

Education and Its Types

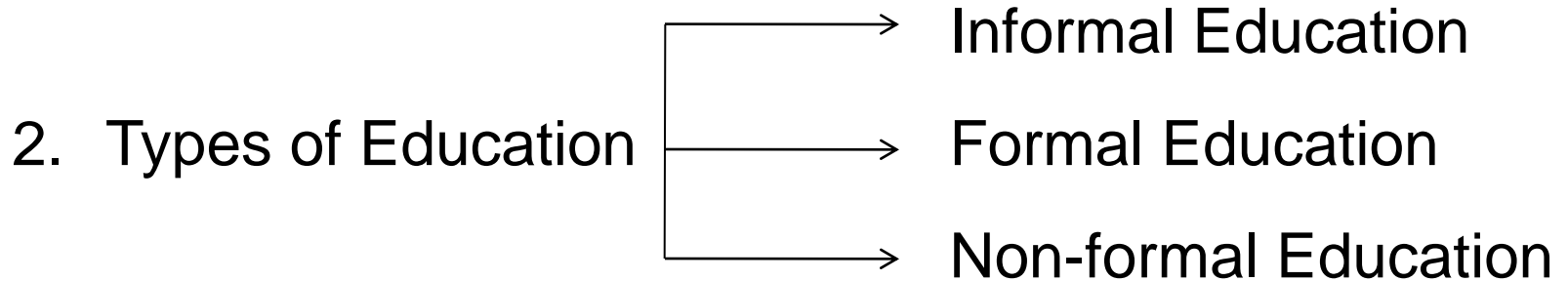
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- **Some Important Definition:**
- **Education:** Education is the production of desired changes in human behaviour in terms of knowledge, skill and attitude.
- The origins of the word "education" is derived from different two words viz., Latin word EDUCARE, which means to bring up physically or mentally and French word EDUCERE, which means leading out or leading forth.
- **Knowledge:** It is the information one has to acquire and use in various situations.
- It is understood information possessed by a person.
- **Skill:** It is the competency in using knowledge effectively.
- **Attitude:** It means feeling of an individual towards or against something.
- **Extension:** means to extend, to spread or to disseminate useful information and ideas to rural people outside the regularly organized schools and classrooms.

- **Extension Education:** Extension Education is an out of school process directed at bringing desirable changes in knowledge, skill and attitude of adults and youths in order to help them to solve their problems.
- **Teaching:** Teaching is a process of giving information and imparting knowledge.
- Teaching is a process of creating situation that facilitates learning progress.
- Teaching is a process of guided interaction between teacher, student and materials of instruction.
- **Learning:** Any change in behaviour resulting from previous behaviour is called learning. (Guilford).
- Learning is a process of progressive behaviour of adoption (J.P.Skinner).
- Learning is a process by which an individual through his own activity becomes changed in his behaviour.

Class outline:

1. Education



3. Extension Education

4. Differences between Formal & Extension Education

5. Need for Extension

6. Levels of Extension

7. Philosophy of Extension

8. Objectives of Extension

9. Functions of Extension

➤ **Education:**

It is the process of developing capabilities of the individuals through bringing about desirable changes in their behaviour.

➤ **Behaviour consists of:** Four things.

Components	Meaning
K nowledge	What an individual knows
A ttitude	What he thinks
S kill	What he can do
A ction	What he actually does

Acronym: KASA

➤ **Informal Education:**

It is the life long process by which every person acquires and accumulates knowledge, skills, attitudes and insights from daily experiences and exposure to the environment at home, at work, at play etc.

➤ **Formal Education:**

It is the highly institutionalized, chronologically graded and hierarchically structured education system, spanning lower primary school and upper reaches of the university.

➤ **Non-formal Education:**

It is an organized and systematic educational activity carried on outside the framework of the formal system to provide selected type of learning to particular sub-groups in the population (adults as well as children) according to their needs.

➤ Extension is **non- formal** type of education.

Extension

- The term extension has its origin in the Latin word “**ex**” meaning out and “**tensio**” meaning stretching.

“**ex**” ----- **out**, “**tensio**”----- **stretching**

- The term was formally used for the first time in 1873 by Cambridge University.
- Father of Extension Education – **J.P. Leagans**
- Father of Indian Extension – **Dr. K.N. Singh**
- Extension is that type of education which is stretched out to people in the rural areas far and near, beyond the limits of the educational institutions to which the formal type of education is usually confined

Definition of extension education

J.P. Leagans (1961):

Extension education is an applied science consisting of contents derived from researches, accumulated field experiences and relevant principles drawn from the behavioural sciences, synthesized with useful technology, in a body of philosophy, principles, contents and methods focused on the problems of out of school education for adults and youths.

D. Ensminger (1957):

Extension is an education and its purpose is to change the attitude and practices of the people with whom the work is done.

O.P. Dahama:

Extension education is defined as an educational process to provide knowledge to the rural people about the improved practices in a convincing manner and to help them to take decisions within their specific local conditions.

Kelsey & Hearne:

Extension education is an out of school education in which people learn by doing.

