

# Theorists of Democratic Governances in Africa

by

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November 27, 2011;

## Abstract

### **Breadth**

The breadth objective of KAM V is to elaborating the theory of African democratic governance systems. Most African governments are undemocratic. The countries in Africa have been at war with one another since the Western colonies left Africa. As a result, African nations committed serious crimes against their own citizens. The Human Rights Watch Organization in New York documented many Human Rights abuse cases in Africa. Besides the human rights abuses, African governments do not allow their own citizens participating in democratic governance systems.

### **Depth**

The Depth segment of KAM V analyzes the current literature on Sudanese human rights' violations, and it explores modalities to improve the Sudanese undemocratic image among international community. Since the independence of Sudan on January 1, 1956, the Sudanese government was merely held one democratic of free and fair election in 1985, when Sadaq El Madi was elected prime minister of Sudan. Thereafter, the present regime of Omar El Bashir was quickly ousted the elected government of Sadaq El Madi in 1989. Then, the system of upheaval becomes normative in the Sudanese government.

### **Application**

The application portion of KAM V will use the knowledge earned from the breadth, and the depth sections to introduce the South Sudan economic guidelines in order to achieve the meaningful economic growths. On July 9, 2011, the Republic of South Sudan had gained its independence from the Khartoum government; however, the world's newest nation has currently faced outrageous economic hardships. Although, the South Sudan holds 75% of the Sudanese crude's oil, lack of working knowledge capacity from the government officials of South Sudan has impeded quick economic recoveries in the South. Thus, this project will depict some key elements to burgeoning growths rescuing the South Sudan economics from plumping.

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## PPPA 8510: The Theories of Democratic Governance

### Breadth

#### Africa democratic governance systems

The African government institutions are morally weak in terms of democratic governance accountability systems, although the continent has sufficient of resources. Lack of transparencies, widespread political authoritarians, corruption, and human rights violations have impeded good economic systems. Recent research and developments have proven that the Western World nations have taken strong positions on African policy to encourage African governments establishing sustainable developments, prosperities with a consolidation of peace, security, and stability of law and order to prevent outbreaks civil wars in the continent. Thus, the African Peer Reviews Mechanism (APRM) is one of those policies that the European countries and the United States of America have established to assist African governments adopting good governances.

The policy of Peer Reviews Mechanism lets African governments regrouping their leadership under five sub-regional settings: East, West, South, and the North Africa to form what is known as New Partnership for Africa's Developments (NEPAD). Each region has mandated the selection of four representatives to represent their region before the African Peer Reviews Mechanism (APRM) group, which is led by Western World nations. Kempe, Ronald Hope stated that the genuine democratic governance systems for African governments will work only when African governments have prepared to "reverse the trend of lack of accountability, political authoritarianism, state failure, and corruption to embrace and consolidate democracy and transparent economic management would have much achievement in promoting good democratic governance" (Hope, 2005).

There have no sustainable developments without appropriate democratic governance systems. The African governments have to revert from the extant civil wars mania. They would have advocating human rights issues to embrace a sound economic responsibility delivering political goods to the total African citizens. As far as the research shows, the NEPAD's leadership has adopted principles that the African Peer Reviews Developments had laid out for them. Among those principles are the adaptation of "transparency, accountability, integrity, respect for human rights, and promotion of the rules of law" (NEPAD Secretariat 2005). Y. Feng, insisted that a strong governance system is an essential for a country economic growths and the complete development systems, which associated with "good political system that characterized by freedom and stability to promoting a growth-oriented economic agenda" (Feng, 295). Through African Peer Reviews Development advocacy, the following focus zones have adopted to strengthen political governance in following facets such as: "The

administrative and civil services, the strengthening of parliamentary oversight, the promotion of participatory decision making, the adoption of effective measures to combat corruption and embezzlement, and the undertaking of judicial reforms” (NEPAD Secretariat 2005). The African Peer Reviews Development was recommended the five aforementioned realms to the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD).

### **China policy towards Africa**

China and the United States of America look, Africa as playing field in obtaining the raw materials for manufacturing goods. The raw materials that China imported from Africa are the oil, minerals, and the agricultural goods. The research has shown that the raw materials, which are imported from Africa contributed tremendous impact on the China’s economy, according to the statement that said, “China obtained 33 percent of its imported oil from Africa in 2006 and even larger percentages of minerals such as cobalt and manganese” (David H. Shinn 2009). At the level of international politics, China counts on the African countries. During UN conferences, and the other international treaty organizations, most African countries at all times support the China’s political agendas. Then, the China views the African countries perceptions as the win-win situations. China is working to improve African economy and wants to get ride Taiwan’s existence in Africa and replace it with Beijing. David Shinn had written that:

“Independent African countries were instrumental in supporting Beijing’s admission into the United Nations in 1971. China never forgot the fact that African voters are crucial to supporting its policies in forums such as the World Trade Organization. Many African governments hold views on human rights issues that are similar to those of China; African countries have supported China in public statements to confronting criticisms coming from the Western world during the UN Human Rights Council, and elsewhere” (p. 31).

Presently, Africa has emerged to maintain the small portions of its surplus and from other raw materials, which are exporting to China. China is willing to exchange importing raw materials with 3% exporting manufactured goods, small-heavy machinery, and the transportation equipment. Then, African governments have regarded the exchanging goods with the China as genuine policy. Africa has 1-billion people, next to the India. Despite of this large population, the African governments are still depending largely on the international community in terms of loans and other humanitarian assistances. Then, the China has seen this huge population in Africa with a less developments as an opportunity to enrich China’s economics.

### **United States’ policy towards Africa**

The United States of America has recently shown special interests especially in security sectors in which, a good numbers of African countries had enlisted on the countries that sponsored or harbored terrorisms; a position that the United States of America does not take slightly. Commenced during President Bill Clinton’s

years in the U.S. national office, down to the killing of the well-known, and the most wanted dangerous criminal, Al Qaeda leader, Osama Bin Laden, when President Barak Obama's administration ordered the U.S. navy Seals to attack Bin Laden's residency in May, 2011. David Shinn had written that:

“A number of security issues, especially counterterrorism, have risen to the top of the list of U.S. interests in Africa. Since September 11, 2001, the United States has devoted considerable resources, particularly in North Africa, the Sahel—the region South of the Sahara and north of the savanna belt and East Africa have to combating terrorism and assisting African governments to do the same. In 2002, the United States established a military base in Djibouti to improve its ability to counter terrorism in the region; this distinguishes U.S. interests from those of China which has no military bases in Africa and professes not to desire any” (p.29).

### **China – U.S. political dimensions**

Based on the governmental systems, the United States of America sets four years term for one administration in Washington, DC, with additional one term if incumbent is lucky enough to win the next elections while in the office. Thereafter, the president has no rights to be re-elected for the third time according to American constitution; While in Beijing, the governmental system is different from America, meaning that in China, one administration takes more than eight years in office. Thus, the analysis said, “the political system in Washington is not ideal for promoting long-term strategic thinking in foreign policy. A change at the head of the executive branch every four or eight years does not encourage planning that looks decades into the future of foreign policy” (David Shinn, 2009).

