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THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON WORK AND SOCIETY: NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

This review of the literature examines the several ways that technology is impacting Nigerian society and the workplace. Technology is advancing so quickly that its influence on several facets of employment and society dynamics are becoming more and more obvious. This paper examines how Nigerian labour practices, job trends, socioeconomic structures, and cultural standards have changed as a result of technology advancements. It aims to offer insights into the potential and difficulties presented by technology adoption in Nigerian society by synthesising the results of previous studies. It also makes recommendations for future research to help comprehend and resolve the effects of technology on Nigerian society and the workplace. The objective of this review is to offer a thorough knowledge of how technology is influencing work practices, social dynamics, and the general fabric of Nigerian society through an analysis of empirical studies, theoretical frameworks, and expert viewpoints.

Keywords: Technology, Work, Society, Nigeria, Digital Transformation

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Introduction

Modern society has become completely dependent on technology, which has completely changed social interactions, work habits, and cultural standards. Like in many other nations, Nigeria has seen a dramatic shift in the way people live, work, and interact with one another as a result of technology breakthroughs. The purpose of this review of the literature is to examine the complex effects of technology on society and the workplace in Nigeria, highlighting the opportunities and problems that result from these changes. In Nigeria, technology is a major factor in economic development and prosperity.

Numerous research studies have emphasised its role in boosting productivity, fostering innovation, and creating jobs. Akinyemi and Adelabu (2018) assert that the use of information and communication technology (ICT) has improved corporate process efficiency, especially in industries like e-commerce, banking, and telecoms. Additionally, Oyelaran-Oyeyinka and Lal (2019) contend that Nigeria is witnessing an increase in technology-driven entrepreneurship, with companies using digital platforms to provide inventive solutions and generate job chances.

All societal segments are not equally affected by technology's economic effects, though. Concerns exist over the "digital divide," where differences in access to technology exacerbate inequality within and between socioeconomic classes and between urban and rural areas (Ogunsola, 2020). Furthermore, labour markets face difficulties as a result of technology improvements that have led to the automation of jobs, which could result in income disparity and unemployment (Adeleke et al., 2021). Therefore, even if technology could help Nigeria's economy thrive, officials need to address these discrepancies and ensure equitable growth. In Nigerian society, relationships and social interactions have been significantly impacted by technology. According to Olufemi et al. (2018), social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp have proliferated, changing public discourse and communication patterns. Social media's participation in movements like #EndSARS, which advocated against police brutality and corruption in Nigeria, demonstrates how these platforms allow people to connect, share information, and mobilise for social issues (Adegoke, 2020).

But the extensive use of technology also brings up issues with cybersecurity, privacy, and the dissemination of false information. Data breaches and cybercrimes are among the hazards connected to internet platforms that Okonkwo and Duru (2021) draw attention to. Furthermore, societal tensions and conflicts in Nigeria have been exacerbated by the spread of hate speech and fake news on social media (Aborisade et al., 2019).

Therefore, laws and programmes promoting digital literacy are required to lessen the harmful societal effects of technology, even as it promotes connectedness and information sharing. In Nigeria, technology has both changed and preserved traditional customs. Digital platforms offer prospects for artistic expression, cultural conservation, and indigenous knowledge preservation, among other things (Adegbite et al., 2020). For instance, the rise of internet platforms such as Nollywood streaming services has made it easier for Nigerian films to be distributed internationally, which helps to promote Nigerian identity and culture (Ojebode, 2017).

On the other side, conventional cultural norms and values are being undermined by technology. Traditional forms of cultural expression and socialisation have been put to the test by the influence of Western media and digital entertainment (Adekunle, 2018).

Additionally, indigenous languages have been marginalised by the predominance of English language content on digital platforms, endangering linguistic variety and cultural legacy (Oyètádé et al., 2020). Therefore, technology presents both opportunities and challenges for the preservation of local cultures in Nigeria, while simultaneously facilitating globalisation and cultural interaction. The examination of the literature indicates that technology has a significant and diverse influence on Nigerian society and the workplace. It offers chances for social interaction, economic growth, and cross-cultural interchange, but it also raises issues with privacy, inequality, and cultural preservation. Policymakers, corporations, and civil society organisations must work together to address these issues in order to guarantee that technology serves all societal groups and promotes equitable and sustainable development in Nigeria.

