

Professional Education : Dimension, Promises and Challenges

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The word profession has been given a variety and meanings and different people attach different characteristics to it. For example Carr-Saunders claims that a profession "May perhaps be defined as an occupation based on specialised intellectual study and "training the purpose of which is to supply skilled service or advice to others for a definite fee or salary."

The important features of profession are -

- * Well-defined body of knowledge : A profession must have systematic body of principle, "technicians and skills.

- * Formal education and training : Everybody cannot enter a profession. An individual can enter a profession only after acquiring knowledge and skills through formal education and training.

- * Minimum qualification: An individual can enter a profession after obtaining degree or diploma from a reputed college, Institute or Universities. For example for only law "graduates can enter the profession of legal practice.

- * Representative body : A representative body of professional must exist to regulate and develop professional activities in a systematic manner (like conducting exams, issuing "certificate of practice, carrying out research work etc.

- * Service above self : A person must be committed to service to society. It must be "accepted highest priority apart from financial and political gains.

- * Ethical Conduct : A strict code of conduct exists in every profession. Members of a

"profession however, are expected to follow the code sincerely and honestly.

1.1-Education V/s professional Education :

Professional Education is the act of increasing the knowledge and skill of an employee "the knowledge and skill of an employee for doing a particular job. It is imparting "specified skills for particular purpose. On the other hand education is concerned with "increasing general knowledge and understanding of a person's total environment. It is "person oriented theory based knowledge where main purpose is to improve the "understanding of a particular subject. That is conceptual learning.

1.2- Professional Education is the creator of work force.

We want efficient and skilled work force in all vocations. Untrained workers can not do their work in an efficient manner. An untrained teacher can not teach with the same efficiency as a trained teacher does. So is the case with workers. Today is the age of large scale and MSME Scale industries both are necessary for economic development of the nation. Without efficient and professional experts we cannot compete with other developed countries. Our Country is quite rich in natural resources. But we do not know how to make the best use of natural resources. It is because we do not have properly trained work force to exploit these resources. Only technical and professional education can give us expert engineers, technicians, mechanics, doctors, lawyers, managers etc are "needed to large

number. So there is great need of technical and professional education in our Country.

1.3. Professional Education as a in Key to Success

A Large numbers of B.A's and M.A's are turned out of the Universities and College of our Country every & year. They run after the jobs below the mark. But all of them do not even get such low paid Services. As a result the problem of unemployment in our Country is growing rapidly. It is because the present system of general education is not suited to the needs of modern India. Large number of our educated young men today are fit only for office work. This is the result of our defective education System. So the new education policy 2020 emphasises on & skill based multidisciplinary approach.

2. Dimensions :-

Professional education stands out as a distinct activity when compared with liberal academic programme Conducted by the Institutions of higher education. The professional education Cluster Comprises a large number of profession-oriented programmes intended to be prepare trained professional in the areas of teaching, medicine, law, management, Computer Science, engine architecture, accountancy etc.

The dimensions and objectives of quality improvement in these areas are related with the Concerns for building professional skills, professional ethics and values.

3. Challenges :-

In the Country today there are about 70 million students enrolled in past secondary level institution of all Category including the distance mode. About 85% including the of them are enrolled in general liberal arts and science institutions and the rest 15% in professional and Vocational programmes. This is very low compared to the Corresponding figure of about 80% for Countries like the U.SA, Japan and

Finland. In most of the Western European Countries it ranges from 20% to 30%. In order to be competitive in the immerging new global economy for suitable measures half to be adopted to attract and more students towards professional education. The Second biggest challenge in the field of professional education is quality improvement. Quality improvement means measuring up to the specification and satisfying customer needs. Professional is usually associated with the training and education of persons in diverse fields, which the Country needs. As such it is believed to be the instrument of Socio-economic transformation both of individuals and the nation. In a Knowledge driven economy, there is a demand for a large number of knowledge workers with variety of skills for which to professional, education is the only source.

3.1 Factors improving in Professional Education :-

There Several factors of quality improvement in professional Education. First factor is high profile effective teaching faculty : The scholar teacher with reasonable good Communication is a very important factor in improving the quality of professional education.

Mere paper qualification is not going to ensure the competency of the teacher and his/her skill of transacting the Curricula.

The second factor is rigorous norms for student's entry in professional education institute; students entry to the professional of Universities and Colleges is usually regulated by admission test and/or examination marks of the qualifying Course. Instead of this, a rigorous norm for admission should be laid down and the Universities and Colleges have to see that they a implemented rigorously.

The factor is financial resources and Infrastructural Support; Financial resources and infrastructural & support Constitute another set of factors which contribute to quality

improvement in the field of professional education. There are a number of programmes and activities with in a College or Universities to which need monetary inputs, devoid of which they may not be under taken effectively. In the present Context, the network of information and Communication technology, the internate, the library Support and you various other equipments have become necessity for improving the quality of the a interaction on the Campus. For all this, finances required.

The fourth factor is management system and Curriculum; Management system and Curriculum are yet other factors which are Closely related to quality improvement in professional education. Management is concerned with harnessing resources with a view to optimising the results. It implies encouragement of "on Task"- A activities and monitoring so that everybody forming part of the system is able to do Only the best.

The fifth factor is focus on formative rather than summative evaluation; for "quality improvement the type of evaluation of which becomes an important factor "formative rather than Summative evaluation. Its purpose is to improve the quality of 'means' to ensure quality results. The Summative evaluation on the other hand is focussed on terminal tests or examinations which are held at the end of an academic "academic term or session.

Conclusion :

To ensure quality in improvement in professional education one should view the role of respectable, objective, transparent quality assurance mechanisms. That is one of the reasons why the national assessment and accreditation Council (NAAC) was established as an autonomous body with the facilitating mechanism to assess and accredit institutions.

बेटी

डॉ. ब्रह्म स्वरूप श्रीवास्तव 'बावरे'

पूर्व प्रवक्ता समाजशास्त्र

श्री म.रा.दा.पी.जी. कालेज मुड़कुड़ा-गाजीपुर

बेटी शीतल छाँह घनी अमराई है।
मथर-मंद सुगंध पवन पुरवाई है॥
पंछी का कलगान भ्रमर का गुंजन है,
शरद ऋतु की आहट प्यारी खंजन है।
'बावरे' नैन की शोभा श्यामा अंजन है,
कुलों-कुलों को जोड़ रही बिरवाई है॥
बेटी शीतल छाँह घनी अमराई है॥१॥
सूरज की स्वर्णिम आभा का दर्पण है,
पूनम की है रजत-किरण जग-अर्पण है,
मात-पिता का जीवन पूर्ण, समर्पण है,
प्राणों से प्रिय कैसे ? कहूँ पराई है॥
बेटी शीतल छाँह घनी अमराई है॥२॥
ममता-प्यार-दुलार-स्नेह का संगम है,
शक्ति-स्वरूपा जड़ को करती जंगम है।
पूर्ण प्रकृति का अद्भुत रूप विहंगम है
क्षण-क्षण प्राण सृष्टि में भरने आई है॥
बेटी शीतल छाँह घनी अमराई है॥
बेटी शीतल छाँह घनी अमराई है॥३॥
