

**CIVIL WAR AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN BAKARA MARKET
IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA.**

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO COLLEGE OF APPLIED ECONOMICS
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DECLARATION

I **Naima Abdikarim Sheikh Ibrahim** declare that this research report is my original work and has never been submitted to any university or Higher institutions of learning for the award of any academic qualification.

Signature.....

Date.....22-12-2012

APPROVAL

This research Report entitled the civil war and economic development in Bakara market Mogadishu, Somalia has been under my supervision as university supervision.

Signed.....

Supervisor: Dr. Abiga Moxono Isaa

Date: 22.12.2012

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my family specially my sponsor Mom Sirad Mohamed shire who financially and morally supported me to finish my education and helped me to complete of Bachelor Degree at Kampala International University, Thank you very much indeed and God bless you.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

My sincere thanks go to almighty Allah who gave me health and life up to this moment and enabled me to finish my study and carry out this research and any will keep on my mind that Allah will help who obey and fulfill his order.

The successful completion of this study is the result of the hard work, tolerances, and support of my family, the supervisor of university, and the case study field who grateful indebted.

Primarily I would like to thank my supervisor DR Abuga Isaac for his commitment, time and assistance towards the completion of my research with his limited time thank you very much indeed.

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ABSTRACT

The study on the "civil war and economic development" was carried out in Bakara market Mogadishu, Somalia, with specific aims of; examining the role of civil war; in improving people's standard of living; and in improvement economic development. A review of related literature was carried out on already existing information on the specific aims of this study as a way of comprehending the problem and enriching and supplementing the study findings. This was through quantitative and qualitative research designs under which questionnaires and interviews were administered to a sample of 50 respondents who were both randomly and purposively selected.

It was established that, the relationship between the civil war and economic development in Bakara market in Mogadishu, Somalia exists (sig 0.05) the results also indicated that civil war correlated positively with economic development (r - value > 0.05). The null hypothesis is rejected hence accepting the alternative hypothesis which indicted that there is significant relationship between the variables.

The study concluded that, although the economic development has created employment avenues, it should avoid duplication of roles and focus on economically sustaining jobs and by playing a corporate social responsibility role, economic development should take initiative to raise awareness on shortfalls of the systems and develop a policy of crime detection.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
DEDICATION.....	ii
APPROVAL	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
TABLE O CONTENT.....	vi
 CHAPTER ONE	1
1.1 Introduction.	1
1.2 Background of the study.	1
Problem of the study.	4
Purpose of the study.....	5
Objectives.....	5
General objective.....	5
Research question	5
The Scope the study	6
Significance of the Study.....	6
Operational Definition of Key Term	7

CHAPTER TWO	8
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	8
Concepts, Opinions, Ideas from Authors/Experts	8
Theoretical Perspectives.....	11
Related Studies	12
 CHAPTER THREE	 14
METHODOLOGY	14
Research Design.....	14
Research Population	14
<i>Sample Size</i>	15
Sampling Procedures	15
Data Collection procedures.....	16
Research Instrument	16
<i>Validity and Reliability of the Instruments</i>	16
Data Gathering Procedures.....	17
Data Analysis	18
Ethical Considerations.....	19
Limitations of the Study	20

CHAPTER FOUR	21
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION	21
4.0 Introduction	21
 CHAPTER FIVE	 30
FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	30
Introduction	30
Findings	30
Conclusions	31
Recommendation.....	32
Reference	33
Questionnaires.....	34

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction.

This section addresses: background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives, significance of the study, scope of the study

research questions, research hypotheses and purpose of the study.

Background of the study.

Somalia officially known as the Federal Republic of Somalia and formerly known as the Somali Democratic Republic is a country located in the Horn of Africa. It is bordered by Djibouti to the northwest, Kenya on its southwest, the Gulf of Aden with Yemen on its north, the Indian Ocean at its east, and Ethiopia to the west.

Somalia is a country in eastern Africa. It consists of the former Italian Somaliland and British Somaliland, both of which united to become independent Somalia in 1960. The history of the region now included in Somalia dates from antiquity, when the land was known to the ancient Egyptians as Punt. From the 2nd to the 7th century and parts of the area belonged to the Ethiopian kingdom of Aksum. Arab tribes in the 7th century settled along the coast of the Gulf of Aden and established the sultanate of Adal, which centered on the port of Zeila. The Somali people began slowly to migrate into this region from Yemen in the 9th century. The sultanate disintegrated during the 16th century into small independent states, many of which were ruled by Somali chiefs (Encarta

Encyclopedia, 2005) reference for world Terminology figures and illustrious).

