

**ORGANISATION OF EXTENSION
LECTURE SERIES**

PAC 16.59

YEAR - 2017-18

विद्यया ऽ मृतमश्नुते



**एन सी ई आर टी
NCERT**

Sarika C. Saju
Programme Coordinator

REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION (NCERT), BHOPAL

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Organization of Extension Lecture Series

Education is a vast field. It has got many dimensions and aspects related to it. Today's world is fast growing and changing. The speed of change is miraculous. Social change is inevitable. Schools are miniature society. It reflects the kind of social structure we have in a society. Therefore society in education should complement each other. There are many new pedagogies are coming up in teaching-learning process. Along with new pedagogies we also need to look into the traditional pedagogies to bring the best from the past in teaching-learning process.

There is a need to initiate dialogue among educational functionaries on new trends as well as national priorities in school education and teacher education accordingly. The deliberations by the academicians/ scientist/ social scientist will generate thinking leading to discussion in qualitative improvement of school education.

As a part of this programme two Extension Lecture Series were organized in the Institute. The first lecture on “Education & Social Change” was delivered by Prof. U.S. Choudhary & Prof. Shobha Vaidya on 24th November, 2017. The 2nd lecture was on "Peace Building Measures in Conflict Zone". It was delivered by Ms. Pamela F. Hussain on 19th March, 2018 at RIE, Bhopal.

1ST EXTENSION LECTURE SERIES

"Education & Social Change"

Speaker : Prof. U.S. Choudhary & Prof. Shobha Vaidya, DAV Indore
Date : 24th November, 2017
Venue : RIE, Bhopal

Introduction:

Change is the law of life, and changes in society are always taking place. Changes may be slow, so slow that people may not even perceive them, there are times when they are so rapid and drastic. In all spheres of life things are changing in the economic sphere, in the political fields, in the sphere of education and so on. Social changes to a great extent are brought about through the process of education.

Social Change and Cultural Change:

Relation between social change and cultural change: Many of the sociologists and social thinkers like Gillin and Gillin, Malinowski, Ruth Benedict, Pigginton etc. are of the view that social change and cultural change are one. They believe that social changes take place as a result of cultural changes and so they think that they do not differ from one another.

Difference between social change and cultural change: The fact is that social change and cultural change may be related but there is certain difference between the two.

Social change is a part of cultural change which is quite comprehensive affair. Social change implies change in social relation only. Cultural change is not mere social change. It also includes changes that take place in the field of art, knowledge, belief, law, science, ethics, philosophy and technology etc. Thus cultural change is a broader term. Secondly, society is a network of various types of relationships and any type of change in the social relationship results into a social change. On the other hand, cultural change means change in the field or art, literature, religion etc. From this point of view, a social change is more dynamic as compared to cultural change because here the change takes place at a fast speed. However, social changes mainly refer to changes taking place in the non-material aspect of culture. Thus social change can be defined as the alteration or transformation in the material and non-material culture of a society.

Social change and cultural change in spite of similarity are quite different from one another. The difference between the two may be studied under the following heads:

Social relationship:

Social change leads to changes in social relationship. As a result of this, some changes take place in the social structure. Cultural change brings about change in the art, science, literature etc. As a result of this change different aspects of the culture change take place. It does not mean that necessarily a change in the social structure or social relationship takes place.

Social change as a part of cultural change: Social change is more intimately related to change in the non-material aspect of culture whereas cultural change comprehends both material and non-material changes. Thus social change is a part of cultural change. Cultural change is more comprehensive, social change is relatively restricted or narrow. Social change is limited to changes in the structure of society and the functioning of this structure.

Causes: Social change is caused by physical causes as well as conscious efforts. The cultural change is the result of conscious and planned effort.

Speed: Social change is faster as compare to cultural change. New types of inventions and technological developments bring about changes in social structure and relationship. as compared to these changes, changes in religion, traditions, norms, values which form part of the culture, take place at a slower pace. The two are different but they are inter-related as well. Change in one necessarily affects the change in other.

