

## Review Of Agricultural Technical Vocational Education And

Technical and vocational education and training at technical schools are major contributing factors in combating poverty, unemployment, and inequality. The primary purpose of technical and vocational education and training is to prepare students and learners for the world of work and for a smooth transition from education institutions into the workplace. As the Fourth Industrial Revolution continues to create more radical changes in the labor market, experts are calling for a reform of education, including vocational education and training and adult and professional education. *New Models for Technical and Vocational Education and Training* is an essential scholarly research book that examines TVET and CET colleges and programs that provide intermediate skills to enhance students' chances of employability and entrepreneurship in Industry 4.0. The book explores knowledge in respect to workforce preparation, digital skills development, teaching and learning of TVET, flexibility and articulation of TVET to respond to work-integrated learning, and reskilling and upskilling to avoid skill mismatches. It is ideal for TVET schools, academicians, curriculum designers, managers, training officers, administrators, vocational professionals, researchers, and students.

This study provides an overview of the history of distributive education in America. It summarizes major trends and is a combined history, bibliography, and survey guide designed to encourage and further our understanding.

One of a series of studies on vocational education and training, this review assesses vocational education and training (VET) in Thailand and provides policy recommendations. VET has the potential to provide relevant education and training opportunities to young people and adults in Thailand, especially as the demand for technical skills is high. This can be achieved by building on the strengths of the system, including a strong postsecondary vocational system and a small but dynamic dual system. However, it remains an unattractive option for many students in Thailand, because of a poor image among students and parents, quality issues, a hard-to-navigate system and limited progression pathways. Additional efforts are therefore needed to align the mix of provision with the needs of the Thai labour market. This review provides recommendations on how to improve access to programmes, reduce inequalities in access to high-quality institutions and programmes, make better use of skills intelligence to inform education and training policies, and engage employers in the design and delivery of vocational education and training, including work-based learning.

Myanmar is in need of a structural transformation from an agrarian economy to one based more on a mix of modern activities, including manufacturing and services. Modernising the agricultural sector by building linkages to complementary non-agricultural activities – an “agricultural value chain” ...

This volume deals with land degradation, which is occurring in almost all terrestrial biomes and agro-ecologies, in both low and high income countries and is stretching to about 30% of the total global land area. About three billion people reside in these degraded lands. However, the

impact of land degradation is especially severe on livelihoods of the poor who heavily depend on natural resources. The annual global cost of land degradation due to land use and cover change (LUCC) and lower cropland and rangeland productivity is estimated to be about 300 billion USD. Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) accounts for the largest share (22%) of the total global cost of land degradation. Only about 38% of the cost of land degradation due to LUCC - which accounts for 78% of the US\$300 billion loss – is borne by land users and the remaining share (62%) is borne by consumers of ecosystem services off the farm. The results in this volume indicate that reversing land degradation trends makes both economic sense, and has multiple social and environmental benefits. On average, one US dollar investment into restoration of degraded land returns five US dollars. The findings of the country case studies call for increased investments into the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands, including through such institutional and policy measures as strengthening community participation for sustainable land management, enhancing government effectiveness and rule of law, improving access to markets and rural services, and securing land tenure. The assessment in this volume has been conducted at a time when there is an elevated interest in private land investments and when global efforts to achieve sustainable development objectives have intensified. In this regard, the results of this volume can contribute significantly to the ongoing policy debate and efforts to design strategies for achieving sustainable development goals and related efforts to address land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Includes section "Abstracts and reviews" (later "The Management index")

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