

# **HISTORY & CURRENT SITUATION OF SUDAN**

## **1. Sudan Azad Kaise Hua? (1956)**

Sudan pe pehle British + Egypt dono ka milkar control tha (Isay kehte hain Anglo-Egyptian Sudan).

### **✓ 1952**

Egypt ne apni monarchy khatam ki, aur Sudan ko azaad chhorne ka faisla kiya.

### **✓ 1953**

Sudan mein pehli elections hui, jisme Sudanization ka process start hua.

### **✓ 1 January 1956**

Sudan officially azaad country ban gaya — without any big war.

## **Sudan kaisay “break” hua (Sudan ka tootna / divide hona)**

Sudan originally **bohot bada mulk tha** — Africa ka sabse bada.

But do hisay **culture, religion, language, aur history** me bilkul mukhtalif thy:

### **North Sudan**

- Mostly **Muslim + Arabic culture**
- Khartoum se control
- Army aur sarkari power North me concentrated

### **South Sudan**

- Mostly **African tribal ethnicities**
- Christianity + local religions
- Arabic culture nahi thi
- North se historical discrimination hoti thi

**British era (1930s–1940s)** me South ko separate rule diya gaya tha → is se North–South distance aur barh gaya.

**1956 independence ke baad** North ne South ko equal rights nahi diye, bureaucracy aur power bhi North ne capture kar li. **Result:** South ko laga ke unka political, cultural, economic control North le gaya hai → tension → **civil war ka seed planted.**

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## **Civil War kaisy start hui (First Civil War )**

### **❖ First Civil War (1955–1972)**

Start hua **independence se pehle** jab South ke soldiers(civilians) ko dar tha ke North unhe dominate karega *tanzeem bana li jo alag alag groups ma south sudan k liye awaz uthati thi.*

**Rebellion → name Anya Nya Movement means local civilians ne apni ek TANZEEM bna li jin ma teachers,students her terah k log shamil thy .**

\*South Sudan walay “humein force se rule kiya ja raha hai”\* kyun kehte the?

Is ki 4 bari clear, solid wajahain hain — aur ye sab British ke jaane ke baad aur zyada buray ho gaye.

**1.**

1. South ko political power nahi mil rahi thi
2. Azaadi ke baad parliament, ministries, army — sab North walon ke paas tha.
3. North ki population zyada → seats zyada
4. South kam population → seats kam
5. South ke log top positions par nahi the **South ke leaders ne feel kiya k:**

Hamara mulk to aap ka ho gaya, hum sirf ooper se dekhne walay ban gaye.

Unko lagta tha ke unki marzi ke baghair decisions ho rahe hain = forced rule

## **2. Culture, language, religion South per thopi ja rahi thi\***

### **North Muslim + Arabic speaking**

South Christian/African + English/African languages Azaadi

ke baad North ki government ne:

- ✓ Arabic language ko compulsory banaya
- ✓ Islamic culture ko national identity bana diya
- ✓ Christian/tribal identity ko ignore kiya **South keh raha tha:**

“Hamari zuban, hamara deen, hamara culture sab daba diya gaya.” Ye bhi \*forceful rule\* feel hua.

## **3. South ko militarily control kiya ja raha tha\***

Azaadi se pehle hi South Sudan ke soldiers(south sudan k bashindy) ne mutiny ki thi (1955).

**Jab azaadi hui, to:**

- ✓ Army mostly North se thi
- ✓ South ke ilaakon me extra troops bheje gaye
- ✓ Protests ko force se control kiya gaya
- ✓ South ke logon ko suspicious samjha jata tha

South walon ne mehsoos kiya ke: “Hum political citizens nahi, balkay occupied territory hain.

## **4. South ke promises poore nahi hue (khud\_mukhtari ka waada toda gaya)** British ke time par South se promise hua tha:

- ✓ Federal system milega
- ✓ Apni local government hogi
- ✓ Apni identity protect hogi

Lekin independence ke baad \*North ne ye sab cancel kar diya\*.

South kehte the:

“Aap ne hum se wada karke hamari marzi ka system hata diya — ye zulm aur force hai.”

Result kya nikla?

South ke logon ne kaha:

“Ye to hamari azaadi hi nahi. Ye to North ki new colonialism hai”.

## **2. Pehla Prime Minister: Ismail al-Azhari Ye**

Sudan ka sabse pehla PM tha.

Pehle ye “United with Egypt” ka supporter tha, lekin baad mein full independence ka leader ban gaya.

### **✓ Government kis ke under thi?**

Parliamentary system

President nahi hota tha — Governor General symbolic role mein hota thy.