The bipolar super power nations have great distinctions in their cultural backgrounds and political systems in a way that they do things. China has a history of prevention public access to obtain government information, which makes it quite difficult for researchers and political analysts to obtain required information based on the contracts that China had signed with African countries. In contrast, the United States of America provides public access to obtain relevant information on its relations with African countries. The research shows that China has \$2-trillion within its foreign reserve funds to finance liberation movements in Africa with the intention to end minority rules in the continent, while the United State of America does not value such a position as legitimate foreign public policy towards Africa. China provides low-interest loans to African countries and negotiates labor prices with African governments to build those projects using materials imported from China. To advance business, China and Africa have created a forum known as “Forum on China-Africa Cooperation” (FOCAC), for China to communicate business with the African head states leaders. The meeting is rotatable between Beijing and the African Capitals. The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation meeting takes place every three years. It is a victory strategy for the China to secure solid customers supports in African to boost up the Beijing's economy. Likewise, African countries have sought to sale their oils and other natural resources for a sizeable profit. African countries opt to do business with Beijing because China is not merely

buying African raw materials, but also sending teams of expertise completing development projects in Africa.

David has written that:

“In 2000, China and Africa created a unique mechanism to promote dialogue between the two parties and coordinate China's strategy toward Africa more effectively. Known as the Forum for China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), it meets every three years at the head of state level, alternating between Beijing and an African capital. It provides a policy framework for building Sino-African relations through high-level consultation and skillful interaction. The next FOCAC summit will take place in Cairo, in 2009”.

On August 8, 2011, the Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. Yang Jiechi had visited both the Republic of South and the North Sudan government in particular to establish new relations between China and the Republic of South Sudan. Dr. Jiechi was confessed to the government of South Sudan that “Beijing will dispatch a team of medical doctors to help new nation coping with its developments, which included, the establishment of health care access to the entire population of the South Sudan”(Chines Foreign Minister, 2011). The South gained its independence recently from the North on January 9, 2011. The Chinese Foreign Minister had asserted that during his interviews in Juba, South Sudan:

“Politically, China will continue to step up communicative exchanges with the South Sudan government at all level, but particularly at the high-level to cement political mutual trust. President Hu Jintao of China has invited President Kiir of South Sudan government to China. In trade and fruitful areas, China will keep assisting to South Sudan economics as its ability permits, support and encourage efficient and reputable Chinese enterprises to invest and start businesses in the South, and explore bilateral cooperation in agriculture, mining, housing, telecommunications, water conservancy, road and other sectors. China will also step up human-resources and cultural exchanges and cooperation with South Sudan, by accepting its exchange students and giving practical considerations to dispatching Chinese medical teams here, thus enhancing mutual understanding and a sense of closeness between the two peoples” (Dr. Jiechi, 2011), The Chinese Foreign Minister.

Thus, the oil wrestling business between the United States of America and China will soon take into effect in the South Sudan. Unlike China, the U.S. had played a crucial role supporting the Comprehensive Peace Agreements (CPA) process in Sudan. Under George W. Bush administration, John Danforth, the first U.S. envoy to Sudan was appointed to facilitate peace negotiations between the South and North Sudan.

The comprehensive peace agreements had organized under auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), an organization that is led by the Eastern African Countries. Despite, IGAD's leadership during peace negotiations, the United State of America was an exclusively key mediator between the North and its encounter partner, the South Sudan. The U.S. was also imposed drastic sanctions against the Sudanese government for supporting terrorism. The United States of America has managed to contribute billions of dollars, financing peace negotiations in Sudan. Besides other criminal charges against the Sudanese

government, the sanction in Sudan is aimed to curve down the Sudanese regime's radical behavior to compromising and accepting the comprehensive peace agreements (CPA), with its full terms.

Without Washington vigorous participations and supports in the Sudanese Peace Agreements, South Sudan could have not gained its independence on July 9, 2011. Even today, the capital city of the Republic of South Sudan government, Juba, is flooded with the American people, who went there as journalists, peace advocates, or trainers. In choosing business partnership on the South Sudan's oil sector, does the government of South will pick up the China, leaving the United States of America? The government of South Sudan does not yet answer this question.

### **Chines Foreign Minister's visits to Africa**

The Chinese Foreign minister, and the Communist Party's International Department and People's Liberation Army have made multiple visits to Africa since 1991. On the Washington part, President Clinton's administration had initiated several tours to Africa. No prior records have shown that the former American administrations were initiated visitations to Africa. The African leaders have visited the Washington more frequently because the United States of America is currently hosting many important world organizations such as, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and the United Nations, in which its headquarters is located in the New York. However, China has frequently sent a large number of expertise's to Africa helping governments' officials. Such expertise comprises:

“The medical teams, beginning in Algeria in 1963; by the end of 2005, China had

Dispatched more than 15,000 medical personnel to forty-seven African countries and claimed to have treated about 170 million patients. Over the past forty years in Tanzania alone, more than 1,000 doctors from China's Shandong province provided medical service in the country. The current Chinese medical team in Tanzania consists of twenty-five doctors who treat more than 60,000 outpatients and 17,000 inpatients annually. While the U.S. has no comparable program, it has a highly successful Peace Corps operation that since 1961 has sent more than 60,000 volunteers to forty-six African countries. China initiated its own volunteer program to Africa in 2005 when it sent twelve young Chinese to Ethiopia. China is sending 300 young volunteers to Africa in 2009. They will engage in activities such as teaching Chinese, encouraging poultry technology and introducing traditional Chinese medicinal treatments in local hospitals” (David Shinn 2009).

### **Breadth Summary**

The U.S. and China foreign policies toward Africa have distinct approaches. The United States of America is not seriously picking on China as its main competitor over the African foreign policies. China is trying its best to control Africa and explore its wealth, while the United States of America interest over Africa has mainly focused on the political reforms, corruptions simplification, and the Human Rights abuses preventions. In contrast, China has reluctant to discuss controversial issues such as, Human rights abuses with

the African governments, a position the United States of America has taken more seriously by initiating sanctions against the African countries which are violating Human Rights law.

On the oil business sector, the research has shown that the U.S. was merely imported 22% from the African oil in 2006. Since, the United States of America consumes the half from the world's oil; such an oil percentage that the United States of America imported from Africa was not enough. The African governments do not applause the United States of America's foreign policy towards Africa comparison to the China.

## **PPPA 8520: Contemporary Research Issues in Democratic Governance**

### **Annotated Bibliography**

#### **Governance and Hyper-corruption in Resource-rich**

**African Countries Third World Quarterly,**

**Vol. 30, No. 8, 2009, pp. 1529–1548**

African countries have plenty availability of natural resources to fight the enduring poverty that struck the continent. If a failed system has not mounted the extant hyper-corruptions in African society, the continent could have been the richest nation on the planet. Instead, the richness of African has now become as an epidemic disease developed without cure. As its said from the article, "it is precisely this large revenue that allows the African elite to buy control their governments, keep the security apparatus happy, repress moves toward political participations, and preclude a minimally decent distribution of resources, is a syndrome known as the resource curse" Hazel McFerson (2009, p. 12).

