

## CONTRIBUTION OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN SOCIETY- A FLUX

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### Abstract:

Progress in a developing democratic country depends on the economic, social, and political development of that country, as well as on the education system of that country. The education system in the country is becoming mature in the socio-scientific terms of that country. Scientific culture in professional education creates a functional relationship with trade, business, industrialization, civilization, high-tech, and investment in the country. The high professional educational economic value system in the country develops employment-oriented skills and provides permanent employment.

### Introduction:

Education is a step towards social progress in a democratic country. One of the main objectives of a democratic polity is to implement a modern educational policy. A modern educational system of professional education in democratic states promotes the economic development of the country. Professional education in economic development leads to increased investment in the service sector, and industrial sector, as well as improving the standard of living of the people of the country beyond the subsistence level.

The Constitution (Eightieth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education as a fundamental right to all children between the ages of six and fourteen years. At least primary and basic education should be free and compulsory. According to the Common Fundamental Law, technical and professional education should be made equally available to all on the basis of merit. So that education is guided by human rights and fundamental freedoms for the full development of human personality.

While realizing the concept of a developed nation, the majority of education systems must be decentralized in nature. So that the monopoly of professional educational institutions will not be created. Higher professional education is needed by all, but the demand for it should not be created like a Giffen commodity. Knowledge, skills, innovation, money market, urbanization, natural abundant resources, and human capital skills are necessary to create a prosperous India. According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, "Education is not only the birthright of every human being but also a weapon of social transformation."

**Key Words:** Approach to Professional Education, The Role of Professional Education development in Maharashtra, NEP and Professional Education

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### Approach to Professional Education:

The National Education Policy of the last few decades has set goals for the system and development, but it appears to have polarized the education system to some extent. While clarifying the issues of evaluation in India's education system, it is seen that the curriculum and evaluation methods vary among higher education institutions in the state. The negative aspects of social customs, religion, and caste system are evident in education values. Although there is corruption, politics, and social inequality in the education system, to some extent the Indian education system and the system have progressed and it will be free of that social inequality in the future. Higher professional education contributes to raising the per capita income of people of all economic strata. professional education needs to be restructured to achieve a new vision of rapid economic development. So that the country's economy can grow between 8% to 9% per year in gross domestic product. After adopting the new economic policy, the country's economy is undergoing radical changes. 70% of the total trade in the Indian economy is generated

by the private sector. Trade in the agricultural, industrial, and service sectors is largely driven by professional education.

### **The Role of Professional Education development in Maharashtra**

A government based on primary production, low-high technology, services, industrial progress, and social democracy promotes the economic development of the country. Higher professional education plays an important role in the economic development of the country, the progress in the social sector based on the use of natural resources, environmental sustainability, science, and technology in educational development as well as professional education. Innovative engineers in professional engineering play an important role in the development of a country. The innovation of science engineers is not only limited to infrastructure design, but they are also at the forefront of multi-skill management.

The development of higher education in the country expands through research, skill-based knowledge technology, and educational restructuring and teaching. Every section of society requires a higher education. Human resources are adequately provided for it. The progress of a country depends on the educational development of that country. For the development and expansion of the country's infrastructure, it is necessary to create higher education and embrace innovation-based knowledge technology in a modern manner. Higher education infrastructure increases the scope of professional education. As a result, the economic progress of the country is boosted by the revitalization of agricultural, industrial, and service sector industries. Education is not an achievement but a tool for progress in the country. In the era of globalization, it is necessary to change the education system of the country with the flow of modern education. The needs of people in society are unlimited and when their supply is limited, they need to produce goods based on skill. With the expansion of modern skill-building, professional education is the need of the hour. Dr. Kasturirangan's committee (2019) listed the following roles of the universities:

- 1) Changes are needed in the current New Education Policy revised in 1986 to meet the current and future needs of 60% of India's youth population.
- 2) The new education policy is designed to advance innovation and research to meet the changing technology and knowledge of the modern world.
- 3) To make India a superpower in modern science and technology, the policy is to impart modern skill education to the students.
- 4) Emphasis is placed on technology, professional education, and industry to address manpower shortages in science.
- 5) The new education draft policy is built on the basic pillars of social equity, quality, reservation-based access, and accountability to the Constitution.

