BLDE

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Declared as Deemed to be University u/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956

Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC (Cycle-2)

The Constituent College

SHRI B. M. PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE, HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, VIJAYAPURA

A Report on Workshop

"Academic Research Grant"

Organized by

R & D Cell, BLDE (DU) in collaboration with ISCR

Date: 8 & 9/7/2024 **Venue: Dept. of Medical Education.**

Participants: Faculties.

Resource Person: ISCR , Bangalore.





Smt. Bangaramma Sajjan Campus, B. M. Patil Road (Sholapur Road), Vijayapura - 586103, Karnataka, India

BLDE (DU): Phone: +918352-262770, Fax: +918352-263303, Website: www.bldedu.ac.in, E-mail:office@bldedu.ac.in

College: Phone: +918352-262770, Fax: +918352-263019, E-mail: bmpmc.principal@bldedu.ac.in

Indian Society for Clinical Research

In collaboration with

Research and Development Cell BLDE (Deemed to be University), Vijayapura, Karnataka

Announces Workshop on

ACADEMIC RESEARCH GRANTS

08-09 July 2024 | 9:30 am – 12:30 pm

DAY 1: 8th July		
Time	**Topic**	**Speaker**
9.30 to 9.50 am	Orientation and introduction to ISCR ACCRI	Dr. Ananya Chakraborty Professor and HOD Pharmacology, Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences & RC, Bengaluru
9.50 to 10.40 am	Overview of Clinical Research Designs	Dr. Denis Xavier Professor and HOD Pharmacology & Head, Div of Clinical Research St Johns Mecical College, Bengaluru
10.40 to 11 am	Literature search	Dr Anuradha H V, Professor and HOD Pharmacology, MS Ramaiah Medical College, Bengaluru
11-11.30 am	Ethics in clinical research	Dr. Ashok Shenoy, Professor of Pharmacology, KMC Manipal, Mangalore
11.30 to 11.45 am	**Tea break**	
11.45 to 12.15 pm	Tips for successful grant writing and funding sources for academic research	Dr Shailaja Patil Professor of Community Medicine, BLDE DU Shri BM Patil Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Vijapur, Karnataka

Introduction: The Academic Research Grant program organized by the Research & Development Cell of BLDE (Deemed to be University), in collaboration with the Institute for Scientific Research (ISCR), aimed to foster innovative research initiatives among faculty members. This initiative was part of the university's commitment to advancing knowledge and promoting interdisciplinary research.

The workshop began with welcoming the participants by Dr.Chandrika Doddihal, Dy.Director, R & D Cell, BLDE (DU). The with key note address by the Dr. Akram A.Naikwadi, Member Secretary IEC & Professor & HoD, Dept. of Pharmacology, BLDE(DU). Dr.M.M.Patil, Director R & D Cell & Dr.Y.M. Jayaraj,Pro-Chancellor, BLDE(DU) were part of the whole session.

Objectives:

1. **Promotion of Research Excellence:** Encouraging faculty to undertake high-quality research that contributes to the academic community and beyond.
2. **Capacity Building:** Providing support and resources to enhance research skills and capabilities among participants.
3. **Collaboration:** Facilitating partnerships and collaborations between BLDE (DU) and external research institutions like ISCR.

DAY	**I**
Session-1	**Orientation and Introduction to ISCR ACCRI**

Dr. Anannya Chakraborty, Professor and HoD Pharmacology, Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences & RC,Bangalore were shared the detailed introduction to ISCR ACCRI and its importance and background in brief.

The ACCRI initiative was conceived to enhance Clinical Research in India, via collaboration in areas of Training and Learning via workshops and programs, Capacity building and sharing changes in regulatory requirements, advancements in drug development, and clinical research which is beneficial to academic institutions and researchers.

Session-2	**Overview of Clinical Research Designs**

Dr.Denis Xavier, Professor & HoD, Pharamcology & Head DIV of Clinical Research St. Johns Medical College, Bangalore delivered the session. He has conducted group activity. He briefed about Fundamentals of clinical research designs.

- What is your definition of research?
- What according to you us the purpose of research?
- Why do we do research?
- What is the purpose of Research?

Clinical research designs are structured frameworks that investigators use to study the effects of medical, behavioral, or health-related interventions on human subjects. These designs help ensure that research findings are valid, reliable, and applicable to clinical practice. Here are some fundamental types of clinical research designs:

1. **Observational Studies:**
    - **Cross-sectional Studies:** These examine a snapshot of a population at a single point in time to assess the prevalence of a condition or characteristic.
    - **Case-Control Studies:** These compare individuals with a specific outcome (cases) to those without the outcome (controls), retrospectively assessing exposure histories to determine potential causal associations.
    - **Cohort Studies:** These follow a group of individuals (cohort) over time, comparing those exposed to a risk factor or intervention to those not exposed to assess outcomes.
2. **Experimental Studies:**
    - **Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs):** Considered the gold standard, RCTs randomly assign participants to treatment and control groups to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions while minimizing bias.
    - **Quasi-Experimental Studies:** These resemble RCTs but lack random assignment to groups, often due to ethical or practical constraints.
3. **Qualitative Studies:**
    - **Phenomenological Studies:** Explore participants' lived experiences and perceptions related to a phenomenon.
    - **Grounded Theory Studies:** Develop theories based on data systematically gathered and analyzed from participants.
    - **Ethnographic Studies:** Focus on understanding cultural norms, behaviors, and contexts influencing health-related phenomena.
4. **Meta-Analysis:** A systematic review technique that statistically synthesizes results from multiple studies on a specific topic to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the evidence.

