

REPORT

On One day

Faculty Development Program (FDP)

Organized by

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

DATE: 16th December 2023



Nongstoin College, Nongstoin



Faculty Development Program (FDP): A brief report

Internal quality assurance cell of Nongstoin College, Nongstoin is continuously making efforts towards quality initiatives, enhancement and sustenance of higher education. Thus, IQAC Cell and Seminar Committee Nongstoin College conducted a one day online Faculty Development Program (FDP) on 16th December 2023 at Nongstoin College.

Objective:

1. To acquire research and writing skills
2. To adapt with technological changes
3. To acquainted with the new system under NEP

Resource Persons

1. **Prof. Himanshu Bose, Registrar, IGNOU, New Delhi**
2. **Prof. B.M. Dash, B.R Ambedkar College, Delhi University, Delhi**
3. **Prof. Gaurav Singh, NCERT, New Delhi**
4. **Dr. Rajendra Baikady, Assistant Professor, Central University of Kerala**
5. **Prof. Manoj Kar, School of Governance & Public Affair XIM University, Bhubaneshwar Odisha**

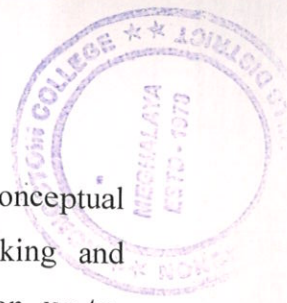
Total No. of Participants: 81

First Session: Inaugural session

The FDP was chaired by Dr. (Mrs) J. V. Marbaniang, faculty of Botany Nongstoin College. Dr. (Mrs) I. Mawthoh, Principal of Nongstoin College presents a welcome speech. Dr. T. Dash the convener of the FDP briefly introduced the objectives and resources persons of the FDP. The FDP has five sessions with five resource persons from across the country.

Prof. Himanshu Bose, Registrar, IGNOU, New Delhi – Key Note Address

Introduce education as part of the Con-current List in the Indian constitution which spark debate and arguments on whether education be made/transfer to state list. He highlight that NEP 2020 was introduce with the change of time, the aim to revamp the educational system in India, transform as a centre of learning, develop skills, knowledge, promoting Indian knowledge systems with India as a focus or Indianize education to suit the conditions in India. NEP was introduced keeping in mind the demand of market, high rate of drop out, important of online/distance learning. Feature of NEP – respect diversity, equity and

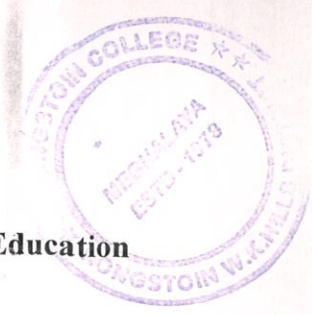


inclusiveness, community participation, use of technology, emphasis on conceptual understanding, recognise unique capability of children, promotes critical thinking and creativity. Through NEP the government want to have universal access to education, up-to-date curriculum with global context and introduction of childhood care and education. Prof. Bose also talk about the NEP – at school level, Higher education and Professional education – technical, medical and others. He also talks about the role of Government of India and its attempt to create a central financing system.

Second Session:

Prof. B.M. Dash, B.R Ambedkar College, Delhi University, Delhi: Doing Quality Research in Social Science

Start the session with a question what is social science research and why we are doing research in social science. He answer that research is not only for creation of knowledge but to address social problems in the society, the research must focus on solving social problems in the society. The research must have an impact and alleviate social problems and logically connected to society in order to solve social problems. He narrates the common practices in social science research by borrowing methods and tools from pure science as a result social science researcher tried to quantified and measure or convert everything in statistical terms which degenerates social science research. As a result social research is not part of any policy consideration. Social science research cannot be quantified as we cannot measure human behaviour, actions, emotions, etc. On the other hand social science research must be interpretative, constructive paradigm and field based research. He narrates that most social research were decided by scholar with supervisor or referring to secondary sources, he emphasise that research must be connect to the field which will decide the area or structure of research. There is also a need to change the approach by not over emphasise/employed on statistical methods. In different cases the researcher/observer decides everything while the participants/respondents thin differently. He also stresses that the topic or area of research must avoid similarity or focus on the same and should address social context and address the problems of local content. Further, the approach must be multi-disciplinary or not confirming to a specific discipline. Research must address the groups, community, local, state level. We also need to change the perspective in our research by giving more emphasis on experience rather than deductive approach.