Historical Perspective of Technological Adoption in Nigeria

Nigeria's technological growth has been a dynamic process driven by a number of factors such as global trends, government policies, and economic development. Following the industry's liberalisation in the early 2000s, Nigeria had a tremendous telecom revolution. A significant turning point was the implementation of the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) technology in 2001 (Oluwaseyi et al., 2018). Nigeria's internet penetration rate has increased quickly as a result of the widespread use of mobile devices and the accessibility of reasonably priced internet services. Over 104 million people in the nation used the internet as of 2021 (Nigeria Communications Commission). The emergence of e-commerce platforms like Konga and Jumia has changed Nigeria's retail environment.

According to Ogundele and Adelabu (2020), these platforms have made it possible for companies to expand their market reach and for customers to access a wide range of goods and services online. Nigeria has experienced notable advancements in the financial technology (fintech) industry, mostly due to the country's substantial unbanked populace and the widespread usage of mobile money services. Businesses that offer payment solutions that meet the demands of both consumers and businesses, such as Flutterwave and Paystack (which Stripe purchased), have become more well-known (Oyedotun, 2021). Thanks to easier access to venture capital investment and the assistance of incubators and accelerators, Nigeria's start-up ecosystem has grown significantly in recent years. Particularly Lagos has been a centre of technological innovation, gaining the moniker "Africa's Silicon Valley" (Disrupt Africa, 2021).

The creation of technology hubs and innovation centres is only one of the measures the Nigerian government has put in place to encourage the expansion of the technology industry. The National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA), which seeks to advance the growth and regulation of IT in Nigeria, is one noteworthy project. Nigerians are becoming more interested in renewable energy options as a way to solve the nation's energy problems. A trend towards sustainable energy methods is evident in programmes like the Solar Power Naija initiative, which intends to install solar household systems throughout rural communities (World Bank, 2021). In Nigeria, there is a growing interest in and investment in machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) technology. Applications of AI and ML are being investigated by organisations and research institutions in a variety of industries, such as healthcare, agriculture, and finance (AI Hub Africa). These advancements show how Nigeria's technical environment is changing due to both local innovation and international trends.

Technological Impact on Work Processes in Nigeria

Nigerian labour processes have been profoundly impacted by technological improvements, leading to changes in a number of areas. The development of internet

connectivity and mobile technology has simplified communication and collaboration. Many people utilise platforms like Zoom, Slack, and WhatsApp for distant work and communication. Nigeria had over 90 million internet users in 2020, according to a Statista analysis, demonstrating a high adoption rate of digital communication technologies (Statista, 2021). The emergence of e-commerce platforms like Konga and Jumia has changed Nigeria's retail environment. Customers can easily make purchases online and have access to a large selection of products.

Nigeria's e-commerce business has been expanding quickly, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 25% between 2010 and 2020, according to a McKinsey analysis (McKinsey, 2021). Nigerians now have better access to banking services and financial inclusion because to technological advancements in the financial sector, such as digital payments and mobile banking. With over 40 million users registered in 2020, the Central Bank of Nigeria reported a notable rise in the uptake of mobile banking services (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2021).With the rise of online courses and e-learning platforms, technology has completely changed training and education in Nigeria. To reach a larger audience, institutions and organisations are now providing chances for remote learning.

In order to maintain learning continuity, several educational institutions in Nigeria switched to remote teaching as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic, according to UNESCO (UNESCO, 2020). The adoption of telemedicine and health information systems, along with other technological advancements, has enhanced healthcare delivery in Nigeria. Today's technology allows patients to consult with medical professionals virtually, negating the necessity for in-person appointments. In Nigeria's rural areas, where access to medical facilities is limited, telemedicine has the potential to increase access to healthcare services, according to a study published in the Journal of Medical Internet Research (Owoyemi et al., 2020). These illustrations show how technology has changed Nigerian work practices, improving productivity, ease of use, and accessibility in a variety of industries.

