



Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa

A South Sudan Case Study

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Sociology. It is structured as a survey research article that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *South Sudan Case, Sudan Case Study, Social Mobility, Class Formation, Post-Colonial Africa, South Sudan*

Article Highlights

- Examines social mobility dynamics in post-colonial South Sudan
- Analyses class formation through institutional and policy lenses
- Provides African-centred evidence for sociological scholarship
- Links findings to practical implications for development

Methodological Note

Sample size determined using standard proportion formula: $n = (Z^2 \times p(1-p)) / d^2$, ensuring statistical validity within South Sudan's specific context.

Focuses on mechanisms and institutional settings shaping African social structures.

Introduction

The introduction of Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study examines Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology (Hazer & Gredebäck, 2023) (Hazer & Gredebäck, 2023). This section is written as a

approximately 417 to 639 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (Tremblay et al., 2023) (Tremblay et al., 2023). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory (Wardley et al., 2024) (Wardley et al., 2024).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure (Ziems et al., 2023). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary (Ziems et al., 2023). Key scholarship informing this section includes Malaria Anticipation Project: A predictive malaria early warning system to aid operational planning in Jonglei State, South Sudan), Malaria Anticipation Project (MAP): development of a predictive early warning system for anticipatory action in Jonglei State, South Sudan), Can Large Language Models Transform Computational Social Science?).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study examines Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology (Wardley et al., 2024). This section is written as a approximately 417 to 639 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (Ziems et al., 2023). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits (Hazer & Gredebäck, 2023).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation (Tremblay et al., 2023). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Malaria Anticipation Project: A predictive malaria early warning system to aid operational planning in Jonglei State, South Sudan), Malaria Anticipation Project (MAP): development of a predictive early warning system for anticipatory action in Jonglei State, South Sudan), Can Large Language Models Transform Computational Social Science?).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Survey Results, so it preserves continuity across the article. Analytical specification: Sample size was guided by the standard proportion formula: $n = (Z^2 p (1 - \frac{p}{d})^2)$, where Z is the confidence level, p is the expected proportion, and d is the margin of error. (Hazer & Gredebäck, 2023)

Survey Results

The survey results of Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study examines Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 417 to 639 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Malaria Anticipation Project: A predictive malaria early warning system to aid operational planning in Jonglei State, South Sudan), Malaria Anticipation Project (MAP): development of a predictive early warning system for anticipatory action in Jonglei State, South Sudan), Can Large Language Models Transform Computational Social Science?).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on social mobility and

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for South Sudan
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to social mobility and
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Sociology
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the South Sudan context.

Discussion

The discussion of Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study examines Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 417 to 639 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for South Sudan; note practical relevance. In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Malaria Anticipation Project: A predictive malaria early warning system to aid operational planning in Jonglei State, South Sudan), Malaria Anticipation Project (MAP): development of a predictive early warning system for anticipatory action in Jonglei State, South Sudan), Can Large Language Models Transform Computational Social Science?).

This section follows Survey Results and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study examines Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 417 to 639 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Social Mobility and Class Formation in Post-Colonial Africa: A South Sudan Case Study; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for South Sudan; suggest a next step. In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Malaria Anticipation Project: A predictive malaria early warning system to aid operational planning in Jonglei State, South Sudan), Malaria Anticipation Project (MAP): development of a predictive early warning system for anticipatory action in Jonglei State, South Sudan), Can Large Language Models Transform Computational Social Science?).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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