# ALX Professional Foundations: Milestone 3 Worksheet

# **Instructions:** Provide responses to all items in the orange boxes. The worksheet consists of Sections A-E. Work on this worksheet one section at a time throughout your week, and return to Savanna after each section for the next set of content and further instructions.

# SECTION A: Problem Statement

### **Step 1: Your GCGO**

Which Grand Challenge or Great Opportunity (GCGO) do you want to play a part in addressing? (Pick one.)

As a reminder, the GCGOs are:

* Urbanization
* Education
* Infrastructure
* Healthcare
* Climate change
* Governance
* Job creation
* Agriculture
* Natural resources
* Arts, culture, and design
* Tourism
* Empowerment of women
* Regional integration
* Wildlife conservation

| GCGO: Education |
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### **Step 2: Describe Your Problem**

You are going to take a first pass at briefly describing your chosen problem. This can be any problem that speaks to you, as long as it is a real-life occurrence that is clearly linked to your chosen GCGO, that occurs in a certain place and for certain people (and/or animals), and that it can be clearly defined.

For example, if you chose wildlife conservation as your GCGO, you might first state your chosen problem as:

*There are very few white rhinos left in Kenya and they are in danger of going extinct.*

*Another example, if you choose infrastructure as your GCGO:*

*Residents of major cities in South Africa endure prolonged periods without electricity, significantly hampering their ability to generate income.*

Note that this is just your first attempt stating the problem, and you don’t need to quantify the problem yet. In order to get to your official problem statement (which does need to be quantifiable) first answer the following questions. The more specific your answers, the better. You may also ask Google, Wikipedia, , ChatGPT, and/or other reliable online sources to help you. Please be sure to cite (give credit to) any sources that you use.

Describe your problem using What/Who/When/Where/Why/How….

| 1. **What** is the problem? What is reality like because of this problem? 2. What will reality be like if the problem continues?   Due to poor educational system in nigeria which might make young leaders lack being equipped to handle their future properly. |
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| 1. **Who** does this problem impact, directly and indirectly? Who contributes to the problem?   Government are responsible as well as some organizations which is mainly affect youths |
| 1. **When** did this problem begin? When does it occur?   Some years back according to the political system that is not structured properly. |
| 1. **Where** is this problem occurring? What is the context in which it occurs?   The problem is occurring in most countries in Africa like Nigeria,Ghana and so on |
| 1. **Why** is this a problem? What are the pain points or gaps? Why do you personally care about this problem?   No good good leader that will make impact VS a good leader that will make an impact on educational system in African countries |
| 1. **How** would reality be different if this problem were solved? (This can be your opinion.)   The reality is the government can provide series of scholarships for young leaders and lower tuition fee for those that does not have a chance to secure a scholarship |

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### **Step 3: Understand and Quantify Your Problem**

Next, you will conduct some basic web research to better understand, define, and quantify your problem. You will do this through a combination of Google search, Wikipedia, credible web sources, ChatGPT or other AI research tool, and your own synthesis of information from these sources. Be sure to give credit to your sources, and paraphrase (use your own words) rather than quoting directly.

