

THE EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION IN SHAPING SOUTH SUDAN'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

¹ Nimieri Gany Madut, ² Dr. Kizito Shinyonje Sabala, PhD & ³ Erick Omondi Odongo

¹ MA (Diplomacy) Graduate, University of Nairobi, Kenya

² Lecturer, Department of Diplomacy and International Studies (DDIS), University of Nairobi, Kenya

³ MBA (Finance) Graduate, University of Nairobi, Kenya

Accepted: September 27, 2025

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the effect of globalization on the economic and political relations between South Sudan and other countries. To achieve this objective, the research analyzed literature from the global, regional, and local perspectives and was guided by two theories: Liberalism and Constructivism. Liberalism posits that globalization facilitates the establishment of financial markets, such as foreign exchange trades, which allow for the unrestricted movement of financial resources across borders. Constructivism, on the other hand, emphasizes that globalization shapes shared beliefs, values, and understandings that contribute to political realignment on a global scale. The study employed a mixed-methods approach, utilizing both primary and secondary sources, including questionnaires, interviews, and published foreign policy reports. Data analysis involved both quantitative and qualitative techniques, with descriptive analysis used for quantitative data. The findings reveal that the movement of money and the exchange of assets are crucial in strengthening South Sudan's economic ties with other nations. Additionally, the exchange of technology and ideas is pivotal for the success of South Sudan's economic relations, indicating a positive correlation between globalization and economic connections. Regarding political relations, the study established that globalization influences South Sudan's political landscape through good governance, democratization, legal and administrative reforms, and the evolving global structure. The country's commitment to diplomatic engagement and peace-building further enhances its international recognition. The challenges identified include limited access to international markets and trade infrastructure, issues of sovereignty and dependency, corruption, governance problems, and political instability. However, South Sudan's valuable natural resources provide it with diplomatic leverage. The study contributes to knowledge by elucidating the effects of globalization on economic and political relations, highlighting challenges, opportunities, and risks. The findings offer recommendations for improving foreign policy and regional integration. The study underscores that globalization dynamics are crucial in shaping economic and political relations, suggesting that African countries should actively engage with these dynamics to capitalize on opportunities.

Key Words: Globalization, Challenges, Opportunities, Risks, South Sudan

INTRODUCTION

Globalization has created interconnected relationships that have brought together people from different countries into regional blocs to ensure development, harmony and security. The formation of regionalism brought about one of the key discourses in international debates among scholars on the link between the phenomenon of globalization and foreign relations. From liberalists' perspectives, globalization continues to shape countries' foreign relations. The emerging economic tensions between two dominant world economies, the U.S. and China, the sanctions, tariffs, and trade restrictions imposed because of the ongoing Russia – Ukraine geopolitical developments creates uncertainties in many countries' foreign relations. The search for new development partners with emerging world powers such as China and India to pursue infrastructure, health and technology projects also continues to impact countries' engagement in foreign relations. While these developments dismantle trade and investment barriers, critics argue that globalization widens inequality.¹

One of the results of the globalization of international systems is the birth of the regions of East Africa and South Sudan. The East African Regions represent the geographical area currently occupied by states that are member states of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). These nations include Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and most recently the Democratic Republic of Congo. In the spirit of globalization, the history of the East African region can be traced back to the establishment of the Permanent Tripartite Commission for East African Cooperation in 1967, then known as the EAC. The original East Africa collapsed in 1967 due to political, economic and ideological differences between the leaders of these nations. The collapse led to members settling on negotiations on the Mediation Agreement for the Sharing of Assets and Liabilities, which was signed in 1984. The South's rebirth can be traced to globalization and regional integration.

Consequently, globalization is defined by Giddens as "the intensification of world social relations that connect distant localities in such a way that local events are shaped by events taking place many kilometers away and vice versa." According to Shangquan, this relates to "the growing interdependence of the world's economies due to the increasing scale of cross-border trade in commodities and services, low international capital and large-scale and rapid technology." Its origin can be found in the exploration of new trade routes and the establishment of colonies worldwide by European powers throughout the 15th and 18th centuries. The Industrial Revolution, which produced technological advancements in the 19th century, came next.

