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Upper Nile University the Effect of Corruption on Governance and Economic Development in South Sudan: A Case of Juba County

Dr. Gabriel Alier Riak Achot

Associate Professor, Department of Political Science
Upper Nile University, South Sudan

Dr. Dut Bol Ayuel Bill

Researcher, Department of Political Science,
University of Juba, South Sudan

Abstract:

This study aim on establishing the impact of corruption and governance and economic development in Juba county, Jubek state South Sudan. The objectives of the study are; to assess the relationship between Corruption and Governance, to assess the relationship between Corruption and Economic Development and to analyse the factor structure for Corruption and governance on Economic development.

The study employed a cross sectional and descriptive design while using qualitative and quantitative approaches. The study population will be 150 selected using simple random sampling techniques. The sample size determination was made using Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970) formula. The sample size is 108. The data will analyze using Statistical package for social scientists (SPSS 20).

Corruption is the main threat to Governance and Economic Development in the Republic of South Sudan. 'Good governance entails accountability, transparency, enhanced public participation in decision making, strengthened public sector and civil society institutions and greater adherence to the rule of law. Corruption results in grave violations of socio-economic rights, condemns people to extreme levels of poverty and often leads to social unrest. Curbing corruption is therefore critical to the achievement of good governance and the rule of law in many counties such as Juba County, Jubek State, and South Sudan.

Although most legal systems in East Africa prohibit corruption, the practice is significantly different. The Government of South Sudan is working hard to make the citizens improve their standard of living through the formation of South Sudan Anti-corruption commission to eradicate corruption in the country. The rule of law is also enforced on citizens who are embezzling public finance for personal gain. Those who involved in fraud and political corruption or any kind of corruption are brought to justice. Governance is an indeterminate term used in the international development literature to describe how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources. Governance is 'the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented)' Governance is always seen when Local elections are conducted freely and fairly, according to international standards and national legislation, and without any fraud.

Governance has eight major elements. E.g., it is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society. Economic development can be defined as efforts that seek to improve the economic well-being and quality of life for a community by creating and/or retaining jobs and supporting or growing incomes and the tax base. Economic development is the process by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its people. The term has been used frequently by economists, politicians, and others in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Economic development typically involves improvements in a variety of indicators such as literacy rates, life expectancy, and poverty rates. GDP does not take into account other aspects such as leisure time, environmental quality, interracial and united international peace, freedom, or social justice; alternative measures of economic well-being have been proposed.

Keywords: *Corruption and governance on Economic development, accountability, transparency, social justice*

1. Introduction and Back Ground to the Study

1.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the introduction, back ground to the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, general and specific objectives, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study and the conceptual frame work.

1.2. Background to the Study

Good governance, for it to prevail, three institutions can be reformed to promote good governance: the state, the private sector and civil society. These reforms according to the international level organizations are for example; The International Monetary Fund (IMF) declared in 1996 that 'promoting good governance in all its aspects, including by ensuring the rule of law, improving the efficiency and accountability of the public sector, and tackling corruption, as essential elements of a framework within which economies can prosper'. The World Bank on the other hand is concerned with the reform of economic and social resource control. In 1992, it underlined three aspects of society that they feel affect the nature of a country's governance as: of political regime; process by which authority is exercised in the management of the economic and social resources, with a view to development; and capacity of governments to formulate policies and have them effectively implemented.

1.3. Statement of the Problem

Corruption is the main threat to the people of the Republic of South Sudan especially in Juba County Jubek state South Sudan. This is because there had been no organ of the Government in the local area. The corrupt act is seen mainly in political corruption where by the county members heard the county commissioner and state Governor but many people does not know them physically and their leaders are chosen without their concern. The studies show that there had been no transparent leader who had act and exercise the elements of good governance in the county. Corruption as problem prevented the development of social amenities such as educational facilities such as schools, health facilities such as clinics, infrastructure and surveying of the county.

1.4. Purpose of the Study

The aim of the study was to determine the impacts of corruption on good governance and economic development in South Sudan with a case study Juba County.

1.5. Research Objectives

- To assess the relationship between Corruption and Good Governance.
- To assess the relationship between Corruption and Economic Development.
- To analyse the factor structure for Corruption and Good governance on Economic development.

1.6. Research Questions

- What is the relationship between Corruption and Good Governance?
- What is the relationship between Economic development and Corruption?
- What are the factor structures for Corruption and Good governance on Economic development?

1.7. Scope of the Study

1.7.1 Content Scope

The study was carryout on Corruption, Good Governance, and Economic development.

1.7.2. Geographical Scope

The study was conducted in the Republic of South Sudan with Juba County as a case study, targeting both employees and residents of Juba County.

1.7.3. Time Scope

This study covered the period of three years from 2014-2017 and the research was carried out from January to September 2017 to February 2017.

1.8. Significance of Study

- Research will be important to researchers/ academician and organizations involved in promoting Good Governance for economic development.
- The finding from this research will also help political leaders and managers of International organizations to improve on strategy plans for attaining Economic development in the Republic of South Sudan.
- The study can help government to enact policies that enhance and encourage good Governance and Economic development.

1.9. Conceptual Frame Work

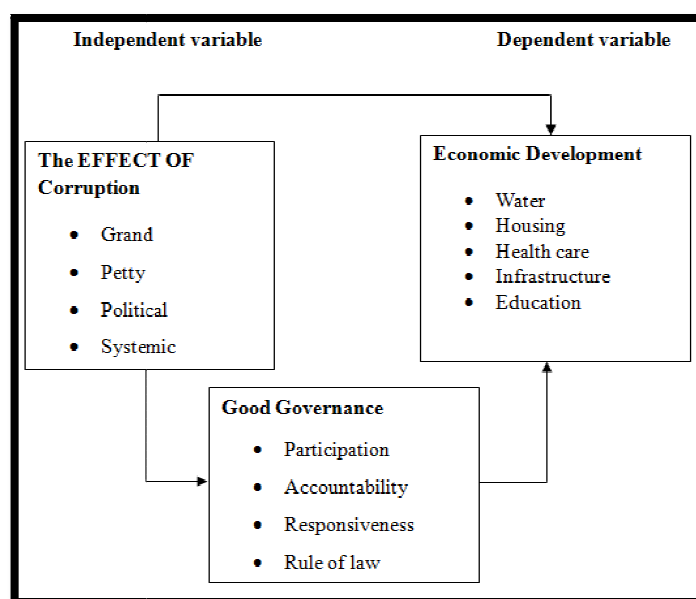


Figure 1: Conceptual Frame Work

1.9.1. Description of the Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework portrays in Figure 1 shows Corruption as Independent variable and Economic development as dependent variable while Good Governance is an intervening variable. Corruption as independent variable is measured using Grand, Petty, Political and Systemic.

