

Adult Education Practices

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Abstract: This paper revealed the Adult education practices, it attempted the definition of the term then give brief description of each of the outlined practices including: Adult basic education, post-basic education, workers' education, internship education, peace education, functional literacy, political education, environmental education, citizenship education, consumer education, liberal education, apprenticeship education, reproductive education, fundamentals education, comparative education, correspondence education, e-learning, parent education, and others including Bodied embodied education, Kess-erziehen, recreational education on-the-job instruction or training, programmed education/learning, population education, media literacy and Women's education, Education for the workforce, workplace learning, in-service education, entrepreneurship education, community education, health education, remedial education, extension education, military education, nomadic education, distance learning education, cultural aesthetic education, multicultural education, nutrition education, family-life education, retirement education and Recreational education, training, and emerging technologies and so on are all under the coverage of adult education practices.

Introduction

Adult education refers to the process by which individuals actively pursue new knowledge, abilities, attitudes, or values through prolonged and organised activities. It can refer to any type of adult learning that takes place outside of formal education, from basic literacy to lifelong learning for personal fulfilment. Adult Education Practices encompasses:

Adult-Basic Education: Adult basic literacy / adult basic education is the development of literacy in reading, writing, and math. These key abilities are necessary for someone to escape the grip of illiteracy.

Functional Education: Functional literacy education combines reading instruction with other social demands. It is a unique programme created for people with shared interests, like farmers and dealers. Socioeconomic activities are taught to the participants here.

Political Education: Adults who want to engage in the democratic process of their society must have a political consciousness that is created and raised through political education.

Environmental Adult Education: This type of adult education helps adults comprehend their environment. The knowledge of environmental degradation and contamination is acquired by the adult.

Women Education: Women should receive this kind of education because it will free them from society's and tradition's oppression and advance gender equality.

Citizenship education: otherwise known as civic education, refers to all educational initiatives intended to inform people about the importance of fulfilling their civic responsibilities, such as paying taxes and casting a ballot.

Consumer Education: This type of adult education informs adults on the characteristics of the products and services they use. It is beneficial for the consumer to be aware of the products and services that are offered, where to find them, and any cautions regarding poor quality items or risks associated with improper usage of certain products.

Liberal Education: The type of adult education received for leisure is known as liberal education. It is a personal development programme that assists a person in updating his abilities, knowledge, and values on a certain area of life.

Apprenticeship Education: Adult education that emphasises the acquisition of skills, knowledge, and attitudes is known as apprenticeship education. In the apprenticeship training. The trainer and the trainee agree on the length and type of the training that will be provided. The majority of developing nations use this type of adult education.

Vocational Education: Adults in the workforce need to refresh their knowledge and skills in order to stay healthy and keep up with technological advancements. This necessary updating on the job is provided by vocational training. It takes the shape of expert instruction, etc.

Post-Basic Education: Post-Basic education is a type of adult education that aids in the development of people based on their prior basic education. Participants in post-basic education are encouraged to use their foundational abilities more skillfully.

Workers' Education: This is a type of adult education programme offered by organisations or employers to give their staff members new knowledge and skills so they can stay current in the workplace. It is referred to as workplace education occasionally. On the job training, also known as in-service training, occurs when employees get instruction while carrying out their jobs. Off-the-job training is what is used when employees are allowed to receive training outside of the workplace, whether it is sponsored by the company or not.

Aesthetic Education: This type of education is more prevalent in underdeveloped nations where people still strongly appreciate and adhere to their cultural traditions. Music, art, theatre, and dance are used to represent or exhibit this type of schooling.

Internship Education: A mentorship-like quality characterises internships as a form of adult education. Here, under the guidance of an expert in the subject, a trainee is introduced to the actual usage of educational tools.

Labour Education: Another type of work-related education is labour education, however it is exclusively intended for union officials, managers, or other sectional leaders. Its main goal is to ensure that the leaders and officials have a fundamental understanding of trade unionism's tenets, methods for resolving issues, and formats for bargaining in order to prevent workplace disputes.

