

## An Examination Of The Dimensions Of Commercialization In School Education And Its Effects On Higher Education

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### ABSTRACT

Educational equality, accessibility, quality, and long-term results are the focus of this study, which seeks to understand the effects of privatization on K-12 and higher education. Private schools have proliferated because of school privatization, offering a better education at the expense of public schools and maybe widening income gaps. This study investigates the far-reaching consequences of privatization on the education system, specifically how it has changed the allocation of resources, the flexibility of curricula, the quality of teachers, and the growing socioeconomic performance gap. According to the research, private schools serve children from middle-class and higher-income households, while public schools have challenges due to inadequate financing, affecting the quality of education accessible to children from lower-income households. The phenomenon of access to higher education is investigated in this research, along with its development in response to the privatization and commercialization of educational institutions. Lots of people are worried about the market-driven character of schools, how much money they take from private sources, and how much tuition is going up. Researchers are looking at how modifying university curricula could affect student loan debt. More and more, the research priorities and budgets of public and private universities are diverging. The many effects of privatization are explained in this paper by analyzing data, case studies, and interviews with important players. It goes on to say that all children should have access to a good, inclusive education, and it offers policy suggestions to make that happen. The core of these suggestions is establishing a balance between the public and private sectors.

**Keywords:** Educational Quality, Flexibility, Development, School Education.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Among the many areas that privatization is influencing on a global scale, education is only one. Many are concerned that privatizing educational institutions may lead to worse outcomes in areas such as accessibility, equality, quality, and administration. This research aims to examine the monetary, social, and scholarly effects of privatization on tertiary and higher education institutions. The term "privatisation" describes the increasing role of private companies in elementary and secondary school administration, funding, and curriculum creation. The evolution of public-private partnerships, the process of outsourcing school administration, and the rise of private schools are all touched with in this extensive piece. Education reform advocates say privatization has the potential to increase efficiency, innovation, and competitiveness in the field. Nevertheless, detractors contend that minority students would face even greater obstacles in accessing high-quality education at private schools, since these institutions primarily serve the well-off. One sign of privatization in the realm of higher education is the proliferation of both public and private schools, including for-profit ones, as well as the financing of some academic endeavors by corporations. Higher education cost and accessibility are major issues in light of recent trends in tuition price rises and the commercialization of research. Academic independence and intellectual development can be compromised if the present privatization tendency prioritizes profit-driven results. With an eye on the far-reaching consequences on students, teachers, and the society at large, this research will analyze the pros and cons of privatizing education. This report seeks to provide a thorough knowledge of the educational landscape's reaction to privatization by analyzing important case studies and empirical data. Primarily, it aims for equality, excellence, and sustainability (Nicolas et al., 2020).

### 2. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The privatization of schools has been a hotly debated topic in educational policy discussions worldwide for the last many decades. There is growing demand on governments throughout the world to find ways to boost educational performance with shrinking public budgets, and privatization is being considered as a possible answer to this problem. Rather than the government directing, managing, and funding public schools and other educational services, private corporations take over these responsibilities—a process known as privatization. Increasing numbers of for-profit and non-profit private groups are

stepping in to assist K-12 and higher education institutions in meeting the educational needs of their students. Competition in the market has improved education by spawning new models like charter schools and private schools as well as the outsourcing of certain formerly public school functions. Many believe that by giving parents and children more options, privatization promotes innovation, accountability, and improved results (Hossain et al., 2020). In contrast to private schools, which tend to serve children from more affluent backgrounds, public schools typically struggle to meet the needs of all pupils due to budget cuts and overcrowding. Concerns about the growing disparity between the two types of education are also highlighted by this development. Higher education privatization is characterized by an over-reliance on financial backing and partnerships, a rise in tuition prices, and the expansion of for-profit colleges. Those in favor of privatization in this field highlight the increased efficiency and accessibility to higher education it has brought about, while those against contend that it has diminished the importance of education, put profit above academic standards, and deepened economic disparities. Some are beginning to doubt the viability and accessibility of publicly financed institutions in a privatized system due to rising student debt and the prevalence of market-oriented vocational programs. By examining how privatization affects educational fairness, quality, and sustainability, this research hopes to provide light on the future of primary, secondary, and higher education. This study seeks to address a knowledge gap on the ways privatization impacts modern educational institutions by analyzing its pros and cons (Aparicio et al., 2019).

### 3. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this research is to analyze the worldwide trend of privatization in education and to develop conclusions about its effects on equality, accessibility, quality, and the educational experience as a whole in K-12 and higher education. Research on the complex effects of privatization on public schools, their constituents, and society as a whole is urgently needed in light of the growing popularity of deregulation. Investigating the effects of privatization on educational results, especially classroom equality and quality, is the primary goal of the study. The main goal is to examine the effects of privatized educational systems on minority students' access to high-quality education, teacher effectiveness, and financial aid. The research will also examine how trends in educational service privatization, public-private partnerships, and charter schools have affected the availability of diverse and egalitarian classrooms. Higher education concerns that this study hopes to shed light on include rising tuition costs, the expansion of for-profit schools, and the growing corporatization of university administration and research.

