Educational Trends In South Asia

There are fewer grounds today than in the past to deplore a North-South divide in research and innovation. This is one of the key findings of the UNESCO Science Report: towards 2030. A large number of countries are now incorporating science, technology and innovation in their national development agenda, in order to make their economies less reliant on raw materials and more rooted in knowledge. Most research and development (R&D) is taking place in high-income countries, but innovation of some kind is now occurring across the full spectrum of income levels according to the first survey of manufacturing companies in 65 countries conducted by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and summarized in this report. For many lower-income countries, sustainable development has become an integral part of their national development plans for the next 10–20 years. Among higher-income countries, a firm commitment to sustainable development is often coupled with the desire to maintain competitiveness in global markets that are increasingly leaning towards 'green' technologies. The quest for clean energy and greater

**energy efficiency now figures among the research priorities of
numerous countries. Written by more than 50 experts who are each
covering the country or region from which they hail, the UNESCO
Science Report: towards 2030 provides more country-level
information than ever before. The trends and developments in
science, technology and innovation policy and governance between
2009 and mid-2015 described here provide essential baseline
information on the concerns and priorities of countries that could
orient the implementation and drive the assessment of the 2030
Agenda for Sustainable Development in the years to come.
Asia is the largest continent in the world. Five out of the top ten high
performing economies in the Programme for International Student
Assessment (PISA) 2018 are located in Asia. Why do Asian students
perform so well in STEM-related subjects? This book answers this by
examining the STEM education policies and initiatives in Asian
economies, as well as the training programmes undertaken by STEM
teachers in Asia. The book is broken into four sections, each
accompanied by a passage of commentary that summarizes the key
takeaways of the chapters. Section one focuses on STEM policy**

environments and how various countries have developed policies that promote STEM as an integral part of national economic development. Section two focuses on STEM teacher education in the Philippines and Thailand, while section three focuses on STEM curriculum design, context, and challenges in four Asian economies. The fourth and final section focuses on presenting snapshots of STEM education research efforts in Malaysia, South Korea, and Singapore. Written by Asian academics, this book will provide valuable insights to policy makers, educators, and researchers interested in the topic of STEM education, especially in the Asian context. Chapters 7 and 11 of this book are freely available as a downloadable Open Access PDF under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 license available at http://www.taylorfrancis.com
The Annual Review of Comparative and International Education (ARCIE) is a forum for stakeholders and scholars to examine current trends and identify future directions in comparative and international education.
This book offers a comprehensive and accessible treatment of recent academic and policy studies of basic education in South Asia.

UNESCO science report
Annual Review of Comparative and International Education 2014
Blurring Borders, Changing Balance
Global Trends in Higher Education Quality Assurance
The Political Economy of Education in South Asia
Trends of student mobility and impact on education governance
Critical Excursions

The Global Trends in Higher Education Quality Assurance: Challenges and Opportunities in Internal and External Quality Assurance provides a comprehensive coverage of the trends and developments in higher education quality assurance as they refer to legitimacy/trust, efficiency and relevance. Assesses the status of education in Asia; identifies major trends and issues; and examines policies and practices that have successfully promoted equity and access, strengthened management and efficiency, improved quality, and enhanced the education resource base. Begins with an examination of demographic and economic trends that affect education, then analyzes the relationship between education and economic and social development. After reviewing the main issues in education development, looks at some persistent issues and trends by subsector. Finally, examines policies and strategies that could be used to address some prevalent challenges facing education in

developing Asian countries.

How do women express individual agency when engaging in seemingly prescribed or approved practices such as religious fasting? How are sectarian identities played out in the performance of food piety? What do food practices tell us about how women negotiate changes in family relationships? This collection offers a variety of distinct perspectives on these questions. Organized thematically, areas explored include the subordination of women, the nature of resistance, boundary making and the construction of identity and community. Methodologically, the essays use imaginative reconstructions of women's experiences, particularly where the only accounts available are written by men. The essays focus on Hindus and Muslims in South Asia, Sri Lankan Buddhist women and South Asians in the diaspora in the US and UK. Pioneering new research into food and gender roles in South Asia, this will be of use to students of food studies, sociology, anthropology and cultural studies.