Third Session:

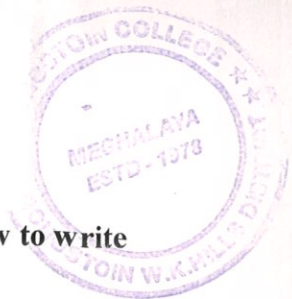
Prof. Gaurav Singh, NCERT, New Delhi: MOOCs: Ensuring Quality Higher Education for All

Prof. Singh lecture has two parts – the first part is an introduction to Massive Open Online Course (MOOCs) while the second part is a discussion on planning, why online, and development of MOOCs. The first part discuss its brief history which started with the using of the term for the first time in 2008 by Dave Cormier of the University of Prince Edward Island, Canada for an online course offered by the University of Manitoba, Canada. In 2011, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) offered an online course name OpenCourseWare, in 2012, MIT and Harvard University spearheaded the EdX initiative for the promotion of MOOC. However, it was the three courses offered by Stanford University that made MOOCs popular. The year 2012 was also known as the year of MOOCs. Prof. Singh further discusses what MOOCs, its nature and how courses were delivered. Prof. Singh also differentiates between an online course offered by institutions and MOOCs. Prof. Singh also discuss the popular courses like – edX, OpenLearn, FutureLearn, Coursera, SWAYAM and CEC. The second part is a case study of an Indian MOOCs the SWAYAM. SWAYAM offered video, E-text, self assessment, and online discussion. Prof. Singh discuss the need for planning as not every course can be made MOOCs-ed, there are certain criteria for a good course – core course, topic/area in which there is no good materials or available content, enriching skills and compulsion courses. MOOCs must target – new course, clear objective and large audience for its success. There is a need to plan the timeline for a course to be achieved in a specific time period. Prof. Singh also offered a suggestion how to conduct MOOCs courses – 1) planning, 2) preparation of content, 3) promotion of the course, 4) launching of website, 5) registration, 6) running the course, 7) assessment through – quiz, activity, assignment, 8) certification, and 9) post MOOC accessibility of platform for continued engagement. Prof. Singh also discuss the challenges of conducting MOOCs in terms of – 1) administration, 2) content – writing, video lecture, etc, 3) diversity of language, 4) recording studio, 5) what content are being delivered-scripting, story writing, explanation, interactive ppt, 6) payment for expert, 7) live interaction with teachers, 8) how to make good interactive video, 9) MOOCs is only for those who want to do something for the students community. Prof. Singh also briefly discuss the open license – Open Educational Resources (OER) as adopted by the UNESCO General conference at its 40th session on 25th November 2019.

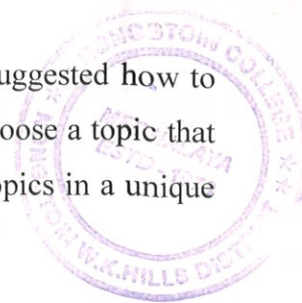
Fourth Session:

Dr. Rajendra Baikady, Assistant Professor, Central University of Kerala: How to write Research Paper in International Journal

