



CHALLENGES OF ADAPTATION OF EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND POLICIES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Educational leadership and policy frameworks play a crucial role in achieving long-term development in Nigeria's education system. With the emergence of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) and its influence on the country's socio-economic landscape, there is increasing pressure on the education sector to effectively align with and implement 4IR-related objectives. Educational leadership structures and policy implementations serve as important mechanisms for integrating the 4IR goals and supporting Nigeria's economic sustainability. However, several obstacles continue to hinder the effective use of educational leadership and policies in advancing 4IR initiatives. These issues have drawn growing concern from stakeholders and professionals within the sector. This study explores the key challenges affecting the implementation of the 4th industrial revolution through educational leadership and policies. These include inadequate funding, political and policy instabilities, inadequate educational facilities, insecurities, inadequate teacher training, gaps between policy formulation and implementation, and inadequate propagation of national values. Drawing on existing literature, this study highlights how these constraints hinder progress toward 4IR readiness. The paper concludes that these challenges have significantly restricted the successful integration of the fourth industrial revolution (4IR) through educational leadership and policy efforts. The paper also offers practical recommendations to address these challenges and improve outcomes.

Keywords: Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR); Educational Leadership; Educational Policy; Implementation; Nigeria

Introduction

Education is widely seen as a key foundation for national development and social progress. Across different countries, it helps develop people's knowledge, skills, and values, supporting both economic and social improvement. A strong education system prepares individuals to take part in the economy, civic duties, and community life. It also builds a capable workforce that drives innovation, productivity, and competitiveness in various sectors. In addition, education encourages critical thinking, problem-solving, and adaptability, which are increasingly important in a fast-changing, globalised world. As technology and economies continue to evolve, education ensures that people can adjust to new demands and remain employable. Beyond economic benefits, it also promotes social unity, reduces inequality, and improves overall living standards. It empowers individuals to make informed decisions, promotes better



health, and encourages active civic participation, thereby contributing to economic growth and a more equitable and resilient society.

Ultimately, continuous investment in education is vital for sustainable development. Without a strong educational base, nations may find it difficult to maintain stability, promote innovation, or compete globally. According to Elujekwute, Aja, Danburam, and Nyitar (2021), quality education is essential for national development, as it equips individuals with the knowledge, skills, and values needed to contribute effectively to society and support economic growth. Development promotes technological progress, which improves workers' quality of life and boosts productivity. These gains contribute to overall growth in different sectors, as changes in one part of society often influence others. A well-functioning education system relies on several important pillars. One of the most essential is equal access to education for everyone, regardless of gender, which helps ensure fairness, inclusion, and equal outcomes in learning.

Learners also need practical skills that prepare them for real workplace requirements. In addition, schools and institutions must have sufficient infrastructure and resources. Well-maintained facilities, modern equipment, and a supportive environment all improve the quality of teaching and learning. Together, these elements create a balanced education system that supports academic achievement, personal growth, and long-term social progress.

A strong education system also depends on access to updated learning tools, a variety of resources, and adequate funding to ensure all learners can fully participate. Well-trained teachers are equally important, as they provide effective instruction and adapt to changing educational needs. Overall, education contributes to national development by improving literacy, supporting national goals, reducing inequality, lowering unemployment, and making better use of resources for overall progress (UNESCO, 2021).

Educational leadership and the implementation of policy are crucial for helping a country meet its education goals. Without them, the system would struggle to operate effectively. Policies set out the guidelines for decisions, while leadership ensures that people and resources are managed well to achieve these aims. In recent years, major socio-economic changes have taken place globally, largely due to rapid technological and industrial development. These shifts have led to more advanced, industrialised economies where innovation strongly influences production, communication, and service delivery.