| 1. What is the historical context for this problem? What happened in the past that contributes to the problem now?   The **history** of education in Nigeria has been characterized by significant changes and challenges, from pre-colonial to present-day. The education system has undergone transformation, from informal to formal, discriminatory to inclusive, and narrow to diversified  The 6-3-3-4 system, introduced in 1982, aimed to provide a comprehensive education structure spanning six years of primary school, three years of junior secondary school, three years of senior secondary school, and four years of tertiary education. This system sought to address the limitations of the previous 6-5-4 system, emphasizing vocational training and practical skills development alongside academic rigor.  In 2004, Nigeria transitioned to the 9-3-4 system, extending the duration of basic education from six to nine years. This shift was motivated by the desire to align with global education standards, address the perceived shortcomings of the 6-3-3-4 system, and promote Universal Basic Education (UBE). The 9-3-4 system places a strong emphasis on foundational skills development, ICT integration, and a broader range of subject choices in senior secondary school.  Both the 6-3-3-4 and 9-3-4 systems have played significant roles in shaping Nigeria’s education landscape. They have contributed to increased enrollment rates, expanded access to education, and the introduction of new curriculum content. However, each system has also faced challenges, including implementation difficulties, teacher shortages, inadequate infrastructure, and concerns about quality.  This blog will delve into the history, structure, achievements, and challenges of both the 6-3-3-4 and 9-3-4 systems, providing a comprehensive overview of Nigeria’s education reform efforts. It will also explore the comparative merits of each system, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses. Ultimately, the blog will emphasize the importance of education in Nigeria’s development trajectory and discuss future directions for education reform in the country. |
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| 1. What are the possible economic (money-related) reasons why this problem exists and continues?   Inadequate budgetary funding, shortage of infrastructural facilities, inadequate professional teachers, poor supervision, overcrowded, corruption, high out of school children and youths, insecurity and poor planning were identified as some of the factors responsible for crisis in the **Nigerian** educational system. |
| 1. What are the possible political reasons why this problem exists and continues?   Education in Nigeria has witnessed a lot of crises. Both the basic and the secondary levels have failed to build a solid foundation for the tertiary level. Every statistic related to the Nigerian education system shows a broken system that makes it difficult for any child in that system to receive a quality education, making it impossible for them to reach their full potential  Education stakeholders are blaming cultural factors, Boko Haram insurgency, banditry, and nomadic lifestyles. But many are pointing at the fact that Education in the country is poorly funded. According to [BBC](https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/3RbFXDdBw3g0HQG0fpyD0xF/why-nigerias-educational-system-is-in-crisis-and-how-to-fix-it), it points out the following as crisis affecting Education in Nigeria |
| 1. What cultural beliefs and/or social norms possibly contribute to this problem?   Religious Influence:Nigeria is religiously diverse, with Islam and Christianity being the dominant religions. Religious beliefs often shape attitudes towards education, with many schools incorporating religious teachings into their curriculum  Emphasis on Discipline and Respect: Nigerian culture places a strong emphasis on discipline, respect for authority, and seniority.  Extended Family Support: The concept of extended family ( "kinship network") is crucial in Nigerian society. Families often pool resources to support education financially and emotionally.  Gender Roles and Expectations: Traditional gender roles can impact educational opportunities. While progress has been made towards gender equality in education, there are still disparities, especially in rural areas where girls may have less access to schooling due to cultural norms or economic factors.  Language and Cultural Diversity: Nigeria is linguistically and culturally diverse, with hundreds of languages spoken. The choice of language of instruction in schools can vary significantly across regions, affecting how students learn and understand educational materials.  **Challenges of Modernization**: While traditional values are respected, the educational system also faces challenges in adapting to modern educational standards and technological advancements. There is an ongoing dialogue about how best to integrate global educational practices while preserving cultural values |
| 1. Who are the people potentially responsible (directly or indirectly) for creating and/or maintaining this problem?   The issues plaguing Nigeria's educational system are multifaceted and involve numerous stakeholders, both directly and indirectly. Here are some of the key players potentially responsible for the challenges:  Government Bodies and Politicians  1. Federal Government: The federal government, particularly the Ministry of Education, is responsible for setting educational policies, funding, and overseeing the implementation of educational programs. Mismanagement, corruption, and insufficient funding can severely impact the quality of education.    2. State Governments: Education in Nigeria is a concurrent responsibility shared between federal and state governments. Many state governments fail to allocate sufficient funds to education or mismanage the resources allocated.  3. Local Governments: Local governments are often tasked with the administration of primary education. Inefficiency and corruption at this level can lead to poor infrastructure and lack of resources in schools.  Educational Institutions  4. School Administrators: Ineffective management by school administrators can result in poorly run schools, lack of discipline, and inadequate teaching standards.  5. Teachers: While many teachers are dedicated, some may lack proper training, motivation, or be part of corrupt practices, such as engaging in exam malpractice or absenteeism.  International Bodies and NGOs  6. International Donors and NGOs: These bodies provide funding and support for educational programs. However, their influence can sometimes lead to a dependency syndrome or misalignment with local needs and contexts.  Private Sector  7. Private Educational Institutions: The rise of private institutions often caters to those who can afford it, leading to inequality in access to quality education.  Parents and Communities  8. Parents and Guardians: In some cases, lack of parental involvement or inability to support children’s education due to economic hardship can impact students' performance and attendance.  Students  9. Students: Student attitudes towards education, influenced by societal values and economic pressures, also play a role. Students might be involved in exam malpractices or lack motivation due to a perceived lack of opportunities.  Societal and Cultural Factors  10. Cultural Norms and Practices: In some regions, cultural practices and gender norms can limit access to education, especially for girls.  Economic Factors  11. Economic Instability: High levels of poverty and unemployment can reduce the ability of families to support their children's education, leading to high dropout rates.  Infrastructure and Resources  12. Infrastructure Deficiencies: Lack of adequate school facilities, teaching materials, and technology are major barriers to effective education.  Policy and Legislation  13. Legislative Inaction: Lack of strong educational policies and laws, or failure to enforce existing ones, can hinder educational development.  Corruption  14. Corruption: Pervasive corruption at various levels, from the allocation of funds to the administration of exams, undermines the education system. |