Real power PM aur parliament ke paas.

### **1. General Ibrahim Abboud ne 1958 me government kyun girai?**

**Abboud ne jo coup kiya us ke peeche 4 bari wajahain thi:**

**Coup means hakoomat gira kr control le lena jo Generals kerty thy :**

1) Civilian governments bohot weak aur unstable thi 1956–1958 ke beech:

\* PM bar bar badal rahe thay

\* Political parties apas me larr rahi theen

- \* Parliament koi kaam nahi kar pa raha tha
- \* Policies lagatar fail ho rahi theen **Army ne bola:**

“Yeh log mulk nahi chala sakte, hum le kar chalate hain. Because army ye samajhti thi k wo in se behter country run ker skti ha ku k wo british train thi”

## **2) South Sudan crisis control nahi ho raha tha** South me 1955

se hi rebellion start ho chuki thi.

Government ne kuch nahi kiya, na negotiation, na military plan.

**Abboud ne kaha:**

**“Civil war control karne ke liye army hi kaafi hai.”** Is liye us ne power le li.

## **3) British-trained military mentality**

Sudan ki military British trained thi—wo democracies ko weak samajhte the.

**Unhe lagta tha ke mulk army hi chala sakti hai. 4)**

**Corruption + mismanagement ka impression Abboud ne kaafi speeches me kaha:**

“Hum mulk ko corruption se bachane aaye hain.” Ye typical coup justification hoti hai.

Ibrahim Abboud ne civilian hukoomat ki kamzori, South Sudan crisis, aur political instability ka bahana bana kar 1958 me pehla coup kiya.

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## **2. Generals ne government kyun girai? (Overall reason)\***

Sudan me military coups baar baar is liye huay:

1. Political parties hamesha divided

2. Economy weak
3. South Sudan crisis control nahi hota
4. Army apne aap ko “stronger” samajhti thi
5. Civilian governments short-lived hoti theen
6. Military elite power aur control chahti thi

**Is liye Sudan ki history me \*civilians < military\* hota gaya.**

**Why sudan government is not giving them their rights a separate country?**

South sudan ko alag iss waja se nahi ker rahi thy ku k oil resources zyada tr south ma thy ager north south ko alag kr dety to oil resources se hath dho bethty issi liye unhon ny poori koshish ki inehin dabaya jaye. Or control north sudan ka he poore sudan pr or resources per rahe or south sudan north k ma\_tehet rahe !

### **Anya-Nya (Anyanya)**

Ye army South ki local population se bani hui thi — teachers, soldiers, farmers, youth sab included.

**Inhon ne:**

- \*1955 se awaaz uthani shuru ki
- \* 1963 se proper \*armed rebellion\* bn gaye
- \*Ye koi foreign force nahi thi — ye pure South ki population ka resistance tha.

### **Sadiq al-Mahdi do baar PM bana:**

1 First Term: 1966–1967

- \* Young PM
- \* Short unstable government

Inn se civil war control na ho saki because ye weak thy ..

**And then :**

**. Negotiations shuru hui (1969–1971)**

(1969 mein Sudan me General Jaafar Nimeiri ne coup karke power le li.)

**Nimeiri ne kaha:**

**“South ko thora haq dein warna jang kabhi khatam nahi hogi.”** Is ke baad:

African countries

Church groups (specially South Sudan Churches)

Political mediators

Sab ne mil kar talks start karayi.

**2. Addis Ababa Talks (Ethiopia) — 1972**

Ye peace talks Ethiopia ke capital Addis Ababa me hui.

Is meeting me:

North Sudan Government

South ke Rebel Leaders (Joseph Lagu) Dono  
ne milkar agreement tay kiya.

**3. Addis Ababa Agreement Sign Hua — 1972**

Ye Sudan ki pehli bari peace deal thi.

**Is agreement me kya tha?**

**✓ South ko autonomy (khud-mukhtari) mil gai**

Matlab South apni local government bana sakta tha.

**✓ Apna President (Regional Leader)**

South apna regional president choose karega.

**✓ Apna parliament**

Laws South ke apne leaders banayenge (within Sudan).

### **✓ Culture, language, religion protect**

Arabic force nahi ki jayegi.

Christian/tribal identity protect ki jayegi.

### **✓ Rebels ko national army me merge karna**

Anya Nya fighters ko Sudan Army me jobs di gayi.

