

# What happens if the Globe Going Down and Dark? (How Can Education Breath)

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Since the global society and existence cycle constantly runs with unpredictable causes and nuance, i.e., social class segregation is always in front of both modest and powerful nations, it even changes quickly with the scheme fluctuation and being dynamic. Therefore, if the government is inactive, the fear that rises originates through civic groups that seem unproductive, i.e., the Youth will endure (Avagianou et al., 2022p. 425). The late publication concerning youth generation is that showed by OECD, described in the abstract:

*This indicator presents the share of young people who are not in employment, education, or training (NEET), as a percentage of the total number of young people in the corresponding age group, by gender. Young people in education include those attending part-time or full-time education but exclude those in non-formal education and educational activities of concise duration. Employment is defined according to the OECD/ILO Guidelines and covers all those who have been in paid work for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey or were temporarily absent from such work. Therefore NEET youth can be either unemployed or inactive and not involved in education or training. Young people who are neither in employment nor in education or training are at risk of becoming socially excluded – individuals with income below the poverty line and lacking the skills to improve their economic situation. (OECD, 2022b)*

Due to the likely rate of ages among [20 to 24-year-olds] and African nations, one of which is South Africa, with the worst probability drawn in, women have a greater degree of an effect than males while facing such resection (OECD, 2022c).

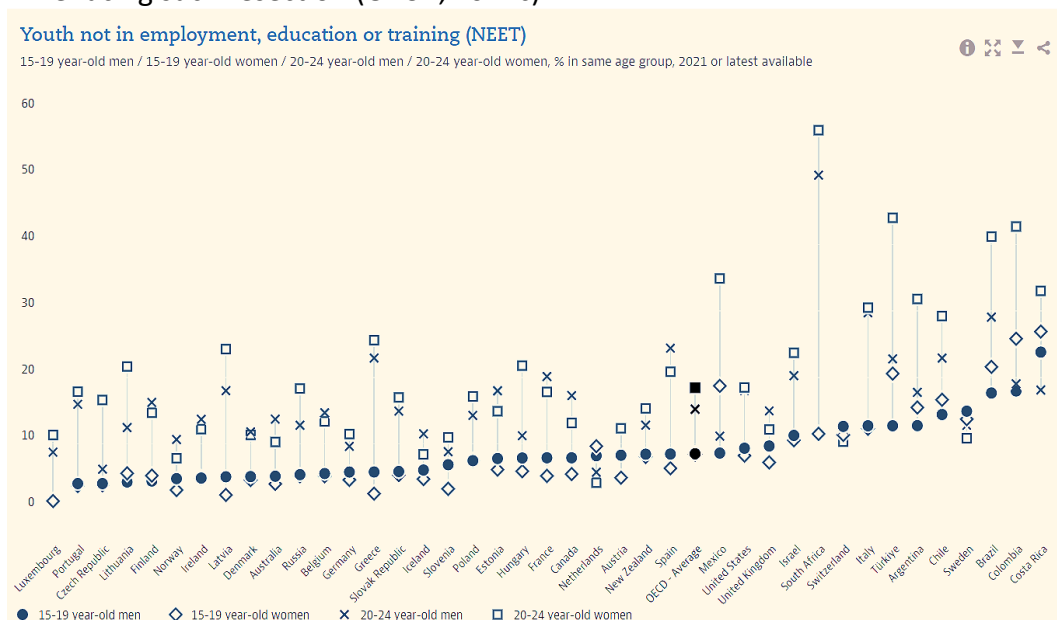


Figure. Youth Generation with Prevalent Degree of the Worst Life Impact by Woman Group

Note: The Graphic Cited from OECD. Reprinted from Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET), in OECD, 2022, Retrieved January 8, 2022, from (<https://data.oecd.org/youthinac/youth-not-in-employment-education-or-training-neet.htm>). Copyright 2021, 2020, 2019, 2022 licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO) license, reprinted with Permission.