During the civil war that broke out in the early 1990s, Somalia began to disintegrate in November 1991 when the United Somali Congress, which had over-thrown President Muhammad Siad Barre ten months before, split into two warring factions. One was led by Ali Mahdi Muhammad, the nation's interim president; the other, by General Muhammad Farrah Aideed. Around the country various factions waged armed power struggles for most of the year, although the fighting abated as the year went on.

However; the civil war devastated the Central Mogadishu markets include Hamarweyne but the small Bakara market had gone an opportunity to expand since; it has a strategic location which is very far from the green line of civil war parties.

From collapse state to chaos, all Somali infrastructure had eliminated, markets were replaced and new markets were created, everything has changed in its previous base by quantity and quality, negatively or positively. To make research on effects of civil war on Somali economy as case study of Somalis' leading market (Bakara) is very important to make research description to know positive and negative impact and even future sustainability of market. The Bakara Market is the biggest and busiest market in Mogadishu. Items range from the regular living necessity such as clothing and food, to stolen foreign passports, AK47 automatic weapons, Rocket Propelled Grenades (RPG) and ammunition can be found inside the Bakara.

The market was created in late 1972 during the reign of Mohamed Siad Barre. Proprietors sold and still sell daily essentials (including staples such as maize, sorghum, beans, peanuts, sesame, wheat and rice), petrol and medicine, but it also largely expanded during the civil war and had become notoriously known as a market of small arms and other weapons, including rocket propelled grenades (RPGs), mortars (80mm and 120mm), 23mm and 30mm antiaircraft guns, and ammunition of all types. Bakara Market is the base of Somali economy. The Bakara Market is an open market in Mogadishu, Somalia, and the largest in the nation. The name Bakara derives from the Somali word for grain silo or storage.

The main problem affecting economic development is the lack of economic progress. Economic development is the process of human change and development in a society. It's measured with indicators, such as income, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment. Changes in less-tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm, and the extent of participation in civil society (Todaro, 1994).

In this study, Economic development is the increase in the standard of living in a nation's population with sustained growth from a simple, low-income economy to a modern, high-income economy also, if the local quality of life could be improved, economic development would be enhanced. Its scope included the process and policies by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its people.

Economic development is the process of improving the quality of all human lives. There is equally important aspect of development are;

raising people living levels-their income and consumptions level of food, medicine service, education etc. though relevant economic growth process creating conditions conducive to the growth of people self-esteem through the establishment of social, political and economic system and institutions that promote human dignity and respect, and increasing peoples freedom by enlarging the range of their choices variable as by increasing varieties of consumer goods and service. (UNDP, 2005)

Problem of the study.

Civil war occur in Somalia due to tribalism, poor unity between the states in Somalia, leadership acquisition, dictatorship of the leaders, greediness and personal ambitious for both civilians and military leadership, struggle for scarce resource, ignorance and naivety among the civilians.

Civil wars is known when it is took place in the country causes a lot of damages in economic developments such as damages in infrastructure, damaging the properties, Low level of financial institution development, low health facilities, inadequate education facilities, unemployment, poor political management, high rate of corruption.

In order economic development to proceed, government and citizens should work together to isolate the factors that cause civil wars especially the major factor which is poor unity and tribalism which facilitated civil war to occur by provision of democracy ,encouraging unity among citizens, sensitization of citizenship, equal distribution of resources .

Purpose of the study.

The purpose of this study was to investigate and understands the effect of civil war in economic development of the people in Central region of Somalia. Also to test and prove or disproved theory.

Objectives.**General objective.**

To determining the relationship between civil war and economic development in Bakara market in Mogadishu, Somalia

Specific Objective This study was intended to achieve the following objectives:

- To determine the profile of the respondent in terms of age, gender, occupation, level of education, tribe, and marital status.
- To determine the extent of civil war in Bakara market in Mogadishu, Somalia.
- To determine the level of economic development in Bakara market in Mogadishu, Somalia.
- To determine the relationship between of civil war and economic development in Bakara market in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Research question

- What is the profile of the respondent in terms of age, gender, occupation, level of education, and marital status?
- How is the extent of civil war in Bakara market in Mogadishu, Somalia?

