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The Determinent of Globalization, Political Analysis and Economic Development in South Sudan: A Case of Jubek State

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Abstract:

This study aimed at providing a broader understanding of how Globalization and Political system affect Social-economic development of South Sudan. The objectives of the study were to examine the relationship between Globalization and Social-economic development of South Sudan, analyse the relationship between Political system and Social-economic development of South Sudan and to study the factor structure of Globalization and Political system on Social-economic development of South Sudan. The study employed a case study and descriptive design while using qualitative and quantitative approaches. The study population was 405, selected using purposive and simple random sampling technique. The sample size determination was made using Krejcie and Morgan Table(1970) formula. The sample size was 231. The data analysis was made using Statistical package for social scientists (SPSS 20).

The major findings of the study were that there was a positive relationship between; Globalization and Social-economic development ($r = 0.752$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$), Political system and Social-economic development ($r = 0.556$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) and lastly variables explained ($R = 0.574$) a combination of Globalization and Political system in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of Social-economic development in Jubek State.

The study recommends that the quality of governance and corruption rate in the country should be determinants of whether to provide or withhold funds to the Country or not, and it should also be criteria in deciding to which government institution or outside the government like NGO such funding should be provided, there is need for import substitution in some sectors of the economy to stimulate domestic infant industries in the country, International actors can support good leadership by rewarding good governance and sanctioning the opposite and that the government should also as a matter necessity promote and ensure transparency, accountability, rule of law and fundamental human rights in the country.

Keywords: *The determinant globalization, a political system, socio-economic development*

1. Introduction and Back Ground to the Study

1.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the introduction, back ground of 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.

The worldwide interconnectedness of countries especially after the 2nd World War has been changing the socioeconomic and political situations in various nations in recent time, thanks to globalization (UN, 2012, World Bank, 2012a). While most countries, institutions and scholars across the continents have embraced the integration of world activities, others are skeptical about it. The integration of national socioeconomic into international ones through trade liberalization, migration, technology transfers and governance have come both with benefits and challenges. It is generally known that, developed nations are the most beneficial of trade liberalization and deregulation as they have great share on the world trade, technical know-how, manufacturing and finance.

The impact of globalization can be seen on the socio-economic development of countries at local, national and international levels. Many developing countries in particular South Sudan have not been able to sufficiently benefit from globalization due to their inability to compete favorably with advanced economies at the global stage due to insufficient resources, insufficient utilization of its own resources, imbalances of trade policies and agreements etc. Western countries like USA, Russia and China through organizations have throughout the years increased their commitments to developing countries, partly to exploit natural resources (i.e., petroleum, crude oil, diamond, and iron ore) in those territories.

In the case of South Sudan, the country is geographically endowed with abundant natural resources like petroleum, iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold and hydropower that are yet to be utilized. Looking at the

current situation; the country is still underdeveloped despite the enormous resources at its disposal and the opportunities brought by globalization. Many scholars claimed that, Nigeria has not adequately benefited from globalization due to high level of internal conflicts, institutional corruption, mismanagement of resources, misplaced of government priorities and undiversified economy, monoculture export and inability to attract more foreign investments.

1.2. Back Ground

Globalization as the process by which the economies of the world become more integrated, leading to a global economy and, increasingly, global economic policymaking, emerging of "global culture," in which people consume similar goods and services across countries and use a common language of business (Todaro and Smith, 2011). For some people, the term globalization suggests exciting business opportunities, efficiency gains from trade, more rapid growth of knowledge and innovation, and the transfer of such knowledge to developing countries facilitating faster growth, or the prospect of a world too interdependent to engage in war (Lawal, 2011). Globalization has both good and bad aspects, increasing trade and connections between people and countries and creating wealth in many regions, but also bringing inequality, costs and risks especially for poor families in low-income countries, for whom the stakes are much higher (Mackinnon and Cumbers, 2007, Todaro and Smith, 2011). The issue of globalization and economic growth and development in countries has attracted attention of many scholars, researchers, development economists and policy makers across continents. Globalization is measured by attributes like; migration, remittances, liberal democracy, liberalization, and regional integration (Todaro and Smith, 2011).

A political system is a system of politics and government. It is usually compared to the legal system, economic system, cultural system and social systems (Hahnel, 2012). Political economy concepts are increasingly relevant for development research due to the widely recognized insufficiency of economic models to explain development outcomes, and changing geopolitical environment, which has brought new security concerns to the development arena (Acemoglu, 2012). Mayntz, Renate. (2010) adds that the prevailing institutional design of economic institutions thus depends mostly on the allocation of political power among elite groups.

Political institutions, formal and informal, determine both the constraints and incentives faced by key players in a given society (Boettke, Christopher, Coyne, Leeson, and Sautet, 2010). Political system is measured by attributes like legal systems, economic systems, cultural systems and social systems (Acemoglu, 2012).

Socio-economic development a process that involves "socioeconomic structural changes which affect political, social and political spheres of the country. These changes are represented by improvements in living standards such as rising income and improving health and educational systems (Economic Development, 2009). The basis of development is built on economic growth, political and social modernizations (Pieterse, 2001). And social development is the product of the application of the powers of mind to organize the physical materials, social activities and mental ideas of humanity to achieve greater material, social, mental and spiritual experience. In the widest sense, it refers as orderly arrangement of human activities to achieve greater productivity, efficiency, innovation and creativity (Lawal, 2011). According to Crafts, (2014) economic development involves proper and adequate utilization of a nation's resources in order to; efficiently increase the productivity for the betterment of the people, with the use of application of modern technology and science, which involves mass education, reasonable political order and efficient management of resources. Socio-economic development is measured by attributes like; education levels, gender equality, access to medical & health, food security & income and employment status (Crafts, 2014).

1.3. Problem Statement

The Republic of South Sudan became the world's newest nation and Africa's 55th country on July 9, 2011, following a peaceful secession from the Sudan through a referendum in January 2011. As a new nation, South Sudan has the dual challenge of dealing with the legacy of more than 50 years of conflict and continued instability, along with huge development needs. South Sudan also has significant oil wealth, which if effectively used to drive development, could provide the basis for progress in the coming years (UNHCR, 2014). When conflict broke out December 2013, core administrative structures and mechanisms of political representation were emerging, and the government was beginning to provide basic services to the population. A peaceful resolution to the conflict has just been achieved (Weber, 2011).

South Sudan is the most oil-dependent country in the world, with oil accounting for almost the totality of exports, and for around 60% of its gross domestic product (GDP). On current reserve estimates, oil production is expected to reduce steadily in future years and to become negligible by 2035 (MoAF, 2015). The country's GDP per capita in 2013 was \$1081. Outside the oil sector, livelihoods are concentrated in low productive, unpaid agriculture and pastoralists work, accounting for around 15% of GDP. In fact, 85% of the working population is engaged in non-wage work, chiefly in agriculture (78%). Since late 2014, the decline in the oil price has further exacerbated the economic hardship of South Sudan (UNDP, 2013).

However almost 83% of South Sudanese resided in rural areas before the outbreak of the recent conflict, which has displaced nearly 2 million people. Only 27% of the population aged 15 years and above is literate, with significant gender disparities: the literacy rate for males is 40% compared to 16% for females (UNDP, 2013). The infant mortality rate is 105 (per 1,000 live births), maternal mortality rate is 2,054 (per 100,000 live births), and only 17% of children are fully immunized. Fifty-five percent of the population has access to improved sources of drinking water. Around 38% of the population has to walk for more than 30 minutes one way to collect drinking water. Some 80% of South Sudanese do not have access to any toilet facility South Sudan Overview (World Bank, 2015). Based on the 2013 Southern Sudan Household Survey, 50.6% of Southern Sudanese are poor, living on less than USD 2.0 per day. The incidence of poverty has also

worsened, from 44.7% in 2011 to more than 57.2% in 2015, with a corresponding increase in the depth of poverty (MoAF, 2015).

It has become imperative for us to critically determine the impacts (both the benefits and costs) of globalization and the political system on the socioeconomic development in South Sudan in the 21st century (Mayntz, 2010). Trying to ascertain the causes of underdevelopment despite the enormous resources and inflows of financial capital in form of FDI, foreign aid, exports earnings and remittances in the country.

1.4. Purpose of the Study

The study seeks to provide a broader understanding of how Globalization and Political system affect Social-economic development of South Sudan.

1.5. Research Objectives

- To examine the relationship between Globalization and Social-economic development of South Sudan.
- To analyse the relationship between Political system and Social-economic development of South Sudan.
- To study the factor structure of Globalization and Political system on Social-economic development of South Sudan.