Economic development as dependent variable is also measured based on accessibility to clean water and sanitation; quality education, housing, infrastructure and health care.

Good Governance as an intervening variable is measured using Accountability, Responsiveness, Participation and Rule of law.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Introduction

This chapter reviews the existing literature put forward by different scholars about the effect of Corruption on Good Governance and Economic development as well as the relationship among the three variables based on the objectives of the study.

2.2. The Relationship between Corruption and Good Governance

2.2.1. Corruption

Generally speaking, Corruption is 'the abuse of entrusted power for private gain'. Corruption can be classified as grand, petty and political, depending on the amounts of money lost and the sector where it occurs.

Grand corruption consists of acts committed at a high level of government that distort policies or the central functioning of the state, enabling leaders to benefit at the expense of the public good.

Petty corruption refers to everyday abuse of entrusted power by low- and mid-level public officials in their interactions with ordinary citizens, who often are trying to access basic goods or services in places like hospitals, schools, police departments and other agencies.

Political corruption is a manipulation of policies, institutions and rules of procedure in the allocation of resources and financing by political decision makers, who abuse their position to sustain their power, status and wealth.

2.2.2. Good Governance

Governance has to do with the manner in which responsibility is discharged. Such a responsibility may be acquired through election, appointment, or delegation in the public domain (Mbaku & Smith, 2012). Therefore, good governance is taken here to mean a condition whereby such responsibility is discharged in an effective, transparent, and accountable manner, while bad governance is associated with maladministration in the discharge of responsibility (Mbaku & Smith, 2012). Good governance entails the existence of efficient and accountable institutions—political, judicial, and administrative that entrenched rules that promote development, protect human rights, respect the rule of law, and ensure that people are free to participate in, and be heard on, decisions that affect their lives (Brinkerhoff & Derick, 2008). Governance is measured using the following attributes;

2.2.2.1. Participation

Participation approaches may be adopted to foster and institutionalize elements of good governance (EC, 2013). In this situation, inclusive participation and representation, transparency and accountability, and capacity for local dispute resolution are seen not as simply means to fulfill immediate needs but also as ends in themselves. There is some evidence to support links between community-based interventions and progress in governance (World Bank, 2006). Government should be able to allow participation of all the citizens in all the activities.

2.2.2.2. Accountability

Accountability is the process whereby public sector entities, and the individuals within them, are responsible for their decisions and actions, including their stewardship of public funds and all aspects of performance and submit themselves to appropriate external scrutiny. It is achieved by all parties having a clear understanding of those responsibilities, and having clearly defined roles in a robust structure. Both internal and external accountability and reporting structures are attributes of sound financial management (Ranz, 2009). King, (2002) made a distinction between accountability and responsibility by stating that one is liable to render an account when one is accountable and one is liable to be called to account when one is responsible. Accountability, therefore, is enforced by law, policy or statute and responsibility by conduct and a positive relationship with its stakeholders. King 2002 also referred to the latter as Social Responsibility.

2.2.2.3. Responsiveness

This refers to the willingness to help the public and provide prompt service (Mbaku & Smith, 2012). Responsiveness is a core value of the transformed public service. Its application in practice will have a profound effect on the way national departments and provincial administrations operate (Ranz, 2009). The key to implementing the responsiveness principle lies in being able to identify quickly and accurately when services are falling below the promised standard and having procedures in place to remedy the situation (Mbaku & Smith, 2012).

2.2.2.4. Rule of law

Rule of law is an approach that brings together the police, civil society and local communities to jointly take responsibility for and develop solutions to local safety and security (World development report, 2011). The country's laws have to be adopted and respected for de-mining and weapons collection. De-mobilized combatants have to be involved in de-mining as a way to facilitate local reintegration (USAID, 2007). This approach articulates peace building in post conflict transitioning societies.

As discussed above, the relationship between Corruption and Good Governance can be noted that corruption, in all its facets, has been demonstrated to be negatively correlated with the achievement of better governing system, particularly through damaging public institutions fabrics in support of personal interests.

2.3. *The relationship between Corruption and Economic Development*

2.3.1 Corruption

Corruption is a form of dishonest or unethical conduct by a person entrusted with a position of authority, often to acquire personal benefit. Corruption may include many activities including bribery and embezzlement, though it may also involve practices that are legal in many countries.

Stephen D. Morris, a professor of politics, writes that political corruption is the illegitimate use of public power to benefit a private interest.

Economist Ian Senior defines corruption as an action to (a) secretly provide (b) a good or a service to a third party (c) so that he or she can influence certain actions which (d) benefit the corrupt, a third party, or both (e) in which the corrupt agent has authority. Daniel Kaufmann, from the World Bank, extends the concept to include 'legal corruption' in which power is abused within the confines of the law—as those with power often have the ability to make laws for their protection. The effect of corruption in infrastructure is to increase costs and construction time, lower the quality and decrease the benefit.

Corruption can occur on different scales. There is corruption that occurs as small favors between a small number of people (petty corruption), corruption that affects the government on a large scale (grand corruption), and corruption that is so prevalent that it is part of the everyday structure of society, including corruption as one of the symptoms of organized crime.