Now that you have the preliminary information you need, you’ll continue your web research to find some numbers, or quantifiable information, to help describe your problem:

What numerical data can you find that is relevant to your problem? Be sure to use your own words and also cite (give credit to) your sources.

Example 1:

*According to Chat GPT, there are about 880 white rhinos currently living in Kenya. This population is very small, and they are critically endangered.*

Example 2:

*Johannesburg has approximately 5.8 million residents (per ChatGPT) and had approximately 4.7 million international overnight visitors in 2019 (according to the South African Tourism Annual Report for 2019/2020).*

| 1. Approximately how many people (and/or animals) are **directly** impacted by this problem? Explain.   Based on Higher Education Students, lack of sound teachers at least,Age of students and teachers, Societal Impact 50-60 million people are directly impacted by the poor educational system when considering students, teachers, and immediate family members. When including the broader societal impacts, the number can extend to the entire population of Nigeria, which is over 200 million people. |
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| 1. Approximately how many people (and/or animals) are **indirectly** impacted by this problem? Explain.   When considering Employers and Businesses, Healthcare Professionals and Patients,Civic Participation,Crime RatesPoverty,National Development and Environmental Impact, the indirect impact of a poor educational system can extend to virtually the entire population of Nigeria, which is over 200 million people. While it's challenging to provide an exact number, it’s reasonable to assert that almost everyone in the country is indirectly impacted in some way by the deficiencies in the educational system. |
| 1. What other numerical data can you share that is relevant to your problem? What can you find out about its size and scope? What can be measured? (For example, the amount of trash produced in Nairobi each day, the number of people without access to clean water, etc.)   Literacy Rates  1. Adult Literacy Rate: As of recent estimates, Nigeria's adult literacy rate stands at approximately 62%, which is lower compared to many other countries.  Enrollment and Attendance  2. Primary School Enrollment: While enrollment rates have improved, approximately 10.5 million children of primary school age are not enrolled in school, making Nigeria home to the largest number of out-of-school children globally.  3. Secondary School Enrollment: Enrollment drops significantly at the secondary level, with only about 54% of children of secondary school age attending secondary school.  Infrastructure and Resources  4. Classroom Shortages: Many schools lack adequate infrastructure. It is estimated that over 60% of schools do not have sufficient classrooms, leading to overcrowded classrooms with student-to-teacher ratios as high as 100:1 in some areas.  5. Facilities: Approximately 50% of schools lack access to basic amenities like potable water and toilets, which affects the overall learning environment.  Teacher Availability and Training  6. Teacher Shortages: There is a significant shortage of qualified teachers. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates that Nigeria needs over 250,000 additional teachers to achieve universal primary education.  7. Teacher Training: Many teachers lack proper training. Estimates suggest that around 30% of primary school teachers in Nigeria do not have the required minimum qualifications.  Educational Funding  8. Budget Allocation: Education has historically been underfunded. Although there have been some improvements, the education sector still receives less than 10% of the national budget, far below the UNESCO recommendation of 15-20%.  9. Per Student Expenditure: The average expenditure per student in Nigeria is significantly lower than the global average, contributing to poor educational outcomes.  Examination Performance  10. Examination Pass Rates: The pass rates for national examinations like the West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE) and the Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME) are low. For instance, in recent years, only about 50% of students have achieved the required credits in five subjects, including Mathematics and English, to gain university admission.  Gender Disparity  11. Gender Gap: There is a notable gender disparity in education. For every 100 boys of secondary school age, only 79 girls are enrolled. This gap is more pronounced in certain regions, particularly the North.  Higher Education  12. University Admissions: Each year, over 1.5 million candidates sit for the UTME, but less than 500,000 secure admission into tertiary institutions, highlighting the capacity issues in higher education.  13. Graduate Unemployment: A significant number of university graduates remain unemployed or underemployed. Recent data suggest that the graduate unemployment rate is around 23%.  Educational Outcomes  14. Learning Outcomes: The quality of education remains low, with many students failing to achieve basic proficiency in reading and mathematics. For example, assessments show that only 15% of grade 4 students in Nigeria are proficient in reading. |

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### **Step 4: Describe Your Solved State**

Without having to come up with *how* to solve the problem, describe what the desired, solved state looks like. Please use numbers wherever possible, and make your solved state specific and measurable.

