

Online Faculty Development Program (FDP) on **"Research Methodology and IPR"** (Under AICTE - Margdarshan Scheme) 13th to 17th September 2021 Organized by IQAC, IIC & Dept of CSE

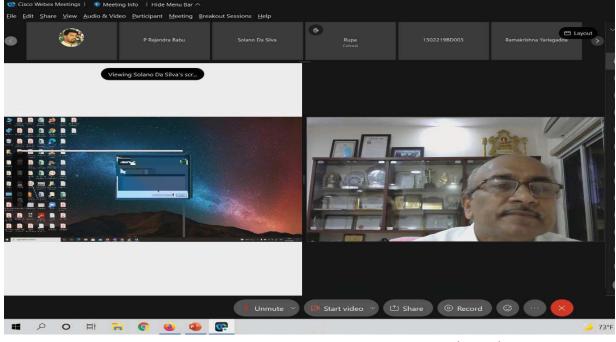
The Department of CSE in collaboration with IIC & IQAC cell of V R Siddhartha Engineering College has successfully a One Week FDP on "**Research Methodology and IPR**" during $13^{th} - 17^{th}$ September 2021 under AICTE Margdarshan through online mode. This Faculty Development Program on research methodology aims to inculcate and enhance the abilities of the faculty members to carry out independent research, write successful research projects, and finally to enable them for the technical communication considering national/international journal/conferences. Lectures on fundamental aspect of relevant research topic selection, literature review, systemic approach to break through achievement, planning of research, project proposal writing and research paper writing were delivered by relevant experts in the domain, along with some hands-on practices which will enable participants to grasp the content methodologically. The broader objective of the program is to improve the quality of faculty members which in turn to benefit the students.



Date	Time						
	SESSION-1: 10:00 - 11:30		SESSION-2: 2:00-3:30				
13/09/2021	2021 Dr. Solano Jose Savio Da		Dr. Suyel Namasudra				
	Silva, BITS Pilani		NIT Patna				
	Topic: Overview of the		Topic: Research Article				
	Research Process		Preparation				
14/09/2021	Prof. Rajat Agrawal		Prof. Rajat Agrawal				
	Head & IPR Coordinator,		Head & IPR Coordinator, IIT				
	IIT Roorkee	L	Roorkee				
	Topic: IPR	U	Topic: IPR				
15/09/2021	021 Sr. Prof.		Dr. Sujata Kar, IIT				
	Arulmozhivarman, Dean,	Ν	Roorkee				
	Research, VIT, Vellore.		Topic: Research and				
	Topic: Qualitative	C	sampling design				
	Methodology						
16/09/2021	Dr. Gunjan Soni, MNIT	H	Dr. Sujata Kar, IIT Roorkee				
	Jaipur		Topic: Measurement and				
	Topic: Hypothesis Testing		Scaling				
17/09/2021	Dr. Sonu Rajak, NIT		Dr. Bharath Kumar				
	Patna		IIT Tiruapthi				
	Topic: Analysis of		Topic: Ethics in Research				
	Variance (ANOVA)						

The Schedule of the Faculty Development Program is as follows.

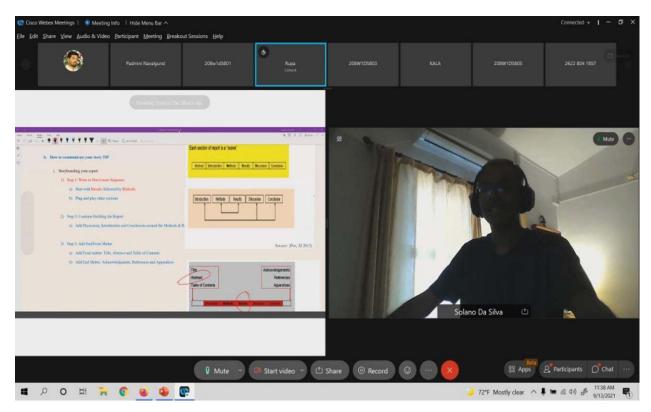
A total of 198 participants from various institutions across India have participated in the program. The program started off with the inaugural session