Petty corruption occurs at a smaller scale and takes place at the implementation end of public services when public officials meet the public. For example, in many small places such as registration offices, police stations and many other private and government sectors.

Grand corruption is defined as corruption occurring at the highest levels of government in a way that requires significant subversion of the political, legal and economic systems. Such corruption is commonly found in countries with authoritarian or dictatorial governments but also in those without adequate policing of corruption.

The government system in many countries is divided into the legislative, executive and judiciary branches in an attempt to provide independent services that are less subject to grand corruption due to their independence from one another.

Systemic corruption (or endemic corruption) is corruption which is primarily due to the weaknesses of an organization or process. It can be contrasted with individual officials or agents who act corruptly within the system. Factors which encourage systemic corruption include conflicting incentives, discretionary powers; monopolistic powers; lack of transparency; low pay; and a culture of impunity. Specific acts of corruption include 'bribery, extortion, and embezzlement' in a system where 'corruption becomes the rule rather than the exception.'

2.3.2. Economic Development

Economic development is the process by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its people. The term has been used frequently by economists, politicians, and others in the 20th and 21st centuries. The concept, however, has been in existence in the West for centuries. Modernization, Westernization, and especially Industrialization are other terms people have used while discussing economic development.

The scope of economic development includes the process and policies by which a nation improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its people.

In its broadest sense, policies of economic development encompass three major areas:

Governments undertaking to meet broad economic objectives such as price stability, high employment, and sustainable growth. Such efforts include monetary and fiscal policies, regulation of financial institutions, trade, and tax policies.

Programs that provide infrastructure and services such as highways, parks, affordable housing, crime prevention, and primary education.

Job creation and retention through specific efforts in business finance, marketing, neighborhood development, workforce development, small business development, business retention and expansion, technology transfer, and real estate development. This third category is a primary focus of economic development professionals.

One growing understanding in economic development is the promotion of regional clusters and a thriving metropolitan economy. In today's global landscape, location is vitally important and becomes a key in competitive advantage.

International trade and exchange rates are a key issue in economic development. Currencies are often either under-valued or over-valued, resulting in trade surpluses or deficits.

As per the above points, the relationship between Corruption and Economic development explained that corruption, in all its aspects, has demonstrated to be negatively correlated with the achievement of better economic development, particularly through damaging public institutions fabrics in support of personal interests.

3. Methodology

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology that was applied in conducting the study. This involved the research design, target population, sampling design and sample size, data collection procedures and instrument, determination of reliability and validity as well as data analysis techniques and Limitation of the Study.

3.2. Research Design

The research design was across- sectional and descriptive and using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Quantitative approach will be employed using questionnaires. This was mainly to quantify and analyze the data in order to get in depth understanding of how the variables under study impact Economic development and Qualitative tools weremainly the interview and observation to ascertain the conclusions about the relationships of the study.

3.3. Research Population

The research population of this study was 150 including Juba county staffs and residents of Juba County. The researcher clustered the general population to 10 Juba county staff and 140 residents of Juba County as in the table below;

Target Population	Population Size(N)	Percent
Juba County staff	10	6.7
Residents of Juba County	140	93.3
Total	150	100

Table 1: Population

3.4. Sampling Procedure

The researcher used both probability and non-probability sampling techniques. Random sampling was used as a probability technique to obtain a good representative sample of the area population of the residents. Simple random techniques were used to pick mainly community members, community leaders and county officials.

3.5. Sample Size

The sample size was calculated using Krejcie and Morgan table (1970) for determining sample size as this gives a practical ratio according to the population size. The researcher clustered the general population to 10 staff and 140 residents of Juba County. In this case a sample of 108 was used for the entire population of 150

Target Population	Population Size(N)	Sample Size	Percent
Juba County staff	10	6	7.0
Residents of Juba County	140	80	93.0
Total	150	86	100.0

Table 2: Sample Size

3.6. Sources of Data

The researcher used both primary and secondary data sources.

3.6.1 Primary Data

The researcher gathered this type of data from the field through questionnaires, interviews and observation.

3.6.2 Secondary Data

The researcher collected this data from printed materials such as books, reports and journals from reliable sources which were used to further justify and confirm data gathering from the field.

3.7. Research Instruments

3.7.1. Questionnaires

The researcher used Self-Administered Questionnaires (SAQ) whereby respondents filled on their own and Administered Questionnaires in which the Researcher recorded down responses from the respondents. The researcher used both open and close ended questions. The close ended questions were based on the 5- point Likert Scale format while the open end questions were asked by researcher and respondents response willingly.

3.7.2. Interview Method

The Interviews were face to face meetings between the researcher and respondents. This approach was guided by the consideration that interview method of gathering information can be used to solicit the opinions and suggestions of the respondents. It was also a means of probing of some interesting and unexpected behavior. These were used to collect data from residents of Juba County. The questions were in English as it is the official language of the Country where respondent's views were recorded.

3.8. Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments

To ensure the validity and reliability of the instrument, the researcher employed expert judgment method. After constructing the questionnaire, the researcher assessed validity and reliability of instruments by consulting the expert on the reliability and validity of the instruments.

3.9. Measurement of the Variables

All the variables of the study; that is independent, dependent and intervening variable were measured using a 5-point Likert Scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) basing on their attributes.

3.10. Data Analysis

The data was collected from the field, coded, edited and analyzed using descriptive analysis options of Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) version (18.0). Tabulation was used to show the differences between residents of Juba County and staff of Juba County with respect to their demographic aspects. The data was then presented using Spearman's Correlation's statistical technique which was used to test and establish whether there exists a relationship between Corruption, Good Governance and Economic development while multiple regression analysis was used to test the potential predictors of the dependent variable.

3.11. Ethical Considerations

The researcher observed ethical values pertaining to research that is; respect for intellectual property, privacy of individual, and protection of personal data and freedom of movement among others. This was to ensure elimination of bias and maximize meaning of information provided.