Key Considerations in Clinical Research Design:

- **Bias Control:** Minimize systematic errors that could distort study findings (e.g., selection bias, measurement bias).
- **Sample Size:** Ensure the study is adequately powered to detect meaningful differences or associations.
- **Randomization:** In experimental designs, random assignment helps distribute potential confounders evenly between groups.
- **Blinding:** Masking participants, investigators, or outcome assessors to treatment allocation reduces bias.
- **Ethics:** Ensure studies adhere to ethical principles, such as informed consent and protection of participants' rights.

Choosing the Right Design:

- **Research Question:** The nature of the question (e.g., treatment efficacy, risk factors, and qualitative insights) determines the appropriate design.
- **Resources and Feasibility:** Consider logistical constraints, including time, budget, and access to participants.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Balance potential benefits to scientific knowledge against risks to participants.

In summary, clinical research designs are varied and chosen based on the specific research question, ethical considerations, and practical constraints. Each design has strengths and limitations, and selecting the appropriate one is crucial for generating valid and reliable evidence in healthcare and medical practice.

Session-3	Literature Search

Dr. Anuradha H.V.,Professor and HoD Pharmacology & MS Ramaigh Medical College, Bengaluru, has taken the session on Literature Search. She briefed about:

In grant writing, conducting a thorough literature search is crucial for several reasons:

1. **Establishing the Need**: It helps you demonstrate the gap in current knowledge or practices that your project aims to address. By reviewing existing literature, you can identify what has already been studied, what questions remain unanswered, and why your project is timely and relevant.
2. **Supporting the Proposal**: Literature reviews provide evidence to support your project's rationale and objectives. They show that you are building on existing knowledge and not duplicating efforts unnecessarily. This strengthens the credibility of your proposal.
3. **Informing Methodology**: Reviewing literature helps in refining your research methodology or project approach. You can learn from methodologies used in similar studies, understand potential challenges, and refine your methods accordingly.
4. **Identifying Collaborators**: Literature searches can also help you identify potential collaborators or experts in your field whose work aligns with yours. This is crucial for partnerships and for demonstrating that your project is well-connected within the research community.

Steps to Conduct a Literature Search:

1. **Define your research question**: Clearly articulate what specific information you are seeking and how it relates to your project goals.
2. **Select appropriate databases**: Choose relevant academic databases, journals, and repositories where you are likely to find the information you need. Examples include PubMed, Google Scholar, Web of Science, and specific discipline-specific databases.
3. **Develop search terms**: Create a list of keywords and phrases that relate to your topic. Be sure to include synonyms and related terms to capture a comprehensive range of literature.
4. **Conduct the search**: Use your chosen databases to search for relevant articles, reports, and studies. Refine your search terms and filters as needed to narrow down results.
5. **Evaluate sources**: Assess the relevance and credibility of the literature you find. Look for peer-reviewed articles and reputable sources to ensure the quality of the information you use to support your proposal.
6. **Organize and synthesize**: Summarize the key findings from the literature and identify common themes, gaps, and areas where your project will contribute new knowledge or solutions.
7. **Document sources**: Keep detailed records of the sources you review, including bibliographic information. This is essential for citing them properly in your grant proposal.
8. **Write the literature review**: Integrate your findings into your grant proposal, using them to provide context, support your arguments, and demonstrate the significance of your project.

By following these steps, you can conduct a comprehensive literature search that strengthens your grant proposal and positions your project as a valuable contribution to your field.

Session-4	Ethics in Clinical Research

Dr.Ashok Shenoy, Professor of Pharmacology,KMC,Mangalore has expressed the view on "Ethics in Clinical Research".

Ethics in clinical research is a critical topic that involves the principles, guidelines, and standards that govern the conduct of medical and scientific research involving human participants. These ethical considerations are designed to protect the rights, safety, and well-being of the individuals who volunteer to participate in clinical trials and studies.