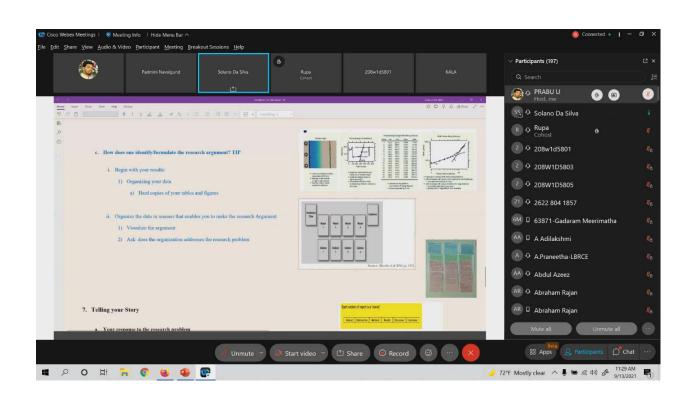
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13-09-2021 (Session-1)

The morning session stated off with a Inaugural session attended by Dr A V Ratna Prasad, Principal, V R Siddhartha Engineering College. He addressed all the participants regarding the importance of quality research, publications and IPR's. He welcomed the resource persons and also gave a brief introduction of Margdarshan scheme and importance of NBA Accreditation. Dr D Rajeswara Rao, Chief coordinator, AICTE Margdarshan scheme, Head of the Department, Dept of CSE addressed the participants welcoming them to the program and suggested to attend all the sessions without fail and be interactive with the resource persons. He spoke about the importance of collaborative research with industries and also publishing in quality journals.



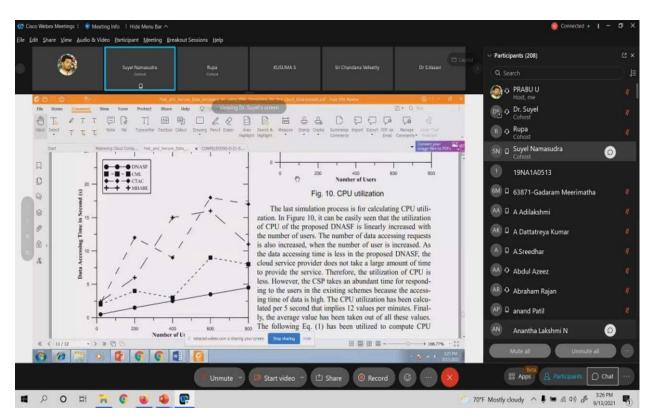
Dr. Solano from BITS PILANI discussed about the Importance of Research. The study of research methods gives training to apply them to a problem. The study of research methodology provides us the necessary training in choosing methods, materials, scientific tools and training in techniques relevant for the problem chosen.



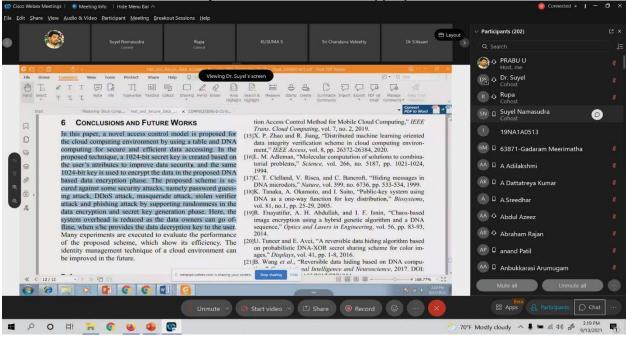
13-09-2021 (Session-2)

Dr. Suyel from NIT Patna was discussed on preparation of an article. Nearly all journal articles are divided into the following major sections: abstract, introduction, methods, results, discussion, and references. Usually the sections are labeled as such, although often the introduction (and sometimes the abstract) is not labeled. Sometimes alternative section titles are used.

He discussed that all journal articles are usually divided into the mentioned major sections: abstract, introduction, methods, results, discussion, and references. The sections are labeled as such, although often the introduction (and sometimes the abstract) is not labeled. Sometimes alternative section titles are used. The abstract is sometimes called the "summary", the methods are sometimes known as "materials and methods", and the discussion is labelled "conclusions". Some journals also include the minor sections of "key words" following the abstract, and "acknowledgments" following the discussion. In some journals, the sections may be divided into subsections that are given descriptive titles. However, the general division into the six major sections is nearly universal. Dr Suyel said the keywords also play a key role and should be carefully selected reflecting the core of the article.



