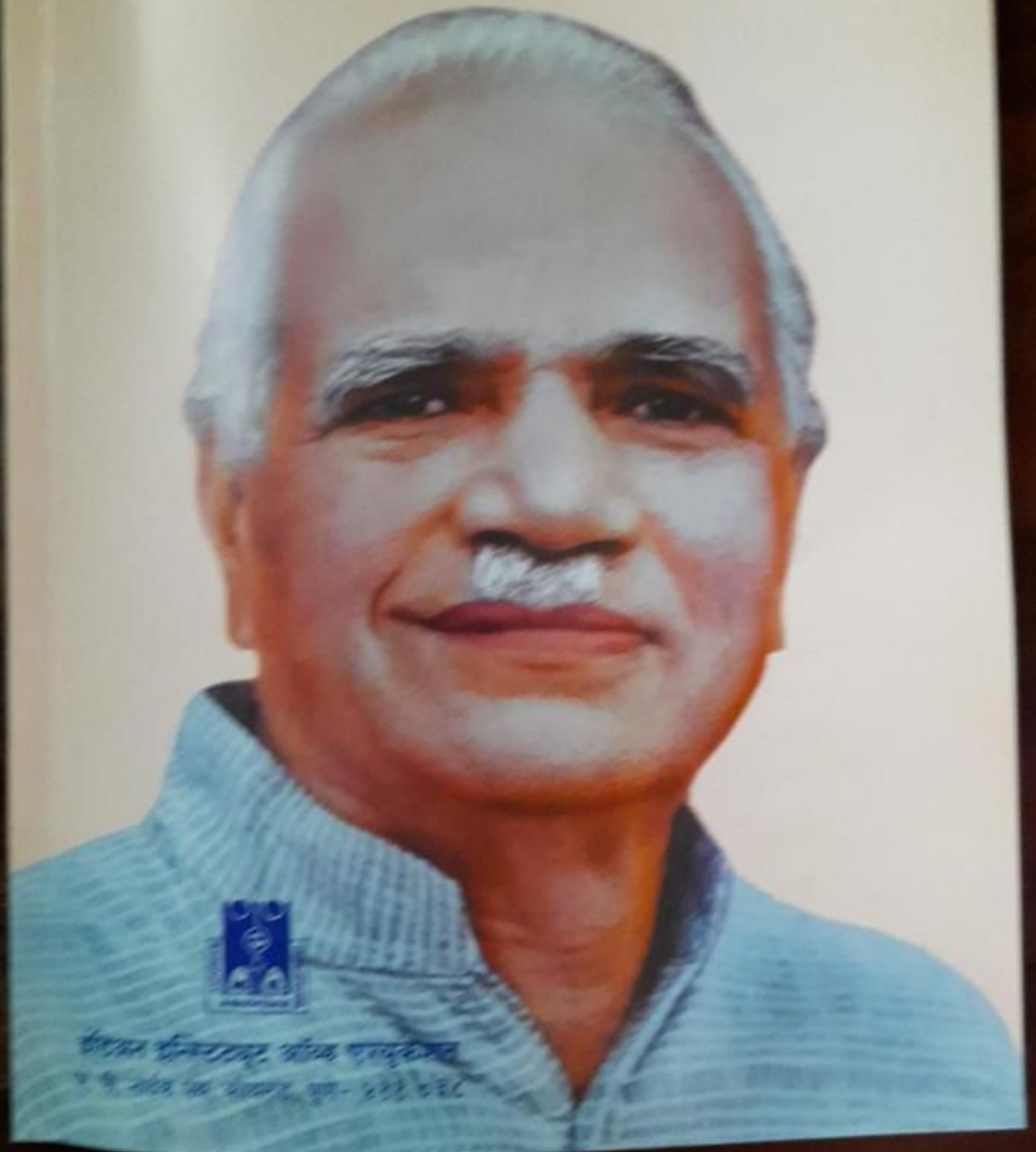


MR. CAPE, LITTS, PONDICHERAI
ISSN 2275-4994

शिक्षण आणि समाज Education and Society

वर्ष २०२१, भाग १ व २, ऑक्टोबर ते डिसेंबर २०२० व जानेवारी ते मार्च २०२१



शिक्षण संशोधन मंडळ, अहमदनगर
२०१, नवीन १००, अहमदनगर, पुणे - ४११००६

UGC CARE LISTED PERIODICAL

ISSN 2278-6864

शिक्षण आणि समाज Education and Society

Since 1977

वर्ष ४४, अंक १ व २, ऑक्टोबर ते डिसेंबर २०२० व जानेवारी ते मार्च २०२१

Quarterly dedicated to the policy of 'Education through Social
Development and Social Development through Education'