1.6. Research Questions

- What is the relationship between Globalization and Social-economic development of South Sudan?
- What is the relationship between Political system and Social-economic development of South Sudan?
- What is the factor structure of Globalization and Political system on Social-economic development of South Sudan?

1.7. Scope of the Study

1.7.1. Subject Scope

This study focused on how Globalization and Political system affect Social-economic development of South Sudan. The research was restricted to Globalization, Political system and Social-economic development.

1.7.2. Geographical Scope

The study will be carried out in Juba State, one of the 28 states of South Sudan. It also holds the Capital Juba in South Sudan. The city is situated on the White Nile and functions as the seat and metropolis of Juba County.

1.7.3. Time Scope

The study reviewed documents from 2008 to 2015 and it was conducted between March and July 2016.

1.8. Significance of the Study

1.8.1. Academic Significance

The study can enrich on the existing body of knowledge on Globalization and Political system and how they affect the Social-economic development of South Sudan. The results which will be gotten from the findings can bring light on the actual situation on globalization and South Sudan's political system and how it has affected her social-economic development as a nation and fill the gap between the variables under study especially within the Country. The study can also recommend further areas of research on the variables in a different context.

1.8.2. Industry Significance

The study can be used by other states and organizations to discover the strategies that can be used to improve on the social-economic development as a nation. Managements and other bodies can come up with new strategies on globalization and political systems for social-economic development.

1.8.3. Policy Makers

The study may assist government and other policy making bodies to develop policies and guidelines which will provide a conducive operating environment for globalization, good political systems for social-economic development in South Sudan. The study can also benefit the policy makers at both national and institutional levels through policy formulation and change of policies in regard to globalization, political system and social-economic development.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Introduction

This chapter reviews the existing literature basing on the objectives of the study

2.2. The Relationship between Globalization and Social-Economic Development in South Sudan

2.2.1. Globalization

Globalization is a multidimensional phenomenon that not only touches political, economic, social and cultural spheres of any society but also reshapes the traditional way of studying the “social world and human nature (Crafts, 2014). Globalization is often associated with “intensification of the worldwide social relations”, global economic integration, de-territorialization and time-space compression (Bhandari, Amit and Heshmati, 2014).

There is no universal acceptable definition of globalization as different scholars define it based on their understanding and at certain point in time which makes the meanings far from consistent. Ibrahim, (2015) define Globalization as the growing influence that exerted at the local, national, and regional levels by financial, economic, environmental, political, social, and cultural processes that are interconnected in scope.

Todaro and Smith (2011) in their book ‘Economic Development’, define globalization as a ‘process by which the economies of the world become more integrated, leading to a global economy and, increasingly, global economic policymaking, emerging of “global culture,” in which people consume similar goods and services across countries and use a common language of business. In its core economic meaning, globalization refers to the increased openness of economies to international trade, financial flows, and direct foreign investment’. This definition captures economic, culture and political connections across continents (Habasonda, 2013).

Globalization has brought not just many challenges like unfair trade policies, loss of cultural identity, terrorism, and drug trafficking, money laundering, and other form of crimes, and ‘brain drain’ but also it has opened doors for the country to benefit through exports and imports of goods and services, technology transfer, inflows of foreign investments and remittances (Ibrahim, 2015). Over thousands the years, globalization has changed the economic activities across countries through trade, finance, migration, and technology. These global interrelations have often been very productive in the advancement of different countries (United Nations, 2011).

2.2.2. Migration

One of the driving forces of globalization is international migration. It has been integral part of world economic system since the industrial revolution in the 19th century (Knox et al, 2008). The International Organization for Migration (IOM) maintained that higher demand for labour in the developed economies and availability of labour in underdeveloped economies has set global labour migration in motion (Acosta, Pablo, Lartey and Mandelman, 2010). The huge global labour market has offered employers the chance to hire migrant workers as part of their cost minimization strategies. Moreover, globalization with its associated forces has increased the mobility of labour across borders. It has already reinforced the movement of skilled workers (Habasonda, 2013). Multinational corporations favour the movement of labour, especially highly skilled labour (Verter, 2011).

2.2.3. Remittances

Negative effects of the remittances can be explained by the structural approach that suggests that reliance on foreign capital undermines the development by posing serious long run economic and social consequences (Agunias, Dovelyn, 2012). Excessive dependence on receiving financial flows (remittances) impairs the country’s ability to develop its economy. However, this measure applies mostly to countries that are rich in natural resources or skillful and inexpensive labor. African countries the FDI per capita is small since they do not have natural resources and as a result FDI is not a reflection of any economic development (Ibrahim, 2015). In addition, a steady inflow of FDI is possible only under political stability which is not the case in South Sudan.

2.2.4. Liberal Democracy

The political effect of globalization is analyzed by examining globalization through perspectives of liberal democracy that is built on ideas of spreading and imposing principles of capitalism, neoliberalism, industrialism and so forth around developing world (Bhandari, Amit and Heshmati, 2014). There should be implementation of neoliberal principles that include adoption of the liberal democracy model (open markets and democratic institutions) (Lawal, 2011).

2.2.5. Cooperation

According to Knox et al, (2008) of the three approaches mentioned above, regional cooperation has been perceived to present a softer option as it allows respective players room for flexibility. Regional cooperation consists simply of cooperation and collaboration between countries on matters of mutual interest (United Nations, 2011). Developing regions must undertake development integration as a first priority, as it will ensure that economic development and socio-economic conditions, such as poverty and unemployment, will be addressed before the developing regions move into higher stages of linear integration (Verter, 2011).

2.2.6. Regional Integration

These processes were triggered by globalization which reinforced new global and regional challenges which significantly impacted political processes in the region (Agunias, Dovelyn, 2012). Regional integration is an association of states based upon location in a given geographical area for safeguarding or promotion of the participants, an association whose terms are fixed by a treaty or other arrangements (Todaro and Smith, 2011). The level of integration depends on the willingness and commitment of independent sovereign states to share their sovereignty. Its objectives range from

economic to political, although it has become a political-economy initiative where commercial purposes are the means to achieve broader socio-political and security objectives (Verter, 2011). Regional integration is a key strategy for development and intra-regional trade and is expected to produce considerable economic gains for Africa. Although it is widely recognized that intra-regional trade could play a significant role in accelerating economic growth and poverty reduction and enhancing food and energy security in Africa, the continent continues to trade little with itself (Habasonda, 2013).

2.2.7. Social-Economic Development in South Sudan

A society develops economically a society is recognized as developed when its members increase jointly their capacity for dealing with the environment (Habasonda, 2013). This capacity is dependent on the extent to which they understand the laws of nature (science), and on the extent to which they put that understanding into practice by devising tools (technology), and on the manner in which work is organized (United Nations, 2011). Modern democratic societies rely on the power of education and the media to get the word around about what problems we collectively face. Those societies whose citizens are encouraged to engage in the fullest and most enlightened exercise of choice will have the greatest potential for development (Habasonda, 2013).

In other words, economic development demands and entails profound cultural change, including, often, transformation of political system, of individual behaviour and norms, of the culture of work and production, and most fundamentally, modifications in the manner in which society confronts, moulds, propels, and adapts itself to the requirements of technological progress that are found in economic growth and human development (Cypher and Dietz, 2009). Todaro and Smith (2011) postulated three components of economic growth that can be transformed to economic development if properly carried out: firstly, Capital accumulation, including all new investments in land, physical, equipment, and human resources through improvements in health, education, and job skills, secondly, growth in population and in labour force. Thirdly, Technological progress which helps in accomplishing mass productions or tasks. Social-Economic development of the Country is measured by the following attributes;

2.2.8. Education Levels

Apart from introducing western education into the country, globalization has also open doors for thousands of South Sudan students, researchers, professionals and academic staffs to receive best or quality education in other countries around the world, thus integrating South Sudanese into world class higher education system, increasing knowledge and competences for national development (Crafts, 2014).

2.2.9. Gender Equality

When we empower women, we empower communities, nations and entire human family" UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. In line with the UN MDGs: Promote gender equality and empower women, has led the evolution of gender equality across the world over the past quarter century. There has been an improvement on many gender activities (United Nations, 2012). Many countries like South Sudan, then ever before guarantee women and men equal rights under the law not only in education but also in other areas such as ownership of property, leadership inheritance and marriage (World Bank, 2012a). Notwithstanding the progress so far, Gender inequality persists and it's remained pervasive in the Country where women continue to face discrimination in allocation of resources such as access to education, health care, nutrition, work and economic assets, and participation in government (UN, 2012, World Bank, 2012a).

