

# The Impact of Educational Marketing on Universities Performance

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## Abstract

*This paper addresses the results of the various publicity strategies undertaken by selected private management organizations in Vietnam. The study has also investigated the activities of students from BBA and MBA who have been hired by their management college both at home and abroad. The development model for this study comprises with 7ps of a marketing blend designed for schools. 342 students from 9 colleges received self-administered questionnaires. For the analysis of the findings obtained, descriptive figures were used. The study of available information found that the best consideration for BBA and MBA was suggested by mates. Word of mouth, i.e. guidance from friends and relatives, colleges and newspaper ads, has also proved popular. The BBA demand for registration was too heavy, although at the MBA level profiles and teaching methods were high on the agenda, as were the opportunities for future employment and better work. Students, non-school event schemes and library facilities were the subject of the results. The study findings show that a university's reputation lies deeply in its ability to meet stakeholder expectations; in the present extremely competitive environment, brand credibility management can be considered an important issue for most universities.*

*The research results may be helpful in favor of instructional programs for administrators that create the strategies to encourage success in a university. We conclude that the results of this study clarify the psychology of the students and create adequate outreach campaigns for all colleges, advertising organizations and government departments. It will also help supervise those activities to better respond to the needs of students and service providers and make it more attractive for all potential students in private colleges.*

**Keywords:** 7Ps of Marketing; Descriptive Statistics; Primary Survey; Private Management Colleges.

## **Introduction**

In the development of any nation in the world, universities play an important role. It not only provides qualified professionals, but also increases environmental, political and neighborhood awareness. Highly skilled persons contribute to the living standards of community and increase development. In order to achieve social and economic development [7], several countries worldwide are investing considerably in constructing and improving their education systems. Governments around the world have invested significantly in schooling for the economic and social development of the region. However, in developed countries the government cannot afford higher education alone. There has been private participation in higher education [8]. Private educational services are creating revenue and fulfilling social obligations [9].

As criteria for students and market requirement differ, private colleges in both domestic and foreign universities have introduced various courses. Most educational and trade practices are carried out in Taiwan, the capital. The area offers higher education and development prospects, which has increased student flows. Due to its tremendous growth and economic benefit in education, the number of private colleges in the valley has increased considerably. Approximately 65 private universities have a BBA from different universities in the Kathmandu valley. In order to enhance university registration, private schools invest heavily on developing and implementing networking technology. This study intends therefore to investigate the effect from the point of view of the student of private university marketing practices. The most recent BBA and MBA students have been studied as judgments on intake periods are most probable.

Recognizing the different considerations during the course selection is how students at BBA and MBA levels who study at various private sector colleges. Study the link between promotional activities of private management schools, BBA and MBA. In the face of dramatic changes in higher education, new colleges compete for human resources, students, national and global rankings. The establishment of management and marketing policies by universities has different historical impacts. Various issues and student features – their age, their race, their socio-

economic status and their cultural identities are the Their social-economic, social and economic problems.

Any of the variables are important. Therefore, the value of the thesis is based on managers who are prepared to face various barriers in an increasingly business-driven and competitive global environment. The article examines the marketing and branding trends of current higher education and addresses common marketing tactics in a modern marketing campaign for universities. The key focus of this paper is therefore the lack of education marketing research in Vietnam. This paper reflects on theoretical and previous scholarly literature analyses, the marketing papers of Vietnamese higher education and spontaneous marketing techniques of higher educational institutions. The study encouraged the author to acknowledge the important challenges universities face in promoting educational services and programs.

### **Research Questions**

Based on this, the research attempts to answer the following questions:

- What were the most important reasons for students in choosing a private university for university administration in Vietnam?
- How will private management colleges improve marketing efforts to increase Vietnam's attractiveness and registration?
- How are educations marketing tactics and how do they affect academic achievement in Vietnam related?