The aim of the Handbook is to present readily accessible, but scholarly sources of information about educational research in the Asia-Pacific region. The scale and scope of the Handbook is such that the articles included in it provide substantive contributions to knowledge and understanding of education in the Asia region. In so doing, the articles present the problems and issues facing education in the region and the findings of research conducted within the region

that contribute to the resolution of these problems and issues. Moreover, since new problems and issues are constantly arising, the articles in the Handbook also indicate the likely directions of future developments. The different articles within the Handbook seek to conceptualize the problems in each specific content area under review, provide an integration of the research conducted within that area, the theoretical basis of the research the practical implications of the research and the contribution of the research towards the resolution of the problems identified. Thus, the articles do not involve the reporting of newly conducted research, but rather require a synthesis of the research undertaken in a particular area, with reference to the research methods employed and the theoretical frameworks on which the research is based. In general, the articles do not advocate a single point of view, but rather, present alternative points of view and comment on the debate and disagreements associated with the conduct and findings of the research. Furthermore, it should be noted, that the Handbook is not concerned with research methodology, and only considers the methods employed in inquiry in so far as the particular methods of research contribute to the effective investigation of problems and issues that have arisen in the conduct and provision of education at different levels within the region.
The Cultural Politics of Women's Food Practices
Integrating Services in South Asia

Southeast Asia and Education
Forestry Education in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia
The International Handbook of Educational Research in the Asia-Pacific Region
Diversity and Inclusion in Global Higher Education
Education and Nationalism in Europe, South Asia and China

Over the last decade, many local students have preferred to study overseas. This has caused governments to announce the creation of programs and developments in the higher education sector to upgrade South-East Asia to a leading education hub. Moreover, many governments declared that they would work on the insurance of learning to increase the quality of the degrees and the teaching itself. This has led many to question the results of these declarations. Higher Education Challenges in South-East Asia provides an overview of what has been happening over the last ten years in higher education in South-East Asia. It also works to solve the challenges in modern education such as the impacts of digitalization, globalization, and Generation Y and Z learning styles. Covering topics that include globalization, educational technologies, and comparative teaching, this book impacts academic institutions, policymakers, government officials, university and college administrators and leaders, academicians, researchers, and students.

This book presents international librarianship and library science through insightful and well written chapters contributed by experts and scholars from six regions of the world. The role of public, academic, special, school libraries, as well as library and information science education are presented from the early development to the present time. Its lively, readable approach will help the reader to understand librarianship in Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East, and North America. Edited by Ismail Abdullahi, Professor of Global Library and Information Science, this book is a must-read by library science students and teachers, librarians, and anyone interested in Global Librarianship.

Decentralization and Education: Asian Experiences and Conceptual Contributions examines the specific ways in which decentralization policies have affected the structure and delivery of education in eleven Asian nations. Written by top scholars in the field, the case studies provide detailed and rich empirical evidence documenting the tensions as well as synchronisms between the ideas that form the basis of decentralization policy and the contexts into which they are introduced. The high quality of this collection of essays and the careful attention to local contexts for implementation will make this book a must read for academics, policy

planners, practitioners, and students of Asia.

This volume seeks to identify and explore the forces affecting higher education in the Asia Pacific region today. It includes a set of conceptually-rich organizing chapters followed by detailed country-specific studies that detail both the underlying dynamics of these forces and the manner in which they have affected specific countries. In this way, the chapters touch on the complex demographics of the region, how continued and continuous economic development impinges on higher education, and how neoliberalism has affected higher education across many dimensions. The volume also addresses the complex issues associated with cross border education and the daunting challenges of both national and cross-national quality assurance.

Education and National Development in Asia

Internationalization of Higher Education in East Asia

A Textbook for Students and Educators. With Contributions from Africa, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Europe, Latin America and the Carribean, the Middle East, and North America

