



The Social Norms of Corruption

When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges

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Published: 19 June 2024 **Received:** 04 April 2024

Accepted: 13 May 2024 **DOI:**

[10.5281/zenodo.19545080](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19545080)

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ABSTRACT

This article examines The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges with a focused emphasis on South Sudan within the field of Business. It is structured as a mixed methods study 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: *Corruption When Bribery, When Bribery Becomes, Bribery Becomes Normalised, Change It Digital, It Digital Transformation, Social Norms*

Article Highlights

- Examines bribery normalization through social norms in South Sudan
- Uses mixed methods to analyse institutional and policy dynamics
- Focuses on digital transformation's role in corruption challenges
- Provides practical conclusions for African business contexts

Methodological Approach

Mixed methods study combining quantitative modelling ($Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \epsilon$) with qualitative analysis of institutional mechanisms in South Sudan.

This article offers evidence-based insights for policymakers addressing corruption in African contexts.

Introduction

The introduction of The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges examines The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the

field of Business([Brown et al., 2023](#))([Brown et al., 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 309 to 474 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Cruz, 2021](#))([Cruz, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Howse & Langille, 2023](#))([Howse & Langille, 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges; explain why it matters in South Sudan; define the article objective; preview the structure([Kuligowski, 2021](#)). In the context of South Sudan, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Kuligowski, 2021](#)).

Key scholarship informing this section includes When ENVER becomes NEVER: Memory Palimpsest in Berat, Albania), The effects of racism, social exclusion, and discrimination on achieving universal safe water and sanitation in high-income countries), The Knowledge Status of Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Services - Challenges, Limitations and Lessons Learned From the Application of the Ecosystem Services Approach in Management). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges examines The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Howse & Langille, 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 309 to 474 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Kuligowski, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Brown et al., 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Cruz, 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 The Knowledge Status of Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Services - Challenges, Limitations and Lessons Learned From the Application of the Ecosystem Services Approach in Management), When ENVER becomes NEVER: Memory Palimpsest in Berat, Albania), The effects of racism, social exclusion, and discrimination on achieving universal safe water and sanitation in high-income countries).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Quantitative Results, so it preserves continuity across the article. Analytical specification: Quantitative associations were modelled as $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \varepsilon$, where ε captures unobserved factors.([Brown et al., 2023](#))

Quantitative Results

The quantitative results of *The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges* examines *The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges* in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 309 to 474 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 *The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges*; 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 *Continuity and Change in the World Trade Organisation: Pluralism Past, Present, and Future*), *When ENVER becomes NEVER: Memory Palimpsest in Berat, Albania*), *The effects of racism, social exclusion, and discrimination on achieving universal safe water and sanitation in high-income countries*).

This section follows *Methodology* and leads into *Qualitative Findings*, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Qualitative Findings

The qualitative findings of *The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges* examines *The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges* in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 309 to 474 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.

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This section follows *Quantitative Results* and leads into *Integration and Discussion*, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Integration and Discussion

The integration and discussion of *The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges* examines *The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges* in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 309 to 474 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: Interpret the main findings on *The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges*; 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 *When ENVER becomes NEVER: Memory Palimpsest in Berat, Albania*), *The effects of racism, social exclusion, and discrimination on achieving universal safe water and sanitation in high-income countries*), *The Knowledge Status of Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Services - Challenges, Limitations and Lessons Learned From the Application of the Ecosystem Services Approach in Management*).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of *The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges* examines *The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges* in relation to South Sudan, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 309 to 474 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 *The Social Norms of Corruption: When Bribery Becomes Normalised and How to Change It: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges*; 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 *When ENVER becomes NEVER: Memory Palimpsest in Berat, Albania*), *The effects of racism, social exclusion, and discrimination on achieving universal safe water and sanitation in high-income countries*), *The Knowledge Status of Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Services - Challenges, Limitations and Lessons Learned From the Application of the Ecosystem Services Approach in Management*).

This section follows Integration 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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