



Leadership Literacy Challenges and Sustainable Transformation in Nigeria

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Abstract

The public education system faces several challenges in providing quality literacy education. The work focuses on the role of adult leadership literacy education in achieving sustainable socioeconomic development, exploring how it can be utilized to promote sustainable development. The human condition can be described in terms of the threats to sustainable socioeconomic development, as shaped by the literacy level of Nigerian adult leaders. Like most of the African States, Nigeria is still "backward." The quest for gratuitous needs and greed is peerless. Many common practices can be implemented to encourage literacy and numeracy learning. Adequate and relevant literacy will produce "People's Leaders." It would not be out of place for communities, social organizations, the military, and the para-military to embark on appropriate literacy and numeracy programmes.

Keywords: Leadership; Literacy Education; Socioeconomic Development; Sustainability; Nigeria.

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INTRODUCTION

Literacy education is a fundamental aspect of learning for the development of individuals and society. In some climes, the public education system faces several challenges in providing quality literacy education. According to a report by Wildau (2021), two key challenges that public education system of New Mexico (in the United States of America), for instance, faces are a shortage of funding for evidence-based programmes, curricula, and support services that would provide the opportunities needed to succeed, and a shortage of teachers and other educational support staff like educational assistants, nurses, physical and occupational therapists, and speech-language pathologists. Literacy issues can arise due to various reasons, including a lack of phonemic awareness, difficulty in decoding words, poor comprehension skills, limited vocabulary, and inadequate grammatical skills (Groves Learning Organization, 2021). However, there may be additional challenges, such as learning disabilities or limited English language skills (Groves Learning Organization, 2021).

Several initiatives are aimed at improving literacy education in certain communities. For example, the New Mexico Public Education Department highlighted eight local schools that have raised the bar on literacy education (Segarra, 2023). Additionally, parents, siblings, and neighbors can help their children, wards, co-neighbors, and others become better readers by providing early support through diagnostic assessments (Groves Learning Organization, 2021).

It is essential to acknowledge that all learners have distinct needs and challenges in literacy education. By addressing these challenges through evidence-based programmes and support services, it can be ensured that all learners can succeed.

The “literacy problem” in question is not that literacy has declined among recent generations. It is that today’s economy and the complex sociopolitical problems and developments have not been adequately addressed by the so-called education and the educated. The literacy challenges encompass a range of difficulties individual face in applying the knowledge and skills influenced by various educational, social, and economic factors. Given the socioeconomic demands, the educational challenges, and leadership needs for twenty-first-century literacy skills is the concern of this work. The literacy education is a crucial component of sustainable socioeconomic development (Oghenekohwo & Frank-Oputu, 2017), which is essential for the emergence of a knowledge economy that is necessary for attainment of the 17-point Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Thus, this work focuses on how adult leadership literacy education has shaped the socioeconomic development in the country and how it can be fashioned/ designed to promote transformation in sustainable development and improve the quality of life for Nigerians.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The work is non-empirical research that focuses more on theories, methods, well-supported opinions, and their implications. It includes comprehensive review and analysis of journal literature and articles that focus on methodology. It relies on, and analyze empirical research literature but not essentially data- or evidence-driven as empirical research.

The collection and analysis of evidence to test a proposition is one of the hallmarks of empirical research. This non-empirical method is the opposite, using current events, personal observations, and subjectivity to draw conclusions. Each of these evidence-gathering methods is relevant and acceptable, but when one is discounted over another, the results of the study might not

be as valid as it could have been. The study is valid based on the validity of the materials applied and the sources (MassInitiative, 2025).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Explanation of Concepts

Concept of Sustainable Development: Sustainable development was first institutionalized with the Rio Process initiated at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, explaining how these goals are integrated and indivisible in achieving sustainable development at the global level (Purvis, Mao, & Robinson, 2019). The UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals address the global challenges.