### **Review of Literature**

The role of third-party organisations in the strategic communication campaign has been addressed by Alabdullah [10]. As with marketing mixing variables, not all 7Ps are used for synchronization that influences the output of the Institution. The findings of the study show a long-term and short-term perspective is used and the company activities are driven by a marketing plan. The role of marketing communications in student enrollment at private schools in Ghana has been studied by Alabdullah [13]. Private universities who successfully handle promotional strategies have the potential to put themselves well and to achieve comparative advantages in the market over the long term. Alabdullah [13] has pointed out that 7 Marketing Mix Ps are critical when choosing an institution for students in the education services industry. Alabdullah [11] examined variables which affect the enrolment in social studies and found that prospects for employment, ethnicity and community factors affect the enrollment of students in social studies [14].

The key factors influencing university studying options have been explored by K.B. Adanov[24][15]. The analysis found that instruction, high-quality instructors, well-stocked libraries and the Internet, easy reading services and employers' appreciation were the most

critical variables influencing students' college choice. A.Abu-Rumman[1] explored the criteria for enhanced university management by students using marketing approaches. For households, the option of a university has become quite important [16]. A.Abu-Rumman[2] has carried out studies to identify and consider the influences affecting the purpose of students.

Continue studying at their universities[17]. This thesis has primarily influenced student analysis at the university for the cost of planning, materials, academia, individuals (family, friends, peers and teachers), gender and training[3]. Roy Setiawan[31] has conducted research on student registration in private universities in Kenya, which demonstrated that printed media is the most effective marketing support to educate potential students; it has commonly recognised newsletters, brochures, and alumni networks[18].

Likewise, Roy Setiawan [31] has studied the motivating forces of students in the choice of higher education courses in Malaysia. It reveals that the most significant feature of its level of education is a student collection of a university, accompanied by college, curriculum and accreditation facilities [19]. The goal of Roy Setiawan [31] is to decide the factors students consider to be critical for their university decision making. The results indicate that future students see their choice for schools as a major curriculum element, costs (financial assistance), venues, colleagues and friends, and campus visits [20]. Ravi Kumar Gupta [28] has further examined the five most important variables in the student selection fields, including employability, curriculum, academic credibility, faculty and study environment. Ahmed [4] explored variables that play a crucial role in influencing the decision of pupils to participate in HEIs. The facilities feature is the most powerful factor in determining student registration decisions in HEIs. Ahmed [5] produced an overview study on the general problem at university level and connected it with national trends at university level [29].

The highlights of university choices' non-marketing information services are secondary school consultants and previous university applicants [30]. Social life is the highest of college features with a maximum fee for marketer-controlled variables in telephone calls received by the admission office. As a customer solution, students were regularly studied. Ahmed [6] examined the expectancy of students on the effects of the student-as-customer definition application and interaction results and their study strategy at universities and attitudes towards acceptance [21]. The consequence has revealed that universities plan to increase quality education by accepting clients as a concept of customer. Teachers focus mainly on improving academic standards and building relationships with students and teachers [22]. Many researchers acknowledge the need to develop training services in innovative marketing [23].

The impact of numerous marketing variables is also evaluated in order to assess important factors which influence participation in higher education. In addition, the most relevant contact combination for educational support facilities was described. For the results of the report, most students select qualified teachers [24]. The college programs and employment perspectives were

other factors that students liked best when selecting a school. The action of students, however, is spatial, historical, economic and educational in nature [25]. It should also be stated. The selected 7Ps are also determined according to their variable In this study, marketing activities in Kathmandu are analyzed based on the promotional factors of private management colleges in registration [26].

### *Marketing activities and their impact on Higher Education*

Modern higher education is impacted and greatly impacts these processes over the same time through various globalization frameworks. The creative and economic production of human capital, knowledge generation, exchange and conservation, innovation, technological, cultural and environmental growth and social stability [27]. International higher education is increasing and enrollment is increasing, the number of international students is increased, the basification and internationalization of the sector is gaining momentum. Both lead to the diversification of the pupil community [28]. Innovation helps qualitative changes in the entire society and the world's education system. Modernizing higher education is linked to numeration, accompanied by significant changes to ICTs and to support educational and learning services and processes [28].

