



## PROMOTING EXTENSION EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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### Abstract

*Extension Education is process for changing the behavior of human being. It is likely a process of imparting or acquiring knowledge and habits by the help of instructions then extension education can be helpful for promoting sustainable development of society. It is a volunteering in nature. Working with people for their overall development requires a comprehensive educational programme. It is with existing level of people and aims to lead them to socio-economic development through co-operation and active participation. It is in non-formal in nature. This paper is attempted to give recognition to the Extension Education learner to their profession as certification and recognition to them. In our society there are many persons they have different skills for income generation; but they didn't get that much recognitions and status. If extension education system develops various models to give them certification, then only skilled workers will get recognitions.*

**Key Words:** - *Extension, Extension Education, sustainable development, lifelong learning, non-formal Education, Adult Education, Continuing Education, Gavagaada, Recognition, certification.*



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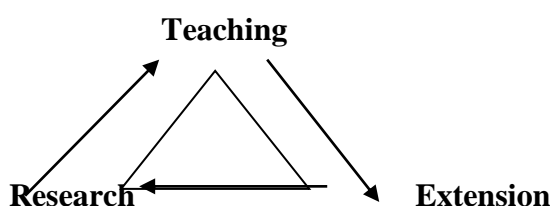
### Introduction: -

As Nelson Mandela says, 'Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world.' Education is essential for sustainable development. In dictionary meaning Extension means 'stretching' or 'enagement'. It means to reach out or spread out; in the context of education it means to extend knowledge and there by the benefits arising from gaining it to the wider community. Extension Education basically comes from the agricultural background. Extension refers to the actual work done by professional extension agent at various levels of management. While extension education refer to the body of knowledge concerning that work or practice. According to Douglas Ensmingor, 'it is an education and its purpose is to change attitude of the people with whom the work is done.' According to Saville (1965), The aim of all extension work is to teach people living in rural areas hot to

raise their standard of living, by their own efforts using their own resource of manpower and materials, with minimum of assistance from government .Education is like water which has no shape but it takes the shape of container in which it stored. Society is the container and education reflects the characteristic of the society. Learning the art of earning the final aim of education in ancient time it was not knowledge just to prepare for life in this world or for life beyond but for complete realization of self for liberation of the soul from factors of life both present and future. Nowadays aim of education is to prepare the learner for life and all round development of human personality. It is bringing desirable change in the behavior of complex of human being. It is process of imparting or acquiring knowledge and habits through instruction or study, extension education was appeared in twentieth century to address of needs of rural people for improved production and income through use of technologies. It is like to pass a information and advice, in community work and analyze situation, identify problem and help them see affordable solutions' within available reasons was the matter. It is problem oriented education for action and not for the sake of learning alone. Extension work is planned and purposeful activity in order to bring desirable changes in rural people. They use communication to convince people and advocate new changes. According to Kelsely, 'Extension is out of school system of education in which the adults and the young people learn by doing' According to C.C Hearne, 'The objective behind the extension programme in India is to raise the standard of living of the village population and the right use of land, water and livestock' Characteristic of Extension is, it is Cooperative, Educational, Teaching, Informal, Flexible, Broad in scope, Family centered, and Voluntary.

### **Trinity of Teaching, Research and Extension:-**

In 1977 UGC first incorporated extension into its policy statement for higher education when it stated that, If the University system has to discharge adequately its responsibilities to the entire education system and to the society as whole it must assume extension as the third importantly responsibility and give it the same status as teaching and research. In 1960 Kothari Commission first articulate the concept of Extension and trinity of teaching, Research and Extension



(Khandai, Hemant (2011), Extension Education,)

UGC stated Extension was essential for:-

- Making education relevant to real life situation.
- For preventing the alienation of the educated from society.
- For developing in the educated sense of responsibility towards society.