This research aims to examine the pros and cons of privatization in higher education by looking at student loans, changing educational objectives, and the growing commercialization of the industry. The study's main objective is to provide light on the effects of privatization on schools and to suggest changes to policy that would increase accessibility, efficiency, and social fairness.

### 4. LITERATURE REVIEW

The potential global effects of education privatization have garnered considerable interest from policymakers and scholars alike. Many academics have pondered the long-term effects of privatization on K-12 and higher education, with many highlighting worries about affordability, accessibility, quality, and sustainability. The positive and negative impacts of privatization have been emphasized in relation to education. Privatizing schools, according to proponents, would result in a better system that is both efficient and inventive (Liu et al., 2021). When comparing public and private schools, the results and student performance in emerging nations are clear winners. These schools are market-driven, which means they are more likely to cater to parents' wants while still increasing academic standards. Unfortunately, critics point out the disastrous effects on social fairness. As a result of privatization, public schools serving low-income pupils are severely underfunded. This is because private institutions primarily target families with more money. Privatization might threaten public school ideals such as social cohesiveness and equal access to education. Within the framework of educational institutions, such arguments are also advanced in the literature. Above all else, privatization has brought to a rise in tuition prices, an explosion in for-profit colleges, and an excessive dependence on business partnerships. Bourdieu (1998) contends that the commercialization of higher education causes colleges and universities to become for-profit businesses that prioritize profit above student learning and academic advancement. The growing cost of higher education is causing a growing divide in access, with lower-income students bearing the brunt of the increase. Privatization supporters, meanwhile, argue that public spending cuts are preventing adequate investment in research and infrastructure. In terms of accessibility, quality, and social justice, the research found that privatization of education has a variety of effects. Expanding on earlier research, this study examines the effects of privatization on elementary, secondary, and tertiary education (Chen et al., 2019).

### 5. RESEARCH QUESTION

- What is the influence of economic expansion on school and higher education?

### 6. METHODOLOGY

Quantitative research refers to studies that examine numerical readings of variables using one or more statistical models. The social environment may be better understood via quantitative research. Quantitative approaches are often used by academics

to study problems that impact particular individuals. Objective data presented in a graphical format is a byproduct of quantitative research. Numbers are crucial to quantitative research and must be collected and analyzed in a systematic way. Averages, predictions, correlations, and extrapolating findings to larger groups are all possible with their help.

**6.1 Research design:** In order to analyse quantitative data, SPSS version 25 was used. The direction and severity of the statistical association were determined using the odds ratio and the 95% confidence interval. researchers reported a statistically significant level at  $p < 0.05$ . To identify the primary features of the data, a descriptive analysis was used. Data acquired by surveys, polls, and questionnaires, or by modifying existing statistical data using computing tools, is often assessed mathematically, numerically, or statistically using quantitative methods.

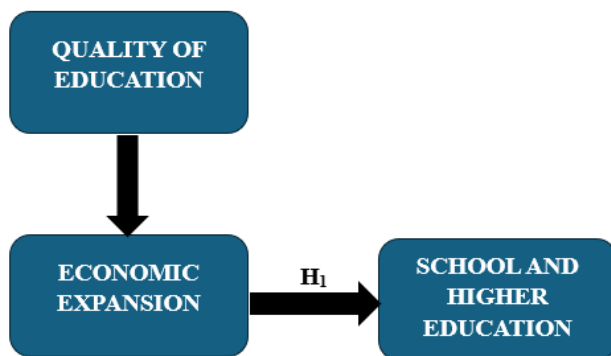
**6.2 Sampling:** Research participants filled out questionnaires to provide information for the research. Using the Rao-soft program, researchers determined that there were 396 people in the research population, so researchers sent out 563 questionnaires. The researchers got 693 back, and they excluded 44 due to incompleteness, so the researchers ended up with a sample size of 649.

**6.3 Data and measurement:** A questionnaire survey was used as the main source of information for the study. Two distinct sections of the questionnaire were administered: Both online and offline channels' (A) demographic information, and (B) replies to the factors on a 5-point Likert scale. Secondary data was gathered from a variety of sites, the majority of which were found online.

**6.4 Statistical Software:** SPSS 25 was used for statistical analysis.

**6.5 Statistical tools:** To get a feel for the data's foundational structure, a descriptive analysis was performed. A descriptive analysis was conducted to comprehend the fundamental characteristics of the data. Validity was tested through factor analysis and ANOVA.