Modern societies are increasingly shaped by advanced digital technologies that are changing how people live and work. A key aspect of this shift is the growing use of intelligent machines and automated systems that handle routine tasks and can imitate human-like functions such as decision-making, problem-solving, and data analysis (Shenkoya & Kim, 2023). As a result, work that once required heavy human effort is now done faster, more accurately, and with less strain. This has significant effects on industries, jobs, and education, improving efficiency while changing the skills needed in the modern economy. Therefore, continuous adaptation is necessary to stay relevant in a rapidly advancing technological world (Singaram, Mayer, & Oosthuizen, 2023). This transformation is commonly referred to as the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), which uses advanced technologies to improve communication, decision-



making, and efficiency in areas like education. Technologies such as AI, blockchain, and big data help solve educational challenges by improving data use, supporting better policies, and enhancing quality monitoring.

Reaching academic goals relies on strong leadership and effective policy implementation, which are key to how education systems operate. Policies provide direction, while leadership ensures coordination and progress toward set objectives. In today's fast-changing, innovation-driven global economy, both are becoming even more important (Lee, Choi, & Jiménez, 2023). The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) uses advanced technologies that mimic human thinking and simplify complex tasks. In education, tools like AI, big data, and blockchain help solve challenges, improve decisions, and monitor learning quality. According to Tukur, Bebeji, & Suleiman (2022), predictive analytics, part of 4IR technologies, uses machine learning, algorithms, and statistical techniques to analyse current and past data. In education, it helps detect trends and patterns, including areas of poor performance or decline.

There are notable challenges in aligning Nigerian educational leadership and policy frameworks with the demands of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). These difficulties limit the country's capacity to meet global educational standards in this evolving technological context. Consequently, this study aims to investigate the specific barriers to effective leadership and the implementation of educational policies within the 4IR era. It will do so through a comprehensive review of existing literature to clearly define and support the research focus.

Concept of Educational Leadership

At its core, leadership is the capacity to inspire and direct individuals toward organisational goals. It is a continuous process that includes planning, decision-making, directing activities, and coordinating subordinates' efforts to achieve set objectives. According to Walker (2025), a leader is someone who actively engages in these activities, effectively influencing others to contribute to the organization's success. Leaders may assume their roles through election, appointment, self-selection, merit, or even imposition, reflecting the diverse ways leadership can emerge in different settings.

Leadership plays a key role in education systems by guiding the direction and quality of learning. It contributes to school success by setting a clear vision, building a supportive culture, and managing resources effectively. It includes planning, organising, guiding others, and making decisions to ensure that educational goals are achieved effectively, such as budgeting, communicating, conflict management, controlling, decision-making, directing, organising, planning, reporting, supervising, etc. According to Olorunsola (2020), leadership in school is the number one key to the success of the school. Leadership in the school involves responsibilities of the school manager (Principal, Vice Chancellor, Provost, Head Master, Rector, etc.).

In schools, leaders influence teacher motivation, learner behaviour, and academic outcomes through their choices and priorities. Strong leadership encourages teamwork and accountability, which improves performance, while weak leadership often results in poor coordination and lower achievement. School leaders are also expected to support staff, engage with the community, and maintain a strong focus on delivering quality education through



responsible and proactive management. School leadership is highly important and sensitive because it affects almost every part of school life. Leadership practices shape the quality of teaching, student performance, staff interactions, and the overall school environment. As a result, leadership decisions have far-reaching effects, making the role of school leaders both crucial and challenging (Bush, 2024; Daniel, 2019; Arar & Haj-Yehia, 2018; Abdel et al, 2019).