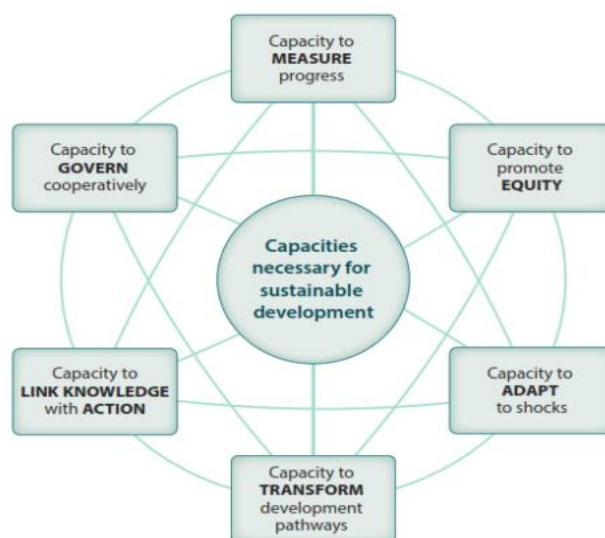


Figure 1: Sustainable Development and its six capacities
Source: Clark, W., & Harley, A. (2020).

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) formulated a distinction between the two concepts, "Sustainability" and "Sustainable Development" as follows: "Sustainability is often thought of as a long-term goal, while sustainable development refers to the many processes and pathways to achieve it" (UNESCO, 2020). The concept has been criticized in various ways: while some view it as paradoxical and regard development as inherently unsustainable, others are disappointed with the lack of progress achieved so far (Brown, 2015; Williams & Millington, 2004). Part of the problem is that "development" itself is not consistently defined (Berg, 2020:16). But sustainable development requires six central capacities (Clark & Harley, 2020), namely: capacities to measure progress, promote equity, adapt to shocks, transform development pathways, link knowledge with action, and govern cooperatively, see Figure 1.

In 1987, the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development released its report, *Our Common Future*, commonly known as the *Brundtland Report* (United Nations General Assembly, 1987). The report included a definition of "sustainable development," which is now widely used (United Nations General Assembly, 1987; Keeble, 1988): Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains two key concepts: the concept of 'needs', particularly the essential needs of the World's poor, and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organizations (World Commission on Environment and

Development, Our Common Future, 1987). Sustainable development, accordingly, seeks to strike a balance between economic development, environmental protection, and social well-being.

Particularly, sustainability is a social goal for people to coexist on Earth for a long time. Specific definitions of this term are disputed and have varied with literature, context, and time (Meadowcroft, 2023; Purvis, Mao, & Robinson, 2019). Authorities often describe sustainability as having three dimensions (or pillars): environmental, economic, and social (Purvis, Mao, & Robinson, 2019). Many publications, however, emphasize the environmental dimension (Kotze et al., 2022; Bosselmann, 2010). Often, sustainability focuses on addressing major environmental issues, including climate change, biodiversity loss, degradation of ecosystem services, land degradation, and air and water pollution. The idea of sustainability can guide decisions at the global, national, and individual levels (Berg, 2020). A related concept is sustainable development, and the terms are often used to mean the same thing (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2023).

Concept of Literacy Education: Literacy is understood as the ability to read and write in at least one written language. In this interpretation, illiteracy refers to the inability to read and write, distinguished from *primary illiteracy* and *learning difficulties* (Reka et al., 2019). Nevertheless, it can be far beyond these.

Incidentally, worldwide, “adult literacy rate who can both read and write with understanding short simple statement about their everyday life in 2018 was 62.02%, a 10.94% increase from 2008 (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute of Statistics, 2021; World Bank, 2021). Less than 35% of this proportion are women who remain illiterate. One can imagine the African and Nigerian statistics (Aderogba et al, 2019). School and college registrations are low (UNESCO, 2021; Aderogba et al, 2019). Meanwhile, scholars have since warned against overlooking the importance of literacy as both an indicator and a goal for development, particularly for marginalized groups such as women and rural populations (Hanushek & Woessmann, 2015; Stromquist, 2016). Therefore, these proportions must be made to become literate, enabling them to read and write, and thereby sustainably empower and develop, ultimately achieving sustainable community socioeconomic development. Although it is not the number of degrees an individual has, according to the Global Citizenship Foundation (2021) and World Vision International (2021), approximately 250 million children are not acquiring basic literacy and numeracy skills, despite half having attended school for at least four years. Data reveal that many schools cannot always ensure that learners are learning well (Hwang, 2017). It is the cornerstone of development, as it undoubtedly leads to better health, improved employment opportunities, a stronger civil society, safer and more stable societies, and better governance.