Dr Suyel also stressed the importance of results section. The function of this section is to summarize general trends in the data without comment, bias, or interpretation. The results of statistical tests applied to your data are reported in this section although conclusions about your original hypotheses are saved for the Discussion section. Tables and figures should be used when they are a more efficient way to convey information than verbal description. They must be independent units, accompanied by explanatory captions that allow them to be understood by someone who has not read the text. Do not repeat in the text the information in tables and figures, but do cite them, with a summary statement when that is appropriate.



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14-09-2021 (Session-3 & 4)

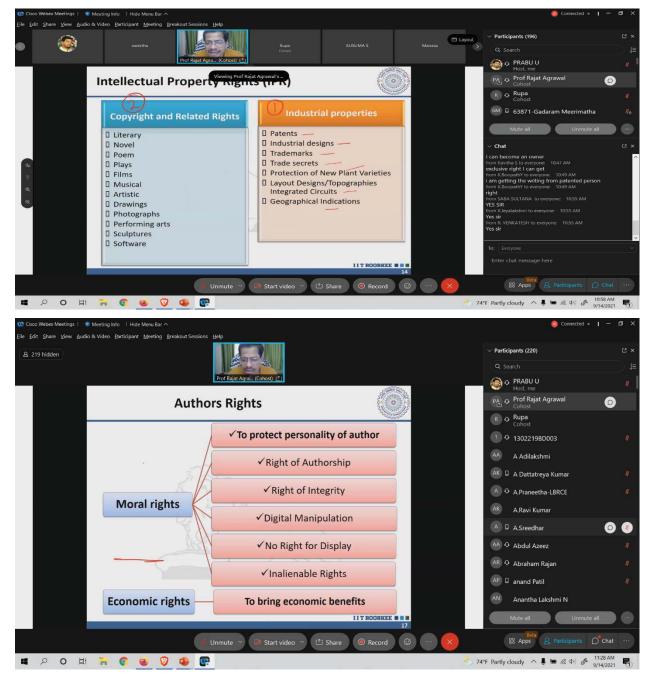
Prof. Rajat from IIT Roorkee was discussed on IPRs. Intellectual property (IP) is a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect.

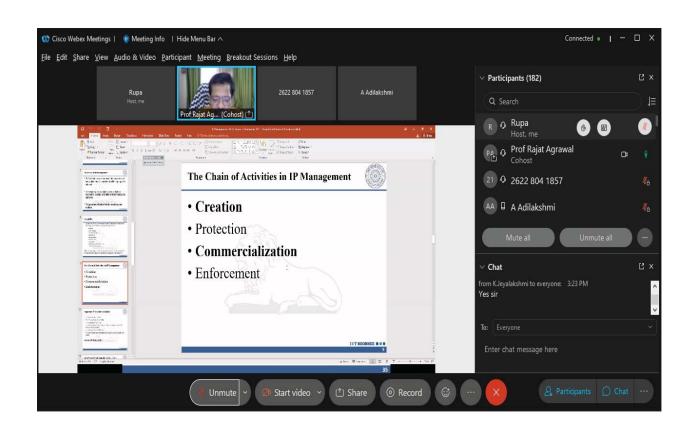


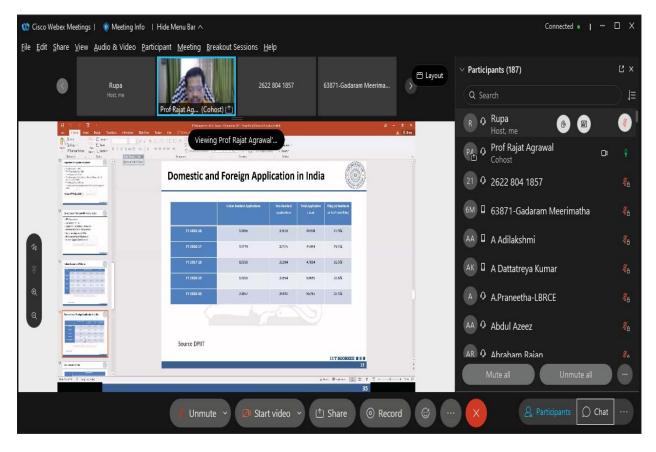
There are many types of intellectual property, and some countries recognize more than others. The most well-known types are copyrights, patents, trademarks, and trade secrets. The modern concept