Educational Policies in Nigeria

Education plays a vital role in a country's socio-economic development. In Nigeria, both government and non-governmental efforts have highlighted the importance of clear educational goals, objectives, and policies for effective system management. The 1969 National Curriculum Conference led to the development of the National Policy on Education to meet the needs and expectations of Nigerians. These policies were designed to equip individuals with relevant skills and knowledge to support national economic growth, addressing concerns that the existing system was not adequately driving development. In the account of Akanbi & Abiolu (2021), the 1969 National Curriculum Conference was convened due to widespread dissatisfaction among educators and policymakers who felt the education system was not meeting societal needs or aligning with national economic, social, and cultural development goals. This led to demands for a more practical and responsive curriculum capable of equipping learners for national progress and problem-solving. The conference outcomes informed the National Policy on Education, which has been revised over time to align with global and national development demands. The policy was first published in 1977, with subsequent editions in 1981 and 1998 reflecting social changes. Later revisions were made in 2004 and 2007 to incorporate reforms aimed at improving relevance and global competitiveness (Adesua & Adelakun, 2024). The 2013 edition, revised in 2014, introduced key innovations such as open and distance learning, ICT integration, teacher regulation, curriculum adjustments, and reforms in science, technical, and vocational education to enhance effectiveness and support national development (FGN, 2014).

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4ir) in the Nigerian Educational Sector

Global development has driven major changes across sectors to support economic growth, with innovation and research enhancing human progress. In Nigeria, the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) integrates technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, and the Internet of Things into key sectors, including education, to promote national development and skill acquisition. Apata, Adeate, & Shogbesan (2025) note that 4IR in education involves using these technologies to transform teaching and administration while requiring new digital competencies for educators and learners. The goal of Education 4.0 is to deliver technology-enhanced, personalised learning that prepares graduates for the modern workforce.

According to Sunday, Ataire, & Ofonmbuk (2024), the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) in education involves the integration of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, online platforms, and virtual reality into the Nigerian educational system. It also emphasises the development of future-oriented skills, including creativity, critical thinking, and digital literacy, to prepare learners for the demands of the 21st-century economy. In addition, 4IR promotes personalised learning approaches that address individual student needs and outcomes. It calls for continuous curriculum review and updating to ensure relevance to emerging skills and employability in 4IR-related jobs. Furthermore, it highlights the

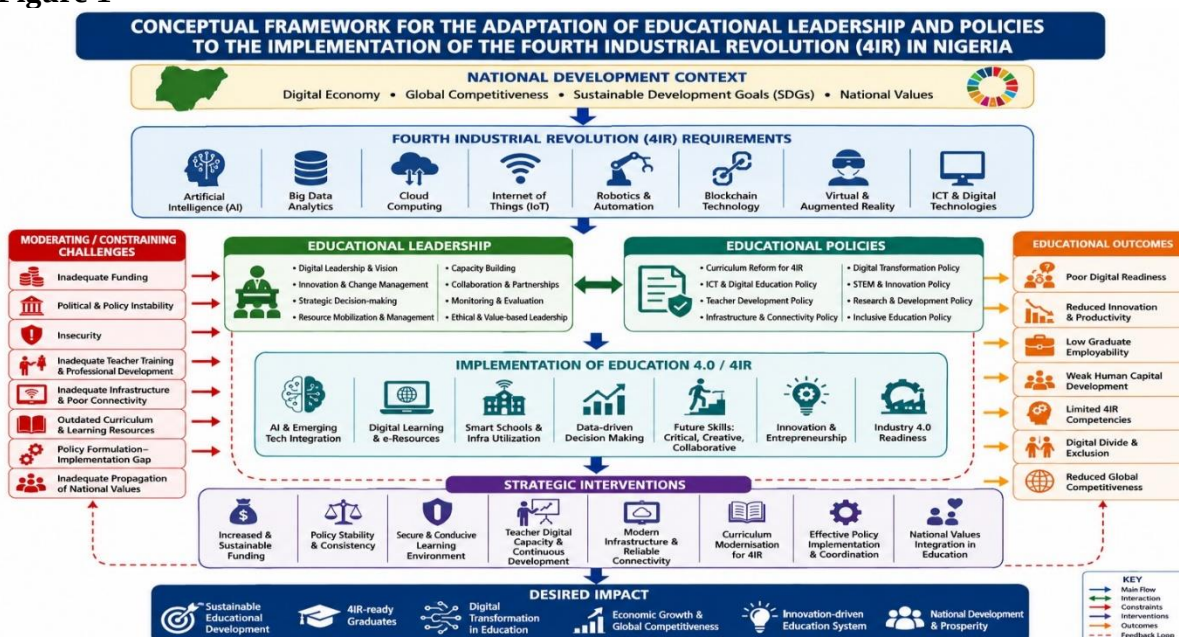
importance of teacher preparedness through adequate training and capacity building for effective use of digital tools in teaching and learning.