3.12. Limitations of the Study

In any process there are presumed challenges that one may come across in the process of research study. The Limitations that might have been faced by the researcher include;

- Wrong interpretation of questions: Some respondents may find the questionnaire hard to understand this in turn will need the researcher to explain the questions to them. However the researcher tried to interpret the questions where necessary.
- Unwillingness to complete questionnaires by respondents as they saw the exercise unbeneficial to them. The researcher solved this problem by convincing the respondents to understand the benefit of the study.

- Confidentiality of the information: some respondents feared giving information required due to sensitive and effects on their working environment. However, the researcher briefed the respondents about confidentiality of the information they provided and assured them on the secrecy of their identities.

4. Interpretation and Analysis of Study Findings

4.1. Introduction

This chapter focuses on the presentation and interpretation of the study findings. The findings are presented in relation to the objectives that guided the study; to assess the relationship between Corruption and Good Governance, to assess the relationship between Corruption and Economic Development and to analyze the factor structure for Corruption and Good governance on Economic development.

4.2. Respondents' Bio Data

The response rate was 108 respondents.

4.2.1. Gender of Respondents

Table 4.1 below presents the gender distribution of the respondents.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	75	69.4
Female	33	30.6
Total	108	100.0

Table 3: Gender by Respondent Distribution

Source: Primary Data

The results in table 3 indicates that at 69.4% of the respondents were males and 30.6% were females.

4.2.2. Age Group of the Respondents

Table 4 below presents the age of the respondents

Age group	Frequency	Percent
50 + years	6	5.6
41 - 50 years	29	26.8
31 - 40	35	32.4
21 - 30 years	38	35.2
Total	108	100.0

Table 4: Age Group of the Respondents

Source: Primary Data

The results in Table 4 indicate that 35.2% of respondents were between the ages of 21 – 30 years. In addition, those within the age bracket of 31 – 40 were 32.4%. Those who were between the age range of 41 – 50 years has a statistical representation of 26.8% and 5.6% were between the age range of 50 and above.

4.2.3. Marital Status of the Respondents

The table below 4.3 presents marital status of respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	72	66.6
Single	30	27.8
Divorced	6	5.6
Others	0	0.0
Total	108	100.0

Table 5: Marital Status of the Respondents

Source: Primary Data

The result in Table 5 indicates that 66.6% of respondents were married, 27.8% were single and 5.6% had divorced from their partners while the remaining 0% had been categorized as others.

4.2.4. Respondents' Number of Dependents

The table below 6 presents the number of dependents for the respondents.

Number of Dependents	Frequency	Percent
None	36	33.3
1 to 3	31	28.7
4 to 6	28	26
Above 6	13	12
Total	108	100.0

Table 6: Respondents' Number of Dependents
Source: Primary Data

The results in Table 6 above indicate that 28.7% of the respondents were with dependents ranging from 1 to 3. In addition, 26% had 4 to 6 dependents, 12% had above 6 dependents and 33.3% had no dependents.

4.2.5. Respondents' Level of Education

The table below 7 presents the educational levels of the respondents.

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
Secondary School Certificate	22	20.4
Certificate	16	14.8
Diploma	37	34.3
Degree	33	30.5
Masters	0	0
Total	108	100.0

Table 7: Respondents' Level of Education
Source: Primary Data

The results in Table 7 above indicates that 20.4% of the respondents had Secondary School certificate, 14.8% had certificates, 34.3% were holding diplomas, 30.5% obtained bachelor degrees and the remaining 0% were holding masters.

4.2.6. Respondents' Number of Years Spent Receiving Government Services

The table below 8 presents the number of years the respondents have been spending in receiving government services in Juba County

Number of years spent in the Juba county	Frequency	Percent
6 years Above	28	25.9
4 - 6 Years	23	21.3
2 - 4 years	19	17.6
1 - 2 years	19	17.6
Less than 1 year	19	17.6
Total	108	100.0

Table 8: Respondents' Number of Years Spent Receiving Government Services
Source: Primary Data

The results in Table 8 above show that 25.9% of the respondents had been receiving government services in Juba County for 6 years and above. In addition, 21.3% had been receiving government services in Juba County for 4 - 6 years, 17.6% had been receiving government services in Juba County for 2 to 4 years, 17.6% of the respondents had been receiving government services in Juba for 1 to 2 years and 17.6% of the respondents had been receiving government services in Juba County for less than 1 year.

4.3. Relationship between Study Variables

Spearman correlation coefficient was used to determine the degree of relationship between the study variables as shown in the Table 10 below.

	1	2	3
Corruption (1)	1.000		
Good Governance (2)	0.029	1.000	
Economic development (3)	-0.339	0.031	1.000

Table 9: Spearman Correlation Matrix
Source: Primary Data

4.3.1. The Relationship between Corruption and Good Governance in South Sudan

The results in Table9 above indicate a positive relationship between Corruption and Good governance ($r = 0.017$, $P\text{-value} < 0.470$) which implies that zero corruption leads effective good governance system inJuba County.

4.3.2. The Relationship between Corruption and Economic Development in South Sudan

The results in Table9 above indicate a significant positive relationship between Corruption and economic development ($r = 0.017$, $P\text{-value} < 0.470$) which implies that a zero corrupt system can improves the levels of economic development in Juba county and South Sudan as a whole.

4.3.3.The Factor Structure of Corruption, Good Governance and Economic Development in South Sudan

Regression analysis was used to examine the level at which Corruption and Good governance determines Economic development in South Sudan.

Polynomial Regression Model					
Effect	Coefficient	Standard Error	Std. Coefficient	T	p-Value
Constant	21.923	3.062	0.000	7.159	0.000
Corruption	-0.044	0.186	-0.047	-0.234	0.817
Good governance	-0.006	0.011	-0.109	-0.538	0.594
R= (0.017),R- Square = 0.019, Adjusted R- square = 0.000, F= 0.317, Sig = 0.731					

Table 10: below shows the Regression Model for Corruption, Good Governance 2nd
Economic Development in South Sudan

Source: Primary Data

Results in Table 10 above show ($R = 0.017$) a combination of Corruption and Good governance in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of Economic development in Juba county. These variables explained 63% of the variance of Economic Development ($R\text{ Square} = 0.019$). Base on the results, Corruption was less influential predictor of Economic development ($B = -0.044$ Sig. -0.817). Good governance is also not likely to influence Economic development since it portrays significance ($B = -0.006$ Sig. 0.594) in the model.

