



**Midlands State University**

**Established 2000**

*Our Hands, Our Minds, Our Destiny*

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT**

**THE IMPACT OF CONFLICT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF  
LIBYA**

**BY**

**TANAKA MANUEL**

**R147312T**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS OF THE BACHELOR OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PEACE STUDIES  
HONOURS DEGREE AT THE MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY.**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	1
RELEASE FORM.....	5
DECLARATION .....	6
ABSTRACT.....	7
DEDICATION .....	8
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	9
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION .....	10
1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY .....	10
1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM .....	12
1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES .....	13
1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS.....	13
1.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY .....	13
1.7 DELIMITATIONS .....	14
1.8 LIMITATIONS.....	15
1.9 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY .....	15
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW .....	17
2.1 INTRODUCTION .....	17
2.2 CAUSES OF CONFLICT.....	18
2.3 THE IMPACT OF CONFLICT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	18
2.4 THE CHALLENGES FACED IN ENDING CONFLICT.....	18
2.5 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK .....	19
2.6 COUNTRY EXPERIENCES.....	20
2.6.1 NIGERIA .....	20
2.6.2 MALI .....	21
2.6.3 SYRIA.....	21
2.7 CONCLUSION.....	22
CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY .....	22
3.1 INTRODUCTION .....	22

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN .....	22
3.2 SAMPLING .....	23
3.2.1 PURPOSIVE SAMPLING .....	23
3.3 DOCUMENT ANALYSIS .....	23
3.4 KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS .....	24
3.5 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS .....	25
3.6 DATA ANALYSIS .....	25
3.7 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS .....	26
3.8 CONCLUSION.....	27
CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS.....	27
4.1 INTRODUCTION .....	27
4.2 RESEARCH FINDINGS .....	27
4.2.1 THE CAUSES OF CONFLICT IN LIBYA .....	28
4.2.2 THE IMPACT OF CONFLICT ON THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LIBYA .....	30
4.2.3 CHALLENGES FACED IN ENDING CONFLICT IN LIBYA .....	32
4.2.4 ROLE PLAYED BY THE INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL COMMUNITY IN ADDRESSING THE LIBYAN CONFLICT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. ....	34
4.3 CHAPTER SUMMARY .....	36
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	36
5.1 INTRODUCTION .....	36
5.2 .1 CAUSES OF CONFLICT IN LIBYA .....	37
5.2.2 THE IMPACT OF CONFLICT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LIBYA .....	37
5.2.3 CHALLENGES FACED IN ENDING CONFLICT .....	38
5.2.4 THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL COMMUNITY IN ADDRESSING THE LIBYAN CONFLICT AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT .....	38
5.2.5 THE RECOMMENDATION TO STRENGTHEN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CONFLICT RIDDEN COUNTRIES .....	39
5.3 CONCLUSIONS.....	39
5.3.1 CAUSES OF CONFLICT IN LIBYA .....	39
5.3.2 THE IMPACT OF CONFLICT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LIBYA .....	39
5.3.3 CHALLENGES FACED IN ENDING CONFLICT IN LIBYA .....	40

5.3.4 THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND THE REGIONAL COMMUNITY IN ADDRESSING THE LIBYAN CONFLICT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT .....	40
5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	41
5.4.1 EMPLOY IMPARTIAL SYSTEMS WHEN IT COMES TO DISTRIBUTING STATE RESOURCES AND INCOME .....	41
5.4.2 REGARD PRINCIPLES AND NORMS OF DEMOCRACY .....	41
5.4.3 EMPLOY SOLID ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY POLICIES TO DO AWAY WITH CORRUPTION.....	42
5.4.4 SETUP MINISTRIES THAT DETECT AND PAY ATTENTION TO CONFLICT INDICATORS AND SIGNS .....	42
5.4.5 CONFLICT RIDDEN COUNTRIES SHOULD PROTECT THEIR CITIZENS AT ALL COST. ....	42
5.4.6 ADHERE TO THE FIGHTING PARAMETERS SET OUT BY THE UN AND OTHER KEY ORGANIZATIONS THAT WHO MONITOR AND CONFLICTS AND WARFARE.....	43
5.5 CONCLUSION.....	43
REFERENCE LIST .....	45

**MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY**

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT**

---

---

**RELEASE FORM**

---

---

**NAME OF AUTHOR:** TANAKA MANUEL

**DEGREE PROGRAM:** HONOURS DEGREE IN PEACE STUDIES

**PROJECT TITLE:** THE IMPACT OF CONFLICT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LIBYA

**SUPERVISOR:** MR. CHILUNJIKA

**YEAR OF AWARD:** 2018

Permission is hereby granted to the Midlands State University library to produce single copies of this dissertation and to lend or sell such copies for private, scholarly, or scientific research only. The author reserves other publication rights. Neither the dissertation nor extensive extracts from it may be printed or otherwise reproduced without the author's permission.

**SIGNED**.....

**DATE** .....

## DECLARATION

I, Tanaka Manuel, hereby declare that this dissertation research for the Degree in Peace Studies at Midlands State University is my own work and it has not been previously submitted for assessment or completion of any Post Graduate qualification to another university or another qualification.

Student Name.....

Signature.....

Date.....

## ABSTRACT

The research analyzed the problems and effects of conflict on the socio-economic development using Libya as a case of reference. The purpose of the study was to highlight how conflict derails socio-economic development and encourage nations to resort to peace constantly. The Libyan conflict was a composition of diverse varied issues and differences between the Government and its citizens, between 2010 and 2014. The conflict derailed and disrupted the daily operations of the economy which then affected the well being of the state as well. The Libyan conflict surrounded the nation with an atmosphere that was not conducive and productive for the socio-economic development to stand on its feet. The study shed light on the negative effects posed on the socio-economic development of a nation by conflict in a bid to discourage the occurrence of conflict. It also highlighted how conflict ridden countries can better handle themselves when they are already in conflict. Diverse and varied issues, grievances as well as differences were said to be the major challenges to conflict free nations. Focus group discussions were employed to capture perspectives and opinions of political activists, economic experts and an interview was thrust into the mix to also include the insight of a social commentator. Content analysis and thematic analysis were combined to examine and analyze the respondents' reviews and their input in the study. All this helped in explaining the research findings with the respondents in consent that conflict had a detrimental effect of the operation of an economy, governments had to prioritize its citizens in order to avoid conflicts and making it easy for their social stances and economies to perform better in a conflict environment. Some of the recommendations that were suggested by the study to conflict ridden countries are to play by the parameters set out for fighting by the UN and pay attention to conflict indicators and signals.

## **DEDICATION**

This dissertation is dedicated to Ms H Chiremba my mother, who has been the pillar of my strength not only for the time I have embarked on this four year course but throughout my life. Hats off to an awesome mentor and the best mother.



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to recognize Mr Chilunjika for all his efforts and work in facilitating this research study. Brian Kamusasa is also acknowledged for the part he played in ensuring that the research study came to stand the way it is. Above all the Almighty GOD is exalted for taking me this far.

# **THE IMPACT OF CONFLICT ON THE SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LIBYA FROM 2000-2014**

## **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

Conflict plays an antagonistic role to a country's development and Libya serves as a perfect instance. Conflict disrupts day to day proceedings of a state thus everything veers from the normal operations. Conflict cripples the economy and the social services that are supposed to ensure that a country thrives. Conflict in Libya was of different denominations, the revolution in 2011 to overthrow the tyrannical regime of Gaddafi, 2014 fight between the House of Representatives in Tobruk and the General National Council in Tripoli and the extremists groups such as Muslim brother hood and the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group. The magnitude and effects these conflicts had on the Libyan community were diverse and varied. Conflict influenced the economy in a gloomy way, GDP dropped and oil production took a hit as well. Since oil was the main stay of the economy, the reduction in oil production hit a solid blow on the economy. This chapter included the background of the study that gave a brief background, the statement of the problem which highlighted the issues to be raised by the study, research objectives and research questions. Justification of the study pin pointed the gist of the study elaborating in a vivid manner its importance whilst delimitations, limitations and the organization of the study featured also in the chapter.

### **1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

Barbanti (2004) asserts that the development cuts across many levels. It refers to macro issues such as patterns of a nation's growth to local community problems such as service delivery. All three levels, macro, meso and micro are interwoven and the different dimensions that are economic, cultural, religious and gender effect and are affected by socio-economic development. This research seeks to highlight how conflict, pandemonium, chaos and turmoil disrupt the flow of these levels of socio-economic development.

Since 2003 up to January 2010 Libya managed to maintain a daily production average of 1.6 million barrels per day, (OPEC 2016), by January 2015 oil production was less than half a million barrels per day. The period characterized by the decline in oil production was engulfed with conflict and chaos. 2011 marked the final stand of the revolution that brought Gaddafi and

his autocratic regime to its knees, 2014 is where the two separate governments the GNC and the House of Representatives were at each other's throats. What followed after were militia groups and rebels holding the government at gunpoint and ransom over the production and sale of oil.

2010-2014 marked a turbulent era in Libya society, an era that stifled economic blossom and growth, social security and political stability. As a result of the conflicts highlighted Libya failed to live to its utter most potential as a powerhouse in oil production. After the country's oil reserves were discovered the economy's growth rate shot to 20% around 1960 which was the highest rate recorded at that time (Vandewalle 2016). Gaddafi then came into power and created a rentier state that was doomed to fail eventually. Beblawi (2010) asserts that Libya represented a classic rentier state model where a select few were in charge of administering revenue while the society at large was engaged in the utilization of state revenue. This undoubtedly created a high defensive line that protected corruption as there was no transparency. This set the whole wheels of the revolution in motion, conflict between the government and the nation was born. Gaddafi did not depend on popular support or solid state structure but rather relied on a powerful security sector that enabled and empowered the structure of social classes in the society. The social dichotomy nurtured conflict in itself and stood in the way of developing within the nation.