Educational Leadership and Policies in the Fourth Industrial Revolution in Nigeria

Navigating the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) in education requires leadership that is digitally competent, innovative, and adaptable. School leaders are expected to manage emerging technologies effectively while fostering collaboration, critical thinking, and problem-solving within the school environment. This includes integrating tools such as artificial intelligence, supporting continuous staff development, and encouraging lifelong learning among learners and educators. Oladele (2024) notes that 4IR educational leadership in Nigeria demands agility, enabling leaders to respond quickly to change and guide institutions through uncertainty. It also requires strong digital literacy, with the ability to understand and apply technologies such as AI, robotics, and data analytics in teaching and learning. Furthermore, leadership should promote innovation, effective communication, teamwork, and data-driven decision-making to improve educational outcomes.

In Nigeria, 4IR education policies focus on curriculum reform to strengthen digital literacy, STEM, and entrepreneurial skills. They also emphasize teacher training, improved infrastructure, and the integration of emerging fields such as cybersecurity and data science. Proposed reforms, including the 12-4-3-4 system, aim to modernize education, though implementation challenges persist. Overall, the policy direction prioritizes practical, learner-centred approaches that develop creativity, problem-solving skills, and work-ready graduates capable of meeting current labour market demands (Sarumi, 2025).

Figure 1



Source: Authors' conceptualisation based on the reviewed literature (2026).

The conceptual framework (Figure 1) illustrates how educational leadership and educational policies drive the implementation of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) in Nigeria. It also



shows how systemic challenges, including inadequate funding, political and policy instability, insecurity, inadequate teacher training, poor infrastructure, outdated curricula, implementation gaps, and weak national values, constrain implementation, while strategic interventions are essential for achieving sustainable educational development and national competitiveness

Challenges of Adaptation of Educational Leadership and Policies to the Implementation of the Fourth Industrial Revolution in Nigeria

Shortage of Funds

A major challenge to implementing 4IR-aligned educational leadership and policy in Nigeria is inadequate funding. Limited financial resources restrict access to essential technologies, curriculum updates, and training for educators. As a result, many schools cannot provide key 4IR tools such as computers, reliable internet, and specialised software, while also struggling to support continuous professional development for effective digital transformation. Research examining African higher education institutions highlights that financial constraints significantly undermine leadership effectiveness in the 4IR era, contributing to gaps in infrastructure, curriculum redesign, and overall institutional readiness to leverage new technologies (Apataa et al., 2025; Ehule & Wordu, 2025). According to Olorunsola & Adelakun (2025), funding for Nigerian education has remained inadequate and inconsistently distributed over the years. Although UNESCO recommends that about 26% of a country's annual budget be allocated to education, Nigeria has continually fallen short of this target. This persistent underfunding weakens educational administration by limiting investment in infrastructure, learning resources, research, and staff development, all of which are vital for quality education and graduate preparedness in a technology-driven economy. Consequently, these financial constraints hinder the effective implementation of policies designed to equip learners for the demands of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Unstable Political and Policy Environments

Unstable political and policy environments pose a significant challenge to aligning educational leadership with the demands of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) in Nigeria. Since 4IR transformation relies on sustained reforms such as the integration of artificial intelligence, digital learning systems, and innovation-focused curricula, it requires consistent policies and stable governance. However, frequent changes in political leadership often lead to policy discontinuity, disruption of reforms, and abandonment of ongoing initiatives. This lack of continuity hinders the development of digital infrastructure and the effective institutionalisation of technology-driven education (Ekwonye, 2025; Okeke & Chukwudebelu, 2024; Isah, Terfa & Egbujuo, 2025), while political interference further weakens policy coherence by prioritising short-term political interests over evidence-based educational planning, leading to fragmented and poorly coordinated reforms across federal and state levels (Ogunode, Edinoh, & Agbaje, 2024).