Key principles of ethics in clinical research include:

1. **Informed Consent:** Participants must be fully informed about the nature of the research, its potential risks and benefits, and their rights before agreeing to participate. Informed consent is an ongoing process throughout the study.
2. **Beneficence:** Researchers must strive to maximize benefits and minimize harm to participants. This includes ensuring that the potential benefits of the research outweigh any risks involved.
3. **Respect for Participants:** Participants must be treated with respect and their privacy and confidentiality must be protected. Their autonomy should be honored, allowing them to make decisions about their participation freely.
4. **Justice:** The selection of participants should be fair and based on scientific objectives rather than on vulnerable populations being unfairly targeted.
5. **Scientific Integrity:** Research should be conducted with methodological rigor and transparency, ensuring that the results are credible and reproducible.

Ethical guidelines are typically provided by organizations such as the World Medical Association (WMA), the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH), and various national regulatory authorities. These guidelines are implemented through institutional review boards (IRBs) or ethics committees, which review and approve research protocols to ensure they meet ethical standards.

Violations of ethical principles in clinical research can have serious consequences, both for participants and for the scientific community as a whole. Therefore, adherence to ethical standards is essential to maintain public trust in research and to uphold the rights and safety of research participants.

Expedited review in the context of clinical research refers to a process by which certain research protocols can be reviewed and approved more quickly than the standard review process. This expedited review is typically reserved for research studies that involve minimal risk to participants or that fall into certain categories where the risks are well understood and documented.

Here are some key points about expedited review:

1. **Criteria for Expedited Review:** Research protocols eligible for expedited review usually involve minimal risk to participants. This includes studies that involve the use of existing data or biological samples, surveys or interviews, certain types of behavioral interventions, or studies where the risks are known to be minimal.
2. **IRB/EC Involvement:** The review is conducted by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) or an Ethics Committee (EC). These committees are responsible for ensuring that the research meets ethical standards and that the rights and welfare of participants are protected.

3. **Process Efficiency:** Expedited review is designed to streamline the review process for low-risk studies, allowing researchers to receive approval more quickly. This helps facilitate research progress while still maintaining ethical standards.
4. **Documentation Requirements:** Researchers submitting protocols for expedited review must provide detailed documentation to demonstrate why the study qualifies for this accelerated process. This includes justification of minimal risk, clear descriptions of study procedures, and plans for informed consent.
5. **Oversight and Monitoring:** Even though expedited review is faster, it still requires rigorous oversight and monitoring throughout the study period to ensure ongoing compliance with ethical standards and regulations.
6. **Decision Making:** The IRB/EC can approve the protocol, request modifications, or determine that a full board review is necessary if they have concerns about the study's ethical implications or participant safety.

Expedited review is a valuable mechanism that helps researchers conduct low-risk studies efficiently while ensuring that ethical principles are upheld. It balances the need for timely research progress with the imperative to protect research participants.

CTRI stands for Clinical Trials Registry - India. It is an online registry of clinical trials conducted in India. CTRI serves as a platform for the registration of clinical trials being conducted in India, as mandated by the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) and the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). This registry helps promote transparency and accountability in clinical research by providing public access to information about clinical trials conducted in the country.

A Serious Adverse Event (SAE) refers to a significant undesirable experience associated with the use of a medical product or intervention. Here are key characteristics that define an SAE:

1. **Severity**: The event must result in death, be life-threatening, require inpatient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization, result in persistent or significant disability/incapacity, or cause a congenital anomaly/birth defect.
2. **Causality**: There should be a reasonable possibility that the event was caused by the medical product or intervention. This doesn't necessarily mean it has been proven, but there should be a suspicion of a causal relationship.
3. **Medical Significance**: The event is considered serious from a medical or public health perspective, regardless of whether it is expected or unexpected based on the known characteristics of the medical product or intervention.

Examples of serious adverse events include severe allergic reactions, significant side effects requiring hospitalization, unexpected complications during surgery, or any event that jeopardizes the patient and requires medical intervention to prevent one of the outcomes mentioned above.

When such events occur during clinical trials or after the release of a medical product to the market, they are subject to thorough investigation and reporting to regulatory authorities to ensure patient safety and monitor the overall risk-benefit profile of the product.

GCLP stands for Good Clinical Laboratory Practice, which are guidelines developed to ensure the quality and integrity of non-clinical and clinical laboratory studies. As of my last update in January 2022, I don't have specific information on "GCLP-2021," but I can outline general principles typically covered under such guidelines:

1. **Quality Management System**: Implementing a comprehensive quality management system to ensure consistent, reliable, and accurate laboratory results.
2. **Personnel**: Adequate training and qualifications for all personnel involved in the laboratory activities.
3. **Facilities and Equipment**: Proper maintenance and calibration of equipment, and suitable facilities to conduct testing.
4. **Documentation**: Clear and accurate record-keeping of all procedures, data, and results.
5. **Sample Handling**: Standardized procedures for the collection, transportation, storage, and processing of samples.
6. **Test Methods**: Validated and documented test methods that are appropriate for the intended use.
7. **Quality Control**: Regular monitoring of processes and results through quality control measures.
8. **Reporting and Archiving**: Timely and accurate reporting of results to relevant parties, and secure archiving of data and samples.
9. **Ethical Considerations**: Adherence to ethical principles, including participant confidentiality, informed consent, and minimizing risks to participants.
10. **Regulatory Compliance**: Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and guidelines.

