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APPROACHES TO EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

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What is Educational Planning?

- The process of setting out in advance the strategies, policies, procedures, programmes and standards through which an educational objective (or set of objectives) can be achieved.
- It is a detailed and systematic process; it just does not happen by chance.
- It is goal-oriented: it is directed at achieving a set of educational objectives.
- Educational planning strives to research, develop, implement and advance policies, programs and reforms within educational institutions.



Important Facts About Educational Planning

- Educational planners might work at the local, national or international level to advance or improve education.
- While educational planning might center on pre-school and K-12 education, you could also work in postsecondary education as well. As an educational planner, you could work within educational institutions, government agencies, and private or not-for-profit organizations.
- Educational planners typically hold graduate degrees. You might also consider becoming a licensed teacher or earning additional degrees in education. Administrators within schools or districts are commonly involved in educational planning.



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APPROACHES TO EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

(Prof.S.G.Isave, Tilak College of Education in India)

- Intra-educational extrapolation model.
- Demographic projection model.
- School mapping.
- Manpower or human resource development approach or model.
- Social demand approach or model.
- Rate of return approach or model.
- Social justice approach or model

➤ *All approaches are related with each other.*

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INTRA-EDUCATIONAL EXTRAPOLATION MODEL

- Planning based on data available.
- Concentration on one aspect / program.
- Size of target, time, money.
- Govt. schemes, organization of workshop
- One of the option in the Educational Planning for Primary Education (Sidney Leite, Blogger)
- It analyzes the time and funding required in light of the needs for the specific program, and **promotes workshops to involve members of the institution in decision-making activities.**



DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTION MODEL

- Demographic development has become a source of planning.
- Estimating the population that future educational system is to serve.
- Useful to take decision on new school/college permission.



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SCHOOL MAPPING.

- Micro planning.
- Geographical location of school is considered.
- From national frame to regional and local conditions and constraints
- School mapping is a set of techniques and procedures used to estimate future education requirements at local level and work out what needs to be done to meet them.
- Do not confuse school mapping with a simple “atlas” merely showing the location of schools.
- Unlike an ordinary map that by its very nature is static, school mapping gives a dynamic and prospective vision of how the education service should look in the future, showing its buildings, teachers, and facilities, to enable the implementation of education policies.

SCHOOL MAPPING.



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MANPOWER OR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT APPROACH OR MODEL

- Planning should consider of human resource in all fields required for country.
- Education planning should be skill based, expected man power.
- Based on demand supply principle.
- Need based .



SOCIAL DEMAND APPROACH OR MODEL.

- Educational planning should be given according to the demand from society.
- It should be able to fulfill to need of all level education .
- It focuses on quantitative planning



RATE OF RETURN APPROACH OR MODEL

- Economics approach
- Capitalist approach.
- Cost – effectiveness/ cost-benefits
- More benefits – more investment.
- Education as an investment.
- Measurement is difficult.
- Ignoring personal satisfaction, social development.



SOCIAL JUSTICE APPROACH OR MODEL

- Planning for social development.
- Constitutional goals.
- Education for Deprived groups of society like dalits, women, minority.
- Equal opportunity