Research shows that small firms have reached a critical stage where information sharing among different groups is more sustainable than among large firms. The continued fragmentation of the rich world is a source of tension in many areas. Life around the world; However, only rich countries are rich, and the data show cause and effect as OECD (2022a):

*[...] analysis based on a wide range of open spaces in 16 countries. According to the modern labor market structure, at least one in six workers in the business sector is employed by large enterprises that operate mainly in rural areas and specific groups [...] (pp 14-16)*

According to (Cheng et al., 2022, p. 1), the argument continues to reach the point of raising the birth rate, which is usually somewhat unregulated even beyond the threshold of household income and undermines the pre-tax analysis and post-tax. The incentive strategy also considers that the pandemic tale cannot be changed; the unpreparedness will gradually inhibit as a result of changes in one's outlook on life and in one's way of living. Therefore, it is vital to take on the duty of advancing the principles of a substitute civilization. The government is a part of that civilization and is in charge of its execution (Obiakor & Nwakpa, 2022, p. 168); as (Jules, 2022, p. 705) said, how can education happen? Should different levels and processes of the education system be treated differently? He says, "[...] they show how the multifaceted nature of educational systems operating at different levels in different countries creates opportunities for dialogue."

Communities in developing countries are often excluded during pandemics and are disadvantaged at all levels for multiple economic reasons; Research aimed at developing countries should not have long educational conditions [...] The point is that monopolies are complex financial instruments. In 2023, monopolies must be considered for the financial stability of developing countries and to avoid destabilization of their economies; if it is still unknown, compensation will be provided later (Ukwueze & Asogwa, 2022, p. 113). According to research conducted by Berghammer & Adserà (2022, p. 374), it is evident that when government regulations are not adequately implemented, the life gap expands, resulting in a decline in the development of numerous aspects of life, including education. Naszodi and Mendonca (2022) conducted a study to explore the phenomenon of homogamy, demonstrating how the absence of good governmental regulation can create disparities in educational development; This provides an insightful example of the educational development gap.

Research indicates that multisector resilience is necessary for sustaining an equal process, as pointed out by Tennin (2023, p. 24), which could be supported by a comprehensive approach such as macro, mezzo, and micro level policies, as Beijing has learned (Wang et al., 2023, p. 1). Moreover, a humane approach (Photopoulos & Triantis, 2023, p. 1) could prove beneficial in terms of equitable development and prioritizing the needs of the people, thus leading to tangible and intangible sources of knowledge. Mook and Swanson's (2022, p. 67) mitigation strategy

states that the author could attempt to encounter an unwieldy lifecycle. The role of the government will be further examined in light of the implementation of global policies, as this could create domestic tensions and potentially lead to constitutional upheaval or even the disintegration of a state and its citizens; this is especially concerning in the context of the current global economic recession (Papadakis & Drakaki, 2023, p. 102). Rudling et al. (2023, p. 147) researched to analyze the impacts of holistic educational planning focusing on material needs, emotional well-being, and learning accessibility, and Pal et al. (2023) corroborated the findings.

There is a pressing need for the resection of economic, monetary, policy, government, diplomatic, and other related fields (Postiglione, 2010) in addition to global issues and education.

*[...] a series of measures to increase the resilience of higher education systems in serving low-income and vulnerable populations during the economic recession. These measures include (i) tuition assistance, subsidies, and loans; (ii) information and guidance for first-generation college students on choosing appropriate programs of study; (iii) community-based vocational and technical higher education that provides jobs in a rapidly changing labor market; (iv) innovative forms of cost sharing between public and private institutions of higher education; (v) resource decisions made based on performance-based objectives; (vi) intensification of philanthropic culture that provides scholarships for poor students; (vii) upgrading of research about problems confronting poor communities; and (viii) regional strategies across [...] for closer instructional program collaboration among colleges and universities. (Abstract Section)*

In learning, the resection steps to explore could be broken down into several learning points as shown in the following table below adopted from (Postiglione, 2010b, pp. 1-12).