Example 1:

*There would be a population of 10,000 healthy and protected white rhinos living in the wild in Kenya.*

Example 2:

*All 5.8 million residents of Johannesburg would have affordable and consistently available power from clean energy sources, 99.5% of the time.*

| 1. If the problem were addressed/solved, what would reality be like?   If the educational system in Nigeria were significantly improved, the positive impacts would be far-reaching and transformative across various aspects of society. Here's a vision of what reality could be like:  Economic Growth and Development  1.Increased Productivity: A better-educated workforce would lead to higher productivity, innovation, and efficiency across all sectors. This would boost Nigeria's economic growth and competitiveness on a global scale.  2. Higher Employment Rates: With improved education, more Nigerians would have the skills needed for higher-paying jobs, reducing unemployment and underemployment rates.  3. Entrepreneurship: Enhanced education would foster entrepreneurial skills and innovation, leading to the creation of new businesses and industries, further stimulating economic growth.  Social and Civic Improvements  4. Reduced Poverty: Education is a powerful tool for breaking the cycle of poverty. With better education, more individuals and families would be able to lift themselves out of poverty, leading to a more equitable society.  5. Improved Health Outcomes: Education is closely linked to health literacy. Better-educated individuals are more likely to adopt healthier lifestyles, understand medical advice, and access healthcare services, leading to improved public health.  Enhanced Quality of Life  6. Higher Standards of Living: With better job opportunities and incomes, Nigerians would experience improved standards of living, including better housing, nutrition, and access to services.  7. Reduced Crime Rates: Education is associated with lower crime rates. Improved educational outcomes would likely lead to a decrease in crime and enhance public safety.  Gender Equality  8. Empowerment of Women and Girls: Improved access to quality education for girls would lead to greater gender equality. Educated women are more likely to participate in the labor force, delay marriage and childbirth, and contribute to the economic and social development of their communities.  National Development  9. Infrastructure Development: With a more educated workforce, Nigeria could better plan and execute infrastructure projects, leading to improved transportation, utilities, and urban development.  10. Sustainable Development: Education fosters awareness and action on environmental issues. A better-educated populace would be more engaged in sustainable practices, contributing to the conservation of Nigeria's natural resources.  Educational Excellence  12. Higher Academic Achievement: Improved educational systems would lead to better academic performance, higher graduation rates, and more students pursuing higher education and advanced degrees.  12. Research and Innovation: Enhanced educational institutions would become centers of research and innovation, contributing to advancements in science, technology, and various fields critical to Nigeria's development.  Global Standing  13. International Competitiveness: A well-educated population would enhance Nigeria's standing in the global arena, attracting foreign investments, partnerships, and opportunities for international collaboration.  Community and Family Life  15. Stronger Communities: Education fosters community development and cohesion. Educated individuals are more likely to participate in and contribute to community building activities, leading to stronger, more resilient communities.  16. Improved Family Dynamics: Education can lead to better parenting practices and more supportive family environments, promoting the overall well-being of future generations. |
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| 1. Are there other benefits that would come from your problem being solved? Name at least one.   Intellectual Capital: Improved education cultivates critical thinking, creativity, and intellectual growth, leading to a more knowledgeable and enlightened society.  Tech Literacy: A better educational system would increase technological literacy among the population, equipping individuals with the skills needed to thrive in the digital age |

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### **Step 5: Clarify Your Problem Scope**

You are more effective at solving a problem when you know where its limits are. That is, when you know what is “in scope” and “out of scope.” For this reason, it is important to list what is out of scope, or NOT included as part of your problem definition.