- What is the level of economic development in Bakara market in Mogadishu, Somalia?
- Is there a relationship between of civil war and economic development in Bakara market Mogadishu, Somalia?

The Scope the study

Geographical scope

The study was carried out in Bakara market, Mogadishu Central Somalia. It covered the population which is inhabited around Bakara Market.

Content Scope

The research was focused on the causes and effects of civil wars on economic development in Bakara market, Mogadishu, Somalia.

Time scope

This research took place a period between August and December 2012.

Significance of the Study

1. The research was intended to benefit the management of Bakara Market in Mogadishu, Somalia. By acquiring adequate information on effective and efficient Civil war and Economic development.
2. The research carried out to promote the business enterprise for better security and stability in Bakara Market.
3. The research enhanced to benefit the research, through interacting with various respondents and widened their skills through literature.

4. The research will give Kampala International University, an added information on its existing literature in the library.

Operational Definition of Key Term

Civil war is a conflict internally, within a nation between differing factions, religious groups, or powers.

Economic development is the increase in the standard of living of the population with sustained growth from a simple, low-income economy to a modern, high-income economy. Also, if the local quality of life could be improved, economic development would be enhanced. Its scope includes the process and policies by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its people. (Holleman C.F. 2002).

Bakara market: is an open market in Mogadishu, Somalia, and the largest in the Mogadishu. The name Bakara derives from the Somali word for grain silo or storage.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Concepts, Opinions, Ideas from Authors/Experts

CIVIL WAR Civil wars are intricate social, political and psychological phenomena. However, economics can offer analytical insights which are useful alongside the more conventional approach of case-studies. Indeed, the policy conclusions drawn from economic analysis sometimes cast doubt on conventional advice. The use of economic theory and statistical evidence help to guard against excessive generalization from individual civil wars that inevitably suffer from both a surfeit of possible explanations and advocacy. Rigorous empirical study of civil war requires a precise definition of an imprecise and poorly observed phenomenon, a process that provides considerable room for legitimate disagreement. Hence, we begin by discussing the choices made in constructing the major data sets that describe the duration and severity of civil wars.

Causes of civil war

Motivation and feasibility

The distinctive feature of civil war is the emergence and persistence of a rebel army: this is the phenomenon that must be explained. A satisfactory explanation should include both motivation and feasibility, and in principle either could provide the bulk of explanatory power. Thus, civil wars may be rare because the circumstances which motivate the formation of private armies are rare, or because the circumstances in which such armies are feasible are rare.

In practice, there has been a greater focus on motivation than on feasibility. Within motivation, a recent and somewhat contentious distinction has been 'greed or grievance'. The rebel discourse invariably provides an account of motivation in terms of the need to redress objective grievances and this is often taken at face value. However, potentially, rebels may also be motivated by the opportunities that organized violence generates for private gain. A large number of studies provide a categorization of conflicts based on the different grievances.

Evidence on the Causes

The most commonly cited causes of large scale violent conflict are probably differences due to religion, ethnicity and class/economic inequality. Examples include the 'Clash of Civilization' hypothesis [Huntington (2002)] and the assertion that 'the relation between inequality and rebellion is indeed a close one' [Sen (1973, Chapter 1)]. It is probably true that certain conflicts are due to some or a number of these causes but they may not be universal drivers of violence. Until recently none of these commonly held beliefs were subjected to empirical testing. A number of papers have tackled these issues [Fearon and Laitin (2003), Miguel et al. (2004), Collier and Hoeffler (2004a)]. Due to the electronic availability of conflict data various researchers have coded civil wars as a dichotomous variable and analyzed the initiation of war using panel data analysis. While the debate on the determinants of civil war is ongoing there is a consensus regarding some of the factors which make countries more prone to civil war.

Economic consequences

Unsurprisingly, civil war reduces growth during the period of conflict. The most obvious economic costs arise from the direct destruction of infrastructure and other capital. Collier (1999) distinguishes four further effects. Public resources are diverted from productive activities to violence; there is an increase in opportunism as time horizons shorten; capital, both financial and human leaves the country; and there is a shift away from vulnerable economic activities towards those that are less vulnerable such as arable subsistence agriculture.

Economic development is the increase in the standard of living in a nation's population with sustained growth from a simple, low-income economy to a modern, high-income economy (Higgins, 1998). Also, economic development focuses on primarily as the economics, social and institutional mechanism need to bring about rapid and large-scale improvement in level of living of the poor people to increase availability and widen distribution of basic life sustaining .Also, to raise level of living including, in addition higher income, new businesses creation, personal Income, export or basic sectors, the provision of more new jobs created by employment sector, better education, expanding the range of economic and social choices available to individuals and nation(Machael,2000).