The 20th century saw an increase in international trade and capital flows between countries that facilitated an increased exchange of goods, ideas and people. The 21st century marked the importance of globalization for world economies in the context of economic and political globalization. However, globalization has a profound impact on foreign relations in that it increases global technology, improves effective communication, and contributes to the production of quality products. In international relations, globalization is used to improve cultural understanding between nations as it focuses on the interaction of states, citizens and institutions.² Economic globalization describes the increasing integration and interdependence of global economies in the context of increased product flows, capital inflows, and business activities. It manifests itself

¹Theresa Moyo, *Industrialization in Africa in the Era of Globalization: Challenges, Opportunities and Prospects with a Focus on Manufacturing*. The Palgrave Handbook of African Political Economy (Palgrave Macmillan, 2020), 757-779.

²Samuel Akpan Bassey, et. col., "The Impact of Globalization and Trade in Africa," *RAIS Journal for Social Sciences* 3, No. 1 (2019): 25–30.

Ilya V. and Alexander S. Rozanoy, "The Impact of Globalization on the Formation of the Global Political System," *Campus-Wide Information Systems* 30, no. 5(2013): 340-345.

Viotti Paul and Mark Kauppi, *Theory of International Relations* (Rowman & Littlefield, (2019).

in the opening of global markets, trade liberalization and an increase in foreign direct investment. It also includes the flow of business information across borders through participation in international economic cooperation. The signing of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) by African states in 2018 demonstrates a commitment to economic globalization while promoting intra-African trade and economic growth. On the other hand, political globalization has significant implications for engagement in multilateral diplomacy, peacekeeping, conflict resolution, and participation in regional and international organizations. It shows the sharing of political practices that protect human rights and democracy. Similarly, regional political integration can result in strong regional cooperation in the form of trade blocs that create mechanisms to protect cooperating nations from external economic competition. Broadly defined, foreign relations refer to diplomatic relations, trade agreements, and cooperation on issues of common interest to countries. Effective foreign relation is essential to solving regional and global problems. This study focuses on understanding the impact of globalization in shaping the political and economic relations of South Sudan. The study will offer insight into the risks, challenges and opportunities that globalization brings when shaping foreign relations.

Statement of the Research Problem

Globalization has created hope in the world by bringing to the fore the period of economic integration and liberalization, the source of peace, harmony and global security. Globally, a greater sense of political and economic stability has been realized thanks to globalization, which has brought about cooperation between countries. However, East African Countries continue to be plagued by a number of political and economic problems that lead to instability and economic deprivation as a result of globalization. In fact, globalization is seen as the cause of much of the political and economic instability we see in the East African Community. Shifting international political dynamics is also forcing countries to consider new political alliances and power centers. Growing global challenges, including climate change, rising inequality, terrorism and migration, imply the need for collective action and international cooperation to achieve the set global goals.

Despite the importance of globalization for economic and political integration, problems such as poor governance, weak institutional structures and misinformed foreign policy have greatly hindered South Sudan's efforts to establish strong political and economic cooperation within the region and beyond. Globalization has witnessed the emergence of old and outdated crises related to the balkanization of people on the basis of ethnicity and religion. This phenomenon is repeated in South Sudan, where the Dinka and Nuer communities cannot see eye to eye due to animosity caused by leaders and conflict over natural resources, especially oil, causing further instability. South Sudan is no exception to the evolving economic and political globalization, as well as the challenges and opportunities that globalization brings. This study seeks to answer the question: What effect does globalization have on shaping South Sudan's political and economic relations?

Study Objective

The study sought to determine the effects of globalization in shaping South Sudan's political and economic relations. Particularly, the research was guided by the following specific objectives;

- To examine the influence of globalization on South Sudan's economic relations.
- To establish the influence of globalization on South Sudan's political relations.
- To critically discuss the challenges, opportunities, and risks of globalization in shaping South Sudan's political and economic relations.

Research Question

The study sought and answered the following research question: How does globalization influence South Sudan's political and economic relations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section reviews theoretical literature, and finally concludes with the empirical review.