As universities formulate and articulate innovative ideas that make up a reservoir of human capital, they contribute rapidly to creative growth. In order to modernize the academy, the student and active personnel need to reexamine the teaching procedures and develop their profession continuously; one of the main "problems of the style" is to find the equilibrium between standardization and creativeness within an educational institution;

The ability to measure creativity (as much as the systems of curriculum and training have changed) is crucial in building an education improvement strategy. It improves the training skills necessary for policymaking. Technology-enabled pedagogical systems aim at extending the reach of the student educational services, and are very important in order to massify, internationalize and change higher education. Higher education developments are therefore linked to massification – internationalization of higher education, and diversification of students –modernization of higher education. These trends are closely linked to the increased collaboration and connections between universities, industry and the general community.

Today higher education organizations are seeking to build a close relationship with all the "international players" in order to discover means of delivering the best things for their workplace. The next step is to "promote and market the goods," which may be an important mission. In an increasingly competitive global environment, Universities make good use of any equal effort to enhance its reputation and attract more talents. Higher education administrators now are looking at the most efficient ways to 'synchronize their position' with internal strengths and weaknesses and external challenges. Contemporary academies would also examine

attentively the changing trends in the global education market. Table 1 summarizes some new trends in tertiary education and their impact on University marketing management.

**Table 1.** Developments in tertiary education and its effect on marketing

Trends in Current Universities	University marketing management and its effect
Massification	Customer insecurity Stakeholder responsibilities
Internationalization	Customer insecurity Improvement in overseas marketing
Diversification of student population	Customer insecurity Improvement in overseas marketing
Modernization	The transformation from standardization to invention Emphasis on good quality delivery

As seen in Table 1, marketing tactics must be rethought in a new university in order to bring about major improvements in the higher education field.

### *Educational Marketing Trends*

Educational marketing strategies are generally similar to social marketing and wealth distribution since the high school industry drives social needs. While various internal and external influences are the main foundation for the reach of marketing practices and methods in modern universities. The advertisement world is changing dramatically today due to globalisation, technological advances and legalization, etc. Marketing professionals would focus on recent trends and technological developments in order to successfully correct their contact plans.

**Table 2.** Present patterns in higher education marketing

Trend	Outcome
Increased costs for developing a good business	Strong brand identity
Capital expenditure increased (academic and participating personnel)	Education and facility standards have been improved
Integration of the company into a university culture	Devising a modern market strategy
growing usage of the strategy of each prospective student	The huge number of students registered because of improved marketing
Implementation of universities in computer technology	Improvement of the Brand

The engagement initiatives by Academia attempt to facilitate active adoption of general policies aimed at improving the university's position in the field of international education. With the need to attract a broad and diverse group of students confronted by university administration, branding and promotion are becoming increasingly important. Universities also recruit advertisers from

business and focus more on building their brands. Table 2 illustrates some new trends in higher education marketing and the underlying marketing aim.

A simple, identifiable and recognizable institutional brand as seen in Table 2 must be put into effect in modern higher education marketing patterns, in order to develop and maintain the strategic marketing strategy. Marketing goals reflected in current universities' marketing strategies. The marketing strategy in universities depends on a number of factors such as the condition of the education sector and the status of marketing knowledge from the study period; in results of marketing environment analysis there are different 'scenarios' to improve higher education.

The results of the company environmental assessment are reflected in a university's business strategy. This report incorporates the long-term expectations of several policies and approaches for achieving goals dependent on the conceptual priorities of the general strategy. Long-term objectives support a list of goals. In addition to long-term objectives, objectives can be more accurate and more precisely defined.