Trends, Issues, Policies, and Strategies

The Ebb of Global Forces and the Flow of Contextual Imperatives

Public–Private Partnerships for Education and Training: Special Focus on

Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka
Strategies and Issues

In the face of accelerated economic globalisation, many of the industries in economically less developed countries have become more technology-intensive. Skill formation processes, both inside and outside firms, are therefore changing. This study scrutinises such transformations by comparing - from the perspective of historical institutionalism - the skill formation regimes of the garment industries in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. It sheds light on the differences between the trajectories of the in-firm skill formation regimes of the two countries, and reveals the important part that varying paths of educational development in both countries have played in shaping these trajectories. At the same time, the study shows how, in both countries, state-led skill formation regimes have been transformed not only by market forces and the growing importance of corporate business interests, but also by the social demand for educational credentials.
Explores Distinctive Features, Social Systems, Economies, Educational Systems And Arrangements For Accounting Education Under University System And Institutions Of Professional Accountants In South Asia. Also Makes Detailed Suggestions For Quality Improvement And Inter-Institution And Inter-Country Cooperation. Has Six Chapters And Seven Appendices.
Economic Integration in South Asia: Issues and Pathways is one of the volumes of the series Imagine a New South Asia presented by ActionAid International Asia. It envisions a new South Asia, free from human deprivation and demonstrates how South Asian countries can learn from the best practices in the region as well as from their failures, and also by trying to emulate the successful strategies of East Asia, China and Southeast Asian countries to introduce education

and health systems.

The contributions to The Asian American Educational experience examine the most significant issues and concerns in the education of Asian Americans. Contributors, all leading experts in their fields, provide theoretical discussions, practical insights and recommendations, historical perspectives and an analytical context for the many issues crucial to the education of this diverse population--controversies in higher education over alleged admissions quotas, stereotypes of Asian American students as "whiz kids", Asian Americans as the "model minority", bilingual education, education of refugee and immigrant populations, educational quality and equity. Special emphasis is given to both the historic debates which have shaped the field, and the concerns and challenges facing educators of Asian American students at both the K-12 and university level.

Selected Bibliography on Education in Southeast Asia

English as an International Language in Asia: Implications for Language Education

Economic Integration in South Asia: Issues and Pathways

Food, Faith and Gender in South Asia

An Exploratory Study

Human Well-Being and Policy in South Asia

Asian Experiences and Conceptual Contributions

Even as Anglophone power wanes in Asia, and China and India rise, the role of the English language in the region continues to develop. How are students in Asian nations such as Vietnam, Malaysia and China itself being taught English? This much-needed

overview analyzes the differing language education policies of selected countries that also include Indonesia, Japan and Sri Lanka. Noting ASEAN's adoption of English as its sole working language, it traces the influence of globalization on English language education in Asia: in many systems, it pushes local languages off the curriculum and is taught as a second language after the national one. Informed by a comprehensive review of current research and practice in English teaching in Asia, this volume considers the many different roles English is playing across the region, as well as offering an informed assessment of the prospects of English—and Chinese—being a universal language of communication.

Today, as globalisation becomes the norm and the need for development and progress ever more pressing, education and literacy have become crucial, more than ever before. However, even as developed nations continue to seek new alternatives to constantly improve their educational processes and objectives, developing nations have yet to tackle the problem of illiteracy. This book in the literacy and education provide a discourse on the need for literacy for every human being, with particular reference to developing nations. The emphasis is on delineating the interdependent relationship between literacy and education, stress also being laid on the need for literacy to settle in as the base for education. It also makes an effort to delvelop deep into globally changing socio-economic-political changes and ambitions, and the changing perspectives a literacy which has

emerged as a result of these changes. The book deals in details about various developments that have taken place and also highlights future plans. The author hope students of social sciences and general studies would find the book of great value to them. South Asia remains one of the fastest-growing regions in the world but concerns are rising that its workforce lacks the skills and education to drive its economy into the 21st century. Providing access to quality education and skills training is now a priority of policymakers in the region. But even though government spending on education has increased significantly in recent years, it has not resulted in effective education outcomes. This report is one in a series of four publications that examines how education and training systems in the region can be improved. In particular, it looks at the role that the private sector can play in improving standards through investments in education and training. Inequality in South Asia appears to be moderate when looking at standard indicators such as the Gini index, which are based on consumption expenditures per capita. But other pieces of evidence reveal enormous gaps, from extravagant wealth at one end to lack of access to the most basic services at the other. Which prompts the question: How bad is inequality in South Asia? And why would that matter? This book takes a comprehensive look at the extent, nature, and drivers of inequality in this very dynamic region of the world. It discusses how some dimensions of inequality, such as high returns to investments in human capital, contribute to economic growth while others, such as high payoffs to rent-