Challenges of Illiteracy on Socioeconomic Development

Nigeria has alarming figures of illiteracy (Aderogba, 2018; Aderogba et al., 2018). The numbers serve as a stark reminder of the work ahead to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Target 4.6, which aims to ensure that all youth and most adults achieve literacy and numeracy by 2030 (UNESCO, 2019). Consequently, literacy may be a strong parameter for sustainable empowerment across the entirety of environmental management, virtuous governance, sustainable growth, and development, if illiteracy is adequately addressed.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2023) has stated that the learning crisis is hindering development in the country and has called for foundational learning skills to reverse the trend. In a two-day workshop attended by more than 70 journalists from the South-West zone of the country, UNICEF, as quoted by Oluwatosin (2023), lists the areas where it is making contributions to mitigate the crisis. However, what are the consequences of the abysmally

inadequate literacy, particularly among the adults who are supposedly the team leaders, full of vision, compassionate, empathetic, creative, transparent, and full of integrity, yet accountable? The African Growth and Opportunity Act (2017) recently assessed the development challenges in Africa, summarizing them effectively. Like most African States, Nigeria is often characterized as still "backward."

Table 1 presents a qualitative description of the apparent status of selected sectors of human endeavor as shaped by education and the so-called educated leaders, based on a sample of 1,500 Nigerians in Nigeria. The level of acceptability of development is highest for food security only, 45.67%. Others are lower than 40%. That is, after several years of the country's political independence.

Table 1: Qualitative description of developmental variables

Developmental Variables	Average % level of acceptability	Generic comments
Food security	45.67	Insecurity has reached catastrophic dimensions. Many could not afford three square meals. Food insecurity is most severe in rural areas where farming and herding are still the main means of livelihood
Security of lives & properties	35.40	Terrorism and crime rates put a high emphasis on security. Burglary, house breaking, insurgency, maiming, ransom payment, robbery, cultism, etc., abound. Investors have been severely scared away. Warfare, not climate, is driving resurgent hunger
Job satisfaction & minimum wages	24.81	Average daily wages are less than \$ 10.00. More than 30% of young adults are frequently seeking jobs outside their country.
Transport & communication	28.53	No mode of transport or communication has been developed to support the sustainable development of communities and the nation as a whole. Telephone communication is often the most expensive and cumbersome to connect. Air routes are more expensive.
Health care delivery system	25.13	Infrastructural development is at its lowest ebb. Brain drain has drastically affected medical practices, and medical tourism is on the increase
Potable water	34.73	Pipe-borne water is yet to be developed in most communities, while it is already in decline in others. No cities or towns have pipe-borne water in all its crannies 24/7. Streams, ponds, lakes, and rainwater are still major sources
Electricity & power	43.73	The use of electricity-generating plants of various brands and capacities is common. Not so much a priority for governments to provide cheap and regular electricity and power.
Housing & environment	43.20	Owning a decent house is still an unattainable goal for over 75% of the population. Waste management is a significant challenge that often results in pollution.
Tourism & entertainment	20.07	A significant amount remains undeveloped, including underdeveloped tourism infrastructure, inadequate intra-air, water, and land connectivity, and the absence of strategically integrated product development and marketing.
Management & conservation of resources	26.20	The lack of perceptible benefits limits local willingness to conserve resources. Some of the challenges facing conservation of natural resources are self-inflicted by