Example 1:

*The scope of the problem does not cover any other animal species besides white rhinos. It does not include white rhinos outside of Kenya.*

Example 2:

*The scope of the problem does not include any businesses or people outside of the legally-defined Johannesburg city limits. It does not apply to tourists or visitors staying for less than 1 year in Johannesburg.*

| 1. What is NOT in scope for your problem?   The scope of the problem does not include climate change. It does not deals with weather and condition |
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### **Step 6: Areas for Learning**

What do you not know or understand that you would like to know more about? This can be anything related directly or indirectly to your problem. Let your curiosity run wild!

Example 1:

*I’d like to know where most of the demand for rhino horn is coming from. I’d like to know who are the primary buyers and who is behind the trafficking of rhino horn. I’d like to know how long the average rhino’s lifespan is. I’d like to know how many babies a typical female rhino has, and how many babies typically survive into adulthood. I’d like to know more about what diseases impact rhinos. I’d like to know more about the kinds of habitats that rhinos thrive in. I’d like to understand what international organizations do the best job supporting wildlife conservation and what their practices are. I’d like to know what models of community involvement have been most successful in keeping wildlife safe and thriving. I’d like to understand how much land is available in Kenya for rhinos to roam.*

Example 2:

*I’d like to better understand the utility company Eskom and its history. I’d like to understand why Eksom has failed to plan properly to update its infrastructure. I’d like to understand the relationship between Eksom and the South African government. I’d like to know if there are private utility companies providing competition to Eksom. I’d like to know what the latest breakthroughs are in solar power. I’d like to know what other possible energy sources might be made available in Johannesburg. I’d like to know how much energy tourists and temporary visitors use. I’d like to better understand the process of how limited energy supply gets allocated to people and businesses. I’d like to better understand the economic impact to people and businesses of not having power.*

| 1. What else would you like to know or understand better? (It can be anything related to your problem.) List 5-10 things.   I’d like to know about the education system of well developed countries are structured like japan,united states and so on as well how their government is being structured, their economic stability,Transportation system and lastly their exchange or marketing processes. |
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### **Step 7: Problem Statement**

This step is the culmination of all you have done in Part A. You will synthesize the work you have done above to create a problem statement of 150 - 250 words. This should be in narrative form, 2-4 paragraphs, and should NOT use bullet points.

Your problem statement should:

* Provide a succinct description of the problem **in the first sentence**.
* Indicate specific population affected
* Explain the impact (cost, time, environmental, personal) and why the problem matters.
* Explain what reality would look like if the problem were solved. The gap that exists between present reality and the desired outcome should be clear.

Please cite (give credit to) where your information came from directly in your statement. Avoid word-for-word quoting and instead paraphrase (use your own words), as modeled in the example. Also list your sources and their urls (web addresses) at the end.

Example :

*Kenya’s white rhinos are in critical danger of extinction. There are currently about 880 white rhinos in the country of Kenya, per Wikipedia. According to Chat GPT, Rhinos are considered a keystone species, meaning they have a disproportionately large impact on their ecosystem compared to their population size. Rhinos help shape their environment by influencing vegetation growth and acting as seed dispersers, which creates habitat for other species (per ChatGPT).*

*The extinction of white rhinos would have cascading effects on other plant and animal species in their habitat. According to the Kenya Wildlife Service, rhinos’ presence in reserves and parks bring millions of tourists each year, contributing to local economies and supporting conservation efforts. Once a species goes extinct, it is gone forever. The extinction of rhinos would represent the loss of millions of years of evolutionary history, and unique genetic diversity that science has yet to fully understand and benefit from (per ChatGPT).*

*My problem would be considered solved when the population of wild, white rhinos in Kenya reaches 10,000, and when all imminent threats to their population including poaching and habitat destruction are not present. If this were the reality, it would create ecosystem balance, create large revenues from ecotourism, preserve important cultural symbols, and allow for genetic diversity that could benefit humanity in ways we may not yet fully understand.*

*Sources:*

*Kenya Wildlife Services Annual Report 2017,* [*https://www.kws.go.ke/content/annual-reports*](https://www.kws.go.ke/content/annual-reports)

*ChatGPT,* [*https://chat.openai.com/*](https://chat.openai.com/)