The western region was given more attention at the expense of the east and the south regions. This set of marginalization created a lot of discontent and grumbling hence the revolution to overthrow the government that was sincere to that. The revolution created a hostile environment for trade. Since the Libyan economy was based on oil production, a hit on it crippled the economy. What ensued after was reduction in production of barrels per day. The hostile trade environment increased the price of importing Libyan oil due to the increased costs of insurance and transportation. Joyiwa (2015) substantiates that in an economy very dependent on oil exports unstable interactions with the international oil market is a threat to the economy's ability to survive. The revolution drained Libya's foreign exchange reserves, value of the Libyan Dinar declined and lost face, daily production rate of oil declined as well so did the total annual revenue and economic growth rates. The eastern and southern regions were a consolidated proof of how conflict hinders and deters development. The patient to doctor ratio was ridiculous, schools closed, electricity lines were destroyed by the war ensuring that electricity became a rare and scarce service. Municipal services were no longer guaranteed. The revolution took a toll on

them more acutely that it did on the western region. Agriculture and the industrial sector fared no better as they regressed as well.

With the passing of the revolution and the death of Gaddafi things turned around as the political sphere calmed down. The National Transitional Council took over and GDP reached 8 billion a number that was 8% higher than the last recorded under the Gaddafi rule in 2010 (Khan and Milbert, 2014). The GNC took over in 2012 and the conflict wrecked Libya again. These were military confrontations between armed militias and the government over control of wages. Oil production rate dropped and the cycle of the cycle of development regressing initiated again. With every passing conflict the Libyan economy took a hit, the fundamental driver of the Libyan economy was oil so conflict played a number on its production. When conflict occurred day to day production schedules of oil were disturbed. Services deteriorated as well and the environment torn by conflict and dispute made it difficult for development to occur.

### **1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Conflict is identified as a discouragement and hindrance of development. Libya was expected to be an economic giant among countries that produced oil and for some time it did. There was a time when operations on the economy boasted the largest growth rate; things seemed to be moving in the right direction. Revenue from oil was not employed accordingly over the nation. The government paid too much heed and attention to the Western region at the expense of the other two regions. This marginalization issued a social dichotomy that was too big and colossal to miss. This incited and instigated a revolution that threw day to day operations of the country in a reluctant state. Conflict made it difficult for the country to operate on a normal basis. Oil production faltered as a result and the economy went on a downward spiral from there onwards. Barrels of oil produced per day dwindled; this took a shot at the GDP, which grew negatively. With the fundamental stance of the economy knocked down other sectors followed suit. The upheaval and pandemonium shot the country's economy which disrupted the relationship between money industry and employment. Starving the other of a proper supply meant the others would be found wanting as well. This undoubtedly hindered and discouraged socio-economic development. The need to do away with conflict in an attempt to consolidate socio-economic development and the well being of nations has become profound. Libya needed to eliminate all its sources of conflict and lay a platform conducive for its economic growth and stability as well

as its social well being. However sources of conflict in Libya were umpteen making it impossible to eliminate them all and the occurrence of conflict. The war on resources never ended since there can never be equal distribution in a nation. Tyrannical upsets and tendencies kept creeping up on the nation since subscription to democracy were never in an effective or complete set. Libya needed to subscribe to ideals of democracy, be part of international organizations that would guarantee its autonomy such as the UN. The nation at large needed to devise impartial designs to distribute wealthy, income and resources to ensure that social marginalization was dealt with

#### **1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

1. To explore the causes of conflict in Libya.
2. To analyze the impact of conflict on the socio-economic development of Libya.
3. To examine the challenges faced in ending conflict in Libya.
4. To assess the role played by the continental and regional community in addressing the Libyan conflict and socio-economic development.
5. To offer recommendations to strengthen the socio-economic development of conflict ridden countries.

#### **1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

1. What are the causes of conflict in Libya?
2. What are the impacts of conflict on the socio-economic development of Libya?
3. What are the challenges faced in trying to end conflict in Libya?
4. What role has been employed by the international and regional community in addressing the Libyan conflict and socio-economic development?
5. What are the recommendations to strengthen the socio-economic development of conflict ridden countries?

#### **1.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY**

The significance of the study is emphasized by the study's mission to unveil how conflict works against development. The study seeks to highlight and elaborate the various ways in which conflict stifles development. This also implies that the study is employed to promote peace around the globe, by showing how conflict is bad news for development, the study is

campaigning to social entities and organizations not to resolve to conflict. The study is cheer leading and urging countries to do away with conflict since it hinders development.

The study also seeks to provide new insight around the globe of how conflict is detrimental to the development of a nation. A thorough examination and analysis of how conflict, pandemonium and turmoil were detrimental to the Libyan economy is bound to shed more light and with it unveiling new cycles and patterns. Occurrence of conflict issues a discouraging and negative energy on the social-economic development of the Libyan nation. On the surface conflict is not good for a nation's development but the study seeks to go beyond the naked eye and expose relationships, cycle's patterns and principles that substantiate how conflict is detrimental to development.

Findings of the study will go a long way in assisting other studies that are condemning conflict as well. Statistics that will be illuminated in the research can be a tool in the academia and can be used by other researchers. Since most of the data is substantiated and attributed to the source the research has to be considered quality data. Libya's economy growth rate declined each time there was a conflict that was not pure coincidence. Fellow academics could make relevant arguments against conflict based on that. Policy makers can be restrained and refrain from employing policies that were insidious to the Libyan economy to do away with conflict. Policies such as that which marginalized and segregated regions created a huge social gap that incited and fuelled the revolution that tore the economy. The study will not only serve as an insight but a blue print to economies of what not to do.

## **1.7 DELIMITATIONS**

Leedy and Omrod, (2010) point out that delimitations are characteristics that limit the scope and boundaries of your study. This includes variables of interest and theoretical perspectives adopted. The study focused on how conflict affected the social-economic development of Libya as a nation. Geography played a large and big factor in the quality of the data collected. The researcher could not physically be in Libya, could not interact on physical level with some of the experts from Libya that provided data that was integral to the research. This had an undesired effect on the data collection part and made it difficult for the researcher to acquire the data with ease.

This also had an effect on the time frame on the time frame of the research. This altered the research patterns that had been put in place by the researcher. The researcher had to work his hours a lot to suit his participants in Libya he interacted with online. The geography also made the researcher seem far-fetched, this being keenly felt on the part of the key informant interviews that were conducted online as well. The location of the nation of interest twitched a lot of variables in the research

### **1.8 LIMITATIONS**

Simons, (2011) substantiates that limitations are variables in the study that the researcher cannot control and will affect the outcome of the findings. Some of the limitations of the study included political agenda and state security reasons. Some of the information necessary to draw out a thorough conclusion was politically sensitive. This meant that obtaining it was not easy. This shaped the quality of the study since information acquired was probably censored. The Libyan government published what could not compromise them thus there was a high probability that the research had accounts of data that had been tampered and tinkered around with. This rendered the study biased and questioned its quality as well. Relevant and appropriate information for the study was impossible to procure thus the study was scanty and shallow in reference to the adequate and right information.

There was need to look at some of the policies that were installed, employed and how they affected the population in relation to the economy. The relationship had instances with high level of corruption this definitely compromised high level officials and present an opportunity for others to criticize the government. That was trading on state security. That sort of information was never obtained thus limited a thorough analysis of the notion. The study highlighted in and out the failures of the government and some of the people responsible, this definitely provided a chance for the general public to raise quarrel. Information like that was secured that hindered the quality of the study.

### **1.9 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**

Chapter 1 is the proposal which is responsible for introducing the line of argument of the research study, how conflict impacts socio-economic development. It highlighting the gist of the study as well as briefly pointing out its importance. The proposal comprises of the background of the study which outlines the setting and environment leading to the outbreak of the conflict, in

this case the conditions in Libya from 2000-2014. The statement of the problem shows the problem of the question, the theoretical puzzle of solving the questions raised by the research study and the challenges encountered. The research objectives outlined the aims of the research study whilst research questions highlighted the questions that were raised to consolidate the gist of the study. Justification of the study elaborated application and impact of the research study to the world at large giving its importance weight. Difficulties encountered in making the research a possibility were explained within delimitations and limitations. Chapter introduces the notion of the research study, the impact of conflict on the socio-economic development of Libya, outlines its importance and maps the way of its exploration.

Chapter 2 is the Literature review which critiques the theoretical part of the research study with other theoretical stances related to the line of argument. This chapter compares, looks for similarities, examines and looks at the research study through the eyes of other theories propounded. The Social conflict theory by Karl Marx and the De-development theory by Collier and Rohmer were used in this case. Syria, Nigeria and Mali were examined within the scope of the notion to figure out if the research study can be used on different countries and nations. Literature review explores the possibility of the research study being employed in other countries. It analyses the line of argument of the study and looks for other areas it can fit or be useful in the world. The theoretical comparison was to highlight how the notion connects with other propounded theories giving the purpose of the study weight.

Chapter 3 is the methodology, its purpose is to highlight and explain the methods and techniques used to collect and accumulate information for the research study. The researcher employed qualitative research which suited the nature of the research. Some of the techniques employed were purposive sampling to capture the ideal and required population. Focus group discussions and key interviews were also used to capture the views and opinions of a few selected individuals. Document analysis was used to examine online documents that were reviewed for the study. Chapter 3 outlined how information presented in the study was collected and accumulated.

Chapter 4 is for presentation and analysis of the research findings. The information collected and ferreted out for the study is shown and analyzed at the same time. The opinions and views that were echoed out at the focus group discussions and the key informant interviews are shown in



their raw form then they are analyzed to make sure they are decoded to make sense to the man on the street. In this case the 12 respondents' answers are highlighted and shown before the researcher examines them. Chapter 4 is responsible for pointing out and showing the findings of the research study.

Chapter 5 concludes the research study in every sense. It summarizes the findings of the study and concludes them as well. It proffers suggestions and recommendations on how conflict ridden countries can strengthen their socio-economic development. Chapter 5 gives an overview of the gist of the study, its importance and its line of argument. It wraps up and bring close the research study by highlighting the last stand of the notion of the research study. The chapter gives a brief detail and elaboration of the issues that facilitated the occurrence of conflict in Libya and how it negatively affected the Libyan economy in the process. It stands as the last chapter of the study.