seeking or broken aspirations, undermine it. Drawing upon a variety of data sources, it disentangles the contribution that opportunity in young age, mobility in adult years, and support throughout life make to inequality at any point in time. Equally important, the book sheds light on the prospects of escaping disadvantage over time. The analysis shows that South Asia performs poorly in terms of opportunity. Access to basic services is partial at best, and can be traced to characteristics at birth, including gender, location, and caste. Conversely, the region has had a robust performance in terms of geographical and occupational mobility despite its cluttered urbanization and widespread informality. Migration and jobs have served disadvantaged groups better than the rest, highlighting the importance of the urbanization and private sector development agendas. Support falls somewhere in between. Poverty alleviation programs are pervasive. But the mobilization of public resources is limited and much of it is wasted in regressive subsidies, while inter-government transfers do not do enough to mitigate spatial inequalities.

Fighting Poverty, Inequality, and Exclusion
Innovative Strategies for Accelerated Human Resources Development in South Asia
Trends and Perspectives
Quality, Equity, Autonomy
Comparative Education
Challenges and Opportunities in Internal and External Quality Assurance

Education for All :issues & Trends

The Pakatan Harapan (PH) government promised education reforms before getting elected in 2018, and presently grapples with the complexities of making good on those pledges while seeking to negotiate continuity and change with regard to the previous administration's Malaysian Education Blueprint launched in 2013. This article situates the education reforms in the context of Malaysia's highly centralized administration, embedded practices and policy initiatives of recent years. Discussion focuses on three areas—quality, equity, autonomy—where PH has more distinctly differentiated itself from its predecessor. On the quality of national schools, efforts to alleviate teachers' bureaucratic workload and enhance the schooling experience mark a positive start. However, transforming mindsets and practices will require more systemic changes, critical self-reflection, and sustained efforts on difficult matters, particularly in basic schooling and technical and vocational programmes. On equity, the government's consistent attention to Bottom 40 (B40) households progressively allocates opportunity, and continual need to address ethnic concerns poses steep challenges. However, policy responses tend to unfold in an ad hoc manner, and the balancing of ethnic interests lacks

clarity and coherence. On autonomy, at the institutional level, legislative overhaul in higher education is in the works, while at the personal level, academic freedom clearly thrives more under PH administration. Meaningful and effective reform will hinge on devolution of power away from central government, institutionalization of autonomy, and depoliticization of the system.

This collection brings together an experienced group of South Asian/diasporic scholars in higher education, schooling, and adult education to develop a regional perspective on the multiple implications of globalization and its cultural and educational imbrications in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives. Relying on a blend of policy, critical-theoretical, and practice-based perspectives, the contributors describe and critically analyze key trends in the region, while pointing out new directions pertaining to future developments in education and culture in South Asia in relation to the contradictory implications of globalization in both urban and rural contexts.

Cross-border Partnerships in Higher Education looks beyond student and faculty exchanges to examine the myriad ways international colleges and universities work together as institutions. These partnerships have

involved the creation of branch campuses, joint research and technology initiatives, collaboration in strengthening institutional management, testing, faculty development efforts, collaboration in quality assurance, and sharing of technology. Cross-national collaborations are a growing financial and informational resource for universities, and non-Western schools are increasingly taking part. The volume provides an overview of the purposes and types of cross-border collaborations, an analysis of the benefits, and an examination of issues arising from these efforts. A cross-cutting goal is to provide a critical look at the models being employed, the challenges encountered, and the unintended consequences of such collaboration, both positive and negative. The book is intended for scholars and students of international higher education, higher education leaders and practitioners who are charting a course toward greater cross-border collaboration, and leaders in international development assistance organizations that are often asked to support such initiatives.

In this era of globalization, every region and country in the world is pursuing some kind of integration to further its economic, geo-political, and strategic interests. This book explores the prospects for and challenges to services integration in South Asia through an in-depth

analysis of services such as telecommunications, energy, tourism, health, and education. Identifying trends in performance, policy issues, and the status of intra-regional trade and investment initiatives, the book argues the case for services integration under the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA). It also stresses the need to address cross-cutting issues of regional mobility of service providers, taxes, transport, trade, research and development, and regulatory cooperation. Expanding the existing work on South Asian integration to cover services from an intra-regional perspective, this book is an important reference for future academic and policy work in South Asia. The industry, country, and regional level statistics provided by the book serve as a useful resource for taking stock of output, employment, trade, and investment in services in this region.