Theoretical Literature

Critical to understanding the objectives of this study are liberalists and constructivists theories of globalization and international relations. Initially, the liberal school of thought was developed by influential philosophers such as John Locke, Immanuel Kant, John Stuart Mill, and Adam Smith, among others.³ Liberalism theory from the context of economic liberalization seeks to promote international integration and development. Liberalists argue that economic globalization aims to eradicate trade barriers, increase investments, and capital flows, which directly results in enhanced economic freedom for many countries.⁴

From liberalists' perspectives, globalization continues to shape countries' foreign relations. The emerging economic tensions between two dominant world economies, the United States (U.S) and China, the sanctions, tariffs, and trade restrictions imposed because of the ongoing Russia – Ukraine geopolitical developments creates uncertainties in many countries' foreign relations. The search for new development partners with emerging world powers including China and India to pursue infrastructure, health and technology projects also continues to impact countries' engagement in foreign relations. While these developments dismantle trade and investment barriers, critics argue that economic globalization widens inequality.⁵ The theory emphasizes that globalization creates financial markets, including ease of foreign exchange trades that facilitate the free flow of financial resources across borders.⁶ It also highlights that globalization promotes fiscal discipline and results in monetary stability through the implementation of market-oriented policies. However, critics argue that the theory aggravates income inequality between nations. It puts pressure on developing nations to implement economic policies that align with developed economies' needs at the expense of developing states development needs.⁷

On the other hand, the constructivism concept emphasizes on the relevance of norms, ideas and social constructs in shaping foreign family members as put forward by way of Alexander Wendt. The principle highlights the function of political ideas and norms in the improvement of global governance mechanisms and the moves of kingdom and non-country actors, like multinational businesses (MNCs), inside the global area. Constructivists similarly argue that globalization shapes shared ideals, values, and knowledge that facilitate the formation of political realignment for energy positions globally. The concept adds that strength family members are not only determined through army capabilities. Rather, by the ability to establish political norms, rules, and institutions that underpin international governance frameworks.⁸

In spite of its price in illustrating how political globalization might also shape overseas members of the family, the constructivism idea has a few setbacks, inclusive of its difficulty in operationalization of principles, like norms and ideas. However, because constructivism focuses on qualitative interpretation, this look reveals it fit to be covered inside the theoretical literature together with liberalism that underpins the idea of this observation, and illustrates the risks, challenges and possibilities of globalization in selling economic and political family members.

³Mohammad HosseinNejati, "The Role of Liberalism in International Relations of Nations," (2021).

⁴KossoMayis G. et al., 2016.

⁵Theresa Moyo, Industrialisation in Africa in the Era of Globalization: Challenges, Opportunities and Prospects with a Focus on Manufacturing. The Palgrave Handbook of African Political Economy (Palgrave Macmillan, 2020), 757-779.

⁶Jeffrey W. Meiser, International Relations Theory (E-International Relations, 2018).

⁷IshakuLere, (2014).

⁸GanjarNugroho, (2018).

Conceptual Literature

According to Giddens, globalization is defined as "the strengthening of global social ties that connect distant places in a way that influences local events that occur far away and vice versa." Specifically, there are four types of globalization: Financial globalization pertains to the unrestricted flow of commodities, capital, opportunities, records, and eras. Shangquan defines it as "the growing interdependence of worldwide economies as a result of low global capital, extensive and fast technologies, and the developing scale of pass-border trade of commodities and services." "The manner which embodies the developing extensity and intensity of navy relations among the political units of the sector device" is the definition of military globalization. Cultural globalization can be traced back to the spread of concepts, meanings, and values throughout the world that amplify and deepen the social bonds inside the family. Political globalization pertains to multilateralism, whereby international organizations and global nongovernmental groups hold a crucial role and influence sector politics by their activities and influence at the state level.