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

Conflict affecting development has been an issue since conflict's effects on development have been visible and felt. Several scholars have propounded theories and devised concepts to weigh and consolidate their arguments. The Social conflict theory by Karl Marx and the De-development theory by Collier and Rohmer are some of the theories that articulated precisely how conflict hinders socio-economic development. The Syrian conflict, the Nigerian and Malian conflict were used as instances to vividly capture the impact of conflict on socio-economic development. This not only signified the gist of the study but placed special emphasizes on its application to the world at large. This chapter tried to marry and relate the findings and the data of the research with the outside world to ensure that the study is viewed as a tool that can be applied on a global scale. The mentioned countries had their socio-economic development altered and derailed by conflict, the researcher attempted to make his line of argument through them as well. The application of the research to the world at large was captured in the composition of this chapter which is largely made up of the theoretical framework.

## **2.2 CAUSES OF CONFLICT.**

Conflict occurs as a result of varied and diverse reasons and some of the reasons include social marginalization, unfair distribution of a country's wealthy, resources and income, tyrannical administrative policies and heavy militarization of the state. In some countries, Nigeria and Kenya the elite make up a smaller composition of the whole population but they pocket the majority of the nation's income. Saccarz (2006) substantiates that the system is designed to protect them and enforce their exploitation of the poor who make up the majority of the population. Eventually the Pariah society rises in discontent and a revolution to overthrow the tyrannical system is born, the French revolution stands as a perfect instance. Heavy militarization of the state is a conflict indicator, democratic principles and norms suffer in the circumstances and conditions that the army sets on the public. Eventually the public will find a way to voice out their need for freedom and this is bound to spark violence and pandemonium.

## **2.3 THE IMPACT OF CONFLICT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Conflict has affected nations with an intense effect that is too conspicuous to miss. Conflict disrupted day to day activities of Syria and Somalia. Production declined industries faltered companies had to shut down, income decreased as well. The nations' treasure and reserves were dug into till they were empty this took a toll on the local currencies which then lost value on the international market. Service delivery and service provision were keenly affected as well. Schools closed down, hospitals were under staffed this led to their closure as well. Doctor-patient ratio inflated this highlighted how the healthy sector failed under the circumstances set by conflict. Maurice (2005) points out that Somalia took steps backwards and regressed during the conflict phase. A conflict engulfed environment kills the needs and the requirements of an economy to function properly which eventually falters the economy into submission. Foreign direct investment dwindles and declines clearly depicting how conflict sets an unsuitable environment for business. Clearly highlighting how conflict is bad news for nations and their development.

## **2.4 THE CHALLENGES FACED IN ENDING CONFLICT**

The fight to end conflict in nations is scarred and derailed by too many outlets and sources of conflict. The Democratic Republic of Congo stood as a perfect instance. The failure to establish a central government, composition different militias, failure to rejuvenate the economy and no

subscription whatsoever to the principles and norms of democracy were some of the conflict sources that fuelled conflict in DRC, making it impossible to end conflict. All these sources of conflict sources and outlets made it difficult to do away with conflict and they kept posing war ready situations that made chaos and pandemonium a day to day occurrence in DRC. Sarraj (2015) highlighted that the lack of democracy in the nation was the thorniest issue in the security of the nation. With several conflict outlets and sources war and conflict kept occurring.

## **2.5 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The social conflict theory propounded by Karl Marx in 1848 goes a long way in highlighting how conflict negatively affects socio-economic development. The theory shows how class struggle ends up in the poor and the disadvantaged trying to restructure the classes, this sparks revolution. The classes at the bottom of the economical chart end up realizing how their efforts enrich those at the top. Class struggle in itself is a conflict and the unfair distribution of services and resources show how socio-economic development is hindered in a conflict engulfed area. The restructuring of classes that follows after the lower classes realize that their efforts are not being awarded as they should is the one that intensely cripples socio-economic development. Menzer (2010) is in consent with the social conflict theory and highlights that revolution taxes a country's road to development, those in power employ and utilize the country's resources to crush the civil uprising. National budgets are further reduced to strengthen the security and the force to crush the revolution.

The nation is in a stand still when it comes to development, service delivery is at its lowest. Schools close and if the conflict is prolonged an illiterate generation is bred. Hospitals are under staffed and under medicated. Industries close and production dwindles. The general income of the nation is affected and it decreases this ensures that the lower classes' services that are supposed to be catered for by the government are suspended. This ensures that the socio-economic development of a nation is thrown in a state of oblivion and is stationery. Ward (2003) echoes the same sentiment highlighting that conflict in a society compromises human progression. This was all visible in the Libyan environment with Gaddafi's elite few dealing with the 2011 revolution that worked to overthrow him. In an attempt to restructure the classes of Libya the revolution deterred and discouraged the progress of socio-economic development.

Collier and Rohmer (2000) devised a concept they termed the de-development theory. The theory operates on the framework of the Millennium Development Goals. It examines how conflict is detrimental to the MDG. In some instances conflict pushes up the projected period to achieve the goals and in other circumstances making it impossible to achieve the goals at all. This is further proof that conflict influences development negatively. As conflict occurs services are tossed aside, education is side stepped. Schools are bombed, teachers and kids might be recruited into the army and rebel groups respectively. As a result schools close and even if they do not children will not be in the ideal psychological frame to learn. Education is disrupted and if war is prolonged some generations faces the prospect of being illiterate. In relation to gender women are affected more by conflict. Some drastic groups will use kidnaps and rape as war tactics. Men die in battle leaving women to assume leadership roles that are male oriented. Millard (2007) agrees with the assessment pointing out that this psychological shift puts a strain on the women leading to the derailing of the nation's development. Conflict also de-accelerates global trade. The continuing higher expenditure on the military diverts spending on essentials and often decimated public services and increased national debt. This places further strain on economies and limit their venturing onto the global market. Scarcity of human capital exists alongside collapsed markets.

## **2.6 COUNTRY EXPERIENCES**

### **2.6.1 NIGERIA**

Abubakar Soko Mohammed a Nigerian researcher substantiates how disruptive and destructive the 1973 civil war was to Nigeria's economic development. The civil war surfaced with the discovery of petroleum. This was termed the oil boom but failed to live up to its assumed and perceived standards. Large and vast revenue collected from petroleum production was pumped into military expenditure so the government would crush the civil strife. In so doing social services were neglected entirely. Education took a break schools were shut and the healthy sector followed suit. The civil war served a prolonged time and an illiterate generation was nurtured, undeniable proof or regressing in socio-economic development. The effects of conflict in Nigeria stroke a vivid resemblance to those of Libya, this point of reference consolidate the gist and purpose of the study. The conflict crippled the Nigerian economy, Larson (2009) highlights that the effects of that 1973 civil strife set an uncertain future for the economy and its thorny effects

are still being felt up to this day. Conflict shifted the path of the Nigerian economy from the anticipated oil boom to a regular struggling economy.

### **2.6.2 MALI**

Larcher (2013) asserts that Mali was a failing or failed state already. After the coup of 2012 to overthrow president Toure the state stood as a conflict symbol in the Sahel region with successive interim prime ministers failing to put their foot down with the military powers that overthrew the President. As a result of the war and pandemonium that became a common sight state institutions failed and the country collapsed. This affected production, export and industry which then led to a feeble economy that could not sustain the nation. In this instance conflict is seen negatively affecting socio-economic development of a nation as well. The nation's service production mutinied and service delivery no longer existed. Just like in Libya education and the healthy sector were keenly affected as well. Most of the economy's failures, its shortcomings and downfalls were implicated connected and credited to the conflict. Once again the research takes regional recognition by highlighting how its purpose goes beyond Libya socio-economic development problems.

### **2.6.3 SYRIA**

Syria serves as another instance as well to highlight how conflict affects socio-economic development. The constant chaos and religious pandemonium that occurred in Syria were detrimental to the nation. Pinto (2009) points out that the effects were similar to those that wrecked Libya as well, GDP declined, the quality of life diminished, the economy suffered from lack of confidence and the local currency suffered the most from the scenario. There were no social security and state institutions failed to exert influence leading to the failure of the state. These instances had an utter resemblance to the situation of Libya. The 3 different instances highlighted how conflict negatively affects socio-economic development. The research pointed several different scenarios to ensure that its line of argument was not assessed as a Libya notion but a phenomenon that is a world norm. The 3 different scenarios proved beyond reasonable doubt how conflict is bad news to the socio-economic development of a nation further giving weight to the research's argument and its purpose.

## **2.7 CONCLUSION**

This chapter focused on how the research's argument fared and compared with other propounded theories in a bid to prove its application to the world at large. The social conflict theory and the de-development theory by Karl Marx and Collier and Rohmer respectively were utilized as assessment outlines to measure the argument of the research in a scholarly world. Three different instances Syria, Nigeria and Mali were examined as well to see how the research's argument fared in other countries. The theories and the instances acutely captured how devastating the effects of conflict are on the socio-economic development of a nation. This consolidated the argument of the research whilst solidifying the gist and the purpose of the study.

## **CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter highlights the research methods used to collect calculate and analyze the data for the research. The researcher used qualitative research design which was ideal for the nature of his research. The research design made it easy for the researcher to accumulate the data that was a prerequisite in his research; statistics that showed how the economy and provision of social services fluked under the period question that was engulfed by conflict. Qualitative research design also facilitated collection and analysis of data, purposive sampling enabled efficient use of time and resources since individuals with the know-how and expertise were targeted. Document and content analysis played a crucial part in the research providing proven data that carried weight and ensuring that data is articulated in an ideal manner for the research respectively.

### **3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN**

The researcher used qualitative research which is a research that produces findings not arrived at by means of statistical procedure or other means of qualification. Burns (2007) views qualitative research as a systematic, interactive and subjective approach used to describe life experiences and give them meaning. It is also highly imperative to note that in qualitative research, subjects in the study play a role in interpreting the research outcomes. The research design was ideal for the collection of data in the study since it suited the nature of the study. The population of target had to be well versed on the knowledge required and the research design had techniques that allow the research to root out the ideal candidates. The research design suited the research

because the data collected with the design depends on human experience which made it more compelling and powerful whilst ensuring that findings could be transferred to another setting. This made a compelling case for the applicability of the research to the world at large.

