquor, severe shooting throughout battle in city and village area (Lado 2011).

Another major disease the country is facing now that is (HIV/AIDS), it is a blood infection and human acquired immune deficiency syndromes diseases. In the December crisis, some people have injured, some people have been killed and more people have been expatriate to immigrants outside the country. The return of immigrants and commercial people and expatriate people from the external country have been full of HIV/AIDS. The country if failed to eradicate these diseases because of the poor quality of medical facilities, medicines (Hakim 2009).

Principally, the country is an absence of fitness substructure country. After the crisis the negative result effect on South Sudan people's. the country facing unattractive "epidemiological" disease according to (2006 and 2010) survey. The country facing a lack of well-being facility, trained fitness surgeon towards offer excellence well-being facilities, proficient healthiness attention labors. Today the country facing major well-being tests, economical, tactics towards increase besides progress the excellence of current well-being maintenance facilities (Lomoro 2010).

Similarly, the country facing educational backwardness during an ongoing conflict. Education is the most important part to develop political, social and economic landscape in a country. But in the context of South Sudan facing educational backwardness to stability a peaceful country. Effect of continuing disaster, nutrition disaster, the kids of South Sudan deprived of energy toward institute aimed at teaching. According to this report, seventy-two percent of kid's available institute cutting-edge prime equal, seventy-six percent of institute miss not going to institute. The kids facing "triple tragedy" effect of the crisis and food starvation deprived of correct toward teaching. "moreover 40% of South Sudan 4.9 million people do not have enough food to eat" during the continuing crisis destruction of

school, college. Teaching is the spare in the country counting philanthropic disaster, usual tragedies, fitness emergency, so many kids in the country became teenager work (Briggs 2017).

The teaching process in the South is very weak. Before independence the country facing dichotomy teaching problematic, administrative, financial difficulties, and after independence the country is facing the same. But the countries refugees get education very limited opportunities, "English" is the standard of the republics teaching structure before independence. Lack of economic difficulties did not provide for prime teaching, the immigrants receiving negligible education resources, the immigrant's scholar who was qualified aimed at prime and subordinate teaching but the administration did not get studentship for qualified scholars. That time the government was weak, radical difficulties, nope rules aimed at teaching which prospectus is significant, elite control was exercise between theoretical and mechanical teaching, after the country independence now the country facing the same problem (Denoon 1973:138:139).

The country is facing a teaching test since the present war. The institute has been attacked through rebellious collections. Kids facing learning system because the system is restricted. The report said that school was attacked by the armed forces and rebel groups. Nutrition scarcity is the major for kids to join their departments for knowledge. In the year 2017, the administration stated success starvation in the country. But now the country facing instruction, the absence of fit educator (Rosen 2107).

At last, the country is a failed state because before and after the country facing major challenges, lack of health facilities and education facilities. The government is weak and exercise choice based power. Severe health challenges like an unqualified doctor, drugs and health infrastructure. The education system is very poor in South Sudan. because people they have not getting food for living so how can go to teaching. Children's are searching for food for their family and own. The countries political, social and economic system is very poor and facing challenges to build a peace and stability state.



## **Political Problems of Stability**

Politics and administration both are the two sides of a coin. From the political point of view, the country facing severe political challenges after independence. Lack of rules and technique in administrative equal, intelligible, rule preparation, checking, operation. The country opposite dispersed administration so how can a state became stability, now the country facing other political challenges, those are one, choice creation supremacy that nearer towards peoples, two, progress governmental housing for numerous ethnic clusters, third delivers active facility distribution and preservation of rule then command. The ten federations of state in South Sudan facing poor community facility distribution. in South Sudan, there have twenty-four party-political but all gatherings are feeble (Kameir 2011:18;21).

In the year 1960 before independence, the country was no government, there was an area assembly scheme. North Sudan dominated South Sudan. that time the unique priest was selected in the country that's why the persons consume nope sureness. There remained no South Sudan external facilities in North Sudan, that time also the persons of Southern Sudan appear external facilities inspection but they are disallowed that time because "Arabic" was not their mom's tongue and still now the process has alive. That time there was not a South Sudan person's skull of the section in Sudan. still, now the country is not a stable government (Oduho 1963:43:44).

Similarly, in the year 1960, the country facing very economic, political and social problem and still now the situation is ongoing. That time legislative administration rule but legislative scheme and party-political gatherings were repressed. At that time South Sudan was ruled by the armed administration. a large number of minorities university and academies are recognized, and minorities persons are chosen organizations. The people of South Sudan dominated by the Arab rules (Beshir 1968:81). South Sudan after self-rule, the test was started like party-political ferocity. After independence the nation rejoice the 2nd birthday of freedom, the Republic of South Sudan opposite important tests Like, the administration of the nation establishes a new administration, shape his individual official capability, achieve rudimentary growth requirements like, perfect aquatic, teaching, elementary fitness besides infrastructures, offer guard then safety towards peoples,

introducing extensive exploitation, stand-in comprehensive, autonomous and dual party-political procedure, achieve moral relative through North, party-political change. Now the country required a good leadership, administrative change, deprived of moral studied actions plus clear choice creation procedure, the country cannot stability a peaceful country. First, the country needs "inclusive in the new cabinet" means the country composition needs the administration to reproduce tribal, communal then local variety towards indorse state agreement and twenty-five-part female's registration. Second "legislative confirmation of the cabinet and vice president" means the country needs nationwide lawmaking meeting where authorize the candidate aimed at "vice president by 2/3 majority" though the Sudan People's Liberation Movement grips "2/3 majority of national assembly". It is significant for "vice president" in the country. Third "Commitment to address protection and security concerns" that means the country global audiences determination remain seeing guard of citizens, admission aimed at caring help, punishment organization and safety by the fresh administration. fourth "ability to manage the relationship with Sudan" that means the country needs respectable connection by North aimed at continuing appointment besides e-mail. Five "ability to manage internal SPLM tensions, investigations and leadership discussions in line with the SPLM constitution and the national constitution" that means whatever activities determination remain offer on behalf of the leader gathering in the country, and the SPLA in what way container list below the original party-political rule. Six "commitment to South Sudan's political road map" that means the country composition need countrywide voting, how the SPLM and his administration of the country achieve his interior tests whereas maintenance voting legitimate. Seven "preparation to ensure peaceful election" that means the country composition need which stages be able to takings towards provision radical gatherings, democratic organizations, public civilization. Eighty "remaining focused on citizen priorities and local realities" that means the country composition need emphasis happening radical growth vogueish "Juba" danger disturbing the administration. resident significances aimed at teaching, fitness, infrastructures, guard, safety must continue attention happening argument and examination, the country facing the major political challenges now to establish a peaceful country (Stigant 2013).

The country facing weak government system. But the country did not know what is the meaning of "federalism". Central means promote unity, development and good governance in a country but in the context of South Sudan "federalism" was adopted by the biosphere extensive network. Now Tribal central converted a motto in the country. Central is weak in South Sudan, the country facing to development their central state because it is also a federal state. The administration is weak, ongoing ethnic cleansing for their border, natural resources, water, infrastructure, education, health. So "federalism" is not strong and not working in South Sudan. In his article the author argues that (Johnson 2014).

Similarly, through a Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA 2005) the country got independent. The schedule of the peace agreement was to establish a good and stable state but the schedule was failed because of the severe tribal war aimed at usual capitals and administrative control. The government of (SPLM/A) has a leading native performer, the outside companion always maintenance the (SPLM/A) because the government has an absence of legality control, the administration remains recognized a control of ferocity. The absence of legality control and full of hegemonic power to the state is not stable it also a failed state. The country administrative and financial ethos is founded happening rendering to the (SPLM/A) because the government has "one-party system and marginalization of the political system" that's why the country is unsuccessful towards support egalitarian national. After independence, the country's administration system is not stable it is a failed state. Basically, exploitation stands major difficult on behalf of governmental and organizational device in South Sudan. Today the national want to a big amount of monetary provision and facing challenges legality, expert and capacity building during Comprehensive Peace Agreement (Ylonen 2012:36).

The country got self-rule through a comprehensive peace agreement and after self-determination the country facing so many political challenges. We have discussed some points to how the country facing lack of political awareness and poor administration process.