Dr. Baikady briefs why there is a need to publish as a faculty or academician of higher educational institution. Most importantly he emphasises the need to publish article in reputed international journal. Dr. Baikady suggested that before submitting an article the faculty should check which or what type and style of journal. He also advise that before the submission of the article ask the fellow colleagues or peer group to comments on the article to be submitted. When looking a journal check the reputed journal like springer, palgrave, sage, wiley, and university press of different university. Dr. Baikady suggested to stay away from predatory journal and publishers that offer instant or publication within a short time period as such journal are fake or predatory. When published the faculty should look at the bigger picture or imagine yourself there in standard or high quality journal. Dr. Baikady further advice the beginners to find an inspiration or mentor that can motivate and give good suggestion. He further suggested that author should find a suitable journal through website such as Web of Science – clarivate, based on the abstract so that the possibilities of acceptance is more, so that it can save your time and energy, it will also help you in reaching intended readers. Dr. Baikady also highlight that there are something that need to e taken care of: 1) always check website thoroughly, 2) check if the journal is a member of Directory of open access journal (DOAJ), Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) members, Open Access Scholarly Publisher Association (OASPA), International Association of Scientific Technical and Medical Publishers (IASTM), 3) check the journal contact information, 4) research the editorial board 5) Take a look at their peer review process and publications time line 6) read thoroughly past issue of the journal. While submit an article the author should follow certain basic rule – submitting one journal at a time and the article must be an original idea. Dr. Baikady presented a format for writing an article which include – title: 8-15 words, abstract: 200-250 words, key words: 6-8, introduction: 500-1000 words, literature review (alternatively: background, conceptual background, conceptual framework: 1000 – 2000 words, methods (alternatively methodology): 500-1000 words, sampling/targeted population and research context, sampling respondent profile, Data collection method, measure (alternatively measurements, results (alternatively findings): 1000-1500 words, Discussion: 1000-1500 words, Conclusion: summary of findings, implications, limitations, recommendations for future research, acknowledgement, and reference.. Typically 6000-8000



words (including reference, tables, graphs and abstract. Dr. Baikady also suggested how to publish a book: selecting the topic – choose thesis if you have done PhD, choose a topic that is high demand, an area that is interesting for you, and try to connect the topics in a unique way.



Fifth Session:

Prof. Manoj Kar, School of Governance & Public Affair XIM University, Bhubaneswar Odisha: Interdisciplinary in Social Science: An Opportunity for Transforming Education for SDGs

Prof. Manoj Kar discussed the conceptual framework of Inter-disciplinary, Multi-disciplinary and Trans-disciplinary. Inter-disciplinary which include different sector such as health, education, society, culture, economic, participation, evidence and policy. Multi-disciplinary - with the involvement of social problems, policy, management, participation & politics. Further, it is trans-disciplinary with the emergence of severe cases like the COVID 19 pandemic that spread across the boundary/countries. Prof. Kar also made certain observation that contextualising inter-disciplinary under NEP 2020. He stresses the need to adopt Public Private Partnership (PPP) model in education to bring radical transformation in order to address to poverty, social issues and Human Development. He also stresses the need for a policy shift to address towards the need of the market base together with the challenge of inclusive education in the era of SDGs in social science research. Prof. Kar discuss the domination of North over the Global South and provide a framework and challenges for India in era of SDGs.

Participants: 87 registered participants

1. Nongstoin College, Nongstoin
2. St. Francis College, Nongstoin
3. Shillong Law College, Shillong
4. Synod College, Shillong
5. Mairang Presbyterian College, Mairang
6. Shillong College, Shillong
7. Union Christian College, Shillong
8. Ph.D Scholars, NEHU, Tura Campus
9. Others