		humans, while others also occur because of the combination of both artificial and natural phenomena
Industrialization & manufacturing	19.40	Industrialization has been a campaign promise across the country, with its acknowledged ability to bring prosperity, new jobs, and better incomes. However, industrialization is at its lowest ebb. Import substitutions are common.
Politics, politicking & political systems	20.07	There has been turmoil of political instability, corruption, violence, and authoritarianism since the colonial period. There is endless poverty, dependence on international aid, lack of true leadership, the rich subaltern mindset, endless conflicts, ignorance of intellectual principles, inadequate science and engineering education, poor understanding of the world, the so-called crab mentality and media injustice, etc.
Government policies, programmes & services	28.13	Policy inconsistency and somersaults abound. Once a new government takes power, it often abandons the policies of the previous government. Ignorance, poverty, diseases, patronage politics and overlaps in institutional mandates also affect policy implementation
Literacy, education, research, and development	25.40	The literacy rate is low. The disparity between males and females is about 19.50%. It is worse among rural dwellers. Mediocrity is humongous. Results of research and development are often jettisoned.
ICT & Internet connectivity	19.40	Access to broadband connections is approximately 1%. Less than 10.7% of households had a computer
Others (Specified)	13.53	More than 40% remains rural. More than 45% of urbanites aspire to migrate to the Global North in search of greener pastures. Human and material environments are hostile.

Source: Aderogba, K. A. (2024).

The Human Condition can be further described in terms of the threats to sustainable socioeconomic development, as shaped by the literacy level of Nigerian adult leaders. Figure 2 illustrates the changes in some developmental indicators over a two-decade period (2002-2022). There is a diminution in the flow of goods and services, unhindered learning, farming and primary productions, ease in banking services, effective and efficient government services, and others. Inflation has skyrocketed. In serious terms, development is threatened in all ramifications and by every standard.

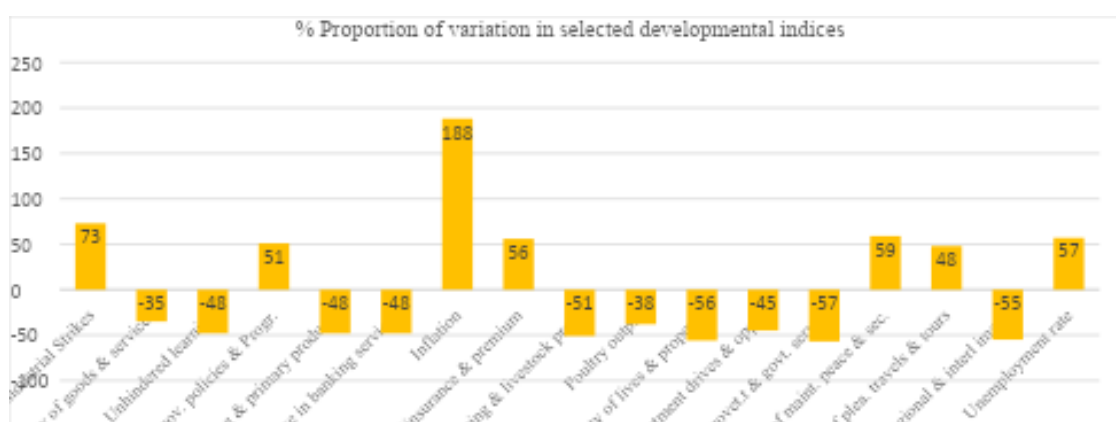


Figure 2: Estimated relative changes in selected developmental impulses
Source: Aderogba, K. A. (2024)

Circuitously, some specific and significant effects of illiteracy on the socioeconomic activities, particularly on security, as earlier noted, do occur. Table 2 further elucidates.

