Survey of point of view experts & students about application of laws & theories of economy science in educational management and planning course

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Abstract

We tried in this research to specify the point of view difference between economy masters, educational economy & educational planning masters & experts, students of economy & educational management and planning at the level of MA about laws & theories of economy science, economise & famous economist related to educational planning. The result shows that, there is a significant difference between conceptions of masters & experts, students about of laws & theories of economy science in educational management and planning.

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1. Introduction

Education planning subject & specially its economic aspect is more important than before. The education planning has main role in preparing the employees. The economist think intelligence talent are raw material education nurturing them is a big step on the economic growth way. Economic & Education planning have direct relationship not only they have influence on each other, but also in USA economists community education is direct subset of economy science. Effect of economy on education can be surveyed from different aspects one of them is the role of economy in supplying of expenditure in development of education, the other is effect of economy theory & analysis method optimizing of source dedication in education decision.

2. Concept of Economy science

Economy science has strong theory & efficient analysis method for casting & decision about limited source dedication to unlimited needs these. Days education planning needs economy more than before because the role of education in economic life has changed & limitation of sources. Planning is a Continuous, directed, and reasonably calculated process to forecast the future and to guidance and conduct activities to achieve the desired goals. The main objective of the education planning is developing the community through economic advance and education manpower required in the correct way.
3. Research Questions

Whether perception among experts about the laws, theories, schools of large economic and economists associated with educational planning is the difference?

4. Research Method

Type of research is applied and the proper technique is descriptive survey. Data collection, spatial researcher made questionnaire that has the necessary validity and reliability, which is composed of the statistical community: professors of economy, education and economics professors and experts, graduate students of Economics and educational Planning were used. For data analysis descriptive statistics such as frequency and inferential statistics such as test also Krskal Wallis and U Man Whitney test was used to compare opinions.

In this thesis a list of rules, theories, schools of large economic and economists associated with the education planning has been provided to know the views of experts including teachers and students of economics and educational planning. The list included: Law of supply and demand, Iron law of wages, Say’s law of markets, Law of scarcity, Pareto’s income law, Law of diminishing returns, Gresham’s law, Walras’ law, Law of value, Games theory, Equilibrium theory, Dual labour market theory, Theory of second best, Human capital theory, Screening theory, Public choice theory, Filter theory, Quantity theory of money, Location theory, Austrian school, Classical school, Lausanne school, Cambridge school, Chicago school, Mathematical school, Historical school, Merchantilism school, Institutional school, Neoclassical school, Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Theodore W. Schultz, Joseph Alois Schumpeter, John Maynard Keynes, Milton Friedman, Alfred Marshal, Karl Marx, Thomas Robert Malthus, Leon Walras.

5. Results

From the viewpoint of experts, economic laws with the highest relationship with educational planning are included as: Law of supply and demand and Law of scarcity.

5.1. Law of supply and demand

in the economy is balance between required commodities and products. In law of supply, supply and price of the supply are connected directly together. In demand law, price and demand inversely linked together.

5.2. Law of scarcity

has two aspects: 1- The role of limited resources and facilities 2- The role of time constraints. So in every place and time only some of the demands and needs are provided, but what is important is considering the resource and time constraints that we have, choose in a way that the maximum demands are realized.

From the viewpoint of experts, economic laws with the highest relationship with educational planning are included as: Human capital theory and Screening theory.

5.3. Human capital theory

is based on the analogy between finance capital and human capital and the main reason of finance capital is human capital. Screening theory is a process that production capacity of people will be realized by the process and on the basis of their degree, their ability has been named.

- From the viewpoint of experts the economic schools that have the highest relationships with educational planning are: classical schools and neo-classical school.

The relationship between educations and freedom and welfare of people on intellectual framework of classical school is close and the public education is imperative. For neo-classical school, it is considered to maximize the profit from the educational product by assuming the given data.

- Theodore Schultz and Adam Smith are the experts and economist that we can use their viewpoint.

Adam Smith emphasizes on the quality of education and work of teacher. Education is not the monopoly of the state but should be in competition with the private sector. Theodore Schultz shows that investment in people and education is a determinant factor in human welfare warranty.
6. Conclusion

Generally there is a big difference between experts view point regarding the laws, theories and schools of economic. Differences in opinions rooted in the foundation beliefs, gender and college education. Their beliefs occur in their actions and behaviors. Disagreements is related to their thinking and is caused by personality characteristics and individual and political values and is influenced by society and culture. Differences reflect the ideological gap and we should aware their personality and value. Economy professors and educational planning professors have almost same idea about laws and theories, but with schools-related economic educational planning had different opinions. Perception among students of economics and educational planning students with the above comments there is no difference which is because of the ideas and schools and lesson subject taught in different conditions and with emphasis on teaching methods and teacher resources that are introduced, Students get to the power of analysis and inference.

References