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ICT, Gender Equity, Amharic Language for Africa and SDGs

Editor's note

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The papers have been presented in the Global Knowledge Exchange Conference in 2019 and they address a variety of issues that link innovation research for eradicating poverty and promoting development by applying knowledge and the new digital technology. The research context is drawn mainly from Nigeria with relevance to both Africa and the rest of the developing world.

There are five papers focusing on relevant problems to address regarding the challenges faced by Africa's quest to perform reform and transform the social environmental ecosystem in order to achieve sustainable development successfully delivering on all the goals of the SDGs.

The first paper on phono tactic syllabification systems of English and Amharic Languages and a Case for Language of African Union for Africa. The authors recommend Amharic and the African alphabet Ge'ez to be the African script to address the colonial challenges Africa still has not resolved. They recommend the African indigenous language rather than relying on the colonial languages to be included to re-design and liberate the entire African education system

The second paper on Gender Equity and Equality: A Crucial

Role for Africa Moving Towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The differences between men and women in Africa has socio-cultural, educational, economic, biological and religious influences. There is also a gap on how to access resources such as land, capital, knowledge and technologies. Violence against women and child trafficking still remain in Africa. There is also the positive side as women are custodians of indigenous knowledge. The paper recommends the policy of gender equality as necessary for Africa to achieve SDGs

The third paper is on Early Childhood Cognitive Science Development: Implications for Economic Development in Africa. The paper highlights the application of cognitive science as a problem solving skill that all children from kindergarten to tertiary education level must acquire, use and apply to make a difference and bring sustainable development to their countries.

The fourth paper is on ICT, Development and Poverty Nexus in Africa: Way Forward showed significant relationships between ICT and human development with impact on how to address poverty reduction, creating employment and improve the livelihood of the people. The paper recommends that Governments in Africa should to integrate and include ICT in the education system systematically.

The fifth paper is on Innovation Strategy for Measuring Skill Performance of Students of Vocational Agricultural Education for Sustainable Development. The author recommends psychomotor and criterion references for sustainable livelihood to measure student performance in agriculture in secondary schools. .

Together the papers bring insightful, thoughtful, reflective, analytical and descriptive research on very relevant problems by linking innovation with sustainable development by selecting specific issues such as gender, language, education, cognitive science, talent and skills, and ICT. The specific problems are diverse but the research is focused on how to bring about innovative solutions to problems by recommending policies to bring about the much-needed changes. The recommendation to use Amharic language as the African

language for the Africa Union brings to the research policy agenda why we Africans do not value and appreciate what our ancestors have created by copying and using and even making official the languages that colonialism used to reject Africa's knowledge heritage. The contributions from these research papers cover very relevant, timely and necessary issues that are recommended all to review, use, reflect and apply with full engagement.