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of intellectual property developed in England in the 17th and 18th centuries. The term "intellectual property" began to be used in the 19th century, though it was not until the late 20th century that intellectual property became commonplace in the majority of the world's legal systems. The intangible nature of intellectual property presents difficulties when compared with traditional property like land or goods. Unlike traditional property, intellectual property is "indivisible", since an unlimited number of people can "consume" an intellectual good without it being depleted.

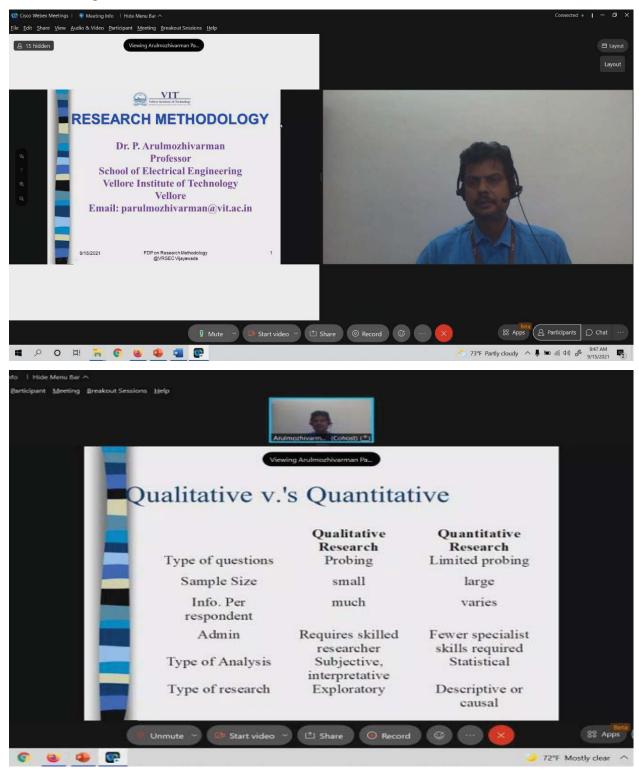






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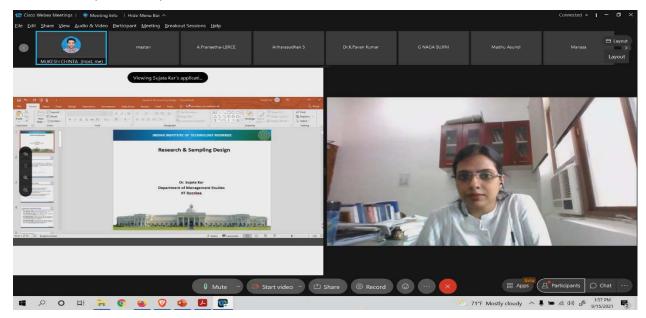
Prof. Arul from VIT Vellore discussed on Qualitative methodology. Quantitative research is concerned with measurement and numbers, while qualitative research is concerned with understanding and words.



