

AN ANALYSIS OF E-GOVERNANCE AS ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURE IN NIGERIA'S PUBLIC SERVICE

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Abstract

The crisis of Nigeria's governance structure, which is defined by misappropriated oil revenues as well as pervasive political and bureaucratic corruption, could not be evaluated in isolation from the issues facing the Nigerian state. This is primarily caused by the public sector's lack of accountability and transparency, which is largely facilitated by the use of manual accounting and documentation procedures. This leaves the governance process vulnerable to fraud and waste. As a mechanism for administrative efficiency and a means of fighting corruption, the Nigerian government began a transition from traditional governance systems to e-governance platforms, including Biometric Time and Attendance (BTA), Treasury Single Account (TSA), Integrated Payroll and Personnel Information System (IPPIS) and other Electronic Payments platforms. Despite these actions, the platforms mismanagement and other human factors like corruption have continued to weaken the campaign against the menace in Nigeria. The study examined the challenges and opportunities of e-governance for improved administrative efficiency as an approach to minimize corruption in the Nigerian public service. The paper is essentially a review work that relied on secondary and documentary data.

Keywords: *e-governance, Corruption, Public Service, Efficiency, Effectiveness*