As can be seen from the map above, modern academies view the creation and maintenance of a powerful institutional brand. In selling facilities and services, a strong brand will assert its reputation in the international education industry. A good market image and reputation clearly influence consumer behavior. The brand has been identified on the market as a collection of exclusive characters and companies that define supply and produce demand outside the fundamental aspects of this bid. Brands provide a strong level of security for consumers and their value is directly linked to their ability for a particular and positive impact on customers.

There is unique relation to the distinction of product or service and rivalry. Both operating or quality specifics symbolize the company. Good branding is vital because it allows an organization to broaden and overcome environmental challenges by exploring new markets. Several critical challenges have been faced by universities today in the recognition of higher education organisations. Gradually new colleges are "industrial." In higher education, entrepreneurship may be considered the ability to respond to an uneasy outside environment. The notion of branding in higher education is often used, with increased global competition in the education market. In this market, physical and incorporeal components are part of a company. (a) Federal academic or educational services accredited; (b) international acknowledgement for school courses; (c) acknowledgement for collaborators (e.g. the percentage of doctoral trained persons and the amount of experienced faculty members); and (d) financial features (e.g. tuition costs, academic grants and awards); Table 3 outlines these campaign strategies in order to build and preserve a strong institutional brand. In marketing strategies focused on the company climatic analysis a set of techniques should be helped. Techniques are the main targeting options for brand promotions.

*Enhancing the awareness of the university's educational services and programs*

Brand expertise is considered a prerequisite for the business success of goods. Brand sensitivity helps consumers to understand the business to "shop" Knowledge of brand components visible and intangible needs recognition of the business. These components provide, inter alia, higher education services and initiatives. The methods used for the development of university expertise are classified by preferential marketing technology.

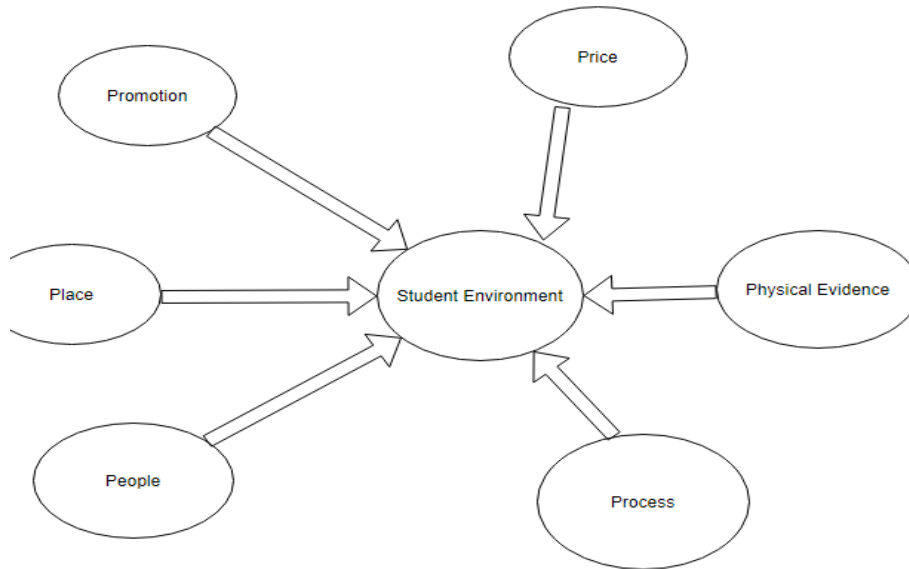
**Table 3.** Strategies implemented by universities

<b>Marketing strategy</b>	<b>Related activities</b>
Brand renovation	Recruitment from or beyond the university concept experts
Share the source of the brand on campus	Professors and students campaign for name awareness
Professors and students are campaigning for name awareness	Creating special and competitive placement rates
Expand the brand on campus, of course	Creating and utilizing social networking to create a plan for propagation

**Methodology**

Study participants are students recently registered at the levels of BBA and MBA. A self-administered questionnaire was given to the students. Fifteen students carried out a pilot study of the effectiveness of the questionnaire and the data gathered. The goal demographic was 20 private universities, which totaled 3,000 of their research respondents, consisting of students pursuing BBA and MBA. The survey was distributed through Google forms and processed with statistical SPSS tools. The thesis finally adopted a deductive method using a quantitative data processing methodology. Respondents from 169 students in 9 individual private management colleges registered and tested using SPSS and MS Excel. The survey results were initially coded in the SPSS classes involved. The Pearson Chi-square was used to assess the value of 7Ps variables that influence BBA and MBA registration. A marketing blending for educational institutions is shown in Figure 1 of 7 Ps as the methodological framework.