#### **Transparency, Democratic Accountability, and the Economic**

**Consequences of Monetary Institutions**

**American Journal of Political Science,**

**Vol. 47, No. 3, July 2003, Pp. 389–402**

In Africa, the lack of transparency and democratic accountability led the public government officials to pursuing and serving merely a narrow vision. The ruin of the economy becomes normative throughout Africa, because when the transparency and accountability have absence, the inflation rates are always high. For an instant, the central governments of many African nations are lacking to receive relevant information perhaps from the leading banking institutions due to technology downgrading and the lack of transparency in the African governments. The data deficiency collection is hindering public policymakers' decisions to elevating the daunting economy among African governments.

**State Capacity, Accountability and Economic Development in Africa**  
**Commonwealth & Comparative Politics**  
**Vol. 45, No. 4, 499–520, November 2007**

The African governments' states capacities are ineffective because there have no clear visions between good economic performances and the quality of governance. Many African nations are longing to reform their government systems in order to deliver good services to their citizens. Levy has written that:

“Governance reform must take as its point of departure a careful assessment of the way in which country-specific formal and informal political and social institutions shape the incentives for decision-makers to initiate and sustain governance reforms. In many (but not all) African countries, such an assessment may signal the need to set ambitious agendas aside in favor of more incremental approaches to governance reform” (Levy, 2007).

The policy reforms in the African governments' systems have taken too long to emerge because either the head states are not willing to initiate and implement the changes or they have no capacities to lead the changes in their governments' intuitions.

**GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP IN AFRICA:**  
**MEASURES, METHODS AND RESULTS**  
**Journal of International Affairs,**  
**Spring/Summer 2009, Vol. 62, No. 2**

Governance is a system of delivering of political goods to citizens (Robert, 2009). However, the African governments are lacking to serve their countries' fellow citizens. For an instant, in delivering sustainable services such as, building good roads, providing the clean drinking water, creating medical capabilities, and providing the quality of education systems. The delivering sustainable services are impeded in Africa because the whole governance systems have corrupted. The public government officials are always busy looting their countries' resources. The systems of corruptions existence in Africa happened due to the absence of direct democracy in the continent. In addition, many government branches in Africa are running by the experts who have no expertise to effectively serving their nations. Due to poor policies among African governments' systems, the needs and materials have now competing for life sustaining. The question is that how and when the African Nations will improve their economic systems and be responsible for their nationhood.

**Human rights and moral cosmopolitanism critical Review of**  
**International Social and Political Philosophy**  
**Vol. 13, No. 1, March 2010, 115–135**

The Human Rights and moral cosmopolitanism are the main descriptions for intercultural aspects such as, human values, individualism, equality and freedoms; the cultures of individuals monolithically have influenced and shaped the human rights' quality in each society. The core values of the human rights are nothing, but the protections of individual's freedoms and liberty. In the ranges of the human rights law, each citizen should have treated with dignity and respects. The statement said, "The first type of the human rights law has called substantive minimalism, which is a position about the content of human rights. More broadly about norms of global justice, Cohen, who coined this term, understands substantive minimalism as limiting human rights to protections of negative liberty, even more minimally protecting individuals against forcible intrusions on bodily security (Cohen 2004, p. 192)". Human life is precious and deserves complete protections; therefore, minimal protection is not a law.

**Mark E. Warren, Controlling Corruption through Democratic Empowerment:  
Market-Style Accountability Reconsidered Department of Political Science,  
University of British Columbia Vancouver,  
BC V6T 1Z1, August 30 – September 3, 2006**

The Market-style and corruptions have thin-lines and difficult to differentiate. Democracy could not function without vigorous economy. Lacks of controlling unjustified transactions have harmed democracy. This notion is true even in the developed countries; corruptions are still existed when market actors have used negative incentives bribing the politicians. The text has mentioned that "most anticorruption strategies aimed at influence market corruption have sought to limit the harms of corruption by placing barriers between markets and political institutions", (Johnston, 2005, p. 4).

**Democracy Sanctions, an Assessment of Economic  
Sanctions as an Instrument of Promotion,  
Taiwan Journal of Democracy,  
Volume 5, No. 2: 69-96**

In promoting the democracy around the globe, the democratic superpower nations are exercising sanctions of economy against undemocratic world nations. In availing economic sanctions against the nations that do not respect human rights is modern political strategy of 21st century. Thus, the democratic promotion and the use of productive sanctions against undemocratic nations are the main sources of strategies in the America foreign policies. Examples from the text said, "indeed, in comparison with the use of military force, economic sanctions have displayed greater capabilities in the promotion of democracy, and can accomplish this primary America foreign policy objective at a substantially lower financial and human cost" (Collins, 2009, p.12).

**Democratic Accountability in Open Economies**  
**Quarterly Journal of Political Science, 2010, 5: 71–97**

In economics and democratic accountability, citizens are evaluating their incumbents for whether they can be eligible for a second term in public office, based on the country's economic performances. In England and the United States of America, politicians who have sought public office as head state, must be excellence and well competent in terms of the economic growths. The economic freedom is a backbone of the democratic accountability, and it is the citizens' morals when they are elected their leaders. Other branches in the government such as, military, health cares, and crime prevention are depending on the robust economy. Thus, the strengths and evaluations of the economy might depend upon the outcomes of the overall fiscal budgets. According to this example, "Duch and Stevenson (2008) show that voters' abilities to extract competence signals from observed economic performance varies across contexts. The more non-elected officials have involved in economic decision making; the less elected incumbents have held accountable for economic outcomes".

**Of sweatshops and subsistence:**

**Habermas on human rights**

**Ethics & Global Politics**

**Vol. 2, No. 3, 2009, pp. 193217**

Human rights and democracy are intertwined to one another. The point of argument here is whether the human rights issue could have regarded as lawful convictions or should have left it to aspiration of individuals. In the basic term, human rights are naturally given to the individual, human beings by nature; however, due to insanity of uncaring governments, other human beings' rights have always been an alienating because some folks have dragged their feet, invading the rights of other persons. In this example, "So construed, human rights designate goals or standards against which we judge shortfalls in basic goods that any fully civilized society ought to provide its citizens. This exclusively moral understanding of human rights thus designates an aspiration" (Habermas, 2009).

**Foucault's Concept of Power and the Global Discourse**

**Of Human Rights Global Society,**

**Vol. 23, No. 4, October 2009**

Human rights had established in 1945 at the end of Second World War. The central focus for the human rights was evolved around the rights of individuals' freedom, meaning that all men have created equal, as it had depicted within the American Constitution. However, the Soviet Union had reluctantly conformed to the notion of human rights formation because it is a socialist state. There were no rights for individuals to own a property

in the Soviet Union. This statement, the capitalist government, has regarded it as one of the important elements that had embedded into law during the human rights creations. For instance, the text mentioned it that; One of the rights that posed perhaps the most difficulties were the right to private property, which had not recognized in the Soviet bloc. The USSR Constitution, for example, stated that the economic foundation of the USSR was “the abolition of private ownership of the means of production” (Article 4) and that property existed “either in the form of state property or in the form of co-operative and collective farm property (Article 5)” (Foucauldian, 2009)”.

