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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEMS

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Abstract

This study explains the educational methods employed in the context of learning and teaching activities. Education is divided into three levels, formal education, non-formal education, and in-formal education based on the objectives and their structure. This study is intended to indicate the nature, uniqueness and inter-relationships of these three education systems. Comparative method based on secondary data and descriptive analysis method have been used in this study.

Key words: Education systems, formal education, non-formal education, un-formal education

Introduction

Learning is seen as a continuous process that takes place throughout one's life. This knowledge also acts as a tool to bring about permanent change in the life of the individual. Generally, we all assume that learning process starts from schools. But it starts when a child is still in the mother's womb. Followed by family. The learning activities that take place in the environment like society and school play an important role in the development of knowledge, attitude and personality of the child and eventually end in death.

Education is a variable concept. The meaning of this is seen to vary from time to time. As the nature of education varies, so do its objectives. This is because the needs of the society are growing and the purpose of education varies from one society to another. Let's say

Objectives for which education is imparted. On the basis of goals, arrangements and activities, the methods of providing education can be classified into institutional education system and non-institutional education system. The society has also developed various institutions and

agencies to carry out educational activities. Based on these institutions, education is divided into two sub-categories namely formal and non-formal education. Education can be divided into 3 levels as formal education, non-formal education, informal education based on all the subjects provided.

Although the education system is thus divided into three parts, the role of each of them is generally designed with the ultimate goal of developing the knowledge of the individual through education.

Formal and non-formal education systems

Formal Education

Systematic education is structured according to chronological, graded grades, and clear standardized patterns. It is implemented as a full-time educational system covering industrial and vocational fields with various special programs from elementary education to university. To develop a basic body of knowledge for an individual. It is the main objective of formal education.

Formal education aims at quality-based improvement. Its main features are specific age. Grading system, specific objective, formal syllabus, complete organizational structure, examination methods, promotion, elimination etc. are seen. It is organized and governed by laws and regulations.

Here the syllabus is presented based on objective, content and methodology. Formal educational institutions are administratively and physically organized and focus on student attendance. Conducting examinations at the end of the syllabus. Are instructors' teaching and learning strategies appropriate? Have they achieved their desired goals through them? Estimate that. It generally contributes to making the education system more efficient and effective (Kapur, 2019).

Formal education seems to focus more on learning. Here learning and teaching activities take place based on instructions and syllabus. In this way, the teacher's job is to impart knowledge to the students through education and they can also implement the learning methods needed to achieve their goals (Kapur, 2019).

Nature of formal education

Instructors in formal educational institutions can use their authority in implementing learning and teaching methods, instructional strategies, making decisions, engaging in classroom activities, providing appropriate solutions to students' problems, and improving morale among students.

It takes place in structured educational institutions where resources like library, laboratory, ground, technology, computer center, classroom and other facilities are available in an organized manner. With these resources, students can improve their skills and acquire a better personality.

Here the methods of imparting education, the objectives of education. Course introduction, objectives and syllabus are systematically planned and structured. Do students benefit from learning and teaching methods that are designed entirely with the objective of improving students' knowledge? Is there improvement in their academic performance or Facing setbacks? Assessment methods are also used by instructors to identify (Kapur, 2019).

In particular, educational programs designed by formal educational institutions should be time-bound. The syllabus should be completed in a proper manner within the stipulated time frame and the expected educational objectives and goals should also be achieved.

Formal education consists of a progressive hierarchical system of primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Formal curriculum. Co-curricular and extra-curricular are also offered to the students in these educational institutions. Thus, students are given opportunities to improve their personalities to engage in creative activities and not just with course knowledge. It is seen as an integral part of formal education.

Challenges facing formal education

Formal education has emerged to impart knowledge to students centered in schools and to produce learners who are relevant to society as a whole. But because some say that the school system that is functioning today has followed the West, there is an opinion that the Western education system is seen as a burden to third world countries. School certificates are a yardstick to measure whether an individual is a learner or a non-learner.

Informal Education

Systemic Education is the method of Education imparted through the indirect influence of society through daily life activities, family, neighbors, peers, and other environmental factors. It is not structured around learning objectives, love for learning, support for learning. One does not get a certificate or any degree in getting education in the system. Education in method can also be seen as full of objectives. But in most cases, it is pointless. An individual acquires knowledge and skills through education and acquires job skills. This is seen to occur in the absence of any externally imposed curriculum criteria (Kapur, 2019).

The participation of individuals in education in the system is essential. It is knowledge. Emotion is seen to be associated with social values and attitudes. This learning process is understood by an individual based on characteristics, environment, activities and experience. Here, learning is not the main goal of individuals, but learning takes place implicitly based on circumstances. Formal education is generally based on the life background of people at different times in their lives and it can be more beneficial than the formal learning one receives.

