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African Public Management (Business aspects)

AFRICAN PUBLIC MANAGEMENT (BUSINESS ASPECTS)

Vol. 1 | No. 1 | 2025

Blockchain in Public Administration

Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance

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Published: 05 February 2025 **Received:** 29 October 2024	**Accepted:** 20 December 2024 **DOI:** 10.5281/zenodo.19536028

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance with a focused emphasis on Niger within the field of Business. It is structured as a policy analysis article 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: *Public Administration Land, Administration Land Registries, Land Registries Voting, Registries Voting Systems, Transparency Historical Antecedents, Public Administration*

Article Highlights

- Blockchain addresses land registry corruption in Niger
- E-voting systems enhance electoral transparency
- Historical governance failures inform current solutions
- African institutional context shapes implementation

Niger Case Focus

Analysis centers on Niger's specific institutional dynamics, moving beyond generic commentary to examine mechanisms and African significance.

This article synthesizes evidence for practical policy applications.

Introduction

The introduction of Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance examines Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance in relation to Niger, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business(Arnaouti et al., 2022)(Arnaouti et al., 2022). This section is written as a approximately 200 to 299 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder

summary(Nigam et al., 2021)(Nigam et al., 2021). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Rathee et al., 2021)(Rathee et al., 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance; explain why it matters in Niger; define the article objective; preview the structure(Wang et al., 2021). In the context of Niger, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Wang et al., 2021). Key scholarship informing this section includes On the Design and Implementation of a Blockchain Enabled E-Voting Application Within IoT-Oriented Smart Cities), A Systematic Review on AI-based Proctoring Systems: Past, Present and Future), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Policy Context, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on blockchain in public

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Niger
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to blockchain in public
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Business
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. *Rapid publication table prepared for the Niger context.*

Policy Context

The policy context of Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance examines Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance in relation to Niger, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business(Rathee et al., 2021). This section is written as a approximately 200 to 299 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Wang et al., 2021). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument(Arnaouti et al., 2022).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and

Contemporary Relevance; keep the section specific to Niger; connect it to the wider article(Nigam et al., 2021). In the context of Niger, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes On the Design and Implementation of a Blockchain Enabled E-Voting Application Within IoT-Oriented Smart Cities), A Systematic Review on AI-based Proctoring Systems: Past, Present and Future), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare).

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

Policy Analysis Framework

The policy analysis framework of Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance examines Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance in relation to Niger, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 299 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 Policy Context and leads into Policy Assessment, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Policy Assessment

The policy assessment of Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance examines Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance in relation to Niger, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 299 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 Policy Analysis Framework and leads into Results (Policy Data), so it preserves continuity across the article.

Results (Policy Data)

The results (policy data) of Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance examines Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance in relation to Niger, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 299 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 Policy Assessment and leads into Implementation Challenges, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Implementation Challenges

The implementation challenges of Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance examines Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance in relation to Niger, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 299 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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Oriented Smart Cities), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare), A Systematic Review on AI-based Proctoring Systems: Past, Present and Future).

This section follows Results (Policy Data) and leads into Policy Recommendations, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Policy Recommendations

The policy recommendations of Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance examines Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance in relation to Niger, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 299 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 Implementation Challenges and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance examines Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance in relation to Niger, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 299 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Niger; note practical relevance. In the context of Niger, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes On the Design and Implementation of a Blockchain Enabled E-Voting Application Within IoT-Oriented Smart Cities), A Systematic Review on AI-based Proctoring Systems: Past,

Present and Future), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare).

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

Conclusion

The conclusion of Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance examines Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance in relation to Niger, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 299 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 Blockchain in Public Administration: Land Registries, Voting Systems, and Transparency: Historical Antecedents and Contemporary Relevance; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Niger; suggest a next step. In the context of Niger, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes On the Design and Implementation of a Blockchain Enabled E-Voting Application Within IoT-Oriented Smart Cities), A Systematic Review on AI-based Proctoring Systems: Past, Present and Future), Integrating Digital Technologies and Public Health to Fight Covid-19 Pandemic: Key Technologies, Applications, Challenges and Outlook of Digital Healthcare).

This section follows 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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