### **3.2 SAMPLING**

Metz (2000) points out that sampling is a method of studying from a few selected items, instead of the entire big number of units. The small selection is called sample. The large number of items of units of particular characteristic is called population. This technique was chosen because of its suitability to the research study, it is the only the practical method to use when population is infinite. Not only was it cheap and economically in advance but investigator during studying a small universe provides detailed and comprehensive and detailed information. To reach the intended target the researcher had to go with purposive sampling of all the sampling techniques.

#### **3.2.1 PURPOSIVE SAMPLING**

Antonio (2003) highlights that purposive sampling is using knowledge of the study and population to choose participants. It is also called judgmental and selective sampling. This type of sampling was essential in researching this typically specific research, how conflict is bad news for socio-economic development. It ensured that the researcher targeted the ideal people and did not have to waste time ferreting information from people who were not academically suited for the notion. Economic experts were sought after since their extensive knowledge in the economic realm and atmosphere would help elaborating how the Libyan economy was affected by conflict that rocked and destroyed the nation. Even though purposive sampling misrepresents opinion on a population sense it does however ensure that all the data collected is not only relevant but quality and detailed. The sample was selected based on the purpose of the study and the knowledge of the population. This was efficient as the data that was collected was all relevant and pivotal to the success of the research.

### **3.3 DOCUMENT ANALYSIS**

Document analysis is a technique that is used to gather requirements during a requirement elicitation phase project. It describes the act of reviewing the existing document of comparable business systems or processes to extract pieces of information that are relevant to the current project (Adams (2010)). This is really necessary when the targeted individuals are not available to offer insight and their expertise on the research question. This facilitated easy access of

information since the researcher could not interact with social observers or commentators as well as economists from Libya. Documents such as the Fall of Gaddafi and Security consequences by Laremont and Conflict on Libya by Mukkins were used to capture how and the extent to which conflict affected socio-economic development in Libya. Document analysis consolidated the quality of the research since the information that was to examine the variables and the key points was published. Economic statistics that were used in the research would not raise eye brows as substantiation was already established from sources of great veneration and honor. This also eliminated the researcher effect compromising the quality of the data.

### **3.4 KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS**

MacFarlan (2014) postulated that these are qualitative interviews for people selected for their knowledge and insight concerning the topic of interest. She also highlighted that these interviews resemble a conversation among acquaintances thus allowing a free flow of information and ideas. Several notable individuals were included in this process. These were economists and social commentators who were selected in regard to their knowledge and experience in the field dominant in the study. In an attempt to capture their unrestricted views and opinions the questions were designed as open minded. However the discussion was structured to cover depth of the study. The researcher saw this as an affordable way to gain insight from experts. Having a once off discussion with the experts saved time, money thus it was highly efficient. Since the researcher led the interviews there were fears that he might influence the responses of the informants but this also allowed for unanticipated issues and ideas to emerge. This consolidated the quality of the research and enriched its line of argument.

The interview was conducted with just two of the experts, an economists and a social commentator. The researcher asked the questions and led the interviews and some of the questions asked included, what projections show that the economy would have performed better without the conflict and how did the social security contribute to the failure of the state? The researcher gave the respondents ample and abundant time to respond and share their views. This proved successful the respondents managed to elaborate and examine the notion as well. The respondents were able to shed light on the research study the questions acted as initiatives as soon as they answered they got in the zone and contributed a lot.



### **3.5 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS**

Mintlow (2009) asserts that focus group discussions are a form of qualitative research consisting of interviews in which a group of people are asked about their opinions, beliefs and perceptions about a phenomenon. This technique suited the research because it got results quickly by increasing the sample size of the study whilst talking to many people at once. The 10 respondents were attended to simultaneously and concurrently this saved money and resources. This provided an opportunity to analyze the strength with which each respondent held their opinions, presenting opposing counsel forced the respondents to defend their opinions thus giving all the angles that the researcher employed in the study.

The researcher led the discussion that comprised of ten people. There were five economists who were targeted because of their extensive knowledge in the economic realm. They helped with providing an in depth analysis of how the Libyan economy performed before the conflict and how it performed aftermath. There were three socialists as well who were important in reviewing the social sphere of Libya at the time in question. They examined and highlighted the ways in which conflict affected, changed and re-shaped the lives of Libyan citizens. There were discussion terms, economic social and how the political world influenced Libya and how conflict affected the socio-economic development of Libya. Economic questions were thrown at economic experts, social questions were for socialists and state related questions were covered by political analysts. The last question of the discussion, how conflict affected the socio-economic development of Libya was open for all. The researcher coordinated and supervised the discussion and asked the questions. Although his word was final he just made sure order was maintained but the discussion was open to all.

### **3.6 DATA ANALYSIS**

Content analysis and thematic analysis were both utilized to provide a thorough examination of the data collected. Phoebe (2000) points out that content analysis is a research method designed to make sense of documents and various communication artifacts in various formats whilst thematic analysis emphasizes, pin pointing, examining and recording patterns. A combination of the two ensured that data collected was utterly decoded. Content analysis was a major breakthrough with online and expert perspectives that were documented. That made it easy for the researcher to align the study's theoretical perspectives and the online documents that played a fundamental part in the research. Thematic analysis helped with making sense of the pattern,

graphs and numbers that showed growth and decline of the economy, service delivery and production at the time in question.

Together the data analysis tools facilitated decoding and articulation of the data collected. There were numbers that highlighted how the economy had performed in a peaceful setting and those that were recorded in the conflict setting. Graphs showing how service provision and delivery had veered in and out of the conflict setting were available. Thematic analysis decoded the patterns and the numbers into simple theoretical information. Content analysis quantified patterns in the documents that were reviewed making it easy for the researcher to make sense of online documents. A combination of the two ensured that the research had quality data.

### **3.7 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Ethical considerations are a set of principles and concepts that guide us in determining what behavior is acceptable and does not harm participants in the process of accumulating data (Bryan and Bell, 2007). Some of the ethical considerations that were observed by the researcher include privacy, confidentiality and anonymity. Since the study was a sensitive issue there was need to pay particular heed to the ethical considerations set to ensure that the participants were not compromised in any way.

Anonymity is when no names for instances addresses or telephone numbers are collected that connect information, samples or records to the participants that they were obtained from (McGee, 2005). She also highlighted that if data is not anonymous in research participation this might present risk if there is a breach of confidentiality and identifiable information is released without the subject's permission. This research study had stern incriminating information for the Government and some high level official's thus Libyan participants that contributed to the study will be anonymous. This was to ensure that they are not compromised in any way as noted above and the researcher stood by the ethical considerations.

Confidentiality is treatment of data disclosed in a trust academic relationship and consent that it will not be divulged without the permission from the participant in ways inconsistent with the understanding of the disclosure (Simpson 2003). She further pointed out that confidentiality is an agreement made via consent. The researcher was inclined to guarantee safety of the participants thus confidentiality was a fundamental part of ensuring that

Cherouvis (2006) asserts that privacy implies an individual's control over the extent, timing and circumstances of sharing themselves intellectually, physically and behaviorally with others. The researcher vowed to share information that was relevant to his study and nothing else. Data had to be presented in a secure manner that in no way illuminated identification of participants that were not ok with being attributed to. This largely pertained to the Libyan experts that made contributions to the study online.

### **3.8 CONCLUSION**

This chapter focused on the research methodology explaining how data was collected and analyzed for a finished study. Several techniques were employed in the process and some of them include key informant interviews, data analysis and document analysis. Qualitative research design was employed since it was suited to the nature and the demands of the research study. The case of reference was far away from the researcher thus document analysis became a fundamental source of information in the research. Qualitative research design facilitated the collection accumulation and analysis of the data in the research study.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS**

### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter elaborates the findings of the study in a detailed manner. The nature of the data required specific relevant data thus the researcher employed purposive sampling to reach the ideal participants for key informant interviews and focus group discussions. 12 respondents, respondent X, A, B, D, G, Y, T, I, E, P, N and M were able to give valuable perspective on the woes of Libya's security and peace and the economic difficulties that ensued. This chapter delves deeper into the research findings whilst providing an illuminated analysis. It will highlight the raw data which was the subject of discussion in the focus group discussions and key informant interviews before previewing an analysis of the data accumulated. The chapter will pay heed and acute focus to the respondents' views, opinions and analysis as well to capture the data in an unbiased manner.

### **4.2 RESEARCH FINDINGS**

Focus group discussion and key informant interviews were employed to assemble data and information that articulated and shed light on how conflict derailed the socio-economic development of Libya. The discussion and the interviews that make up the research findings stemmed from the research questions of the study which were, what were the causes of conflict in Libya, what were the impacts of conflict on the socio-economic development of Libya, what were the challenges faced in trying to end conflict in Libya and what was the role played by the

international and regional community in addressing the Libyan conflict and its socio-economic development and what were the recommendations to conflict ridden countries. The 12 respondents echoed the same sentiment in a way as they were in consent that the conflict that engulfed Libya was utterly responsible for the economic fumbles and doldrums that hit the country. The findings will highlight how conflict is not only the absence of war but a complicated concept that stretches beyond the naked violence that can be seen by the eye. State institutions, weak policies and not adhering to the principles of democracy were highlighted as the major conflict instigators.

