

THE AIM OF POLITICAL SYSTEM IN AFRICA

By Professor Gabriel Alier Riak PhD* and Dut Bol Ayuel Bill

Upper Nile University

**Corresponding Author: -*

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

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

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

• Legal system

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

• Economic system

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

• Cultural system

Culture communicates in many even subversive ways lead models which people have identified as the successful ones in such a system and which they tend to imitate. This is because culture is largely determined by the media (Princeton University Press, 2009). As a matter of fact the media culture is such that it makes everything else into its own tool. Crucial is, therefore, whether or not a city and its social and economic groups can come to agree on keeping free some areas of their culture from over commercialization while still giving in to such money based activities as they mean a net return for the city in terms of cultural investments made (Cypher and Dietz. 2009). That there are special tasks added such as preserving and promoting identity is not put into doubt but rather adds to the kind of cultural administration set up in order to bring some practical routines into what is doing business with culture (Bourdieu, 2013).

• Social systems

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

On the relationship between political system and Social-Economic development, Rodrik, (2007) demonstrated that economic institutions (such as property rights, regulatory institutions, institutions for macroeconomic stabilization, institutions for social insurance, institutions for conflict management, etc.). It is also well-understood that in addition to having a critical role in economic growth, economic institutions are also important for resource distribution.

As a consequence, some groups or individuals will be able to gain more benefits than others given the set of the preexisting economic conditions and resource allocation (Acemoglu, Daron, 2012). In other words, political institutions are endogenous and reflect a continuous conflict of interests among various groups and individuals of resources (Bourdieu, 2013)

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