For specific details on "GCLP-2021," it would be best to refer to the latest published guidelines or consult with regulatory authorities or organizations that specialize in clinical laboratory practices.

Session-5	Tips for successful grant writing and funding sources for Academic Research

Dr.Shailaja Patil, Professor, Dept. of Community Medicine, BLDE(DU) has briefed about tips for successful grant writing and funding sources for Academic Research.

Successful grant writing for academic research typically involves several key steps and considerations:

Steps for Successful Grant Writing:

1. **Identify Funding Opportunities:**
   - **Government Agencies:** NIH, NSF, DOE, etc.
   - **Private Foundations:** Gates Foundation, Welcomes Trust, etc.
   - **Corporate Grants:** Often in STEM fields and applied research.
2. **Understand the Grant Requirements:**
   - Review guidelines thoroughly.
   - Understand eligibility criteria, budget limits, and submission deadlines.
3. **Develop a Compelling Proposal:**
   - **Abstract:** Clear and concise summary of your project.
   - **Introduction:** Contextualize your research, state the problem.
   - **Objectives:** Clearly defined goals of your project.
   - **Methods:** Detailed plan of how you will conduct research.
   - **Significance:** Explain the potential impact and innovation.
   - **Budget:** Justify costs related to the project.
4. **Engage Collaborators and Advisors:**
   - Seek feedback from peers and mentors.
   - Collaborate with other researchers where applicable.

5. **Write Clearly and Concisely:**
    - Use simple language to explain complex ideas.
    - Follow formatting guidelines strictly.
6. **Proofread and Revise:**
    - Ensure there are no grammatical errors or typos.
    - Revise for clarity and coherence.
7. **Submit On Time:**
    - Be aware of submission deadlines and submit well in advance.

Funding Sources for Academic Research:

1. **Government Agencies:**
    - **National Institutes of Health (NIH):** Biomedical and health-related research.
    - **National Science Foundation (NSF):** Fundamental research across all fields of science and engineering.
    - **Department of Energy (DOE):** Energy-related research and development.
2. **Private Foundations:**
    - **Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation:** Global health and development.
    - **Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI):** Biomedical research and science education.
    - **welcome Trust:** Biomedical research with a focus on improving human and animal health.
3. **Corporate Grants:**
    - Many corporations offer grants in STEM fields, often related to applied research or technology development.
    - Examples include Google Research Awards, IBM Research Grants, etc.
4. **Professional Organizations and Societies:**
    - Many professional societies offer grants for research within their discipline (e.g., American Chemical Society, American Psychological Association).
5. **Crowd funding and Online Platforms:**
    - Platforms like Kick starter or Indiegogo can be used for smaller-scale research projects or innovative ideas.

Tips for Finding Funding:

- **Stay Informed:** Subscribe to newsletters, follow funding agencies on social media, and regularly check grant databases.
- **Network:** Attend conferences, workshops, and seminars to connect with potential funding sources and Collaborators.
- **Tailor Applications:** Customize your proposals to fit the goals and priorities of each funding source.

By following these steps and considering various funding sources, you can increase your chances of successfully securing grants for your academic research.

Session-6	Allocation of group assignment

Dr.Sumana Sen, Professor and HoD, Dept. ōf Pharmacology, Apollo Institute of Medical Sciences and research, Hyderabad expressed:

Each group has assigned a group activity for to present tomorrow as below mentioned to prepare and develop the design of the proposals to present in the larger group:

- **Q&A Session**: Open forum for participants to ask questions and seek clarification on various aspects of grant writing.

Conclusion and Next Steps

- **Summary of Key Takeaways**: Recap of the main points covered in the workshop.
- **Resources for Further Learning**: Providing additional resources and reading materials on grant writing.
- **Homework Assignment**: Participants were asked to draft an outline of their own grant proposal to be discussed in the next session.

Groups	Topics Assigned
I	Design Cross sections
II	Design Case Control
III	Perspective interventional study
IV	Randomised Control Trial
V	Non-Randomised Control Trial

Day-II	
Session-7	Recap of the Day-I

Dr.Zianab Ghazala, Associate Professor, Dept. of Pharmacology, KBN University, Gulbarga began the day with recap of day 1.