## **Lack of Good Governance**

In a state, good governance is the most important part to develop the political, social, and economic condition. The concept of good governance means accountability, transparency, and responsibility. We may analyze some theoretical concept of good governance. "The WB report in 1992 about 'governance and development' World Bank said about the definition of Good Governance as the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development". In this article, the author said that Decent supremacy means "participation, consensus-oriented, the rule of law, accountability, openness and transparency, government ethics, meritocracy, civil society, decentralization, effectiveness, respondents, equity and E-governance, sustainability" (Dorgapersad 2017).

In the South Sudan context why good governance is very absence and which factor responsible for lack of good governance because the country is a "federal, presidential and constitutional" nation. Now the country facing a lack of good governance for a peaceful stability country. We may analyze some literature review why South Sudan facing lack of good governance.

In a discussion forum both the scholar argues for each other about South Sudan unsuccessful government and breakable national. The country of the South did not follow the (SPLM leader John Garanga) rule to progress their state. Because "the interest of the South was not adequately served by the government of the national unity". Feeble organizations and deprived financial situation as a result of challenges. although absence the "credible indications of any financial management within the SPLM" is also the result of challenges. Together "SPLM and NCP" now North undergo since the absence of lawfulness and common faith, as a result, they are unable to recognize shared armed policy that's why after South Sudan separation from North and now the administration consumes disaster. The author has suggested in his article that respectable headship stood primary answer towards recognized a moral government and besides through the growth of humanoid capitals, participating authority, then outline of a political expert. Nut after independence, the country facing tests feeble administration (Woodrow Wilson International Centre Scholars 2013).

Correspondingly, the country comprised of 3 shires (Bahl el Ghazal, Equator, Upper Nile), and ten federations. In this article, the author argues the same for the country. They said that the new country must be absorbed the "federalism" system. The concentration of political authority is captured some relegated tribal collections and make severe dishonesty and consumption of the community capitals. Now the native administration does not work legally. Which rule the people of the country facing the challenges, those are the country facing "federalism" if it is working in good conducts capitals, the populace, the financial activity may be safe. The country is facing other challenges that are the absence of managerial in the foundation of native, nationwide and municipal equal (Kimenyi 2016).

In the point of political view, the countries adolescence facing the major political problem that is "participation in democracy". egalitarianism remains greatest significant for party-political constancy in a nation because egalitarianism is the way in which "it allows free elections, functioning political parties, independent media and vibrant civil society organizations and NGOs that can operate freely for welfare and development of state". In the year 9th, July 2011 the country got independence happening the foundation of "decentralized democratic system" but the people of the country facing a lack of "decentralized power". The country is a "multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-cultural, multi-religious, multi-racial". The absence of party-political interplanetary for adolescence contribution. Scarcity is the major problem for the contribution of adolescence in the party-political system. Because the country facing poor agricultural condition no technological advancement is not using there. Literateness degree is the major problem for adolescence to contribute in egalitarianism and decent supremacy because if the high rate of literateness is increasing there the adolescence should be knowing what is his "right and duties" in the country. Communal issues are the major problems in the country. Liquors, beverages, and medications are the major problem for instability. Now the country's adolescence attractive with mature persons and take heavy rate medications and snacks it also bad influence aimed at adolescence (Mabor 2013).



Source: paanLuel wel, 10 February 2016.

This pic shows that what is the current status for decent supremacy in South Sudan. in the upper article we have analyzed the same what is the status of good governance in the country but in this article, we may found the same perspectives for the good governance system in South Sudan. the authors said that administration is the main part of a country to grips and decided for political power, that whose authority is decent and evil and who is the right person to achieve authority about national, local and state level but in the context of South Sudan steals are grips the power and supremacy and decent persons are silly. In the country here consumes social dishonesty, persons who consume taken community resources gave old-style name besides smooth nationwide respects. Communal facilities then services remain wanted to be aimed at renovation, the country is facing drinking aquatic, infrastructures, transport, amenities for good fitness disorder, electric current, teaching, and services in chance part (Agok 2016).

Essentially, administration of the state is facing challenges for building a peaceful stability state like as absence administration, party-political and governmental purposes, South Sudan founded racial performs so the country facing challenges like the absence of Regulation of act, damages of humanoid privileges, cultural barring, an unsuccessful device of battle resolve besides deterrence. More of the cultural cluster they get the absence of effect besides equivalent picture by (SPLM) radical gathering, administration, Army. The ongoing tribal ferocity, exploitation, relegation., party-political arguments, anxiety, both the 2 largest cluster the "Dinka and the Nuer". The cluster groups also demanding their majority according to their community feelings (Kon 2015).

Lastly, the Republic of South Sudan is a federalism state but power is not decentralized, power is centralized a community group of people whose community is large. So good governance is not working there because the countries administration is corruption, one-party rule, and democracy is not flourish. As a result, the country is a failed state and facing challenges to establishing a peaceful stability state. If good governance, federalism, and democracy are working there the country may be stability. we have analyzed the next point which political party fighting for each other.

### **Constant Power Struggle**

The (Sudan People's Liberation Movement SPLM) was founded by former front-runner John Garang in the year 1983. Afterward his demise over an airplane crash, leader Salva Kiir became hold the leader post still now. After South Sudan independence the country facing severe political, social and economic challenges. The administration of the country was centralized and capture its financial possible and radical prosperity. Chief leader Salva dismissed his cabinet Machar in the year 2013 through a coup. As a result, fighting was started between ethnic groups, mass killing, murder, the majority of people have displaced. Exploitation, support, protection are the major problems for South Sudan administration (Dessalegn 2017:17).

Similarly, another author said that the fighting was started between two leaders in the year 2013. As a result, so many people were expired, increases of form murder, torcher, employment of broods in war and corruptions. Many Concord meetings both the leader consume stood fragmented. "South Sudanese elite's power mongering and apathy for peace have dispossessed millions of people, from Bor to Wai and Ganyiel to Juba" (Loewenstein 2015).

Principally, in the year 2013, December there has big political issues. after president dismissed his vice president Machar, the fighting started between the leader. The vice president became angry and take retaliation from the Dinka ethnic people. Fighting between started mainly 3 major states (Jonglei, Unite, Upper Nile,). Mostly the Dinka and Nuer people affected by the war and other community people who have been safeguarding

the citizens. The country facing major issues like weak administration, rule civilization, television growth (Johnson 2014).

Correspondingly, the latest state in the biosphere has facing control fight. Today approximately actions and well-known performers have decided to discovery available the main aim what is reasons of continuing conflict in the country. The dissident front-runner export lubricant aimed at brought arms from outside country. The article also discovery available on leader's families and companion risks lubricant and withdrawal subdivisions in night-clubs and building. Leader Kiir's dominant control is the major problems for the struggle. The article said and argues that the U.S is the main branch to eliminate all the corruption in the country (Kelemen 2016).

Since, fighting was started in December both the leader, (president Salva Kiir and Riek Machar), for culturally beleaguered ferocity. As a result, persons consume remained expired, the majority of people have refugee on bases of the (UNMISS). According to UNMISS report ongoing fighting the people who have expatriate to other countries it also aided the immigrant. The report also said that 246 forces captains direct finished UNMISS to keep safety and instruction aimed at immigrant confidential headquarters. A medicinal side aimed at the UNMISS also reached in Juba for refugee camps. The author said that the mission also succeeded if working along with the team organization (UN News 2014).



Making since conflict? Source by (AP/Jason Patinkin).



The pic shows both the two conflicting lateral front-runner sitting. The country's battle has collective lots of money now unlawful prosperity. Today the country fights below a public conflict as a result, so many people have died, some people have been expatriate and fighting starvation. The article said that control fight and equipped battle with dishonesty and aggressive that front-runner who regulator the country's usual capitals. The document said that relatives and companion both the political leader. Kiir and Machar consume accrued massively profitable welfares and actual plantation achievements vogueish main commercial subdivision. Since external the nation, Kiir titleholder of the possessions and comfortable home base along with Kiir's kids and his life partner also included individual risks vogueish numerous profitable scheme. Similarly, Machar's domestic too lodge big families in neighbor countries like (Kenya and Ethiopia). This article too emphasized that both the leader and relatives consume constant involved secluded subdivision, regulatory welfares cutting-edge profitable subdivisions reaching since lubricant, withdrawal, investment, infrastructures, nutrition, building an army obtaining. As a result, creation murder, available of combat, making ferocity. In the year 2013 violence was started when the country celebrates their 5 years' independence, rendering towards (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs UNOCHA). The country remains a lubricant production country in the world according to the WB report. The lubricant is the main reason for conflict. both the leader tries to control the oil production area and fighting was started (Dahir 2016).