These challenges are further intensified by weak governance, limited technical capacity among policymakers, and inadequate funding mechanisms, which restrict the ability of educational leaders to develop and implement future-oriented strategies aligned with global technological trends. Studies also show that poor policy implementation, insufficient political will, and institutional inefficiencies continue to undermine Nigeria's preparedness for technology-driven



education systems (Aina, 2023; Ijov & Isunueo, 2020; Ndem, 2025). Ultimately, this situation creates a continuing gap between policy goals and real implementation, limiting the education system's capacity to develop a digitally skilled workforce and placing Nigeria at a disadvantage in the global knowledge economy, where innovation, adaptability, and technological competence are critical for competitiveness in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Insecurity

Insecurity remains a major barrier to implementing 4IR-aligned educational leadership and policies in Nigeria, as a safe and stable environment is essential for effective learning and innovation. Persistent threats such as terrorism, banditry, kidnappings, and communal clashes have severely disrupted education, particularly in Northern Nigeria, causing school closures, academic interruptions, damage to facilities, and displacement of students and staff (Adelakun & Olorunsola, 2024; UNICEF, 2025; Adetunji, 2025). These challenges greatly restrict access to education and weaken the capacity of institutions to implement effective reforms. In addition, repeated attacks on schools and incidents of mass abductions have created widespread fear, reducing school attendance, lowering enrolment and retention, and leading many parents, especially of girls, to withdraw their children from formal education due to safety concerns (Alkali et al., 2024; Edinoh et al., 2025).

Insecurity not only disrupts schooling but also weakens the leadership and policy systems required for 4IR integration. Educational leaders are often preoccupied with managing safety challenges, leaving limited focus on long-term planning and innovation, including digital learning, artificial intelligence, and skills-based curriculum reforms. At the policy level, government priorities and funding are frequently redirected to security needs, reducing investment in key areas such as technological infrastructure, teacher development, and curriculum renewal (Ukozor, Akuh, & Adaka, 2024). In addition, unstable environments discourage private sector participation, which is vital for advancing digital transformation in education.

Insecurity also negatively affects the psychological well-being of students and teachers, as exposure to violence and instability can cause trauma, reduce motivation, and weaken cognitive engagement, thereby impairing learning outcomes. This reduces the development of essential 4IR skills such as critical thinking, creativity, and digital literacy. In addition, insecurity deepens educational inequalities by disproportionately impacting marginalised and conflict-affected regions, increasing the number of out-of-school children and widening the digital divide (Olalekan, 2026). Consequently, educational leadership becomes largely reactive, and policy implementation remains uneven and fragmented. Overall, insecurity disrupts the education system and limits Nigeria's ability to align its policies and leadership with 4IR demands, thereby hindering the development of a workforce prepared for the global knowledge economy.

Inadequate Teacher Training

Inadequate and irregular training has resulted in limited advanced digital skills among in-service teachers. This undermines the implementation of 4IR-oriented educational policies in Nigeria, as teachers are central to translating reforms into classroom practice. While 4IR demands competence in digital pedagogy and emerging technologies like AI and online



platforms, many teachers still have only basic digital literacy, limiting effective technology integration in education (Apata, Adeniyi, Ajiwoju, & Adeosun, 2025). This skills gap is further aggravated by limited ongoing professional development and weak institutional support, leaving educators underprepared for the demands of Education 4.0.