Session-8	ICMR perspectives of Research grant

Dr. Jerin Jose Cherian, Scientist-E (Med), Clinical studies and trial Unit, Div.of Development Research, ICMR, Ministry of Health and Family Research has expressed the view on ICMR perspective of Research grant.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is a premier institution in India dedicated to the formulation, coordination, and promotion of biomedical research. Here are some key perspectives on research grants from the ICMR:

Objectives and Priorities

1. **Addressing Public Health Needs**: ICMR grants focus on research that addresses critical public health issues in India, including infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, and environmental health.
2. **Promoting Innovation**: Grants aim to foster innovative research that can lead to new technologies, treatments, and methodologies to improve health outcomes.
3. **Capacity Building**: ICMR emphasizes the development of research capacity in the country by supporting training programs, infrastructure development, and collaborations with national and international institutions.

Grant Types

1. **Extramural Research**: These are grants provided to researchers and institutions outside of ICMR. They include various schemes such as Ad-hoc projects, Task Force projects, and Fellowship programs.
2. **Intramural Research**: These grants support research conducted within ICMR's own institutes and centers, focusing on specific health priorities and the development of research facilities.
3. **Collaborative Projects**: ICMR encourages collaborative research projects involving multiple institutions, including international partnerships, to address complex health challenges.

Funding Criteria

1. **Relevance and Impact**: Projects are evaluated based on their relevance to public health priorities and potential impact on improving health outcomes.
2. **Scientific Merit**: Proposals are reviewed for their scientific rigor, feasibility, and innovative approach.
3. **Ethical Considerations**: Ethical approval is mandatory for all research involving human or animal subjects, ensuring adherence to ethical guidelines and standards.

Application Process

1. **Proposal Submission**: Researchers are required to submit detailed proposals outlining the research objectives, methodology, budget, and expected outcomes.
2. **Review Process**: Proposals undergo a rigorous peer-review process, involving experts in the relevant fields to assess the scientific and technical merit of the research.
3. **Monitoring and Evaluation**: Funded projects are regularly monitored and evaluated for progress and adherence to the proposed objectives and timelines.

Challenges and Future Directions

1. **Funding Constraints**: Despite significant investments, the demand for research grants often exceeds available funding, necessitating prioritization of projects with the highest potential impact.
2. **Translation of Research**: Emphasis on translating research findings into practical applications and policies to ensure that scientific discoveries lead to tangible health benefits.
3. **Interdisciplinary Research**: Encouraging interdisciplinary research that integrates various fields such as biotechnology, data science, and public health to address complex health challenges.

ICMR's research grants play a crucial role in advancing medical research in India, addressing public health challenges, and fostering innovation and capacity building in the biomedical research community.

Session-9	Budgeting for research grant

Dr.Melvin George,Professor & Head, Centro for Clinical Pharmacology, SRM Medical College Hospital, Chennai.

He explained the session in detailed to the participants:

Budgeting for a research grant involves several key steps to ensure that all necessary expenses are accounted for and that the budget aligns with the grant's guidelines. Here are the main steps to create an effective budget for a research grant:

1. Understand the Grant Requirements

- **Read Guidelines:** Carefully review the grant's guidelines to understand what expenses are allowable and any restrictions that apply.
- **Budget Format:** Follow the required format and structure for the budget as specified by the funding agency.

2. Identify Major Expense Categories

Common categories include:

- **Personnel Costs:** Salaries, wages, and fringe benefits for researchers, assistants, and support staff.
- **Equipment:** Costs for purchasing or leasing necessary equipment.
- **Supplies:** Consumable materials and supplies needed for the research.
- **Travel:** Expenses for conferences, fieldwork, and meetings.
- **Other Direct Costs:** This can include costs for publication, participant incentives, software, and other specific research needs.
- **Indirect Costs:** Overhead costs such as administrative support, facility maintenance, and utilities.

3. Estimate Costs for Each Category

- **Personnel:** List all staff involved, their roles, and the percentage of their time dedicated to the project. Calculate salaries and include fringe benefits.
- **Equipment and Supplies:** Get quotes or estimates for all necessary equipment and supplies.
- **Travel:** Estimate travel costs based on anticipated trips, including transportation, lodging, meals, and conference fees.
- **Other Direct Costs:** Identify and estimate costs for any additional direct expenses.
- **Indirect Costs:** Apply the funding agency’s indirect cost rate to the total direct costs if allowed.

4. Justify Each Budget Item

- Provide a detailed justification for each expense, explaining why it is necessary for the research project.
- Ensure the justification aligns with the grant's objectives and requirements.

5. Review and Revise

- **Check for Errors:** Review the budget for accuracy and completeness.

- **Seek Feedback:** Have colleagues or mentors review the budget for any overlooked items or potential issues.
- **Revise as Necessary:** Make revisions based on feedback and further considerations.

6. Prepare for Submission

- **Align with Grant Requirements:** Ensure the final budget adheres to all guidelines and formatting requirements.
- **Prepare Documentation:** Gather all necessary documentation, such as quotes and justifications, to submit with the budget.