2.2.10. Access to Medical & Health

The World Health Organization (WHO) has, rather ambitiously, defined good health as not merely the absence of disease, but a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being (WHO, 2012). Good health enables people to participate fully in society and provides the "means by which people can pursue their goals in life" (Boulding, 2012). Generally, health service is among poor infrastructure issues in South Sudan. It's a pity that globalization has opened doors for political leaders who are supposed to build hospitals, and provide medical equipment for service delivery have failed due to largescale corruption, mismanagement and bad governance (UN, 2012, World Bank, 2012a). The leaders frequently with their families and associates seek expensive medical attention abroad at the expense of tax payers, making it difficult for the country to meet MDGs targets on health issues. Seeking medical attention abroad has become a norm for influential men and women in South Sudan.

2.2.11. Food Security and Income

Food security is an outcome of asset sufficient and resource sufficient system. The more food there is in the community the more will be available to raise income and therefore the more sustainable the livelihoods (Landvogt, 2009). A household earns income in various forms and through various means. Usually, the income of the household depends on the set of knowledge-skills-resources it has (Ashley & Carney, 2012). Further, the income of the household need not necessarily be in the form of wages, it can come in the form of produce/goods and services as well that may meet the needs of the household and/or could be converted into monetary income (Diagne, Zeller & Mataya, 2011).

2.2.12. Employment Status

Employment refers to the time or number of days a household is engaged in some activity or the other in the portfolio of livelihoods of the household (Shrestha, 2010). The employment depends upon its skill-set, resources available and the ecological and environmental context (Paudel, Tamang & Shrestha, 2014)

The relationship between Globalization and Social-economic development in South Sudan because globalization has improved industrialization; African countries still account for a low share of global manufacturing. Africa continues to be marginalized in global manufacturing trade. The share of the region in global Manufacturing value added (MVA) fell from 1.2 per cent in 2000 to 1.1 per cent in 2008. In developing Asia, it rose from 13 per cent to 25 per cent over the same period. In terms of exports, Africa's share of global manufacturing exports rose from 1 per cent in 2000 to 1.3 per cent in 2008 (UNCTAD, 2011). Industrialization is generally regarded as a hallmark for modern economic growth and development but the South Sudan industrial sector has suffered from decades of low productivity and currently in state of coma (Lawal, 2011). The potential downside of globalization is also greater for poorer countries as some of them are locked into a pattern of dependence (Todaro and Smith, 2011). The unfair activities by the west have partially caused uneven global development leading the widening of gap between those able to reap the gains of globalization and those who are left behind (Habasonda, 2013).

2.3. The Relationship between Political System and Social-Economic Development in South Sudan

2.3.1. Political System

A growing trend in contemporary development research is to define development not only in economic terms but also as freedoms and capacities that individuals have to improve their social and economic standing (Pereira and Teles, 2010). While economic growth is crucial to sustained poverty reduction, institutional and social changes are also essential to the development processes and the inclusion of poor people (World Bank 2012). At the same time, themes of political stability and corruption have called for an analysis of global and national political structures and of their impact on socio-economic relationships (Acemoglu, 2012).

Given the endogenous feature of political institutions and strategic allocation of powers they provide, appropriately chosen institutions can help the development of credible mechanisms capable of decreasing risks of opportunistic behavior of political and economic players. In other words, political institutions have to provide incentives for politicians to abide by them repeatedly over time (Haggard and Kaufman, 2009).

How state organizations are perceived by different social actors helps to determine the way in which the state is organized, the effectiveness of state interventions, and the impact of state policies and structures on social conflicts (Princeton University Press, 2009). The ability of the relatively powerless to participate in the formal political system, in decision-making processes, and implementation of public policies contributes to the consolidation of good governance (UN 2012, World Bank 2012a). As those with less power gain access to alternative sources of information and communication, a better system of checks and balances develops, therefore ensuring increasing accountability and sustainability of the political system, as well as a more effective guarantee of timely action to achieve more equitable development outcomes (Mayntz, Renate, 2010). Political system is measured by the following attributes;

2.3.2. Legal System

The South Sudanese legal system is built on the combination of statutory and customary laws. South Sudan has enacted dozens of laws since 2005, but their use in legal disputes and courts is limited (Princeton University Press, 2009). Poor dissemination of laws, little experience with the new statutory provisions, the difficulty of many legal staff in understanding English and lack of access to statutory courts limit the relevance of the new laws (Boettke, Coyne, Leeson, and Sautet. 2010).

2.3.3. Economic System

Effective economic stems in the Country make members increase jointly their capacity for dealing with the environment (Princeton University Press, 2009). This capacity is dependent on the extent to which they understand the laws of nature (science), and on the extent to which they put that understanding into practice by devising tools (technology), and on the manner in which work is organized (Boettke, Coyne, Leeson, and Sautet. 2010). In other words, economic systems ensure there are profound cultural change, including, often, transformation of political system, of individual behaviour and norms, of the culture of work and production, and most fundamentally, modifications in the manner in which society confronts, moulds, propels, and adapts itself to the requirements of technological progress that are found in economic growth and human development (Cypher and Dietz. 2009).

2.3.4. Cultural System

Culture communicates in many even subversive ways lead models which people have identified as the successful ones in such a system and which they tend to imitate. This is because culture is largely determined by the media (Princeton University Press, 2009). As a matter of fact, the media culture is such that it makes everything else into its own tool. Crucial is, therefore, whether or not a city and its social and economic groups can come to agree on keeping free some areas of their culture from over commercialization while still giving in to such money-based activities as they mean a net return for the city in terms of cultural investments made (Cypher and Dietz. 2009). That there are special tasks added such

as preserving and promoting identity is not put into doubt but rather adds to the kind of cultural administration set up in order to bring some practical routines into what is doing business with culture (Bourdieu, 2013).

2.3.5. Social Systems

Social structures, norms, and values, which are internalized by groups in order to sustain existing social arrangements, provide a framework in which inequitable structures persist and “inequality traps” become perpetuated (Keizer 2005, Granovetter 2005). Pieter Keizer outlines a socioeconomic model, in which culture conditions, economic preferences, resources, and the distribution of resources in turn influence culture through their impacts on social structure. Similarly, Dolfsma, Finch, and McMaster (2004) argue that markets are influenced by sociocultural values, such as transparency, accountability, and efficiency. Markets are often ruled by asymmetric information and, as such, are shaped by social groups and networks where information is distributed (Bourdieu, 2013). Individuals are unevenly distributed across pre-existing networks, creating an uneven playing field in the labor market without any premeditated intention (Granovetter 2005).

On the relationship between political system and Social-Economic development, Rodrik, (2007) demonstrated that economic institutions (such as property rights, regulatory institutions, institutions for macroeconomic stabilization, institutions for social insurance, institutions for conflict management, etc.). It is also well-understood that in addition to having a critical role in economic growth, economic institutions are also important for resource distribution. As a consequence, some groups or individuals will be able to gain more benefits than others given the set of the preexisting economic conditions and resource allocation (Acemoglu, Daron, 2012). In other words, political institutions are endogenous and reflect a continuous conflict of interests among various groups and individuals of resources (Bourdieu, 2013).

2.4. The Factor Structure of Globalization and Political System on Social-Economic Development

Globalization in a Country like South Sudan leads to improvement in communication technology and transport; our world is changing by the day. Technology invented by experts surrounds us. The World Wide Web (www) has made the world appears smaller, so that the notion of a ‘global village’ to hold (Hofstede et al, 2010) The global progress of Information and communication technology (ICT) has taken a new dimension in the 21st century, South Sudan is not left out. Market liberalization has led to the introduction of Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) in South Sudan. Major emerging market operators like MTN of South Africa, Zain of Bahrain and GEMTel of South Sudan. The growth in the telecom sector has had positive impact in the other sectors of South Sudan economy. For instance, it facilitates banking and other financial transactional services such as ATM, online transactions, international credit and debit card facilities, airline ticketing and reservations. It also creates employment opportunities and wealth to the citizens. Information is now transmitted within a short time through telephone calls, fax messages and internet processes. Technology advancement has improved and reduced the cost transportation, agriculture, manufacturing and services, thus enhancing socioeconomic development in the country.