Social change and Social Progress:

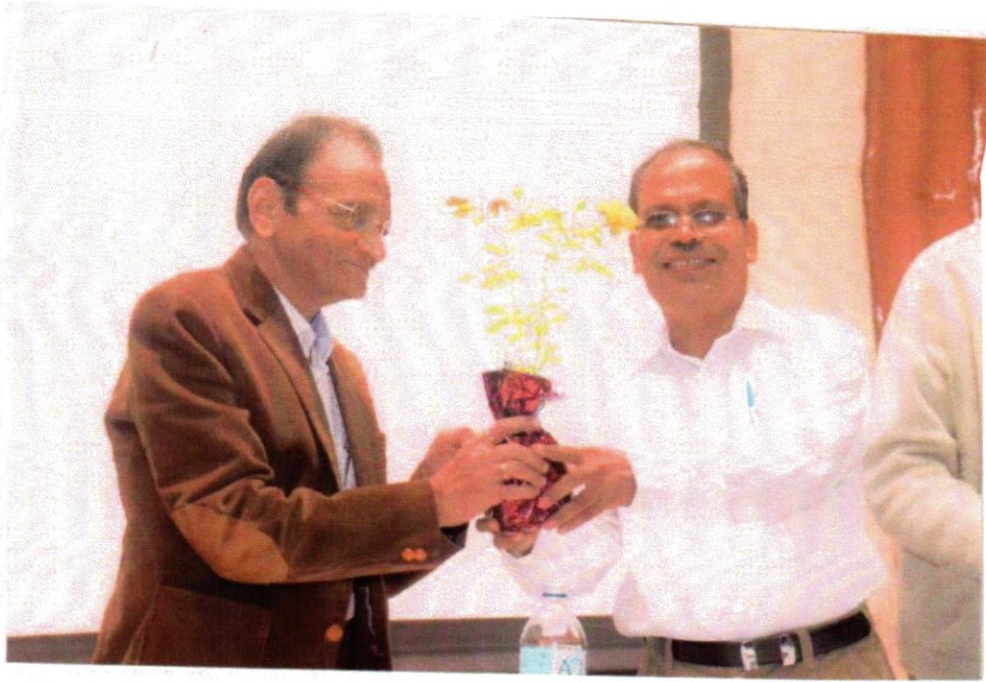
Social progress is also social change but all social change is not progress. Social progress is moving and changing in a particular direction with some aim in view. Change can be called progress only if it fulfills the desire aim. Social progress may be termed as realization of social ideals. It is determined by our social values. Social values are the criteria of social progress. Thus, economic development, political awareness, improvement in moral conduct and better education for the masses are some of the indicators of social progress.



Lamp lighting by Dignitaries



Prof. N. Pradhan welcoming Prof. Shobha Vaidya,
DAV Indore, Chief Guest of the programme



Prof. N. Pradhan welcoming Prof. U.S. Choudhary,
DAV Indore, Chief Guest of the programme



About the Programme by Sarika C. Saju, Programme Coordinator



Sarika Saju, Programme Coordinator welcoming Prof. L.K. Tiwary,
Head DEE, RIE, Bhopal



Prof. N. Pradhan Welcoming and Introducing the Speakers



Talk by Prof. U.S. Choudhary, DAV Indore



Critical Remarks by Prof. Shobha Vaidya, DAV Indore



Interaction session



Prof. N. Pradhan, Principal, RIE presenting momento to the speakers



Vote of Thanks by Prof. L.K. Tiwary, Head DEE, RIE, Bhopal

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2ND EXTENSION LECTURE SERIES

"Peace Building Measures in Conflict Zone"

Speaker : Ms. Pamela F. Hussain

Date : March 19th, 2018

Venue : RIE, Bhopal

Peacebuilding is an intervention technique or method that is designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by creating a sustainable peace. Peacebuilding activities address the root causes or potential causes of violence, create a societal expectation for peaceful conflict resolution, and stabilize society politically and socioeconomically.

The activities included in peace building vary depending on the situation and the agent of peacebuilding. Successful peacebuilding activities create an environment supportive of self-sustaining, durable peace; reconcile opponents; prevent conflict from restarting; integrate civil society; create rule of law mechanisms; and address underlying structural and societal issues. Researchers and practitioners also increasingly find that peacebuilding is most effective and durable when it relies upon local conceptions of peace and the underlying dynamics which foster or enable conflict.

Approaches to peacebuilding:

There are two broad approaches to peacebuilding.

First, peacebuilding can refer to *direct work* that intentionally focuses on addressing the factors driving or mitigating conflict. When applying the term "peacebuilding" to this work, there is an explicit attempt by those designing and planning a peacebuilding effort to reduce structural or direct violence.