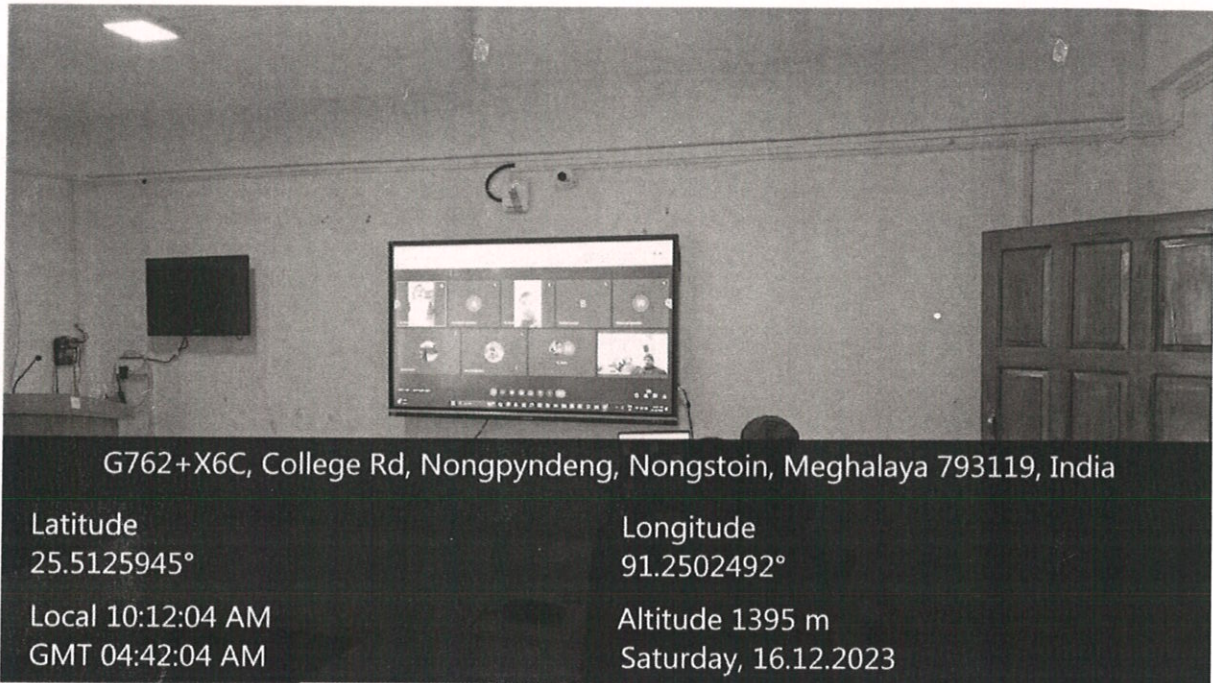
Dr. S. Wahlang, IQAC Co-ordinator Nongstoin College present a vote of thanks on behalf of the organiser to the persons involved in the successful conduction of one day FDP programme.

Enclosure:

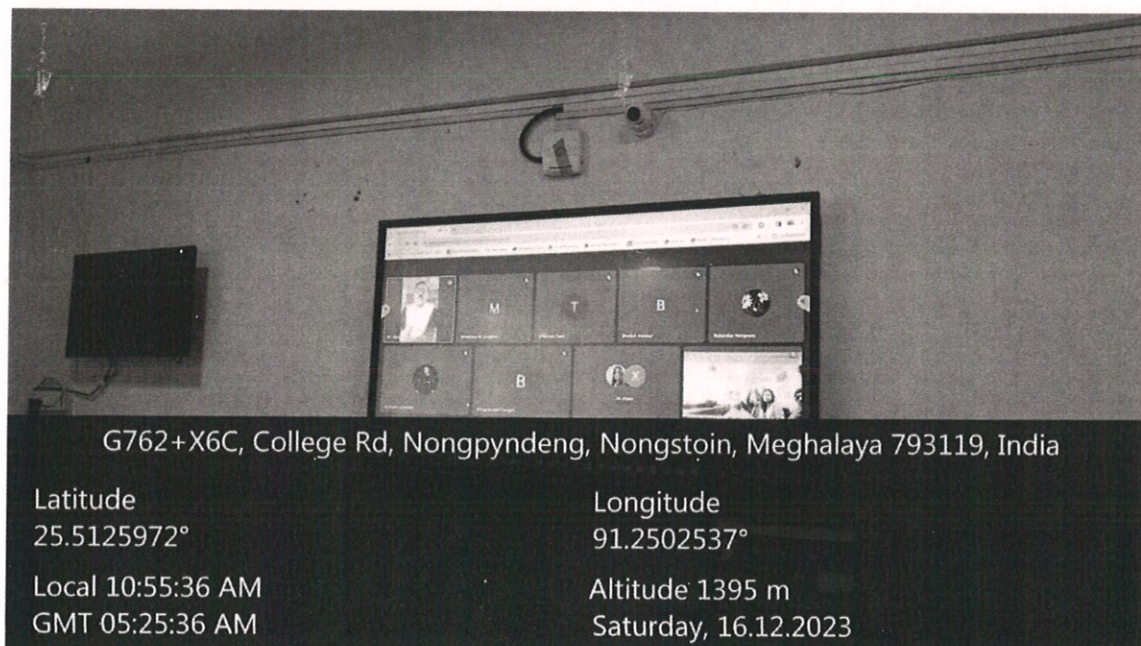
1. Seminar Brochure/Notification of seminar by IQAC (mail)
2. Schedule of event
3. Attendance list of participants with signature.
4. Photographs of seminar appropriately captioned