Mayntz, Renate. (2010) adds that the prevailing institutional design of economic institutions thus depends mostly on the allocation of political power among elite groups. Political institutions, formal and informal, determine both the constraints and incentives faced by key players in a given society (Boettke, Christopher, Coyne, Leeson, and Sautet, 2010). Given the endogenous feature of political institutions and strategic allocation of powers they provide, appropriately chosen institutions can help the development of credible mechanisms capable of decreasing risks of opportunistic behavior of political and economic players. In other words, political institutions have to provide incentives for politicians to abide by them repeatedly over time (Haggard and Kaufman, 2009).

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.

3.2. Research Design

The research design was a case study and descriptive. In addition, the study adopted a triangulation of both quantitative and qualitative approaches for data collection and analysis. In this case, the quantitative approach allowed the researcher to solicit information expressed in numerical format while the qualitative approach complemented the quantitative approach by soliciting more detailed information expressed in textual format (Mugenda&Mugenda, 1999).

3.3. Study Population

The research was carried out in Juba State. The population comprised of 405 people from the county. The researcher clustered this to 10 Administrative staff, 45 Operational staff and 350 citizens of Juba County (Table 3.1)

Target Group	Population
Administrative staff	10
Operational staff	45
Citizens	350
Total	405

Table 1: Population Size

Source: Primary Data

3.4. Sampling Procedure

The researcher used both probability and non-probability sampling techniques so as to be exhaustive in the research findings. Random sampling used as a probability technique to obtain a good representative sample of the area population of the residents. Purposive sampling technique was used as a non-probability technique for the leaders of the state only but as key informants.

3.5. Sample Size and Selection Strategy

The sample size was calculated using the Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970) for determining the sample, as this gave a practical ratio based on the State's population size. According to Krejcie and Morgan Table, approximately 231 respondents will be used as a sample size of the entire population (405). The researcher clustered this population into one of 8 administrators, 40 operational staff and 181 residents of Jubek state.

Target Group	Population	Sample
Administrative staff	10	10
Operational staff	45	40
Citizens	350	181
Total	405	231

Table 2: Sample Size Distribution

Source: Primary Data

3.6. Data Sources

3.5.1. Primary Data

The study used primary data that was collected using questionnaire and observation these instruments are appropriate as it helped the researcher to collect information that was directly observable as it was about feelings, motivations; attitudes, accomplishments as well as experiences of individuals (Sutrisna, 2009).

3.5.2. Secondary Data

Desk research method used on secondary data. Secondary data refer to data collected by someone other than the researcher conducting the current study (Saunders et al., 2009). Text books, annual reports, journals and magazines were some of the documents reviewed.

3.7. Research Methods

3.7.1. Questionnaire Method

Questionnaire survey was used to collect data from Heads of Sections, supervisors and support staff. The choice of a questionnaire is on the basis that respondents can read and write and enables responding to the study questions without influence on the presence of the respondent. Kabanza, (2001) affirms that questionnaires cover big area over a short period of time. It also allowed respondents to respond boldly and frankly to questions. The questionnaire enabled collection of vast amounts of data in a short time and was less expensive (Amin, 2005).

3.8. Data Collection Instruments

3.8.1. Closed Questionnaire

A structured questionnaire was used to obtain information from respondents (Amin, 2005). The questionnaire is an efficient data collection method which has advantages of high complete responses within a short period. Use of questionnaires allowed the respondents ample time to reflect on answers to avoid hasty responses and thus enhance the validity (accuracy) of the responses (Mugenda&Mugenda, 2003). The questionnaire method also helped to reduce on the cost and time implications, besides enabling greater responses.

3.9. Validity and Reliability of Research tools

The validity of the questionnaires established using the content validity test. Using the ratings, the content validity indices were computed. The Cronbach Alpha method of internal consistency was used to compute the reliability of the measures of the variables of the study using various questionnaire items administered to respondents (Kothari, 1990).

When the Cronbach Alpha coefficients for the study variables are above 0.60, the scales used to measure the study variables was consistent and therefore reliable and meeting acceptance standards for the research. This is also similar with the sighting of Sekyawa (2009).

Variable	Anchor	Cronbach Alpha Coefficient	CVR (Content Validity Ratio)
Globalization	5 point	0.8850	0.8650
Political system	5 point	0.8325	0.8150
Social-Economic development	5 point	0.8525	0.8350

Table 3: Validity and Reliability of the Instrument Variable

Source: Primary Data

Since all Content Validity indices for all experts and Alpha coefficients were above 0.8, then the items/questions selected for the study were relevant to the study variables

3.10. Measurement of Variables

- Globalization was measured using a five-point Likert type scale (1- strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Not sure, 4-Agree and 5-Strongly agree) based on the model of Todaro and Smith, (2011) with attributes like; migration, remittances, liberal democracy, corporation, and regional integration.
- Political system was measured using a five-point Likert type scale (1- strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Not sure, 4-Agree and 5-Strongly agree) based on the model of Acemoglu, (2012) with attributes like legal systems, economic systems, cultural systems and social systems.
- Social-Economic development was measured using a five-point Likert type scale (1- strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-Not sure, 4- Agree and 5-Strongly agree) based on the model of Crafts, (2014) with attributes like; education levels, gender equality, access to medical & health, food security & income and employment status.

3.11. Ethical Considerations

Maximum effort was ensured to observe ethical principles to ensure that bias is eliminated and maximize meaning of information provided. Respect for all intellectual property where all the secondary data was properly documented and referenced. The respect for respondents was ensured regarding information provided, and non-discrimination to allow willing and equal participation. In addition, no client was coerced to give the information, but was convinced to give the feedback at will, in this study. The researcher recognized the rights of individuals to privacy, personal data protection and freedom of movement. Masculinity was put in consideration especially in cultures where it is associated with self-esteem. Finally, all the data collected was destroyed after capturing and analysis.

3.12. Data Process and Analysis

Statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) was used to aid to process and summarize the information got from the questionnaires. The data was sorted, coded and fed into the SPSS data analyst to generate various results. The data was analyzed for descriptive statistics, that is, frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation. Using Pearson correlation coefficient of determination, inferential statistics like correlations was used to illustrate the existence of the relationship between variables (if any), while the regression analysis was used to explain how the independent variables affect the dependent variable.

3.13. Anticipated Limitations and Problems Encountered

The researcher encountered the following limitations

- Sensitivity of information; some of the staff were reluctant to respond to some of the questions since they deal with government information. The researcher assured them of maximum confidentiality so they can provide all the required information.
- Busy schedules; some key informant respondents had busy schedules and lack time to participate in the study. The researcher made appointments with the respondents in order to meet at appropriate times for the interviews.
- Unwillingness to fill the questionnaires; some respondents were unwilling to share information about their leaders, supervisors, workmates and the service system. The researcher however endeavored to emphasize that it is a purely academic research and confidentiality was upheld.
- Interpretation of the questions may affect the meaning as some respondents can get difficulty in interpreting the questions correctly since English is not used as the national language. However, the researcher tried to interpret the questions for them where necessary.

4. Interpretation and Analysis of Study Findings

4.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses the response rate, Bio data, Pearson correlation, factor loadings, Standard and Deviation

4.2. Respondents' Bio Data

The response rate was 231 respondents.

4.2.1. Gender of Respondents

Table 4.1 below presents the gender distribution of the respondents.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	144	62.4
Female	87	37.6
Total	231	100.0

*Table 4: Gender by Respondent Distribution
Source: Primary Data Computed*

The results in table 4 indicates that at 62.4% were males and 37.6% were females.

4.2.2. Age Group of the Respondents

Table 4.2 below presents the age of the respondents

Age group	Frequency	Percent
41 - 50 years	83	35.9
31 - 40 years	68	29.4
21 - 30 years	46	19.9
50 + years	34	14.7
Total	231	100.0

*Table 5: Age Group of the Respondents
Source: Primary Data Computed*

The results in table 5 indicate that 35.9% of respondents were between the age ranges of 41 – 50 years. In addition, those within the age bracket of 21 – 30 were 29.4%. Those who were between the age range of 31 – 40 years were ranked 3rd with a statistical representation of 19.9%. And 14.7% 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	130	56.3
Single	69	29.9
Separated	20	8.7
Divorced	12	5.2
Total	231	100.0

*Table 6: Marital Status of the Respondents
Source: Primary Data Computed*

The result in table 6 indicates that 56.3% of respondents were married, 29.9% were single and 8.7% had separated from their partners while the remaining 5.2% had divorced from their partners.

4.2.4. Respondents' Number of Dependents

The table below 4.4 presents the number of dependents for the respondents.