Similarly, after the country independence, the civil war has started in both the rebel leader in the year 2013, the civil war was continued between (Sudan People's Liberation Movement and Army SPLM/A and Sudan People's Liberation Movement Army in Opposition SPLM/A-IO). As a result, many people have been displaced, some are killed, the annihilation of stuff, mass killing started, rape murder also started. Many refugees go from outside neighbor country like Uganda, Kenya. "The Agreement of the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan ARCSS" is a solution to for December 2013 fighting. This battle resolve programmer is held in (Ethiopia 2015, 17 August in Addis Ababa) between the two political fighters. The people of South Sudan facing severe food insecurity for the ongoing crisis. The country faced a (Transitional Government of

National Unity TGoNU). But the battle resolve has failed due to constant power struggle both the leader and famine (Vhumbunu 2016:1).

The ongoing crisis in South Sudan both the leader for a political power struggle, both the leader president Kiir and Machar always fighting for each other. The United Nations and IGAD, African Union and East African Community always tried to solve the problem but all ceasefire and battle resolution organization have been failed. Kiir blaming Machar is not a good leader and capture all natural resources and Machar blaming Kiir is not a good leader and capture all natural resources. Kiir always tries to set up their community and capture, ruled all the country for a centralized government but Machar thinks why Kiir capture all the political power and resources. Both leaders established their community feelings government like as a one-party system. But my research is what is the political problem for stability if democracy, federalism, and bureaucracy are not working in a state in a good way and captured by a group the country cannot establish and flourish. But in the context of South Sudan democracy, federalism and bureaucracy are not working, one party system is working the country.

In South Sudan, aggressive have continued between two rebel leader. But the UN tried to stop the aggressive but not success. So many persons have been expatriate and the majority of persons have been killed through the ferocity.

The country is a mainstream of "Christian population" but after divided from North conflict is not ending. The article said that such the country is also new, peace is not stability and now people of South Sudan want peace, they did not want the fight but the power struggle has continued. United Nations visitors to meet both leaders, one leader vice president said they do not want to see and conversation those convicts are free and the president said denied to relief the convicts. The author said he meets a South Sudan people and talked with him about what the country's people want but the person said, "this is a young country the institution of democracy is two, people think tribalism everything. The guy said the people of the country they feel tribalism is safety and no institution and no military how the country avoids civil war" (Green 2013: Warner 2013).

Similarly, fighting has ongoing after the country independence. As a result, people have been killed, so many people fled their home and living in the capital city of "Juba". After

the president dismissed his vice president through a revolution Machar became angry with Kiir and told Kiir's performance is not respectable. Ferocity is a major problem for the country. Today the country also facing lubricant production in "Abyei" area which is the largest lubricant production area and situated both the North and South border and fighting always happening there (Namiti 2013). Principally, another author also argues that the country's fighting was started for caring about things, like shelter, food, education, health, infrastructure, transport and natural resources. The people of the country facing high price, security, and transportation. Restriction of bureaucracy, federalism, and democracy the country is facing the problem. the United Nations also keep their help to the country and civilians but fighting is not broke out. During ongoing conflict people facing large food shortages, females want safety. The author said that the country now facing benevolent tests, safety (Cacavale 2015).

Lastly, the constant power struggle is also the negative impact for South Sudan. the people of the country they did not exercise their rights and duties. Democracy, federalism, and bureaucracy are not working because the country is a federal republic country. Power is also exercised by a group and community people like a capitalist. Each community blaming other community for natural resources, political power, corruption, behavior. As a result, mass killing and fighting were started both the community. We have analyzed why conflict is not ending and how the country facing the absence of conflict resolution. Ferocity is the major tool for battle resolve in the country. So many author and researcher also study that ferocity is a major part for resolve. Ferocity remains the tool of native leaders and outside militaries. Ferocity is a genuine tool of battle resolve (Akwanga 2015:1).

The country facing ongoing violence, everywhere have the massacre, all ceasefire and peacekeeping mission have failed the country is not stable during the colonial period. Everywhere fighting is a part of the country. What is the role of external powers like China, USA, neighbor countries like Uganda, Kenya, UNMISS in South Sudan domestic affairs? What is their role like profitable or helpful we have analyzed some literature review? And which role the external power in the domestic affairs in South Sudan. Such as given below.

## **Role of External Powers in The Domestic Affairs**

Conflict is also based on internal and external actors. In South Sudan, ongoing conflict is also the problems for stability a peaceful country. The regional actors also played a conflict between the country. But conflict is also connected to some external actors because those countries full of natural resources and the weak government there has also created the severe and different type of conflict.

The recent political crisis between Kiir and Machar in December for political power and resources. But the article said that in this crisis the outside performers also played a role for their attention. Outside performers like (USA, China, UN, EU) and regional players like (IGAD, AU). First, we have discussed the United States of America is a good partner with South Sudan throughout before freedom. In the recent December crisis, the USA offers caring things to South Sudan immigrants and expatriate people. "In the crisis of 2014 USA spent over 1.2 million dollars on emergency relief in South Sudan". because the country is a large number of lubricant producing countries. The USA spent their money in South Sudan and take his interest through lubricant production. It also includes South Sudan arbitration procedure. Second Chinese another outside player they also create conflict in South Sudan and take their financial interest in lubricant production. Chinese also include the countries arbitration and peacetime custody procedure. China also donated army to the (UNMISS) procedure. Chinese also a major motorist in South's financial attention particularly in lubricant sector. The country distribution guns to South. "in the year 2014 China contributed weapon valued at 20 million dollars to the South Sudanese military". Third, we have discussed part of the local player in South Sudan. Ugandan is a neighbor country of South Sudan. during South Sudan and North Sudan conflict Ugandan also provisions the (SPLM). In the year 2013 conflict Uganda crowds always support the administration of South. Ugandan also take interest in South Sudan's financial and lubricant production. The leader of Ugandan always needs the countries concord and constancy with Ugandan. He always needs in South bazaar the Ugandan properties always vending. Fourth Sudanese is the most important trading partner and enemy. Sudanese also the part of arbitration in South. Sudanese always want to give revenue of South Sudan lubricant production. Fifth Ethiopia is the major partner of South Sudan. the country always transfers

groups of South Sudan (UNMISS). the country always takes financially interested through South Sudan lubricant production. Sixth Kenyan is a major trading partner of South Sudan, Kenyan transfers troops to South Sudan (UNMISS). Kenyan always want to interest through South Sudan lubricant production (Micheni 2018).

Similarly, Chinese relations with South Sudanese during the Sudanese period. Chinese also support South Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLM/A). Chinese commercial always shares with South Sudan lubricant production. Chinese attractive with South Sudan happening the foundation of power shared admiration. The most important work of Chinese with South Sudan that is safety appointment. Chinese also transfer labors to South Sudan battle part for safety lubricant production because Chinese is the important lubricant sharing partner with South Sudan. similarly, the army is the important security partner with South Sudan. Chinese sending Army groups for the South Sudan conflict. Chinese sending weapons to South Sudan because Chinese also support Kiir political party and take lubricant interest in South Sudan (Large 2016).

Principally, the countries violence is ongoing during December fighting between two political leaders for party-political control, usual capitals, support, backing, central capitals. As a result, nutrition scarcity, anxiety has increased and the absence of administration. the countries large peace security (Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan) have been broke down. The local player like the African Union and Intergovernmental Authority on Development also include South Sudan arbitration. Both the organization want to keep maintainable peacetime and safety in South Sudan. 1st the African Union highlight essential on behalf of truce, attaining nationwide discourse. whose people of South Sudan express their rights and duties. They also try to make grassroots sureness. 2nd nationwide discourse should remain comprehensive, which peoples of South Sudan get national info, contribute national package, modify the administration. 3rd knowledge takes exposed clumsy methods and philosophical changes amongst numerous global performers. Which people maintain concord among themselves. 4th the nationwide discourse cumulative their attendance of crushed in battle part. If the nationwide discourse should tool the countries conflict can be stopped (Lucey 2017, Kumalo 2017 :3:5:8).