### **Human Rights and Critical Whiteness: Who is Humanity?**

#### **The International Journal of Human Rights**

**Vol. 12, No. 3, 307–327, June 2008**

The human rights evolve within and around distinct culture. Each culture has valued certain things that may not regard as influential values in a different culture. Its principle that each culture determines what is right and legal based on the cultural framework and that motive behind the formation of human rights regulations. The question asked in this text, whose humanity” (p.23) is talking about what human rights we have taken to protect the sovereignty of others; and whom those people are protected under human rights protection laws. In human rights promotion, key witnesses are pertinent for the knowledge making individuals. The scholars who explored the human rights notion have done so to criticize certain ideas, which they thought, are not suitable for the humans living under democratic self-image. Likewise, the same community may also challenge the practical of human rights implementations in their midst.

### **How could human rights law be used by the courts to assist victims of domestic violence? A comparative study**

**Vol. 14, No. 3, May 2010, 343–363**

Human rights have no boundaries, thus, the notion is not limited merely to the war persecutors, genocidal or war the criminals. Human rights have constituted the individual’s rights among the same family; the rights for someone to live his/her own life independently. The servant leaderships have originated from Christ and it associated with the rights of individuals. Similarly, the servant leadership teaches the humans to love one another and not commits unlawful acts for a personal gain. The evidences excerpting from the text said:

“Despite the statement in the Vienna Declaration of 1993 that proclaims all human rights as universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated, certain categories of rights within the international corpus are marginalized. The civil society and political rights are considered to belong to a first category, or “generation” of rights, while economic, social, and cultural rights have been relegated to a lower less important sphere. The marginalization of the latter category can be discerned not only from

the level of international attention paid to them, but also with respect to the approach of governments, judges, non-governmental actors, and even academics to the subject” (p. 344).

**The Quest for Universal Human Rights: A Brief Comparative Study of Universal  
Declarations of Human Rights by the UN, And the Islamic Council of Europe**

**The International Journal of Human Rights**

**Vol. 12, No. 3, 347–352, June 2008**

The United Nation government had established the universal declaration of human rights in 1945 to protect the rights of peoples in a global setting. After Second World War, the world body had arisen drafting the rules and regulations to prevent and protect the abuse of humanity. Among those rights are including, “freedom of movement, religion and expression; freedom from torture, arbitrary detention, and degrading treatment; the right to life, an adequate standard of living, education, participation in cultural and political life” (NAYEEFA 2008). As the rights of the individual has revolved around the cultural contextual, which includes beliefs and other human aspects. Thus, the Islamic believers’ society had come up with the newer version of universal Islamic human rights declarations in 1981, in which it is distinct with the universal declaration of human rights of 1945 will explore and discuss in full during the literature review discourse.

**The Politics of Human Rights: Indigenous Peoples  
And the Conflict on Collective Human Rights**

**The International Journal of Human Rights**

**Vol. 12, No. 1, 41–52, February 2008**

The article elaborated the extant conflict between politics, culture and the human rights. Politicians of the free world are always lobbying for how the human rights can genuinely function in the world. The difficult spot in this human rights issue is a cultural difference across the globe. Politicians from difference culture could not conscientiously depict how human rights issues reform their policies without studying the basic cultural aspects of that country. There are always resistances from society when human rights regulations violate their norms of life. For instance:

“This article uses the political controversies around the Kanaka Maoli sovereignty movement in Hawai’i to illustrate the argument that the political use of human rights can create ethnic conflicts. It will examine the extent to which indigenous peoples interpret and use human rights and the concept of collective rights as a political strategy for reconstituting the state in which they living, and how human rights discourse is instrumental in this claim of reconstruction of national ethno-political relations within the US” (Johansson, 2008).

**The Evolution of Regional Human Rights Mechanisms:  
A Focus on Africa Journal of Human Rights, 6:209–232, 2007  
DOI: 10.1080/14754830701334665**

The research of evolution of human rights had conducted based on regional settings (Carolyn M. Shaw). It was a comparative essay written to explore how the fundamental human rights issues have unfolding in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The human rights issues are variance based on how deep democracy had taken roots in each region. The richness of human rights even in the United States of America is backing up with the strong democratic governance. It is evident that in countries, where democracy is not function the adaptation of human rights is weak. The domestic culture, rule of governance contribute in how human rights can best function in the regions of the world.

**Literature Review Essay**

The research found that Sudanese citizens have severely suffered under their own governance systems since independence of the Sudan on January 1, 1956 from the Great British. The governance system in Sudan is more or less the same as other third world nations' governance systems in Africa. It is equally pertinent that accountability means responsibility for government officials to take accounts and controls on the things they had pledged to do on behave of their citizens. However, the system of accountability is not what on the grounds in the Sudanese parliamentary systems. The rulers are continually sabotaged the quests of democratic governance in the state. Then, the Sudanese government officials have merely painted out the country's external policies in order to cover their immoral conducts. The Sudanese government deceptively reflects to the international community that the accountability system in Sudan is genuine. However, in reality, the government is extremely denying the proper accountability that the society deserved to live on from their government. As social change agent, the current issues of undemocratic trends in Sudan have led research topic of KAM V, to explore Sudanese politics rectifying situations that unfolding Sudanese government. This research may present some positive steps to help Sudanese government to reform its policy at the phase of application level.

**The undemocratic state of Sudan**

It is widely known in Sudanese political system that during elections, the extant regime is constantly embarrassed dissent politicians and jail them without charges to prevent them from the campaigning trails throughout elections and release them after elections. The government of Sudan deploys military police into principal cities to patrol and subdue democratic rallies from the opposition parties. The regime in Khartoum does not allow formal campaigns or the form of freedom of speeches when elections are taking place. The prototypical examples are:

President Lt. Gen. Omar Hassan al-Bashir came to power in June 1989, toppling the democratically elected government of Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. The new government claimed it wanted to rid Sudan of corruption, financial mismanagement, nepotism and the military failures in South Sudan. However, within a short time, it had shut down all independent newspapers, jailed dozens of journalists and writers, dissolved Parliament and trade unions and banned all political parties. Real and perceived opponents of the new Islamic-oriented government had thrown into prison, and many of their businesses had taken over by members of the government or their affiliates”, (Taban, 2006).

The excerpted text above concluded analysis that basic form of freedoms such as freedom of speech and the access-ability to public information have denied to them by the very regime that rules Sudan for more than 20 years. The paper may call up on the foreign public policy experts to involve and rescue the Sudanese civil society, through diplomatic approaches or by imposing robust resolutions of UN sanctions to Sudanese regime for its human rights violations, which inflicted on civilians in their own country. Other political parties in Sudan have blocked from gaining access to the government information, and of course, they have placed under government surveillance systems because the current regime is preventing them from establishing themselves to oppose the daunting rules and the regulations of this extant regime in Sudan. The intervention of the international community to change and oust current regime in Khartoum remains as a viable option to this situation. It will help to rectify the current situation and restore the sound democratic governance system.