#### **4.2.1 THE CAUSES OF CONFLICT IN LIBYA**

Not adhering to the principles of democracy was highlighted as one of the reasons for the occurrence of conflict in Libya during the focus group discussion. Other reasons that threatened the nation to boil over and nurture a turmoil were failure to establish a central government, high militarization of the state, failure to establish a central government and last but not least the failure by the government to exercise a fair and equal distribution of the state resources and income. The state was under autocratic rule and the citizens were controlled by the state army that ensured that Gaddafi ruled with an iron fist. The Government gave the nation at large no room for participation in the matters that concerned them. Some religious sects were not allowed in Libya and this trumped another major principle of democracy freedom to worship. The constant reshuffle of the government exposed the weak and feeble state institutions, the military were ever present and compromised day to day activities and the prioritization of the western region over the south and eastern was bound to raise eye brows at some point. Respondent T in the FGD highlighted that:

*Libyan citizens had no voice in the Government because they were not allowed to elect their representatives within the Government. For 40 years of Gaddafi's tyrannical rule they could not vote. To them it felt like the government was deliberately ignoring their political rights hence they decided to revolt and fight the uncompromising leadership and stake a claim on their political future. The images of Gaddafi being dragged from the tunnel by his subjects during the 2011 revolution showed an angry mob that was tired of autocracy. The images translated the feelings of the public to the leadership. The public eventually resorted to violence after 40 years, sparking one of the most gruesome scenes in history. What made matters worse was how Gaddafi took pride and celebrated in his centralization of power and utter dominance. It almost seemed as if he wanted to rub it in his citizens' face which made it easy for the Libyans to turn against him and help the American invasion. He was a symbol of the yoke of bondage that enslaved the Libyan people; him taking pride in his absolute power solely provoked and further strained his relationship with the general population. He played villain too well which did not sit well with his people and incited a spirit of revolt within them hence the 2011 violent overthrow of the Colonel Gaddafi.*

Respondent E in the FGD highlighted that

*The Libyan government brewed tension with its citizens when they crushed their democratic exercises and rights. Gaddafi had an insidious intelligence unit that rooted out those who contradicted, opposed and criticized his rule. There was no freedom of speech a silly remark or comment on the government got you killed. Political activists and social commentators that gained momentum and were popular with the people disappeared. This created a score to settle for those who lost their relatives in the fight for freedom. The public lived in fear of the intelligence personnel that were embedded within the general population. People could not have gatherings without being harassed or forced to show loyalty to Gaddafi. This constant living in fear was one of the reasons that prompted the Libyans to jeopardize their lives and enact a revolt against a government. The leadership stifled the rule of law and subjected its citizens to an existence that was equal to second class citizens in the eyes of democracy. This was an omen for bad news as it eventually pitted the citizens against its government in search of democratic freedom and exercise.*

Respondent B added that

*Failure to establish a central government that stood stable played a fundamental and pivotal role in ensuring that conflict occurred in Libya. Not only did it expose the weak state institutions of the state but also gave a green light to the rebel groups that always wanted to control oil that Libya government was not strong enough to hold its own and put up a fight. Between 2011 and 2014 three separate governments took control at some point and drove the nation in a direction they pleased respectively. There was the National Transitional Congress that was popular for ousting Gaddafi and the Council of deputies that democratically elected in 2014 and the General National Congress. This was confusion manifesting at its best. The constant shift of leadership exposed how Libya lacked character in terms of leadership, how the army failed to protect its government and how the international community took time to respond. This encouraged the rebels that plagued the country there after; they knew they would not face stiff resistance since the governments in place had a thing for running away in the face of a fight. This lack of stability and firmness promised no future this prompted the Libyan people to wilt at the first sign of danger and be prone to conflict. This undoubtedly made room for other opportunists that saw how they could easily grab power and form their own governments too.*

Conflict in Libya had several causes but not adhering to the principles of democracy was one of its fundamental instigators. As articulated by the 2 respondents from the focus group discussion the government was autocratic and had the same face for 40 years. Peace index (2014) rated the Gaddafi regime as one of the most firm and established tyrannies. The government disregarded the people's rights and their will inciting a dark sphere that drove the people to shamefully humiliate their leader during the 2011 revolt. The deliberate disregarding of democratic norms and reluctance to compromise in giving the general population a voice in the government

strained the tension and this led to one of the most violent government reshuffle. The government was not interested in representing the views and opinions of the people, in the end people took matters into their own hands and changed leadership violently.

Mercer (2012) highlights that the public knew that the US helped with the reshuffle of the government because they wanted to extract oil cheaply but they let it slide. This shows how tired they were of tyranny they were willing to sell their economic freedom just to have a glimpse of democracy. The government had failed the nation in its quest for democracy. The public saw this as a score to settle and the only way was to violently overthrow the government since it had been reluctant to move a finger on its grip for 40 years. Disregarding of the democratic norms played a fundamental part in fuelling the conflict that threw Libya into pandemonium. The government sent the wrong message to the public by not acknowledging the need to exercise democratic rights and norms. The government saw the citizens as pawns they could push around on a chess board eventually the Libyans snapped out of it and realized they had power as a people that is they could elect their own representatives that would safe guard their interests and value their opinions. After 40 years of bondage and misrepresentation the sole way to enact change be it little was to resort to violence and commotion. The fight for democracy came late but when it did it served its purpose well. The choice the government made to ignore the cry for democracy from the public facilitated the violent and upheaval that characterized the 2011 revolution.

In a space of three years the Libya government was occupied by three different philosophies with two of them using the confusion and uncertainty to grab power. This in itself was a clear indication of how conflict was still influencing proceedings in Libya signaling how far from ending it was. Smith (2011) pointed out how this constant shift in power substantiated a failed state trying to find identity in a conflict without identifying the identity of the conflict. He went on to assess the constant shift in power highlighting that it exposed the weakness of the state institutions and the state security. All these are indicators of conflict prone countries which undoubtedly played a key part in inviting the rebels that became the order of the day from then on. Turmoil follows nations that have weak security systems and it did not help that armory had been obliterated in the NATO air strikes. This questioned the stability of the state and opportunists took chances which explains why only one of the three governments was democratically elected with the two others grabbing power without fear of consequences.

#### **4.2.2 THE IMPACT OF CONFLICT ON THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LIBYA**

Conflict derailed the socio-economic development of Libya. The turmoil and pandemonium that ensued as a result of the conflict created an environment that was not conducive for any form of development. This crippled the economy as well as the social well being of the nation. The Libya conflict disrupted the day to day activities of the nation thus everything that counted on a day to day order like money in relation to industry and employment, social services and their delivery were affected leading to the reverse motion of the socio-economic development of the nation. The period in question that was characterized by conflict was responsible for the worst

performances of the Libyan economy in the history of the nation after the oil discovery. This stands to reason and substantiates beyond reasonable doubt that conflict had a negative impact on the socio-economic development of the state. The social well being fared no better with conflict on the scene. Respondent G pointed out that

*With conflict in place the economy lost confidence on the international and regional market. Investors took their business elsewhere in an attempt to secure their lives and money. The Arab oil association suspended Libya's membership in order to distance itself from the violence and other foreign owned businesses like Atlas and MacAfee. As a result foreign direct investment dwindled acutely and most countries withdrew their economic relations with Libya since there was no certainty of returns with the conflict in place. Libya was economically isolated this prompted the Libyan currency, the dinar to lose value and inflation hit the country as well. The only countries that were eager to do business with Libya were the ones that were selling armor and military equipment. In a last attempt to maintain his grip on power Gaddafi emptied coffers and the nation's reserves strengthening his line of defense. This liquidated the nation and increased the inflation whilst ensuring the currency kept on losing value. Eventually sanctions took effect and Libya could not generate income from the little oil it produced under the circumstances and some countries took advantage of the situation and bought it cheaply. All this provided an environment that compromised the fundamental drivers of the Libyan economy ensuring that it crushed and wilted.*

Respondent Y highlighted that

*The leadership shifted attention from well being of the people to crushing their spirits and will thus social services were suspended. Some parts of Libya in the south and eastern region had blackouts for several months electricity became a rare commodity. Water was shut as well; schools were turned into camping sites for some of the activists who were captured in the earliest days of the fight between GNC and the rebel groups. The healthy sector was no different deaths and diseases spread since doctors were round up to cure and treat the rebel army. Hospitals became a symbol of failure of the nation to provide social services, people were sent home so they would die comfortably. Schools took a prolonged vacation and as the wars that tore Libya constantly showed up an illiterate generation was nurtured. As production stood still and gross domestic production faltered the nation recorded no income and this took a strain on the social services of the country. The quality of life was disgusting for several years not to mention the destruction that occurred because of the war. Life in Libya became difficult, banking services became luxury in places like Benghazi, supermarkets closed down and food rationing was enacted in extreme poor regions. Poverty datum line in Libya counted no more since the nation was failing to provide to the social needs and services of the people. It was fair to say the nation was barely hanging and surviving under the basic expectancy of life.*

The conflict made it difficult for the Libyan economy to operate, Murrow (2013) highlighted that the Libyan economy shut down since there was nothing to record as income in the national coffers. With day to day operations suspended oil production was slow that meant barrels produced per day decreased. This explains the liquidity stance and empty coffers which then made socio-economic development impossible. The environment that was set by the conflict made it difficult for any form of solid or conspicuous production to take place ensuring that the nation made no money for it to run on. Respondent Z highlighted that social services were suspended, Jones (2014) points out that a country that has no fundamental social services of human life in place is not only a failure but can be regarded as a dead rubber. The conflict destroyed infrastructure and means of earning income ensuring that there was no money for the up keep of the nation let alone enact socio-economic development. Conflict pushed the economy in an undesired direction and destroyed the fundamental drivers that were a prerequisite to its healthy operation, production, trade and investment. With a feeble and fumbling economy the country could not afford and cater for the diverse social services and the social needs of the people. Conflict hurt and disrupted the socio-economic development of Libya.