A unit increase in corruption processes will contribute to a change in the possibility of Economic development by (-0.234) while a one unit drop in Good governance will affect to a change in the Economic development of a County like Juba county (-0.538).

4.4. The Factor Loadings of Corruption, Good Governance and Economic Development

4.4.1. Factor Analysis of Corruption

Variables	Grand	Petty	Political	Systemic
The senior government official divert local governments funds for their personal benefits	2.537			
Central government grants are used properly by local leaders	-1.761			
Local leaders and the citizen are aware of danger of corruption to economic development	15.917			
State government official are always involved in corruption activities in their daily work routine		13.885		
Because of employment of corrupt officials local areas are not developing as expected.		0.450		
Leaders are put into public officers because of interests			0.868	
Local leaders embezzle resources to meet the interest of appointing authority.				2.228
Eigen values	486.545	196.994	26.982	10.079
Variance %	67.519	27.337	3.744	1.4
Cumulative	67.519	94.856	98.6	100

Table 11: Factor Analysis ofCorruption
Source Primary Data

The result in Table 11 above shows the factor analysis results of Corruption, four factors were extracted, component one (Grand) explained 67.519%, followed by Petty with 27.337% then Political with 26.982% and the last Systemic with 1.4% of the variance of Corruption.

The factor analysis results of Corruption under Grand attribute were explained that; the senior government official divert local governments funds for their personal benefits 61.2%, Central government grants are used properly by local leaders 20.4% and Local leaders and the citizen are aware of danger of corruption to economic development 67.6%. Under Petty attribute, they were explained that; State government official are always involved in corruption activities in their daily work routine 67.6% and because of employment of corrupt officials local areas are not developing as expected 78.7%.

With Political attribute, the results were explained that; Leaders are put into public officers because of interests 72.2%.

Lastly under Systemic attribute, provides that; Local leaders embezzle resources to meet the interest of appointing authority 69.4%.

4.4.2. Factor Analysis of Good Governance

Variables	Participation	Accountability	Responsiveness	Transparency	Rule of Law
There is inclusive participation and representation of all the stakeholders in Juba County	0.549				
The government allows participation of all the citizens in all the activities.	-11.106				
Because of the government initiatives, citizens have started living together in a harmony and peaceful environment	-5.716				
The government does not allow citizens to be involved in development programmes	18.992				
All stakeholders' participation helps in sustainable development of the society	2.850				
Public sector entities, and the individuals within them, are responsible for their decisions and actions		-1.506			
There is stewardship of public funds		12.873			
There is sound financial management at the center		-3.722			
There is a law, policy or statute that enforces accountability among the leaders and other parties		4.779			
Leaders are always willing to help the public			-8.942		
Arrangements based on security to trust that can sustain peace and democracy have been made			4.902		
Leaders provide prompt service to the people			2.810		
People are able to quickly identify and accurately when services are falling below the promised standard			5.195		
All stakeholders have confidence in the decision-making processes and actions of public sector entities				6.778	
We have freedom of speech at the centre				-3.415	

Variables	Participation	Accountability	Responsiveness	Transparency	Rule of Law
Governance cannot be effective without the transparent disclosure of accurate information to all the various stakeholders				-0.733	
There is a mutual relationship between the police, civil society and local communities					1.454
The police, civil society and local communities jointly take responsibility for development solutions and local safety security					-0.096
Good governance of the country has led to peace building in post conflict transitioning society of South Sudan					-7.162
Eigen Values	525.141	328.997	205.403	80.851	60.308
Variance %	43.736	27.400	17.107	6.734	5.023
Cumulative	43.736	71.136	88.243	94.977	100

Table 12: Factor Analysis of Good Governance

Source: Primary Data

The result in Table 11 above shows the factor analysis results of Good governance, five factors were extracted, component one (Participation) explained 43.736%, followed by Accountability with 27.400% then Responsiveness with 17.107%, Transparency with 6.734% and the last Rule of Law with 5.023% of the variance of Good governance.

The factor analysis results of Good governance under Participation attribute were explained that; there is inclusive participation and representation of all the stakeholders in Juba County 23.2%, The government allows participation of all the citizens in all the activities 34.3%, Because of the government initiatives, citizens have started living together in a harmony and peaceful environment 27.8%, The government does not allow citizens to be involved in development programmes 43.5% and All stakeholders' participation helps in sustainable development of the society 65.7%.

Under Accountability attribute, it was explained that; Public sector entities, and the individuals within them, are responsible for their decisions and actions 62.9%, There is stewardship of public funds 14.8%, There is sound financial management at the center 8.3%, and There is a law, policy or statute that enforces accountability among the leaders and other parties 15.7%.

With the Responsiveness attribute, the results were explained that; Leaders are always willing to help the public 34.3%, Arrangements based on security to trust that can sustain peace and democracy have been made 22.2%, Leaders provide prompt service to the people 18.5%, and People are able to quickly identify and accurately when services are falling below the promised standard 25%.

While on the Transparency attribute, the results were explained that; all stakeholders have confidence in the decision-making processes and actions of public sector entities 13.9%, we have freedom of speech at the centre 8.3%, and Governance cannot be effective without the transparent disclosure of accurate information to all the various stakeholders 75%.

Lastly under Rule of law attribute, they were explained that There is a mutual relationship between the police, civil society and local communities 19.4%, The police, civil society and local communities jointly take responsibility for development solutions and local safety security 56.5% and Good governance of the country has led to peace building in post conflict transitioning society South Sudan 40.7%.