Empirical Literature

Globalization has greatly impacted the systems of the arena governments in numerous ways both fantastic and negative. It has had impacts on the global governance systems as well as the national safety of many nations. It's one of the most influential and effective forces that during totality dictates the rules of regional security of many nations. Throughout the sector, the globalization of global systems of governance is regarded as one of the most crucial regions of worldwide relations. For a long time, globalization has turned out to be visible as an aspect of the brand new politics within the world. From this factor of view, globalization has had many effects on the worldwide systems of members of the family among countries in phrases of historical and geographical limitations of integration. This has created regional systems of integration with the purpose of furthering the linkage and coexistence of nations for mutual benefits. There's no USA which could exist on its own considering the fact that there's non that is self-reliant. This phase consequently examines previous literatures relevant to the study.

Research together with Sadik Unay concurred that financial globalization advocates for continuance enlargement and mutual integration of marketplace frontiers, together with the growing scale of pass-border alternate of products and services, capital flows and the giant technologies. Previous study examining economic diplomacy and Turkey's new foreign policy perceptions reported a significant change in macroeconomic forms of intervention through enhanced foreign relations.⁹ A similar but recently conducted research in South Caucasus and Central Asia revealed that economic globalization calls for nations to strike a balance between global operations, with an additional need to review existing relations and expand integration. Accordingly, a study carried out by Lijia Liu investigating the effect of economic globalization on international relations reported that economic globalization is gradually shifting traditional economic powers. For instance, the rise of China, India, and Russia is forcing African economies to realign their foreign relations to the emerging reality of economic globalization.¹⁰ In a critical analysis of the China-Africa economic transformation, evidence reveals that economic transformation as a result of globalization has significantly transformed the relationship between African states and China, however, with mixed results pertaining to economic transformation.¹¹

Research conducted by DiGiuseppe and Katja have further demonstrated that political globalization affects the structure of world relations as it leads to changes in foreign policies. Considerably, the evidence further indicates that the prospect of increased international relations between countries would likely to escalate or retrogress depending on the country's political situation.¹² Results established that the geopolitical

⁹SadikUnay, "Economic Diplomacy for Competitiveness," (2010).

¹⁰Lijia Liu, "Impact of Economic Globalization on International Relations," (2022).

¹¹ArkebeOqubay and Justin Yifu, eds., China-Africa and an Economic Transformation (2019).

¹²Mathew DiGiuseppe and Katja B. Kleinberg, International Relations (2019).

developments of multinational corporations (MNCs) as political actors with distinct policy preferences are shaping emerging countries' foreign relations.¹³ In a similar study on globalization on the sovereignty of states by Elizabeth Oji and Ozioko, results revealed that political globalization has led to the institutionalization of international political structures, like the AU, to regulate state interactions to achieve global and regional governance. Another study by Alhaji Ahmadu Ibrahim focusing on globalization in Africa highlighted that political globalization has brought accepted democratic governance, transparency, and accountability. The results noted that this has changed the norms, values and culture of African states towards good governance hence shaping their foreign relations.¹⁴

Every other study done by means of Kim and Milner further exhibited the threat, challenges, and possibilities that globalization offers. In particular, take a look at by using Prasad et al. inspecting the effect of financial globalization on growing countries discovered that globalization promotes increase through a reduction in the value of capital and the transfer of era and ideas right from developed nations to 1/3 world nations. Research findings in addition indicated that monetary globalization outcomes in deepening of the financial integration, consequently, presenting rising economies with the ability to access financial aid from advanced economies for development purposes. For this reason, studies by James Jacob on impact of globalization on African development have supplied several dangers and challenges related to globalization. In an examination of globalization and improvement in Africa, evidence indicates that Africa remains on the receiving end of globalization. It has ended in unequal trade relationships that widen the economic gap among superior and third world nations. In a similar look at those that specialize in Africa, results showed that globalization has contributed to impoverishment, inequality, and weakened institutions and structures of social help.