**Figure 1.** Research Model

The 7Ps of marketing activities, i.e. independent variables for commodities, price, marketing, persons, sites, processes and physical evidence and student registration at the BBA/MBA phases are considered a dependent variable. Different variables are evaluated in each independent variable to improve the results. The students were asked to respond to university advertisement media for an assessment of the utility of each of these inscriptions. The students were required to understand 15 factors and to see how critical each factor is when determining how to apply with and college and how important it is to the students when registering. Based on the involvement of those variables in promotional practices of private universities, factors are determined.

## Result and Discussion

**Table 4.** Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
University marketing continues to be directed through promotion	169	1	5	2.54	.994
University membership is to have a direct impact on the university advertisement	169	1	5	2.55	1.091
Chances of employment appear to influence university marketing	169	1	5	2.41	1.115
Earlier university degrees are an important marketing tactic	169	1	5	2.44	1.005
Price affects the university of marketing					

Program fees are an essential method for marketing education	169	1	5	2.11	1.110
	169	1	5	3.51	1.268
The provided bursaries are an effective marketing instrument	169	1	5	2.64	1.094
Social media helps to boost marketing of education	169	1	5	2.88	1.001
Practices and practices of teaching aim to boost curriculum marketing	169	1	5	2.26	1.042
Pupils' involvement seems to increase marketing in education	169	1	5	2.15	.980
Valid N (listwise)	169				

Table 4 above contains descriptive figures. The N is the number of samples discussed, the minimum and median are the size of 1 through 5, 1 firmly accepted and 5 strongly disagree. In terms of mean, it is the average of the replies. In addition, respondents concluded that, as the topic scored an average of 2,54, which comes into a consensus on scale "Promotion continues to have a direct impact on university marketers." This helps to illustrate the value of supporting the university's marketing tool. In the other side, respondents accept that, as the average score was 2,55, "the university membership seems to be direct in the marketing university," which comes below the accepted scale in accordance with the testing steps. Membership has shown that university achievement and high results are essential to marketing.

Referring to the declaration that "job prospects appear to influence university marketing," the plurality of respondents agree with this declaration that offering opportunities for employment is seen as one of the key methods for applying education marketing. The average score was 2.41, slipping below the negotiated mark. Earlier university degrees are an important marketing tactic 2.44 falling below the scale accepted. The respondents accepted that, as the lower the cost, the stronger the University is, and students appear to equate the standard of the University with the amount. The average scored was 2.11, which is the degree of the agreement.

The respondents do not accept or disagree with the argument "Program payments are an important method for marketing instruction," an average of 3.51, which comes within a neutral scale. The bonds presented are a significant selling tactic and the interviewees strongly identify with the declaration as they scored an average of 2.64, falling under the framework of the agreement. The stronger the bonds, the higher the efficiency of universities. Social media, in particular Facebook, LinkedIn, and Twitter, are more educational marketing and this assertion is 2.88 by average and is included in the agreement. Practices and events of research aim to boost education promotion 2.16 falling within the scale decided.