Professional education is the formal specialized educational training that provides students with the central concepts, principles, and techniques of a profession in real-life practice. Professional education creates a need for research for the development of science, technology, engineering, medicine, pharmacy, and teachers. Professional education has three important implications for professions in knowledge:

- 1) Professional specialization based on knowledge base promotes knowledge in that field.
- 2) As the use of traditional professional knowledge becomes obsolete, the characteristic of professional knowledge in an occupation becomes not unsustainable. Because, knowledge and discoveries in professional education change more rapidly, although the use of traditional obsolete knowledge tends to become more specialized in narrower fields.
- 3) As specialization in professional education changes, the principle of specialization is easily shared across studies due to differences in its concepts and research.

### **NEP and Professional Education**

To promote interdisciplinary studies to transform the existing higher education system in India, as well as to introduce new subjects and streamline courses and provide new opportunities for students in the future. To increase the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in the country's educational system in higher education, and to allow students to choose courses according to their interest and aptitude. The new education policy plans to establish higher professional institutes. The policy is to create an education system suitable for the 21st-century social order.

India has had a comprehensive higher education system since pre-independence. The scope of which is today on the way to the prosperity of the country. The country has a world-class high vocational education system. However, the higher professional educational institutions provided are mostly in the private sector. It is becoming difficult to get social benefits from this. With the implementation of the new education policy 2020, educational institutions of professionals need to incorporate the moral value and educational importance of public purpose, disciplinary education, and social professional education for sustainable practice.

The Multidisciplinary Education and Research University (MERU), a higher education institution, will provide a more holistic and integrated approach to education and break the shackles of the traditional academic yoke by putting interdisciplinary thinking, discussion, debate, research, and innovation. professional educational institutions create a new concept of innovation to excite students. As NEP 2020, intends to give autonomy to higher vocational, traditional as well as technical education systems. This is expected to mean that the educational institutions will not need the approval of the government and universities for curriculum, annual fees, academic development, and growth. Maharashtra has 41000 villages and 54.78% population lives in rural areas. Due to the monopolistic competition of private educational institutions providing higher professional education to this population, the access to education of poor and middle-class Bahujan students will be greatly reduced.

NEP 2020 aims to establish high-quality professional teaching, research, and multi-disciplinary institutes. Along with this, foreign universities have been allowed to come to India. However, the quality of education in foreign universities will be professional and technological, and the quality of the students admitted will be of different castes and religions, the coming time will decide. The new education policy will not be about degrees but will be a skill-based education system. There are more than 6500 castes in Hinduism in India, many of these castes have been living their traditional occupation as a means of livelihood. Skilled trades of these castes will be taught in schools and colleges and it is given a cute name as employment-oriented education.

India has the largest private agribusiness sector. 52% of people have an agriculture business as a means of livelihood. It is necessary to create an agricultural sector in the modern marketing system. In line with this new education policy 2020 to create market-based agricultural universities with skilled graduates and technicians, innovative research and technology, and scientific approach methods. Rural agriculture in the country is still practiced using traditional implements and seeds. Therefore, public awareness can be created through agricultural universities to increase the supply of food grains to the growing population. Also, the new education policy will encourage the establishment of Agro-technology parks and sustainable agricultural practices.

India is the largest democratic country in the world. The Constitution of India is a constitution of political, liberty, equality, fundamental rights, justice, fraternity, social, and economic law. At such a time, Indian legal education should be globally competitive. Similarly, justice should be directed to constitutional values – social, economic, political, and democratic, the rule of law and human rights. The new educational policy will

emphasize the history of legal thought, principles of justice, the study of jurisprudence, and other relevant content in the curriculum for appropriate higher professional legal studies.

Innovation in professional healthcare education will be assessing students at regular intervals on well-defined parameters in primary and secondary hospitals. Allopathy Medical, Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy (Ayush) education have been given importance in professional education in NEP-2020.

**Conclusion: -**

Inclusive opportunities should be provided in the higher education system. There should be a new education policy-2020 that adapts to the 21st century and adjusts to the Indian culture. Every student in rural and urban India should get the basic right to education. So that India will one day get a place as the world champion in the world competition. Whether an educational policy is good or bad rests with the implementing system.

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