Whereas a review of these researches provides important findings, none of the studies at once tested globalization and political and monetary members of the family and by extension overseas coverage of South Sudan as all of them looked at Africa in its entirety and on the international level. The review similarly demonstrates a loss of or confined educational research at the place of globalization and South Sudan's overseas relations therefore offering contextual and expertise gaps. This modern observe sought to construct on existing information and offer additional insights into the impact of globalization in shaping South Sudan's political and economic members of the family and by means of extension overseas policy.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design: Kothari (2012) describes research design as a roadmap applied in research to integrate different studies in a coherent and logical manner which ensures that the research problem is effectively addressed. This study used case study design to help the researcher to discover and gain in-depth expertise about packages, occasions or specific phenomena. Case study makes it possible to adequately investigate and understand the context in which a solution is executed, and theories the link between issues under investigation and the people in charge based on the evidence.¹⁵

Population of the Study: The population is the whole unit from which the sample is drawn. It refers to the set or group of all the devices on which the results of the study are to be implemented. The populations in this study were officers from the South Sudan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, making a complete 16 respondents. The study only targeted officials from the South Sudan Foreign Affairs Ministry because they have conceptual skills of providing required information and the fact they possess experience in matters related to globalization, political and economic relations. The researcher administered 10 questionnaires to the Ministry

¹³ Song Kim and Helen V. Milner, "Multinational Corporations and their Influence through Lobbying and Foreign Policy," (May 17, 2023).

¹⁴ Alhaji Ahmadu Ibrahim, "The Impact of Globalization on Africa," *International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences* 3, no.15 (2013), 85-93.

¹⁵ "Case Studies in the Social Sciences," United States Environmental Protection Agency, Accessed April 15, 2023.

subordinates while 6 senior managers were interviewed to provide accurate, reliable and timely information for research purposes. Additionally, the researcher used published foreign policy reports as a source of information.

Sample Frame: The cutting-edge examiner decided on all the units of the population because the pattern length therefore adopted a census approach. The researcher hired census because the populace is small to be sampled and to make certain all respondents have identical chances of participation inside the study. The pattern length for the examination became 16 respondents of which the researcher administered 10 questionnaires to the ministry subordinates while 6 senior managers interviewed to provide accurate, reliable and timely statistics for research functions.

Data Collection: Records became collected using the primary approach to attain the study objectives. First, primary quantitative and qualitative facts changed into gathering the use of questionnaires and interview courses respectively. Thereafter, an analysis of mechanically initiated and implemented overseas coverage reviews (secondary records) turned into the use of commentary strategies. Qualitative face-to-face and telephone interviews with diverse people from the foreign affairs ministry helped to offer insights into the investigation from exclusive views. The justification to keep in mind a couple of information assets for this to take a look at is to increase the inner validity to develop holistic information of the issue beneath research.¹⁶

Data Analysis: Quantitative and qualitative analysis techniques were applied in data analysis to make adequate sense and coherent interpretation of the different sources of data.¹⁷ Quantitative analysis was conducted through the lens of descriptive analysis. For qualitative data, manual coding was conducted. First, it involved familiarization with data. Secondly, research identified themes as per the study objectives. Then mapping and interpretation did using a narrative approach to report data as they are – in their original context.¹⁸ Therefore, those information evaluation strategies enabled the researcher to benefit from a complete photo of the condition rather than a standalone quantitative or qualitative methods because it integrates the merits of each technique. As such, this approach improves the student's ability to conduct an examination that guarantees accurate and reliable end results for scholarly paintings.

FINDINGS

The study sought to examine the effect of globalization in shaping South Sudan's economic and political relations. The first objective revealed that removal of trade barriers between member countries contributes to the success of economic relations. According to the results, capital flows and trade in assets significantly promotes South Sudan economic relations. It was established that the transfer of technology and ideas also contributes to the success of South Sudan economic relations. The study reports that rapid international flows of labor enhance regional integration and South Sudan economic relations. The study further indicates that foreign direct investment contributes to capacity development and South Sudan economic relations. In regards to globalization and South Sudan's economic relations, the interviewees reiterated that globalization provides South Sudan access to international market for its primary exports, oil and potential like agricultural products and minerals. The interviewee's reiterated that globalization has had a mixed impact on South Sudan's economy. For instance, globalization has brought significant benefits through oil exports, development aid which has mitigated issues such as economic dependency, corruption and underdevelopment in some sectors of the economy.