Differences between formal and extension education

Formal education

Teaching is confined to the premises of the institution.

It is not need based.

Learners are homogeneous with common goals.

Fixed curriculum.

It is degree oriented.

Teaching is vertical.
(Teacher – Students)

Teacher does not learn from the learners.

It is highly theoretical.

No free choice for the learners.

Extension education

Teaching is outside the four walls of the institution.

It is need based.

Learners are heterogeneous with diverse goals.

No fixed curriculum.

Not degree oriented.

Teaching is horizontal.
(Teacher–Local leader–Learner)

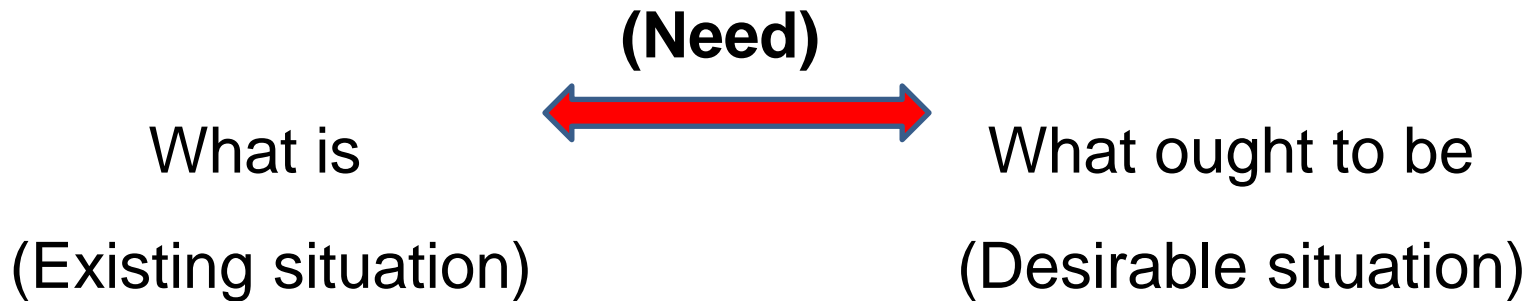
Teacher also learns from the learners.

It is usually practical.

Freedom and choice of subject matter left to the learners.

Need for extension

- The condition of rural people in general & farm people in particular has to be improved.
- There is a gap between what is and what ought to be.



- This gap can be narrowed down by the application of science & technology in their enterprises and bringing appropriate changes in their behaviour.

- **Supe** said that the researchers neither have the time nor are they equipped for the job of persuading the villagers to adopt scientific methods and to ascertain from them the rural problems.
- Similarly, it is difficult for all the farmers to visit the research stations and obtain first hand information.
- Thus, there is need for an agency to fill this gap.
- This gap is filled by extension agency.
- They interpret the findings of research to the farmers and carry the problems of the farmers to research stations for solution.

Levels of Extension

There are two different levels of extension:

1. Extension Education

2. Extension Service

1. Extension Education: It is provided by the institutions like the Agricultural and other universities and colleges, ICAR Institutes and apex level Training and Extension Organizations.

➤ The function of these institutions & organizations is to educate, train and develop professionals for teaching and research in extension & for the extension service.

2. Extension Service: The main responsibility of extension service is with the different departments of State Government.

➤ Their main function is to educate and train the farmers, farm women, rural youth and village leaders of the state.

Philosophy of Extension

- Philosophy is the pursuit (detection, search) of wisdom (good judgement, knowledge, understanding).
- The basic philosophy of extension education is to teach people **how to think, not what to think.**
- Individual is supreme in democracy and he has got the ability.
- If they are motivated properly, we can get them perform in the right direction.
- According to Bhatnagar & Desai, extension is an educational, co-operative, collaborative, democratic, persuasive and never ending process that generate harmonies, effective leadership, effective communication, participation & involvement of the people in organizing self help activity & projects.
- It is a system of learning by doing & seeing is believing at the individual level & mutual learning at group level.

Objectives of extension

- Objectives are expression of the ends towards which our efforts are directed.
- The fundamental objective of extension is to develop the rural people economically, socially & culturally by means of education.
- General objectives of extension are:
 1. To assist people to discover & analyze their problems and identify the felt needs.
 2. To develop leadership among people and help them in organizing groups to solve their problems.
 3. To disseminate research information of economic & practical importance in a way people would be able to understand & use.
 4. To assist people in mobilizing and utilizing the resources which they have and which they need from outside.
 5. To collect & transmit feedback information for solving management problems.

Functions of extension

- The function of extension is to bring about desirable changes in human behaviour by means of education.
- Changes may be brought about in their knowledge, skill, attitude, understanding, goals, action and confidence.
 1. Change in knowledge means change in what people know.
 2. Change in skill is change in the technique of doing things.
 3. Change in attitude involves change in the feeling or reaction towards certain things.
 4. Change in understanding means change in comprehension.
 5. Change in goal is the distance in any given direction one is expected to go during a given period of time.
 6. Change in action means change in performance or doing things.
 7. Change in confidence means change in self-reliance.

