Destruction of Economic Infrastructure by Armed Conflict: Implications on Job Satisfaction among workers in Juba, South Sudan

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Abstract
Armed conflict is one of the major antecedents that breed several devastating consequences that affect people’s livelihoods, moral standing, education and health. Armed conflict results in the displacement of people, violence in the community, destruction of economic infrastructure and destruction of interpersonal relationships. The purpose of the study was to investigate the effects of the destruction of economic infrastructure by armed conflicts on job satisfaction among employees. A qualitative research methodology was employed to carry out the study. Data was collected using interviews. 10 participants who had the opportunity of working in the city of Juba, South Sudan during the armed conflicts between government and opposition political parties’ forces participated in the study. All the participants were drawn from the city of Masvingo in Zimbabwe. The city of Masving is one of the cities in Zimbabwe that contributed a significant number of citizens who had an opportunity of working in South Sudan during the war. Data was analysed using thematic data analysis method. The study found out that job satisfaction among employees in armed conflict societies is influenced by the destruction of the economic infrastructure. The destruction of the economic infrastructure affects key antecedents to job satisfaction such as salaries and wages, health and safety, productivity, opportunities for promotion and growth, industrial relations, flexible work arrangements and team cohesion.

**Key words:** Job Satisfaction, Armed Conflict, Society, Destruction, Economic Infrastructure

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