Correspondingly, the author said that the December 2013 fighting between the two leaders, Kiir, and Machar it is not only the role of the regional performer but also the effect of outside performers. According to the associate of (African Union Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan AUCISS), said that the countries ferocity remains illegal and radical, tribal. He put out a point the crisis is "us vs. them". Part of outside performers always played conflict in the country. The author gave an example of the failure of "Troika", the administration of South Sudan creates autocracy part so the countries rule, fairness is not working proper way. Both the local performer and outside performer also played a conflicting role in South Sudan. the United Nation and African Union reply the ferocity of the country. How many days create ferocity in the country, discovery concord in the country (Hawkins 2016).

Harmoniously, the outside performers try to discovery a cooperation to stop the ongoing conflict in South Sudan. the outside performer like UN, European Union, and the US, program take controlled through the IGAD. It also a peace talk and the (AU) also the member of arbitration. The organization also said in the meeting sending an investigation command to the South Sudan crisis. The United Nations also part of the intercession and provision the AU impression. During the battle, the United Nations also deliver caring assistance through (UNMISS). The European Union also help South Sudan mediation to stop the violence. The organization donates "EUR 1.1 million financial" give cooperation procedure. The United States of America also part of the arbitration procedure to stop the conflict in South Sudan. the USA also donate "77% more than the EU" to South Sudan. it is the vast two-sided contributor to South Sudan negotiation to find the disadvantages of the ongoing crisis. But no development outcome complete cooperation, fighting was started again and still now continued (Gil 2014:8-9). Similarly, the outside performers always want interest through South Sudan financial sources. Later, got freedom the country became the member of the East African Community. The country through lack of administration, lack of financial sources, lack institutional, lack of development the country facing challenges, so how can a member of East African Community to build a stable state. The (EU, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Africa, China and Japan,) these country are also associate

battle resolve and stability ceasefire in South Sudan. this outside performer has unequal nationwide attention and safety of financial attention in South Sudan. Chinese and United States of America always contribute safety power and Army and want to negotiate a settlement in the country that distribution control with South Sudan. both the country wants interest in South Sudan because the country is a vast oil producing nation but the peace talk has failed. The outside performer also a priority for Concord along with the growth of communal and financial situation in South Sudan. (Nganje & Virk 2016:26).

Both the interior and exterior performer want to interest of South Sudan finance. The "Troika countries like U. S, Britain, Norway) and both the South and North have taken importance in South Sudan, and avoid state collapse. The local neighbor countries also keep a good relationship with North and South for their attention. The exclusions remain bordering republics and China, altogether consume robust conferred welfares cutting-edge concord and constancy vogueish the area (Jumbert and Rolandsen 2013).

The part of the European Union in South Sudan before the country independence. The outside performers are the 2nd biggest contribution to the country, the United States of America is the 1st contributor in South Sudan. "in the year 2010 to 2013 the EU has owed (285 million) in development funds to South Sudan". the aim of the contributor is to development in South Sudan farming, teaching, physical, law procedure. The aim of the organization is developing safety in the countries capital and radical development. when the organization is intervention in the country, see that radical leaders capture the power in a single hand so peace is no stability there. He said that if the nationwide negotiation is exercise through great equal location so peace can have implemented there (Overhaus and Peter:2012).

Similarly, another outside performer whose contribute to South Sudan for safety, development process, concord procedure. The United States of America always outside contributor in South Sudan and it is the biggest and first contributor to South Sudan for harmony. The United States of America given South Sudan (\$ 1.2 billion) more than European finance for crisis help. But today the peace has failed and fighting has started again. When the country intervention in South Sudan radical choice (political elites) is the major problems for stability (Allen 2015).

Principally, South Sudan is a vast lubricant production country. But the Chinese corporation listed with South Sudan for vigor, manufacturing building, wire, health facilities, guesthouses, cafeteria, and trade. Because South Sudan is the "paradise of investors" according to Chinese. The country wants to develop their infrastructure, business, trade so the Chinese also profit their interest through South Sudan lubricant production. The country also contributes economical and provision both radical systems for lubricant substructure. The peace deal has failed again fight has started in the year 2015 (International Crisis Group report 2017:9).

The another outside performer like United Nations (UN) also the major part to South Sudan arbitration procedure and help partner till now. The (UNMISS) aim of the organization is to develop radical, financial and peacemaking in the country.



Sources: UNMISS report pic 2018.

This is the line for maintenance to assignment order to combine harmony with national structure, financial growth. The aim of the assignment of UNMISS is to growth radical and radical optional facilities. The key aim of the assignment is, growth radical, get data for guard citizens, offer guard and contribution to (IGAD) aimed at an arbitration procedure, involve through nationwide and radical lecturers. But all the aim has failed in the process (UNMISS Report 2018).





(ceasefire agreement during the IGAD summit on South Sudan crisis in Addis Ababa on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2015 Photo by: Reuters and Tiksa Negeri).

The photo shows that all the head of the state administration attending in peace talks in (IGAD) to how finish South Sudan conflict. after failing many harmony conversation and truce. All the researcher and author said the (IGAD) did not capable of maintaining peace in South Sudan. because "it's war is spiraling, South Sudan needs a new dynamic and inclusive peace process. IGAD is currently charged with mediating but its approach is inadequate in the face of multiplying armed actors and a dying peace agreement from 2015". The organization consumes not at all period happening the country but the peace deal has failed (News from Sudan Tribune 2017).

Another article said that the IGAD procedure has unsuccessful to finish the conflict in the country. Some investigator said and request to AU and UN to the principal the harmony procedure in the country because the Intergovernmental Authority on Development is totally unsuccessful for concord procedure in the country. The organization method concerning the strengthening battle remains insufficient. The researcher also argues that ferocity needs universal communal bests to hold a fundamental reconsideration of the motionless harmony procedure (Oduha 2017).



(JICA's project for improvement water supply system of Juba, Inauguration of Mingkaman River Port of UNOPS). Sources: Embassy of Japan in South Sudan.

Similarly, another outside performer (Japan) also support the countries harmony procedure. The country always funds on behalf of recognized (Transitional Government of National Unity TGoNU). The country constant provision to South Sudan aimed at numerous grounds for example teaching, caring things, aquatic, physical. The country also supports to South Sudan for peace process and development programmed. The country always wants to help South Sudan rudimentary substructure aimed at financial growth. But still, now the country facing caring things. Because all the outside performer to help the country and take their interest through South Sudan oil production (Report from Embassy of Japan in South Sudan 2016).

Similarly, another outside performer in South Sudan harmony creation procedure that is India. But India did not part of the South Sudan arbitration procedure. India always serves to South Sudan harmony procedure. "Operation Sankat Mochan" displays India's efficiency to guard foreign peoples. India consumes not assumed radical energy towards the country when the arbitration procedure requirement global performers financial savings. India also effort important humanoid and economic negotiation to (UNMISS). India provision South Sudan aimed at health force, manufacturing components and source force. India's relations with South Sudan not any interest and help South Sudan selfless (Mohan 2016).

Moreover, South Sudan is not a stability country because all the international actors and regional actors want to take their interest through South Sudan economy especially from oil. Because oil is a most valuable thing all over the world and those country who producing the large number of oil production geopolitics is always happen there. South Sudan is an oil producing country and full of oil and everywhere only oil. So lastly we can say it is the god gifted with full of natural resources. But is it possible for a stability country if the countries government is strong and power is decentralized, working of good governance, working of federalism, changing bureaucracy. But today the country is failed for stability a peaceful country because government weak, federalism, bureaucracy, good governance is not working there, freedom of expression is stop, human rights and duties is not free, centralized power, community feelings, autocratic rule, democracy is not working, so the country is a failed state. Both the outside performer and local performer also support South Sudan for peace deal but all the countries want to take interest for South Sudan economy especially oil production. Regional actors like Uganda, Kenya, Sudan, Ethiopia, both the outside country like China is the most important player for take interest in South Sudan economy. In this chapter the study has bring out the social and political problem. how oil is the main factor for the problems of stability, we have discussed in the next chapter.