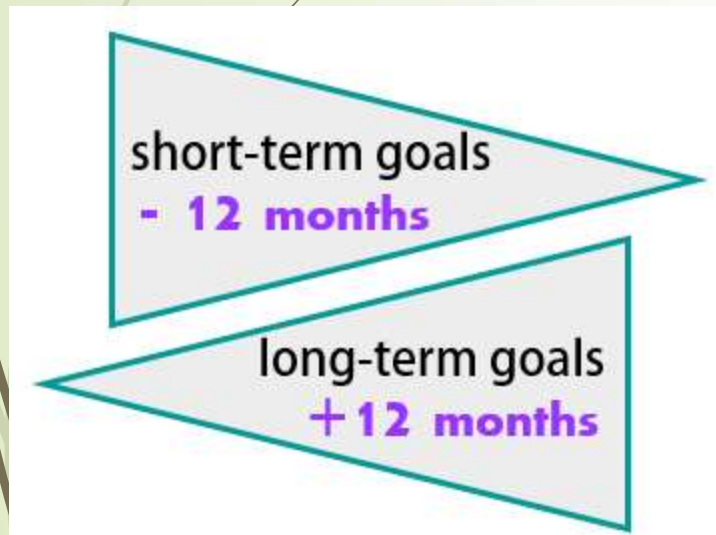


MORE APPROACHES

- Pattern oriented approaches.– Following the successful pattern of education implemented elsewhere.
- Need based (Educationists) approaches. International , national , social , personal needs.
- Resource based approach (Economists) Correlation of human and financial resources.

DURATION BASED APPROACHES

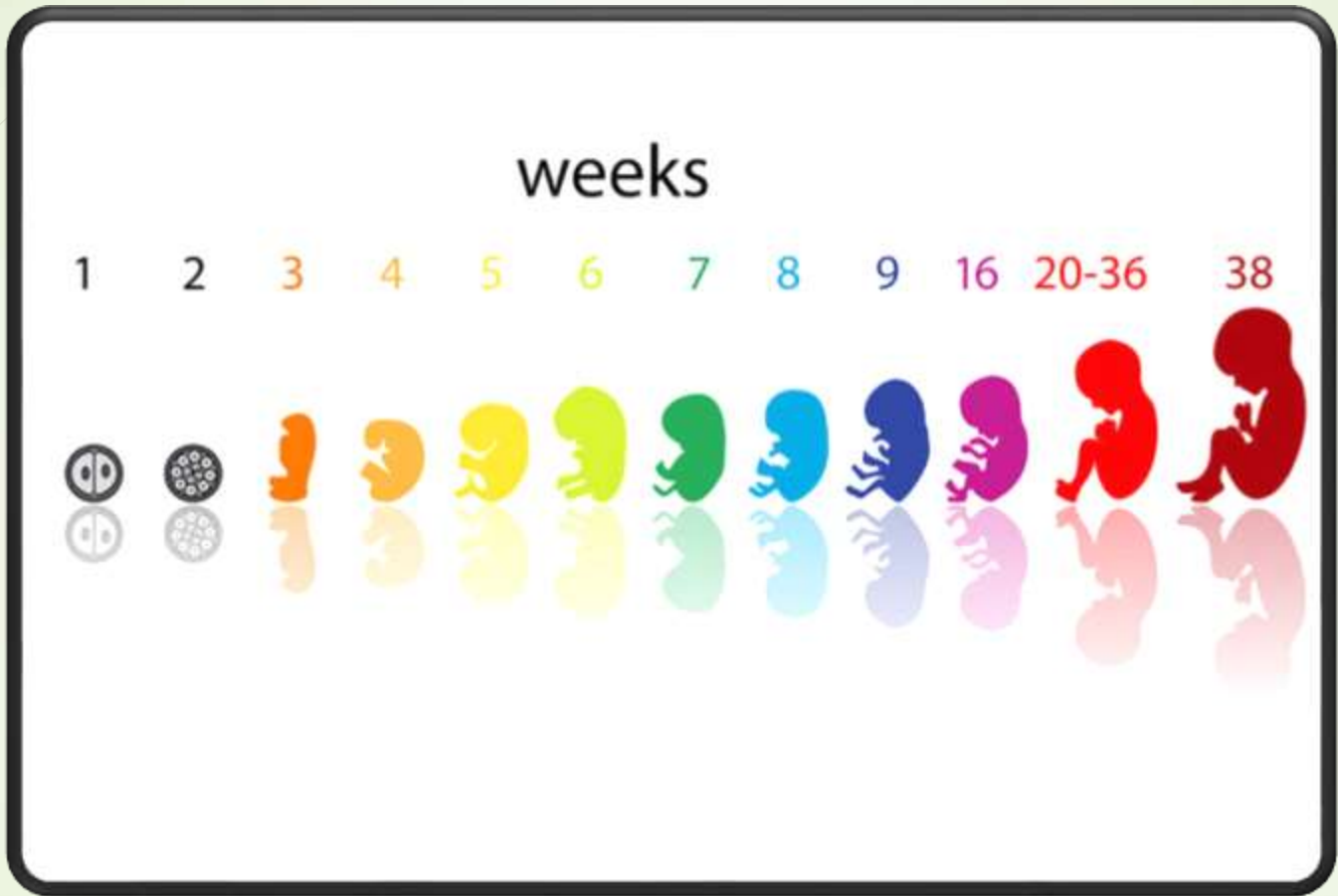
- Short term planning
- Long term planning