4.4.3. Factor Analysis of Economic Development

Variables	Water	Health	Housing	Education	Infrastructure
There is access of clean drinking water in Juba county through tape to all homes	19.850				
There are enough public health facilities in Juba County		3.040			
There are health programmes running in Juba county		-2.065			
The people living has improved through housing policies from the government			-2.051		
There are many public schools in Juba county both primary and secondary school				-1.396	
Roads connecting Juba county with neighbors are all tarmac					-0.376
Eigen values	24.521	86.905	6.892	5.382	0.000
Variance %	96.008	3.498	0.277	0.217	0.000
Cumulative	96.008	99.506	99.783	100	100

Table 13: Factor Analysis OfEconomic Development

Source: Primary Data

The result in Table 13 above shows the factor analysis results of Economic development, five factors were extracted, component one (Water) explained 96.008%, followed by Health with 3.498% then Housing with 0.277% , Education with 0.217% and the last Infrastructure with 0.000% of the variance of Economic development. The factor analysis results of Economic development under Water attribute were explained that; there is access of clean drinking water in JubaCounty through tape to all homes 11.1%.

Under Health attribute, they were explained that; there are enough public health facilities in Juba County 8.3%, and that there is health programmes running in Juba county25%.

With Housing attribute, the results were explained that; the people living has improved through housing policies from the government 11.1%.

UnderEducation attribute, provides that; there are many public schools in Juba County both primary and secondary school 8.3%.

Lastly under Infrastructure attribute, the results explained that; Roads connecting JubaCounty with neighbors are all tarmac 11.1%.

5. Discussion of the Findings

5.1. Introduction

This chapter presents interpretation of the study findings.

5.2. Bio Data

5.2.1. Gender of the Respondents

The results indicated that at 69.4% of the respondents were males and 30.6% were females. This implied that most of the respondents within the JubaCounty were males. However, the obtaining of information from both female and males was a big achievement and it make the information contained in this report is a genuine one.

5.2.2. Age Group of the Respondents

The results indicated that 26.8% of respondents were between the ages of 41 – 50 years. In addition, those within the age of 21 – 30 were 35.2%. Those who were between the age of 31 – 40 years represent 32.4% and 5.6% were between the age of 50 and above. This indicated that most of the respondents within the Juba County were between the age range of 21 - 30 years, an indicator that the county has energetic people who can effectively carry out all developmental activities as well as approaches towards better systems of good governance through participation to bring about improved economic development. Therefore, presentation of data obtained from mature respondents of above 30 years means that data contained in this study is good and reasonable.

5.2.3. Marital Status of the Respondents

The result indicated that 66.6% of respondents were married, 27.8% were single and 5.6% had divorced from their partners while the remaining 0% were categorized as others. The huge percentage of married people implies that most of the employees and citizens of Juba County has knowledge of corruption in relation to Good governance and economic development.

5.2.4. Number of Dependents for the Respondents

The results indicated that 28.7 % of the respondents were with dependents ranging from 1 to 3. In addition, 26% had 4 to 6 dependents, 12% had above 6 dependents and 33.3% had no dependents. This indicated that most of the employees and the citizens of Juba County were having no dependents they are taking care of.

5.2.5. Education Levels of the Respondents

Results indicated that 20.4% of the respondents had Secondary School certificate, 14.8% had attained certificate, 34.3% were holding diplomas, 30.5% were holding degrees, and 0% were holding masters. This implied that both the workers and the residents of Juba County had acquired some skills to work in Juba County since some of them had acquired a reasonable level of education. The results also indicated that the information got during the research can be depended upon because majority of the respondents were educated with capability of researching and making independent decisions.

5.2.6. Number of Years the Respondents Have Spent Receiving Government Services

The results showed that 25.9% of the respondents had been receiving government services in Juba County for 6 years and above. In addition, 21.3% had been receiving government services in Juba County for 4 - 6 years, 17.6% had been receiving government services in Juba County for 2 to 4 years, 17.6 % of the respondents had been receiving government services in Juba County for 1 to 2 years and 17.6% of the respondents had been receiving government services in Juba County for less than 1 year.

Most of the respondents stayed in the Juba County for more than 6 years receiving government services, an indication that data obtained was from people who were mature and had been staying the Juba County for good number of years which mean the information got from them was not biased.

5.3. The Relationship between the Variables

5.3.1. The Relationship between Corruption and Good Governance in South Sudan

The results indicated a positive relationship between good governance and Sustainable development ($r = 0.017$, $P\text{-value} < 0.470$) which implies that zero corruption leads to effective good governance system in Juba County.

The result is in line with (Mbaku & Smith, 2012) who said Governance has to do with the manner in which responsibility is discharged. Such a responsibility may be acquired through election, appointment, or delegation in the public domain (Mbaku & Smith, 2012). Therefore, good governance is taken here to mean a condition whereby such responsibility is discharged in an effective, transparent, and accountable manner, while bad governance is associated with maladministration in the discharge of responsibility (Mbaku & Smith, 2012). Good governance entails the existence of efficient and accountable institutions—political, judicial, and administrative that entrenched rules that promote development, protect human rights, respect the rule of law, and ensure that people are free to participate in, and be heard on, decisions that affect their lives (Brinkerhoff & Derick, 2008).

5.3.2. The Relationship between Corruption and Economic Development in South Sudan

The results indicated a significant positive relationship between Employees performance and Service delivery ($r = 0.017$, $P\text{-value} < 0.470$) which implies that a zero corrupt system can improves the levels of economic development in Juba county and South Sudan as a whole.

