

Abstract

The 21st century has witnessed the emergence and the independence of new states in the international system. Kosovo and South Sudan are the newest and the most prominent states in the 21st century. This study addresses the issue of the emergence of new states in the era of globalization represented in Kosovo and South Sudan and it also addresses the most influential factors (internal and external factors) that were standing behind their independence and separation. The study assumed that the internal factors represented in historical, political, economic, ethnic and religious factors are the most influential in the separation and the independence of Kosovo and South Sudan.

The study was based on the analysis of some literature reviews, facts and historical evidences on the subject to identify the most influential and decisive factors of the separation and the independence of these states. The study concluded that the external factor was to a large extent the most influential and decisive in the separation and the independence of Kosovo and South Sudan. This was due to the presence of many appropriate conditions and changes at the international and regional level such as the following :

-The change in the international system and the emergence and growth of the phenomenon of globalization : The difference in balance power and the ongoing growth of globalization have pushed the international community to give more attention to new international issues that involve democratic transformations and changes, human and minority rights, ethnic conflicts, political freedoms and the right of peoples to self-determination. Moreover, many international institutions and organizations have become more effective and responsive to defend and protect the human rights of minorities especially the right of self-determination. Thereby , the state becomes unable to impose fully its sovereign over its territory especially at

the time of the massive technological revolution "Communications, Information technology and media."

- Wrong policies and colonial practices of the mother countries:

The British colonial policy that was carried out in Sudan had a major role in sowing and promoting the seeds of division which in turn has led to the secession of the south Sudan from the north. This was through polarizing Christian missionaries to disseminate Christian religion , to spread English language , to limit the spread of Arabic language and to open new schools with disciplinary curricula to promote division and fragmentation. As for Kosovo, the American unstated objective was to disintegrate the former Yugoslavia federation to weaken Russia and to achieve its economic, political and security interests.