Also, teacher education programmes in Nigeria are often regarded as outdated and too theoretical, with little focus on practical digital skills and modern teaching methods. Studies indicate that many curricula are not aligned with current technological realities, leaving pre-service teachers insufficiently prepared for digital-based classroom environments (Celine, Columbus, & Ukamaka, 2024). Furthermore, insufficient funding and poor infrastructure, including limited access to computers, internet services, and modern teaching resources, reduce teachers' opportunities to develop and apply ICT skills during training. Consequently, although digital education policies are in place, their implementation is constrained by teachers' limited capacity to effectively translate them into classroom practice. Inadequate teacher training also weakens educational leadership and policy implementation at the system level. Because effective reforms depend on competent teachers, the shortage of skilled personnel limits progress toward 4IR goals. Studies show that many educators lack adequate ICT skills due to limited training and inconsistent professional development (Cappelli & Akkari, 2024). Insufficient teacher training weakens educational leadership and policy implementation. Since reforms depend on skilled teachers, limited capacity hinders 4IR progress. Studies show many educators lack ICT skills due to inadequate and inconsistent training.

Inadequate teacher training deepens existing inequalities in Nigeria's education system, as teachers in rural and underserved areas often have limited access to professional development and digital resources, widening the urban-rural digital divide. This imbalance reduces the inclusiveness of 4IR reforms and weakens efforts to develop a technologically skilled workforce (Apata^b et al., 2025). As a result, educational leaders are constrained by limited human capacity, making policy implementation partial or ineffective. Overall, without sustained investment in teacher training, curriculum reform, and continuous professional development, Nigeria's education system will struggle to meet the demands of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Inadequate Infrastructure

Inadequate infrastructure, especially in rural schools, limits access to digital tools and reliable internet, posing a major barrier to 4IR implementation in Nigeria. Many institutions lack essential facilities such as stable electricity, modern classrooms, laboratories, libraries, and basic amenities, which undermines effective teaching and learning (National Bureau of Statistics reports cited in Kareem, 2025). Many schools also lack basic digital infrastructure, including computers, reliable internet, and stable electricity, which makes ICT integration difficult. This limits students' access to digital learning platforms and the development of essential skills needed for the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Ebekozen, Hafez, Aigbavboa, Samsurijan, Al-Hasan, & Nwaole, 2024).

The problem is worsened by chronic underfunding and weak maintenance practices, leading to persistent infrastructure gaps across all levels of education. Evidence shows that inadequate facilities remain a major obstacle to educational development in Nigeria, with many institutions



lacking basic teaching and learning resources (Daily Post, 2024). This situation not only undermines the learning environment but also limits the ability of educational leaders to implement policies on digital transformation. Although policies promote the use of technologies such as AI, robotics, and e-learning systems, poor infrastructure often makes their implementation impractical. In addition, unreliable electricity and low internet access continue to hinder consistent use of digital tools, slowing technological adoption and innovation in education (Bobels, 2026).

Inadequate infrastructure widens the urban–rural digital gap, limiting equitable access to 4IR technologies and weakening efforts to build a skilled workforce. It also reduces teachers' effectiveness and shifts leadership focus from innovation to managing basic deficits. Even where ICT facilities exist, poor planning and weak support often hinder effective use, reducing their impact on learning outcomes (Business Day, 2025). This reflects a gap between policy goals and implementation, as digital education ambitions are not supported by adequate infrastructure. Overall, weak infrastructure undermines Nigeria's education system and its ability to meet 4IR demands by limiting innovation, policy execution, and the development of key technological skills for global competitiveness.