Economic development in its simplest form is the creation of economic wealth for all citizens within the diverse layers of society so that all people have access to potential increased quality of life. Job creation, economic output, Labor force; infrastructure such as accessibility, capacity, and service of basic utilities, as well as transportation and telecommunications;

business and community facilities; colleges/universities, sports/tourist facilities; environment, and increase in taxable basis are the most common measurement tools (Malcolm, 1996).

Theoretical Perspectives

Civil war Theory by John N. Daigle (1991) and Economic Developed by Chastain and Harford (1999) state that civil war theory "basic civil war propitiates the development of economic development to optimizing the level of disposable economic to be maintained by a country. To prevent breaks or gaps in the trading cycle due to lack of employment, economists must calculate the growth best suited to their level of activity, education system the timing of the relevant equal distribution and collections and draw up a policy of investment unity among citizen with high level of pupil that can be converted to education at a low profit cost to serve as support for the civil war"

The theory postulates that much of the developed world in the last 20 years has been transformed by economic, which was positively linked to economic power and prosperity. Theory shows that civil war undermines were essential for human development, evidenced by the use of such things as Stone Age tools, fire, the printing press and the railway. Civil war was decreasingly seen as a human development enabler, supporting people to increase their incomes and thereby increase the quality of their lives. A major impact of civil war was in the area of market as evidenced by the ascent of the market, all of which reduced social isolation and enabled people to be better informed and hence more participative in the community and the economy.

Related Studies

In this study, the researcher opted to view Economic Development as a special case, and hence could make use of economic development theories, which assert that there is factors (referred to as civil war in this study) influence economic (Abdikarem, A., 1987). Several studies have examined the causes of high and low economic development from this theoretical orientation or perspective such as Hisrich (2010). According to the theory, civil war is simply a conflict among society, In fact, unemployment and education system and the proper role of government.

Several studies have discussed civil war and economic growth in different contexts and from different points of orientation. For example Pinches, G. E. (1997) empirically showed that civil war leads to disapproved economic growth of market in Zimbabwe.

Gujarati (2004) in a study of civil war and growth in Golis established which civil war rules that economic led to the lack growth of Golis.

Hofer (1978) in the study education system indicates a country's growth, economics performance, and requirements of investors during a given period of time, usually three to five years. It involves the preparation of projected or profit and loss account, balance sheet and funds flow statement of the government account.

Civil wars impose substantial costs on the economic development; these wars are destructive of human lives and economic infrastructure. They also undermine the legitimacy of the state, threatening its institutions, the security of property rights, and the rule of law. Moreover, internal wars

introduce tremendous uncertainty into the economic development, making both public and private investment riskier. While it might be readily apparent that war will impact economic production, there is little understanding about the different channels through which civil war affects the aggregate economy.(Jeremy M. Weinstein, 2000)

Civil war affects the economic development in two ways. First, internal conflict reduces the existing stock of capital. Residential structures, roads, bridges, ports, and factories are targeted and destroyed by competing militaries in wartime. The level of the economic development is also affected over time by changes in investment and the rate of depreciation. In order for the economy to grow, the level of investment in the maintenance and expansion of the economic development must outpace the rate of depreciation on the existing stock. Since civil war increases the rate of depreciation and reduces investment, growth in the economic development is stunted. Civil war, therefore, reduces both the level of the economic development and its rate of growth.(Kosuke Imai,2000)

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study used a descriptive correlation design. This system used in interested in civil war and economic development in Bakara market in Mogadishu-Somalia, and pertinent data was collected from the respondents to reduce time and costs involved on such a large population. Descriptive Comparative was used to determine whether there is a significant difference in the extent of civil war and Economic Development in Bakara Market in Mogadishu-Somalia.

Research Population

Target Population

In this study the target population involved was 86 entrepreneurs Bakara Market in Mogadishu-Somalia. All the categories of entrepreneurs (market leadership and entrepreneurs) was involved since they were all directly affected by civil war which in turn affects Economic Development.

