

# TYPES OF EDUCATION

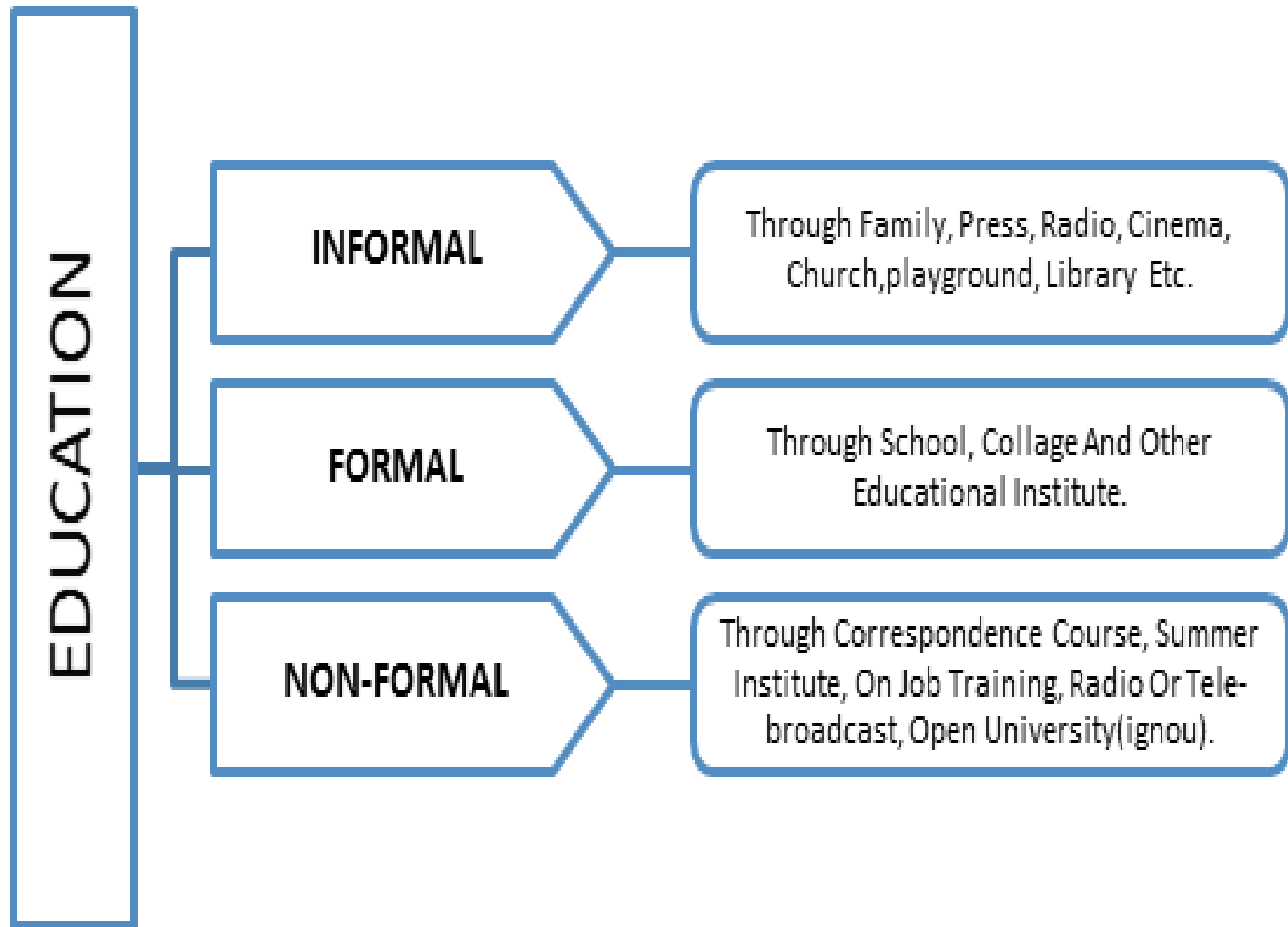
It is not the learning of facts, but the  
training of mind to think.  
- Albert Einstein

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- ❑ The word “Educate” comes from a Latin word “ Educere”, which means to Lead out or Bring out.
- ❑ Education is the process of bringing desirable changes into the behavior of the human being.
- ❑ It can also be defines as the process of imparting or acquiring knowledge or habits through instructions or study.
- ❑ Webster defines education as the process of teaching to develop the knowledge, skill and character of the student.



