

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR IN DEVELOPING MULTISECTORAL EDUCATION: LITERATURE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Abstract

This research aims to explore the collaborative role between the government and the private sector in developing multisectoral education. Through a comprehensive literature analysis, this article identifies how both parties can complement each other in providing education that is more responsive, inclusive and relevant to global dynamics. The government acts as a policy setter and basic infrastructure provider, while the private sector introduces innovation and flexibility and ensures linkages between the education curriculum and labour market needs. The results show that effective communication and a clear partnership framework are essential to align the objectives of both parties. In addition, the development of continuous evaluation and feedback mechanisms is necessary to monitor and improve the quality of co-operation. With the implementation of these strategies, collaboration between the government and the private sector has great potential to create an adaptive, comprehensive and sustainable education system, capable of facing future challenges and opportunities.

Keywords: Role of Government, Private Sector, Developing Multisectoral Education.

Introduction

Education is one of the main pillars in the development of a country. The importance of education in improving the quality of human resources (HR) has been widely recognised, both by the government and the private sector. Therefore, education plays a very important role in human resource development. Through education, individuals not only gain basic knowledge and skills needed for daily life, but also the ability to think critically, innovate, and adapt to change (Saindah et al., 2025); (Komari & Aslan, 2025); (Hapinas et al., 2025). A quality education is capable of forming competent and competitive individuals, which in turn become valuable assets for a country's economic and social development. Thus, investment in education is a strategic

step to improve the quality of human resources and reduce poverty and social inequality (Rahayu, 2024); (Sitopu et al., 2024); (Fawait et al., 2024); (Iksal et al., 2024).

In addition, inclusive and comprehensive education encourages the development of moral, cultural and ethical values. Education does not only focus on intellectual aspects, but also on character building and integrity. This effort will give birth to a generation that is not only academically smart, but also has high social and emotional skills (Lian, 2020). Therefore, education reforms involving various sectors, including the government, private sector, and society, are needed to create an education system that is able to produce quality human resources who are ready to face global challenges (Aubry et al., 2021).

In the era of globalisation and rapid technological development, the need for comprehensive and adaptive education is becoming increasingly urgent. Multisectoral education, which integrates various sectors into the education process, is one approach that can improve the relevance, quality and inclusiveness of the education system.

The government has a crucial role in regulating, providing and facilitating education. With its regulatory powers and resources, the government can set education policies, provide funding and infrastructure, and oversee the implementation of education programmes. However, budget constraints and complex bureaucracy are often the main obstacles in realising an effective and equitable education system (YANG, 2021).

On the other hand, the private sector can act as a strategic partner in education development. Through investment, cooperation with educational institutions, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes, the private sector can make significant contributions in terms of funding, providing facilities, and developing curricula that are more relevant to industry needs. Private sector involvement can also encourage innovation and efficiency in education management (Rosenbach & Resnick, 2020).

The combination of public and private roles in multisectoral education can be a solution to the various challenges faced in the current education system. Through good partnerships, synergies are expected to be created that can strengthen the development of the education sector, so that it can produce graduates who are competent and ready to face the demands of the global market (Hoedoafia, 2020).

However, the involvement of these two parties does not always run smoothly. There are challenges in terms of coordination, differences in vision and mission, and various technical and financial constraints that need to be overcome. Therefore, an in-depth study is needed to understand public and private participation in multisectoral education, identify barriers, and formulate strategies and recommendations that can improve the effectiveness of this collaboration (Auerbach, 2023).

Based on the above description, this research aims to examine the role of public and private participation in the development of multisectoral education, focusing on a

comprehensive literature study and formulating applicable recommendations. Through this research, it is hoped that practical solutions can be found to strengthen public-private collaboration and improve the quality of the education system in the future.