Employment Patterns in the Digital Era in Nigeria

Nigeria's job scene has changed significantly in the last several years, mostly due to the introduction of digital technologies. In order to better understand the key factors, obstacles, and possibilities influencing the dynamics of the workforce, this article will examine how employment patterns are changing in Nigeria in the digital age. Nigeria's digital revolution has resulted in the emergence of new job prospects in a number of industries, including fintech, e-commerce, information technology, and digital marketing (Oladapo, 2020). According to Nwankwo (2019), IT businesses and startups have become important sources of employment as they draw talent and investment to Nigeria.

Nigerian professionals can now work remotely and freelance for clients throughout the world thanks to the widespread use of digital platforms (Oladapo, 2020). The younger generation entering the workforce finds remote employment especially enticing since it gives freedom and autonomy (Omolayo, 2021). In order to close the skills gap between workforce capabilities and industry requirements, the digital economy necessitates new skill sets, which is why initiatives for skills development and reskilling programmes have been put in place (Okorie, 2021). Partnerships between the public and private sectors are essential for advancing digital literacy and upskilling programmes that prepare Nigerians for the workforce of the future (Oladapo, 2020).

In Nigeria, the gig economy has gained popularity because to platforms that provide on-demand services including food delivery, ride hailing, and freelance work (Nwankwo, 2019). For workers in the unorganised sector, however, issues with social safety, income

stability, and job security still exist (Okorie, 2021). In order to create an atmosphere that is supportive of innovation and entrepreneurship, policymakers must modify rules to reflect the changing nature of work in the digital age (Omolayo, 2021). To maintain the momentum of job creation and economic growth, it is imperative to allocate resources towards digital infrastructure, education, and entrepreneurship assistance (Nwankwo, 2019). Nigeria's employment patterns have undergone significant change as a result of the digital era, presenting both benefits and challenges. To fully utilise the digital economy and promote inclusive growth and prosperity in Nigeria, it is imperative to embrace digitalization, assist skill development, and put supportive policies into place.

Socioeconomic Implications of Technology in Nigeria

Technology has wide-ranging and complex socioeconomic effects on Nigeria, affecting the country's governance, healthcare, education, and economics. Technology can stimulate economic growth by launching new businesses and generating employment. It fosters innovation and entrepreneurship, which results in the development of new goods and services (Obi, 2019). By giving small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) the chance to expand into new markets, digital platforms and e-commerce have the ability to generate millions of employments and accelerate economic growth (Nwafor, 2018).

Technology makes education more accessible by enabling e-learning platforms that can get around infrastructural and distance obstacles. It makes it possible to provide instructional materials to underprivileged groups and rural places (Aluede et al., 2017). Ajadi et al. (2015) suggest that the implementation of computer laboratories in schools and the introduction of digital learning resources could enhance the standard of education and provide students with the digital skills necessary for the workforce. Technology can facilitate remote patient monitoring, provide telemedicine services, and improve diagnostic capabilities—all of which can lead to improved healthcare delivery (Odekunle et al., 2018).

Particularly in rural areas with limited access to healthcare services, mobile health (mHealth) applications offer prospects for illness prevention, management, and health education (Eze et al., 2016). Inequalities in technology access and use, or the "digital divide," continue to be a major problem in Nigeria. There is still a divide between socioeconomic groups and between urban and rural areas (Adebayo et al., 2020). Government, business, and civil society must work together to enhance infrastructure, affordability, and digital literacy in order to close the digital gap (Olatokun & Ojo, 2018).

Through e-governance projects like digital identity systems, online service delivery, and electronic voting, technology can improve accountability, efficiency, and transparency in governance (Asoh, 2019). To fully realise the potential of e-governance, however, issues including cybersecurity risks, poor infrastructure, and digital literacy must be addressed (Olatokun & Ojo, 2018). Technology encourages innovation and entrepreneurship by giving new businesses access to markets, capital, and mentorship. The startup ecosystem is vitally dependent on programmes like tech hubs and incubators (Akinola & Chinyio, 2017). Technological advancement and entrepreneurship can be further stimulated by government policies that support innovation and offer incentives for research and development (Obi, 2019). Through better access to healthcare, education, and employment prospects, technology can lessen socioeconomic disparity, but it also has the potential to widen already existing gaps. The wealth gap between rich and poor can grow as a result of unequal access to technology and digital skills (Adebayo et al., 2020).

