



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

Jagruti Moharana

PhD student, Centre for African studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and New Delhi.

ABSTRACT

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 likes 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. 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.

Key words: Background, Methods, Results, Conclusion

BACKGROUND

This article 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. Now the country is facing challenges and issues.

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 places 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 on-going process and peace is no stability there. How oil is the conflict in everywhere and problems for stability.

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 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).

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.

RESULTS

Conflict is also based on internal and external actors. In South Sudan, on-going conflict is also the problems for stability a peaceful country. The regional actors also played a conflict between the countries. 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 lubricant is the main reason for the on-going 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 on-going 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 on-going during the colonial period to still now

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