Example of a Budget Breakdown

Personnel:

- Principal Investigator (PI): 30% of annual salary Rs.100,000 = Rs.30,000
- Research Assistant: 50% of annual salary Rs.50,000 = Rs.25,000
- Fringe Benefits (PI 30%, RA 20%): PI Rs.9,000, RA Rs.5,000 = Rs. 14,000

Equipment:

- Laboratory Equipment: Rs.15,000
- Computer: Rs.2,000

Supplies:

- Lab Supplies: Rs.5,000
- Office Supplies: Rs.1,000

Travel:

- Conference in NYC: Airfare Rs.500, Hotel Rs.800, Meals Rs.200 = Rs.1,500
- Fieldwork Travel: Transportation Rs.1,000, Lodging Rs.1,200, Meals Rs.300 = Rs.2,500

Other Direct Costs:

- Publication Fees: Rs.2,000
- Participant Incentives: Rs.1,000

Indirect Costs:

- Total Direct Costs: Rs.99,000
- Indirect Cost Rate: 20% of Total Direct Costs = Rs.19,800

Total Budget:

- Rs.118,800

By carefully planning and justifying each expense, you can create a well-structured budget that meets the requirements of the research grant and supports the successful execution of your project.

Session-10	Presentation of Proposals

Dr.Shailaja Patil, Professor, Dept. of Community Medicine & Dr.Sumana have continued the session for the present the groups for individual research proposals.

Grant Details: The Academic Research Grant provided financial assistance and logistical support to selected projects. Grants were awarded based on the merit, feasibility, and potential impact of the proposed research. The funding aimed to cover expenses related to equipment, materials, travel for fieldwork, and publication costs.

Application and Selection Process: Interested faculty members and postgraduate students submitted detailed research proposals, including objectives, methodology, expected outcomes, and budgetary requirements. Proposals were reviewed by a panel of experts from both BLDE (DU) and ISCR, ensuring a fair and rigorous evaluation process. Criteria such as originality, scientific merit, and feasibility were considered during the selection.

Outcome and Impact: Several innovative research projects across various disciplines were funded through this grant program. The outcomes included publications in reputed journals, presentations at national and international conferences, and contributions to the development of new technologies and solutions. The program also facilitated networking and collaboration opportunities for researchers, both within the university and with external partners.

Conclusion: The Academic Research Grant program organized by the R & D Cell of BLDE (DU) in collaboration with ISCR has successfully supported and promoted research excellence at the university. By nurturing a culture of inquiry and innovation, the program has contributed significantly to advancing knowledge and addressing societal challenges through scholarly research.

Future Directions: Building on the success of this initiative, BLDE (DU) and ISCR are committed to continuing their collaboration and expanding opportunities for research funding and support. Future iterations of the Academic Research Grant program will aim to further enhance research capabilities, foster interdisciplinary collaborations, and promote impactful research outcomes.

Acknowledgments: The organizers gratefully acknowledge the support of all participants, reviewers, and stakeholders who contributed to the success of the Academic Research Grant program.

Contact Information: For more information about the Academic Research Grant program, please contact the Research & Development Cell at BLDE (Deemed to be University) or visit our website.

Reported by

Dr.Nirmala G.
Co-ordinator (R & A)

Feedback Form:Academic Research Grants

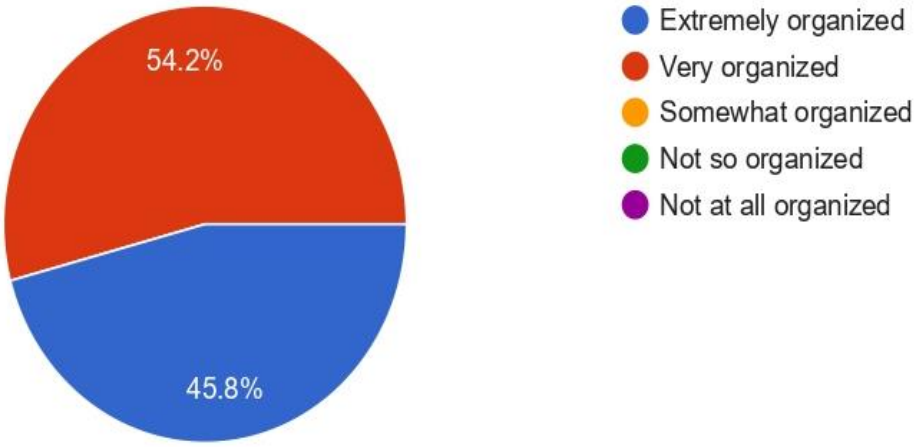
24 responses

Publish analytics

How organized was the event?