A Comparative Study on the Path-dependent Development of Technical and Vocational Education and Training for the Garment Industry

The Dialectic of the Global and the Local

Educational Decentralization

Resources in Education

The Palgrave Handbook of Asia Pacific Higher Education

Globalization, Culture, and Education in South Asia

STEM Education from Asia

This is the first book to systematically chart and
comparatively assess the trend towards private higher
education in South East Asia. Caught between conflicting
imperatives of spiralling demand, and limited resources, the
balance between public and private higher education systems
in South East, South, and East Asia has shifted markedly.
The author's detailed case studies of Indonesia, Malaysia,
Thailand, the Philippines, and Viet Nam discuss and analyse
significant policy issues and touch on key debates
surrounding globalisation, including economic globalisation
and structural adjustment, and the pressures of cultural
globalisation, particularly the role of the English
language. Debates surrounding the role of higher education
in the 'knowledge economy', GATS and cross border trade in
educational services are also treated, including the rise of
offshore campuses in countries such as Malaysia and Viet
Nam. What is argued is that we are witnessing not merely a
changing balance between public and private sectors, but a

blurring of borders between them, with public HEIs now often behaving more like private, for-profit institutions. The book charts and illustrates these trends, posing questions about their meaning, including issues of transparency, equity, and what the reforms might mean for traditional conceptions of public good in higher education. In recent years citizenship has emerged as a very important topic in the sciences, mainly as a result of the effects of migration, population displacements and cultural heterogeneity. This book focuses on educational enterprise and how it affects national ambitions, cultural preferences and political trends. It also examines the major effects of globalisation, the large-scale movements of populations, and the impact this all has in terms of education and citizenship. With contributions from an array of international scholars including Etienne Balibar, and featuring various international case studies, Manufacturing Citizenship will be extremely interesting to the education academic community as well as many readers within cultural

studies and politics.

Bringing together some of the leading names in comparative and international education, this second edition provides new perspectives on the dynamic interplay of global, national and local forces as they shape education systems in specific contexts.

This book explores human well-being in South Asia from a policy dimension. It discusses the cultural history and diversity of the region in order to highlight major priority areas of public policy to improve people's quality of life. The huge gap between economic development and human development, in areas such as education, health and income, is a concern for policymakers, researchers and other stakeholders. The book helps develop a strong argument for a shift of focus of state's expenditures aimed at improving human well-being, and assesses public policy initiatives from the perspectives of the stakeholders such as the state, the market, households, civil society as well as NGOs and agencies involved in this development mission. As such it is

of great interest to scholars in the field of quality-of-life and well-being research and policymakers at national and international level.

Higher Education in Southeast Asia
Higher Education Challenges in South-East Asia
Trade, Investment, and Mobility
towards 2030
Cross-border Partnerships in Higher Education
World Education Patterns in the Global South
Global Library and Information Science

This book collection of 45 chapters draws on the diverse insights of the Post Covid-19 challenges and opportunities to look ahead and across a broad range of issues – education, trade, governance, health, labour, technology to name a few – and consider where the balance of risk and opportunity may come out. It offers decision-makers a comprehensive picture of expected long term changes, and inspiration to leverage the opportunities this crisis offers to improve the state of the world. Academicians must find and establish a new equilibrium and a new normal for learning amidst the present challenges.

This unique empirical study focuses on the different quality dimensions of the Madrasa education system in Kerala, southwestern India. Madrasa education is one of the largest networks of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the world. Despite originating several centuries ago in a vastly different social and cultural context, it continues to address the educational needs of a large section of the Muslim population in India. Although the Madrasa system has seen many significant developments over time, academia has not paid much attention to its functions, strengths and contributions. This study fills this lacuna, and is grounded in detailed empirical investigation based on ethnographic surveys and interviews with various stakeholders from the field comprising students, teachers, parents, management committees, Madrasa boards and educationists. It critically examines the existing Madrasa education system in terms of different quality dimensions, including curriculum planning and designing, curriculum transaction, assessment and evaluation, institutional management and infra structure. While appreciating the contributions of Madrasas in promoting education among the Muslim minority of India, the book also identifies their problems and suggests creative modalities. A timely contribution to a subject with great international appeal, it will be of great interest to policy planners, researchers, educators, students and scholars of formal and

informal education, minority studies, political Islam, Middle East and Asian studies, sociology, history, and contemporary studies.