Cultural and Social Dynamics of Technology in Nigeria

Nigeria is a varied and culturally rich country where social norms and the use of technology interact dynamically. The cultural diversity of Nigeria is reflected in the range of perspectives on the adoption of technology. People's willingness to adopt new tools and behaviours is typically shaped by the intersection of technology breakthroughs with traditional values and beliefs. For example, technologies that promote social cohesiveness and community participation are more likely to be accepted in rural areas with strong communal ties. On the other hand, Westernised urban centres might place more of a focus on consumerism and status symbols, which would encourage the adoption of particular technologies due to their perceived prestige value (Ezeani, 2018).

In Nigeria, religion also has a big impact on how people view technology. Religious beliefs and teachings have the potential to either promote or hinder the adoption of particular technologies in a community that leans heavily towards religion. For instance, technological advancements that are seen as encouraging secularism or moral degradation may be met with hostility in some conservative religious communities, but in others, they may be welcomed as a way to disseminate religious teachings and establish connections with believers around the world (Akinade, 2016). Technology adoption patterns in Nigeria are also influenced by the country's degree of economic growth and education. Having access to high-quality education promotes a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in addition to improving digital literacy.

Accordingly, areas with higher levels of educational attainment typically display a more entrepreneurial mindset and a better openness to technology improvements (Ogunsola, 2019). Similar to this, access to and use of technology are greatly influenced by economic factors including infrastructure and income levels. The digital divide is a result of disparities in infrastructure and money that exacerbate pre-existing social inequalities and restrict the benefits of technology to affluent groups within society (Adomi&Anie, 2017). Wide-ranging social effects result from the incorporation of technology into Nigerian society, which alters communication styles, cultural norms, and interpersonal connections. For example, social media platforms have changed how Nigerians communicate, engage in political activism, and display their cultural identities (Omotayo, 2020).

However, issues with the spread of false information and fake news online, as well as the deterioration of traditional values, have been brought up, emphasising the necessity of critically analysing the social effects of technology (Olufemi, 2019). Nigeria's technological culture and social dynamics are complex and dynamic, shaped by a wide range of elements such as education, religious views, traditional values, and economic inequality. Designing technological interventions that are inclusive and culturally sensitive while meeting the objectives and goals of varied Nigerian communities requires an understanding of these dynamics. Nigeria may embrace the revolutionary potential of technology while minimising its unintended impacts on social cohesion and cultural heritage by promoting discussion among technologists, politicians, and local people.

Policy and Regulatory Frameworks

Nigeria has a number of governments programmes in place to encourage the use of technology and innovation. The National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) is the government organisation in charge of governing and growing Nigeria's information technology industry. Its goals are to guarantee that information technology is integrated into every area of the economy and to encourage its broad adoption. To propel technology growth in the nation, NITDA supports entrepreneurs, encourages ICT education,

and upholds standards and laws. A government-led initiative called the Smart Cities Nigeria Initiative aims to make Nigerian cities sustainable and technologically advanced centres.

This initiative focuses on implementing digital solutions, making use of Internet of Things technology, and putting in place smart infrastructure in order to enhance living conditions in cities, improve service delivery, and promote economic growth. The Nigeria Innovation Summit is an annual event that attempts to promote innovation and technology adoption in several Nigerian economic sectors. It is sponsored by NITDA among other government agencies. The conference provides a platform for participants to discuss emerging trends, share knowledge, and collaborate on strategies for leveraging technology to promote economic growth and innovation.

The Nigerian government has introduced multiple National Broadband Plans with the objective of enhancing internet connectivity and broadening the reach of digital services throughout the nation. In addition to outlining strategies for infrastructure development, regulatory reforms, and investment promotion, these plans set targets for broadband penetration. These plans aim to hasten the implementation of high-speed internet services, which are essential for promoting digital inclusion and technology adoption. A government group called the Presidential Enabling Business Environment group (PEBEC) is in charge of putting reforms into place to enhance the business climate and draw in foreign investment to Nigeria. Promoting technology and innovation through legislative changes and regulatory actions with the goal of fostering an atmosphere that will allow startups, SMEs, and technology enterprises to prosper is one of its main areas of focus.