*“White Rhinoceros”, Wikipedia,* [*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White\_rhinoceros*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_rhinoceros)

| 1. My problem is statement is The poor education system in Nigeria, there are over according to the web Education is a key to personal and societal development, playing a vital role in fostering critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and informed citizenship. It empowers individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to improve their livelihoods, pursue career opportunities, and contribute meaningfully to their communities. Education also promotes equality and social cohesion by providing a foundation for understanding and tolerance. On a broader scale, an educated populace drives economic growth, innovation, and sustainable development, making education a crucial element for the advancement and prosperity of any society.     The problem of poor Education system in the nation is due to political reasons like bad government, poverty,lack of infrastructures and skilled teachers,Crime and crises,insecurity,cultural norms and practices which with estimation of 50-60 million people are being affected directly considering some social impacts the estimate extended to over 200 million  My problem would be considered solved if when there is high population of young professional leaders in nigeria across every sector like Healthcare,Banking and Finance, technology, and provision of infrastructures like classrooms and equipments in the Universities and colleges to ensure better understanding for the students. |
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| 1. Please list all sources that you used to form your problem statement: 2. [Why Nigeria’s Educational System is in crisis | SchoolsCompassBlog](https://schoolscompass.com.ng/blog/2021/02/25/why-nigerias-educational-system-is-in-crisis/) 3. [Untitled](https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ797605.pdf) 4. <https://chatgpt.com/share/22449962-7354-44e8-bbbc-411867e44017> |
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**Please go back to Savanna and continue with your learning content. You will be filling out Step 8 after you’ve completed the Peer Activity.**

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### **Step 8: Peer Activity Report**

This step is related to your peer activity and should help you to improve your problem statement. Answer the following questions as part of the activity and then update your Problem Statement in Step 7 above, based on your feedback.

| 1. Who reviewed your problem statement? (Give the first and last names of your 2 peers).   Moses Godwin and Olivia Akabogu |
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| 1. In brief, what feedback did they give to you?   They complained about my problem statement that i need to give some spacing and the beginning of the statement i need to adjust it also |
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| 1. Was their feedback useful to you? Did it feel kind? Why or why not?   Their feedback was helpful |
| --- |

| 1. Who did you give feedback to? (Give the first and last names of 2 peers- they may be the same or different peers from above.)   I only gave feedback to Olivia Akabogu because my second peer already has gotten reviewed and submitted his work |
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| 1. Do you feel that you gave useful and kind feedback to your peers? Why or why not?   Yes i gave feedback to Olivia Akabogu |
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**Please go back to Savanna and continue with your learning content. You will be prompted on when to return to complete Section B.**

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# SECTION B: Research Questions & Hypothesis

**IMPORTANT:** Complete this section AFTER completing the Savanna Modules *Asking Effective Questions* and *Web Research.*

### **Step 9: Research Questions**

Based on what you have learned so far and on ‘Step 6: Areas for Learning’ from this worksheet, come up with 3 research questions. **Research questions should be complex enough that they can’t be answered by a single Google search.** If appropriate, form a hypothesis that your research may confirm or reject. (As a reminder, a hypothesis is a prediction of how you think your research will answer your research question. It is your best guess. If you truly have absolutely no idea, state “not applicable.”)

Example Research Question #1:

*What are some ways can we increase rhino populations?*

Hypothesis*:*

*Rhino populations will be increased by creating more open spaces for them to roam, increasing their protection, increasing international interest in them, and other reasons I have yet to uncover.*

Example Research Question #2:

*Which organizations have been effective at wildlife conservation and what practices do they use?*

Hypothesis*:*

Not applicable; I don’t know.

Example Research Question #3:

*How many babies can a typical female white rhino have in her lifetime, and what are the reasons a female may not have high fertility?*

Hypothesis*:*

*A typical female white rhino can have 5 babies in her lifetime, and fertility may be affected by diet, amount of grazing territory, poaching, stress, mate availability, and other reasons I have yet ot uncover.*

| 1. Research question #1:   What are the methods or best practices to reduce the level of illiteracy in Nigeria.  Hypothesis (if applicable):  Level of illiteracy will be reduced by Empowering youths or students providing/ Equipping them with Education from basic to Advance level. |
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| 1. Research question #2:   Why is it that the problem affects mainly the youths ?  Hypothesis (if applicable):  This problem affects mainly the youths because they are the ones that are mostly directly linked to the problem |
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| 1. Research question #3:   Do other organizations or bodies bordering the problem have a positive impact on the affected Youths directly or indirectly ?  Hypothesis (if applicable):  I don’t know but i think Organizations like ECOWAS,NGO and NAFDAC can make positive Impact. |
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**Please go back to Savanna and continue with your learning content. You will be prompted on when to return to complete Section C.**