## 7. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



## 8. RESULT

### ❖ Factor Analysis

The process of verifying the underlying component structure of a set of measurement items was a widely used application of Factor Analysis (FA). The observed variables' scores were believed to be influenced by hidden factors that were not directly visible. The accuracy analysis (FA) technique was a model-based approach. The primary emphasis of this study was on the construction of causal pathways that connect observable occurrences, latent causes, and measurement inaccuracies. The appropriateness of the data for factor analysis may be assessed by using the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Method. The adequacy of the sampling for each model variable as well as the overall model was assessed. The statistics quantify the extent of possible common variation across many variables. Typically, data with lower percentages tends to be more suited for factor analysis.

KMO returns integers between zero and one. Sampling was deemed adequate if the KMO value falls within the range of 0.8 to 1.

It is necessary to take remedial action if the KMO is less than 0.6, which indicates that the sampling is inadequate. Use their best discretion; some authors use 0.5 as this, therefore the range is 0.5 to 0.6.

- If the KMO is close to 0, it means that the partial correlations were large compared to the overall correlations. Component analysis is severely hindered by large correlations, to restate.

Kaiser's cutoffs for acceptability are as follows:

A dismal 0.050 to 0.059.

• 0.60 - 0.69 below-average|

Typical range for a middle grade: 0.70–0.79.

Having a quality point value between 0.80 and 0.89.

The range from 0.90 to 1.00 is stunning.

**Table: KMO and Bartlett's**

<b>KMO and Bartlett's Test</b>		
<b>Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.</b>		.971
<b>Bartlett's Test of Sphericity</b>	<b>Approx. Chi-Square</b>	3252.968
	<b>df</b>	190
	<b>Sig.</b>	.000

The overall significance of the correlation matrices was further confirmed by using Bartlett's Test of Sphericity. A value of 0.971 was the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin sampling adequacy. By using Bartlett's sphericity test, researchers found a p-value of 0.00. A significant test result from Bartlett's sphericity test demonstrated that the correlation matrix was not a correlation matrix.

#### ❖ Independent Variable

##### **Quality of Education**

Several elements, including the curriculum, teaching techniques, learning outcomes, and the general educational environment, determine the quality of education, which effects the performance of both individuals and society at large. By being taught to think critically and acquire new knowledge, students have a better chance of succeeding in today's unpredictable and dynamic world. Preparing students for life beyond graduation and the workforce, pushes them to think creatively, analytically, and problem-solvingly. Classroom teaching from knowledgeable and interesting teachers, a challenging and current curriculum, easy access to course materials (such textbooks and computers), and a welcoming school climate are all hallmarks of a first-rate education. Teachers that are well-versed in their subjects, creative, and dedicated to their students are the backbone of any good educational institution. To make sure that students learn things that will help them in their future jobs, schools and other institutions should use modern technology and ways of teaching. Nevertheless, disparities in educational quality are caused by variables including finance, leadership, and the availability of resources. Underfunded schools, overcrowded classrooms, and inept management may all contribute to worse student performance in certain areas. As a result, governments throughout the world still face a formidable task in closing the achievement gap and providing excellent education to all children (Donthu et al., 2021).

#### ❖ Factor

##### **Economic expansion**

When a country's economy is in an expansionary phase, it means that key economic indicators like GDP, employment, industrial production, consumer spending, and investment are all on the rise. Business is booming, job opportunities are plentiful, consumer confidence is high, and overall economic activity is strong. An expansionary phase usually follows a recession or contractionary phase and is marked by increased productivity, demand for goods and services, income, and profit. Factors that contribute to an expansionary phase include supportive government policies, new technologies, and stable financial markets. During an economic growth, companies often increase their investments in production and infrastructure, which in turn creates jobs and lowers the unemployment rate. When people have greater confidence in their financial situation and their capacity to achieve their goals, they tend to spend more money. In addition to funding essential public services and infrastructure, governments stand to gain from greater tax revenues brought about by a thriving economy. Many things contribute to economic growth, such as new ideas, improved technology, supportive fiscal and monetary policies, easier access to finance, and more international commerce (Español & Marsico, 2021).

#### ❖ Dependent variable

##### **School and Higher Education**

A child's intellectual and social growth is firmly grounded on a solid educational foundation, beginning with early education

(kindergarten) and continuing through primary and secondary school. Mainly, we want our children to grow up to be contributing members of society, thus we focus on teaching them the fundamentals. The goal of publicly funded and overseen public school education, which is accessible to everyone, is to promote critical thinking, reading, and numeracy. Competition and variety in educational offers have been boosted by the rise of private and charter schools. This has helped alleviate worries about a widening socioeconomic gap in educational opportunities. Many different kinds of colleges and universities provide graduate degrees and specialized training to students after they graduate from high school. Getting a bachelor's degree is important for several reasons, including better job prospects, more general knowledge, and a stronger economy. For those who want to become industry leaders and advance in their careers, this is an essential first step. Yet, major obstacles include the ever-increasing privatization of universities, skyrocketing tuition prices, and enormous levels of student debt. Because privatization affects educational access, concerns about inequality and the commercialization of education are growing. Notwithstanding these obstacles, higher education is critical for advancing society via producing a workforce that is both informed and talented (Few et al., 2021).