The results are supported (UN Population report 2012) that state that Sub-Saharan Africa is currently the fastest urbanizing region of the world; the majority of Africans are migrating to urban areas (UN Population Division, 2012). As a result, providing adequate services in urban areas — such as sanitation, potable water, sustainable housing and electricity — is an increasingly important priority for African governments. As a result, providing adequate services in urban areas such as sanitation, potable water, sustainable housing and electricity is an increasingly important priority for African governments. According to the 2011 revision of the *World Urbanization Prospects*, 36.7% of Africans live in urban areas (UN Population Division, 2012). Although this is relatively low by international standards, 2 African cities have been growing rapidly for some time. For instance, the average annual rate of urban growth from 2005 to 2010, across over 40 countries, is estimated at 3.71% – one of the highest levels of urban growth in the world (UN Population Division, 2010).

5.4. The Regression Analysis of Corruption Good Governance and Economic Development in South Sudan

Results showed ($r = 0.017$) a combination of Corruption and Good governance in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of Economic development in Juba County. These variables explained 63% of the variance of Economic Development ($R\text{ Square} = .019$). Base on the results, Corruption was less influential predictor of Economic development ($B = -0.044$ Sig. -0.817). Good governance is also not likely to influence Economic development since it portrays significance ($B = -0.006$ Sig. 0.594) in the model.

A unit increase in corruption processes will contribute to a change in the possibility of Economic development by (-0.234) while a one unit drop in Good governance will affect to a change in the Economic development of a County like Juba county (-0.538).

The results are in line with Jacob 2009) who said taking into account the impact of present decisions on the options of future generations (Jacob, 2009) and the pursuit of sustainable development requires policy changes in many sectors and ensuring coherence between them (McMaster and Pollard, 2011).

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1. Introduction

This chapter highlights the major conclusion and recommendations of the study. The findings are outlined in direct response to the specific objectives. Recommendations have been provided to incorporate Corruption, Good governance and Economic development in Juba County and South Sudan as a whole and further research.

6.2. Conclusions

The main objective of this dissertation was to understand the Impact of Corruption on Good governance and Economic development in Juba County and South Sudan in general. The empirical studies based on data analyses and the case study on Juba County demonstrate that impact of Corruption on Good governance and Economic development play a big role in improving service delivery in any County like Juba County. On the one hand benefits produced by Good governance attributes such as participation, accountability, Responsiveness, Transparency, and Rule of law can be useful for service Economic development in the long run. They take a role of a solution to the challenges that are associated with government institutions.

The effect of Corruption on Good governance for example: election of leaders, independent of the three arms of government, transparency in public institutions, accountability to the public, responding to citizens among others. This explained why the Good governance has become a major theme for major economies and donors. However corruption has placed many challenges on Good governance in South Sudan notably: poor management of revenues and well as collection, lack of separation of powers between the three arms of government, lack of accountability on the use of goods and services, absent of Rule of Law among others.

However with those challenges Good governance remains the only viable solution for better mean of achieving economic development in South Sudan. It is important for fully and efficient utilization of natural resources for the benefits our people who are in dire need of social services.

6.3. Recommendations

Basing on the study findings and the conclusions, I recommend the followings:

- For South Sudan to effectively develop economically, better governance system need to adapt to for better ways of economic development with channels for accountability.
- The government of South Sudan should strengthen Economic development policies where necessary to promote economic development. These policies should include transparency, accountability, and maintenance of rule of law among others.
- Laws should be enacted to enable proper management of revenues and punish those responsible of mismanagement accordingly.

6.4. Areas for Further Future Research

This study has identified the need to investigate the role of faith based organizations promoting good governance in societies like South Sudan; since these are important actors in any development of a transitional society.

7. Acknowledgement

It is usually indispensable to recognise the contribution of others being it individuals and institutions without which this thesis wouldn't have been possible. For this, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation Professor MarialAwou Vice Chancellor for Upper Nile University, first and foremost to the Almighty God for enabling me and guiding us throughout the period of my research.

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8. List of Acronyms

IMF	:	International Monetary Fund
JMEC	:	Join Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
SAQ	:	Self-Administer Questionnaire
SSPS	:	SPSS Statistical Package for Social Scientists
(SSAC)	:	South Sudan Anti-corruption commission
GDP	:	Growth Domestic Products
GOSS	:	Government of South Sudan

TGoNU : Transitional Government of National Unity
 RSS : Republic of South Sudan

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Appendix

Questionnaire

Citizens' Questionnaire

Dear Sir/ Madam

I am a student at pursuing. As one of the requirements for the award of the above degree, I am required to carry out a research project as part of my academic programme. The research is to investigate the impact of corruption on good governance and economic development in Juba county, Juba state South Sudan.

You have been randomly selected as part of the above study and you are kindly requested to spare some time and voluntarily respond to the following questions. All your responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Section A: Bio Data

1. Gender

Male ☐
 Female ☐

2. Age Group

21 – 30 Yrs ☐
 31 – 40 Yrs ☐
 41 – 50 Yrs ☐
 50 + Yrs ☐

3. Marital status

Single ☐
 Married ☐
 Divorced ☐
 Others ☐

4. Number of dependents

None ☐
 1-3 ☐
 4-6 ☐
 Above 6 ☐

5. Level of education

Secondary school 1 ☐
 Certificate 2 ☐
 Diploma 3 ☐
 Degree 4 ☐
 Masters 5 ☐

6. Number of years spent receiving the Government services

- <1 year ☐
- 1-2 Yrs. ☐
- 2-4 Yrs. ☐
- 4 -6 Yrs. ☐
- Over 6 Yrs. ☐

Please indicate the degree to which you agree with the following statements. Tick the scale		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
Grand						
1	The senior government official divert local governments funds for their personal benefits					
2	Central government grants are used properly by local leaders					
3	Local leaders and the citizen are aware of danger of corruption to economic development					
Petty						
4	State government official are always involved in corruption activities in their daily work routine					
5	Because of employment of corrupt officials local areas are not developing as expected.					
Political						
6	Leaders are put into public officers because of interests					
Systemic						
7	Local leaders embezzle resources to meet the interest of appointing authority.					