Number of Dependents	Frequency	Percent
1 to 3	94	40.7
4 to 5	67	29.0
Above 5	49	21.2
None	21	9.1
Total	213	100.0

*Table 7: Respondents' Number of Dependents
Source: Primary Data Computed*

The results in table 4.4 above indicate that 40.7% of the respondents were with dependents ranging from 1 to 3. In addition, 29% had 4 to 5 dependents, 21.2% had above 5 dependents and 9.1% had no dependents.

4.2.5. Respondents' Level of Education

The table below 4.5 presents the educational levels of the respondents.

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
Never studied	67	29.0
Diploma	54	23.4
Tertiary	42	18.2
Primary	36	15.6
Certificate	21	9.1
Masters	11	4.8
Total	213	100.0

Table 8: Respondents' Level of Education

Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in table 8 above indicates that 29% of the respondents had never studied, 23.4% had attained diplomas, 18.2% were holding a degree as their level of education, 15.6% had studied up to primary level of education and 9.1% were holding certificates while the remaining 4.8% had masters.

4.2.6. Respondents' Number of Years Spent in the State

The table below 4.6 presents the number of years the respondents have been working/ staying in Jubek State

Number Of Years Spent In The County	Frequency	Percent
5 - 6 Years	87	37.7
Above 6 Years	57	24.8
3 - 4 Years	42	18.2
1 - 2 Years	27	11.7
Less Than 1 Year	18	7.8
Total	213	100.0

Table 9: Respondents' Working Experience

Source: Primary Data Computed

The results in table 9 above show that 37.7% of the respondents had been working/ staying in Jubek State for 5 to 6 years. In addition, 24.8% had been working/ staying in the State for over 6 years, 18.2% had 3 to 4 years of experience, followed by respondents who had been working/ staying in Jubek State for 1 to 2 years 11.7% and 7.8% as the least who had been working/ staying in the State for 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 4.8 below.

	1	2	3
Globalization (1)	1.000		
Political system (2)	.566**	1.000	
Social-Economic development (3)	.752**	.811**	1.000

Table 10: Pearson's Zero Order Correlation Matrix

** Correlation Is Significant at the .01 Level (2-Tailed)

Source: Primary Data Computed

4.3.1. The Relationship between Globalization and Social-Economic Development in South Sudan

The results in table 10 above indicate a positive relationship between Globalization and Social-economic development ($r = 0.752$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) which implies that effective globalization leads to improved social-economic development in Jubek State.

4.3.2. The Relationship between Political System and Social-Economic Development in South Sudan

The results in table 10 above indicate a significant positive relationship between Political system and Social-economic development ($r = 0.556$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) which implies that a good political system improves the levels of Social-economic development in Jubek State and South Sudan as a whole.

4.3.3. The Factor Structure of Globalization Political System on Social-Economic Development in South Sudan

Regression analysis was used to examine the level at which Globalization and Political system determine Social-economic development in South Sudan

Model	Un-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig
Constant	-92.152	52.773		1.746	.141
Globalization	.899	1.297	.285	.593	.419
Political system	.792	1.168	.280	.479	.328
R= (0.574), R- Square =0.435, Adjusted R- square = 0.289, F= 0.403, Sig = 0.758					

Table 11: Below Shows the Regression Model Coregionalization, Political System and Social-Economic Development in South Sudan
Source: Primary Data Computed

Results in table 11 above show (R= 0.574) a combination of Globalization and Political system in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of Social-economic development in Jubek State. These variables explained 57.4% of the variance of Social-economic development (R Square =.419). The most influential predictor of Social-economic development was Globalization ($\beta = .479$, Sig. 328). Political system is less likely to influence conflict management since it portrays low significance ($\beta = .479$, Sig. 328) in the model.

A unit change in Globalization processes will contribute to a change in the possibility of Social-economic development by (.593) while a one unit change in Political system will contribute to a change in the Social-economic development of the State like Jubek (.479).

4.4. The Factor Loadings of Globalization, Political System and Social-Economic Development

4.4.1. Factor Analysis of Globalization

Variables	Migration	Remittances	Liberal democracy	Regional integration
The availability of labour in underdeveloped economies has set global labour migration in motion	.838			
The huge global labour market has had led to hiring of migrant workers as part of cost minimization strategies	.813			
Globalization with its associated forces has increased the mobility of labour across borders	.780			
Reliance on foreign capital undermines the development by posing serious long run economic and social consequences		.816		
Excessive dependence on receiving financial flows (remittances) impairs the country's ability to develop		.793		
The state does not have a steady in flow of Foreign Direct Investments		.660		
There is implementation of principles that include adoption of democracy with open markets and democratic institutions			.703	
There are tendencies of capitalism in the state			.681	
The state leaders try to practice neoliberalism in the state			.654	
There is equal distribution of the costs among the counties in the state				.688
The regional exchange of goods and services is beneficial to all the parties within the state				.660
Regional integration leads to economic development of the partner states				.614
Eigen Value	2.687	0.885	0.332	0.097
Variance %	67.163	22.120	8.301	2.415
Cumulative	67.163	89.283	97.585	100

Table 12: Factor Analysis of Globalization
Source: Primary Data Computed

The result in table 11 above shows the factor analysis results of Globalization, four factors were extracted, component one (Migration) explained 61.1%, followed by Remittances with 19.6% then Liberal democracy with 13.6% and the last Regional integration with 5.7% of the variance of Globalization.

The factor analysis results of Globalization under Migration attribute were explained that; The availability of labour in underdeveloped economies has set global labour migration in motion 84%, the huge global labour market has had led to hiring of migrant workers as part of cost minimization strategies 81% and that Globalization with its associated forces has increased the mobility of labour across borders 78%.

Under Remittances attribute, they were explained that; Reliance on foreign capital undermines the development by posing serious long run economic and social consequences 82%, Excessive dependence on receiving financial flows (remittances) impairs the country's ability to develop 79% and that the state does not have a steady in flow of Foreign Direct Investments 66%.

With the Liberal democracy attribute, the results were explained that; there is implementation of principles that include adoption of democracy with open markets and democratic institutions 70%, there are tendencies of capitalism in the state 68% and that the state leaders try to practice neoliberalism in the state 65%.

Lastly under Regional integration attribute, they were explained that there is equal distribution of the costs among the counties in the state 70%, the regional exchange of goods and services is beneficial to all the parties within the state 66% and that Regional integration leads to economic development of the partner states 61%.

4.4.2. Factor Analysis of Political System

Variables	Legal systems	Economic systems	Cultural systems	Social systems
The South Sudanese legal system is built on the combination of statutory and customary laws	.838			
The use of the Country's laws in legal disputes and courts is very limited	.813			
The South Sudanese legal system is built on the combination of statutory and customary laws	.790			
The citizens' economic capacity is dependent on the extent to which they understand the laws of nature		.816		
There is an economic system which ensures there are profound cultural change, including, often, transformation of political system		.793		
There is an economic system which ensures there is individual behaviour and norms, of the culture of work		.760		
Leaders have special tasks added such as preserving and promoting identity and culture at large			.703	
There is a cultural administration set up in order to bring some practical routines into what is doing business with culture			.681	
There is a culture system that communicates how people can identify as good tools for their success			.654	
The current markets are influenced by sociocultural values, such as transparency, accountability, and efficiency				.688
The state's current culture conditions, economic preferences, resources, and the distribution of resources				.560
There is social system that provides a framework in which inequitable structures persist and inequality traps				.514
Eigen Value	2.687	0.885	0.332	0.097
Variance %	67.163	22.120	8.301	2.415
Cumulative	67.163	89.283	97.585	100

Table 13: Factor Analysis of Political System
Source: Primary Data Computed

The result in table 13 above shows the factor analysis results of Political system, four factors were extracted, component one (Legal systems) explained 61.1%, followed by Economic systems with 19.6% then Cultural systems with 13.6% and the last Social systems with 5.7% of the variance of Political system.

The factor analysis results of Political system under Legal systems attribute were explained that; the South Sudanese legal system is built on the combination of statutory and customary laws 84%, the use of the Country's laws in legal disputes

and courts is very limited 92% and that the South Sudanese legal system is built on the combination of statutory and customary laws 80%.

Under Economic systems attribute, they were explained that; the citizens' economic capacity is dependent on the extent to which they understand the laws of nature 82%, there is an economic system which ensures there are profound cultural change, including, often, transformation of political system 79% and that there is an economic system which ensures there is individual behaviour and norms, of the culture of work 76%.