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- ▶ <https://learningportal.iiep.unesco.org/en/glossary/school-mapping>





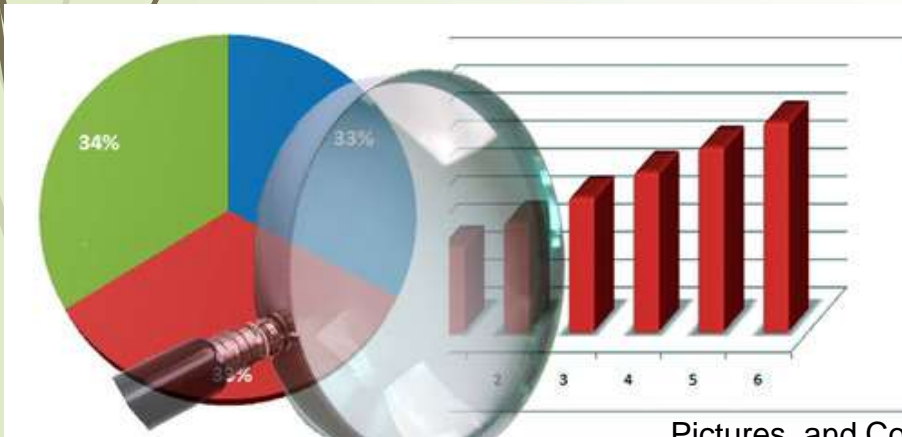
FIVE MAIN STAGES OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

(Article shared by Deepti Verma)

- (1) Collection and Analysis of Statistical Information:
- (2) Evolving Policy Proposals:
- (3) Projections, Programming and Project Analysis:
- (4) Costing Educational Plans:
- (5) Decision, Implementation and Evaluation:

(1) Collection and Analysis of Statistical Information:

- At this stage, relevant information about the system of education and concerned socio-economic factors is collected so as to provide the quantitative basis for projections aimed at the future development of the educational system.
- ***Survey, deliberation, analysis***
- ***Assess need***
- ***Identify and prioritize***



(2) Evolving Policy Proposals:

- The statistical information collected helps in identifying the gaps, weaknesses and shortcoming and provides the planners with a clear idea of the existing conditions. This helps the planners in formulating policy proposals aimed at accomplishing pre-determined objectives.
- ***Definition of goals and objectives***
- ***Set goals and objectives***



(2) Evolving Policy Proposals:

- The formulation of the policy proposal requires an over-all view of the role of education vis-a-vis the economic development and the over-all planning. It should also take into account the complexities of a large country like India, the diversities of cultures within it as well as the regional aspirations.
- These necessitate the introduction of a uniform educational system



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(3) Projections, Programming and Project Analysis:

- An effective plan necessitates projections of all the inputs of the educational system – students, teachers, administrators, school buildings and classrooms, equipment and financial requirements.
- Projections have to be made of the future nature and size of the demographic composition of population for a period of fifteen to twenty years. Since student is the focus of the educational process, projection should begin with the school and the college age-groups drawn on a yearly basis in terms of enrolments.
- ***Program design and specification***
- ***Develop strategy***