Outdated Curriculum

Outdated curricula remain a major barrier to effective 4IR implementation in Nigeria's education system. Many programmes are not aligned with rapid technological advances such as AI, robotics, big data, and the Internet of Things, which require new skills and innovative thinking. As a result, the education system struggles to adequately prepare students for current and emerging demands. A key concern is that Nigeria's curriculum has not kept pace with rapid technological change. Research shows that higher education programmes have seen little improvement in response to 4IR demands, reducing their relevance in a technology-driven world (Fomunyan, 2022). The curriculum remains largely theoretical and exam-focused, emphasising memorisation over problem-solving, innovation, and digital skills. Consequently, graduates are often not well prepared for automated and digital workplaces, creating a gap between education and labour market needs. Studies also show that many lack critical thinking, creativity, and entrepreneurial abilities required in the 4IR era (Aina, 2022). As a result, unemployment remains high because school-learned skills often do not match current industry needs. Educational leadership and policy have not adequately addressed this mismatch, with greater emphasis placed on certification than on practical and technological competencies.

Curriculum reforms are often slow and poorly implemented. Although agencies like the Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council oversee development and execution, changes are frequently delayed, inconsistently applied, and weakly monitored. While ICT integration is emphasised in policy, implementation is often hindered by unclear strategies, limited resources, and weak accountability (Ladimeji, 2020). The gap between policy design and implementation reinforces outdated educational practices. This problem is worsened by limited investment in teacher training and infrastructure, both of which are essential for effective curriculum reform. Many teachers lack the digital and pedagogical skills required for 4IR-oriented teaching, making it difficult to apply policy goals in classrooms. In addition, poor technological infrastructure in schools further limits the practical implementation of updated curricula (Afolabi, Ayodele, & Ibarhim, 2026). Outdated curricula undermine lifelong learning and adaptability needed for the 4IR, as they remain largely static and knowledge-based. This



weakens the responsiveness of educational leadership and policy. Addressing it requires curriculum reform, better implementation, teacher training, and alignment with global technological trends to prepare graduates for the digital economy.

Implementation Gaps

A gap between policy goals and actual practice weakens the implementation of 4IR-related educational policies in Nigeria. Although digital tools such as e-learning have been introduced, their use remains limited due to weak institutional structures and governance. As a result, despite emphasis on digital transformation, effective execution is constrained, highlighting the need to bridge the divide between technological potential and workable policy frameworks (Akiyode-Lawanson, 2020). Many developing countries lack adequate preparedness, regulatory strength, and coordination to implement 4IR reforms, resulting in slow and uneven adoption (Ukwandu et al., 2021). This policy-practice divide weakens educational leadership by constraining its ability to translate reform agendas into measurable outcomes.

Structural and resource limitations, including poor infrastructure, unreliable electricity, weak internet connectivity, and a lack of digital tools, hinder the integration of the 4IR in Nigeria's education system. These challenges reduce adaptability and weaken student learning outcomes in technology-driven environments (Ekwu et al., 2026). There are also significant shortages of digital skills among educators and administrators, worsened by limited professional development opportunities. Financial constraints and weak partnerships between government, industry, and academic institutions further slow large-scale digital transformation (Adeoye et al., 2023). This results in uneven implementation, deepening urban-rural disparities and reducing policy effectiveness.

In addition, misalignment in curricula, weak leadership capacity, and poor evaluation systems continue to hinder Nigeria's shift toward 4IR-ready education. Many curricula still do not adequately reflect digital economy skills such as innovation, problem-solving, and technological literacy, despite evidence that digital integration improves employability and learning outcomes (Ekwu et al., 2026). Leadership resistance, bureaucracy, and limited global exposure slow 4IR reforms, while weak monitoring reduces accountability. Overall, without coordinated improvements in implementation, infrastructure, training, and curriculum, Nigeria's education system will struggle to meet 4IR demands.

Inadequate Propagation of National Values

Weak propagation of national values is a key gap in aligning Nigeria's education system with 4IR demands. Although 4IR emphasises ethical awareness, digital citizenship, and responsible innovation, these values are not consistently integrated into teaching and leadership practices. Studies show that such competencies are still unevenly implemented in classrooms (Apata^b et al., 2025). This gap reflects weak policy implementation, where values like integrity, accountability, and civic responsibility are not strongly integrated into technology-focused reforms. Consequently, leadership tends to emphasize technical skills over ethical and cultural foundations needed for sustainable 4IR development. This weak values integration also limits the creation of a well-rounded education system that supports innovation and social cohesion (Adelakun & Olorunsola, 2026). The 4IR is not only a technological change but also a social and cultural transformation that requires value-based leadership and learning environments.