Impact of Globalization has taken place in education system there is new challenge, change and demands. Now student, youth, housewife, adult have to be prepared by the university to adopt change and learn new skill in accordance with new demands university should prepare student to be a lifelong learner. Then only student be able to sustain his knowledge and skill at global level. Reorganization of prior learning will be given those who have previous knowledge of their profession in ancient India like *gavgaada* means those person learn professions by birth in their family like, potter, carpenter etc. they know their learning in the family so they get certification to them for the recognition in their life. So that government should give them recognition by giving certification.

#### **National Institute of open schooling (NIOS) –**

It was established in Nov 1989, It is a autonomous organization in pursuance of national policy on education by Ministry of Human Resource Development Government of India. It is providing number of vocational, life enrichment and community oriented courses. Its vision is sustainable inclusive learning with universal and flexible access to quality school education and skill development. And mission (i).providing relevant, continuing and holistic education up to pre-degree level through Open and Distance Learning System. (ii). Contributing to the Universalisation of School Education. (iii). catering to the educational needs of the prioritized target groups for equity and social justice

#### **Open and Distance learning (ODL)**

This system prevalent where teacher and learner need not necessarily be present either at same place or same time and is flexible in regard to modalities and timing of teaching and learning like Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and state open University (SOU) like Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra open university (YCMOU).

Extension promotes to improve the peoples standard of living and situations, it can be achieved family as well as community development even it is individual development.

S.V. Supe (1994) has stated informal, non-formal and formal educations are the main areas of extension education. Extension education tries to bring out cultural development. Extension means to extend, to spread or to disseminate useful information and ideas to rural people outside the regularly organized schools and classrooms. The term 'Education' is the

production of desirable changes in human behavior. The term 'social' means anything related to human beings. Extension education tries to bring out three types of changes in human behavior.

- i) Changes in knowledge or things known.
- ii) Changes in skill or things done.
- iii) Change in attitudes and things felt.

S.V. Supe(1994) has classified the concept of Informal education, Formal education and Non-formal education.

The Informal Education is the lifelong process by which every person acquires knowledge, skills, attitudes and insights from daily experience and exposure to environment at home, at work, at play, from friends, from travel, reading Newspaper and books or by listening to radio, viewing films of televisions.

Formal education is highly institutionalized; chronologically graded and hierarchically structured education system starting from primary school and reaching to university education.

Non-formal education is any organized, systemic, educational, activity carried on outside the framework of the formal system to provide selected types of learning to particular sub-groups in the population including adults as well as children'

Rudramoorthy (1964) mentioned function of Extension Service

- 1) To provide an opportunity for villager to discuss their own problems with each other to learn from each other's experience.
- 2) To work closely with people's institutions and organization.
- 3) To encourage and assist in the organization of supporting services which will provide the required supplies and service for the villagers to adopt improved practices.
- 4) To spread information on the methods of improving the efficiency of villagers, through meetings, literature, audio-visual aids and other educational media.

Extension work was initiative in the University level from 1960, UGC and Indian Adult education Association (IAEA) together give direction to the university then 1970 onward several university established department of Adult, Continuing Education and Extension. UGC brought out a policy on Higher Education that recognized University Extension work, apart from the traditional functions of Teaching and Research as the third dimension of Higher Education. It includes adult education, continuing education, population education

and community education through field outreach activates. Extension aims to promote a meaningful and sustained rapport between universities and the community.

Continuing education is process of achieving integration of knowledge with life or as process of rectifying the imbalances crated by formal education in individual as well as community life. It is life-centered process of facilitating the emergence of self-reliant communities. Its aim is to give grater relevance to education. Through the university new experiments with need based courses and innovative approaches should be initiated.

### **Conclusion:-**

Extension activity is an important third dimension of higher education. It should be prompted by the universities in their syllabus teaching methods and curriculum linking with other subject and recognize their work with each others. In village level there was a *Gavagadaa*. system where learner was skillful in their professional; like potter in pottery, carpenter in carpentry etc. but they were not recognized by the educational institution at present Government initiated 'skill India' campaign for skill full labor but it is required to give them recognition to their skill by the educational department. They have already prior learners and give them certification and recognition through the extension education. Then only sustainable development can be take place.

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