### **Political accountability in Sudan**

Political accountability is the system of checks and balances for the party that controlling the government. In preventing, the leadership in power not to abuse the system, watchdogs or checks and balances system will establish. The political accountability problem is not merely in Sudan alone, but in whole Africa as a continent. The correction to this policy is due and pertinent to all developing counties. It takes more than one party to create viable system in a country because one party cannot provide the system of checks and balances without loyal opposition viewpoints.

In opining for political accountability in Sudan, government officials have to embrace citizenry aspirations, ensuring and gaining their truths. The respects and dignities in promoting democratic governance systems in a country are paramount. The current government of Sudan should have stimulated the political accountability issues into the Sudanese constitutions because that will create a groundbreaking and yields the system of democracy within Sudanese government. The following examples will display the system of checks and balances:

“Accountability refers to the nature of a relationship between two parties. In a relationship between two parties, A is accountable to B, if A has obliged to explain and justify her actions to B, and to sanction if her conduct. Explanation for it, has found to be unsatisfactory” (O'Neill, Foresti, and Hudson 2007: 3)”.

Taking examples from above expressions, if the government of Sudan's political system is not in relationship with its own citizens, then the entire political system in Sudan has subjected to reform into the favor of its own civil society. The system of democratic governance, which has demanded by some Arab countries such as Egypt, Yemen, Syria and the Libya, could also have adopted in Sudan. The Sudanese citizens have rights to rise and speak out for their individual freedoms if the government is not responding on their favor.

Secondly, Sudan should dare to change from its Islamic culture in order to allow democracy to take its roots in the country. When a country is engaging in cultural segregation like what it is now in Sudan, it is difficult for a society to adopt the democratic governance system up to the fullness. This is one of the problems to all Arab countries. Their governance systems are stagnant only to Islamic systems and left no rooms for other systems to take part in their lives. It is true in Sudanese culture that Muslims do not interplays with non-Muslims in Sudan leave alone cultural interactions between Sudanese Muslims and the international community.

### **Democratic and accountability in Sudan**

The government public officials who have held the public office distorted the term of accountability, virtually in all developing countries. However, in Sudan, the government officials have simply negligent to the systems that will implement the notion of accountability itself. If Sudanese government officials see government duties through lenses of their followers, then, they will have better chances to upgrading democratic accountability systems in their country. In this research theory of democratic governance, of KAM V, The Sudanese government may require adopting changes and introduces a sound system of accountability to better shape democratic governance. In normal speaking, the dilemma of accountability comes to exist in questions of 'when and how' a system, should hold its public servants accountable to their conducts.

Citizens should have clear distinctions between those who hold the national office and held them accountable with their actions in public, leaving aside, ordinary citizens who have not mandated to serve in the national office. Here, are the definitional normative of accountability;

"Accountability is a map from the outcomes of actions, including messages that explain those actions of public officials to sanctions by citizens. Elections are a 'contingent renewal' accountability mechanism, where the sanctions are to extend or not to extend the government's tenure", (Philip, 2009, p. 2).

The rulers in government office are trivial, or it could be just "paper exercise" Mark, (2009), if citizens do not hold civil servants accountable for their actions in the office. In the developing countries where democratic accountability absent, such as Sudan and other third world nations, there should have been a framework which curving or introducing accountability policy; a code of conducts that would govern public officials to meet standards of public demands in their tenure in public service. Incumbents who violated the normative of accountability to serve public goods, or the best interests of their citizens, would hold being

accountable, and be castigate either in denying them a second tenure in the national office, or ousting them out in office through popular uprisings like what has now been an occurrence in Middle East. In rewarding the public officials for a second chance in the national office, it has to do merely through electing those who normatively have respected the will of their people.

Ordinary citizens ought to have certain powers to punish public officials when a thing goes wrong. They will use that power as a base to sanction those of public servants who have violated their tenure in the national office. For an instant, the government of Sudan should render a vibrant democracy freedom to civil society in a form of speech freedoms. The Sudanese government should concede access availability to public information that will help ordinary civil society analyzing the federal government officials to implement normative accountability that will better suit democracy. The Sudanese citizens whom have living under Sudan government should have a will. The more democracy becomes norm or civil domain in Sudan; the chances are less for the Sudan government to violate norms of democratic governance and accountability. The Sudanese government incumbents have to read between the lines when entering into national office because once they have violated their responsibilities in dispatching the freedom of speech, the systems, should hold them accountable.

### **Media in Sudan**

Media can raise or lower reputations of government officials. It is another form of normative source of power when investigating or revealing conducts of state workers throughout their entire tenure in office. However, the leading political party or the party in power from the Republic of South Sudan government (ROSS) has suffering and lacking media information control. During the Comprehensive Peace Agreements (CPA) signing ceremonies in Kenya on January 9, 2005, the Khartoum government had freed Juba TV, and Radio as to aid the Republic of South Sudan government to air and broadcast its news to the world. However, the ROSS has appeared not to monitoring the media outputs carefully. Thus, the media communication systems of the Republic of South Sudan government has remained poor, and posed difficulties for South Sudanese society to monitoring the conducts of their federal officials. Then, the Republic of South Sudan government officials are operating under the dark clouds. Corruptions have spread wider in Sudan, with minimal controls, from the government either itself or the ordinary citizens.

In the other parts of the country of Sudan, media system is rich, but still, civil society is lacking to obtain pertinent information from media because the government of Sudan has controlling media and blocks all pertinent information to the public. In a system like this, it is difficult for the civic society to track accountability or conduct of public officials while there has no availability of relevant information. One may read from these examples:

Sudan has commonly considered among the world's most corrupt countries, yet this is very difficult to prove it due to secretive government system and years of strict media controls, which have all, but

eliminated journalists' watchdog ability. Sudan at large has many local and national newspapers media. The leading mass media or national news has always published in Arabic or English in some cases. The Sudan National Broadcasting Corporation airs its radio programming in Arabic, English, French, and Swahili. Radio and television stations are state-controlled entities and serve as outlets for the government viewpoint. Journalists and the papers they serve, although subject to government censorship, operate with less freedom and independence than in most neighboring countries or Arab states. The Voice of the Sudan radio sponsored by the National Democratic Alliance and it was broadcasts in Arabic and English (Alfred T. Logune, 2006).

Lacking transparency, integrity and honesty from the Sudanese government officials has hidden the participation of Sudanese citizens to their government. Government officials are not faithful to the civic society, and as the result, they have operating under covert when it comes to the information sharing between the government and its citizens.

### **Accountability and democratic governance in Sudan**

Accountability and democracy is a distinctive theory between rulers and the ruled rights. Both sides have much expectation from other. For instance, rulers have supposed to govern in fulfilling interests or demands of their followers. One can see that accountability is matter most from either side. In conformity, the motivation of rulers should have based on the interests of their followers. Therefore, accountability and democracy may easily be defined as, governance integrity systems, regulated in a compassion way of rules and love in serving public goods because public government officials corrupted when they did not follow the rules of the national office. For example, "Robert Klitgaard, in his work on corruption, suggests that 'corruption equals monopoly plus discretion minus accountability, lack of following office norm' (1988, p. 75).