#### **4.2.3 CHALLENGES FACED IN ENDING CONFLICT IN LIBYA**

The challenges faced in trying to eliminate conflict in Libya were diverse and varied. Libya was scarred by many conflict sources and outlets, failure to establish a central government, composition of different militias, disregarding principles of democracy, failure to distribute resources and income fairly, too many external interveners and failure to rejuvenate the economy. All these and other conflict sources and outlets ensured that conflict became a day to day norm. These many grievances caused unrest and strained relations between the general public and the government, sometimes between the government and rebels. This facilitated and ensured that conflict occurred constantly. With many sources and outlets of conflict the nation was tasked with a difficult job to keep its people at bay and avoid war and violent confrontation. These many conflict sources highlight how the government provoked and irked its citizens on several occasions ensuring that conflict would occur at least once. Respondent A reiterated that

*Just like every revolution that occurred in the world unequal distribution of resources, income and services between the elite and poor was at the center stage of the Libyan revolution. Failure of the Libyan government to create an impartial system to do away with this conflict source meant that conflict would occur regularly. Libya had a sound economy before the 2011 revolution but only a few elite that encouraged and worshiped the Gaddafi regime benefited. The Spanish revolution, the French revolution highlighted how unfair distribution of a nation's resources and income spark and initiate war. The government ignored this conflict indicator this in itself was another challenge to ending conflict. All revolutions have been about societies trying to restructure and reshape their distribution systems and Libya's unfair and unequal distribution of resources and income was a conflict source and outlet that had been in the making for years. Since this had been an established system for 40 years under Gaddafi it meant the public had to fight*



*hard and violently if they were to stand a chance to eliminate it, making the possibility of ending conflict just a whip of the imagination to never see the light.*

Respondent D pointed out that

*The government created many situations that caused grumbling and strained relations between them and the general population. This incited a revolutionary spirit within the citizens in an effort to settle their score with a leadership that did not care about them. The people were not allowed to vote and elect their representatives they had no voice in the parliament and the government at large. They had no freedom of worship and speech; they lived in constant fear of the intelligence personnel that were embedded in with the ordinary people to root out those who opposed the government. The government was not accountable or transparent in any way of which these are the fundamental principles of democracy that weigh if a government is actually by the people and for the people. The government crushed the ideals of good governance thus highlighted that it did not care about the well being of the general population. This prompted the nation to change leadership and ensured that conflict occurred. The government drove its citizens down a gloomy path by creating many situations that suited and served them. Failure of the government to address all these concerns and create a democratic environment did not bode well with the population so it was just a matter of time till conflict erupted.*

Respondent N from the FGD pointed out that.

*The way the government ignored the conflict indicators and signs also fuelled the occurrence of the conflict. Turning a blind eye to its unequal distribution of resources, killing of democratic norms and principles and failure to rejuvenate the economy sent a message to the people that the government did not give a damn. This also translated how the government did not prioritize patching up things with its citizens. The government had already made an enemy of itself with the people by failing them dismally on different occasions thus not showing any remorse only made things worse. All this conflict indicators and signs pointed to a violent storm of conflict and them being placed in a state of oblivion meant that the nation was equipped to deal with and go through a conflict phase. Ignoring and disregarding all those conflict indicators showed how the government was not prioritizing abstaining from conflict this in itself set a platform that was conducive for the occurrence of conflict.*

Ending conflict was impossible since the sources and outlets of war and disgruntlement were many in Libya. Bruno (2015) highlighted that ending conflict in Libya was like fighting a war on too many fronts, that spelled failure eventually since your resources will be stretched thin and your efforts taxed by focusing on different directions. Sources of conflict were diverse and varied, the government had failed the nation on many occasions making it impossible to tackle and resolve all the issues that were of concern. The other thing that made it difficult was that the

very government ignored all these signs and indicators of conflict. This sent a message to the general population that they did not matter and that they were not considered. They were strolled around like second class citizens that were of little importance. At this point the only way forward for them was to instill a leadership that would represent and consider them even if it meant taking up arms and enacting violent means. Many conflict sources and outlets highlight how the government was failing its people making it likely for the people to speak up at some point. In this case speaking up and standing for them was taking up arms and fighting.

#### **4.2.4 ROLE PLAYED BY THE INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL COMMUNITY IN ADDRESSING THE LIBYAN CONFLICT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.**

The international community became involved in the Libyan conflict in an attempt to put an end to the turmoil and pandemonium. The UN, NATO, EU and the AU took turns to act accordingly. Their responses and actions were different and they produced different results as well. Libya reacted as well to these responses and in some cases it complicated the situation but there were instances in which the international community stood its ground and succeeded. The international community imposed targeted sanctions, send envoys to negotiate and broker peace agreements, send military personnel to combat the Libyan soldiers, peace military personnel were also send to protect civilians who were unarmed, just to mention a few. At some instances the involvement of the international and regional community was questioned with their tactics criticized by independent institutions. Respondent P pointed out that

*The Security Council adopted two resolutions on Libya, the first one, Resolution 1970 adopted on 26 February invoked the Libyan authorities' responsibility to protect the Libyan people, demanded an immediate end to the violence. The special advisors on the Prevention of Genocide and the responsibility to protect issued a press release reminding the Libyan government of its responsibility to protect its citizens. It was to no avail then they imposed an arms embargo and targeted sanctions and referred the matter to the international criminal court for possible prosecution for war crimes and crimes against humanity. The second, Resolution 1973 adopted on March 17, in a historic move, authorized international military intervention by UN member states to protect civilians in Libya but India, Brazil, China, Russia and Germany abstained from the vote. The general assembly took action as well. In February it decided to suspend Libya from the Human Rights Council. On the diplomatic front the UN Secretary General's Special Envoy Abdel Elah Al-Khatib was in close contact with the Libyan authorities and the opposition, and tried to help broker a political settlement to the crisis.*

Respondent I from the FGD pointed out that

*NATO was brought in to do the dirty work behind the scenes and it succeeded in jointly ending the reign of the tyrannical Gaddafi when he died on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October 2011. It supported and armed the rebels during the revolution and it received criticism but that was for public appearances only. 15NATO member states which included Sweden,*

*Jordan, Qatar and United Arab Emirates took part in implementing the no fly zone over Libya which was mandated by Resolution 1973. The coalition successfully provided support to the National Transitional Council forces in Benghazi, Misrata and then Libya's capital Tripoli as well Gaddafi's hometown Sirte which was not only a loyalist but a stronghold of his. NATO aerial bombardments nailed the final nail in the Gaddafi reign but at the expense of many civilians and this received wide criticism from the ICC but this was to save face as well everyone was happy to end the Libyan conflict. The NATO mission ended on 31<sup>st</sup> of October when the UN unanimously voted to end the no fly zone.*

Respondent X also highlighted that

*The AU looked for a peaceful solution to end the conflict in Libya they were not fans of a military response. It adopted a roadmap on the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 2011 which called for an immediate cease fire and implementation of political reforms. The roadmap was rejected by the National Transitional Council because it did not call for Gaddafi's resignation. The AU continued to work to implement a political solution for the duration of the conflict. The African Court on Human and People's Rights issued a ruling against the state, declaring the existence of a situation of extreme and gravity and urgency as well as risk of irreparable harm to persons carried out by the Gaddafi regime. The court ordered the provisional measures to against Libya requiring it to end all acts that resulted in the loss of life or violation of the physical integrity of the people and summoned the government to appear before the court. This took little or no effect at all even though a representative from the government appeared before the court. The AU tried to employ a diplomatic way to deal with the Libyan conflict but it was not effective.*

The international community took turns and employed diverse methods they thought would best serve the purpose which was to put an end to the Libyan conflict. Of all responses and actions that were used only NATO can boast that it stroke at the heart of the tyrannical regime. Even though it was at the cost of many civilian casualties NATO air strikes managed to put an end to the pandemonium and turmoil that engulfed the nation. The UN worked its angle on the diplomatic front and tried to ensure protection of civilians and unarmed personnel with the resolutions it invoked but they took little or no effect at all. The Libyan authorities and Gaddafi personnel identified everyone else as a rebel and an enemy so they spared no life during the war notwithstanding the resolutions that were put in place by the UN to protect the Libyan civilians. The UN switched armor after realizing their resolutions being disregarded and imposed sanctions as well as trade embargos in an effort to isolate Libya from the world.

Maldwin (2011) points out how unclear it was whether the AU were not fans of military responses because they thought that much of diplomacy or that they could not mobilize a military unit. It put up a weak and feeble fight on the diplomatic front nevertheless, all its political initiatives and solutions ensured the tyrannical regime to keep its hold and grip on the

power and this without doubt fuelled the conflict. Mortese (2011) highlights that the NTC called the AU roadmap outdated and asked it to step aside if it had no real concern for Libya's welfare. The international community was not in the same boat on the actions to take, NATO favored the air strikes, the UN and AU who were on the diplomatic front were not even speaking the same language on Gaddafi's punishment, and this undoubtedly prolonged the process. The UN on its own had other important members like Germany and Russia veto military interventions which only weakened the military stance of the units deployed and gave comfort and hope to Gaddafi and his troops. NATO eventually lost patience of the political face and public safety and disregarded the need to protect civilians and staged an unpopular air strike that was successful and brought the Libyan conflict to an end.

### **4.3 CHAPTER SUMMARY**

The chapter highlighted the focus group discussion and a key informant interview on paper in an attempt to show the data accumulated and collected as it is. The research findings were outlined and elaborated with a vivid analysis to ensure that the data could be understood by a lay man in the street. The 12 respondents gave valuable perspective and opinion during the discussions. Their names were anonymous in accordance with the confidentiality and privacy clause. the chapter highlighted the causes of conflict in Libya, the impacts of conflict on the socio-economic development of Libya, the challenges faced in ending the conflict in the nation, the role played by international and regional community in addressing the Libyan conflict and the socio-economic development and the recommendations to strengthen socio-economic development of conflict ridden countries. It placed special emphasis and paid heed to the research questions and objectives ensuring that it illuminated the line of argument and the elaborated the findings of the study.

## **CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter underlines the overall stance of the study whilst highlighting the line of argument vividly. It comprises of conclusions, summary of the research findings and the recommendations to conflict ridden countries on how to strengthen their socio-economic development schemes. The research findings that will be of note are the causes of conflict, impacts of conflict on the socio-economic development of Libya, challenges faced in ending the conflict and the roles played by the international community in putting an end to the Libyan conflict. The chapter will also highlight recommendations for conflict ridden countries on how to strengthen their socio-economic development and how to de-escalate and address their respective conflicts. The chapter wraps up the study whilst highlighting the overall gist and the importance of the research and what it brought into the world.

### **5.2 .1 CAUSES OF CONFLICT IN LIBYA**

Conflict in Libya occurred as result of several issues that were not straightened out mostly between the government and the citizens. Some of the issues include unfair distribution of resources and income, ignoring of conflict indicators and signs, too many outlets and sources of conflict weak state institution, failure to establish a central government and the reluctance to adhere to the principles and norms of democracy. For 40years of Gaddafi's rule the Libyans had their democracy suffocated, they were not allowed to vote, they could not take part in their government's initiatives or processes that were for the nation, they could not criticize their leadership and they had no freedom to worship. The government's reluctance to loosen its grip on the democratic issues and allow its citizens to be part of several processes that steers the country was one of the most fundamental causes of conflict in Libya. The distribution system of income and resources was at fault too. The western region was prioritized over the eastern and southern region, with the west receiving better services such as electricity, water, healthy services as well as banking services. This regional discrimination obviously irked and provoked the disadvantaged regions leading to the need to restructuring and reshaping the system with violence. The government had failed its people on several different occasions opening up many conflict sources and conflicts.