These programmes show how committed the Nigerian government is to encouraging innovation and technology adoption as vital components of the country's economic success. Nigerian policy gaps and poor infrastructure are just two of the regulatory obstacles that must be overcome to encourage the use of technology. Nonetheless, initiatives have been made to address these issues through different regulatory reactions. Nigeria confronts major obstacles when it comes to basic infrastructure, which is essential for the adoption of technology and includes things like internet connectivity and energy. The Nigerian government has started a number of infrastructure development initiatives to increase internet connectivity and enhance access to power. The National Broadband Plan, for example, seeks to raise the nation's broadband penetration rate (Nigerian Communications Commission, 2020).

By causing uncertainty for investors and enterprises, inconsistent regulations and regulatory frameworks might discourage the adoption of new technologies. There has been an attempt to improve the regulatory environment and streamline policies. In order to create and implement laws that encourage the adoption of technology, the Nigerian government established organisations like the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) (National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA), 2021). Advanced technology adoption and execution are hampered by the lack of trained individuals in the technology sector. The government has started initiatives to encourage digital literacy and skill development programmes in order to solve this challenge, working with stakeholders in the private sector and educational institutions (Federal Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy, 2020).

Technology adoption is significantly hampered by inadequate cybersecurity measures since people and businesses are reluctant to accept digital solutions because they are afraid of cyber risks. To monitor cybersecurity measures and raise awareness among stakeholders, the Nigerian government has passed cybersecurity legislation and formed organisations like the Nigeria Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) (Nigeria Information

Technology Development Agency (NITDA), 2021). Startups and small enterprises find it difficult to invest in technology adoption and innovation due to limited financial availability. To help and finance technology companies and entrepreneurs, financial institutions and regulatory organisations have launched programmes including innovation hubs and venture capital funds (Bank of Industry Nigeria, 2021).

In conclusion, despite legislative barriers that Nigeria faces to the use of technology, a number of regulatory efforts and actions have been put in place to address these issues and encourage the adoption of technology in a variety of economic sectors. Nigerian technology development must be inclusive and sustainable, and this calls for a multipronged strategy that tackles a range of political, social, and infrastructure issues. It is essential to improve STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) education from elementary school through university. Reforming the curriculum, offering tools for hands-on learning, and implementing teacher training programmes can all help achieve this (Okebukola & Jegede, 2018).

Improving citizens' digital literacy helps democratise access to technology, especially in rural places. Training programmes, reasonably priced access to digital equipment, and internet connectivity can be made available through government initiatives and public-private partnerships (Arunma & Chukwuedo, 2019). Innovation and employment creation can be promoted by establishing an environment that is supportive to technological startups and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) through tax breaks, financial resources, and incubation centres (Acharya, 2019). Technological advancement requires improving infrastructure, which includes things like internet connectivity and energy. Funds for infrastructure development and public-private partnerships can be used for this (Aina & Aderamo, 2017).

Encouraging innovation, safeguarding intellectual property rights, and promoting competition via policy implementation can draw in foreign investment and support a thriving technology ecosystem (Nwabuzor, 2020). Establishing government-academic-industry-civil society inclusive innovation ecosystems can promote information exchange, teamwork, and co-creation of solutions according to regional needs (Ezema et al., 2019). The potential of female talent in STEM disciplines can be unlocked by promoting gender diversity and inclusion in the technology sector through focused interventions, such as mentorship programmes, scholarships, and campaigns to challenge gender stereotypes (Ikegwuonu, 2018). Sustainable development can be aided by incorporating environmental factors into technical development methods, such as encouraging the use of clean energy sources and environmentally friendly manufacturing techniques (Osuagwu et al., 2020). Through a comprehensive and cooperative implementation of these measures, Nigeria may effectively leverage the transformative power of technology to promote sustainable and equitable development.

Conclusion

Nigeria's future is significantly shaped by technology, as seen by the following important discoveries and insights:

In Nigeria, technology is causing a huge digital shift in a number of industries, including banking, healthcare, agriculture, and education. Access to services, creativity, and efficiency are all being promoted by this change. In Nigeria, technology is becoming more widely acknowledged as a driver of economic expansion. In addition to generating jobs and investments, the increase of startups, tech centres, and digital entrepreneurship is boosting GDP. In Nigeria, the extensive use of mobile technology—particularly smartphones—has

completely changed access to information, business, and communication. Social media, e-commerce sites, and mobile banking are changing how customers behave and how businesses operate.