Peace Education: Another type of adult education is peace education. Nzeneri and Adekola (2006), using Onyebamiji (2002), define peace as a state of quiet, calm, public tranquillity free of war, concord of thoughts among citizens, and adherence to a nation's laws. Therefore, peace education entails encouraging adult individuals to adopt a cooperative mindset and a nonviolent approach to communal life.

Population Education: This type of education focuses on educating individuals on the risks associated with living in crowded areas and giving them coping mechanisms for averting related issues.

Family Planning Education: The adult population is educated about the various family planning options through seminars and public health speeches. Children and the risk of having more children than a family can support are discussed.

Reproductive Education: Family planning education and reproductive education are two distinct concepts. Here, expectant mothers are instructed on how to care for the foetus in order to have healthy offspring. There are several lectures on the dos and don'ts for pregnant women to follow in order to prevent difficulties during childbirth.

Health Education: Another type of education offered to adults is health education. How to live and maintain a sanitary life is emphasised in health education. To maintain cleanliness in order to lower the risk of contracting diseases and lead a healthy life

Fundamental Education: According to Wordu (2006), fundamental education is focused on the people's daily lives, including co-operative organisations, government, nutrition, and agriculture. It is referred to as social education at times.

Co-operative Education: Members of cooperatives receive this type of adult education to help them comprehend the concepts and procedures of cooperation. It entails learning about the formation of cooperatives as well as their structures, meeting procedures, legal framework, and officer duties.

Community Education: Another adult education programme that informs adults of their obligations to the community is community education. In Hanachor (2011), Minezey and Le-Tarte described community education as an effort to foster a strong sense of community, enhance community life, and advance the community process toward the goal of self-actualization, it uses the neighbourhood and togetherness as the catalyst for mobilising community resources to address community issues. It aids community members in finding ways to cooperate, recognise issues, and find solutions. Typically, community education is used to teach residents how to be productive members of their community and how to contribute to its growth.

Remedial Education: This is a type of continuing education for adults programme. No matter what level, it offers

opportunity to people who have not finished their school. It is intended to address all academic inadequacies, whether they are at the primary, secondary, or university levels.

Extension Education: Extension education is a kind of adult education that spreads the expertise of professionals in the main stream to the community's periphery. Extension services are provided by health professionals and agricultural advisors who travel to rural communities from cities or urban centres. In Ihejirika (2012), Akinpelu (1975) described extension education as the outreach programme of a central or agency, such as a university, library, museum, or government department of agriculture. It frequently relies on the public's social and active participation. This type of education is always utilised to provide individuals, groups, or communities with learning opportunities through extension in order to help them improve their life.

Distance Education: Adults who need to finish their education or develop their professional skills can enrol in distance education, often known as correspondence learning in the past. Information and communication technology are used (computer, e-learning, e-mail, teleconferencing). In the modern era, students receive instruction from facilitators while staying in the comfort of their own homes. It is more like self-directed learning or self-study.

Embodied learning: *the notion that sustained, engaged learning depends on both the body and the intellect working together.*

Emergent learning: *This system is driven by creative curiosity because it is integrated into the learning process; this is an active process that involves developing, choosing/curating information, and improving a system based on previous iterations.*

Media literacy: the capacity to access, scrutinise, assess, and produce media. The complex messages we receive through television, radio, the Internet, newspapers, magazines, books, billboards, video games, music, and all other types of media can be better understood by youth and adults who are media literate.

Women education: Education that assist women in gaining access to existing educational, financial, and social resources in their communities as well as in enrolling and maintaining their children in school. Additionally, they support girls and women in making improvements to their own lives, the lives of their families, and the circumstances in their communities.

Continuing/professional education: According to Oyinloye (1990), continuing education is any education that extends or supplements previously acquired knowledge. It is the education acquired so that one can carry on with the education they have already received.

Training and development: is a part of human resource management that deals with organisational action intended to boost individual and group performance in workplace environments.

Workplace education: Workplace education initiatives concentrate on providing workers with the literacy and fundamental skills training they need to keep their current

positions, grow in their professions, or boost productivity. Strong collaborations between educators, employers, and employees are necessary for workplace education programme implementation efforts to be successful.