Table 2: How leadership illiteracy has impacted selected socioeconomic activities

Impacts	Fre q.	% Prop.	Generic Comments
Education and learning processes	1321	88.07	Teachers/instructors/lecturers and students alike have been prevented from attending classes and or scared away from schools and colleges. Inadvertently, some civil persons have been lured into the acts and practices of cultism and others.
Industrial strikes	1121	74.73	Women, youth, trade unions, and other groups frequently go on strike, which can sometimes last for weeks.
Trade and Commerce	1009	67.27	International and local businesses are often threatened; common local traders are frequently threatened and, on many occasions, have lost their trade goods.
Unstable govt. Policies and programs.	1211	80.73	With the new government, the policies and programs of the previous government are jettisoned. The achievements of governments are often measured by the amount of budgetary allocations and total expenditures
Farming and primary product	1222	81.47	On farms, routes to and from farms and at points of sales of products, and in their respective places of abode; and sometimes the products are carted away.
Banking and finance	1008	67.20	Banditry strikes have instilled fears in all stakeholders, including the bankers and customers. Financial and banking services are becoming more expensive, including the engagement of security services, the use of fortified security devices, and the expansion of staff strength, among others.
Insurance and premium	982	65.47	There is a high cost of insurance premiums for certain articles of trade, business premises, and even individuals and groups. Insurance companies sometimes appear reluctant to insure some businesses, wares, and individuals.
Animal rearing and livestock production	1202	80.13	Herding, and others, are hampered and often disturbed in their day-to-day activities. Animal rustling abounds. Farmer-Fulani clashes are common. Animals and animal products have become expensive.
Poultry output	1311	87.40	Inputs into the production of animals and birds have become prohibitively expensive, beyond the reach of ordinary people.
Lives and property	1321	88.07	"Lives and properties are not safe; no two brothers trust themselves anymore" is the statement of more than 80% of residents in one state. Kidnapping, killing for rituals, and others abound.
Travels and tours	981	65.40	Regardless of the beauty and attractions, insecure situations have dampened the willingness to participate in travels and tours.
Investment drives	999	66.60	Investors have been deterred, and those already established have shifted their focus. It results in capital flow in some states being extremely low, and consequently, the GDPs.
Governments and government services, and programmes	1032	68.80	Governments, government agencies, and departments now contend with unionism, strikes, the cost of securing business premises and staff, and other challenges. Security outfits have increased their staff strengths and have specifically staffed and equipped their personnel expansively and at considerable cost. Some states have as many as eight outfits saddled with different kinds of security challenges.
Individuals and families	1321	88.07	In more than 78% of the communities, families cannot sleep with both eyes closed. In low-income residential areas where

			high-income community members reside, additional investment is often made to enhance security services. Service men and women are often on guard 24/7.
Social contacts and engagements	1001	66.73	There is always fear of interaction with strange individuals and groups because of the frequent ritual activities, killing, maiming, etc., talk less of going into business association with strangers.
Recreation and tourism	947	63.13	Recreation facilities and amenities are often left idle in some communities, and there is a reluctance to establish new ones. Participants entertain a fear of going for recreation and recreating.
National image	1212	80.80	Community images have been dented. Business associates have been severely deterred, and so have lucrative businesses.
Others (Specified)	1100	73.33	Many have been thrown out of jobs due to issues, resulting in an enormous number of miscreants and crawlers in all nooks and crannies of cities and towns. Many become Motor Park Boys, or engage in small-scale jobs and services, serving as intermediaries between thugs and politicians and others.

Source: Aderogba, K. A. (2024).

The irregularities, underdevelopment, and low democratic ethos (Aderogba et al., 2019) of the leaders have significantly contributed to the conspicuous presence of miscreants and corrupt individuals. Coupled with religious intolerance and joblessness, insurgency, Omo' Nile, and cultism syndromes thrive (Aderogba, 2019a & b; Aderogba & Adeniyi, 2019). Imbroglions characterize the political systems (Aderogba & Aderogba, 2018). There was a nexus of challenges related to development, vulnerability, and unsustainable development (Alabi et al., 2021); the complexity of vulnerability among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in some states; and socioeconomic development across the entire country (Egunyomi & Aderogba, 2021). Bedlams of Fulani herdsmen-farmers have become leading peace and security challenges (Aderogba, 2019b; Komolafe et al., 2021). The unabated terrorist attacks across the country are a misery and baffling.

