



Orientation Seminar on “How to write quality research paper and easy funding for research”

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC), SVSU organized an orientation programme on “How to write quality research paper and easy funding for research project?” for the newly joined faculties of the University on 18 Jan 2020 from 11 am in Madan Mohan Malvia Hall, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University (SVSU), Meerut.

INTRODUCTION OF EMINENT SPEAKERS

The following faculty members having rich experience in journal publications and research guidance were handled the Sessions:

1. Dr. Anjali Khare, Professor, Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine Sciences, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University (SVSU), Meerut.
2. Dr. Vijay Wadhwan, Professor & Head, Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University (SVSU), Meerut.
3. Prof (Dr.) Nikhil Srivastava, Principal, Faculty of Dental Sciences, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University (SVSU), Meerut. He is also a Professor and Head, Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry and Member of Dental Council of India.
4. Dr. Mukul, Joint Director of Centre for Research on Innovation and Competition (CRIC), Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut.

The Seminar was inaugurated with the lighting of the lamp by the dignitaries. The moderator introduced all the invited Eminent Speakers to the participants.

The quality of a research paper depends primarily on the quality of research study it reports and thus it requires valuable facts to write a quality research paper. Writing a quality research paper is an option for undertaking short period research investigation. However, the several researchers do not know how to write a quality research paper with the result that a large number of papers are being rejected by the peer reviewed quality journals. Writing a quality research paper is an art as well as a sophisticated

knowledge based skill. Very few among the academia understand the finer nuances involved in writing a research paper which is publishable in a high quality referred journals. This workshop is expected to fill up this gap to some extent.

The first session was presented by Dr. Anjali Khare, Professor, Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine Sciences, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut on paradigms in research undertaking. This leads to qualitative paradigm of research. Quantitative Research is generally made using the generation of models, theories and hypotheses, the development of instruments and methods for measurement, experimental control and manipulation of variables, collection of empirical data, and modeling and analysis of data. Some main considerations are the literature review using this method is done exhaustively in the beginning since it must justify the importance of the research problems and provide a rationale for the purpose of the study/research questions/hypotheses.

The second session was a presentation on “Quantitative Research Methodology” by Dr. Vijay Wadhwan, Professor & Head, Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut. He explained various techniques of QRM i.e. use of quantitative research, i.e. if the problem calls for the identification of factors that influence an outcome, to what extent can people put up with something, when focus is to demonstrate numerical change for quality assurance, to demonstrate relationships or give explanation, when we test a hypothesis, and when we are looking for cause-effect variables.

The third session was led by Prof(Dr.) Nikhil Srivastava, Principal, Faculty of Dental Sciences, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut on Qualitative Research Methodology. He put Denzin and Lincoln definition (2000) that qualitative research is a situated activity that locate the observer. Qualitative investigates subjective human experience, describe or observe complex processes and aim to understand social context.

The fourth session was taken by Dr. Mukul, Joint Director of Centre for Research on Innovation and Competition (CRIC), Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut on “Easy funding for research project” and he stated that the impact of innovation is

visible in many aspects of life-but what ensures that in reality? Funding as the amount of funding and resources committed to an area directly affect the development, quality and services related to the area. He further said that most researchers find it difficult to put their to work as a result of the non-availability of funds so highlighting the possible means of surpassing this problem any Research Scholar can approach for approving funds from following resources like:-

FUNDING AGENCIES FOR PROJECTS

Ministries:

1. Ministry of Ayush (<http://ayush.gov.in/#>)
2. Ministry of Environment (Website: www.envfor.nic.in)
3. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Website: www.dsir.gov.in)
4. Ministry of Food Processing (Website: www.mofpi.nic.in)
5. Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (Website: www.mnes.nic.in)
6. Ministry of Power, Central Power Research Institute
7. (Website: <http://powerresearch.cpri.res.in>)
8. Ministry of Water Resources, ICID (website: www.wrmin.nic.in)
9. Department of Education (Website: www.edudel.nic.in)
10. Science and Technology: Application for Rural Development (Website: www.scienceandtechnology.dst.org)
11. Science and Technology: For Weaker Sections. (Website: www.scienceandsociety.dst.org)

National Bodies:

1. University Grant Commission (UGC) (Website: www.ugc.ac.in)
2. Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)(Website: www.csirhrdg.res.in)
- 3 Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) (Website: www.isid.ac.in)
4. Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) (Website: www.icssr.org.in)
5. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) (Website: www.rbi.org.in)
6. National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) (Website: www.ncaer.org)
7. National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) (Website: www.nipfp.org.in),
8. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) (Website: www.iegindia.org).
9. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi. (<https://www.india.gov.in>)
10. The Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi.(nehrumemorial.nic.in)
11. Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi. (iccr.gov.in)
12. Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi. (ichr.ac.in)
13. Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.(<https://icssr.org>)
14. Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi. (icpr.in)

15. Department of Science and technology (<http://www.dst.gov.in/>)

16. Department of Biotechnology

International Bodies:

1. World Bank (WB) (Website: www.worldbank.org)

2. International Monetary Fund (IMF) (Website: www.imf.org)

3. Asian Development Bank (ADB) (Website: www.adb.org), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (Website: www.unctad.org)

4. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Website: www.undp.org)

5. World Trade Organization (WTO) (Website: www.wto.org)

6. Ford Foundation (Website: www.fordfoundation.org)

7. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (Website: www.unesco.org)

8. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (Website: www.ifpri.org)

9. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (Website: www.gatesfoundation.org)



Discussion Session during the Orientation Seminar

There was a specific Discussion session also which was more relevant for the participants. Since the time was limited, Participants were actively involved in the discussion, mostly on issues related to writing research papers and funding required for the project. In addition philosophies related to quantitative or qualitative research were also analyzed whether they can or should be combined. All the doubts and apprehensions raised by the participants were answered in this session.

The Orientation programme was very interesting and gave the opportunity to learn many issues in regards to "How to write quality research paper and easy funding for research project?". As a Researcher who needs to write quality research paper and how to get funding for the research project, they got very enriching and value added experience from attending this orientation seminar.

The orientation was well attended by the newly joined faculty members; around 89 participants were present.

In concluding session, the orientation seminar was formally closed by (Dr.) Neethu, IQAC Coordinator with vote of thanks.



Faculty members attending the Orientation Seminar