'सामाजिक विकासातून शिक्षण आणि शिक्षणाद्वारा सामाजिक विकास'
ह्या धोरणास वाहिलेले त्रैमासिक



इंडियन इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑव्ह एज्युकेशन
जे. पी. नाईक पथ, कोथरूड, पुणे- ४११ ०३८

ऑक्टोबर ते डिसेंबर २०२० व जानेवारी ते मार्च २०२१

शिक्षण आणि समाज Education and Society

Since 1977

वर्ष ४४, अंक १ व २, ऑक्टोबर ते डिसेंबर २०२० व जानेवारी ते मार्च २०२१

Quarterly dedicated to the policy of 'Education through Social Development
and Social Development through Education'

'सामाजिक विकासातून शिक्षण आणि शिक्षणाद्वारा सामाजिक विकास'
ह्या धोरणास वाहिलेले त्रैमासिक

संपादकीय

प्राथमिक स्तरावरील अध्यापनासाठी वर्ग वातावरण निर्मितीतील शिक्षकांची भूमिका जयंत शंकर बोरगांवकर, महेश मा. जोशी, चंद्रकांत राधो बाविस्कर	७
शिक्षण धोरण : आदिवासी विद्यार्थ्यांची शैक्षणिक समावेशन प्रक्रिया, कर्त्याची भूमिका... विजय गायकवाड	१६
महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या शाळा सिद्धी समृद्ध शाळा या मूल्यमापन उपक्रमाचे... मेधा कुलकर्णी	२५
समकालीन माहिती युगाला सामोरे जाताना... बालाजी घारूळे	३५
Collective Steps from Micro Level to Macro Level of Societal... Priyanka Suryavanshi	40
A Contemporary Analysis of Livelihood Conditions of Slum Dwellers Prince Pius, Lala Ram Jat	47
Perceptions of Pre-Service Teachers Regarding E-learning Lalita R. Vartak, Sunanda S. Roy	58
An Analysis of the Legal Status of Persons with Disabilities in Legislations Anila	69
Relevance of Social Maturity with Individual's Social Skills Development Dipali Mehakarkar, Sharad Vishawasrao	79
Concept Mapping : An Innovative Strategy for Enhancing... Saraswati A. Kamble, T. B. Naik, P. S. Patankar	87
Construction and Standardization of an Achievement Test in Mathematics Ranibala A. Chourasia, Supriya Kale	95
ऑक्टोबर ते डिसेंबर २०२० व जानेवारी ते मार्च २०२१	३

Collective Steps from Micro Level to Macro Level of Societal Ecosystems to Combat Covid- 19

Priyanka Suryavanshi*

Abstract

People of 21st century have faced their biggest challenge in the form of Covid-19. The world that had become a global village and lifestyles of majority nations were impacted. Fast running life turned to a place where people were living in their cocoons which were restricted to home boundaries. The pandemic is impacting human attitude, behaviour and lifestyles to which organizations have to respond sooner or later. From Indian perspective the society structure which was collective society and joint system due to westernization, industrialization and modernization had now spliced in to nuclear families. The lifestyle of nuclear families too had paced up where all the members have most of the hours engaged in work, studies, electronic gadgets and outside world. The pandemic had made people realize about this diminishing family cohesiveness. Thus even after pandemic ends or slows down and people return to work their realization of family importance and home time will remain. That will impact human behavior and many industries. Recreational industries comprising malls, amusement parks, public places and tourism industry would suffer. Spending holidays and luxury time out of their home town to hill stations, metro cities, historical places, national reserve forests, resorts and abroad had slowly but significantly become common among people in middle income group and higher income groups. But now we expect that fear of health issues and confidence in family togetherness would impact human behaviour and decision to be at home and safe. The dance of death had really shaken people to their cores and their belief in home and family togetherness strengthened. The virtual world will be another booming industry that would benefit from this human attitude which is expected to move humans away from outer world to their cocoons. The world of globalization where business markets were blooming with international trade and deals came to a stand still with emergence of Novel Corona Virus Pandemic in 2020. Thus along with changes in human life at family level there are changes at macro level that is trade, customs and policies. The paper tries to analyze the situation in theoretical perspective based on ecological theory of Bronfenbrenner.