There are *Traditional Beggars* and Begging Processes and the *Contemporary Corporate Beggars* and Begging Processes. As the effects of the oil boom gradually fizzled out, coupled with poverty in the land (African Development Bank, 2019; Ogwumike & Ozughalu, 2018; Sule et al., 2019; World Bank, 2019), economic bites were affecting individuals, corporate organizations, and governments. Scavenging for resources to expend, and for sustainability began. Thus, the *Corporate Beggars* (individuals, corporate organizations, governments, and non-government organizations) emerged. Their activities and presence affected education.

Indirectly, young able bodies have been gradually lured as individuals and as groups to thefts, stealing, car snatching, burglary, fraud, vandalization of public facilities, kidnapping, robbery operations, corruptions, and more recently, Yahoo Yahoo! These have not only dented the image of the individual families, and groups but also the development of communities, and the nation at large.

Additionally, these are benefits of living in an urbanized center, including better job opportunities, a readily available Mass Transportation System, meeting new people, vast entertainment options, top-of-the-line shopping and restaurants, and access to the best medical services, among others, which can be either appreciated or overlooked. Instead, there is a multiplicity of problems: Urban sprawl, overcrowding, inadequate housing, unemployment, slums and squatter settlements, inadequate transport, water shortage, sewerage problems, violence, and high rates of crime often orchestrated and provoked by the victims of corporate beggars.

Specifically, activities that do not go well for sustainable cities and towns or any settlement, become rampant: Stealing, dubious business transactions including internet frauds (Yahoo, Yahoo), robbery and corruption, violence, burglary, kidnapping, political thuggery, maiming, human organ harvesting and use for rituals, human trafficking, etc. are rampant.

Table 3: Crimes reported in selected Local Government Areas of Lagos Metropolis in 2021

S / N	Entry & Stealing	Armed Robbery	Bank Robbery	Threatening and Violence	Common Assault	Murder	Kidnapping	False Pretense	Car Theft	Sudden & Unnatural Death
1.	17	10	0	6	33	3	4	42	77	3
2.	11	15	2	10	42	3	7	66	110	5
3.	15	35	3	12	31	5	11	41	121	3
4.	13	19	3	17	56	13	8	48	171	0
5.	21	31	2	19	71	19	3	56	117	10
6.	28	29	5	35	191	23	9	30	191	9
7.	142	121	2	94	321	29	5	61	98	17
8.	141	132	4	101	225	55	5	99	222	21
Total	388	392	21	294	970	150	52	443	1,107	68

Source: Lagos Police Command, Ikeja, Lagos

The Lagos Police Command's Report for 2021 (February to December) further supports Table 3. Though a new trend in the Metropolis (as it is in the country), kidnapping (52) appears to be under-recorded; there was virtually no week that an instance of kidnapping was not reported. Car theft (1,107), False Pretense (443), Common Assaults (970), Entry and Stealing (388), and Armed Robbery (392) in just eight local government areas within twelve months were extremely high crime rates (Lagos Police Command, 2021). It is needless to dwell on the situations in other cities and towns – they are similarly horrendous.

Due to the many children and adults who cannot complete their education and training (and development) programmes, there are lots of school dropouts, jobless non-disabled individuals who have become miscreants and threats (Adedibu & Jelili, 2011; Aderogba, 2018a; Aderogba et al., 2017; Akinlabi, 2016; Ameh, 2016; National Council for the Welfare of the Destitute, 2001). They foment problems in all nooks and crannies of the cities and towns and beyond.

Comparing each of these attributes with those in the developed World, Nigeria lags (World Bank, 2015; Kashiwase, 2019). Often, there is no consequential management; the rule of law is overbearing; education is mediocre; cultural affiliation is neither nonexistent nor respected, among other issues. According to the United Nations' classification (2003), Nigeria, like most African nations, was previously grouped with countries such as China, Brazil, and many Asian and Arab countries. However, it has now been substantially left behind in the race for development. The factors have perpetually kept the nation in the category of "developing countries" - with a less developed industrial base and a low Human Development Index (HDI) relative to those developed countries (United Nations, 2014, 2017; World Bank, 2015; Kashiwase, 2019). The country remains classified as a *least developed country* by the United Nations, having failed to meet its three criteria: poverty, human resource weakness, and economic vulnerability (O'Sullivan & Sheffrin, 2003; United Nations, 2003) that would otherwise qualify it for the next category.