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# SECTION C: Web Research

### Part 1: Research Plan

You can plan out your research, for each of your research questions, using the template below.

| 1. Step # 1: Define your objectives, 3 research questions & associated hypotheses. |
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| Key Questions: What are you trying to accomplish with this research? What do you wish to find out that will accelerate your work in the right direction? |
| **Your Response: My objectives is to find what the problem is and list or draft out the possible solutions to the problem** |
| 1. Step # 2: Determine your end outputs. |
| Key Questions: What type of data/information is ideal for you to find, based on what you are trying to accomplish? Do you need to present it in any particular format? |
| **Your Response: The percentage of people currently having challenges with these problem** |
| 1. Step # 3: Scope your main sources of information. |
| Key Questions: Do you already know where you might want to go to find the information you're seeking? Are there particular entities or organizations that you know are seen as "experts" on the topic? |
| **Your Response: No they are not experts** |



**After you updated earlier parts of the worksheet based on your research plan, please go back to Savanna and continue with your learning content. Return to Part 2 and Part 3 prior to submitting your milestone.**

### Part 2: Conducting Research

You can answer the following questions as you complete conducting your research into your research questions.

| 1. Step 1: Begin gathering your required information. |
| --- |
| Key Questions: What search terms should you use? How many reports/articles do you want to read before deciding you have seen enough? |
| **Your Response: I made use of Chat Gpt and also google, I explore up to 6 articles and make use of chatgpt for additional information.** |
| 1. Step 2: Evaluate the Validity/Credibility of Your Sources and Information |
| Key Questions: Are the sources credible and reliable? Consider the authority, accuracy, objectivity, and currency of the information to ensure its validity for your research. |
| **Your Response: yes the articles are updated and gave me a reliable informations for my research subjects** |
| 1. Step 3: Synthesize and Communicate Your Key Findings. |
| Key Questions: Summarize the key information and findings that you have gathered during your research. Organize these findings in a clear and coherent manner, ensuring that they directly address your research objectives and questions. |
| **Your Response: I found out that the main cause of the problem is poverty,social beliefs, government and others which mostly affect the Youths.** |
| 1. Return to Your Original Objectives and Key Questions. |
| Key Questions: Revisit your initial objectives and key questions to ensure that your research findings adequately address them. Reflect on whether your findings have effectively contributed to solving the identified problem. |
| **Your Response:By working on the outcome of the result of my research the problem will be solved without further investigation.** |

### Part 3: Research Summary

In 200-300 words, provide an executive summary of your research in the text box below. You should be synthesizing information from multiple sources. Provide answers and explanations for the 3 questions you investigated and your key research findings. This should be in a narrative format (no bullet points), and be at least 3 paragraphs long.

Please use at least 3 different online sources such as ChatGPT, organizational websites, Wikipedia, etc. Please cite (give credit to) where your information came from directly in your statement. Avoid word-for-word quoting, paraphrase instead (use your own words), as modeled in the example. Also, list your sources and their URLs (web addresses) at the end.

| As outlined by the web search results and information generated from chat gpt. The key solution to the poor educational system background is the nation includes Building infrastructures in schools and institutions,Provision of scholarship opportunities for students. Re-structuring the system of government in Nigeria,empowering women,employing skilled instructors,inter-competitions between schools.  There are sectors or organizations that poor educational system background effects directly or indirectly these includes Businesses and Corporations,Healthcare Institutions,Government Agencies,Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs),Educational Institutions,Research and Innovation Centers,Agricultural Sector,Financial Institutions,Media and Communication Organizations and Technology Firms.  According to Chat gpt there are Nigeria's adult literacy rate stands at approximately 62%, which is lower compared to many other countries,Approximately 50% of schools lack access to basic amenities, in recent years, only about 50% of students have achieved the required credits in five subjects, including Mathematics and English, to gain university admission,over 1.5 million candidates sit for the UTME, but less than 500,000 secure admission into tertiary institutions.  In conclusion, while the direct impact of the poor educational system affects tens of millions, the indirect impact likely encompasses the entire population of Nigeria, given the wide-ranging effects on economic, social, and civic life. |
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**Once you have completed this worksheet, export/convert to .pdf, rename it per the instructions, and upload to Savanna as your Milestone # 3 Submission. Celebrate a job well done!**