

“IMPACT OF PRODUCT BASED LEARNING, PROCESS BASED LEARNING IN CURRENT EDUCATION SYSTEM”

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ABSTRACT:

Impact of product based learning and process based learning in current education system definitely putting the impact in current education system it is completely based on Quality Management and Time factor today current scenario of Education Industry has been completely changed. the new era of ICT tools introduced for the digital India and Smart Education System. Now in broader prospective every organization works for Management of Its resources using maximum utilization of resources. If learning process is required which can be done with the help of product based learning or process based learning, Eventually every way has it's own advantages as learning by doing is a way in which we gather conclusions on the based of experiments & experience put up by us. Product based learning every organization draws conclusion on product based learning is much better than process based learning It is less time consuming.

INTRODUCTION:

Product Based Learning like ICT Tool and Digital Techniques:

Empowering people with information: Role of Rural Community information centers in Panchayati Raj System, Man & Development, CRRID, Chandigarh, June 2001, 29-35p. **Manish Kumar, ChitraPathak and Singh (2001)** were conducted a study to identify the information source of rural poor in U.S. Nagar district of Uttaranchal. The authors said that India is on the way to become a super power in the information technology. The boom has contributed in the development of strong information dissemination system. Benefits of revolution remains confined mostly to the big cities. According to the authors, in rural areas poor still rely on their local communication system. Interpersonal sources of communication form the hub of their system. Mass media is merely playing the role of creating awareness among the poor. The concrete information regarding their development activities is derived from personal locality or personal cosmopolite sources. The paper aims to discuss the information sources of rural poor regarding development messages. They discussed about rural community and there and entrepreneurship in the field of ICT, Gyandoot and main focused on best uses of rural resources of Information and communication technology. Gyandoot, the Model for Community Networks, (New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 2002). Modern information and communication technologies (ICTs) hold great promises for developing countries. However if they are to benefit the poor their introduction must be carefully examined. This article shows several models of affordable access to ICTs which have been tried in various parts of the developing world. He also stated that academics, policy makers and entrepreneurs alike frequently claim that ICTs represent one of the most powerful tools in the struggle against poverty. For instance private entrepreneurs benefit because ICTs help to improve access to markets or supply

chains and provide a broader base for decision making, thus making risk more calculable. Moreover, many local communities have experienced that ICTs have increased civil society participation in political decision making process and may expand the reach and accessibility of government services and public infrastructure.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

On the basis of Researcher in the field of ICT and Digital Media introduced the initiative of ICT tools and techniques for Product Based Learning.

According Neelameghan in the year (1998) in the article “Information Technology and Rural development” suggested that the rural people has a three-fold purposes relating to information and communication, they are; to enable them become more productive and efficient in their economic activities; to enhance their capacity to disseminate the valuable native knowledge they possess; and to facilitate reliable village data collection and analysis needed for development planning. In the article the author suggested that rural communities and individuals need to be empowered by enhancing their capacity to access, select and use information as a basis for and in tandem with all other development efforts whether they relate to literacy, food, health and family welfare, population growth, environment, trade and employment. The paper discusses briefly the scope and issues relating to rural development and information and communication, use of emerging information and communication technologies to support rural development, and related policies and strategies.

According to the Mathew in the year (1998) in the article “Role of information technology for the sustained development of Kerala: strategies and policies” highlights the importance of information technology in the economic development of Kerala and proposes an action plan to derive benefits of the emerging international information economy. The superior brain power and the human resource with high knowledge absorption capabilities are sure to enable Kerala to achieve this. The proposed action plan includes restructuring of educational system from primary to university level, marketing of unique bio- resources of Kerala, establishment of a school of informatics and future system studies, starting of super specialty medical care and educational services, entering into tele-education and establishment of a software technology centre. This would enable Kerala to become the world centre of knowledge based industries and services.

Malik and Bhardwaj (2001) made an inquiry on the strategy of using information technology for rural development. According to the authors one of the most profound changes that contemporary Indian society has been witnessing during the nineties is transition from an industrial society to an information society. Information Technology is the result of convergence of telecommunication, computing and micro electronics. The increasing application of IT is a determining factor in social and economic issues that is heralding the country rapidly towards an information society. The boom in satellite and cable T V channels, introduction of cellular and paging services, India world on internet the large international network connecting 30 lakh computers, all these are a sign that the information society has eventually arrived in the country. The authors suggest that new information technologies can offer enormous possibilities in agriculture and Rural Development sector. But the use of these technologies needs a planned strategy at the village level. The authors establish the need to launch village information centers

well equipped with new information technologies is one step towards application of these technologies to Rural Development.

Chandel and Chouskey(2001) made a study on the role of information technology in rural development. The authors conducted a case study on the Panchayat Raj Institutions in Madhya Pradesh. The article deals with management information systems in rural set-up and the various tools and equipments necessary for setting up of information kiosks. The authors suggested that the panchayati raj institutions have a vital role in bringing awareness and disseminating information among rural people. Right formation to be made available to the right person at the right time at low cost is possible only through the new information technology. Information technology is a device which is used to accelerate the process of the development and expected to bring maximum social advantage for the benefit of the society.

Kulkarni Manu N. (2001) has explained the future of Asia's Technology and its impact on business or people. He described that Charkha vs. chip, penicillin vs. Pentium, sorghum vs. software, house vs. mouse these were choices of words and thoughts heard from the world technology leaders in Bangalore conference. One of the significant facts emerged from the conference that future of technology and business is only subset of the future of humanity. Scientific and technological knowledge is the common heritage of human race and its true values lays not so much in profits of individual business but in its ability to improve the quality of life of all the children of mother earth.