With Cultural systems attribute, the results were explained that; Leaders have special tasks added such as preserving and promoting identity and culture at large 70%, there is a cultural administration set up in order to bring some practical routines into what is doing business with culture 68% and that there is a culture system that communicates how people can identify as good tools for their success 65%.

Lastly under Social systems attribute; the current markets are influenced by sociocultural values, such as transparency, accountability, and efficiency 68%, the state's current culture conditions, economic preferences, resources, and the distribution of resources 56% and that there is social system that provides a framework in which inequitable structures persist and inequality traps 51%.

4.4.3. Factor Analysis of Social-Economic Development

Variables	Education levels	Gender equality	Access to medical & health	Food security & income
Our level of education has increased due to the leaders' initiatives	.863			
The leaders of the state promote good education programmes	.849			
The leaders in the state have got enough skills to perform their duties appropriately	.832			
The leaders of the state have put up initiatives to empower women and children		.750		
There are programmes for community empowerment, nations and entire human family		.729		
Leaders in Jubek state guarantee women and men equal rights under the law not only in education but also in other areas		.706		
There are health programmes supported by the state leaders			.714	
Good health enables us to participate fully in our state			.684	
Good health provides us the means to pursue our goals in life			.658	
Management provides feedback to the junior officers about the operation of the system				.688
The bank has got an objective, independent and active audit Committee				.641
Appropriate measures are taken to correct misfeasance in operation of our Accounting & Finance Management System				.619
Eigen Value	1.880	.997	.904	.220
Variance %	46.990	24.919	22.598	5.493
Cumulative	46.990	71.909	94.507	100

Table 14: Factor Analysis of Social-Economic Development

Source: Primary Data Computed

The result in table 14 above shows the factor analysis results of Social-Economic development, four factors were extracted, component one (Economic relations) explained 61.1%, followed by Cultural relations with 19.6% then Environmental relation with 13.6% and the last Political relations with 5.7% of the variance of Social-Economic development.

The factor analysis results of Social-Economic development under Education levels attribute were explained that; Our level of education has increased due to the leaders' initiatives 86%, the leaders of the state promote good education programmes 85% and that the leaders in the state have got enough skills to perform their duties appropriately 83%.

Under Gender equality attribute, they were explained that; the leaders of the state have put up initiatives to empower women and children 75%, there are programmes for community empowerment, nations and entire human family 73% and that Leaders in Jubek state guarantee women and men equal rights under the law not only in education but also in other areas 91%.

With Access to medical & health attribute, the results were explained that; there are health programmes supported by the state leaders 71%, Good health enables us to participate fully in our state 68% and that Good health provides us the means to pursue our goals in life 66%.

Lastly under Food security & income attribute, Management provides feedback to the junior officers about the operation of the system 69%, the bank has got an objective, independent and active audit Committee 64% and those appropriate measures are taken to correct misfeasance in operation of our Accounting & Finance Management System 62%.

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 62.4% of the respondents were males and 37.6% were females. This implied that most of the employees within the state were males. However, obtaining information from both male and female is an indicator that the information contained in this report is gender sensitive hence the report data being genuine.

5.2.2. Age Group of the Respondents

The results indicated that 35.9% of respondents were between the age ranges of 41 – 50 years. In addition, those within the age bracket of 21 – 30 were 29.4%. Those who were between the age range of 31 – 40 years were ranked 3rd with a statistical representation of 19.9%. And 14.7% were between the age range of 50 and above. This implied that the employees within the State were between the age range of 41 - 50 years, an indicator that the ministry employ mature and energetic people who can effectively carry out all possible policies of Globalization as well as approaches towards better political systems to bring about improved social-economic development. Therefore, presentation of data obtained from mature respondents of above 41 years means that data contained in this study is good and reasonable.

5.2.3. Marital Status of the Respondents

The result indicated that 56.3% of respondents were married, 29.9% were single and 8.7% had separated from their partners while the remaining 5.2% had divorced from their partners. Those who were between the age range of 31 – 40 years were ranked 3rd with a statistical representation of 19.9%. And 14.7% were between the age range of 50 and above. This implies that most of the employees engaged in implementing globalization, political systems for improved social-economic development were married, which is a sign of responsibility.

5.2.4. Number of Dependents for the Respondents

The results indicated that 40.7% of the respondents were with dependents ranging from 1 to 3. In addition, 29% had 4 to 5 dependents, 21.2% had above 5 dependents and 9.1% had no dependents. This implied that most of the employees and beneficiaries of the state were responsible people since most of them had dependents to cater for.

5.2.5. Education Levels of the Respondents

Results indicated that 29% of the respondents had never studied, 23.4% had attained diplomas, 18.2% were holding a degree as their level of education, 15.6% had studied up to primary level of education and 9.1% were holding certificates while the remaining 4.8% had masters.

This implied that the workers had acquired some skills to work in the state since some of the workers had acquired a reasonable level of education. However, the leaders in the state needed to lay strategies to improve education of the beneficiaries. The results also indicated that the information got during the research can be depended on as majority of the respondents were educated with capability of researching and making independent decisions.

5.2.6. Number of Years the Respondents Have Been Working with the Enterprises

The results showed that 37.7% of the respondents had been working/ staying in Jubek State for 5 to 6 years. In addition, 24.8% had been working/ staying in the State for over 6 years, 18.2% had 3 to 4 years of experience, followed by respondents who had been working/ staying in Jubek State for 1 to 2 years 11.7% and 7.8% as the least who had been working/ staying in the State for 1 year.

Most of the respondents who participated in this study had stayed in the state for 5 -6 years, an indication that data obtained was from people who were mature with working experience in the state and that information got from them was not biased.

5.3. The Relationship between The Variables

5.3.1. The Relationship between Globalization and Social-Economic Development in South Sudan

The results indicated a positive relationship between Globalization and Social-economic development ($r = 0.752$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) which implied that effective globalization leads to improved social-economic development in Juba State. The results are in line with Lawal, (2011) who said that globalization has improved industrialization which is generally regarded as a hallmark for modern economic growth and development but the South Sudan industrial sector has suffered from decades of low productivity and currently in state of coma. UNCTAD, (2011) adds that the share of the region in global Manufacturing value added (MVA) fell from 1.2 per cent in 2000 to 1.1 per cent in 2008. In developing Asia, it rose from 13 per cent to 25 per cent over the same period. In terms of exports, Africa's share of global manufacturing exports rose from 1 per cent in 2000 to 1.3 per cent in 2008.

5.3.2. The Relationship between Political System and Social-Economic Development in South Sudan

The results indicated a significant positive relationship between Political system and Social-economic development ($r = 0.556$, $P\text{-value} < 0.01$) which implies that a good political system improves the levels of Social-economic development in Juba State and South Sudan as a whole.

The results are supported Rodrik, (2007) who demonstrated that economic institutions (such as property rights, regulatory institutions, institutions for macroeconomic stabilization, institutions for social insurance, institutions for conflict management, etc.). It is also well-understood that in addition to having a critical role in economic growth, economic institutions are also important for resource distribution. As a consequence, some groups or individuals will be able to gain more benefits than others given the set of the preexisting economic conditions and resource allocation (Acemoglu, Daron, 2012). In other words, political institutions are endogenous and reflect a continuous conflict of interests among various groups and individuals of resources (Bourdieu, 2013).

5.3.3. The Regression Analysis of Globalization and Political System on Social-Economic Development in South Sudan

Results showed ($R = 0.574$) a combination of Globalization and Political system in assessing the level to which they can predict the level of Social-economic development in Juba State. These variables explained 57.4% of the variance of Social-economic development ($R\text{ Square} = 0.419$). The most influential predictor of Social-economic development was Globalization ($\beta = .479$, Sig. 328). Political system is less likely to influence conflict management since it portrays low significance ($\beta = .479$, Sig. 328) in the model.

The results are in line with Globalization in a Country like South Sudan leads to improvement in communication technology and transport; our world is changing by the day. Technology invented by experts surrounds us. The World Wide Web (www) has made the world appears smaller, so that the notion of a 'global village' to hold (Hofstede et al, 2010) The global progress of Information and communication technology (ICT) has taken a new dimension in the 21st century, South Sudan is not left out. Market liberalization has led to the introduction of Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) in South Sudan.

Mayntz, Renate. (2010) adds that the prevailing institutional design of economic institutions thus depends mostly on the allocation of political power among elite groups. Political institutions, formal and informal, determine both the constraints and incentives faced by key players in a given society. For Haggard and Kaufman, (2009), given the endogenous feature of political institutions and strategic allocation of powers they provide, appropriately chosen institutions can help the development of credible mechanisms capable of decreasing risks of opportunistic behavior of political and economic players. In other words, political institutions have to provide incentives for politicians to abide by them repeatedly over time.