*Assistant professor, Department of Home Science, Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Language University, Lucknow. E-mail : priyankagoldi@gmail.com

necessities become most valuable and necessary for production. Corona virus pandemic with no vaccines, people are left with no choices but to live in limited premises and arrange for their basic requirements.

When it comes to survival the basic requirement is food, shelter and clothing. Industries like tourism, equipments, electronics, automobiles etc. may face downfall but agriculture, horticulture, medicines would still be needed and in demand. As per Maslow's hierarchy of needs the physiological needs which points towards the first basic need of food is the first thing for which people strive. Hence in emergency the most important industry that needs to be backed up and maintained is agriculture.

From the perspective of world and India among various challenges one of the main health crisis could be food shortage. The positive thing is India is an agricultural country and challenge is to maintain our production and supply food chain unhampered. Food security is the most basic and important thing that world and India should ensure for. Our farmers are our strength and soon the country has to take important initiatives to save their interests. Majority people in India live in villages and their major occupation is agriculture. With the movement restriction and longer lockdowns the farmers would face difficulties in agriculture processing like harvesting, storage of perishable food, transportation and selling their products. Outbreak of COVID 19 is a health crisis and food security is fundamental measure to be taken. Thus there is immediate need for innovative measures that may help and support agriculture sector in India. The innovative practices that can be worked out for this sector are:

Production of automobile machineries that can help in sowing, plowing, harvesting etc. During the time of crisis when labours for agriculture may not be available such machineries must be produced in India and supply of these machineries through easy loan systems from banks has to be planned.

The other major innovation practice to be incurred are e-commerce in agriculture. The sale of farmers' products is an important concern when manual supply chain will be impacted. There is a need to build such e platforms from where farmers can sale their products directly. Development of such friendly e commerce for agriculture business is the need of hour that should be worked for.

Thirdly innovation techniques for preservation and processing industry is must. The production is often enough but food wastage is worse problem that is faced by food industries. Thus from large level to small scale farmers have to be equipped in food storage, preservation and processing techniques to face the long term effect of COVID 19. Awareness towards food security and concern of agriculture sector is immediately needed and innovative practices to handle these concerns have to be evolved soon. United nations development programme reported that around 50% of world food and 40% of Indian

produced food is wasted. Thus this wasted food if utilized and preserved through innovative techniques it would add on to Indian and world economy. Its high time that Indians start searching for innovative techniques that solve the problem of food wastage. One such example is irradiation technique in food preservation. There is misconceptions about this technique as radiation energy may make food toxic but Bhabha Atomic Research Center had published that it is a safe technique and similar to pasteurization that kills microbes and increases self life of food. Only the difference is in the type of energy being used. In pasteurization heat energy is used and in irradiation technique energy of ionizing radiation is used. This area of innovative technique has immense scope and would be a useful step towards food preservation. The Indian government and agency should work on commercialization of this technique so that it can be easily and largely used in larger perspectives.

Food security has immense scope of innovative business practices in agriculture sector and more than that it is required too. It is necessary to create awareness about the importance of food processing and food security among people. It will impart knowledge and encourage entrepreneurs to develop entrepreneurship skills in the field of food preservation & processing.

Conclusion

Every situation brings challenges and opportunities and same lies with COVID 19. The analysis of present situation in consideration with Bronfenbrenner model helps us to understand that steps at individual level to community level have to be taken. At one level family has to change and adapt their living style to face COVID 19 and to another level government had to prepare for dealing with this crisis. Family as a unit have to be conscious for healthy diet, hygiene, social distancing and preparing children and members for family to cope with stress arising from transitions in education and work places due to pandemic. Families have to shift to androgynous roles where there is no discrimination based on gender in family roles. Basic skills as cooking, cleaning, stitching etc. is mandatory for all so they contribute equally in family responsibilities and in need of survival. Nation as a whole has to take steps for food safety, self manufacturing of goods essential for survival, growth and development. Not just COVID 19 but escalating tension on border with China had proved that a condition like trade war can be future emergency. Thus as nation we have to be independent in all necessary areas. Food security required for physical survival to defense and trade security for political and economical survival. Thus challenge has to be faced with efforts from both microsystem as our individual and family efforts to macrosystem that is efforts through policies and programmes of government.

component for stable family structures in society. India being a collective society had family structures with strong family cohesions. Globalization and impact of western culture had impacted family structure and cohesion. Indian society moved from joint to nuclear families and now further nuclear family members bonds are impacted. In the modern time people seemed running behind their goals and prioritized them above family time and bonding. Corona virus pandemic impacting the whole world and our nation has impacted many things from macro to micro levels of ecosystem. This pandemic has also impacted various indicators that shape family cohesion. It has compulsorily brought families together under one roof to rethink and reshape their bonding. This case study of this event impacting family relations and bonds will throw light on future family bonding that is the basic unit of society and nation. Families have to realize that children screen time and virtual world would take away lots of time and companionship they use to have. Thus everything has both positives and negatives as in technology helps us to sustain and move ahead but changes our life style. Technology rich life is advanced but often loneliness and isolation creeps so developing life skills is very important at this point of time. As parents as educators we have to prioritize learning of life skills so that future generation will be able to face life.