Table 1 Respondents of the Study

Market	Total Target Population	Sample Size
Market leadership	33	21
Entrepreneurs	57	29
Grand Total	100	50

Sample Size

The minimum sample size was computed using the Sloven's formula, which states that, for any given population, the required sample size is given by;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}, \text{ Where; } n = \text{the required sample size; } N = \text{the known}$$

population size; and e = the level of significance, which is = 0.05. Given a total population of 50 respondents in the selected Telecom Companies in Mogadishu-Somalia, a sample of 100 will involve in the study as illustrated in Table 1.

Sampling Procedures

The study was used purposive sampling technique to select the three managers in the study. Top level managers, middle level managers, and lower level managers were selected because they are the major workers in Bakara Market in Mogadishu. They could therefore provide an optimal focus for the study.

Simple random sampling technique was used to select the respondents to the study. A list of employees from each of the managers was obtained; the names were placed in rote and were randomly selected. This technique was used because it allows for easy generalisability of the findings and offers least bias.

Data Collection procedures

The researcher used secondary and primary data collection approaches.

Secondary data got from reviewing text books, journals articles, manuals, periodicals, dissertations, internet sources to mention but a few.

Primary data was used in research questionnaires as the data collection instruments because of their cost effectiveness in a survey involving literate respondents.

Research Instrument

There were two sets of questionnaires directed towards employees in Bakara Market in Mogadishu, Somalia; one was on civil war, and another on economic Development. The questionnaire was consisted of main title and introductory letter, with a section of 6 bio-data questions, to help classify respondents.

Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

The researcher were test for validity and reliability on the civil war Questionnaire which is non-standardized, where content validity was done by ensuring that questions or items in questionnaire conform to the study's conceptualization. Supervisors and other senior staff in KIU who was experts in the field of study was evaluated the relevance, wording and clarity of question or items in the instrument. Pre-testing for reliability was done by administering the questionnaire to employees in Bakara market who were not including in the actual study.

Construct validity was ensured using Factor Analysis. Reliability of the instrument on multi item variables(e.g. employees' conflict)was tested using the Cronbach Alpha Methods and a Cronbach alpha (α) of at least

B. During the administration of the questionnaires

Specifically, the researcher together with researcher assistants requested the respondents: (1) to sign the informed consent; (2) to answer all questions hence should not leave any item unanswered; (3) to avoid biases and to be objective in answering the questionnaires.

The researcher together with research assistants also tried retrieving the questionnaires within two weeks from the date of distribution.

All questionnaires retrieved were checked if completely filled out.

C. After the administration of the questionnaires

The data collected was organized, collated, summarized, statistically treated and drafted in tables using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Data Analysis

To determine the profile of the respondents, the frequency and percentage distribution was used.

The mean and standard deviation was used to compute for the extent of civil war and economic development. An item analysis was based on the mean scores and ranks was reflected the strengths and weaknesses of the respondents in terms of conflict and business growth. To interpret the obtained data, the following numerical values and descriptions was used:

Mean Range	Description	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very Good
2.51-3.25	Agree	Good
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Fair
1.00-1.75	Strongly Disagree	Poor

The t-test for difference in means was utilized to test the hypothesis for difference between means (Ho#1) at 0.05 level of significance.

A multiple correlation coefficient to test the hypothesis on correlation (Ho#2 and Ho#3) at 0.05 level of significance using the F-test was used.

Ethical Considerations

To ensure utmost confidentiality for the respondents and the data was provided by them as well as reflect ethics practiced in this study, the following was done:

1. All questionnaires were coded to provide anonymity of the respondents.
2. The respondents were requested to sign the informed consent.
3. Authors quoted in this study were recognized through citations and referencing.

4. A written communication to the authors of the standardized instrument on organization' performance to solicit permission to use the standardized questionnaire.
5. Presentation of findings was generalized.

Limitations of the Study

The researcher was claimed an acceptable (0.05 level of significance) 5% margin of error in view of the following anticipated threats to validity with relevance to this study:

1. *Instrumentation*: The research instrument on civil war was not standardize. A validity and reliability test was done to produce a credible research tool.
2. *Attrition*: The researcher expects loss of respondents over the course of a study, such as employees retiring, resignation or death but the researcher gave out more questionnaires than the required number to reduce on this.
3. *Extraneous variables*: The researcher was not having control over the extraneous variables such as honesty of the respondents, personal biases and descriptive nature of the Design. For untruthfulness where some of the respondents are expected not to say the truth, the researcher probed the respondents further to establish the truth when it deems necessary and personal biasness were also avoided.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the research findings which entailed social-demographic characteristics of the respondents, their knowledge, and attitude in regard to civil war and economic development.

Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. These are shown in table below.

Table2: Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Variable	Frequency(n = 50)	Percentage
Age		
18-24	20	40.0
25-34	16	32.0
35 and above	14	28.0
Total	50	100.0
Gender		
Female	21	42.0

Male	29	58.0
Total	50	100.0
Marital status		
Single	25	50.0
Married	18	36.0
Divorced	7	14.0
Total	50	100.0
Education level		
Primary	13	26.0
Secondary	16	32.0
College and above	21	42.0
Total	50	100.0
Occupation		
Employee	12	24.0
Self employee	23	46.0
Civil servant	15	30.0
Total	50	100.0

Age of the respondent.

40% of the respondents were ranged from 18-24 those are the most productive respondent, 32% of the respondents were ranged from 25 to 35 years old; and 28% of the respondents were ranged from 35 and above.

Gender of the respondent.

The researcher was interested to questioning both female and male , and the percentage is female to male were 42:58

Occupation of the respondent.

The researcher targeted verities of different occupation, 24% of the respondent were employee, 46% of the respondents were self employed, and 30% of the respondents were civil servants which were the majority of the respondent.

Education Level of the respondent.

The researcher targeted the educated population; 26% of the respondents have primary certificates, 32% of the respondents have secondary certificates, and 42% of the respondents were in collage level and above.

Material status of the respondent.

50% of the respondents were singles, 36% of the respondents were married, and 14% of the respondents were divorced.

Table3: the extent of civil war.

Category	Means	Interpretation	Rank
Did you face bombing everyday in Bakara market in Mogadishu Somalia?	2.98	Agree	1
The civil war destroyed your commodities and services.	3.55	Strongly agree	2
Civil war blocks you to get good health care.	3.36	Strongly agree	3
Customers fear to come to Bakara market.	2.72	Agree	4
Bakara market is not effective as other market in Mogadishu, Somalia.	2.46	Disagree	5
Business people withdraw their assets from the market into concrete building in order to save their life from stray bullets and cannons.	2.62	Agree	6
Civil war hinders you to loss education opportunities.	2.56	Agree	7
Civil war challenged you to get better life.	2.82	Agree	8
Civil war has created the difficulties to get jobs opportunities inside the Bakara market.	2.92	Agree	9
Average	2.89	agree	

Key for interpretation of means

3.26-4.00	strongly agree	Very high
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very low

The above table indicated that the mean of the bombing everyday in Bakara market is 2.98 which imply that the majority of the respondents agreed that there are bombing everyday in Baraka market while the minority of the respondents disagreed.

The table above indicated that the mean of the civil war destroyed your commodities and services is 3.55, this mean shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agreed the civil war destroyed your commodities and services, while the minority have disagreed.

The findings also revealed that the mean of civil war blocks you to get good health care is 3.36 which indicates that the majority of the respondents strongly agreed that Civil war blocks you to get good health care.

The above table also shown that the mean 2.72 of Customers fear to come to Bakara market, which implies that the most of the respondents have agreed that Customers fear to come to Bakara market.

The table also shown that the mean 2.46 of Bakara market is not effective as other market in Mogadishu, Somalia, which implies that the most of the respondents have disagreed that Bakara market is not effective as other market in Mogadishu, Somalia.

The above table also revealed that the mean of Civil war hinders you to loss education opportunities is 2.56 which indicates that the majority of the respondents agreed that Civil war hinders you to loss education opportunities.

The table also revealed that the mean of Civil war challenged you to get better life is 2.82 which indicates that the majority of the respondents agreed that Civil war challenged you to get better life.

The above table also shown that the mean of Civil war has created the difficulties to get jobs opportunities inside the Bakara market is 2.92 which indicates that the majority of the respondents agreed that Civil war has created the difficulties to get jobs opportunities inside the Bakara market.

The findings revealed that the average mean of civil war is 2.89 which indicate that the majority of the respondent agreed.

Table 4: the level of economic development.