Table 14: Corruption

		1	2	3	4	5
Participation						
1	There is inclusive participation and representation of all the stakeholders in Juba County					
2	The government allows participation of all the citizens in all the activities.					
3	Because of the government initiatives, citizens have started living together in a harmony and peaceful environment					
4	The government does not allow citizens to be involved in development programmes					
5	All stakeholders' participation helps in sustainable development of the society					
Accountability						
6	Public sector entities, and the individuals within them, are responsible for their decisions and actions					
7	There is stewardship of public funds					
8	There is sound financial management at the center					
9	There is a law, policy or statute that enforces accountability among the leaders and other parties					
Responsiveness						
10	Leaders are always willing to help the public					
11	Arrangements based on security to trust that can sustain peace and democracy have been made					
12	Leaders provide prompt service to the people					
13	People are able to quickly identify and accurately when services are falling below the promised standard					

	Transparency					
14	All stakeholders have confidence in the decision-making processes and actions of public sector entities					
15	We have freedom of speech at the centre					
16	Governance cannot be effective without the transparent disclosure of accurate information to all the various stakeholders					
	Rule of law					
17	There is a mutual relationship between the police, civil society and local communities					
18	The police, civil society and local communities jointly take responsibility for development solutions and local safety security					
19	Good governance of the country has led to peace building in post conflict transitioning society of South Sudan					

Table 15: Good Governance

	To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Tick the scale	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	Water					
1	There is access of clean drinking water in Juba county through tape to all homes					
	Health					
2	There are enough public health facilities in Juba County					
3	There are health programmes running in Juba county					
	Housing					
4	The people living has improved through housing policies from the government					
	Education					
5	There are many public schools in Juba county both primary and secondary school					
	Infrastructure					
6.	Roads connecting Juba county with neighbors are all tarmac					

Table 16: Economic Development

Employees' Questionnaire

Dear Sir/ Madam

I am a student at pursuing. As one of the requirements for the award of the above degree, I am required to carry out a research project as part of my academic programme. The research is to investigate the impact of corruption on good governance and economic development in Juba county, Jubek state South Sudan.

You have been randomly selected as part of the above study and you are kindly requested to spare some time and voluntarily respond to the following questions. All your responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Bio data

1. Gender

Male ☐

Female ☐

2. Age Group

21 – 30 yrs. ☐

31 – 40 yrs. ☐

41 – 50 yrs. ☐

50 + yrs ☐

3. Marital status

Single ☐

Married ☐

Divorced ☐
Others ☐

4. Number of dependents

None ☐
1-3 ☐
4-6 ☐
Above 6 ☐

5. Level of education

Secondary school 1 ☐
Certificate3 ☐
Diploma4 ☐
Degree5 ☐
Masters6 ☐

6. Number of years spent working with JubaCounty

<1 year ☐
1-2 yrs. ☐
2-4 yrs. ☐
4 -6 years ☐
Over 6 yrs ☐

	Please indicate the degree to which you agree with the following statements. Tick the scale	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	Grand					
1	The senior government official divert local governments funds for their personal benefits					
2	Central government grants are used properly by local leaders					
3	Local leaders and the citizen are aware of danger of corruption to economic development					
	Petty					
4	State government official are always involved in corruption activities in their daily work routine					
5	Because of employment of corrupt officials local areas are not developing as expected.					
	Political					
6	Leaders are put into public officers because of interests					
	Systemic					
7	Local leaders embezzle resources to meet the interest of appointing authority.					

Table 17: Corruption

	Please indicate the degree to which you agree with the following statements. Tick the scale	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	Participation					
1	There is inclusive participation and representation of all the stakeholders in Juba County					
2	The government allows participation of all the citizens in all the activities.					
3	Because of the government initiatives, citizens have started living together in a harmony and peaceful environment					
4	The government does not allow citizens to be involved in development programmes					
5	All stakeholders' participation helps in sustainable development of the society					
	Accountability					
6	Public sector entities, and the individuals within them, are responsible for their decisions and actions					
7	There is stewardship of public funds					
8	There is sound financial management at the center					
9	There is a law, policy or statute that enforces accountability among the leaders and other parties					
	Responsiveness					
10	Leaders are always willing to help the public					
11	Arrangements based on security to trust that can sustain peace and democracy have been made					
12	Leaders provide prompt service to the people					
13	People are able to quickly identify and accurately when services are falling below the promised standard					
	Transparency					
14	All stakeholders have confidence in the decision-making processes and actions of public sector entities					
15	We have freedom of speech at the centre					
16	Governance cannot be effective without the transparent disclosure of accurate information to all the various stakeholders					
	Rule of law					
17	There is a mutual relationship between the police, civil society and local communities					
18	The police, civil society and local communities jointly take responsibility for development solutions and local safety security					
19	Good governance of the country has led to peace building in post conflict transitioning society South Sudan					

Table 18: Good Governance

	To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Tick the scale	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	Water					
1	There is access of clean drinking water in Juba county through tape to all homes					
	Health					
2	There are enough public health facilities in Juba County					
3	There are health programmes running in Juba county					
	Housing					
4	The people living has improved through housing policies from the government					
	Education					
5	There are many public schools in Juba county both primary and secondary school					
	Infrastructure					
6.	Roads connecting Juba county with neighbors are all tarmac					

Table 19: Economic Development

ITEM	QUANTITY	RATE (SSP)	AMOUNT (SSP)
Proposal writing			
Stationery	1 reams	900	900
Typing	1 page @ 15 SSP	15 SSP x 39 pages	585
Printing	1 page @ 20 SSP	20 SSP x 39 pages	780
Photocopying	3 copies @ 10 SSP per a page	10 SSP X3 copies	1170
Miscellaneous			1000 SSP
Grand total			4,435 SSP

Table 20: Budget Estimates

Jan 2021	Proposal writing, developing research instruments and submission	Researcher and Supervisor
Feb 2021	Proposal review and Pilot Testing of tools	Researcher and Supervisor
March 2021	Data collection, Data processing and Analysis	Researcher
April 2021	Report writing, and Final report submission	Researcher and Supervisor

Table 21: Workplan for the Research Project