Copy

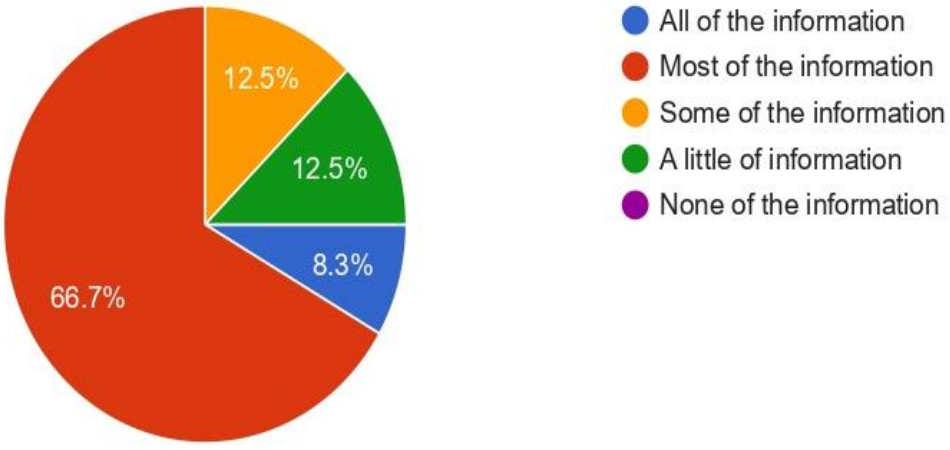
24 responses



Prior to the event, how much of information that you needed did you get?

Copy

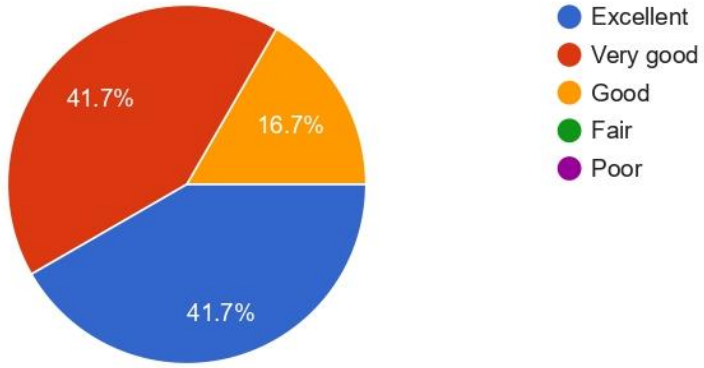
24 responses



Overall how do you rate the event?

Copy

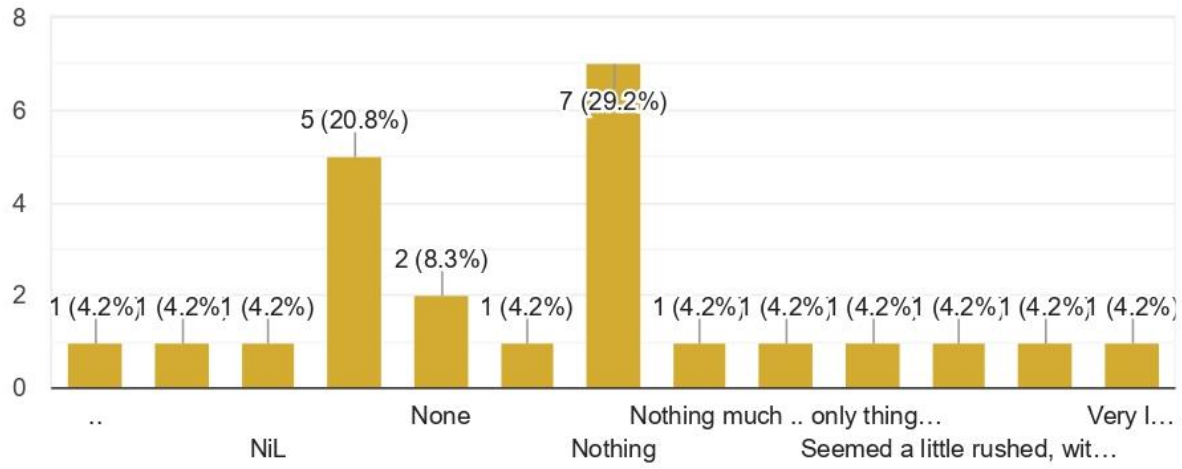
24 responses



What did you dislike about the event?