### **5.2.2 THE IMPACT OF CONFLICT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LIBYA**

Conflict set a tone and a mood that was gloomy for the day to day activities to occur properly. In doing so this hurt the oil production which was the main stay of the Libyan economy. This keenly derailed the progression and the stability of the economy which sent it spiraling downwards. GDP was in a state of oblivion and foreign direct investment followed suit. With no income and money to run the country the government shut social services to the nation such as electricity and water. The healthy sector fared no better and hospitals became death traps instead of being places where people got help. With infrastructure destroyed, no solid income, industry destroyed and interrupted, coffers and the nation's reserves were emptied and the socio-economic development stood no chance of survival. Conflict and pandemonium ensured that the atmosphere that engulfed the nation was not conducive for socio-economic development. The economy lost its confidence and will to operate as it was isolated on the international market this was seen by how much value the Libyan dinar gave up. Conflict liquidated and ran the country's savings dry giving the economy nothing to inject its rejuvenation, the pandemonium and fighting disrupted and stopped production. This meant that the nation was not making any form of income and destroying its means of making income. This was the environment that derailed the socio-economic development of Libya.

### **5.2.3 CHALLENGES FACED IN ENDING CONFLICT**

The major challenge of ending conflict in Libya was that there were diverse and varied conflict sources and outlets. This made it difficult for the state to put an end to the conflict that had been a cancer in Libya. The government had failed the country on so many occasions creating many situations that were likely to spin out of control. Some of the situations included failure to establish a central government, disregarding principles and norms of democracy, unequal system of distributing resources and income and the failure to rejuvenate the economy. The government would not even have been successful to end conflict even if they had tried, they had no resources to address and deal with all the conflict sources they had created. There was a lack of effort on the government's part in trying to tackle all the issues that were taxing the well being of the nation at large so the ending conflict only meant changing the leadership. The meager and close to nothing effort by the government to provide a better life for its entire people was seen as a sign of incompetency and excuse for removal. That meant violent reshuffle of leadership. Conflict could not be eradicated completely as a result of all the conflict sources and outlets that had been nurtured and ignored by the government.

### **5.2.4 THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL COMMUNITY IN ADDRESSING THE LIBYAN CONFLICT AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The international and regional community played diverse and several roles in trying to address the Libyan conflict as well as try to ensure that its economy and social well being were not affected. The UN, AU, EU and NATO all played a part and attempted to cool and put out the red hot fire zone that became to characterize Libya during the time in question. The UN passed two resolutions, Resolution 1970 and Resolution 1973 which took priority in ensuring civilian safety and called for an immediate withdrawal and suspension of all military activity by the Libyan government which was to no avail, as result the Security Council imposed targeted sanctions and arms embargo on the government to in an effort to isolate it from the rest of the world. The UN hoped this would dry the government of supplies and it insidiously took effect but it did not stop the violence. The AU had no sound tactical plan and kept pushing for the government to stop the violence against its citizens with peace talks, it had no clear blueprint for aftermath proceedings which made the Libyan government disregard it completely. NATO was the most successful of all the international organizations that took a swing at ending conflict in Libya although at a great civilian cost. The NATO air strikes took out Gaddafi's troops and several civilians which brought the conflict to an end. This was a break in the unpopular conflict but it came with wide criticism from the ICC and other independent states.

### **5.2.5 THE RECOMMENDATION TO STRENGTHEN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CONFLICT RIDDEN COUNTRIES**

The suggestion and advice to conflict ridden countries in order to have their economies perform better and safeguard their well being is to regard the principles and norms of warfare. Unfortunately this does not solve all the issues that led to conflict but mitigates the effects and severity of the conflict and war. Fewer casualties as well as less destruction of property and a better platform for the economy to work with in comparison to the platform that is set out in an all out military violent setting. Socio-economic development is given a life-line opportunity to operate which will be good news. This is seen as a show of good faith by the international community which is discouraged from enacting their full rage, imposing sanctions, isolating the country in conflict and employing severe military techniques like air strikes to end the conflict as was the case in the fight against Gaddafi. All this serves the daily operations of a nation ensuring that production is not utterly shut down, which means the GDP can still make the next morning hence the economy stands the chance of survival. With money to run the country social services are kept in full swing as well.

## **5.3 CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.3.1 CAUSES OF CONFLICT IN LIBYA**

There were several causes of conflict in Libya and some of them included unequal distributing system of resources and income between the elite and the pariah society, failure to establish a central government that was stable, failure to rejuvenate the economy after the 2011 revolution to overthrow Gaddafi and not adhering to the principles and norms of democracy. The Libyan leadership showed little or no concern at all for its citizens sparking a wide unrest in the population to reshuffle the government. Libyans could not vote, the eastern and southern regions that largely comprised the poor and peasants did not enjoy the same benefits as the western region that was reserved for the elite and reshuffling of the government be it democratically or militarily was made a prerequisite to an equal existence. All these were conflict indicators and signs that were ignored thus ensuring that conflict occurred constantly. The government took the majority of its citizens who made up the pariah society for a stroll and treated them like second class citizens and took no notice of their concerns. The general population eventually figured it could install a new government with a violent revolution. The government failed its citizens and created many enemies and cause for panic which eventually did when the 2011 revolution took over.

### **5.3.2 THE IMPACT OF CONFLICT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LIBYA**

The conflict that occurred in Libya was bad news for the economy and the well being of the nation. It set a tone and mood that deterred and discouraged day to day operations and business

hurting the economy in the process. The atmosphere set ensured that there was no production and income became a thing of the past. With no income to run the country on social services were neglected and the quality of life barely suited human survival. GDP reduced acutely since there was no production and foreign direct investment became nonexistent as businesses and investors were deserting the conflict ridden country. In doing so the economy lost confidence on the international market enacting the Libyan currency, the dinar to lose value, coffers were emptied and social services that are a prerequisite to a nation's survival were no longer affordable. Conflict set a gloomy mood and with no light at the end of the tunnel for the economy to still be on its feet. The economy wilted and in the end fumbled which then set a dark mood that imprisoned the socio-economic development to a standstill. Conflict made it difficult for the socio-economic development to move in the forward motion but rather fuelled it down in the dumps.

### **5.3.3 CHALLENGES FACED IN ENDING CONFLICT IN LIBYA**

The major challenge that stood in the way of eliminating the occurrence of conflict in Libya was that there were many sources and outlets of conflict. The government had made itself an enemy of its citizens by disregarding the prerequisites to their well being and needs on so many occasions. Eventually this came to a point where violence was the sole means that could resolve the rift and difference between the government and its people. The tyrannical government exploited the pariah society at the expense of the few elite, it was reluctant to give them room and a voice in matters that shaped their lives in the government. All this and other key issues that made life difficult for the poor which were the largest population ensured that conflict became the order of the day. Since the government never looked like tackling those issues conflict was bound to keep on wrecking the socio-economic development of Libya. The government put little and inadequate effort in trying to end the conflict as well. It kept its grip on the unpopular tyrannical policies ignored all conflict indicators and signs as well showed no remorse for all its mishaps and mistakes which only annoyed the people more.

### **5.3.4 THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND THE REGIONAL COMMUNITY IN ADDRESSING THE LIBYAN CONFLICT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The role played by the international and the regional community collectively was not only fundamental and instrumental in putting an end to the conflict. It drove the final blow that crippled Gaddafi's line of defense and resistance. The sanctions and trade as well as arms embargo that were imposed ensured that the Libyan government was isolated and could not seek help from its alliances and loyalists. Even though the resolutions and the diplomatic stances that were taken by the international community failed to protect every citizen it refrained and restrained the government from going all out militarily on its own citizens ensuring that some lives were spared. The military intervention that cleared out Gaddafi troops honored the need to protect civilians and unarmed personnel. The air strikes that were widely criticized for their failure to distinguish civilian property and military bases for government troops were successful since they brought the resistance to its knees and put an end to the violent part of the revolution.



## **5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.4.1 EMPLOY IMPARTIAL SYSTEMS WHEN IT COMES TO DISTRIBUTING STATE RESOURCES AND INCOME**

States are to enact a fair distribution system of social services, resources and income among its citizens. This ensures that socio-economic development is implemented across the whole nation whilst eliminating another source of conflict. The poor society usually ends up grumbling and spiting a system where they are overlooked when it comes to state resources and income so enacting policies that ensure a fair distribution eliminates a future source of conflict. Education should be accessible to everyone as well as health services, the doctor-patient ratio should be equal in every public health facility despite the financial disparity of certain districts. Participation in government matters should not be based on financial distinction and hierarchy. The distribution of social services and resources between the favored western and eastern-south regions of Libya make a case for this recommendation. Banking services, electricity, water and food aid distribution mechanisms in third world countries should be available to all, be evenly distributed and be implemented fairly to all respectively. This will do away with grumbling and discontent from the poor mainly and will eliminate the need to restructure distribution systems which usually involves staging revolutions as has been shown by the study, the French and the Spanish revolution. Asserting the equality of all citizens goes a long way in eliminating future conflicts.

### **5.4.2 REGARD PRINCIPLES AND NORMS OF DEMOCRACY**

Socio-economic development of conflict ridden countries can be strengthened by adhering to principles of democracy. A government of the people, for the people by the people lives to serve and cater for its citizens ensuring that it put the needs of the people first. Principles of democracy such as good governance, free and fair elections, accountability, transparency, adherence to the rule of law and freedom of speech, and worship bind the government to a morality stance that ensures it does not exploit the citizens. In doing so the government justifies its rule by taking care of the general population and eliminates issues that eventually turn into disputes or conflict, or at least lessen them. A leadership that adheres to the principles of democracy shows its subjects that it is concerned thus the need to employ violence is eliminated living a lot of room to make life better and ensuring a healthy economy in the process. A country that regards and pays heed to principles of democracy and the rule of law is celebrated on the international arena which translates into more and umpteen foreign direct investment. This spells good fortune for the economy with more trade routes and buddies falling in line as well. Peace index (2015) highlights that countries which are high up the list are democratic ones. It also highlights that democratic peaceful countries have a better chance of having dynamic and vigorous economies which then translates success.

