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| **Formal Education** | **Extension Education** |
| 1. The teacher starts with theory & works up to practical. | 1. Extension worker starts with practical & may take up theory later on. |
| 2. Students study subjects. | 2. Farmers study problems. |
| 3. Students must adapt themselves to the fixed curriculum offered. | 3. It has no fixed curriculum or course of study & the farmers help to formulate the curriculum. |
| 4. Authority rests with the teacher. | 4. Authority rests with the farmers. |
| 5. Class attendance is compulsory. | 5. Participation is voluntary. |
| 6. Teacher instructs the students. | 6. Extension worker teaches & also learns from the farmers. |
| 7. Teaching is only through instructors. | 7. Facilitation is through local leaders. |
| 8. Teaching is mainly vertical. | 8. Facilitation is mainly horizontal. |
| 9. The teacher has more or less homogeneous audience. | 9. The Extension worker has a large & heterogeneous audience. |
| 10. It is rigid. | 10. It is flexible. |
| 11. It has all pre-planned & pre-decided programmes. | 11. It has freedom to develop programmes locally & they are based on the needs & expressed desires of the people. |
| 12. It is more theoretical. | 12. It is more practical & intended for immediate application in the solution of problems. |