South Asia has created nearly 800,000 jobs per month during the last decade. Robust economic growth in large parts of the region has created better jobs -- those that pay higher wages for wage workers and reduce poverty for the self-employed, the largest segment of the region s employed. Going forward, South Asia faces the enormous challenge of absorbing 1 to 1.2 million entrants to the labor force every month for the next two decades at rising levels of productivity. This calls for an agenda that cuts across sectors and includes improving the reliability of electricity supply for firms in both urban and rural settings, dealing decisively with issues of governance and corruption, making access to land easier for urban informal firms and strengthening transport links between rural firms and their markets. It requires improving nutrition in early childhood to avoid cognitive impairment, intensifying the focus on quality of learning in education systems, equipping workers with the skills that employers demand, and reorienting labor market regulations and programs to protect workers rather than jobs. The continuance of high economic growth to help improve job quality is not assured. But the region s demography can provide a favorable tailwind. The growth of workers exceeds that of dependents in much of the

region. The resources saved from having fewer dependents can be shifted to high-priority investments in physical and human capital accumulation necessary to create productive jobs in countries with an enabling policy framework. But the demographic window of opportunity is open for only the next three decades, a fact which lends urgency to the reform agenda. This book will be of interest to policy makers, their advisers, researchers and students of economics who seek solutions, not only to the challenge of creating more and better jobs in South Asia but globally as well. It is the first title in South Asia Development Matters,a new series that will serve as a vehicle for in-depth synthesis of economic and policy analysis on key development topics for South Asia.

The rise in demand for higher education in the Asia-Pacific region is an undeniable reflection of the growing pace of globalization and the subsequent pressures imposed by it. Aspiring to become globally competitive and to position favourably in the global university league tables, governments in Asia have either engaged in a serious quest to become a regional education hub or they have concentrated on developing transnational higher education to create more opportunities, in order to meet their citizens' pressing demand for higher education. Internationalization of Higher Education in East Asia critically examines and

provides comparative perspectives on the major strategies that selected
Asian countries and societies have adopted to transform their higher
education sector and enhance their national competitiveness in the
increasingly globalized world. This volume by leading scholars in the field of
education development and policy studies makes critical reflections on how
Asian governments in particular and universities in general have responded
to the growing challenges of globalization by promoting more
internationalization, student mobility and entrepreneurship in higher
education. This book is an essential collection for policy makers, researchers
and postgraduate students studying higher education, Asian education and
international education.
Manufacturing Citizenship
A Bibliographical Introduction
Trends, Myths and Realities
A Sourcebook for Teachers and Students
Literacy & Education
Malaysia's Education Reforms Examined
Addressing Inequality in South Asia
World Education Patterns in the Global South surveys the educational responses
new educational landscapes being developed as a consequence of the powerful

forces that are demanding change within the Global South's educational contexts, including Central and South-East Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

This open access book offers pioneering insights and practical methods for promoting diversity and inclusion in higher education classrooms and curricula. It highlights the growing importance of international education programs in Asia and the value of understanding student diversity in a changing, evermore interconnected world. The explores diversity across physical, psychological and cogitative traits, socio-econon backgrounds, value systems, traditions and emerging identities, as well as diverse expectations around teaching, grading, and assessment. Chapters detail significant trends in active learning pedagogy, writing programs, language acquisition, and implications for teaching in the liberal arts, adult learners, girls and women, and Confucian heritage communities. A quality, relevant, 21st Century education shou address multifaceted and intersecting forms of diversity to equip students for de long learning inside and outside the classroom. This timely volume provides a uniq toolkit for educators, policy-makers, and professional development experts.

Educational Trends In South Asia

Quality Enhancement in Madrasa Education

More and Better Jobs in South Asia

Education Trends in a Post-Pandemic Future in the Fields of Engineering, Science,

Humanities, Commerce, Economics, Social Sciences, Law and Management - Challe
and Opportunities
The Asian American Educational Experience
Accounting Education In South Asia
Skill Formation Regimes in South Asia