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(4) Costing Educational Plans:

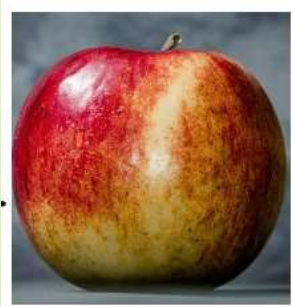
- Education is an activity wherein the institution and the society bear part of the cost and the learner bears part of the cost. In order to improve the formulation and implementation of educational plans, it is necessary to understand the methods of costing education and the problems associated with it.
- The unit costs of different types of educational facilities need to be computed. These costs are to be studied in terms of the availability of present and future financial resources. It should be ensured at this stage that the real cost of education is not too high so as to be inconsistent with the attainment of the overall plan objectives.
- ***Program provision***



- The **cost of education** refers to the **cost** incurred by the state government or private sector for providing **education** to the citizens.

(5) Decision, Implementation and Evaluation:

- A five year plan needs to be broken up into annual plans. Each annual plan is scrutinized, discussed and criticized in relation to a review of previous year's strengths, weaknesses and achievements. At this stage, the necessary conditions for effective implementation of the programme need to be created. Thereafter, the actual operations take place.
- ***Implementation and control***
- ***Plan evaluation***





Educational Planning Process

[Shafiqur Rehman](#)

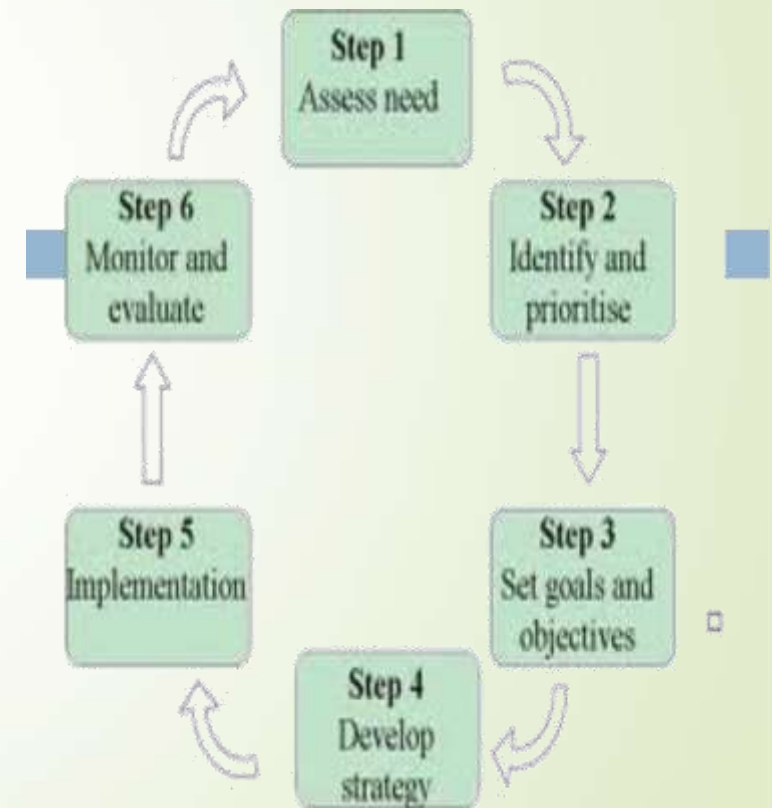
THE EDUCATIONAL PLANNING PROCESS

- Plan survey and deliberations
- Definition of goals and objectives
- Programs design and specification
- Programme provision;
- Implementation and control;
- Plan Evaluation and plan regeneration (Peretomode, 1991).

FOUR BASIC STAGES

(Prof. Namita S. Sahare, S.P. Mandali's Tilak College of Education, Pune-30)

- Analysis
- Planning
- Implementation
- Evaluation





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SALAMAT!



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