

Educational Planning

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Educational planning

is the application of rational, systematic methods, and proper approaches to the educational system with the aim of **making education more effective and efficient** in responding to the needs and goals of its students and society.

Approaches to Educational Planning

- 1. Social Demand Approach**
- 2. Manpower Requirement Approach**
- 3. Education-Output Ratio Method**
- 4. Aggregate Method (combination of the three above)**
- 5. Comprehensive Approach**

**Higher Education
Challenges
and
The Role of Educational
Planning**

What problems do we have in education?

- Unmotivated students
- Unmotivated faculty
- Insufficient learning experience
- Lack of graduates' expertise for the job market
- Lack of information about the job demands (both for managers and students)
- Lack of interest towards research
- Scattered research with mostly no gain for the society

- Lack of educational and academic atmosphere in universities (vividness-dynamism-communication)
- Lack of expertise in management and administration

Result

Waste of money-energy-talents altogether

Educational planning and educational design must respond to these problems and demands.

Environmental Scanning

The effective planning and management of an educational system requires also a minimum of **critical indicators** which regularly reveal what is happening **between the system and its environment.**

Other areas necessary to reconsider are:

- The teacher supplies for coming years,
 - Necessary changes in class size,
 - New methods of fund raising
 - New methods of budgeting
 - New instructional & administrative methods,
- ...

Evaluation of system performance

Periodical evaluation must be done to check **how well** the system is actually doing the missions.

Accreditation measures including internal and external evaluation are the key.

Five propositions which forms a general framework for educational planning are:

First, educational planning should take a **longer range view** because we are meeting future needs (7-15 years later).

Second, educational planning should be **comprehensive** to include priority needs and goals of society.

Third, educational planning should **consider social and technological advancements and new demands.**

Fourth, educational planning should be an **integral part of university administration** not isolated in one school or the office of education deputy.

Fifth, educational planning must be **concerned with the qualitative aspects** of educational development, not merely with quantitative expansion.

پیشنهاداتی برای بهبود برنامه ریزی آموزشی:

۱. بررسی میزان پتانسیل دانشکده برای تربیت دانشجویان با توجه به ظرفیت آموزشی اساتید، امکانات دانشکده، شرایط مراکز بهداشتی-درمانی و بیمارستانها، کلینیک ها
۲. بررسی میزان نیاز کشور به دانش آموختگان رشته های مختلف با در نظر گرفتن میزان ریزش معمول نیروها طی چهار الی ۷ سال آینده
۳. بررسی نیاز دانشکده به اعضاء هیئت علمی جدید در دوره های ۵ ساله و ۱۰ ساله
۴. بررسی میزان انطباق شرایط و امکانات آموزشی دانشگاه و توابع آن با الزامات کوریکولوم
۵. بررسی محیط های آموزشی جایگزین در مواردی که امکان آنها در دانشگاه وجود ندارد
۶. اضافه کردن موارد ضروری در برنامه آموزشی با تشخیص اعضاء هیئت علمی در چارچوب مقررات