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 globalization and political system on social economic development in Juba State and South Sudan as a whole and further research.

6.2. Conclusions

The main objective of this thesis is to understand the globalization and political system impacts on social-economic development in Juba State and in South Sudan in general. The empirical studies based on panel data analyses and the case study on Juba State demonstrate that globalization and political system play a big role in improving social economic development in any State like Juba. On the one hand benefits produced by globalization such as migration and remittances can be useful for social-economic development in the short run. They take a role of a "shock absorber" of the challenges that are associated with transition to a free market economy. The immediate impact of remittances and

migration is represented by growth of GDP per capita and increase in private consumption and has a small but still positive effect on the growth of services sector.

The effect of globalization: free movement of goods, services, capital, technological advancement and transfer within countries have been accelerating socioeconomic development in nations with strong institutions, well developed financial market, sound macroeconomic policies and abundant resources, well-functioning manufacturing industries and technological progress. This has explained why advanced economies are reaping more benefits globalization than developing economies like South Sudan. But globalization has brought many challenges to South Sudan: imbalance or unfair trade policies, loss of cultural identity, terrorism, and drug trafficking, money laundering, and other form of crimes, dependency and foreign products, and the brain drain.

However, whether we like it or not globalization has come to stay. The most important thing is for South Sudan to prepare to fully utilize the benefits and opportunities brought by globalization by encouraging foreign investors to heavily invest in the country, and also using its enormous resources and making some necessary economic and institutional reforms.

6.2. Recommendations

Basing on the study findings and the conclusions, the researcher derived the following recommendations:

- For South Sudan to effectively utilized foreign aid for rapid development, the quality of governance and corruption rate in the country should be determinants of whether to provide or withhold funds to the Country or not, and it should also be criteria in deciding to which government institution or outside the government like NGO such funding should be provided.
- The government of South Sudan should reduce institutional corruption by strengthening them and ensuring policy reforms where necessary. The government should also as a matter necessity promote and ensure transparency, accountability, rule of law and fundamental human rights in the country.
- No country can compete favorably in the global market without industrial sector. In order to ensure industrialization for development, there is need for import substitution in some sectors of the economy to stimulate domestic infant industries in the country.
- The government should restore and develop public goods; restore major infrastructure, including national roads, irrigation systems, and harbors; develop transportation systems to link producers and traders to regional, national, and international markets; and restore security and law enforcement.
- International actors can support good leadership by rewarding good governance and sanctioning the opposite. Because of the centrality of corruption in undermining good leadership, transparency in public finances should be a foundation for the bank and other donors' assistance to form good political systems.

6.3. Areas for Further Future Research

This study has identified the need to investigate and analyse the role of Democratic governance and Humanitarian aid in improving the social-economic development of a transitional society like South Sudan; since these are important factors in any development of a transitional society.

7. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ATM	Automated Teller Machine
CVR	Content Validity Ratio
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSM	Global System for Mobile communication
ICT	Information and communication technology
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTN	Mobile Telecommunications Network
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
SPSS	Statistical package for the social sciences
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar
WHO	World Health Organization

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Appendix

Citizens' Questionnaire

Dear Sir/ Madam

I am Professor Gabriel Alier Riak PhD I am required to carry out a research project. The research is to provide a broader understanding of how Globalization and a Political system affect Social-economic development of South Sudan with Jubek State as a case study. These questions are intended to facilitate this study. You have been randomly selected as a citizen of the above state and you are kindly requested to spare some time and voluntarily respond to the following questions. All your responses will be treated confidentially.
Your input is highly appreciated.

Please tick your selected option

Section A: Bio data

1. Gender

Male ☐

Female ☐

2. Age Group

21 – 30 Yrs ☐

31 – 40 Yrs ☐

41 – 50 Yrs ☐

Over 50 Yrs ☐

3. Marital status

Single ☐

Married ☐

Divorced ☐

Others ☐

4. Number of biological children

None ☐
 1-3 ☐
 4-6 ☐
 6 + ☐

5. Number of dependents

None ☐
 1-3Yrs ☐
 4-6Yrs ☐
 6+ Yrs ☐

6. Number of years spent in Jubeb State

Less than 1 Yrs ☐
 1-2 Yrs ☐
 2-4 Yrs ☐
 4-6 Yrs ☐
 6+ Yrs ☐

Please indicate the rate at which you rank GlobalisationStrategies in this company. Tick the scale		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	Migration					
1	Multinational corporations favour the movement of labour, especially highly skilled labour					
2	International migration is an integral part of world economic system					
3	The availability of labour in underdeveloped economies has set global labour migration in motion					
4	The huge global labour market has had led to hiring of migrant workers as part of cost minimization strategies					
5	Globalization with its associated forces has increased the mobility of labour across borders					
	Remittances					
6	There is high reliance on foreign capital in the whole Country					
7	Reliance on foreign capital undermines the development by posing serious long run economic and social consequences					
8	Excessive dependence on receiving financial flows (remittances) impairs the country's ability to develop its economy					
9	The state does not have a steady in flow of Foreign Direct Investments					
10	The states' Foreign Direct Investments per capita is small since they do not utilise the available natural resources					
	Liberal democracy					
11	There is implementation of principles that include adoption of democracy with open markets and democratic institutions					
12	There are tendencies of capitalism in the state					
13	The state leaders try to practice neoliberalism in the state					
14	There is industrialism in the state					
15	Liberal democracy defines a good political system					
	Corporation					
16	The leaders allow respective players room for flexibility					
17	There is cooperation and collaboration between states on matters of mutual interest in the Country					
18	The state has undertaken development integration as a first priority					
19	Corporation in the state ensures improved economic development and socio-economic conditions					
20	The state leaders practice corporation to tackle poverty and unemployment					
	Regional integration					
21	There has been market integration initiatives in the state					
22	There is equal distribution of the costs among the counties in the state					

23	The regional exchange of goods and services is beneficial to all the parties within the state					
24	Regional integration leads to economic development of the partner states					
25	There is economic and socio-economic development in the region					

Table 15: Section B: Globalisation

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
	Legal systems					
1	The South Sudanese legal system is built on the combination of statutory and customary laws					
2	The use of the Country's laws in legal disputes and courts is very limited					
3	There is poor dissemination of laws in the state's courts					
4	The citizens have no or little experience with the new statutory provisions					
5	There is difficulty of many legal staff in understanding English and lack of access to statutory courts which limits the relevance of the new laws in the Country					
	Economic systems					
6	Effective economic stems in the Country make members increase jointly their capacity for dealing with the environment					
7	The citizens' economic capacity is dependent on the extent to which they understand the laws of nature					
8	There is an economic system which ensures there are profound cultural change, including, often, transformation of political system					
9	There is an economic system which ensures there is individual behaviour and norms, of the culture of work and production					
10	There is an economic system which ensures there are modifications in the manner in which society confronts, propels and adapts itself to the requirements of technological progress					
	Cultural systems					
11	Leaders have special tasks added such as preserving and promoting identity and culture at large					
12	There is a cultural administration set up in order to bring some practical routines into what is doing business with culture					
13	There is a culture system that communicates how people can identify as good tools for their success and social-economic development					
14	The culture of the people in the state is largely determined by the media					
15	The state and its social and economic groups come to agree on keeping free some areas of their culture from over commercialization					
	Social systems					
16	The state has some social structures, norms, and values, which are internalized by the citizens in order to sustain existing social arrangements					
17	The current markets are influenced by sociocultural values, such as transparency, accountability, and efficiency					
18	The state's current culture conditions, economic preferences, resources, and the distribution of resources influence culture					
19	There is social system that provides a framework in which inequitable structures persist and inequality traps become perpetuated					
20	The individuals are unevenly distributed across pre-existing networks, creating an uneven playing field in the labor market without any premeditated intention					