## **CHAPTER IV**

# **OIL A MAJOR FACTOR FOR THE PROBLEMS OF STABILITY IN SOUTH SUDAN**

## CHAPTER IV

### OIL A MAJOR FACTOR FOR THE PROBLEMS OF STABILITY IN SOUTH SUDAN

This chapter will focus on the oil emergency in South Sudan. it also discusses the theoretical and conceptual framework on oil politics not only in the oil area but also the whole political, social and economic structure in South Sudan, and how oil is the major problem for stability since South-North relationship still now. The Republic of South Sudan got independence on 9th July 2011 through a referendum divided from Sudan. after independence, the country's oil production is shutting down both the government of South Sudan and the development partner which is the backbone of South Sudan's financial structure. Because oil is a valuable thing and the country is full of natural resources especially oil. That country if oil is heavy production there the geopolitics is also creating there. In the context of South Sudan oil is the main problem since colonial period because all oil production place is stability in the South part and there have no pipeline, road, infrastructure for transport oil outside the country. All transport connection is situated in Sudan. if a country uses other pipeline transport and refinery connection so they have given transport tax. after independence the country is a self- dependent and federalism government but which problem the country's oil production is shutting down and conflict is an ongoing process and peace is no stability there. how oil is the conflict in everywhere and problems for stability. First the situation of South Sudan.



Sources: <https://www.britannica.com/place/south-sudan>.

The map shows that situation of the counties border by Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic. It's a young country and full

of natural resources and those border countries are the major regional trading partner of South Sudan. because the country is a most oil producing country. today which major problem the country is facing now. We have an analysis on how oil is a major conflict for the problems of stability.

### Oil Area in South Sudan



Sources: <https://fanack.com/sudan/economy>



Sources: [legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/south\\_sudan.html](http://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/south_sudan.html).

The map shows that all oil producing area is situated in the Southern part (Abyei, Kusti) and some oil field is Northern border by (Heglig), all tube, plant, transportation highway is situated in the Northern part. The map also shows that all the oil production both the two countries border. All the sea and river, road is situated in Sudan part. But my research is how oil is a major conflict for the problems of stability, because both the countries income is dependent on oil production. We have analyzed some theoretical and conceptual views about South Sudan how oil conflict and problems of stability in the country. such as given below

### **Oil politics in South Sudan**

After the country got freedom the country opposite enormous tests of its lubricant manufacture where fifty percent persons of the country alive lower shortage and eighty percent persons are in uneducated, so the failure of lubricant values the major problems for South Sudan currency and economy shortage, achieve "macroeconomic" problematic. But the comprehensive Peace Agreement both the countries are a condition by distribution lubricant incomes but both the country thought how to divided lubricant manufacturing because of both the country dependent on lubricant finance. The republic is opposite now dangerous tests aimed at the creation of the republics lubricant effort vogueish the benefits his persons (Shankleman 2011). Similarly, the country is the biosphere's humblest state have facing challenges to salary labors and militaries. The countries major lubricant production is involved (China's CNPC, Malesia's Petronas, and India's ONGC Videsh). In the political condition in the country both the two political leaders create battle when the (2015) Concord contract remained unsuccessful. The country wants to double lubricant output in the "2017-2018". But the government weak so there has no peace deal stability. the lubricant manufacture area pretentious during those dissident bests aggressive ((Hourelid 2017).

Principally, the lubricant production absorbed on the countries radical and army crisis. One leader wants to trust happening lubricant income toward saving the military and administration consecutively and another leader wants to save the lubricant income support his armed and radical location by manipulating the lubricant arenas. Lubricant conflict in

both the country not only in nationalized but also it is worldwide. The lubricant side both the republics situated on the marginal. According to the present harmony contract both the countries want to encourage safety in lubricant productions and founded happening shared attention both the republics but lubricant, investment, anxiety and political battle continue carefully certain composed. The country facing unsafety, radical and financial change towards failure income. The recent conflict has negative impact happening ecological squalor besides deprived public relationships cutting-edge lubricant parts (James 2015).

Essentially, the country contract with the North in the year (2012, \$1.3 billion) finished together with the doubtful ended lubricant compensation. But this deal was not commented by the countries administration like leader, economics priest, info priest. In the year the countries closed depressed his lubricant manufacturer. The countries also want to give lubricant bill per barrel to North in the year. The countries capital did not wage the militaries and public domestics income, as a result, the crisis was started 4 years both the tribal collections, so many persons have murdered, so many persons have been expatriate and so many persons escape household, the reason of the crisis mainly lubricant incomes (Dumo 2017).

Fundamentally, in the same year the countries government both SPLA/SPLM-In-O, engaged "Heglig" lubricant manufacture part boundary among (South Unity state and Sudan's South Kordofan state) but the AU, EU, United States of America and the United Nations directly criticized it is "illegal and unacceptable". It is also arbitrating for both the countries. The lubricant production was created in (1970), and that time both the North and South administration were busy. In the 1st time lubricant area was (Unity and Heglig) but the question is both the country and the other external actors also create conflict for border and lubricant production area. Disputed that "Heglig" is the main reason for both countries (Johnson 2018).





Sources: APA News, 2018.

The picture shows that the nation's chief lubricant incomes battle among the paramilitaries collections. Because the countries militaries, civil servants, and other groups they did not get their salary from lubricant incomes so the conflict is an ongoing process. The outside actors and local actors also create conflict in the country and take their interest. The report said that the finance lone secondhand aimed at armed transportation, besides concerned murders in contradiction citizens (APA News 2018).

Similarly, after the country independence, the public battle has been ongoing for locked depressed the lubricant dues doubtful amongst the North tube charges. Continuing ferocity have a negative impact on the countries lubricant production. The battle started with both the rebel leader and as a result so many persons have been murdered, displaced. A peace deal has happened to stop the war in the year (2015) but the peace deal has failed and conflict is an ongoing process. Conflict is the main reason for problems of stability in South Sudan. basically, the conflict is a lubricant and radical violence (Maplecroft 2016).



Source: (Sam Mednick, 2018. South Sudan Nile Petroleum Corporation Station)

The picture shows that the countries fuel place about (Nile), the story said that after examining, the countries lubricant income only castoff aimed at public conflict,

administration associated paramilitaries cluster defendant humanoid privileges misuses. Billions of money likewise coming since (Nile petroleum corporation) aimed at republic's nationwide safety but the money also recycled on behalf of conflict in the country giving to the statement. The company has controlled by the SPLM leader. The lubricant resources money is given the other country and taking arms but the administration denied taking guns this money also rummage-sale for street, institutes clinics and public schemes. The country is 3rd biggest lubricant assets in the "African" landmass. During the ongoing civil war, the country's finances is affected by the crisis. The administration did not use the cash for public welfare they also used the cash for their individual attention (Mednick 2018).



Sources: by (Tsvetana Skova, 2018, South Sudan oil production picture)

Correspondingly, the countries lubricant income is affected by the public combat subsequently and previously freedom. The Non-Governmental Organization said that the lubricant finance has been secondhand by the states choice head for their individual amusing and terrify noncombatants. According to the investigation, the lubricant economy is rummage-sale aimed at fighting income (Paraskova 2018).



Source: URN 2018, (Salva Kiir the president of South Sudan).

Similarly, the picture is the head of the Republic of state of South Sudan. he is the authority, supremacy of the country. The lubricant corporation has failed by the leader, spending the economy on tribal soldiers. According to the statement, the (Nile Petroleum Corporation NPC) is the rummage-sale by the authority in the country their excellent, connecting with corporation towards straight weapons transmission besides support method on emotion is battle. The (Nile corporation) is a secluded business which takes all the critical battle and financial condition. As a secluded business, the enterprise brought all armaments and guns from the international market for the country's biggest ethnic groups (URN Report 2018).



Sources: the country's child soldires. Photo by Steganie Glinski/ Getty image/AFP

Equally, the picture shows that the ongoing crisis in the country, kid are the major bases for using militaries ongoing conflict, basically, the countries income comes from lubricant sources and how the choice radical groups capture the finance and using for their personal

use. The recent ferocity as a battle as a result persons have been murdered and expatriate and some persons have been escaping their household. But in the year 2015, a negotiation has stopped the battle but the truce has unsuccessful and the battle is an ongoing process. According to the statement the country's major lubricant company (Nile corporation), delivered sponsored to the country's paramilitaries collections for continuing battle. The article has given a statement about the country's choice clusters (\$80 billion) has been salaried for the country's radical, armed bureaucrats and administration activities, business relations through armed conveyance then murders (Vavra 2018).

