



Revisiting User Interface Design for Low-Literacy Populations in Algerian Contexts

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Abstract

This study addresses a current research gap in Computer Science concerning Designing User Interfaces for Low-Literacy Populations in Africa in Algeria. The objective is to formulate a rigorous model, state verifiable assumptions, and derive results with direct analytical or practical implications. A structured analytical approach was used, integrating formal modelling with domain evidence. The results establish bounded error under perturbation, a convergent estimation process under stated assumptions, and a stable link between the proposed metric and observed outcomes. The findings provide a reproducible analytical basis for subsequent theoretical and applied extensions. Stakeholders should prioritise inclusive, locally grounded strategies and improve data transparency. Designing User Interfaces for Low-Literacy Populations in Africa, Algeria, Africa, Computer Science, replication study This work contributes a formal specification, transparent assumptions, and mathematically interpretable claims. Model estimation used $\hat{\theta} = \operatorname{argmin}\{\theta\} \operatorname{sumiell}(y_i, f\theta(\xi)) + \lambda \operatorname{Vert}\theta \operatorname{rVert} 2^2$, with performance evaluated using out-of-sample error.

Keywords: *North-African, ethnography, participatory-design, literacy-analysis, user-centred design*

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