Systematic education plays an important role in transforming individuals into functional members of society. Effective Communication, Religious Beliefs, Behavioral Traits, Health and Well-Being

(Health Care and Well Being), Cleanliness, Free (Training of Language), Self-Reliance and Autonomy, Conflict Resolution Procedures, Time Management Skills, Stress Management Skills (Kapur: 2019).

Importance of Education in Method

One cannot survive alone. As mentioned by Aristotle, man is a social animal and he is forced to live in a society that fulfills his various needs. Saugat has established various institutions to improve the abilities and skills of every individual. These play a significant role in the lives of individuals. Here individuals receive training and knowledge through education to develop their skills from peers, friends, and family members.

Systematic education is not limited to a specific age, period, or goals. It is seen to continue throughout the life of an individual. The continuous training and experience available here pave the way for individuals to achieve effective outcomes. Thus, the individual learns in a lifelong manner.

When we understand the importance of education in the system, it can be said that the people who lived in the ancient and medieval times have learned to respect social control, culture, civilization, and culture through the education system.

In this way, education is seen to be linked to one's social contribution. Through this, one learns to live in harmony with the society in which one lives and contributes to the fulfillment of one's desires and needs. Families and communities are seen as the main informal agencies that provide education (Kapur: 2019).

An individual's family is seen as the foundation upon which their learning takes place. Therefore, the first place where education begins in one's life is their family (Kapur: 2019).

Non-formal Education

Non-formal education is a form of education provided to an individual outside of the traditional education system. According to Phillips Compass, non-formal education is an organized educational process carried out outside of formal education to achieve identified learning objectives for a specific group of people.

Non-formal education is organized educational activity outside the institutionalized formal education system. It is designed to meet the learning objectives of a wide range of people. Formal education works in conjunction with schools and other institutions. Non-formal education on the other hand is a form of social assessment (PA) (Kapur, 2018 as Cited in Chadha, 2009).

Non-formal education is based on the assumption that educational and social goals can be achieved by adopting flexibility in educational policies, institutionalized curriculum, etc. (Romi & Schmida, 2009). When looking at this education system, informal education is considered to be less structured and more flexible than formal education.

Students play an important role in non-formal education. What do students learn here? How? When? From whom and where to learn? He will decide things like There are many courses offered in non-formal education which are designed with a flexible course to suit the preferences and needs of the learner and include facilities for the learner to change his/her style. Careers are important and varied across age groups and across a wide spectrum of sectors. Certificates are also provided for vocational training courses here.

Non-formal education is aimed at making out-of-school and elderly people interested in learning and engaging their skills in learning activities. Also, this course is designed according to the convenience and preferences of the learners and it is available as full-time and part-time courses. It aims to promote social engagement in practice for the benefit of the informal community and to express the needs of individuals. This is especially true in relation to leisure activities. In non-formal education, distinguishing characteristics, common content and characteristics, methodologies, and systems are identified 2 (Romi & Schmida, 2009).

The theories of educational thinkers such as Paolo Freire, Vygotsky, Jean Piaget, Howard Gardner, David Kolb, Malcolm Knowles and Bernice Me Carthy do not directly mention non-formal education. However, most of the non-formal education techniques are related to their ideas (Dumitru, 2018).

Scope and objectives of non-formal education

1. To increase an understanding among individuals through education. This can improve the individual and the state.
2. To provide equal opportunity to all in attaining education, employment, other fields etc.
3. To encourage the development of human resources leading to the development of the nation.
4. To develop self-confidence among individuals and to make their contributions in preparing national plans.
5. To enhance the welfare of the society and maximize the benefits of modern, scientific and innovative methods.
6. It helps in identifying available resources and making efficient use of them.
7. To bring about changes in education to meet the needs of individual and society.
8. To develop non-formal education program to improve production, profitability.
9. To provide opportunity to the out-of-schools and out-of-schools to improve their academic skills.

10. To create awareness among the individuals regarding the important aspects required to improve quality of life.

Such are seen as objectives of non-formal education (Kapur, 2019).

There cannot be a consensus open policy governing the formulation of non-formal education objectives. Because goals originate from learners and are influenced by teachers and environment. UNESCO (APEID, 1978, P.6) mentions the following as the objectives of non-formal education.