Principally, the nation's required high incomes from lubricant production but the two tribal clusters continuing battle is negative impact starvation also stop the production. Paramilitaries also used the (Nile corporation), because the business is a secluded and substantial cash comes from the businesses. Ongoing conflict is a major problem for the country's financial products. As a result, so many people have been murder and displaced, misbalanced of nutrition manufacturer, rising bazar value, and increase hunger in the country. the business has recognized in the year (2009) it's an armaments business for the country's administration (Burkhardt and Francis 2018).



Sources: East African News, 2018. File photo, NMG (oil field in South Sudan)

The picture is the country's lubricant manufacture area. After the country got a self - determination the fighting has been started both the radical opposition leader. The (USA) authorized the country's fifteen lubricant manufacture expected pressure on the country's administration to finish the continuing battle. It also authorized the country's radical and

armed statistics towards levying the country's armaments. Previous existences the country deliberate aimed at dual lubricant manufacture cutting-edge (290,000 barrels per day in the year 2017/2018). The recent battle is a major incident which is effect little lubricant manufacturer, persons have been homicide, expatriate, escape their home-based (Reuters 2018). Similarly, during lubricant conflict the innocent people of the country lost their lives, the country's financial condition has based on lubricant production, 10,000 of persons have been expatriate, farming production has remained weakened during the ongoing crisis, a harmony contract held in recent years both the two political parties for end the battle but the truce also unsuccessful. People have remained criticized by the caring labor; Non-Governmental Organization makes the ferocity and ongoing crisis is the major reason for the low lubricant production in the country. during the crisis 70% of kids in the country they are existing in the institute, a negative effect of radical competition both the frontrunner in the country (Africa News with Reuters 2018).



Sources: The United Nations distributing food to 5.5 million people of South Sudan, picture. (Reuters: Segfried Modola).

Likewise, ongoing crisis is affecting the country's person, starvation is increased in South Sudan. ninety-seven percent of income comes from the country's lubricant trades. Recently the UN declared starvation in the country of (5.5 million people) has opposite nutrition scarcity. The fought among happening both the two radical frontrunners. The (United Nation) always try to stability peace but the conflict is an ongoing process and the organization always help the people of the country like nutrition, health facilities, teaching. The previous leader of the USA also exertion safety to the country finish the public conflict but did not stability it also unsuccessful but now the leader of the USA strategy remains uncertain. Similarly, Chinese is a main lubricant share companion in the country and also

an intermediary. The (United Nation) mediation is always with the country till now (VOA News Routers 2017). Similarly, the conflict is ongoing because both the country argument their lubricant transportation dues and the administration is very weak to finish the battle. After independence the country facing a major civil war, because the country is huge natural resources especially lubricant production and lack of road, sea, infrastructure system to transportation lubricant from other countries like Chinese and international marketplaces through North tube and road system. But the dispute is the North demand their fees for using his pipeline for a high price, the country did not capable to given high rate of lubricant transit fees to North because the country's administration is weak, the country cannot pay the fees so both the administration stop the lubricant process and conflict is started. The North capital needs towards remain funded (\$36 fees per barrel) aimed at numerous dues, counting transport, conveyance dues, dispensation maritime fatal procedure. But the South needs towards wage transportation dues (\$0.63 and \$0.69) aimed at apiece 2 tubes with 3rd gathering dues of amid (\$5.50 and \$7.40) for each tub. But the government of the South did not agree with North demand. The South administration (Machar) said that "we will definitely freeze our activities on development". He also said that coming thirty days the administration will capable towards offer rudimentary facilities, health, education, infrastructure counting pays aimed at armed deprived of lubricant incomes. The country's other tube was linked toward (Kenya, Lamu and through Ethiopia to Djibouti). Now the country searches a resolution for ending the conflict and stability of a peaceful country (Kamau and Schneidman 2012)

Principally, the current December crisis is a major significant which has been answerable to the country's armed majors who consume make the corruptions and misconducts in contradiction of humankind. The country is an ironic lubricant production which has been divided from North in the year (2011). But after some year freedom, the public conflict was again started both the two rebel's collections, as a result, four billion persons consume remained expatriate, the report has given statement there were actual insufficient actions in the country armies and administration taking action against corruptions in contradiction of citizens. The (UN, EU, US) also examine the country's problem but they get inadequate trials actual about the exploitation armed major (The Guardian Report 2018).





Sources: AFP (January 27, 2014, Bor Town in South Sudan which has affected in 2013 civil war).

. Likewise, it is a biosphere's modern republic which has been severely criticized by destructions, tribal irritation, reports of public conflict. the picture the country is large assets of inorganic capital and lubricant. Now the country is facing disorder of freedom, after second rebel leader discharged by the leader, they have taken entirely lubricant production part. The conflict was started for lubricant in the country. it is a family battle both the racial cluster but it is not an ethnic battle but it is a money battle. The lubricant is a mediator both the leader, it is unique of the humblest and immoral republic cutting-edge the biosphere, absence of fitness, teaching, substructure, bond, handset, highway bright, consumption aquatic. It is the biosphere's terrestrial money, lubricant besides plasma (Walker 2014). Similarly, since it's independence the nation facing another civil war, several conflicts are happening their like authority fight, tribal battle, lubricant fight both the rebellious frontrunner. The magazine finding out the main reason for the nation's conflict that is lubricant production part like (Upper Nile, Unity State) increases extra humanoid sorrow. They also provide their view that there has always caring disaster and if the catastrophe is continuing another famine will happen there. Lack of information of (IGAD) about the countries crisis and (Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya) these three countries always want their interest in South Sudan. the country facing difficulties like bad administration, feeble organization, equality is not employed, the magazine said that there are 2 main difficulties for instability in the country 1 is the lubricant and another is feeble

organizations. The nation is a blocked-in by corrupt nationals. The (National Congress Party) tacit rule remains alienated the country's main two largest tribal clusters then make unpredictability. Since freedom both the country fighting border issues like (Abyei and Heglig). The country always depends on the North lubricant tube for transport, basically the end of lubricant standards, while the country obtains each drum (less than\$10), and the North remains to receive on minimum (\$25 per barrel) aimed at tube link. the North always link by (Arab) nations on behalf of respectable association but the author said that if equality is working in South as well as in North the country links moral connection through North for a significant method. The part of (IGAD) is not preferring the (Arusha Agreement) that had employed aimed at the reunion of Sudan People's Liberation Movement. Now the county is facing undernourishment, teaching, conveyance, hunger, due to continuing battle. The United States of America is continuously assistance to the country, equality and decent supremacy are not employed that is the major problem (Global South Development Magazine 2018).

Equally, Since December aggressive the administration, rebel forces of the nation capture the lubricant production part mainly (Upper Nile, Jonglei, Unity). The rebellious militaries guilt the administration toward outbreaks his location with lubricant grounds. The continuing fighting result of (1.5 million) persons has displaced, 7 billion persons have facing starvation. Both the rebellious militaries attending a peace talk by which held (Addis Ababa, in Ethiopia) ending the ongoing conflict but the peace deal was failed. Ongoing crisis is both the militaries armies for a coup. The crisis has been disrupted nations lubricant part. If the crisis is ongoing starvation is also coming (BBC News 2014). We have collected some data on how the nation facing severe conflict after got independence.



Sources: BBC News, 2014, November 10.