#### **Result:**

- ✓ 17 saal ki jang khatam
  - ✓ Sudan me pehli baar real peace aayi
  - ✓ Development projects start hue South me
- Deaths & Displacement\***

**Ye peace 10 saal tak rahi — 1983 tak.**

#### **1983 start of second Civil War:**

**1983 me Second Civil War start ho gai Is bar**

**war 22 saal chali — 2005 tak.**

#### **SECOND CIVIL WAR RECORD OF 22 YEARS LONG WAR:**

Is war ka leader (SSIM/A) OR (SPLA) John Garang tha.

Because: south sudan ko General Jaafar dabana chahta tha un se oil control lena chahta tha ye sb kerny k liye iss ne poore sudan per ek law laga dia jo k acceptable nahi tha .

## **1983 me Nimeiri ne khud agreement tod diya:**

**Us ne kiya:**

1. Sharia law implement
2. South ki autonomy khatam
3. Oil-rich South states ko divide kar diya
4. South ki boundaries change kar di
5. Islamic identity force ki
6. Rebels ko phir corner kar diya

## **✓ 1983 – Nimeiri ka Sharia Law (Sudan):**

**Isay “September Laws” bhi kaha jata hai.**

**Ye laws kya thay?**

**Nimeiri ne Sudan mein Islamic Sharia based qanoon lane ka elaan kiya.**

**In qawaneen mein: ✓ 1. Hudood Laws**

**Chori — haath kaatna**

**Sharab peena — lashes (kooray) Zina —**

**stoning (rajm) ka qanoon**

**Qaum ke khilaf baghawat — saza-e-maut**

**✓ 2. Sharab par total pabandi Sharab, beer,  
wine sab band.**

**✓ 3. Islamic courts ka nizaam**

**Qazis aur Islamic judges appoint kiye gaye.**

**★ Ye laws kyun implement kiye gaye?**

**Nimeiri ne ye qadam 3 wajah se liya:**

## **1 Apni weak government ko Islamic support dilaane ke liye**

Logon ka support gir raha tha, economy down thi.

Nimeiri ne socha ke Islamic law laakar mullahs, tribes, aur Muslim majority ko khush kare.

## **2 Political pressure**

Islamic movements (especially Hassan al-Turabi) ka pressure tha.

## **3 South Sudan pe control**

South Sudan Christian-majority tha.

Sharia law impose kar ke un par zabardasti Islamic rule thopne ki koshish ki gai.

Is se jang barri escalate ho gayi.

### **② Results kya nikle? (Buray results)**

#### **✗ 1. Civil War aur zyada dangerous ho gayi South**

Sudan ne kaha:

“Hum par Sharia kyun thopi ja rahi hai? Hum independent chahte hain!” **Is se jang double ho gayi.**

#### **✗ 2. Logon mein gussa aur protests**

Chori par haath katne, kooray lagane aur stoning ki sazaon ne logon ko khafa kar diya.

### **✗ 3. Political instability badh gayi**

**Army, political parties, south groups — sab Nimeiri ke khilaf ho gaye.**

### **✗ 4. 1985 mein Nimeiri ki hukoomat gir gayi**

Akhirkar protests ki wajah se Nimeiri ko US trip se wapas aate hi hata diya gaya.

### **✗ 5. Sudan do hisson mein bat gaya**

1983 ke Sharia laws ne South Sudan ko alag hone par majboor **kiya**.

**Result: 2011 mein South Sudan ne independence le li.**

### **Sharia Law lagane ke baad andar ka reaction:**

#### **1.North ke log bhi khilaf hue:**

\* Sudan me sirf South nahi, \*North ke secular, urban, business aur educated log bhi khilaf the\* Unka kehna:

“Poore mulk me ek hi religion force karna sahi nahi”

#### **2 Political parties aur MPs naraz:**

\* Parliamentary democracy officially end nahi hui thi

\* MPs aur political parties ne \*protests aur opposition\* shuru ki

#### **3 Army aur officers me divide:**

\* Kuch army officers bhi \*Sharia law ke against\* ho gaye

\* Unity nahi rahi → military discipline weak hua

## **2. Economy aur oil pressure**

- \* South ki oil-rich regions North ke control se alag hone ka risk → political aur economic pressure bana
- \* Logon ka confidence gir gaya → protests, strikes aur rebellion barh gayi

## **3. Mass Protests aur civil unrest:**

- \* 1983–1985 me \*students, workers, political activists\* protest kar rahe the
- \* Riots aur demonstrations poore mulk me spread ho gayi

## **4. 1985 me Nimeiri ki government ka girna:**

1 Public aur army ka pressure barh gaya

2 May 1985 me \*army officers ne  
Nimeiri ko hata diya\*

3 Nimeiri exile me gaya (Egypt) Control  
kaise chala gaya:

- \* Army ne \*transitional council\* bana liya
- \* Civilian government ko temporary power di
- \* North ke secular leaders ne \*democracy wapas start ki.