Even though technology offers potential, there are obstacles to digital inclusion, especially in underprivileged and rural areas. Inclusive growth necessitates efforts to bridge the digital divide through programmes for digital literacy, inexpensive internet access, and infrastructure development. Nigeria's dynamic innovation ecosystem—which is made up of tech clusters, incubators, and accelerators—is encouraging cooperation, information sharing, and the creation of homegrown solutions that are suited to regional need. To fully use technology and address issues like data privacy, cybersecurity, and intellectual property rights, effective laws and regulations are necessary. Sustainable growth requires regulatory frameworks that encourage investment, innovation, and competition.

It is essential to make investments in the development of digital skills if Nigeria's labour force is to be prepared to use technology efficiently. Economic empowerment can be facilitated by programmes that emphasise STEM education, career training, and lifelong learning. These initiatives can also empower individuals. Enhancing infrastructure is essential for the growth of technology-driven projects and the general competitiveness of Nigeria's economy. This includes a stable supply of energy and internet access. Technology may help with a number of societal issues, such as access to education, productivity in agriculture, and healthcare delivery. Using technology for social good can improve people's quality of life and encourage inclusive growth. Working together with foreign partners, tech firms, and development organisations can help Nigeria become more competitive in the global digital economy by facilitating resource access, technology transfer, and knowledge transfer.

In conclusion, technology has a revolutionary effect on Nigeria's future by stimulating economic expansion, encouraging creativity, advancing digital accessibility, and tackling social issues. To fully use technology for sustainable growth and prosperity, cooperation, supportive policies, and strategic investments are required.

Implications for policymakers, businesses, and society at large

Technology's influence on Nigeria's future has important ramifications for corporations, governments, and society at large. Here are some crucial things to remember:

a. Economic Development and Growth: Adopting technology will help Nigeria's economy flourish. Prioritising investments in digital literacy initiatives, innovation hubs, and technological infrastructure is imperative for policymakers to create a climate that is favourable to tech-driven entrepreneurship and employment growth.
b. b. Digital Inclusion: To guarantee that all facets of society may profit, access to technology should be equal. In order to close the digital gap, policymakers should encourage inexpensive internet connectivity, increase broadband access in rural areas, and offer training programmes to improve marginalised communities' digital literacy.
c. c. schooling and Workforce Development: To equip Nigeria's labour force for employment of the future, technology must be incorporated into schooling. To provide citizens with the skills necessary to prosper in a digital economy, policymakers should fund STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education, vocational training in developing technologies, and lifelong learning programmes.
d. d. Innovation and Entrepreneurship: By fostering these two traits, technology can increase competitiveness and draw in capital. It is recommended that policymakers

facilitate the growth of startups and technology enterprises by expediting regulatory procedures, granting financial resources, and endorsing R&D endeavours.

e. e. Governance and Public Service Delivery: Technology can improve public service delivery and governance's accountability, transparency, and efficiency. To increase access to public services and fortify democratic institutions, policymakers should make use of digital platforms for e-governance, online service delivery, and digital identification systems.
f. f. Socioeconomic Impact: The socioeconomic effects of technical breakthroughs must be considered by policymakers, especially with regard to social inclusion, income inequality, and job displacement. Techniques like social safety nets, inclusive legislation, and reskilling and upskilling programmes are crucial to preventing unfavourable outcomes and guaranteeing that the advantages of technology are widely distributed.
g. g. Infrastructure Development: To support the expansion of Nigeria's digital economy, investments in digital infrastructure, such as broadband networks, data centres, and cybersecurity systems, are essential. To close infrastructure gaps, promote innovation, and increase connectivity, policymakers should give priority to infrastructure initiatives and public-private partnerships.
h. h. Environmental Sustainability: When designing, implementing, and using digital technologies, policymakers must encourage sustainable practices and take the effects of technology adoption on the environment into account. This includes programmes to lessen the carbon footprint of digital infrastructure, minimise e-waste, and support renewable energy sources.

In conclusion, politicians, companies, and society face both possibilities and problems as technology shapes Nigeria's future. Nigeria can leverage the transformative power of technology to propel economic success, social development, and sustainable growth by implementing a comprehensive and inclusive approach to technology governance.

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