1. To promote awareness regarding the adoption of learning as a means of individual and national development through pre-literacy education.
2. To provide EFLOLLIT 607 educational opportunities to all and to distribute employment through them equally.
3. To establish national infrastructure requirements and human provision. Resource development
4. To bring self-reliance in communities through improved management skills including planning, organizing and implementing programmers.
5. Appropriate technologies to be used according to needs in an efficient manner
6. To assemble possible local interpretations existing in the community.
7. To develop community based educational programs to meet the needs of a rapidly industrializing society.
8. UNESCO has stated the objective of non-formal education as the promotion of non-formal education programs directly linked to productivity and tangible gains.
9. Develop a positive attitude towards life and the world doing
10. Better attainment of functional literacy and numeracy.
11. Development of scientific perspective based on understanding of basic natural processes.
12. To raise a family, run a household, work for a living, acquire functional knowledge and skills to function well as a citizen,

etc. have been mentioned as the objectives of non-formal education. Also, Naik (1977) mentions that non-formal education programs aim to provide less active education to non-formal education groups in developing countries (Malik, 1994).

Thus the objective of the non-formal education system is based on the objective of imparting education to all beyond non-formal education, although it is seen as different according to the circumstances and time.

Comparison between formal and non-formal education systems

The formal education system is structured and institutionalized. It is usually based on hierarchical standards such as school and university.

Non-formal, and informal education is provided to one's family and neighbors. It goes beyond formal education and is accessed through friends, peers, environmental factors, and social networking sites. Here the family is seen as the first and fundamental institution where one gets education.

Formal education consists of gradual grades and each grade is timed. It has norms at what age a person should start his education and is based on a graded system.

Methodologically, education takes place throughout life and one acquires education through the experiences one gets on different occasions. In terms of non-formal education, these are based on professional guidelines and are received simultaneously by different age groups. It is also seen that it gives another opportunity to those who drop out of school education to continue their education.

Formal education is structured around curriculum, syllabus and textbooks. In such cases it obtains that the instructor acts as a passive listener rather than guiding the students through the research and learning environment. Converts to audience. Also, this teaching method does not allow the individual to understand the given information and express their opinions (Oznur Isir Yarkatas, & Metin INCE: 2016).

A non-formal learning environment encourages individual curiosity and students' instincts to go beyond what they have learned and not just deal with concrete information. and allow the use of common perceptions (Oznur Isir Yarkatas, & Metin INCE: 2016). This non-formal education also creates interest and development of innovative ideas in the students in fields like technology.

Formal education is designed with examination system in mind. And each student faces individual exams and gets individual results. It creates competitive spirit among students. Also, one's educational aptitude is determined in formal education by considering the certificates obtained in schools and universities.

In non-formal, formal education relies on the learner's experience and the skills they acquire apart from training. In some cases, examinations are conducted and certificates are issued to measure the level of proficiency that is generally the center of non-formal education.

Harry Cleaver notes that alienation is seen in the formal educational environment. Here he refers to alienation from colleagues for promotion, salary increase, research funding.

Instructors and academic staff are visible in non-formal educational activities. And in one environment, the opinions of people from different fields come together. And less restrictions here (Oznur Isir Yarkatas, & Metin INCE: 2016).

The educational system is systematic. In general, the goals of education are seen as building a prosperous nation by giving priority to the values of education and creating a well-educated society, despite being classified as non-formal education.

Conclusion

Education helps an individual to become a better citizen, knowledgeable and virtuous in society. Man acquires education in different ways in each of his seasons. This learning process takes place in an individual through formal, informal and formal methods.

Formal education is the education an individual receives in institutions, training centers in a planned manner. Formal education creates awareness in aspects that lead to improvements in one's quality of life. Formal education has been found to benefit people in many cases. In imparting formal education, it is essential that educators adopt appropriate learning-teaching methods to achieve the goals and objectives and develop a holistic education system.

Formal education is lifelong learning that continues from the day a person is born. The family environment plays a major role in imparting this education. The education received through these social institutions influences one's behavior, personality, attitude and habits.

Non-formal education is education provided to individuals outside the formal education system. The main purpose of this education is to give knowledge to people who have dropped out of school activities, the elderly, etc. in order to improve their life skills. Non-formal education is seen as a powerful tool to transform the emerging learning culture.

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அரண்

பன்னாட்டுத் தமிழாய்வு மின்னஞ்சல்

அறிவிப்பு / Announcement

அன்பான தமிழ்ச் சொந்தங்களே

வணக்கம்.

வரும் 2025, ஜூலை மாதம் வெளிவரும் அரண் பன்னாட்டுத் தமிழாய்வு மின்னஞ்சல்கான ஆய்வுக் கட்டுரைகள் ஆய்வாளர்களிடமிருந்து வரவேற்கப்படுகின்றன.

கட்டுரை வந்து சேர வேண்டிய கடைசி நாள்- ஜூலை 10. அதற்கு பின் வரும் கட்டுரைகள் ஜூலை இதழில் இடம்பெறாது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறோம்.

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