¹⁶Arya Priya, "Case Study Methodology of Qualitative Research: Key Attributes and Navigating the Conundrums in its Application, (2020), 94 – 110.

¹⁷Yasir Rashid. "Case Study Method: A Step-by-Step Guide for Business Researchers," International Journal of Qualitative Methods (2019).

¹⁸"Case Study Research Method in Psychology," Simply Psychology, (April 15, 2023).

The removal of trade barriers between member countries has contributed to the success of economic relations. The interviewees observed that this has contributed to the success of South Sudan economy by promoting trade, attracting investments, fostered regional stability and enhanced diplomatic ties. Foreign direct investment also plays a crucial role in capacity development and shaping South Sudan's economic relations by bringing in technology, skills, infrastructure and capital. Importantly, the interviewees explained that the government of South Sudan has put in place laws, policies and strategies to promote economic diplomacy. Some of the key initiatives and frameworks established by the government to champion economic diplomacy include; National Development Strategy (2018-2021), South Sudan Investment Promotion (2009), Economic Cluster of the Council of Ministers and Ministry of Investment and Industry. The government also engages key development such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help in financing its flagship projects across the region in a bid to implement development strategic plan. The removal of restrictions on the free movement of goods, services, capital and labor between EAC member states also contributed to the execution of the EAC Common Market Protocol.

The second objective of the study established that globalization positively affects South Sudan's political relations. Democratization of institutions has greatly transformed South Sudan political relations. Based on the study findings, establishment of civil society groups champions ideas that enhance South Sudan political relations. The study further revealed that legal and administrative policies founded on good governance improve South Sudan political relations. Based on these outcomes, it is clear that globalization shapes immensely South Sudan's political relations on the premise of good governance, democratization of institutions, legal and administrative policies and the changing global structure. The country's commitment to diplomatic engagement and peace building also contributes to international recognition in the global sphere. Political globalization promotes peace and security cooperation in South Sudan. The study findings further indicate that political globalization plays a significant role in shaping South Sudan's foreign policy through the country's international relations, economic development and security.

Additionally, the study reports that legal and administrative policies founded on good governance improves South Sudan's political relations as it promotes transparency, accountability and the rule of law thus contributing to political stability, economic development and positive diplomatic relations with other countries and international partners. Research findings revealed that democratization of institutions has transformed South Sudan political relations by strengthening democracy, promoting human rights and fostering civic engagement with the country's leadership and international partners. The country strives to achieve political inclusion in order to foster greater social cohesion and reduce persistent political tension in the country. Measures that South Sudan government has taken to ensure success of globalization in shaping political relations include but not limited to prioritizing diplomatic engagement. The nation joined EAC and the Nile Session Initiative to promote regional integration and cooperation. The government has also signed the comprehensive peace agreement with Sudan to resolve pertinent issues signaling its commitment to the international duties and cooperation.

The third objective documented that political instability in South Sudan is a threat to the economic and political relations. Persistent conflict and food insecurity greatly diminishes the future of South Sudan economic and political relations and the presence of natural resources contributes to the growth of South Sudan economic and political relations. Further, the study shows that rapid growth of new markets and labor migration influences success of the country's economic and political relations. In addition, research found that persistent internal conflicts including ethnic violence and political power struggles undermine efforts to create a stable environment necessary for globalization benefits. Other notable challenges reported include limited access to international market and trade infrastructure, sovereignty and dependency, corruption and governance issues and finally political instability. The study indicates that these challenges have presented myriad hurdles to the success of business engagements while in the frontier, new opportunities presented by

technology and competent labor contributes to efficiencies and effectiveness in the service delivery and management of South Sudan public affairs. The research findings also establish that the presence of valuable natural resources has provided the country with diplomatic leverage in international relations. It does so by exporting local goods and improving infrastructure which results to political stability.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The objective of the study was to determine the effects of globalization on the development of South Sudan's political and economic relations. Following qualitative analysis, the study concluded that there's a significant relationship between globalization and the development of South Sudan's political and economic relations. As a general recommendation, there should be a shift in thinking towards globalization and economic and political relations amongst nations in particular South Sudan. This means that countries should emphasize globalization by setting in place the necessary infrastructure towards realizing their economic and political relations.