Research Methods

The study in this research uses the literature method. The literature research method is an approach used to collect, analyse, and interpret existing information or data from various library sources, such as books, scientific journals, articles, and other documents. The main purpose of this method is to understand previously developed concepts or theories, identify research trends, and find gaps in the existing literature to develop further studies (Setiowati, 2016); (Syahran, 2020). In its application, researchers must conduct a critical review of the sources accessed, and ensure that the information collected is relevant, valid, and up-to-date. This method is often used as a theoretical foundation in both qualitative and quantitative research, providing context and in-depth understanding before designing experiments or empirical studies (Helaluddin, 2019).

Results and Discussion

Government's Role in Multisectoral Education Development

The government has a crucial role in the development of multisectoral education that covers various important aspects of sustainable development. Education no longer only focuses on learning in the classroom, but also covers various interrelated sectors such as the economy, health, information technology and the environment. With a multisectoral approach, the government not only aims to improve the quality of education but also use it as a tool to achieve other broader development goals (Horwitz, 2020).

Firstly, the government plays a role in integrating various policies in each sector so that they support each other and work together. For example, in terms of improving work skills through vocational education that is relevant to industry needs. The government can develop curricula that involve industry experts, establish training centres equipped with the latest technology, and provide internships for students. This ensures that students get hands-on experience that strengthens their skills and prepares them to enter the workforce (Sethi, 2021).

Secondly, in the health sector, the government has the responsibility to ensure that education about health and healthy lifestyles is integrated in the education system. Health education programmes in schools include counselling on nutrition, mental health, infectious diseases, and others. The government can also partner with non-governmental organisations, hospitals, and health professionals to provide comprehensive education and conduct routine health services in educational settings (Ma, 2021).

Third, in the field of technology and information, the government should encourage digital literacy from primary to tertiary levels. This is very important in today's digital era, where digital literacy is one of the basic competencies that must be possessed by every individual. Information and communication technology (ICT) training programmes can be implemented in schools, and the government can provide adequate internet access and the necessary technological devices. In addition, partnerships with the private sector in the field of technology can also help accelerate this programme (Buryk, 2021).

Fourth, for the environmental sector, multisectoral education should include aspects of sustainable environmental education. The government can develop a curriculum that teaches students about the importance of nature conservation, waste management, renewable energy and climate change. Besides theory, students should also be involved in practical activities such as tree planting, recycling and local conservation projects. This not only increases environmental awareness but also develops social responsibility among the younger generation (Homma, 2020).

With cross-sector collaboration, the government can create an education system that is more dynamic and responsive to the needs of the times. The government should continue to collaborate with various stakeholders, including the private sector, non-governmental organisations, local communities and international organisations. Regular monitoring and evaluation should be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the programme and make necessary adjustments. Through these integrated efforts, multisectoral education can become a strong foundation in building quality, competitive human resources that are ready to face global challenges.

The Role of the Private Sector in Multisectoral Education Development

The role of the private sector in the development of multisectoral education is crucial to creating a sustainable and quality education system. Private contributions can take the form of funding, infrastructure, technology and training programmes specifically designed to address labour market needs. In the era of globalisation and industrial revolution 4.0, collaboration between the private sector and educational institutions will improve the relevance of curricula and teaching methods, so that graduates are better prepared to face the challenges of the world of work (Shimazu et al., 2024).

The private sector has the flexibility and ability to react quickly to changing industry and technology needs. Partnerships between businesses and educational institutions can introduce innovations in the learning process, for example through online courses, internship programmes and hackathons that allow students to gain hands-on practical experience. These partnerships also enable immediate adaptation to changing industry trends so that the quality of education can be continuously adjusted (Song et al., 2024).

In addition, private companies often have greater access to resources and technology that educational institutions may not have. As such, they are able to donate sophisticated learning devices, technology labs or more advanced research centres. These resources give students the opportunity to gain more in-depth and practical experience, which in turn increases their competitiveness in the global labour market (Chand, 2022).

The role of the private sector is also very significant in providing scholarships and mentoring programmes to underprivileged students. Scholarships from private companies can help reduce the financial burden on students and their families, while mentoring programmes can provide the career guidance and coaching needed for academic and professional success. These forms of support not only enrich the learning experience, but also contribute to creating a more skilled and work-ready workforce (Baru & Diwate, 2022).