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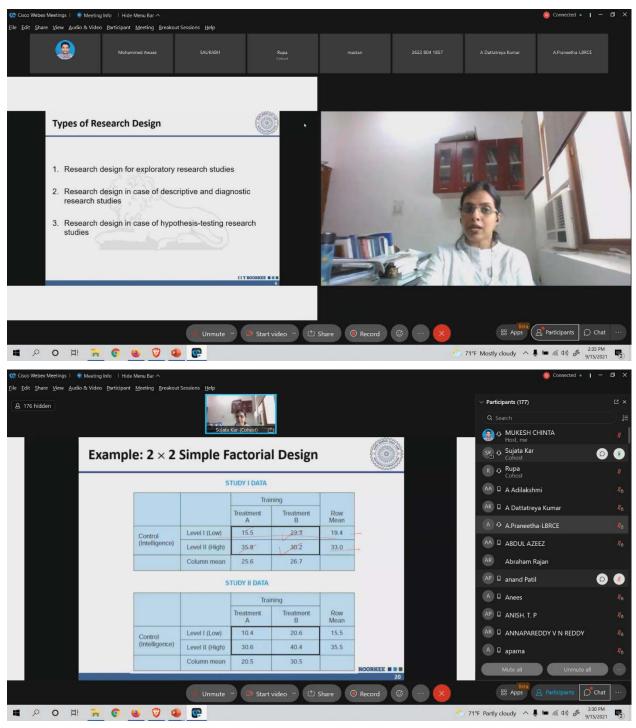
Quantitative research is used to quantify the problem. Its main goal is to generate numerical data or data that can be turned into statistics. It uses measurable data to formulate facts and uncover patterns in research. Quantitative data collection methods include various forms of surveys (online surveys, paper surveys, mobile surveys, kiosk surveys, etc.), face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews, longitudinal studies, website interceptors, online polls, and systematic observations.



15-09-2021 (Session-6)

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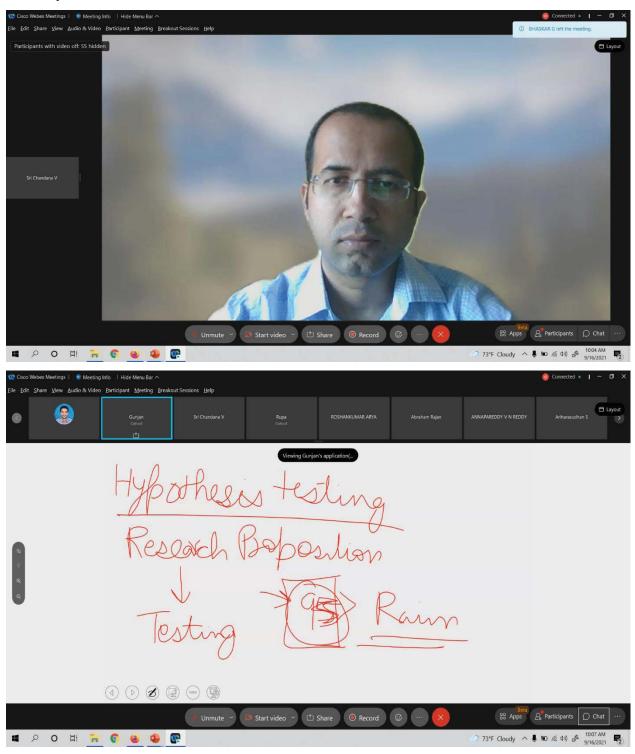
Dr Sujata kar from IIT Roorkee was delivered on measuring and scaling concepts. Scaling technique is a method of placing respondents in continuation of gradual change in the pre-assigned values, symbols or numbers based on the features of a particular object as per the defined rules. All the scaling techniques are based on four pillars, i.e., order, description, distance and origin.

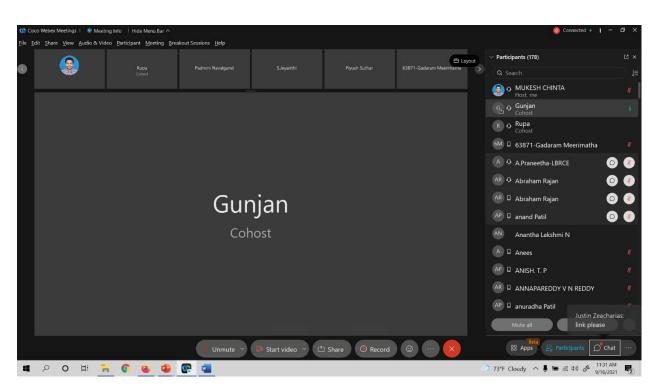


16-09-2021 (Session-7)