### **Corruptions and the Republic of South Sudan government**

Corruptions in the national office have its preeminent descriptions as of actions, decisions or process that subverted the norm or the nature of public office and political procedures status in a country. All forms of corruptions are unlike. Some are most degenerated than others. In Southern Sudan, corruptions are extreme in such a way that government officials have brutally subverted the normative rules of a public institution. The democratic governance system in Southern Sudan is weak and not well developed into the scope of fighting ability against the ruin governance systems of corruptions in a country.

Public officials in Southern Sudan have adopted a wrong form of corruption that they shamelessly hired their dead people into federal payrolls, domestic animals such as cows and dogs in order to receive a big lump sum checks from the government. This new form of corruption has incorrectly submerged the Republic of South Sudan's economics, a developing country, in waiting to gain its full independent, and sovereignty on July 09, 2011 from Khartoum regime; and yet, it is fate has preoccupied with many insanities. The Banking system

of Republic of South Sudan has not well established, and it is poorly managed. The government officials are receiving their salaries in cash form, instead. The Banks of the South Sudan have not yet introduced financial-electronic systems. The money wiring and other reliable services that can prevent corruption such as, fingerprints, and the checking system are not available.

The Federal Banking system in the Republic of South Sudan releases salaries of government officials in cash and put that lump sums of money into one box, and Banking manager would instruct the cashier from the Federal Banking to delivering the boxes of full of cash into ministerial departments. It is a very risky system. In most cases, these boxes full of cash may end up in one man's hand or hands of small group, and the federal employees who have not received their salaries in that month due to corruption activities within a government system, will go for a month or two without receiving their salaries.

If individuals did not hijack boxes full of cash, another corruption is still awaiting to strike that is those who have hired their dogs, cows or dead people, will now freely receive their salaries in cash. The level of corruption in Sudanese government has well beyond traditional way of any corruptions in the world. When situations are too chaotic like what is happening in Sudan, it turns into a nightmare. The existing corruptions in Sudan may not exist in the same format, in other governments system. Hiring animals in the federal government payroll would be a new form of corruption in a world. The South Sudan Anti-Corruption Department had released a statement that, "President Kiir, of Republic of South Sudan, likes to appoint some individuals with a very little education. The most corrupted Minister in the Republic of South Sudan government, who should not be given another chance as minister; some ministers allowed some employees to work without salaries for 8-Months when the minister looted the entire department's budget" (December, 2010).

### **Wealth embezzlement in Sudan**

The Khartoum government has done many contracts in the oil sector with the outside world, especially with Malaysia and China, in early 1990s; however, the regime in Khartoum did not make known any one of those contracts to public and only awarded those oil contracts to people close to the regime. The Sudanese government officials who supported the regime have quickly established new businesses in Sudan, but most of them opened their private businesses or companies in Malaysia and China to embezzle the wealth of Sudanese people using advantage of the country new founded oil money. The following examples may well exhilarate ongoing corruptions in Sudan into gleaming stage that the national congress party, the ruling party in Sudanese government has owned oil companies in China, according to this example, "the national congress party skimmed a commission of 35% for all trades in Sudan. Bilateral trade between Sudan and China has valued at 249 billion dinars (US\$1.2 billion) a year, just in recent years" (December 2006).

Corruption cases in Sudan have treated differently due to nepotisms in the government systems. The Republic of South Sudan government dismissed the minister of rural development and infrastructure from West

Bahr al-Ghazal region, when he embezzled 14 million dinars that the budget had assigned to the region for drilling boreholes. Other corruption cases, which have shown below, had gone unpunished:

The SPLA separatists, the Republic of South Sudan officials are also engaged in a serious corruption. Military commanders sell off timber and other resources in the south and pocket the profits. Taxes in Sudan are so high that business owners post fictitious profits to avoid them. Companies pay a 5% stamp duty tax, a 10% value-added tax and a business profit tax, as well as 18% of employee salaries for social insurances. Sudan's chaotic liberalization and currency changeover in 1992 led to widespread corruption. The liberalization of the economy, introduced by the government, attracted both local and foreign investment. As a result, both struggling and profitable corporations had sold off for virtually nothing. One example is the Grand Hotel in Khartoum, which sold to a Malaysian firm. Large sums of the money went to individuals while very little entered the Treasury, and when the country's currency had changed from Sudanese pounds to Sudanese dinars during a two-week period, millions of latecomers lost most of their money” (James Tadiwe, (August, 2006).

If your relative is working in a senior position or holding most central office in a government, your corruption case will go unpunished because due to the big man rule policy of Africa. Your relative, who is working in a higher position, will take care with your case. This notion remained true that when a big man or a head of government office involved with corruption. It is unlikely for other government officials to stalwartly investigating the case, and issuing an impartial judgment.

### **The Sudanese governance policy**

The government of Sudan is a tyrant regime with a limited parliamentary cyphers system. Sudan has no permanent constitution because whenever a new regime comes to power, it dissolves the existing constitution and creates a new one. In 1998, a new constitution had adopted in Sudan, which introduced three branches of government such as executive, legislative, and judicial for the first time in the Sudanese history. This new constitution came into effect when the South Sudan rebels’ faction led by Dr. Riek Macher Teny Dhuregone had signed the Khartoum Peace Agreement with Sudanese President, General Umar Hassan Ahmad al Bashir. This peace agreement had changed the Sudanese government’s policy on paper but not in reality.

The new constitution guaranteed the freedom of speech and the separation of the religion from state. The constitution guaranteed that the president is head of the executive branch, serves as a Prime Minister of the State, and the commander in Chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces. The new constitution gives the president a power to appoint cabinets with approval from the parliament. The Sudanese government’s parliament is composed of 360 National Assembly members, in which, 270 of them are publicly elected. The President has a power to select 90 members into the parliament. The tenure of the Sudanese parliamentarian members is four years long, but the new constitution does not specify a term limit for the president.

### **Depth summary**

Accountabilities and codes of conducts are interchangeable terms, which measuring normative relationship between the rulers and ruled groups, and specifying what actions each group has held. The civil rulers in Sudan do not merit citizenry participations in their own government because the National Congress Party and military generals are sole key rulers of the Sudanese government; meaning that other citizens in Sudan do not play important roles. The group that controlled parliament in Sudan is the “National Islamic Front (NIF), which has a mandate to pursue only the Islamic agenda in Sudan governance process”, (Taban, 2006). The regime is ad-infinitum abandoning aspirations freedom of the ordinary Sudanese people. Under this regime, corruptions are very high in any government levels, both North and the South Sudan.

It is widely known that the regimes in Sudan do not allow Sudanese civilians expressing views against their own government, which meant that the government in Sudan does not tolerate the freedom of speech. As results, the Sudanese civil society is living in fears because they have frequently arrested if voiced opinions correcting their own government injustice. In some extents, the Sudanese government has banned civilian travelling to the outside world because the government has feared that if Sudanese elite has traveled abroad, specifically, to the Western World, that person may have opined against the Sudanese government injustice. In such a way, both civilians and the government of Sudan are continuously living in fears at each other.