#### ❖ Relationship Between Economical Expansion and School And Higher Education

Education propels economic growth, and economic expansion bolsters educational system development; hence, the connection between economic expansion and school and higher education is symbiotic. To promote economic progress, schools and universities are crucial because they train workers to be more productive, creative, and innovative. Technological advancement, entrepreneurial spirit, and competitiveness are cornerstones of long-term economic success, and they are all enhanced by an educated populace. On the other side, better education is made possible by the increased financial resources that come from an expanding economy. More funding for schools, teacher education, and scholarship programs may be made available by both public and private organizations. To make sure that students have skills that are relevant to the changing workforce, educational curricula are shaped by growing economies to match market needs. Because of this connection, there is a positive feedback loop in which more prosperity improves educational opportunities, which in turn encourages further economic expansion. But problems like skewed educational opportunities and a focus on specific disciplines might emerge. In spite of these obstacles, it is clear that smart investments in education and economic growth work hand in hand to foster equitable and sustainable development (Gao, 2021).

*H<sub>01</sub>: "There is no significant relationship between Economical Expansion and The School And Higher Education."*

*H<sub>1</sub>: "There is a significant relationship between Economical Expansion and The School And Higher Education."*

Table 2: H<sub>1</sub> ANOVA Test

ANOVA					
Sum					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	39588.620	314	5655.517	1025.883	.000
Within Groups	492.770	334	5.356		
Total	40081.390	648			

The outcome of this research is noteworthy. With a p-value of .000 (less than the .05 alpha level), the value of F approaches significance with a value of 1025.883 "*H<sub>1</sub>: There is a significant relationship between Economical Expansion and The School And Higher education*" has been accepted, and the null hypothesis has been rejected.

## 9. DISCUSSION

Finding patterns, correlations, and insights in large amounts of data is known as data mining. Here students can get an overview of the strategies and procedures used in quantitative data analysis. Research was the next step after analyzing the survey results. While coding, we covered a lot of ground, such as reviewing existing privatisation practises and projects, identifying the challenges associated with privatisation, dissecting the roles of the public and private sectors in education, and considering stakeholder opinions on the topic of school education privatisation. Data mining involves searching through massive volumes of unstructured data for valuable insights, patterns, and correlations. What follows is a synopsis of the procedures and methodologies that were utilized to examine the quantitative data. After that, the researchers will talk about ways to look at the survey data. Researchers coded after considering stakeholder views on privatizing school education, investigating the roles of the public and private sectors in education, drawing attention to the problems with privatization, and researching current privatization initiatives and their advocates. Document, reserchar, coding, and cross-case analysis theoretical frameworks are investigated here. Scholars in the princely state that studied privatization reform papers used a policy analysis paradigm that had already been developed by others, such as Bell, Stevenson, and Busher. The approach was used by Reserchar to examine the pertinent policy documents. Thus, the policy papers were examined from three angles: the



policy's background, the policy itself, and the potential outcomes and consequences of implementing it. When combined, these elements provide a comprehensive examination from several perspectives. A policy's background, in Cardno's view, includes all the principles and forces that have contributed to the policy's creation and implementation. The social context and factors that impacted the policy are the major foci of the research. The objective is to figure out where the idea for the policy came from. The phrase "policy text" is used to describe the precise contents of a policy document. Policy documents can only be understood with a sharp eye for presentational and structural patterns.

## 10. CONCLUSION

Education privatization has opened up many new doors, but it hasn't helped alleviate the burden on publicly funded institutions and it violates laws meant to defend human rights. The adoption of new pedagogical approaches and improved infrastructure has stimulated the business sector. School regulation is necessary to ensure that educational institutions uphold fundamental rights, have enough funding, and treat students equally. The educational system in China has seen substantial transformations since the country began its process of opening up to the outside world in the late 1970s. Among the many causes of these shifts is the impact of market-oriented economic reforms. The local econoreserchar has started to prioritize education more due to the trend toward economic integration with the global economy. The educational requirements and aspirations of the population have also increased due to this integration. For more practical reasons, such meeting economic development goals and dealing with budgetary restrictions, the Chinese government fragmented educational policy and started to sell educational services. In this way, the state has given up its stranglehold on the educational system and opened the door for non-state social institutions to join in (Han & Abdrahim, 2023).

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