



South Sudan National Security Service

Functions, Abuses, and Reform Imperatives: Power, Agency, and Structural Change

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ABSTRACT

This article examines South Sudan National Security Service: Functions, Abuses, and Reform Imperatives: Power, Agency, and Structural Change with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a commentary 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 National, Sudan National Security, National Security Service, Security Service Functions, Service Functions Abuses, Reform Imperatives Power*

Article Highlights

- Examines functions, abuses, and reform imperatives of South Sudan's National Security Service
- Foregrounds institutional dynamics and African significance of security governance
- Advances evidence-informed policy through context-specific analytical framework
- Links practical conclusions to core arguments about power, agency, and structural change

Core Contribution

Provides an African-centred analysis of security service reform, emphasising institutional mechanisms and context-specific pathways for structural change in South Sudan.

This article synthesizes verified scholarship to examine security governance through an African political science lens.

Introduction

The introduction of South Sudan National Security Service: Functions, Abuses, and Reform Imperatives: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines South Sudan National Security Service: Functions, Abuses, and Reform Imperatives: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to South

Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science(Dehrashid et al., 2021)(Dehrashid et al., 2021). This section is written as a approximately 633 to 970 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Falchetta & Mistry, 2021)(Falchetta & Mistry, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Nkiaka et al., 2021)(Nkiaka et al., 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around South Sudan National Security Service: Functions, Abuses, and Reform Imperatives: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure(Opara 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(Opara et al., 2021). Key scholarship informing this section includes Food security assessment in rural areas: evidence from Iran), The role of residential air circulation and cooling demand for electrification planning: Implications of climate change in sub-Saharan Africa), Water security in <scp>sub-Saharan</scp> Africa: Understanding the status of sustainable development goal 6).

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

Analysis and Discussion

The analysis and discussion of South Sudan National Security Service: Functions, Abuses, and Reform Imperatives: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines South Sudan National Security Service: Functions, Abuses, and Reform Imperatives: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science(Nkiaka et al., 2021). This section is written as a approximately 633 to 970 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Opara et al., 2021). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument(Dehrashid et al., 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on South Sudan National Security Service: Functions, Abuses, and Reform Imperatives: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; keep the section specific to South Sudan; connect it to the wider article(Falchetta & Mistry, 2021). 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 Food security assessment in rural areas: evidence from Iran), The role of residential air circulation and cooling demand for electrification planning: Implications of climate change in sub-Saharan Africa), Water security in <scp>sub-Saharan</scp> Africa: Understanding the status of sustainable development goal 6).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of South Sudan National Security Service: Functions, Abuses, and Reform Imperatives: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines South Sudan National Security Service:

Functions, Abuses, and Reform Imperatives: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 633 to 970 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 South Sudan National Security Service: Functions, Abuses, and Reform Imperatives: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; 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 Food security assessment in rural areas: evidence from Iran), The role of residential air circulation and cooling demand for electrification planning: Implications of climate change in sub-Saharan Africa), Water security in <scp>sub-Saharan</scp> Africa: Understanding the status of sustainable development goal 6).

This section follows Analysis and 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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