Session 1

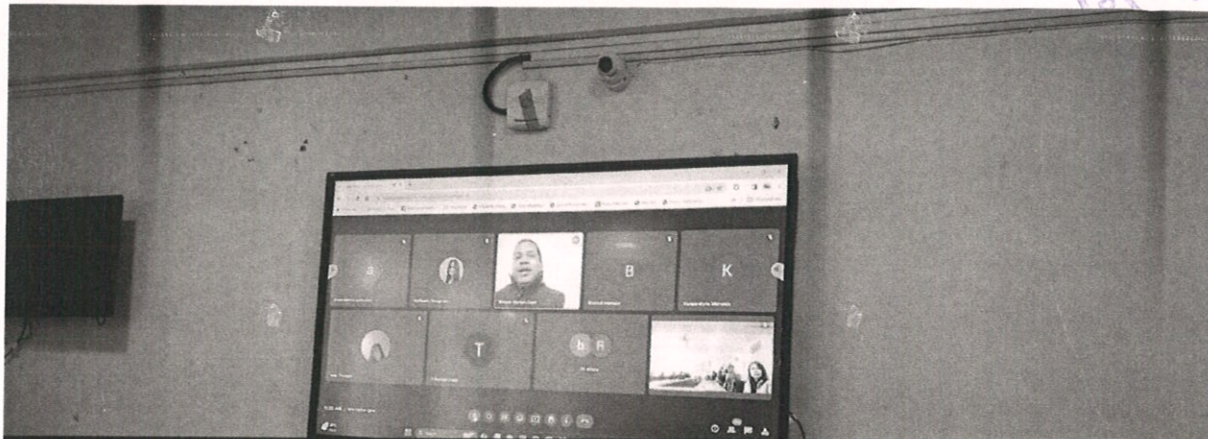


Dr. T. Dash the convener of the FDP briefly introduced the objectives



Prof. Himanshu Bose, Registrar, IGNOU, New Delhi delivered Key Note Address

Session 2



G762+X6C, College Rd, Nongpyndeng, Nongstoin, Meghalaya 793119, India

Latitude
25.5125987°

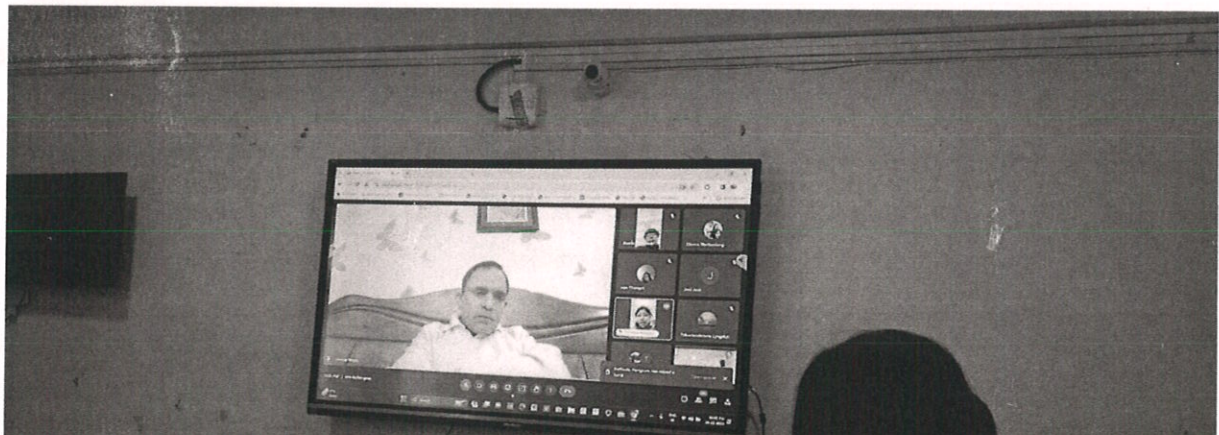
Longitude
91.2502542°

Local 11:21:16 AM
GMT 05:51:16 AM

Altitude 1395 m
Saturday, 16.12.2023

Prof. B.M. Dash, B.R Ambedkar College, Delhi University, Delhi: Doing Quality Research in Social Science

