

Critically examine the
context of
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Professionalism and Core Professional Values in the Lifelong Learning Sector

Lecturer: & Professionalism and Core Professional Values in the Lifelong Learning Sector

Professional values and professionalism

A professional refers to a person who does a specialized number of tasks at a fee. In some occasions in some cultures, the term professional describes a particular group of persons that is well educated, and they are legible to enjoy the work autonomy. According to Carr and Kemmis (1986), professionals influence the environment in which they work, policies, procedures, and the organization that govern their professionalism. For example, in legal professions, they decide on their membership as well as the procedures that they need to use, as a way of achieving their accountability. On the other hand, professionalism is a way that someone behaves appropriately in a way that is generally acceptable. In essence, professionalism entails contradictory processes that the practitioners undergo, as a way of achieving their strategic goals.

Carr and Kemmis (1986) argue that, a profession must involve the use of theoretical knowledge and research, as the base of the professionals involved. They argued that occupations that can be regarded as professions or disciplines, include medicine, law and engineering. This is due to the fact that, these professions use techniques as well as skills. In addition, these professions involve commitment of the professionals, who are in these positions in a way that they capture the interest of their clients. Lastly, they argue that these professions are controlled through a set of ethical codes, which help them to achieve their goals. Therefore, looking at the teaching

area, it can be referred as a profession, in the sense that it entails the above professional ethics, which are present in these other professions such as medicine and law.

Concept of managers and organizations

Considering a wider sociological thinking, there are greater challenges in terms of professionalism and practice by the professionals. Atkinson & Claxton (2000) argue that professionalism is one of the key factors to citizen's modernization. Greater changes in the professional world, have been evident in the past 20 years, and this has led to the self-serving modernization in both civil society as well as other institutions (Clark & Newman 1997). The greater part of the organizations that has changed, is the view of the managers about different professionals, who have the competence to provide the required skills in their professions.

General core professional values

As jobs are identified in different categories, they circumvent and maneuver within the professionals, and are based on the proliferation of the jobs given. Atkinson & Claxton (2000) believe that there is a need to define the contribution of the notion of the basic knower, which is involved in the ethics of professionalism, as well as the consequences involved. In this sector, those who read the critical theories of subjective knowledge, use the contrasting theories to capture their success theories.

CPD (ESOL) teaching in FE sector

Characterizing the FE practicing, lectures, tutorials and professional skills offered from these diverse academic programmes, creates a room for the development of proper professional ethics contained in them. Randle &

Brady (1997) argue that FE professionalism is based on two notions, related to the change in the systems of education or receivers. According to the authors, these notions affect professionalism in one way or the other.

References

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