



Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration

Power, Agency, and Structural Change

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change with a focused emphasis on Cape Verde 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: *African Public Administration, Public Administration Power, Administration Power Agency, Bureaucratic Discretion, Corruption Risks, African Public*

Article Highlights

- Examines bureaucratic discretion and corruption risks through the lens of power and agency.
- Focuses on Cape Verde as a case study within the African administrative context.
- Argues for structural change to mitigate corruption in public administration.
- Synthesizes institutional dynamics specific to African governance challenges.

Core Argument

The interplay of bureaucratic discretion and institutional power structures in Africa creates significant corruption risks, necessitating context-specific structural reforms.

This perspective piece organizes the problem, scholarship, and analytical implications for African public administration.

Introduction

The introduction of *Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change* examines Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to Cape Verde, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science ((IPCC), 2023) (IPCC), 2023) (IPCC), 2023). This section is written as a approximately 333 to 511 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Mitra et al., 2022)(Mitra et al., 2022). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Setzer & Higham, 2024)(Setzer & Higham, 2024).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; explain why it matters in Cape Verde; define the article objective; preview the structure(Wood et al., 2023). In the context of Cape Verde, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Wood et al., 2023). Key scholarship informing this section includes Taking on the Corporate Determinants of Ill-health and Health Inequity: A Scoping Review of Actions to Address Excessive Corporate Power to Protect and Promote the Public's Health), Climate Change and Chronic Food Insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot).

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

Current Landscape

The current landscape of *Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change* examines Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to Cape Verde, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science (IPCC), 2023) (IPCC), 2023). This section is written as a approximately 333 to 511 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Mitra et al., 2022). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument(Setzer & Higham, 2024).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; keep the section specific to Cape Verde; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Cape Verde, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Wood et al., 2023). Key scholarship informing this section includes Taking on the Corporate Determinants of Ill-health and Health Inequity: A Scoping Review of Actions to Address Excessive Corporate Power to Protect and Promote the Public's Health), Climate Change and Chronic Food Insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot).

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 Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to Cape Verde, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science ((IPCC), 2023). This section is written as a approximately 333 to 511 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Mitra et al., 2022). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument(Setzer & Higham, 2024).

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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 Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change examines Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to Cape Verde, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 333 to 511 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 Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; keep the section specific to Cape Verde; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Cape Verde, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Taking on the Corporate Determinants of Ill-health and Health Inequity: A Scoping Review of Actions to Address Excessive Corporate Power to Protect and Promote the Public's Health), Climate Change and Chronic Food Insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of *Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change* examines Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change in relation to Cape Verde, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 333 to 511 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 Bureaucratic Discretion and Corruption Risks in African Public Administration: Power, Agency, and Structural Change; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Cape Verde; suggest a next step. In the context of Cape Verde, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Taking on the Corporate Determinants of Ill-health and Health Inequity: A Scoping Review of Actions to Address Excessive Corporate Power to Protect and Promote the Public's Health), Climate Change and Chronic Food Insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa), Global trends in climate change litigation: 2023 snapshot).

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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