## **PPPA 8530: Professional Practice Application of Democratic Governance**

### **Application**

This project will describe the economic guidelines for the Republic of South Sudan government. Since the independence, of South Sudan, on July 9, 2011, the economic has ad-infinitum screwed downward. The factors that contributed to the economic downturn in the South have been associated as the lacks of implementing innovative and the alternative systems; meaning that unskilled workers, with fake school diplomas or certificates have occupied top government posts. They do not have working knowledge creating viable solutions to solve the poorly looming economic situations on the around.

### **Application background**

The South Sudan is a landlocked country. Thus, the Khartoum government has currently threatened Juba, the seat of South Sudan government to cut off its pipeline, which is transporting crude oil from the South to Port Sudan in the North, unless the government of the South will adhere to the proposed pipeline renting prices to transport its crude oil to Port Sudan on the Red Sea. The present economic level of South Sudan is not thriving. The ensuing components are the main factors, which hampered the economic development growths in the South:

First obstruction, the country had recently gained its independence, two months ago, from the North. Thus, the entirely government departments have recently reestablished because the North, and South Sudan had been in war for 55 years, which is the key factor that has complicated the speedy, economic evolutions in the South.

Second obstruction, the war proficiency, is only key skill available to the South Sudan government officials. Almost, the entire commanders who fought in Sudanese civil war for five decades have now occupied or are currently occupying the ministerial, ambassadorial, and other higher posts in the government of South Sudan. However, the extant situations on the ground have proven that transforming a war commander or a military expert into the position of power in the office environment is a challenge.

### **Natural resources**

The South Sudan has abundant natural resources, such as oil, land, and water. However, it is hitherto difficult to manage those resources. Currently, the government of the Republic of South Sudan has not resolved the question of oil operation; meanwhile, the country is a landlocked region with no access to any ports, but is heavily depending on the oil production's revenue. Paul J. Sullivan and Natalie Nasrallah (2011) have mentioned in their reports that.

“The Sudan has between 5 billion and 6.7 billion barrels of proven oil reserves, the fifth largest endowment in Africa. Most of these reserves lie in the Muglad and Melut basins in the south, and production hovers around 480,000 barrels per day. Moreover, mechanized farming, which requires large amounts of land, is consuming traditional pastoral corridors and smaller agricultural endeavors in some areas, and its organized crop rotation, or fallow systems, requires constant expansion to maintain output. Almost two-thirds of the Nile basin lies within Sudan's borders, and groundwater reserves are considerable; and yet, most of the population suffers from a shortage of clean drinking water and reliable water sources for agricultural livelihoods”.

During the civil war, most of the battles were fought in the South. With that compact development, the untold destructions had imposed on the region. The central government in Khartoum had fought to control the South Sudan's oil fields, which brought appalling catastrophes to the people of South Sudan. The Khartoum government had managed to build the entirely oil refinery to the North, while the 75% of Sudanese's crude oil reserves had produced in the Southern part of the country. The Sudan government has also coped to build thousands of kilometers pipeline from the South Sudan and run upwards to the North. The disproportionate developments of old Sudan against the new South have posed economic uncertainty to the Republic of South Sudan government; literally, Khartoum had never initiated economic foundations for the South. However, the censoring game over the economic imbalance in Sudan has over; it is now up to the government of South Sudan to stand up and thrive economically.

### **Project scheme**

This project will detail the necessary steps to describe economic guidelines for the Government of the Republic of South Sudan. The factors that contributed to these ruinous economic hardships have been associated with the lack of implementing alternative strategic plans. Thus, the government of South Sudan may have adopted the following strategic plans such as building new pipeline and the refinery, agriculture operation, infrastructure, oil reserves policy and the tourism attractions as to recover the newest nation from its plumping economic developments:

#### **First strategic: the new pipeline and refinery**

The government of South Sudan may immediately consider building new pipeline and the oil refinery in order to rescue the country from current economic devastation. While, the main oil fields have found on the Northeastern part of South Sudan region, the routes to build new pipeline will take alternative, running through the Ethiopian plateaus terrains, directly to Port Doraleh of Djibouti, down to the Indian Ocean. First beneficial, this plan will save the government of South Sudan millions of dollars from its construction budget. The distance from the South Sudan's oil fields to Port Doraleh, Djibouti is 2,243 kilometers, comparison, to 3,994 kilometers distance from the South to Port Mombasa, Kenya.

Second, the availability of the land space at Port Doraleh, Djibouti is another beneficial to the government of South Sudan. There are high chances for the government of South to purchase a vast land space with a less price because the land space competition at Port Doraleh is not as much as the competition of buying a land space at Port Mombasa, Kenya.

Third beneficial, this plan will enable the South Sudan government to join the international coalitions who have currently operated at Port Doraleh, selling, importing and exporting crude's oil products. For that reasons, the government of South Sudan may closely look to these options as to sign a new contract with the government of Djibouti in order to construct a new facility at Port Doraleh, Djibouti.

Alternatively, building new pipeline through Port Mombasa in Kenya is the second option because using Port Mombasa will cost the government of South Sudan huge budget, due to, far distance terrains from the South Sudan's main oil fields to Port Mombasa, Kenya. Another barrier or limitation to use Port Mombasa is a lack of land space. The East African nations have congested Port Mombasa and over-used the land space. Hence, the competition of buying a land space is lavish. As such, research has depicted, from early paragraphs that the probability of using Port Doraleh, Djibouti is a viable option.

The South Sudan will build local its oil refinery, nearby, to the oil main fields as to abate construction costs. Thereafter, the government will merely export the finished-oil-products to Port terminals for the customers' sales. However, in the meantime, the government of South Sudan should have temporarily renting the existence North Sudan pipeline while constructing its own. The pipeline renting prices will depend on a negotiation effort between the government of South Sudan and Sudanese government. However, it seems like

the South has lost its negotiation effort on renting pipeline prices. So far, the agreement has not yet signed. The Sudan government has acknowledged that South Sudan has no option availability to alternate the Khartoum's proposed renting prices. If Khartoum has ad-infinitum pressing these excessive pipeline-renting prices against the South, then the Republic of South Sudan government will eventually accept the prices to export its crude's oil products to Port Red Sea until the South has built its own pipeline to operate independently. These exorbitant prices asked by Khartoum government are signs of revenge against South Sudan's secession from North. Consequently, the government of South Sudan economic experts should promptly have taken this initiative to host the historic, economic conference in Juba, discussing modalities, strategies, and of course, new ways to turn around the plumping economic. The conference of economic experts should also approve new modalities to implement the construction of South Sudan's pipelines and refinery without deferral.

### **Second strategic: agriculture operation**

The lack of proper usage of irrigation scheme is the main obstacle to agriculture operation in the South. The land of South Sudan is fertile. The world's longest river, the River Nile system, has over crossed the mainland of Sudan. The Blue Nile is at the east, and the White Nile is running through the mainland of Southern Sudan. The land of South Sudan has enormous swamps and other water bodies that occupied 80% of the land. The East African nations have named the land of South Sudan 'breadbasket' due to, its fertility. However, I am not sure if the region of South Sudan will retain such a wishful name to produce enough 'bread', feeding the whole Eastern African Nations.