Majority of Indian families follow stereotypical gender roles. But with increased workload distribution of household work was observed in many families. Many male members caught up at different places in lockdown struggled to learn cooking and household work to survive. Thus this was a great learning that household work from cooking to cleaning is not just females' work but is necessary for all humans to live life independently in any condition. Thus we as society have to shift from stereotypical gender roles to egalitarian gender roles.

Macro level: Ways to combat covid-19 by strengthening agriculture and local resources

The world of globalization where business markets were blooming with international trade and deals came to a stand still with emergence of Novel Corona Virus Pandemic in 2020. The world that had witnessed merging of boundaries with technology and globalization in such a way that physical barriers and boundaries were no longer an obstacle for trade and business is now witnessing an environment where movement outside ones home has become a dream. As the dangerous virus has impacted lives and action of individuals and nations, individuals are striving for safety of life and nations are striving for saving economy. Analyzing different sectors and fields of business it is found that in emergencies like such pandemic the basic

Key words: Human behaviour, family cohesion, life style, agriculture, ecosystem.

INTRODUCTION

Bronfenbrenner ecological model explains impact of environment from micro to macro level on human growth and development. All relationship between environment and individual is bidirectional. Environment impacts human life and development in all aspects. Environment is ever changing and continuously impacting our lives. Ecological theory talks about different systems that is micro, meso, exo, & macro. Micro system that is the immediate setting of the environment that impacts individual life. Example during corona virus the immediate setting is ones family thus relationships in family, their interaction, roles etc. impacts individuals. Example family time and family cohesion which was lacking, automatically got reoriented as people have to be under one roof due to lockdown.

Mesosystem is connections between immediate settings. For example connection between teachers, school and parents. Thus during lockdown educational field was impacted and the traditional teaching methods were replaced by online teaching. Thus for this change to be smooth and easy teacher and parent relationship, healthy communication and interaction between them was required.

Exosystem is social setting to which individuals are not in immediate contact or directly involved but they too impact growth and development of individuals. Example the work environment, flexibility in work place of parents. The child may not go to workplace of parent but work place policies will impact parent and parent ultimately will impact child. Another example is working place of men and women would impact their family time which ultimately impacts family and their relationships. At the COVID 19 time many companies and institute came forward for work from home policy and flexibility that helped people to face this crisis.

Macrosystem is the outermost level consisting of cultural values, laws, customs and resources. National policies laws which are in the outer most layer and far from individual direct interactions. A very good example as to how it impacts one's life is national lockdown. Government's orders for educational institutes, workplaces all have impacted individuals day today life. Thus the ecological model helps to understand that all systems impacts human life from micro to macro levels. Thus for preparation to fight with the deadly disease steps have to be taken at all levels. At micro levels family life style would need changes that promote physical and mental health. Food that boost immunity should be included in diet. Exercise, meditation and life skills to deal with isolation, loneliness and changes in work style.

Methodology

Qualitative analysis of COVID 19 situation is done with the help of Bronfenbrenners ecological model.