## **Sadiq al-Mahdi again PM kaise bana?**

- \* 1986 me free elections huye
- \* \*Sadiq al-Mahdi (Umma Party)\* win kar ke 2<sup>nd</sup> time PM bana
- \* Civilian government officially power me aayi
- \* General Nimeiri ab Egypt me exile me tha\* → political scene me nahi

**Ye government bhi 1989 ma OMAR AL BASHIR NE KHTAM KR DI**

**CAUSE:**

## . Civilian government weak → cannot fully control rebels:

Matlab: \*Sadiq al-Mahdi ki government\* ya koi civilian gov South ke SPLA rebels ko \*poore mulk me control nahi kar sakti thi.

### \* Reasons:

- 1 Army aur military support kam thi
- 2 Resources limited (paise, weapons)
- 3 South ki jungle aur remote areas me rebels strong the
- 4 Political instability → PM aur ministers decisions implement nahi kar pa rahe the

## SPLA / SPLM kab bani?

### ◆ 1983 — SPLM/A ka official formation

- **John Garang** South Sudan me ek military officer tha.
- Jab General Jaafar Nimeiri ne **Sharia law lagayi** aur **South ki autonomy cancel** ki, tab South me rebellion phoot pada.
- Isi waqt Garang ne ek united political + military movement banayi:

### ❖ SPLM = Sudan People's Liberation Movement

(Siyasi/political wing)

### ❖ SPLA = Sudan People's Liberation Army

(Military/armed wing)

Dono ko aik sath **SPLM/A** bola jata tha.

### **Formation year: 1983**

**Reason:** Sharia law + autonomy khatam hona + oil fields North ke control me jana.

## Guerrilla tactics kya hain?

\* **Guerrilla tactics = small-scale, surprise attacks, hit-and-run style warfare\***

\* Normally weak army ya rebels use karte hain strong army ke against \*

Features:

1. Small teams, fast movement
2. Hide in jungles, mountains, villages
3. Attack suddenly → phir vanish ho jana
4. Supply lines ya resources par attack

**SPLA ne South Sudan ke forests aur mountains me guerilla war ladi →  
North army directly nahi control kar sakti thi!**

**RSF(Rapid Security Force) ki origin:**

- \* 2003 me \*Darfur janjweed militias
- \* Omar al-Bashir ne inko “border protection force” banaya
- \* 2013 me official naam rakha gaya \*RSF\*

Omar al-Bashir & North Sudan army (incl. RSF)\*

\*Omar al-Bashir\* ne apni \*loyal army + Rapid Support Forces (RSF)\*

banayi \* Purpose:

- \* Political control maintain karna
- \* Civil wars aur uprisings (e.g., Darfur, South Sudan rebels) control karna
- \* RSF me militias aur paramilitary included
- \* RSF aur Sudan army ne local conflicts me brutal tactics use kiye **SAF**

**(SUDAN ALLIED FORCES) called north sudan army:**

**Second Civil War ka end (2005):**

Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)\* sign hua

- \* Parties: \*North Sudan government (Omar al-Bashir)\* & \*SPLA (South Sudan rebels)\*

- \* Location: \*Naivasha, Kenya\* \* Agreement points:
  - \* Ceasefire → war officially stop
  - \* South ko \*autonomy + self-rule\*
  - \* Oil revenue share
  - \* Oil south control south sudan or oil pipelines north sudan k hissy ma ai
  - \* SPLA integrate into army → elections + 2011 referendum \*North Sudan ka role:
  - \* North Sudan officially peace negotiations me tha
  - \* Oil revenue aur resources ka major stake North ke paas tha
  - \* North ki army kabhi kabhi rebels ke against operations me involved hui
- \* **Second Civil War (1983–2005) me \*estimates:\***

- \* \*~2 million dead\*
- \* \*~4–5 million displaced internally or refugees\* (tumhara 12 million thoda zyada exaggeration ho sakta hai) \* Reason for displacement:
  - \* South ke villages bombed / attacked
  - \* North-South conflict aur local militia attacks
  - \* Ethnic targeting → people flee for safety

## **2011: South Sudan independence\***

- \* \*Referendum (vote) 2011 me hua
- \* South Sudan ke log vote kar ke decide kiya → \*independent country banenge\*
- \* Result: \*99% vote for independence\* → South Sudan officially independent

- \* Is ke baad South Sudan ka apna "president, parliament, army" ban gaya
- \* North aur South ke relations ab international-level par manage honay lage.

