



## NEEDS AND IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

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### **Abstract=**

Any scheme or idea stems from its necessity. Educational planning is no exception to this testimony. Its need has become so vital that now a days almost all democracies have made it a part of their economic planning system. It is more so in developing countries.

### **Keywords=**

Importance of Educational, Educational Planning

### **INTRODUCTION=**

In developing countries people demand quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement of education. Obviously there is a need for planning as to how to provide education for all and how to improve the standards of education. Besides, education is considered as a vital instrument of social change and national development. Proper planning is necessary so that education can contribute substantially to national development. Educational planning is needed because of the following reasons:

#### **1. Over riding Social Demands for Education:**

The tremendous growth of population in our country has created pressing social demand for education. To meet this demand, educational facilities have been expanded enormously. There is still a pressing demand for further expansion of educational facilities. Planning is necessary to streamline educational expansion particularly in rural, tribal and other backward areas.

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## **2. Increased Share of the Government in Funding Education at All Levels:**

It is needless to say that all the States and Union Territories, of our country make adequate financial provisions for massive expansion of educational facilities. The share of the government in funding education at all levels has been increased substantially. In order to utilize the allocated funds properly in an economic manner planning is necessary.

## **3. High Rate of Return in Education:**

No longer is education considered as a consumptive activity. Now it is treated as an investment (long-term) which increases prospects of earning. It contributes to productivity. Hence there is a return to education. Economists have also observed that the rate of return in education is comparatively more than the rate of return in other sectors of the economy. Education has been rightly considered as an investment for human resource development. This investment must be made in a planned way so that human resources can be properly developed as per our need and there will be a high return to education.

## **4. Man-Power Requirement:**

We know that for each sector of production in the economy, there is a need of labour inputs. These labour units are expressed as manpower units. These manpower units are assigned with a specific task. To perform this specific task, they require particular level of education and special skills. In view of this relationship, there is an effective linkage between education and economy. Skill requirements by the economy need to be promoted in a planned way. There is thus a need of educational planning in view of the required manpower of the economy.

## **5. Uneven Educational Growths and Regional Imbalance:**

The growth of education in the country has been very rapid at all levels. But there exists regional disparities/imbalance, in some form or the other. In educational growth such imbalances can be corrected by adopting effective educational planning strategy.

## **6. Imbalances in Investment:**

There are imbalances in investment on education at different levels of the system. We require more investment in the field of elementary education than in any other level. Because the rate of return in elementary education is higher than in advance levels of education. In view of this, an effective planning device may decide proper and adequate investment in different levels of education. In order to decide the mode and nature of investment on education at respective levels on the basis of their relative requirement and priority, here is a need of effective planning. Such a planning will maintain balance in investment and correct imbalances of any kind there of.

## **7. Concerns for Rising Unit Costs over Revenue Receipts:**

Rising unit costs in education is found to be a common phenomenon in almost all the developing countries. Developing nations tend to spend more on education due to two reasons: (a) Education is the precondition for an efficient and equitable development

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process. So more should be invested on its expansion and development. (b) Everyone has right to education for which it is obligatory on the part of the government to provide basic education services to all. For this purpose, more investment should be made on education on priority basis. On the other hand, the revenue receipts are not adequate to meet the rising costs. Therefore, there is a need of an effective planning to manage the situation by mobilizing resources through alternative arrangements.

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