Mahapatra R.K. and Panda K.C. (2001) have made a study on empowering people with information : Role of rural community information centers in Panchayati Raj system, Man & Development June 2001, 29-35p. The study is designed to reflect the information needs in its broader perspective for the Panchayati Raj System, to analyze community information, ushering in transformation among the people and to plead for the establishment of resource centers at panchayat level, for the provision of the right information to the right people at the right time for their overall development.

Mahapatra, R.K. and Panda, K.C. (2001) has made a study on empowering people with information: Role of Rural Community information centers in Panchayati Raj System. This study was designed to reflect the information needs in its broader perspective for the panchayati raj system, to analyse community information, ushering in transformation among the people and to plead for the establishment of resource centers at the panchayat level, for the provision of the right information to the right people at the right time for their overall development. They advocated for proper documentation and timely dissemination of several information required by the rural community at Community Information Centre.

Naveen Prakash (2002) has expressed their views on Gyandoot Project. He stated that the objective of the whole Gyandoot system were to bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of the government with the help of ICTs in keeping with the policies of the national and state governments to provide SMART governance to its citizens. He was of the opinion that to educate and explain the utility of computers to the villagers. Is it a TV? What kind of help can it provide? How is it different from a telephone. The villagers raised a number of questions on being introduced to computers. It required a fair amount of guile on the part of the team to explain the concepts to the villagers. After visiting a number of villages, the team finally came up with five services of providing caste certificates, income certificates,

land records, auction prices of various agricultural produce, and marketing centres. He supposed that Gyandoot system would bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of government.

Sween and Ajaib Singh (2002) has expressed their views on the use of ICT for lifelong learning for disadvantaged adults. They stated that Indian Institute of Management, Ahmadabad had made an innovative venture to reduce information asymmetries among grass-roots innovators through Multimedia Data Base (MMDB) 'Shodh Yatra' and the 'Honey Bee' (HB) Network and 'Lok Sarwani'. These attempts underline the role of IT in helping empower the poor (Knowledge and economic poverty). It is facilitating people to become inventive, creative and entrepreneurial.

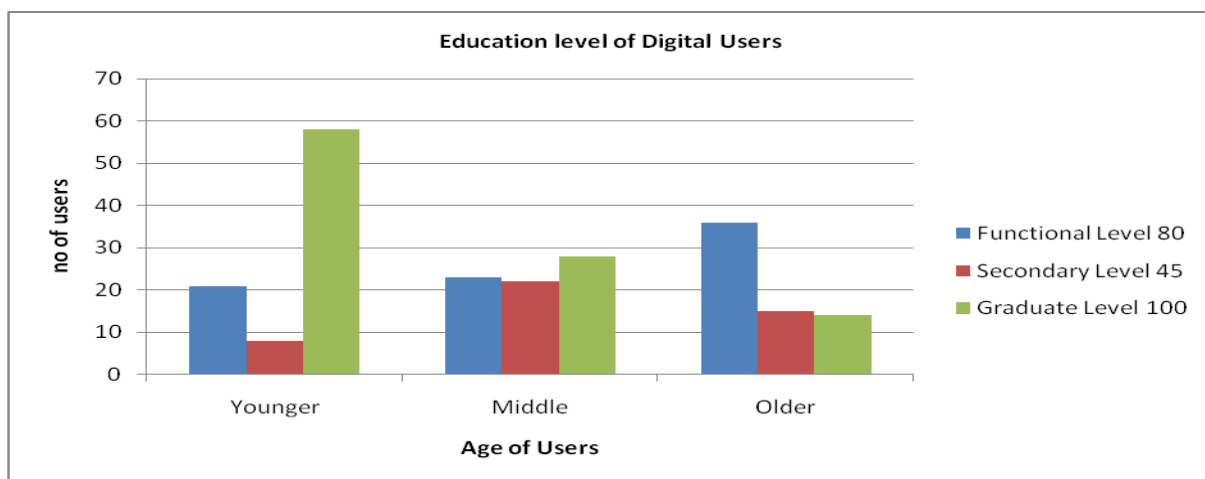
OBJECTIVES:

1. To be study of Impact of product based learning.
2. To be discussed current Digital scenario in current education System.

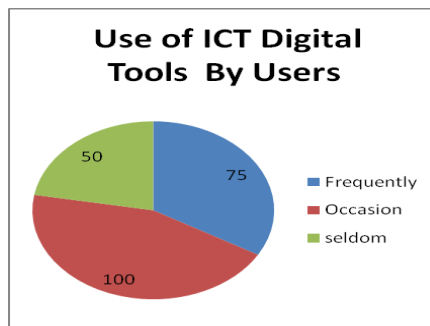
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Educational level of the Users of Digital Product:

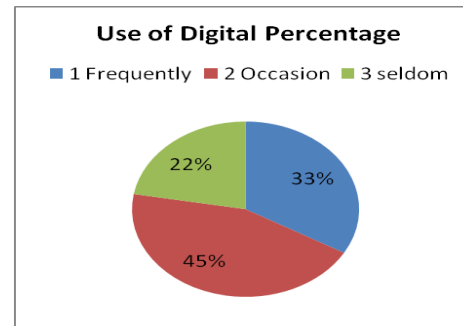
S.No	Education Level	No of Respondents	Younger	Middle	Older
1	Functional Level	80	21	23	36
2	Secondary Level	45	8	22	15
3	Graduate Level	100	58	28	14
	Total	225	87	73	65



PIE- CHART PRESENTATION OF DIGITAL USERS:



No of Users use of ICT
(a)



User Percentage
(b)

CONCLUSION:

The impact of product based learning is much effective and less time consuming after implementation of tools and techniques the impact of product based learning is very useful and effective.

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