Towards Desirable Leadership Literacy for Sustainable Socioeconomic Development

Literacy education is a crucial component of sustainable socioeconomic development (Oghenekohwo & Frank-Oputu, 2017). It is essential for the emergence of a knowledge economy, which is necessary for achieving the 17-point Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as outlined in the United Nations' declaration of September 25, September 25, 2015.

Panday (2023), a top official of UNICEF in Nigeria, asserts that "Foundational literacy and numeracy are crucial for improved learning outcomes in the country. The country must prioritize these areas to address the current learning crisis." Similarly, Erunke (2022) emphasized that achieving basic learning outcomes at the foundational level of education is key to addressing the learning crisis in Nigeria. However, what areas should be emphasized for the sustainable socioeconomic development of contemporary Nigeria, therefore? The ability to read, view, write, design, speak, and listen in a way that allows individuals and communities to communicate effectively and make sense of their community and the World is vital to ensuring that citizens, particularly leaders, have the chance to succeed in their learning and daily lives. That is, those that will allow individuals in the communities to make sense of a range of written, visual, and spoken texts including books, newspapers, policy documents, legislative processes, and decisions, even, reports, common magazines, timetables and schedules, Digital Video Discs (DVDs), television and radio programmes, signs, maps, conversations, and instructions. Queensland Government (2020) lists and asserts that many commonplace things should be done to encourage this literacy learning. Correspondingly, to be numerate is to confidently and effectively use Mathematics to meet the average demands of life. Again, there are everyday activities that apparently encourage numeracy learning (Queensland Government, 2020). Relevant literacy will produce "People's Leaders," that is, well emotionally intelligent individuals who will encourage strategic thinking, innovations, and actions, ethical and civic-minded, self-aware, detribalized, and practice sustainable all-round cross-cultural politics and politicking that will engender sustainable socioeconomic development (Aderogba, 2024; Queensland Government, 2020).

CONCLUSION

The level of illiteracy nationwide is appalling. It has significantly hindered the sustainable socioeconomic development of individuals, communities, and the nation. Budget and budgetary allocations of governments and non-governmental organizations to education and literacy education are far lower than recommended; it is the media that are using their influence to sway policies and decisions that are aimed at improving leaning outcomes for children and adults alike; UNICEF efforts have not been obviously complemented for results; the Ministries of Education have not cogently introduce technology into the learning agendas; and special learners have not been given special recognition required. Education is thus mediocre and could not propel sustainable socioeconomic development. For bearable transformation in the processes and status of sustainable socioeconomic development, and as a matter of preeminence:

- Budget and budgetary allocations of governments and non-governmental organizations to education and literacy education should not be less than 15% and 25% respectively.
- The media would need to utilize its influence to shape policies and decisions aimed at enhancing learning outcomes for children and adults alike. Their reports should aid in understanding and influencing positive actions from decision-makers to leverage both financial and non-financial resources in reducing learning poverty.
- State and local governments would need to complement UNICEF's efforts by undertaking mass literacy initiatives, particularly for the "out-of-school population."

- The Ministries of Education at all levels should introduce technology into the learning agenda and collaboratively distribute learning tablets to learners and teachers, ensuring that learning activities are well-structured and centralized.
- Special students should be captured in the initiatives to ensure total inclusiveness in the education agenda.

It would not be out of place for communities, social organizations, the military, and the para-military to embark on appropriate literacy and numeracy programmes that would enhance the services of their formations and the public. Large industrial and manufacturing conglomerates can also develop literacy programs that enhance reading and writing capabilities in their communities. It should be a clarion call that must be responded to by all responsible entities.

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