Progressive laws, policies and strategies are akin to promote economic diplomacy. Some of the key initiatives and frameworks established by the government to champion economic diplomacy include; National Development Strategy (2018-2021), South Sudan Investment Promotion (2009), Economic Cluster of the Council of Ministers and Ministry of Investment and Industry. This study clearly identified that globalization enabled South Sudan access to the international market for its primary exports, oil and potential like agricultural products and minerals. As such, the study recommends formulation of effective policies to encourage trade and investments among states in order to promote national interests.

Removal of trade barriers between member countries contributes to the success of economic relations. Study findings indicated that capital flows and trade in assets significantly promotes South Sudan economic relations. Foreign direct investment in this regard contributes to capacity development and South Sudan economic relations. The study therefore recommends countries including South Sudan to develop investor friendly policies to attract viable investments into the country. This can however be achieved in the presence of political stability to mitigate uncertainties. The study also recommends foreign direct investments vested on national interests where both nations stand to benefit. The study further recommends governments to establish effective fiscal and monetary policies to encourage cash inflows in order to secure enough cash for development as opposed to borrowing. Governments should also employ efficient technologies to increase their competitiveness not only within the region but also internationally.

Democratization of institutions contributes to the transformation of a country's political relations. These efforts are complemented by the establishment of civil society groups which champions' ideas aimed at promoting a nation's political relation. Legal and administrative policies founded on good governance further improve political relations. The country's commitment to diplomatic engagement and peace building also contributes to international recognition in the global sphere. Political globalization promotes peace and security cooperation.

Other than this, political globalization plays a fundamental role in shaping foreign policy through a country's international relations, economic development and security. Legal and administrative policies founded on good governance improve the country's political relations as it promotes transparency, accountability and the rule of law. Based on this, the study encourages nations to embrace democracy to cultivate the rule of law in order to protect human rights and their fundamental freedoms. Such democracy should be enshrined in the management of public affairs and also extended to the management of organizations to ensure transparency and accountability.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Achuka, V. 2015. *Work Starts on Kenya-South Sudan Road*. The Daily Nation.
- AdelekeKunle M., Olowe, S.O. and Fasesin, O.O. Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Nigeria Economic Growth. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences* 4, no. 8 (2014): 234-242.
- African Arguments. "South Sudan's Two Big Foreign Policy Questions." April 14, 2023 <https://africanarguments.org/2020/12/south-sudans-two-big-foreign-policy-questions/>
- Ajayi, I.S. 2003. Globalization and Africa. *Journal of African Economies*. Vol 12. supp 1: 120-150.
- Arkebe, O. and Justin, Y., eds. 2019. *China-Africa and an Economic Transformation*. Oxford University Press.
- Arya Priya. 2020. Case Study Methodology of Qualitative Research: Key Attributes and Navigating the Conundrums in its Application. *Indian Sociology Society* 70, no. 1: 94-110.
- Baylis, J., Smith, S. and Owens, P. 2017. *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*. Oxford University Press.
- Brown et al. 2010. *Globalization and International Economic Relations*, Economy Watch.
- Caldero'n, C. and Poggio, V. 2010. Trade and Economic Growth Evidence on the Role of Complementarities for CAFTA-DR Countries. *World Bank Policy Research, Working Paper* No.5426.
- Creswell, J.W. 2014. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Method Approaches* (4th ed.), Sage Publications.
- David M. McCourt. 2022. *The New Constructivism in International Relations Theory*. Policy Press.
- Dreher, A. Gaston, N. and Martens, P. 2010. *Measuring Globalization – Gauging Its Consequences*, (2nd ed.). New York: Springer Science Business Media.
- Fatima, N.R., Hossein, A. and Seyyed, A.J. 2021. Investigating the Dimensions of Globalization and its Impact on Poverty in Iran: An Improved BAT Algorithm Approach." *Methods X* 8: 1-12.
- Ganjar, N. 2018. Constructivism and International Relations Theories. *Global & Strategies* 2, no. 1: 85-98.
- Gichana, A. 2016. *South Sudan Officially Joins East African Community*. The Star Newspaper.
- Hellen, V.M. 2018. Globalization and its Political Consequences: The Effects on Party Politics in the West." Master diss., Princeton University.
- Ishaku L. 2014. Globalization and Development. The Impact on Africa: A Political Economy Approach. *OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development* 7, no. 9: 153-162.
- Jeffrey, H., Hough, P., Malik, S. and Lloyd, P. 2017. *World politics: International Relations and Globalization in the 21st Century*. SAGE Publication.
- Jung J. Wook. *The Impact of Political Instability on Trade Agreements in Africa*. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy, 2017. May 16, 2023 https://www.think-asia.org/bitstream/handle/11540/10760/KIEPopinions_no100.pdf?sequence=3
- Kon, M. 2015. Institutional Development, Governance, and Ethnic Politics in South Sudan. *J Glob Econ* 3: 147.
- Lijia, L. 2022. Impact of Economic Globalization on International Relations under the Background of Wireless Communication and Artificial Intelligence." *Hindawi*. pp. 1-6.