Table 16: Section C: Political System

	To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statements? Tick the scale	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	Education levels					
1	Our level of education has increased due to the leaders 'initiatives					
2	The leaders of the state promote good education programmes					
3	The leaders in the state have gotten enough skills to perform their duties appropriately					
4	Our competencies as citizens have increased because of the programmes in the state					
5	Our level of education has increased due to the state's initiatives					
	Gender equality					
6	The leaders of the state have put up initiatives to empower women and children					
7	There are programmes for community empowerment, nations and entire human family					
8	Leaders in Jubek state guarantee women and men equal rights under the law not only in education but also in other areas such as ownership of property leadership inheritance and marriage					
9	Women face discrimination in allocation of resources such as access to education, health care, nutrition, work and economic assets					
10	All citizens have equal rights to participation in government					
	Access to medical & health					
11	The State's employees and beneficiaries look health					
12	There are health programmes supported by the state leaders					
13	Good health enables us to participate fully in our state					
14	Good health provides us the means to pursue our goals in life					
15	Our medical & health status affects our incomes and social-economic development					
	Food security & income					
16	We have got relatively enough income to sustain us at home					
17	The organisation supports us for our increased income level					
18	The state leaders carry out programmes for increased income levels of the people					
19	Income maintenance affects our social welfare and social-economic development					
20	My income levels has increased because of the state's support					
	Employment status					
21	There are times or number of days when many of the household are engaged in some activity					
22	The Leaders try to create some portfolios for improved social-economic development					
23	Employment in the state depends upon its skill-set, resources available					
24	Employment in the state depends upon the ecological and environmental context					
25	Increased employment status of the citizens leads to improved social-economic development					

Table 17: Section E: Social-Economic Development

Thank you very much for your time

Leaders' Questionnaire

Dear Sir/ Madam

I am Leek Chiengnyieth Ater, a student at Juba University pursuing a Bachelors of Arts in International Relations and Diplomacy. As one of the requirements for the award of the above degree, I am required to carry out a research project. The research is to provide a broader understanding of how Globalization and a Political system affect Social-economic development of South Sudan with Jubek State as a case study. These questions are intended to facilitate this study. You have been randomly selected as a leader of the above state and you are kindly requested to spare some time and voluntarily respond to the following questions. All your responses will be treated confidentially. Your input is highly appreciated.

Please tick your selected option

Section A: Bio data

1. Gender

Male ☐

Female ☐

2. Age Group

21 – 30 Yrs ☐

31 – 40 Yrs ☐

41 – 50 Yrs ☐

Over 50 Yrs ☐

3. Marital status

Single ☐

Married ☐

Divorced ☐

Others ☐

4. Number of biological children

None ☐

1-3 ☐

4-6 ☐

6 + ☐

5. Number of dependents

None ☐

1-3Yrs ☐

4-6Yrs ☐

6+ Yrs ☐

6. Number of years spent working in Jubek State

Less than 1 Yrs

1-2 Yrs ☐

2-4 Yrs ☐

4-6 Yrs ☐

6+ Yrs ☐

	Please indicate the rate at which you rank GlobalisationStrategies in this company. Tick the scale	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	Migration					
1	There are multinational corporations that favour the movement of labour, especially highly skilled labour					
2	International migration is an integral part of world economic system					
3	The availability of labour in underdeveloped economies has set global labour migration in motion					
4	The huge global labour market has had led to hiring of migrant workers as part of cost minimization strategies					

5	Globalization with its associated forces has increased the mobility of labour across borders					
	Remittances					
6	There is high reliance on foreign capital in the whole Country					
7	Reliance on foreign capital undermines the development by posing serious long run economic and social consequences					
8	Excessive dependence on receiving financial flows (remittances) impairs the country's ability to develop its economy					
9	The state does not have a steady in flow of Foreign Direct Investments					
10	The states' Foreign Direct Investments per capita is small since they do not utilise the available natural resources					
	Liberal democracy					
11	There is implementation of principles that include adoption of democracy with open markets and democratic institutions					
12	There are tendencies of capitalism in the state					
13	The state leaders try to practice neoliberalism in the state					
14	There is industrialism in the state					
15	Liberal democracy defines a good political system					
	Corporation					
16	As leaders, we allow respective players room for flexibility					
17	There is cooperation and collaboration between states on matters of mutual interest in the Country					
18	The state has undertaken development integration as a first priority					
19	Corporation in the state ensures improved economic development and socio-economic conditions					
20	The state leaders practice corporation to tackle poverty and unemployment					
	Regional integration					
21	There has been market integration initiatives in the state					
22	There is equal distribution of the costs among the counties in the state					
23	The regional exchange of goods and services is beneficial to all the parties within the state					
24	Regional integration leads to economic development of the partner states					
25	There is economic and socio-economic development in the region					

Table 18: Section B: Globalisation

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
	Legal systems					
1	The South Sudanese legal system is built on the combination of statutory and customary laws					
2	The use of the Country's laws in legal disputes and courts is very limited					
3	There is poor dissemination of laws in the state's courts					
4	The citizens have no or little experience with the new statutory provisions					
5	There is difficulty of many legal staff in understanding English and lack of access to statutory courts which limits the relevance of the new laws in the Country					
	Economic systems					
6	Effective economic stems in the Country make members increase jointly their capacity for dealing with the environment					
7	The citizens' economic capacity is dependent on the extent to which they understand the laws of nature					
8	There is an economic system which ensures there are profound cultural change, including, often, transformation of political system					

	Please indicate the degree to which you agree with the following statements. Tick the scale	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
9	There is an economic system which ensures there is individual behaviour and norms, of the culture of work and production					
10	There is an economic system which ensures there are modifications in the manner in which society confronts, propels and adapts itself to the requirements of technological progress					
	Cultural systems					
11	As leaders, we have special tasks added such as preserving and promoting identity and culture at large					
12	There is a cultural administration set up in order to bring some practical routines into what is doing business with culture					
13	There is a culture system that communicates how people can identify as good tools for their success and social-economic development					
14	The culture of the people in the state is largely determined by the media					
15	The state and its social and economic groups come to agree on keeping free some areas of their culture from over commercialization					
	Social systems					
16	The state has some social structures, norms, and values, which are internalized by the citizens in order to sustain existing social arrangements					
17	The current markets are influenced by sociocultural values, such as transparency, accountability, and efficiency					
18	The state's current culture conditions, economic preferences, resources, and the distribution of resources influence culture					
19	There is social system that provides a framework in which inequitable structures persist and inequality traps become perpetuated					
20	The individuals are unevenly distributed across pre-existing networks, creating an uneven playing field in the labor market without any premeditated intention					

Table 19: Section B: Political System

	To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statements? Tick the scale	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	Education levels					
1	Our level of education has increased due to the leaders' initiatives					
2	As leaders of the state, we promote good education programmes					
3	As leaders in the state, we have got enough skills to perform their duties appropriately					
4	Our competencies as leaders have increased because of the programmes in the state					
5	Our level of education has increased due to the state's initiatives					
	Gender equality					
6	We have put up initiatives to empower women and children					
7	There are programmes for community empowerment, nations and entire human family					
8	We guarantee women and men equal rights under the law not only in education but also in other areas such as ownership of property leadership inheritance and marriage					

	To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statements? Tick the scale	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
9	Women face discrimination in allocation of resources such as access to education, health care, nutrition, work and economic assets					
10	All citizens have equal rights to participation in government					
	Access to medical & health					
11	The State's employees and beneficiaries look health					
12	There are health programmes supported by the state leaders					
13	Good health enables us to participate fully in our state					
14	Good health provides us the means to pursue our goals in life					
15	Our medical & health status affects our incomes and social-economic development					
	Food security & income					
16	We have got relatively enough income to sustain us at home					
17	The organisation supports us for our increased income level					
18	The state leaders carry out programmes for increased income levels of the people					
19	Income maintenance affects our social welfare and social-economic development					
20	My income levels has increased because of the state's support					
	Employment status					
21	There are times or number of days when many of the household are engaged in some activity					
22	We try to create some portfolios for improved social-economic development					
23	Employment in the state depends upon its skill-set, resources available					
24	Employment in the state depends upon the ecological and environmental context					
25	Increased employment status of the citizens leads to improved social-economic development					

Table 20: Section E: Social-Economic Development

No.	ITEM	Quantity	Cost/Unit(US\$)	Total cost (US\$)
1.	Stationery	1 (ream)	100	100
2.	Printing & Binding	-	500	500
3.	Communication	-	2000	2000
4.	Transport	-	3000	3000
5.	Lunch	10 days	50	500
6.	Research Assistants	2	1000	2000
7.	Miscellaneous	-	1500	1500
8.	Data analysis		2000	2000
TOTAL				12500

Table 21: Budget Estimates

STAGE	MONTHS							
	March	April	May	June	July	July/ Aug	Aug	Aug/ Sept
Concept Paper Writing								
Proposal Writing								
Data collection								
Data Analysis								
Report Writing								
Submission								

Table 22: Work Plan