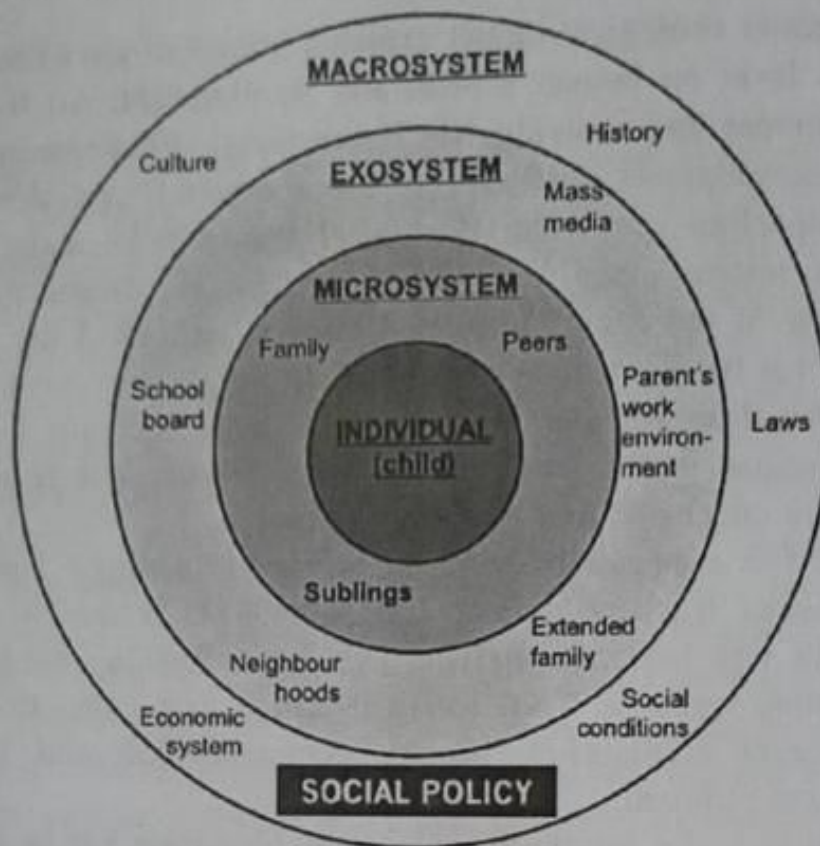


Figure 1. Bronfenbrenner's ecological model, showing all levels of the social world that affect the daily functioning of an individual. Adapted from "Visual Experience Enhances Infants' Use of Task-Relevant Information in an Action Task," by J.C. Eisenmann, D.A. Gentile, G.J. Welk, R. Callahan, S. Strickland, M. Walsh, D.A. Walsh DA, BMC Public Health 2008, 8(223), Copyright 2008 by Eisenmann et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd. Reprinted with permission.

As the model depicts every level of ecosystem impacts human life so to fight COVID 19 PANDEMIC efforts and changes have to be introduced at all levels of ecosystem.

Result & Discussion

Micro system: Family as smallest unit of society

Family cohesion is the emotional bond that family members have with each other. There are indicators that indicate quality of these bonds. The indicators as emotional bonding, time spent together, decision making, adaptability, interest and recreation are discussed in this paper from the perspective of corona lockdown in India. Family cohesion is very important

References

- Maslow, A. H. (1943). A theory of human motivation. Psychological Review, 50(4), 370-96.
- Bronfenbrenner, U. (1979). Ecology of human development: Experiments by nature and design. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
- Bronfenbrenner, U. (1994). Ecological models of human development. International Encyclopedia of Education. Oxford: Elsevier.
- <https://thecsrjournal.in/food-wastage-in-india-a-serious-concern/>
- <https://www.fda.gov/food/irradiation-food-packaging/overview-irradiation-food-and-packaging>
- <http://www.barc.gov.in/pubaware/food.html>

* * *

आवाहन

'शिक्षण आणि समाज' या त्रैमासिकाचे वर्गणीदार होण्याबाबत

इंडिअन इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑव्ह एज्युकेशन, पुणे यांचेकडून 'शिक्षण आणि समाज' हे त्रैमासिक प्रकाशित केले जाते. या त्रैमासिकाचा युजीसी केअर लिस्ट मध्ये समावेश झाला असून ते आय एस एस एन प्राप्त आहे. या त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी खालीलप्रमाणे :

वार्षिक वर्गणी: रू. ४००/-

त्रैवार्षिक वर्गणी: रू. १२००/-

पंचवार्षिक वर्गणी: रू. २०००/-

वर्गणी एम. ओ., चेक अथवा डी डी द्वारा पाठवावी. चेक वा डी डी "Indian Institute of Education, Pune" या नावाने काढावा. तसेच वर्गणी आरटीजीएस, एनईएफटी, फोन पे, गुगल पे ने पाठविता येईल. त्याचे तपशील खालीलप्रमाणे -

खात्याचे नाव : इंडिअन इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑव्ह एज्युकेशन

बँकेचे नाव : बँक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र

शाखा : मयूर कॉलनी, कोथरूड, पुणे ४११०३८

खाते क्र. : २०० ४७० ९८३ ७७ (सेव्हिंग)

आयएफएससी : MAHB 0000 852

ऑनलाईन वर्गणी भरल्यानंतर खालील भ्रमणध्वनीवर पेमेंट डीटेल्स पाठवावेत.

फोन नं: ८८०५१५९९०४