



## Education and Their Types

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“The difference between school and life? In school, you're taught a lesson and then given a test. In life, you're given a test that teaches you a lesson.” ----**Tom Bodett**

### Meaning of Education

Education is the process of giving training and instruction to people to develop their knowledge, abilities, skills, character and mental powers. The modern definition of education is the production of desirable changes in human behavior- in knowledge (things known), attitudes (things felt) and skills (things done), in all of them or in one or more of them.

- **Knowledge:** It includes facts, concepts, principles and relationship
- **Attitude:** An attitude can be loosely defined as a feeling towards some object, person, and situation or idea.
- **Skills:** Ability to do things.
- ✚ **Knowledge or cognitive eg:** Extension worker educates a farmer on cultivation practices in sweet corn (change in knowledge).
- ✚ **Attitude or affective eg:** Extension worker changes the negative attitude of a women farmer and makes them adopts Mushroom cultivation (things felt)
- ✚ **Skills or psychomotor eg:** Extension worker improves skills of a cotton farmer on stem application of pesticide (things done)

### Meaning of Formal, Informal and Non Formal Education

Methods of education: education must be conceived as a lifelong learning process.

Human beings learn mainly by three methods through:

- 1. Informal education :** It is a lifelong educational process by which every individual acquires and accumulates knowledge, skills, attitudes, and insights, from daily experiences and exposure to environment at home, at play etc Eg: Little baby, as she grows up, learns how to recognize her parents and how to eat
- 2. Formal education:** It is highly institutionalized, uniform, full time, chronologically graded, hierarchically structured education system which starts from primary school to university education Eg: Education in schools & colleges
- 3. Non formal education:** It is also organized and systematic educational activity outside the framework of formal education system to provide selected types of learning to particular sub groups of population, adults, as well as children according to their need. Eg: Extension Education. Extension worker improves the skills in cotton farmers on stem application of pesticides.

S. No	Criteria	Formal Education	Non Formal Education	Informal Education
1	Concerned with	Educational growth of children and youth preparing them for future	Adults and youth actual life situations	Incidental learning
2	Attendance	Is compulsory	Participation is voluntary	-
3	Learners	Are relatively more homogenous in terms of their age, educational qualification, experience, knowledge, interests and needs	Are relatively more heterogeneous in terms of their age, educational qualification, experience, knowledge, interests, and needs also vary with value systems, cultural background etc	Individual learning process
4	Preconceived ideas	Learners do not generally have any preconceived ideas	Learners generally have preconceived ideas and notions because of their past experiences	May or may not have preconceived ideas
5	Curriculum	Fixed and has pre decided subjects. Students should adopt themselves to the curriculum offered	No fixed curriculum and it is flexible to meet the diverse needs and demands of farmers	On the spot learning
6	Teaching	Is more formal with class rooms, prescribed text books, and examinations	Is more informal without any fixed venue and text books, timings and examinations, it is specific and problem oriented	No teacher (self learning)
7	Mode of instruction	Vertical- from teacher to student. More instructive in nature	Horizontal. Shared learning between teacher and learner	-
8	Method of learning	Starts with theory followed by practical	Starts with practical and goes on to theory	Self learning
9	Teacher	Is older and experienced than the learners	May be younger and inexperienced than the learners	No teacher
10	Knowledge flow	Vertical in nature	Horizontal in nature	-
11	Evaluation	More formal in the form of marks, grades etc	More informal evaluation	-
12	Approach	Deductive	Inductive	-
13	Degrees and diplomas	will be awarded	No degrees and diplomas are awarded but as this non formal education develops certificates may be given as recognition of acquired skill	No degrees and diplomas will be awarded

14	Orientation	Board based and general in nature	Specific to situation	-
15	Nature of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It aims at developing learners physical and mental faculties.</li> <li>In the institutional education, the knowledge and to some extent skills of the students are increased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This aims at developing knowledge, attitudes, and skill in the learners pertaining to specific subject.</li> <li>By extension education the human behavior is changed.</li> </ul>	-
16	Duration	It is time bound programme	Free from regimentation, participatory in nature	-
17	Place of teaching	Learning takes place within the four walls of the institution	Learning in real life situation-in villages and fields.	-
18	Need orientation	It has definite programme and do not run according to the needs of the student	It is according to the needs of the people and availability of resources	-
19	Problem solving	Problems of the student are solved by the teacher	Problems of the people are solved by the people	-