Table  
How to Reflect after and During Global Resection

Learning Point	
Point	Massage
a) Reflection	In this phase, practitioners could engage and be closely involved in a range of regions. Furthermore, resection could be studied at a variety of levels, such as: how frequently resections occur, how and what their impact is, why several sectors can collapse so quickly, did particular sectors manage to maintain their unique workflows, and what was the crucial decision that changed the collapse of one sector, according to (pp. 1-3).
b) An awareness and Critical Thinking	Secondly, the habit of understanding how to respond, react, reevaluate, research, and rebuild (pp. 3-4).
c) Collaboration	During the second phase, the government begins to engage with all parties in internal and external affairs (pp. 4-5), as pointed out by (Varghese 2019, pp. 1-207).

d) Internationalization	Fourth, preparing education with systems and processes and a related system of developing human resources to meet global needs (pp. 8-10).
e) Repositioning university as a pion to develop national growth	<p>Fifth, university as the medium to shape and develop individuals with expertise style university, is pushing to build mutual with the government and related parties in line with National Believes (pp. 11-12). Added by (Adamu, 2015, p. 84 &amp; 88), that university position means a meaningful engagement by fostering stabilization by the government. Why empirical thought supports the system of government (GHOSH &amp; RANI, 2021, p. 1); meanwhile ("Technical and Vocational Education and Training: Issues, Concerns and Prospects," 2018, pp. 1–193) reading sources stated in the clear for an example of Asian-Pacific governments and showed that:</p> <p><i>[...] Countries are also taking action to ensure that economic growth in Asian and Pacific countries is "green," which minimizes adverse environmental impacts. The transition to green growth is concentrated on energy efficiency, a boost in renewable energy and related investments in technical development, waste management, reducing contaminated emigrations, a good product process, recycling, and using natural materials. Realizing that environmental standards, laws, and beneficial strategies are not barriers to products but essential for achieving wide, ecologically acceptable growth [...] The adoption of green growth policies in support of green jobs and the greening of existing occupations are likely to require new skills to respond to the needs of the labor market. In this study, green jobs are defined as [...] Jobs that reduce the environmental impact of enterprises and economic sectors, ultimately to sustainable levels, are called green jobs; This comprises work in agriculture, industry, services, and administration that contributes to preserving or restoring the quality of the environment while also meeting the requirements of decent work, involving adequate wages, safe</i></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>conditions, workers' rights, social dialogue, and social protection [...] (sect. V-X)</i></p> <p>Additionally, dating back to the turn of the millennium, this study emphasizes sustainable solutions that result from The essay describing how important persons and organizations involved in the process took part in extensive studies of the possible future worlds in which the Edinburgh city region may find itself. It is heavily anchored in the modern literature on urban and regional economic growth (Docherty &amp; McKiernan, 2008, p. 982).</p>
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An expert from economy and monetary said that fiscal is a significant investment that interchange and adaptable to the short and long-term situations a nation deals with (Horton, 2022). However, does fiscal can be supported by potential output? Questioning (Reserve Bank of Australia, 2021, pp. 1-6), said (Jacques, 1998, p. 352) that:

*The time when learning: The Treasure Within was published was a time in history when the world seemed torn between the short-term and long-term aims of human development, between the material and the spiritual. This report's message, if one had to encapsulate it, is that by aiming at long-term goals, one is also making the best effort for short-term prospects. The concept of learning throughout life enables us to view education in all its dimensions, both as a tool for individual and social advancement and as an end in itself [...] (Preface Section)*

As the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development grows in power, the World Bank faces changing dynamics regarding the global governance of education in the future (Edwards et al., 2021, pp. 70-71). In contrast to Kuroda (2002), specialists established that socio-commerce is a gentle approach to connecting significant demand expected, authorized, and reacted to by a hierarchic scheme. This assertion consoles underdeveloped countries expected to be checked for sustainability as specialists adept in the unending happening of instruction. Putting education administration in the worst possible light when analyzing problems with the arrangement of government is crucial; bureaucracy introduces potential unity accompanying emphasis to foreign concurrences to recognize change plans. In the intervening time, the advanced fatherland needs that advice; it is powerless to find an answer to advance it correctly outside falling the worldwide road (Wan, 2016). Another way to save education when the global crisis is expanding is to study an approach known as neo-liberal institutionalism. This approach has been used by international economists and bankers and has impacted the education sector. This pattern has been considered capitalist so far (Mundy & Verger, 2015, pp. 9–18). Therefore, the scientific recommendations would be consistent with adequate and sustainable educational progress. "Various forms of education and related knowledge sharing should accompany the proposed reform to ensure the general cultural and practical situation necessary for functional global governance, which requires unprecedented levels of cooperation and investment" (Lopez-Claros et al., 2020, p. 411).

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