- Maria, J.S. and Zaremba, N. 2019. *In South Sudan, Nonviolent Action is Essential to Building Peace*, United States Institute of Peace (USIP).
- Mathew, D. and Katja, B.K. 2019. Economics, Security, and Individual-Level Preferences for Trade Agreements.” *International Relations* 45.
- Mohammad, H.N. 2021. The Role of Liberalism in International Relations of Nations. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology* 18, no. 6: 512-527.
- Neumann, I. 2015. Foreign Policy in an Age of Globalization. In *Theorizing Foreign Policy in Globalized World*, eds. Gunther Hellmann and Knud Erik Jorgensen. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Obala, L. 2012. *South Sudan and Kenya: The Relationship*. Al-Jazeera Centre for Studies.
- Roberto Echandi, MarylaMaliszewska, and Victor Steenbergen. *Making the Most of the African Continental Free Trade Area: Leveraging Trade and Foreign Direct Investment to Boost Growth and Reduce Poverty*. Washington DC: World Bank, 2022. May 16, 2023.
- Ross, S., Westerfield, R. and Jordan, B. 2018. *Fundamentals of Corporate Finance*, (12th ed.). New York, USA: McGraw Hill.
- Samuel, A., Mfonobong, D.U. and Timothy, A.O. 2019. “The Impact of Globalization and Trade on Africa.” *RAIS Journal for Social Sciences* 3, no. 1: 25-30.
- Shukla, S. 2020. *Research Methodology and Statistics*. Ahmedabad: Rishit Publications.
- Theresa, M. 2020. Industrialization in Africa in the Era of Globalization: Challenges, Opportunities, and Prospects with a Focus on Manufacturing. In *The Palgrave Handbook of African Political Economy*, eds. Samuel OjoOloruntoba and ToyinFalola. Palgrave Macmillan. 757-779.
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). *Implications of the African Continental Free Trade Area for Trade and Biodiversity: Policy and Regulatory Recommendations*. UNCTAD, 2021. May 16, 2023 https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditctedinf2021d3_en.pdf
- Veenstra, M.L. and van et al. 2011. The geography of trade and the network effects of economic diplomacy in the South. In M. Murshed et al. (eds) *South-South Globalization: Challenges and Opportunities for Development* Rutledge, pp. 172- 193.
- Yasir, R. 2019. Case Study Method: A Step-by-Step Guide for Business Researchers. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*.
- Yurendra, B. and Arang, J.A. 2015. *Existing the cycle of conflict in South Sudan. Diversifying trade for sustained and inclusive prosperity*. Working paper 417.
- Zhan, M. May 2020. *A Brief Overview of Alexander Wendt's Constructivism*. E-International Relations. <https://www.e-ir.info/2020/05/19/a-brief-overview-of-alexander-wendts-constructivism/>