## “NOW CURRENT SITUATION OF NORTH SUDAN”

### GENERAL Bashir ka removal

Omar al-Bashir ko internal army + RSF + South Sudan coordination ne remove kiya nahi

- \* Actually: April 2019 me Bashir ko Sudan army + protests ke pressure me hataya.
- \* Reason: \*mass protests, economic crisis, corruption, political instability.
- \* RSF aur army ne usko arrest kiya → power transitional council ko di

### **2023 se jo conflict chal raha hai, wo mostly hai:**

- 1.RSF (Rapid Support Forces)\* → Paramilitary, initially Bashir ke time banayi gayi
  - 2.Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF / North Sudan army)\* → Regular army of Sudan
- \* Dono groups ab \*power aur control ke liye\* fight kar rahe hain
  - \* Target areas: \*Khartoum, Darfur, border regions, strategic oil & gold zone.

### **How RSF destroyed north sudan?**

#### 2. Gold (Sona)

✓Gold ka sabse bara source North Sudan hai\* Especially

\*Darfur region\*, jahan se sona nikalta hai.

✓Kaun control karta hai? RSF

(Rapid Support Forces) RSF

ne:

\* Darfur ki gold mines \*force se control ki.

\* Civilians ko \*zabardasti mining\* karwaty.

\* Gold ko \*UAE\* tak smuggle kiya (weapons ke badle)

RSF ki economy ka 70% \*gold smuggling\* se aata hai.

3. RSF power me kaise aayi?\*

RSF ki origin:

\* 2003 me \*Darfur janjweed militias\*

\* Omar al-Bashir ne inko “border protection force” banaya

\* 2013 me official naam rakha gaya \*RSF\*

\* 2017–2018: Gold mines RSF ne kabza kar liye → RSF UNREAL power me aa gayi

\* 2019: RSF ne Sudan ki army (SAF) ke sath milkar \*Omar al-Bashir\* ko hata diya

## **How SAF destroyed north sudan?**

- **Haan**, ek tarah se SAF apni military war ke zariye bohot sa area aur infrastructure tabah kar rahi hai — na sirf rebels ko nishana bana kar, balki civilians aur unki zindagi ke bunyadi hisse ko bhi.
- Unki **air or artillery attacks**, combined with restricted humanitarian access, logon ko safe zindagi se door kar rahe hain.
- Is se **public services collapse ho rahe hain**, aur log bhook, bimari aur displacement jaise bohot bade masail ka samna kar rahe hain.

## **Famine, bhook & qahat North Sudan me kyu?**

5 major reasons:

1.RSF ne Khartoum aur Darfur occupy kiya

Cities destroy → markets band → food supply breakdown

2.RSF aur SAF dono supply routes block karte

Civilians ghairay me phans jate

3.RSF civilians ko gold mines me \*forced labour\* banati

Log kheti nahi kar pate → food production zero

4.international aid RSF aur SAF dono rok dete

UN agencies access nahi le pate

5.Prices sky-high

Ek roti ki price 50x tak barh chuki

Millions log bhook se mar rahe (modern world ka worst famine)

### **Conclusion:**

- \* Oil South Sudan ke paas, \* Gold RSF ke paas.
- \* Pipeline + Uranium SAF(North sudan army) ke paas.
- \* RSF gold UAE ko smuggle kar ke weapons leti.
- \* North Sudan me famine isliye k food supply, markets, farms sab war me tabah.
- \* RSF civilians ko force karke gold mining karwati.
- \* RSF 2013 me bani, 2017 ke baad gold ke zariye powerful hogayi.
- \* 2023 se RSF vs SAF war chal rahi.
- \* South is conflict me officially nahi.

## **Genocide per koi kyu nahi bol raha?**

Reasons:

1. International community Ukraine, Gaza par focus

2. RSF gold UAE ko bechti hai → Middle East countries kay economic interests

3. USA aur Europe “no interest zone” samajhte

4. Access nahi → reporters nahi ja sakte

## 5. China oil pipeline me interest rakhta

- Uranium Russia leta ha SAF se.
- Oil Pipe line SAF k control ma or Port bhi.
- Gold UAE leta ha
- Neil River ka control SAF k pass jo k EGYPT k liye zaroori
- **White Nile** → South Sudan aur Uganda se aati hai

2  **Blue Nile** → Ethiopia se aati hai

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