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A comparative study of e-Government successful implementation between Nigeria and Republic of Korea

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Abstract:

Many countries in the world have now realized the relevance of adopting e-Government as a medium for providing effective and citizen-centered services. Developing countries like Nigeria have adopted e-government and are taking yet another step at improving their ranking in the United Nations (UN) e-Government Survey carried out bi-annually. The Federal Government of Nigeria in February, 2014 contracted the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) to evolve an e-Government master plan that will ensure total compliance with e-government practices worldwide. This paper investigates the e-government position in Nigeria and compares it with that of South Korea. The study is used the e-Government survey reports carried out by the UN for the period covering 2008 to 2014. The results present lessons learnt from South Korea and the measures Nigeria needs to put in place in order to improve her ranking in the periodic review.

Published in: Asia-Pacific World Congress on Computer Science and Engineering

Date of Conference: 4-5 Nov. 2014

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 05 March 2015

ISBN Information:

INSPEC Accession Number: 14967969

DOI: 10.1109/APWCCSE.2014.7053869

Publisher: IEEE

Conference Location: Nadi, Fiji

I. Introduction

Electronic Government (e-Government) is concerned with figuring out how to exploit the opportunities created by computer-based information and communication technologies (ICTs) to

increase the capacity of governments in developing countries to lead, serve its citizenry and, in the end, enhance the human development conditions for its people.

Deployment of automatic licence plate recognition systems in multinational environments

European Conference on Security and Detection, 1997. ECOS 97.