Category	Means	interpretation	Rank
Bakara market has attracted investors.	2.34	Disagree	1
Bakara market helps low income families to generate income.	3.02	Agree	2
Bakara market provides different business and services for both local and small business entrepreneurs.	3.10	Agree	3
Do you believe a war gives the economy boost?	2.28	Disagree	4
Bakara market encourages the small business activities of poor people to safe their life.	2.96	Agree	5
Bakara market provides different types of goods and services.	3.02	Agree	6
Bakara market has created jobs promotes peace in Mogadishu.	2.68	Agree	7

Business activities in Bakara market encourage the small business with them together to ensure the area is safe. and they have achieves some success	2.50	Agree	8
Economic development has decreased in Bakara market Mogadishu, Somalia since the civil war broke out.	2.76	Agree	9
Bakara market's economy is decline due to death of many workers there.	2.92	Agree	10
Average	2.76	agree	

Key for interpretation of means

3.26-4.00	strongly agree	Very high
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very low

The above table indicated that the mean of Bakara market has attracted investors is 2.34 which imply that the majority of the respondents disagreed that Bakara market has attracted investors. While the minority of the respondents agreed.

The table above indicated that the mean of Bakara market helps low income families to generate income is 3.02, this mean shows that the majority of the respondents agreed Bakara market helps low income families to generate income., while the minority have disagreed.

The findings also revealed that the mean of Bakara market provides different business and services for both local and small business entrepreneurs is 3.10 which indicates that the majority of the respondents agreed that Bakara market provides different business and services for both local and small business entrepreneurs.

The above table also shown that the mean 2.28 that believe a war gives the economy boost, which implies that the most of the respondents have disagreed that a war gives the economy boost.

The table also shown that the mean 2.96 of Bakara market encourages the small business activities of poor people to safe their life., which implies that the most of the respondents have agreed that Bakara market encourages the small business activities of poor people to safe their life.

The above table also revealed that the mean of Bakara market provides different types of goods and services.is3.02which indicates that the majority of the respondents agreed that Bakara market provides different types of goods and services..

The table also revealed that the mean Bakara market has created jobs promotes peace in Mogadishu is 2.68which indicates that the majority of the respondents agreed that Bakara market has created jobs promotes peace in Mogadishu

The above table also shown that the mean of business activities in Bakara market encourages the small business with them together to ensure the area is safe, and they have achieves some success is 2.50which indicate that the majority of the respondents agreed.

The above table also revealed that the mean of economic development has decreased in Bakara market Mogadishu, Somalia since the civil war broke out.is2.76 which indicates that the majority of the respondents agreed that economic development has decreased in Bakara market Mogadishu, Somalia since the civil war broke out.

The above table also shown that the mean of Bakara market's economy is decline due to death of many workers there is 2.92 which indicates that the majority of the respondents agreed that Bakara market's economy is decline due to death of many workers there.

The findings revealed that the average mean of economic development is 2.76 which indicate that the majority of the respondent agreed.

Correlation for the relationship between civil war and economic development

Table 5: (Level of significance 0.05)

Variables correlated	R -value	Sig value	Interpretation	Decision
Civil war V S Economic development.	0.432	0.025	Significance relationship	HO, reject

The result in the table indicated that the relationship between the civil war and economic development in Bakara market in Mogadishu, Somalia exists (sig 0.05) the results also indicated that civil war correlated positively with economic development (r- value>0.05).The null hypothesis is rejected accepting the alternative hypothesis which indicted that there is significant relationship between the variables.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents findings, conclusion and recommendations to the major findings of the study in light of objectives and research questions. The section also suggests some areas that need further investigations.

Findings

This study set to establish whether there is a significant relationship between civil war and economic development in Bakara market in Mogadishu, Somalia. It was guided by four specific objectives, that included establishing (i) profile of respondents, (ii) extent of civil war, (iii) level of economic development, (iv) a significant relationship between Level of extent of civil war and economic development in Bakara market Mogadishu, Somalia.

The findings of the research in table (2) has revealed that the majorities of respondents 40% and 32% were in the age brackets of (18-24) and (25-34) years respectively, while the age bracket of (35 and above) scored 28%. This implies that majority of the respondents were young people of about 40% ranging from the age bracket of (18-24).

The **table** above indicates that 29% of the respondents were males while 21% of the respondents were females. This implies that the majority of the respondents were male.

Regarding the level of education of respondents, the highest percentage indicated 42% of the respondents were college and above leavers, while

32% were secondary school leavers, 26% of the respondents were primary school leavers. The table above indicated that 50% of the respondents were single, 36% were married, and 14% of respondents were divorced.

The table above also indicated that 24% of the respondents were employee, 46% were self employee, and 30% of respondents were civil servant.

The findings revealed that the average mean of civil war is 2.89 which indicate that the majority of the respondent agreed, while the average mean of economic development is 2.76 which are also agreed. So that there is significant relation between civil war and economic development.