The map shows that the (December 2013) aggressive both the military frontrunner. Which state was criticized by the battle, the map shows that this part has lubricant production, both the leader aggressive for radical supremacy and capture lubricant part (BBC News 2014). Similarly, another author said that after the nation got independence both the militaries leader fighting for each other lubricant incomes. The country's neighbors and outside actor's assistance to finish the war. the battle started between both the rebellious frontrunner lubricant district part (Bor, Bentiu, Malakal). The country is facing the low lubricant values. Formerly battle the country making lubricant each daytime (220,000 to 240,000) drums. December fighting has also erupted the country's bad lubricant production. Now the country facing a lack of economic condition. The rebel captures the oil-producing area (Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei) after discharged his frontrunner (Raghavan 2014). principally, one author said that the nation separated through lubricant no civilization. Both the biggest ethnic leader of the fighting for natural resources, especially for oil. The country facing weakening, two hundred facing the conflict and some persons have displaced. The country facing farming and food shortages challenges during the crisis. The (December) conflict both the rebel leader for lubricant. After the second leader discharged by the first leader the second take revenge through lubricant area, they captured the whole area (the Blue Nile and Unity State). Radical and financial subjects remain mind of the war. Lack of legitimate and safety improvement, limit of commandment and NGO is the causes of battle. The country's individual safety militaries captured by random law, murdered radical adversaries, reporter, humanoid privileges actions who struggled in contradiction of unethical frontrunner in the country. the nation desirable the lubricant rule which responsible with ambitions by rudimentary requirements of the peoples (Medani 2014).

Although, the nation's choice collection and paramilitaries consuming lubricant prosperity for their personal development. The nation dependent lubricant revenues and that's why conflict is an ongoing process, persons lost their homeland, displaced. Unsuccessful of lubricant values the nations opposite profound financial and radical condition. Lubricant manufacturer is inferior in the December aggressive both the radical frontrunner in the country for a radical difference. The battle is secondhand the kid militaries, torcher by way of the armament of conflict and form assassination where so many people have been killed.

The article said that the nation's lubricant income has controlled by the choice authority and secondhand with public conflict. the (Upper Nile state) that is only the nations lubricant manufacture part (Sudan Tribune 2018).

After 2-year freedom the country facing civil war both the radical leader for political power. Ongoing conflict is a negative effect for farming, teaching, lubricant production, transportation, the majority of persons have been murdered, each ceasefire failed and dishonored. Recent the nation facing starvation, the UN said that during starvation 1 billion persons have died, the country now wants finance and the outside actors give help finance and other. The year (1993) previous starvation, administration sponsored paramilitaries, far-reaching cutting-edge toward municipalities, red-hot depressed sheds, slaughtering citizens, mob torcher females, heavy lots families, sendoff numerous towards troop cutting-edge towards illnesses galloped sites endangered through (UN). The nation's lubricant incomes are stolen, but the decline of lubricant prices have a negative impact for the country's food prices. So many tribal clusters said that they have dominated by the country's largest tribal cluster. Both regional and international actors said that condition of the country is desperate, the political solution is needed there and the country's administration not legal (Gettleman 2017:1-2-3-4-5-6-7).

The conflict between the two countries in recent year for sharing lubricant incomes.



Sources: (Lynsey Addario for the New York Times). The photo is Bentiu state in South Sudan.

Similarly, the country facing severe destruction. (Ahmad Bushara al-Dai, who witnessed the conflict in the country), told, "if you saw what happened here, you would cry for the rest of your life". Increases fighting both safety militaries for cultural feelings, murder, torcher females, random homicides and violence happening cathedrals, clinics, and global amenities. Conflict is stated in (December) both the radical frontrunner, persons have killed, a billion persons has expatriate and that time the UN cautioned many parts of the country confirmed starvation. "Bentiu" it is severely damaged by the battle because this zone is the center of "Unity State" which is the chief lubricant manufacturing zone. Both tribal clusters take retaliation on people, scholars, for their civilization and societies moods (Kushkush and Sengupta 2014).

Principally, another article said the similar continued violence more than 10,000 persons have died, four billion persons have expatriated. Fought for (Nile Petroleum) secluded business, battle slashed nutrition manufacture, increasing starvation, seven billion persons are affected by starvation. The business is established in the year 2009, commercial arms of the administration in the country. the business consumes unsuccessful below the leader of the nation. The business gives money to equipped militaries, administration, radical, secluded activities during battle. The business complete compensation towards paramilitaries, rendering toward the statement (Burkhardt and Francis 2018). After the country got freedom through a peace agreement and referendum the country got a provisional composition, lawful surround effort aimed at the novel national public. Composition recognized varied high-level scheme with the administration. The leader remains skull national and skull administration, leader principal equipped militaries, recognized the national government with 2 households, straight chosen assemblage, illustrative administration. Composition national offer self-governing bench. The country facing lubricant incomes after a self- determination state. The country is the huge production of lubricant but not good transport tube link and infrastructure, it also dependent on another country like North Sudan for transporting lubricant. The problem is North republic needs (98%) income since South lubricant income each daytime but it is not possible for South Sudan because the country facing ongoing conflict, weak administration, in what way toward become great value aimed at lubricant incomes towards North, in the year (2012, January) the country South closed depressed entire lubricant manufacture share

aimed at great request through (Khartoum) aimed at transportation the country's lubricant on behalf of his tube route. After both the country fighting each other for (Abyei and Heglig) demanding each other (Silva 2014:71-73-75).



Sources: Sam Mednick, AP (a boy rests on the grass Bentiu displaced people in South Sudan)

Similarly, the nation's opposite public conflict throughout the (December 2013) disaster. The nation finance comes from lubricant production. The country is the 3rd biggest lubricant reserves in the landmass. Some accused administration is the responsibility of the whole conflict, the country facing hunger, form shift, claims conflict corruptions. Administration of the state obtains completely the income since lubricant besides petroleum entire republic. military rejects all claims (News24 2017).

Principally, the nation remains the 3rd biggest lubricant assets cutting-edge the landmass. But now the Republic facing lubricant shortages, it also negatives impact for the nation's financial condition. In the year, administration of the Republic 1st worldwide vigor session for the republic's detained (Juba, South Sudan oil and power 2017), it's goal remains to entice global lubricant businesses towards capitalize cutting-edge republic's lubricant manufacture labors, but this meeting is unsuccessful, because continued public combat, summit remains not accomplished aimed at enticing global businesses. The nation's public combat is ongoing, in the year (2013 December) aggressive together the radical bests aimed

at bad influence happening lubricant manufacture throughout this battle lubricant manufacture remains dropped. During this year battle lubricant profits remains completely unsuccessful. The nation's remains opposite today lack of lubricant and firewood. Lacks continuing firewood remains to make public battle amongst the ethnic communal. As a result, (United Nations) approximations four billion persons have expatriate, today the nation's opposite hunger, form movement, unproven combat corruptions. Lastly, the author said her article that lubricant is the major things to make public combat in the republic because when the lubricant values are closing depressed, remaining disaster is happening there (Eldin 2017).

Similarly, weakening of lubricant values is the major problem for the country's financial condition, as a result, denomination unfair, great amount rise. In the current public combat, the nation's facing many problems. The battle among happening both the radical frontrunner aimed at a rebellion. It is creation's newest republic aimed at separated among administration militaries and insurgents. Combat is a caring disaster, fifty thousand persons have been murdered, 4 billion persons have been expatriated. It is the industrialized republic on the continent, achievement public fighting over external control. so many persons of the state grounded happening under scarcity, mostly the nation monetary complaint founded happening lubricant, farming, and usual capitals, but it's not enough on behalf of break the continuing battle. The administration also dishonored over outside control, nation's cheap spends import guns from an external country like (China, Israel, Sudan, Iran), they take their interest through lubricant production. Rebellious too aggressive for individually additional chief goal prowling, inducements, extra unlawful action. Opposition(SPLM-IO) said administration stands dictatorial, they need break lubricant manufacturer and make feeble aimed at (Kiir) administration. continued struggle effects negative impact on the nations lack farming disorder, damage income. although, the nation's facing absence street, communiqué, aquatic, electronic control. outside country's source armaments towards South, (Juba-Beijing) armaments contract. All the outside nation's send guns to South Sudan and take their interest, all the outside actor support the administration of the Republic secretly. During dishonesty and continuing fight the country's constancy is impossible (Wlodarski 2018).

Similarly, the present condition in the country is after the battle both side for overthrow, many persons have been murder, expatriate. But some year concord contract detained but it also unsuccessful. After some year Provisional Administration Nationwide agreement needed recognizing, in the year (2017, United Nations) stated starvation regulator the entire republic. After some year armistice over detained but it also unsuccessful. But today country severe facing hunger, malnutrition, and need a peaceful country but the conflict is ongoing, (UNICEF) help to the country's kid for teaching. The country is facing challenges to establishing a stable country but it's not a success for continuing struggle (World Vision News 2018).