The commitment of alumni appeared to enhance education promotion, and the participants who answered the questionnaires supported this statement. The average score was 2.15, which dropped below the accepted scale. Five schools had a department of marketing; the rest had marketing professionals (71 percent ). In order to assess the extent and strength of relations between marketing strategy and their perceived success the main results and correlation coefficients are summarized. The results reveal that private universities use other methods of contact such as SMS adverts, social networks and favourable speech-of-mouth for seniors. These findings are consistent with the marine research, which shows that the advertisements of universities are ultimately used as an ad or promotion in a restricted way. In addition, he learned that many universities had used the method of brand communication rather than collaborations to implement the company model. This view seems to be prevalent worldwide in emerging and less developed countries. The report also examined the effectiveness of publicity programs in private universities. The results show that over 75% considered ten technologies as effective or quite good out of the 15 marketing techniques. The less effective approach of the respondents is market segmentation, in which 62% of participants perceive the strategy to be absolutely ineffective. These results agree with the marine survey, which showed that, because of the fundamental forces and difficulties faced by universities worldwide, marketing is very relevant and essential in terms of managers and staff. The third objective of this study was to study the nature of the connection between the communication campaigns and their effectiveness. The results revealed the clear and important association of usage and perceived effect between all 15 marketing strategies. The two variables were mostly linear (i.e.,  $r > 0.70$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), as was observed by other techniques. The more this technology is used by the admission directors, the more competitive they will be in the first year. Just two strategies showed that there was a slight linear mixture between the two variables (customer and placement). In other terms, first year admission directors are less competitive when implementing the technology. The last objective of this study was to identify the barriers to the admission and implementation of private universities in the marketing campaign. The interviewees were challenged to clarify the marketing problems that private universities face.

There have been some insights, such as:

- Financial infrastructure shortages,
- Regulations on higher education did not support extension of private colleges,
- Challenge in addressing the demands of the people,
- High exposure to tuition fees by students
- Large publicity prices and
- Market intensive

**Table 5. Pearson Correlations**

		Performance
Teaching and events aim to increase the marketing of education	Pearson Correlation	.213**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005
	N	169
Price affects the university of marketing	Pearson Correlation	.214**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005
	N	169
Program fees are an important marketing strategy for education	Pearson Correlation	.334**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	169
The provided bursaries are an effective marketing strategy	Pearson Correlation	.467**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	169
Social media helps to boost marketing of education	Pearson Correlation	.595**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	169
Students' dedication continues to encourage the marketing of education	Pearson Correlation	.296**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	169

The goal of the Pearson Correlations is to examine the connection of dependent and separate variables based on the Pearson Coefficient. The findings (Table 5) revealed that the dependent and independent variables had an important positive relationship and are illustrated as follows:

Methods and events in teaching aim to improve instructional marketing, with a ratio of 21.3 percent

Price impacts university advertisement by 21.4 percent to improve the college results

- Program fees are an important educational marketing mechanism that aim to improve the performance of education by 33.4%
- The bonds provided are an effective marketing tool which appear to increase educational achievement by 46.7%
- Social media continues to boost school advertisement by 59.5% education success
- The commitment of alumni is to increase instructional advertisement by 29.6 per cent.

### *Hypothesis testing*

The following table displays the theories developed on the study model and its independent variables. The student registration is very much associated with 7Ps of education marketing at  
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the BBA and MBA stages in this Chi-Square test. The Chi-Square test reveals the related answers of BBA and MBA students to the different variables used by private universities for promotional events. The hypotheses formed for the thesis are acceptable and denied in Table 6 below.

**Table 6.** Hypotheses Testing

Hypothesis	Statement	Chi-Square	Sig Value	Remarks
H01	There is no important link between the university level of schooling and the student who is informed of the entry of newspapers.	53.714	0.000	Rejected
H02	The choosing of university should not entail a vital partnership between university and academic membership.	4.993	0.005	Rejected
H03	There is no important connection between the university's education and discounts and bonds when the university is selected.	17.005	0.000	Rejected
H04	The College's curriculum, place, and affordability during its selection are not significantly related to this.	2.956	0.000	Rejected
H05	The educational standard of the college and the lecturers during the college selection is not very important.	14.472	0.001	Rejected
H06	No important partnership exists between education and education when the College is chosen	4.998	0.000	Rejected
H07	The school level and its beauty & classroom layout are not linked significantly when choosing the college.	6.552	0.000	Rejected