Conclusions

In this section, the researcher gives conclusion to the study findings in relation to the study objectives.

The first objective was to determine the profile of the respondents, and the study indicates that the sample at hand was dominated by male respondents (29%) while the female loped behind (21%). The study demonstrated that majority of the respondent are in the age bracket of 18-25 years, and the findings showed the majority of the respondents are college and above and this disclosed that employee have enough knowledge to do their work.

The second objective of this study was civil war contribute the level of economic development. Which it was found that civil war and economic development are significantly correlated. Basing on these results, the researcher concludes that civil war and economic development will

significantly increase economic development by increasing jobs, people's income, creating more business opportunities and improving/widening education.

The third objective of this study was to establish whether there is a significant relationship between civil war and economic development are significantly correlated. Basing on these results, the researcher concludes that increasing level of education and occupation will enhance economic development through increasing jobs and business opportunities, which in turn increase people's incomes and enable them acquire more education.

Recommendation.

This section deals with recommendations arising from the pertinent findings and conclusions of this study recommend that increases local economic development principally by increasing the quality of the local workforce, and secondarily by increasing local innovative ideas.

These economic development can be increased by: 1) competent management of conventional economic development programs that focus on business attraction and retention; 2) policies that focus on increasing local job skills by educating the state's residents, as opposed to attracting in-migrants; 3) policies that address specific "market failures" in how higher education leads to increased workforce quality or business innovations.

In order to reduce the civil war the researcher recommend that, government and citizens should work together, encouraging unity among citizens, sensitization of citizenship, and equal distribution of re

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INSTRUCTIONS

PART A: demographic characteristics of the respondents, Please tick where appropriate

1) Gender:

- a) Female [] a) male []

2) Age:

- a) 18-25 [] b) 25-35 [] c) 35 and above []

3) Marital status:

- a) Single [] b) Married [] c) Divorced

4) Level of education:

- a) Primary [] b) Secondary [] c) College and above []

5) Occupation:

- a) Employee [] b) Self employer [] c) Civil servant []

PART B: EXTENT OF CIVIL WAR Questionair.

Direction2: On the space provided before each option, indicate your best Choice by using the rating system below:

Response Mode	Rating	Description	legend
Strongly Agree	(4)	you agree with no doubt at all	SA
Agree	(3)	you agree with some doubt	A
Disagree	(2)	You disagree with some doubt	D
Strongly disagree	(1)	You disagree with no doubt at all	AD

1. Did you face bombing everyday in Bakara market in Mogadishu, Somalia?	1	2	3	4
2. The civil war destroyed your commodities and services.	1	2	3	4
3. Civil war blocks you to get good health care.	1	2	3	4
4. Customers fear to come to Bakara market.	1	2	3	4
5. Bakara market is not effective as other markets in Mogadishu, Somalia.	1	2	3	4
6. Business people withdraw their assets from the market into concrete building in order to save their life from stray bullets and cannons.	1	2	3	4
7. Civil war hinders you to loss education opportunities.	1	2	3	4
8. Civil war challenged you to get better life.	1	2	3	4
9. Civil war has created the difficulties to get jobs opportunities inside the Bakara market.	1	2	3	4

PART C: level of economic development Questionnaires

Direction1: On the space provided before each option, indicate your best Choice by using the rating system below:

Response Mode	Rating	Description	legend
Strongly Agree	(4)	you agree with no doubt at all	SA
Agree	(3)	you agree with some doubt	A
Disagree	(2)	You disagree with some doubt	D
Strongly Disagree	(1)	You disagree with no doubt at all	SD

1. Bakara market has attracted investors.	1	2	3	4
2. Baraka market helps low income families to generate income.	1	2	3	4
3. Bakara market provide different business and services for both locals and small business entrepreneurs.	1	2	3	4
4. Bakara market encourages the small business activities of poor people to safe their life.	1	2	3	4
5. Do you believe a war gives the economy o boost?	1	2	3	4
6. Bakara market provides different types of services and goods	1	2	3	4
7. Bakara market has created jobs and promotes peace in Mogadishu.	1	2	3	4
8.business activities in Bakara market encourages the small business with them together to ensure the area is safe, and they have achieved some success.	1	2	3	4

9. Economic development has decreased in Bakara marker Mogadishu, Somalia since the civil war broke out.	1	2	3	4
10. Bakara market's economy is decline due to death of many workers there.	1	2	3	4