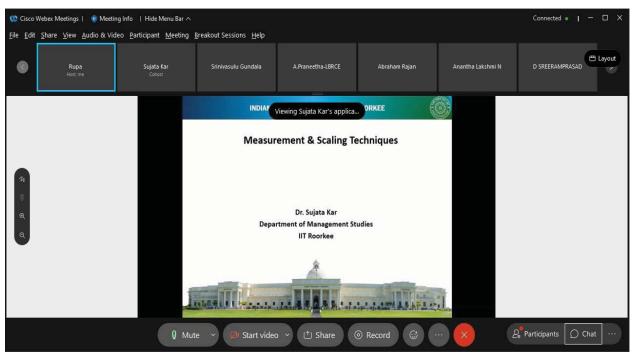
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Dr. Gunjan from MNIT Jaipur was discussed on Hypothesis testing. Hypothesis testing is an act in statistics whereby an analyst tests an assumption regarding a population parameter. The methodology employed by the analyst depends on the nature of the data used and the reason for the analysis.



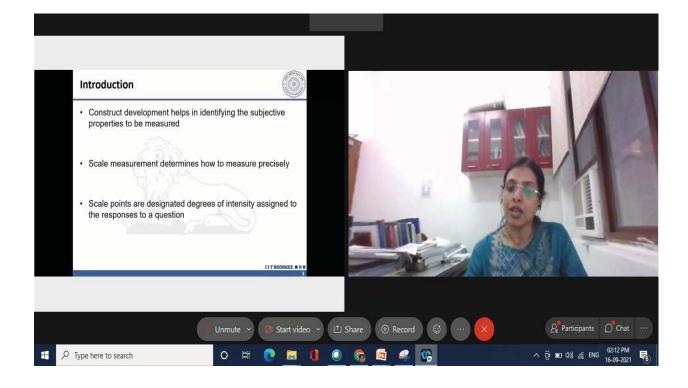


Hypothesis testing is used to assess the plausibility of a hypothesis by using sample data. Such data may come from a larger population, or from a data-generating process. The word "population" will be used for both of these cases in the following descriptions. The test provides evidence concerning the plausibility of the hypothesis, given the data. Statistical analysts test a hypothesis by measuring and examining a random sample of the population being analyzed.



16-09-2021 (Session-8) - Dr. Sujata Kar

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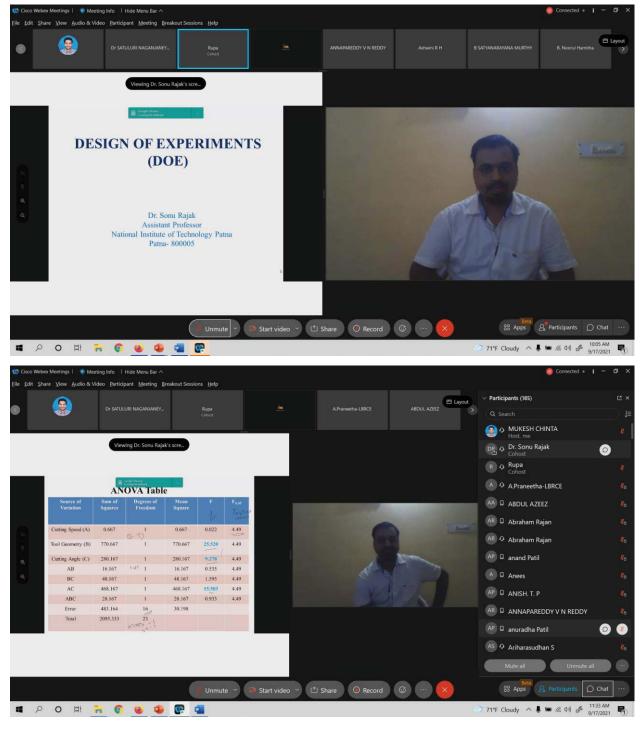
Research design is the framework of research methods and techniques chosen by a researcher. The design allows researchers to hone in on research methods that are suitable for the subject matter and set up their studies up for success. The design of a research topic explains the type of research (experimental, survey, correlation, semi-experimental, review) and also its sub-type (experimental

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design, research problem, descriptive case-study). There are three main types of designs for research: Data collection, measurement, and analysis.