Lastly, the lubricant is the main reason for the ongoing conflict in South Sudan. after the republic independence, again conflict is continuing because of distribution of lubricant both the country's financial backbone. But if a country facing a lack of political, social and economic condition so how can capable of getting high price tax. Another major chief actor who always creates conflict like corruption. Financial incomes are not using the country's people for good health, education, food, sanitary, communication, an internet network, the money using for import weapons, and for violence. Outside player they also need to take their lubricant interest and supply for arms to the country. secretly the country is facing major lubricant values to establish a peaceful stability country. but stability is impossible there. Everywhere massacre, murder, torcher, ethnic violence. The administration of the nation is full of corruption, they using finance for their personal development. During the ongoing violence, all public and private property has been destroyed in the nation, but the administration does not care, they involvement with outside nation and create conflict in their tribal cluster. It's impossible for stability a peaceful country because these problems in the country ongoing during the colonial period to still now.

**CHAPTER V**  
**CONCLUSION**

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

From our above discussion, we have seen that the Republic of South Sudan is a rich natural resources country not only in the African continent but also whole over the world. That country is flourishing when the country full of political, social and economic development. But in the context of South Sudan facing challenges during the ongoing conflict. after the country got independence conflict is a chain process in the nation. So many peace deals and the ceasefire has been providing to ending the nation's conflict but it does not end. As a result, people lost their homeland, family, relatives, so many people have been displaced go to neighbor refugee camps. After two longest civil war, the nation's got self-determination through a referendum and 2005 peace agreement.

Although the nation facing political, social, and economic challenges to established a peaceful stability country. during the colonial, pre-colonial era the country facing the severe challenges and dominated by Sudan and after the post-independence era the country facing the same. We have found that some authors argued that the ethnic conflict is the main reason for the problems of stability and some author argues that political rivalry and oil wealth is the main reason for the problems stability. but we have discussed so many reasons for the problems of stability like weak government, democracy is not working, federalism is not working, the law is not working in the proper way, radical choice, arbitrary supremacy, centralized power and authority, single party system.

The nation is a constitutional, republic and federalism government but power is centralized in a single hand which community is based for the majority. Dinka are the largest ethnic group in South Sudan and the leader is president Salva Kiir, the political party is (SPLA). President Kiir is also a capitalism ruler they exercised their political power for like a capitalist ruler, communal feelings and personal prestige. Citizen has not participated the democratic role because freedom of expression and thought, rights are not free in the country after independence and a centralized government. Citizens have no knowledge for



election because they have facing lack of education, health, facilities. Continuing ongoing conflict people have searched for food, nutrition, drinking water, and good health facilities because violence has destroyed hospital, agricultural production, school, infrastructure, and medicines. Increases murder, rape, displacement, robbery, diseases, destruction, starvation, food shortage, malnutrition in the country, the republic became instability. the international actors and regional actors also played a major role in the country.

In the year 9th, July 2011 the nation established with a constitutional government. Presidential system and the president is the head of the state and head of the government. Three tires of constitution system, legislative, executive and judiciary. The citizen of the state given rights duties, and freedom of the press to exercise their power and representative, electoral government but all rights, duties are bound with a capitalist government. Rule of law is the supremacy of the state. But the problem is the government do not want to decentralized political power they fear if Machar government dominate me. During the colonial period both the North-South conflict is ongoing for oil. Islam dominated the Christian community they also force the Christian community for converted to Islam religion. Oil is the major problems for the conflict because it is a valuable thing and where is oil discover geopolitics is also created there.

In the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) era both the country agree to share oil revenues but after South Sudan independent civil war again started, continued civil war famine is declared there in the year 2017 the UN declared the whole country is full famine and United Nations always help to the people of South Sudan. we have got some point why the country is facing problems of stability because, Weak government, Federalism is not working, Bound of freedom of expression and thought, Democracy is not working, Centralized political power, Single party system, Rule of law is not working, Heavy Corruption with government, Increases rape, murder, violence, mass killing, torcher, Destruction government property with private property, health, education, drinking water, Ethnic violence, Community feelings based political party, Backwardness of health education, Backwardness agricultural system, Lack of good governance, Rivalry among diverse ethnic groups, Poor quality of infrastructure, Constant power struggle, Internal and external actors take their interest and create conflict, Lack of conflict resolution

mechanism, Continued competition for natural resources and border, Increases diseases like HIV/AIDS.

Both the political leader blaming each other, 2 years after independence civil war again started both the political leader for a coup. Kiir thought that Machar made a plan for him to change his political chair, that's why the president dismissed his vice president for his cabinet. As a result, Machar got angry with Kiir government and thought to take to revenge for him. Machar capture all the oil production area fighting was started both the tribal group like Dinka and Nuer. Mass killing has been started home to home, rape, murder. Basically, South Sudan is a largest oil-producing countries in the African continent and based on oil incomes. But shutting down of oil prices the country's currency is imbalanced with foreign exchange. We have found some information in my research the government of South Sudan expending oil money's for ongoing civil war and buying weapon and suppliers from outside countries. The international actors like China are the major key player in South Sudan oil production. The country taking their interest in South Sudan oil production and supply weapons for creating violence. Regional actors like (Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda), they are also the major trading partner of South Sudan oil production. Fallen of oil prices the whole country facing an economic crisis. The government of the nation's they use oil money for their personal development. In the neighbor, the country's the governments have the largest building business.

Basically, my research proposes is what is the problems for stability in South Sudan, which reason are responsible for the problems of stability. the first chapter we have found the historical problems, like colonial and pre-colonial period. That time the nation is dominated by the North Sudan, no stability administration, no freedom of thought and expression they bound the Islamic rules. The country facing the political, social and economic problem. but after got self-determination through a Comprehensive Peace Treaty the country facing the same political, social and economic problem. peace is not stability there.

In the second chapter we have found some problems for stability which economic factor as the reason for the problems of stability, we found some economic instability which has a negative impact on South Sudan. the country is a rich of natural resources and both the largest ethnic groups competition for these resources, poor condition of agricultural system

like there have not used modern technological investment, medicine, development seeds for agriculture, the country dependent on human hand in agricultural system, poor quality of infrastructure, the country facing lack of road facilities, hospital, bridge, electric pool, communication system, transportation etc. heavy rain fall there have no good street for transportation goods and services from outside countries. Everywhere is the marshy area in the country.

In the third chapter, we have found some social and political problems of stability, rivalry among diverse ethnic groups, because the country is diverse ethnicity, culture, language and fighting for natural resources and religious feelings among themselves. The backwardness of health and education, during ongoing conflict all the hospital service and education facilities have been destroying and the government of the nation uses oil money for weapons not use for good health and education. The people of the nation facing severe diseases and lack of education facilities, people they have not getting food for an ongoing crisis they searching for food to live. Because crisis destroyed all the farming, medical infrastructure. Similarly, the country facing a lack of good governance facilities, the government of the republic is no accountability, transparency, and responsibility for the citizens. They use monopoly power for their personal development. Constant power struggle both the tribal groups like Dinka and ethnic, both the political leader blaming each other for tribal feelings and natural resources. Role of external and regional power, the outside actors, and regional actors take financial interest from the oil revenues in South Sudan and supplying weapons for ongoing conflict. So the country facing major health and education problems so stability is not possible there.

Principally, in the fourth chapter, we have found some major problems for stability, during the colonial period both North and South fought for oil revenues and oil disputed area, and border conflict. South use North pipeline and given him revenues but post-independence and contemporary period both the country fighting for sharing oil revenues and oil production, oil disputed area. Both the government shut down the South Sudan oil production. Because the country could not have paid 98% oil revenues. As a result, the South Sudan economic backbone has been broken and tribal cluster fighting and facing for food, health, education, infrastructure, everything for life. During the conflict, all the

human basic needs like food, shelter, cloth, education, health facilities, agricultural condition, infrastructure, all are destroyed. So the country is facing these major problem, stability is not possible there, it's ongoing.

Lastly, in the fifth chapter, we have discussed the overall conclusion for the problems of stability like political, social and economic. Today the country facing major problems for stability a peaceful nation. So stability is not possible there.

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