The government of South Sudan may instantly consider implementing the irrigation scheme to prosper the nation economically. Since, there has plenty of water in the region; the country could not have gone hunger, facing food shortage. The government has to encourage local population to adopt irrigation scheme, and deter farmers from depending on the rainfall seasons for cultivation. The land of South Sudan can feed the world if irrigation scheme policy has implemented.

### **Third strategic: infrastructure**

The government of South Sudan would have immediately engaged to build super highways connecting the ten states. Building super highways are one of the 21th century's smart plans. The highways constructions in the South will create enormous employments to thousands of South Sudanese, who are currently jobless, including international skilled workers, who have now lived in the South. The connections of ten states will faster shift the economic gear. The deliverance of goods among the ten states will be fastest and reliable.

It is pointless to mention that the South Sudan has lacked the underground water running system while water occupied 80% of South Sudan's land. The entirety towns including Juba, the seat of South Sudan government have not installed the underground water running system. In the absence of water infrastructure

system, one can imagine that the general health situation in South Sudan is relatively poor. The Republic of South Sudan government had quickly required to installing the water infrastructure to serve its population from existing poor sanitations that cause difference infectious diseases to the general population in the South. The existence of underground water systems will also supply South Sudan citizens with clean drinking water. The system will help to remove and drainage waste materials from residency environments into the reserved main-landfills in the South. As follows, the government of South Sudan may develop the capacity to implementing infrastructure on its own as to improve the South Sudan economic.

The South Sudan is a dark country; most places have no electricity. Therefore, the country has required to installing the main sources of energy stations well across the ten states to light-up the nation. With huge oil revenues at hands, it is an inexplicable for citizens of South Sudanese to live under dark and cataclysmic nation during 21th-century. Along these lines, the government of South Sudan should have diligently rescued its nation citizens with a deserved development that literally they have endowed when casting votes on July 9, 2011, separating south from the north. The land of South Sudan is too fertile with enough natural resources. There has no excuse from the government that the developments could have not reached, at least, the main ten cities in the South. President Bill Clinton (2011) said in his Walden University's commencement speech that, "the tips to a sound-economic strategic plan are simple, first create the budget, and then allocate that budget into right places". A good economic planner cannot distort an allocated budget for a noneconomic issue.

### **Forth strategic: oil reserves policy**

The South holds 75% of Sudanese crude's oil reserves. Then, the world has no longer focuses on Khartoum for oil marketing. The oil game in Sudan had dramatically shifted to the South as of July 9, 2011, when the Republic of South Sudan gained their independence state. The United States Institution of Peace assessments team in Sudan have written that "if southerners vote in favor of secession, foreign investors are likely to reevaluate their oil agreements with the north and start dealing directly with the south" (Paul & Nasrallah, 2011).

Most recently, the world's triple super power nations, such as, Russia, China and the United States of America have consulted the government of South Sudan for business relations, especially on the oil sector. One can see that the South Sudan may be a real breadbasket for the world; however, it is unusual equation for the state of Russia, China and the United States of America, synchronously maintaining economic relations with one country.

In some extends, there have no clear steps for the current administration in Juba comprehending looming oil policy between the government of South Sudan and the world's supper power nations. The Republic of South Sudan government may sometimes run into serious problems with the international community on the oil sector because China, Russia and the United States of America have never had served common goal in world

politics, specifically, for the oil business. Taking from above expressions, one can conclude that the economics of South Sudan has greater chances to prosper if right politics has put into place exploring and governing such abundant wealth for the benefits of South Sudan nation.

#### **Fifth strategic: tourism attraction**

The South Sudan is the world's newest state, in which, the richest people around the globe may have desired to see the newest nation. Then, the government of South Sudan would have considered building the highly desirable hotels to attract tourism once they have visited the new state. Building the lovely and ritzy hotels will attract visitors to stay longer in the state while investing enormous cash flow into the South Sudan economics. Once tourist or tourists have experienced a poor living condition, for instance in Juba, due to, unstable accommodations, they might not revisit the country in the future. The worse part of it, their poor stay in Juba will discourage other potential visitors whom may follow suit to visit the South. Consequently, the state will lose its revenues simply from world travelers. In such away, the Republic of South Sudan Government may have upgraded its business codes of conduct matching the world style standard in order to draw a full financial supports from world travelers. This plan will assist the government of South Sudan a huge financial margins.

Next, the current administration in Juba would have engaged creating the blueprints for the industrial job markets such as,

“accounting firms, automotive program companies, business development plans, business strategy & planning firms, business-training firms, computer & installation companies, construction companies, distribution or shipping & receiving companies  
engineering firms, manufacturing companies, sales and marketing companies, storage facilities companies, transportation or trucking companies, and the warehouses to store the incoming materials”  
(global consulting, Inc.), [www.indeed.com/q-Industrial-jobs.html](http://www.indeed.com/q-Industrial-jobs.html).

This has not a request for the government of South Sudan to invent a scientific object that has not existed in the world, but to inherit the services, which have available in order to serve its citizens with the meaningful economics. The implementation of this project will involve rigor workshops and the intensive research. The project may have organized under the auspices of ministry of education and labor office. The office of President, of the Republic of South Sudan will periodically supervise the progressive of project. This would be the right way for the government of South Sudan to spend its last dollar boosting the South Sudan economy.

Second option, the government of South Sudan will provide business loans to the potential companies to establish what may call as general car motor company in the South, or whatever name maybe. The plan will help the South Sudan economics to create tonic prospective jobs to employ thousands of South Sudanese who are sitting jobless in Juba. After July 9, 2011 independence, the Republic of South Sudan government could not have longer pardoned the international community, at this time, for not running the South Sudan government

more sufficiently. The international community had been a key proponent to the people of South Sudan during six years of the interim period, and even when the South had achieved its independence. For instance, the international community has dispatched experts and expertise-personnel around the world to South Sudan, coaching, steering the ministerial departments, and abetting them to play pertinent roles in creating functioning governance in the South.

### **Application summary**

Unlike old Sudan, the Republic of South Sudan has emerged as the larger oil producing state among the East African nations, which has currently attracted, and diverted the world's focus toward the Republic of South Sudan. It is a mandate of the government of South Sudan to choose its oil customers, worldwide, among countries that have assisted the South Sudan government when gained its independence from the North. The choices seemed clear; choosing from oil customers should base on the key donors who have supported the government of South Sudan technically and financially during six years of the interim period and beyond.

The absence of infrastructure in the South has impeded the economics fast growth, and posed the complication on oil exploration and the production capacity. The petroleum product is a sole largest exporting item, and the leading higher domestic income among other natural resources in the South, but the South have not yet decided on when, where and how the nation may build its owned pipelines. Then, building refinery and the new pipeline is a remedy to the South's economy. The project of pipelines constructions and refineries should take its immediate effect most urgently; otherwise, the country will face uncertainty such as perilous economic hardships that may result into the political upheavals.

The proper use of land and water resources, in the South Sudan, has remained insufficient. The irrigation scheme should have adopted and put to use in the South, so that the population would have maintained to cultivate year-round without gap of limitations.

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