Entrepreneurship education: aims to give adults the information, abilities, and drive they need to support entrepreneurship in a variety of contexts.

Extension Education: refer to the informal education method that transfers useful information to farmers. Extension education became more well-known with the start of community development projects in 1952 and the establishment of the national extension service in 1953. Since then, it has been viewed as a programme for the all-around development of the rural people with better ways of carrying out agricultural activities.

Correspondence Education: A formal educational method known as correspondence education involves the institution sending students who are not in the same classroom as the instructor teaching materials via mail or electronic transmission, along with exams on the contents. A type of educational practise known as correspondence education involves the institution sending students who are not in the same classroom as the teacher reading materials and exams related to those topics by mail or electronic transmission. The instructor and student's interaction is minimal, irregular, and entirely the student's initiative; courses are often self-paced.

Distance Education Distance Learning: The education of learners who may not always be physically present at a school is known as distance education or remote learning. The majority of courses (51%) are either hybrid, blended, or 100% whole instruction. Recent advancements in distant learning include massive open online courses (MOOCs), which provide open access and extensive interactive participation through the World Wide Web or other network technologies.

e-Learning: eLearning refers to the delivery of courses specifically over the internet outside of the traditional classroom setting where the instructor is present. It is not a course that is broadcast on a television channel, videotape, DVD, or CD-ROM. It is interactive in that you can also converse with your professors, teachers, or classmates. It is sometimes offered live, allowing you to "electronically" raise your hand and participate in real-time discussion, and other times it is a recorded lecture. A teacher or professor is always interacting with you, speaking with you, and grading your participation, your homework, and your tests.

Vocational Education: Vocational education is described as "organised educational programmes offering a sequence of courses which are directly related to the preparation of individuals in paid or unpaid employment in current or emerging occupations requiring other than a baccalaureate or advanced degree

Parent education program: is a programme that one can take to fix and enhance their parenting abilities. These classes may be generic, addressing the most frequent problems parents may run into, or they may be tailored specifically for newborns, toddlers, kids, and teenagers. Parents who are

expecting a child, considering adoption, or who are thinking about having a child may also benefit from these classes.

Kess-erziehen: it teaches how to set boundaries, manage conflicts, and cooperate. It encourage independence and teach learners to take ownership of their own choices, to be consistent in encouraging action, promotion of self-worth and cooperatively responsible conduct are encouraged.

Recreation Education: Recreation is defined as the act of creating something a second time or as a way to play and unwind in order to replenish the mind, body, and spirit. A form of play, amusement, or relaxation performed after work, or any play, amusement, or relaxation practised for this reason, such as sports, hobbies, or other pastimes, is referred to as recreation.

Remedial education: Remedial education, also referred to as developmental education, basic skills education, compensatory education, preparatory education, and academic upgrading, is designed to help students develop the necessary core academic skills, including literacy and numeracy, to meet expectations.

Extramural education: It is a curriculum designed for adults who want additional explanations and clarifications to supplement their regular schooling and academic work. More instances of sentences. It is a supplement to one's work or course of study, and typically takes place in a casual environment.

On-the-job Education/ training: A type of training that takes place in a typical working environment is known as on-the-job training. One of the first training methods was on-the-job training, often known as direct instruction (observational learning is probably the earliest). It is a one-on-one training session that takes place on the job, where a skilled individual demonstrates a task to a less skilled one.

Programmed learning: (or programmed instruction) is a system founded on research that aids in successful learning. The approach is informed by the research of numerous applied psychologists and educators. The instructional content is contained in a computer, teaching device, or textbook.

Multicultural education: refers to any type of instruction or teaching that combines the opinions, values, and historical narratives of individuals from various cultural origins. For instance, facilitator may adapt or incorporate lessons at the classroom level to represent the cultural diversity of the pupils in a given class. The term "culture" is frequently used to refer to a wide range of factors, including race, ethnicity, nationality, language, religion, class, gender, and sexual orientation. It is also sometimes used to refer to students who have special needs or disabilities.

Conclusion

This paper has provided a brief overview of the numerous activities being the practices of adult education as a field, any further effort can attempt an empirical study of the functionality of these practices in Nigeria