Session 3



G762+X6C, College Rd, Nongpyndeng, Nongstoin, Meghalaya 793119, India

Latitude
25.5125961°

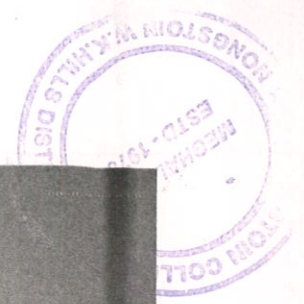
Longitude
91.250255°

Local 01:05:46 PM
GMT 07:35:46 AM

Altitude 1395 m
Saturday, 16.12.2023

Prof. Gaurav Singh, NCERT, New Delhi: MOOCs: Ensuring Quality Higher Education for All

Session 4



G762+X6C, College Rd, Nongpyndeng, Nongstoin, Meghalaya 793119, India

Latitude
25.5125897°

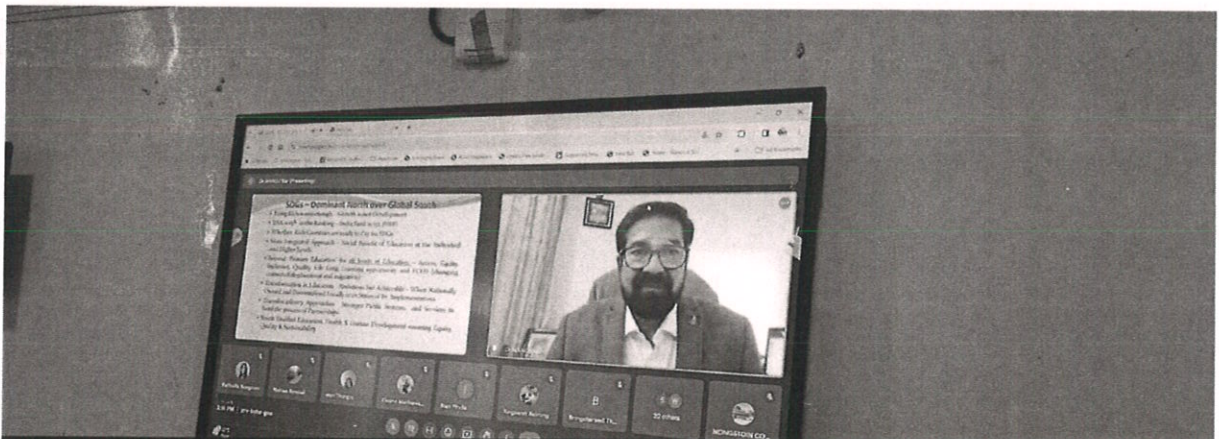
Longitude
91.2502499°

Local 02:42:45 PM
GMT 09:12:45 AM

Altitude 9.3 m
Saturday, 16.12.2023

Dr. Rajendra Baikady, Assistant Professor, Central University of Kerala: How to write Research Paper in International Journal