# FORMAL EDUCATION



## **FORMAL EDUCATION**

Formal Education is intentional, organized and structured form of learning, imparted in educational institutions like School, College or University in order to modify the behavior of an individual.

### **MEANING**

Formal education is the education that occurs within an organized and structured context. It is usually located in institutions dedicated to education or training, structured via learning objectives or learning strategies, facilitated by a teacher or trainer, intentional on the part of the learner and leads to certification.

Some of its characteristics are as follows:-

- A proper chronologically designed structure based on the hierarchy is followed.
- Syllabus and books are assigned correctly.
- The schedule is maintained and followed.
- Regular exams and tests are conducted.
- Fees are applied, and the students work in a disciplined organization.

## **PROS**

- Works towards instilling technical skills in the students.
- A proper schedule helps in disciplining the students towards achieving a common goal.
- Teamwork and social interaction skills get developed.
- Education is obtained under the influence of the professionally trained educators.
- A certified course which is recognised by the institutions.

## CONS

- Students are more susceptible to the negative influences of society as a large number of people are present in schools, colleges etc.
- Every student has a different set of abilities and keeping everyone together under typical coursework can be disadvantageous to specific students.
- The costs incurred and the resources used can come out to be very expensive in the long run.



# INFORMAL EDUCATION



## **INFORMAL EDUCATION**

Learning that goes on in daily life and can be received through daily experiences, such as from family, peer group, the media and other influences in a person's environment.

- Onate, 2006

Learning to drive, cook, make specific arrangements, and booking appointments are some example of informal education.

## MEANING

- ❑ Informal education covers a vast array of learning that all people take part in, in their lives every day.
- ❑ It covers activities like individual and personal research on a subject or interests for themselves by using books, libraries, informal trainers, the internet or other resources.
- ❑ Informal education also includes aspects whereby the individuals seek or want to learn a specific skill. But informal education means also learning things without the learner realizing that he learned it.
- ❑ This can be any kind of information that the learner picked up from the television, radio, conversations with friends and/or family.

Some of its characters are as follows:-

- It is free from the various rules regulations and restrictions.
- It is devoid of the various schooling formalities such as following a schedule, carrying the necessary school items and a proper dress code.
- There are no exams, and no complicated curriculum is followed.

## **PROS**

- A cost-free and natural system of gaining an education.
- There is no time pressure and boundaries.
- One can choose their preferred sources of gaining an education.
- No exam stress.

## CONS

- Reliable sources for getting knowledge are absent. A person may fall prey to all kinds of misleading information.
- Absence of professional trainers can lead to inefficient learning practices.
- Certain things that one learns in schools such as discipline, social interaction and communication skills are not available in an informal teaching atmosphere.
- No proper schedule is followed hence making the whole procedure less efficient.

# NON-FORMAL EDUCATION



## **NON- FORMAL EDUCATION**

Definition - “Learning resulting from daily activities related to work, family or leisure. It is not organized or structured in terms of objectives, time or learning support”.

Example –

- ✓ Swimming sessions,
- ✓ Certification courses
- ✓ Distance learning



## MEANING

- ☐ Non-formal education has an adopted strategy where the student attendance is not fully required.
- ☐ The educative progress in non-formal education has a more flexible curricula and methodology.
- ☐ The activities or lessons of the non-formal education take place outside the institutions or schools.
- ☐ Here the needs and interest of the students are taken into consideration.

- ❑ Because of the importance of the interests and needs of the students, this form of education meets the individual needs better.
- ❑ Non-formal education is focused on the student and this will have as result that the student participates more.
- ❑ When the needs of the students change the non-formal education can react quicker because of its flexibility.

Some of its characteristics are as follows

- Certification
- Defined Purpose
- Flexible
- No time bound

## **PROS**

- Flexible courses as per the capabilities of the individuals are offered.
- No schedule is to be followed, and exams are not a necessity.
- Helps in developing specialised skills in an individual.
- Diploma, degree, awards etc. are not a necessity.

## CONS

- Primary formal education is necessary for indulging in such courses.
- Lack of seriousness as the individual has more independence.
- Lack in regularity and schedule.
- No exams and certifications can undermine its credibility.
- Many such courses may not be that useful in the long run.

THANK YOU