Finally, the private sector can act as a bridge between formal and non-formal education, offering training programmes that cover both soft and technical skills. These training programmes can be complemented by industry-recognised certifications, which will increase the added value for students. It is very important to develop multisectoral education, where not only academic aspects are considered, but also practical skills required in the real world. In this way, the synergy between the private sector and educational institutions will create a more comprehensive education system that is responsive to global dynamics.

Public-Private Collaboration in Multisectoral Education Development

Collaboration between the government and the private sector in the development of multisectoral education is essential to create a holistic and inclusive education system. The government, with the role of regulator and policy provider, can provide the basic framework and regulations to ensure equitable access and quality standards. Meanwhile, the private sector brings innovation, efficiency and additional resources in various forms such as technology, funding and education programmes. Through this partnership, both parties can complement each other to face the complex challenges of education in the modern era (Baru & Diwate, 2022).

This collaboration can start from joint strategic planning between the government and the private sector to align the vision, mission and goals of national education. With consultation forums and public-private partnerships, both parties can share insights and data on education needs and labour market trends. This allows curricula and education programmes to be developed according to the real needs of society and industry, so that graduates are better prepared to enter the world of work (Venkatesh et al., 2022).

The implementation of multisectoral education programmes can be strengthened through a clear division of roles between the government and the private

sector. The government can focus on providing regulation, accreditation and standardisation of education, while the private sector can play a role in providing educational facilities, developing digital content, and implementing training and internship programmes. For example, through the provision of scholarships by private companies and vocational training programmes facilitated by local governments, learning opportunities and practical skills can be extended to more students (Herbert, 2021).

Monitoring and evaluation of collaborative programmes is also an important aspect of this collaboration. The government can act as a watchdog to ensure that programmes implemented by the private sector meet applicable quality standards and educational ethics. Periodic evaluations also enable the identification of areas for improvement and refinement of existing programmes. Thus, the effectiveness and impact of this collaboration can be continuously improved to fulfil national education goals comprehensively (Brodeur, 2022).

Finally, this collaboration can enrich the education ecosystem through network building and continuous learning. The private sector can provide access to education technology platforms, while the government can facilitate the integration of non-formal education initiatives into the formal education system. With proper integration, synergy between formal and non-formal education will be achieved, creating a dynamic and adaptive learning environment. This collaboration will produce graduates who not only have academic knowledge, but also practical skills and soft skills needed to succeed in the era of globalisation (Wang & Kimura, 2024).

Thus, collaboration between the government and the private sector in multisectoral education development is an important strategy to build a more responsive, inclusive and relevant education system. Through joint efforts in designing policies, programmes and evaluations, both parties can create synergies that maximise the use of resources and technological innovations. With a clear division of roles and a commitment to the quality and ethics of education, this collaboration can address challenges such as access gaps and curriculum alignment with the world of work. Ultimately, this partnership will not only improve the overall quality of education, but also prepare the next generation to better compete and contribute to a globalised society.

Conclusion

The roles of the government and the private sector in the development of multisectoral education are vital and complementary. The government acts as a policy maker, provider of basic infrastructure and guarantor of equal access to education for all levels of society. With its policies, the government can direct education to meet national needs and ensure that standardisation of education quality is maintained. On the other hand, the private sector brings innovation, flexibility and additional resources,

and plays an important role in ensuring that the education provided is relevant to the demands of the labour market and rapid technological developments. Effective collaboration between these two parties allows for a dynamic and responsive learning environment.

Recommendations from the literature review suggest that effective communication and a clear partnership framework are needed to align the vision and mission of both parties. It is also important to develop continuous evaluation and feedback mechanisms to ensure that every step taken actually brings benefits to improving the quality of education. Institutional capacity building and strengthening regulations that support public-private partnerships also play an important role. Therefore, with close synergy between the government and the private sector, a comprehensive and adaptive multisectoral education system to global changes is expected.

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