Second, the term peacebuilding can also refer to efforts to coordinate a multi-level, multi-sectoral strategy, including ensuring that there is funding and proper communication and coordination mechanisms between humanitarian assistance, development, governance, security, justice and other sectors that may not use the term "peacebuilding" to describe themselves. The concept is not one to impose on specific sectors. Rather some scholars use the term peacebuilding as an overarching concept useful for describing a range of interrelated efforts.

Components of peacebuilding:

The activities included in peacebuilding vary depending on the situation and the agent of peacebuilding. Successful peacebuilding activities create an environment supportive of self-sustaining, durable peace; reconcile opponents; prevent conflict from restarting; integrate civil society; create rule of law mechanisms; and address underlying structural and societal issues. To accomplish these goals, peacebuilding must address functional structures, emotional conditions and social psychology, social stability, rule of law and ethics, and cultural sensitivities.

Preconflict peacebuilding interventions aim to prevent the start of violent conflict. These strategies involve a variety of actors and sectors in order to transform the conflict. Even though the definition of peacebuilding includes preconflict interventions, in practice most peacebuilding interventions are postconflict. However, many peacebuilding scholars advocate an increased focus on preconflict peacebuilding in the future.

A mixture of locally and internationally focused components is key to building a long-term sustainable peace. Mac Ginty says that while different "indigenous" communities utilize different conflict resolution techniques, most of them share the common characteristics described in the table below. Since indigenous peacebuilding practices arise from local communities, they are tailored to local context and culture in a way that generalized international peacebuilding approaches are not.



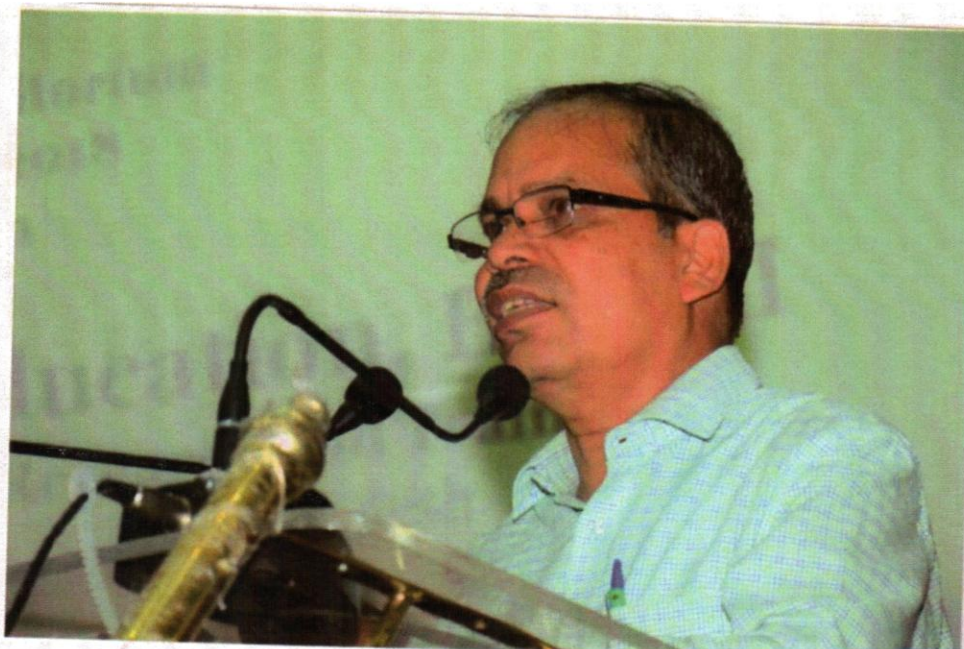
Lamp lighting by Ms. Pamela F. Hussain,
Chief guest of the programme



Welcoming the guest by presenting sapling
by Prof. N. Pradhan, RIE, Bhopal



About the Programme by Prof. B. Ramesh Babu,
Dean Research, RIE, Bhopal



Prof. N. Pradhan Introducing the Speaker



Talk by Ms. Pamela F. Hussain



Interaction Session



of. N. Pradhan, Principal, RIE presenting memento to the speaker



Vote of Thanks by Mr. L.S. Chouhan,
RIE, Bhopal

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