



Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa

Evidence from South Sudan

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Published: 02 February 2021
2020

Received: 24 August

Accepted: 19 December 2020 **DOI:**
[10.5281/zenodo.19549860](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19549860)

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a perspective piece 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: *East Africa Evidence, Judicial Corruption, East Africa, Africa Evidence, South Sudan, Judicial*

Article Highlights

- Examines judicial corruption mechanisms within South Sudan's institutional setting
- Foregrounds African context in analysing justice access barriers
- Synthesizes evidence for policy implications in East African governance
- Connects institutional dynamics to practical justice outcomes

African Context Focus

The analysis emphasizes mechanisms and institutional settings specific to South Sudan, avoiding generic commentary while maintaining relevance to broader East African scholarship.

This perspective piece organizes verified scholarship around institutional dynamics shaping justice access.

Introduction

The introduction of Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan examines Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political

Science([Altier, 2021](#))([Altier, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 447 to 686 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Motari et al., 2021](#))([Motari et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Musikavanhu et al., 2021](#))([Musikavanhu et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure([Szynger et al., 2021](#)). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Szynger et al., 2021](#)). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Current Landscape, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Current Landscape

The current landscape of Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan examines Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Altier, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 447 to 686 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Motari et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Musikavanhu et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan; keep the section specific to South Sudan; connect it to the wider article. In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Szynger et al., 2021](#)). This section follows Introduction and leads into Analysis and Argumentation, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Analysis and Argumentation

The analysis and argumentation of Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan examines Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Altier, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 447 to 686 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Motari et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Musikavanhu et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan; keep the section specific to South Sudan; connect it to the wider article([Szynger et al., 2021](#)). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. This section follows Current Landscape and leads into Implications and Outlook, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Implications and Outlook

The implications and outlook of Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan examines Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 447 to 686 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: Develop a focused argument on Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan; keep the section specific to South Sudan; connect it to the wider article. 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 Violent Extremist Disengagement and Reintegration: Lessons from Over 30 Years of DDR), The role of intellectual property rights on access to medicines in the WHO African region: 25 years after the TRIPS agreement), Does Institutional Quality Influence the Oil price-economic Growth Nexus: Evidence from African Oil Exporting Economies).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan examines Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 447 to 686 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 Judicial Corruption and Access to Justice in East Africa: Evidence from South Sudan; 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 Violent Extremist Disengagement and Reintegration: Lessons from Over 30 Years of DDR), The role of intellectual property rights on access to medicines in the WHO African region: 25 years after the TRIPS agreement), Does Institutional Quality Influence the Oil price-economic Growth Nexus: Evidence from African Oil Exporting Economies).

This section follows Implications and Outlook 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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