## Conclusions

The research conducted in this article has given the scholar access to the following conclusions. In the area of higher education marketing is also given further attention. Field managers have to take a more market-oriented role determined by current hurdles. New trends in the field: massification, hyper-internationalization, improvement of higher education and the diversification of the student population are the secret to the development of marketing activities. The outcome would allow new academies to achieve academic excellence in the dynamic higher education field and to attract the best candidates. Universities need to include targeting components in their administration in the context of higher education marketing trends. Universities must review their previous tactics to make them more pro-active. The creation and

implementation of advertisement strategies in contemporary academies has changed significantly in higher education abroad. The foundation of the creation and retention of a popular institutional brand are now new commercial strategies, verifying the academic integrity of a successful brand in the global education sector. Brand awareness can encourage Brand Loyalty to the degree that the perception of those services and programs, including recognition of tangible and immaterial brands (education services and programs). In order to improve brand awareness, a selected marketing strategy requires various tactics.

A number of promotions provide identical key messages that all consumers get (target audiences). An important part of carrying out the publicity strategy is business evaluation. The evaluation of improvements in higher education marketing may be based on different criteria (success metrics), both quantitative and qualitatively through means of their nature. Many academies use common metrics that are based on many factors that are closely related to the business goals of a single university marketing campaign. The limitations of the report were primarily attributed to the data sample of a few higher education organisations, and it is thus proposed that future experiments can be expanded into a broader research base. MBA university graduates can also actively sell their programs in newspapers through advertisements. The university can offer students exposure and competition intelligently in its program selection to improve highly coveted opportunities for students in BBA and MBA. Therefore, the conclusions of this study will be of significant benefit to organisations and persons involved in the promotion, administration and investigation of higher schools. This research aims to establish the requirements that suit students' needs.

#### *Implications and Recommendations*

While only a few universities have a marketing office, most of them marketing professionals, the results show that private universities are intensively leveraging and effective marketing initiatives. The organisation is responsible for implementing the contact approach as established by a brand officer. In the stage of execution, the admission officer emphasized the challenges of several private universities, including robust competition, financial resources and demand sensitivity. Private colleges have relied extensively on the production of infrastructure.

The lack of use and considered productive responses has been found by enrolment managers who have not a firm understanding of market segmentation. Higher education institutions should utilize the segmentation of business to develop succession strategies. Demand segmentation allows an institution to identify potential applicant classes that it plans to attract.

Nearly half of private institutions did not profit from an analysis of their consumer behavior, according to figures. Admission managers should genuinely investigate consumer behavior and evaluate how potential technologies are used in their daily lives. Studying the environment and habits of future students gives an insight into the conduct. It has to first evaluate the potential student pool in order to recruit students from an institution. Web marketing technology also

allowed enrollment managers to recruit students in a marketing toolbox in the first year. The results of this study have shown some advertising technology, including SMS advertisements and social networks. Admission managers can broaden internet marketing once the website is well known. The app lets enrollment managers monitor future students' responses to online marketing events. Social networking sites and search engines provide the opportunity to manage traffic from internal advertising within an enterprise. The admission directors should continuously develop marketing strategies that implement the following marketing techniques: asset analysis, branding, product promotion, advertising and examination of marketing.

The participants found these campaign strategies to be effective as used to recruit prospective students. Several ideas are significant in the field of higher education. Contest monitoring, new tactics, corporate Communications and a campaign definition and implementation is essential for universities to carry out critical functions, including customer interest. The admission divisions should organize scientific and preparatory conferences to introduce and address best practices in the area of communication. It should be appropriate resources to carry out successful campaigns for connectivity. The usage and fruitful use of communication methods from other universities, such as 2-year colleges, will be examined at future study levels. It should also examine the use of marketing instruments to implement successful marketing techniques.

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