Session 5



G762+X6C, College Rd, Nongpyndeng, Nongstoin, Meghalaya 793119, India

Latitude
25.5125965°

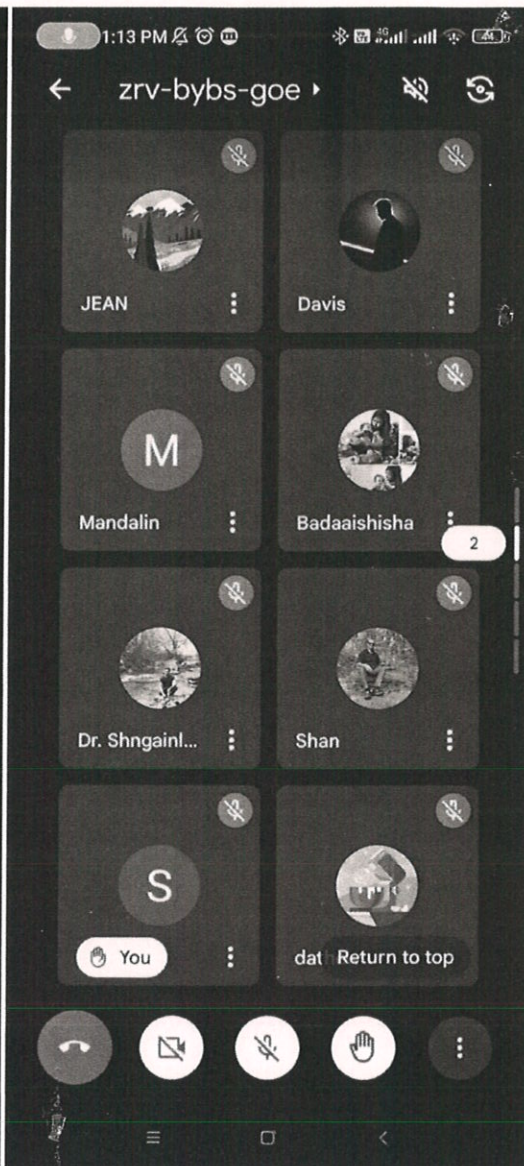
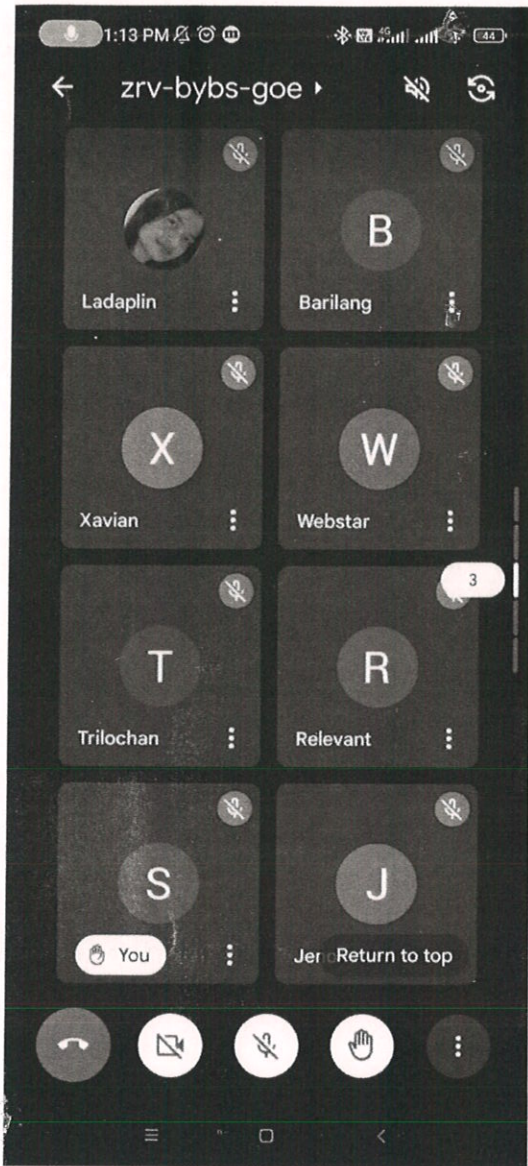
Longitude
91.2502537°

Local 03:16:48 PM
GMT 09:46:48 AM

Altitude 1395 m
Saturday, 16.12.2023

Prof. Manoj Kar, School of Governance & Public Affair XIM University, Bhubaneswar Odisha on Interdisciplinary in Social Science: An Opportunity for Transforming Education for SDGs

Participants





G762+X6C, College Rd, Nongpyndeng, Nongstoin, Meghalaya 793119, India

Latitude
25.5125967°

Longitude
91.2502546°

Local 10:55:55 AM
GMT 05:25:55 AM

Altitude 1395 m
Saturday, 16.12.2023



G762+X6C, College Rd, Nongpyndeng, Nongstoin, Meghalaya 793119, India

Latitude
25.5125953°

Longitude
91.2502506°

Local 11:52:19 AM
GMT 06:22:19 AM

Altitude 9.3 m
Saturday, 16.12.2023

L. M.
Principal
Nongstoin College
Nonastoin

[Handwritten Signature]
Principal
Nongstoin College
Nonastoin