### **5.4.3 EMPLOY SOLID ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY POLICIES TO DO AWAY WITH CORRUPTION**

Solid policies of accountability and transparency hinder and discourage corruption which is a good thing for the socio-economic development of any nation be it conflict ridden or a peaceful one. Accountability and transparency policies will keep the public in the loop about any developments that will be taking place within the nation. This will deter the officials from being self serving whilst ensuring that the public gains confidence in its leadership. This is not guarantee for economic success and development but the transparency will highlight how the government is trying to make things better. Not only is another source of conflict eliminated but doing away with corruption undoubtedly fuels socio-economic development. These are key principles of democracies as well so a successful implementation will be moving the nation steps closer to achieving democracy which has many benefits that have mentioned already. This also plays a key and pivotal part in recruiting foreign direct investment; foreigners are drawn to transparency as this protects their businesses from a hostile takeover behind the scenes. This plays well into the hands of socio-economic development because it will attract business. Once again this promises a better chance of a nation's success whilst validating the competency of the leadership and eliminating causes for concern and issues from the public.

### **5.4.4 SETUP MINISTRIES THAT DETECT AND PAY ATTENTION TO CONFLICT INDICATORS AND SIGNS**

States should have departments or ministries whose job is to detect conflict indicators and address them. This ensures that conflict occur on a relatively low rate or by a long shot not at all. Paying attention to conflict indicators and signs gives a nation time to plan against a full scale pandemonium and turmoil. Conflict indicators and signs work as fortune tellers of terror thus a country can take note choose a different path and avoid the loss of life and the gruesome scenes of conflict. Nations that have less or no conflict at all are the regarded as the best places to invest or do business (Forbes 2017). This is undoubtedly good news to the economy that thrives in peaceful environments that are termed as ideal places for business. A government that pays attention to conflict indicators and signs provokes and irks its citizens less than the one that does not which means that there is less need to violently act against the leadership. Paying attention to conflict indicators and signs also shows how the government prioritizes the safety and well being of its people which is bound to bode well with the people. Conflict indicators and signs should have systems setup in order to give socio-economic development a future in a nation.

### **5.4.5 CONFLICT RIDDEN COUNTRIES SHOULD PROTECT THEIR CITIZENS AT ALL COST.**

Protection of citizens is a not only a noble gesture but a calculative move as well. This will bode well with the international community which is capable of making life difficult for countries in conflict that go all out militarily on their citizens. In doing so conflict ridden countries will be adhering to several UN protocols that protect civilians and unarmed personnel in times of warfare and conflict. This will deter the Security Council from employing extreme measures to

end the conflict such as sanctions air strikes. This will ensure that the conflict's damage is not vivid and to full effect. The economy is not stifled and suffocated by the sanctions and isolation which means socio-economic development will not be keenly affected. The international will see the protection of citizens as a show of good faith which will discourage from isolating the country in question but employ mechanisms that are not harmful to the economy and the well being of the state. This will undoubtedly give the country a head start in post conflict situations to revive and rebuild the nation. Since the country will be protecting its citizens there won't be reason to use gloomy and destructive measures to end the conflict. The socio-economic development of the nation will be prioritized by all parties that will be trying to end the conflict which gives it a fair chance of surviving the conflict unscathed.

#### **5.4.6 ADHERE TO THE FIGHTING PARAMETERS SET OUT BY THE UN AND OTHER KEY ORGANIZATIONS THAT WHO MONITOR AND CONFLICTS AND WARFARE.**

The suggestion and counsel to conflict ridden countries for them to strengthen their socio-economic development is to adhere to the fighting parameters set out by the UN and other key international institutions whose purpose is to monitor conflicts and warfare. The parameters include distinction, abstaining from war crimes, no use of weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear, submarines and laser tagged jet fighters and using warfare as a last resort, just to mention a few. This will ensure that the conflict is not severe and destructive which will encourage the international community to use a soft hand in dealing with the country in question. In using the soft hand the international community will not seek to break down and apart the country in conflict which gives the socio-economic development a 50-50 chance of survival. The parameters set structure the conflict so that its effects are mild on loss of life, the economy and the social well being of the nation. The parameters of war set out by the international monitors of warfare live to reduce the effects of conflict. Adhering to them takes out the power of the conflict to set a gloomy tone and mood that disrupts the absolute operation of the economy. This would reduce the cost of rebuilding in post conflict situation but most importantly the socio-economic development can be spared or just disrupted and not completely put on hold and destroyed.

### **5.5 CONCLUSION**

The gist and purpose of the study was to highlight how conflict impacts the socio-economic development of a nation. Chapter 1 highlighted what the study is about; illuminating the statement of the problem of the study whilst showing the importance of the research ensuring that it is justified. Chapter 2 took a leaf out of scholarly views and assessed the research within the scope of other theories propounded, the Marxist socialism and the de-development theory. Chapter 3 elaborated how the data and research findings were accumulated using the qualitative research method. Chapter 4 presented the raw data from the focus group discussion and the interview that was done on the 12 respondents that gave valuable information on the research questions. Chapter 5 wrote the final word whilst making suggestions on how conflict ridden countries can strengthen their socio-economic development. It stands to reason that the study

highlighted conflict derails the socio-economic development of a nation; it sets a gloomy mood and tone that is not conducive for the economy to perform and exercise its full potential. This will prompt it to choke and give up making it impossible for the country to provide for its population and cater for their social needs. Conflict has been branded as bad news for the socio economic development of any nation.

## REFERENCE LIST

- Adams, P. (2010). War and its purpose on the political, social and economic realm of a nation. Johannesburg: Johannesburg printers.
- Antonio, D. (2003). Techniques in sampling. Miami, Florida: Miami printers
- Barbanti, Y. (2004). Basic concept of the nation's economy. Brussels: More owners' publishers.
- Beblawi, P. (2010). Libya and the policies that went rogue. Munich: Munich book owners.
- Bruno, L. (2015). Looking at the world through thick glasses in politics. Berlin: Berlin Publishing House.
- Bryan, C and Bell, S. (2007). Conflict and all that comes with it in a society. Cape Town: Main house publishers.
- Burns, E. (2007). Research tools; Qualitative research method. Sydney: Australian pound paper.
- Cherouvis, M. (2006). The economic concept and the conflict concept. Cape Town: OVCD publishing house.
- Collier, P and Rohmer, D. (2015). Democracy, development and conflict. Brooklyn, California: US post writers.
- Den, A. (2000). Security factors in securing the development of a torn nation. Paris: Native publishing house.
- Forbes. (2017). Places to consider in investing. Forbes, P37
- Jones, K. (2014). Disproportionate service delivery and its implications: Libya Case. Cape Town: Cape Town Journals.
- Joyiwa, A. (2015). Economy on the brink of a collapse. Sydney: Mobile publishers
- Karl, M. (1848). Social construction and marginalization, social classes on a platter. (Online). Available at <http://expertanalysis.infoorg.mail.plus.files>. (Accessed at 23 Feb 2018)
- Khan, J and Milbert, P. (2014). Economy and economics of a torn nation. Miami, Florida: US publishing crowns.
- Lacher,W. (2013). Organized crime and conflict in the Sahel Region. (Online). Available at [http://carengieendowment.org/files/sahel\\_sahara.pdf](http://carengieendowment.org/files/sahel_sahara.pdf). (Accessed at 27 Feb 2018).
- Laremont, R. (2013). After the fall of Gaddafi. International Journal of security and development. (Online). Available at <http://doi.org/10.5334/sta.bq>. (Accessed at 12 March 2018).

- Larson, W. (2009). Nigeria Civil war. Nairobi: Nairobi projectors.
- Leedy, P and Omrod, J. (2010). Practical research: Planning and designing. Utah: local writing sensation.
- MacFarlan, G. (2014). Nations that have been exposed to consequences of conflict and war. London: Oxford House of Writers.
- Maldwin, D. (2011). Military prowess and how it acquires wealthy. Utah: US road publishers.
- Maurice, P. (2005). Skeletons of Somalia. Abuja, Lagos: Long wind writers.
- McGee, F. (2005). Effects of conflict on the political and social well-being of African nations. London: London publishers.
- Menzer, H. (2010). Social conflict theory; Critique. Manchester: Oxford publishers
- Mercer, F. (2011). The US on a rampant conquest: World dominancy. Washington: Washington Writers.
- Mets, U. (2000). Sampling and sampling techniques. Berlin: Munich publishers
- Millard, K. (2007). Africa and its need to conquer war. Lagos: Lagos publishers.
- Mohammed, J. (2000). Effects of war on the economy. Nairobi: Aldwing publishers
- Mortese, L. (2011). Gaddafi conquest by the National Transitional Council. Libya: Libyan front runners.
- Murrow, Z. (2013). Libya case: How the economy capitulates in front of the conflict and social upheaval. Cape Town: Cape Town Journals.
- Peace Index (2014). Correlation between conflict and development: Journal of peace index, (online). Available at <http://www.publication.com/protest.com>. (Accessed at 15 March 2018).
- Phoebe, G. (2000). Analysis and decoding of written content. Miami, Florida: US writing marshals.
- Pinto, S. (2009). Syrian pandemonium and civil war. Nairobi: Kenyan writers.
- Saccarz, K. (2006). Key concepts of corruption. Johannesburg: First choice writers
- Sarry, M. (2015). Libya and its secure insecurities: the way to expose weakness in Libya's institutions. Nairobi: Molele writers,
- Simon, K. (2011). Dissertation and scholarly research: Recipes for success. Seattle, Washington, USA.

Simpson, G. (2003). Effects of war on economic development and economic stability. Harare: Trail blazing PSB.

Smith, H. (2011). Power struggles and how to manage around them. California: California ink publishers.

Vandewalle, M. (2016). Economics roll. Sydney: Similar pendun publishing

Ward, O. (2003). The consequences of constant conflict. (Online) Available at <http://daily mail journals.org.files.com>. (Accessed at 16 March 2018).