17-09-2021 (Session-9)

Dr. Sonu Rajak from NIT Patna was discussed on Design and Experiment and ANOVA test. Experimental design includes the way the treatments were administered to subjects, how subjects were grouped for analysis, how the treatments and grouping were combined.

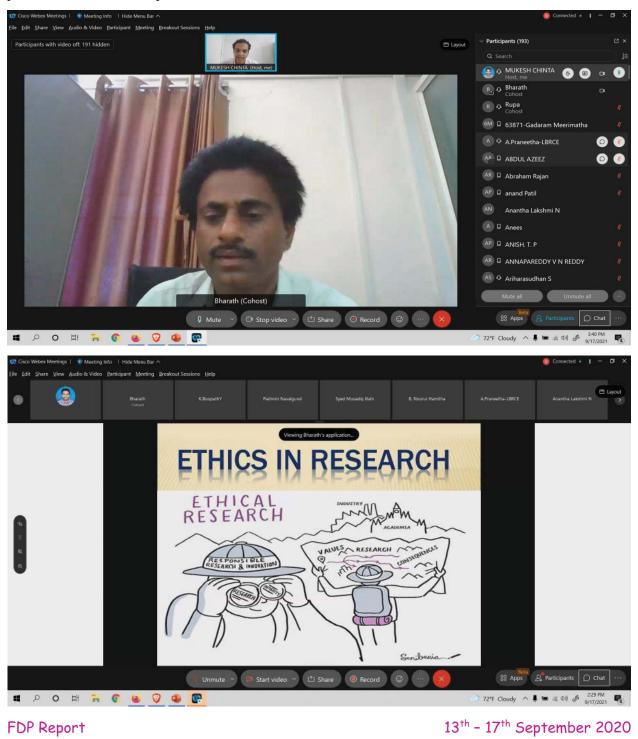


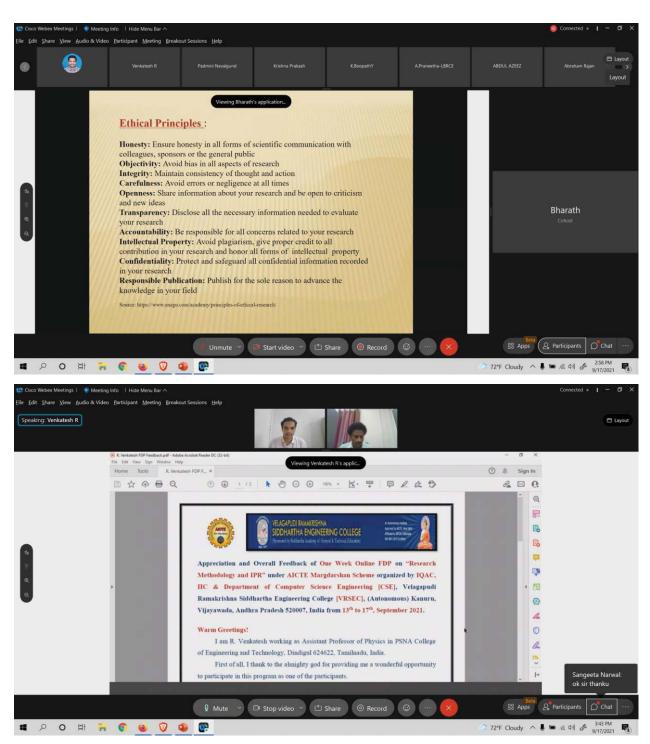
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In ANOVA there is a single dependent variable or score. In ANOVA there is at least one independent variable or factor.

17-09-2021 (Session-10)

Dr. Bharath Kumar from IIT Tirupati deliver a lecture on Ethics in Research misconduct can have dire consequences. For instance, surgeon Paolo Macchiarini conducted experiments on patients without sound preclinical data.





He worked on artificial transplantation of trachea within several patients, which turned out to be pathbreaking in medical history. However, it was all based on lies and fabricated data. Most of the patients who took part in his trial (seven of nine) died. He altered his published results to make it look as if his trachea transplant work was more successful than it really was. This was a severe consequence of the breach of research ethics. The valedictory session was organized at 3.45 PM with the participants sharing their feedback regarding the program.

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