However, studies show that Nigeria's readiness is limited by weak institutional capacity and insufficient development of intangible assets such as values, attitudes, and social skills (Ukwandu et al., 2021). Educational content is often overly theoretical and poorly linked to local context, which weakens students' national identity and sense of responsibility. This reduces their ability to apply technological skills to national development, creating a gap between education and societal needs and limiting the impact of 4IR policies.

Weak leadership and poor policy coordination worsen the challenge of instilling values in the education system. Although leaders are expected to promote digital skills alongside ethical responsibility and innovation, evidence shows that many are still adjusting to 4IR demands, with limited progress in building digital culture, value-based learning, and systemic reform (Okunlola & Naicker, 2025). Without deliberate strategies to integrate national values into curricula, teacher training, and institutional practices, the implementation of 4IR policies remains incomplete. Ultimately, the inadequate propagation of national values weakens the moral and cultural foundation of education, thereby limiting Nigeria's ability to achieve inclusive, ethical, and sustainable development in the Fourth Industrial Revolution era.

Conclusion

In conclusion, educational leadership and policy frameworks are central to sustaining and strengthening the education sector in Nigeria, particularly in advancing sustainable socioeconomic development. The emergence of the Fourth Industrial Revolution presents significant opportunities, as its objectives, strategies, and implementation processes provide viable instruments for enhancing effective educational leadership and policy execution within the country. However, the integration of these innovations into the Nigerian education system is constrained by several persistent challenges. These include insufficient funding, policy inconsistency and political instability, insecurity, inadequate teacher preparation, weak infrastructural support, and gaps in curriculum design and implementation. In addition, limited emphasis on the promotion of national values further undermines effective adaptation. Collectively, these factors hinder the education system's capacity to fully align with the demands and standards of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Suggestions

Based on the identified challenges facing the adaptation of educational leadership and policies to the implementation of the Fourth Industrial Revolution in Nigeria, the following were suggested as ways to the fore:

1. Sufficient funding is essential for the effective implementation of educational policies aligned with the Fourth Industrial Revolution in Nigeria. The government and other stakeholders should show a stronger commitment by ensuring adequate financing and establishing transparent, efficient systems for the allocation and use of education resources.
2. The Nigerian government should sustain existing educational revitalisation policies aligned with 4IR goals. Such policies should be allowed sufficient time, ideally at least five years, to assess their effectiveness before being altered due to political changes. Furthermore, education leadership and policy implementation should be insulated from political interference to ensure continuity and stability.



3. Adequate security measures should be strengthened across all regions of the country to address insecurity and create a safe environment for educational leaders to perform their duties. This will also facilitate the smooth implementation of academic policies and support the achievement of Fourth Industrial Revolution goals in Nigeria.
4. There is a need for comprehensive digital literacy training for teachers, both in pre-service programs and through continuous professional development, to ensure they are equipped to teach with new technologies. Regular training programmes should be introduced to equip educators with the digital competencies and pedagogical skills required for Fourth Industrial Revolution-driven education systems.
5. Government and other concerned personnel, such as parents, alumni associations, and communities, should endeavour to ensure adequate provision of educational infrastructure needed for the educational sector to fit into the goals of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.
6. The development and modernisation of the curriculum should be intensified. The curriculum should be reviewed to integrate emerging technologies, critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and digital literacy in line with global best practices.
7. There should be a deliberate effort to promote national values within the education system. This will help to strengthen citizenship education, discipline, and social cohesion, thereby supporting the effective implementation of educational reforms.

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