Copy

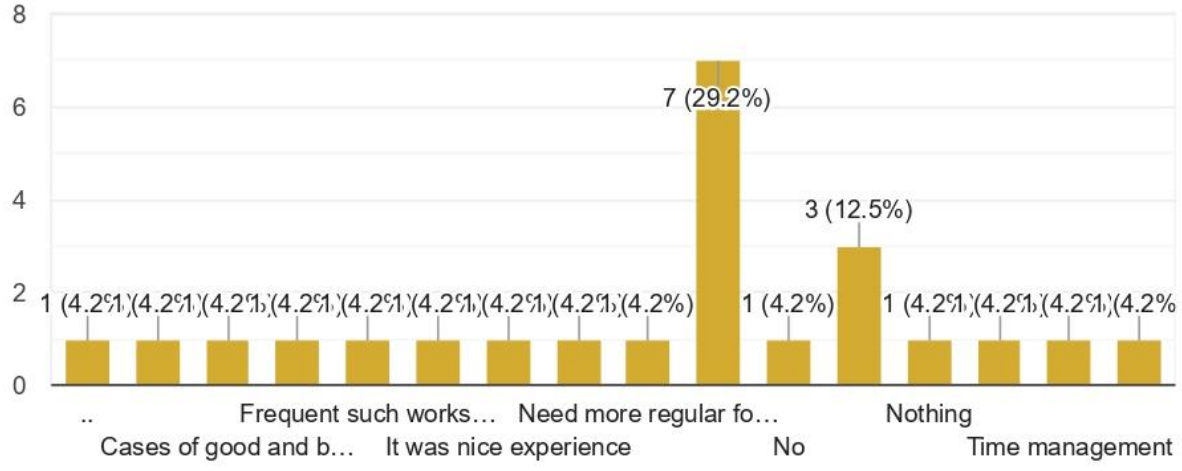
24 responses

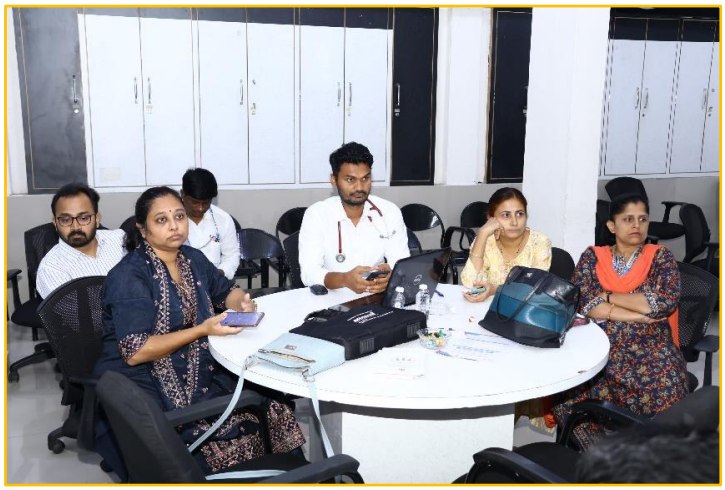


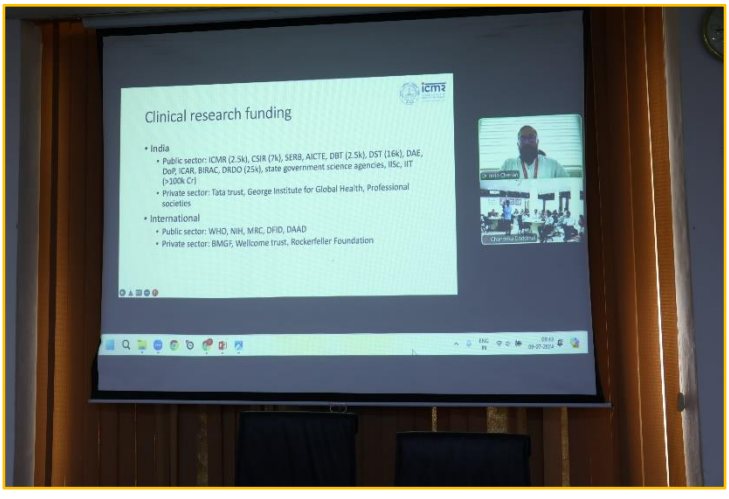
Any other suggestions

Copy

24 responses






Clinical research funding
• India
• Public sector: ICMR (2.5k), CSIR (7k), SERB, AICTE, DBT (2.5k), DST (16k), DAE, DoF, ICAR, BIRAC, DRDO (25k), state government science agencies, IISc, IIT (>100k Cr)
• Private sector: Tata trust, George Institute for Global Health, Professional societies
• International
• Public sector: WHO, NIH, MRC, DFID, DAAD
• Private sector: BMGF, Wellcome trust, Rockerfeller Foundation

BLDE

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Declared as Deemed to be University u/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956

Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC (Cycle-2)

The Constituent College

SHRI B. M. PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE, HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, VIJAYAPURA

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

Attendance Sheet

EVENT: WORKSHOP ON ACADEMIC RESEARCH GRANTS

DATE: 8TH & 9TH JULY 2024

VENUE: MEDICAL EDUCATION UNIT (2ND FLOOR HOSPITAL BUILDING)

RESOURCE PERSON: INDIAN SOCIETY FOR CLINICAL RESEARCH (ISCR) BENGALURU

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Department	Email ID	Contact No	Sign 8-7-2024	Sign 9-7-2024
01	DR. GOPEESH KHODNAPUR	Associate Prof	Orthopedics	g.khodanapur@bldedu.ac.in	9164498991		
02	Dr. Vishwanath. M. J	Assistant Prof	Medicine	vishwanath.jodawadi@bldedu.ac.in	9945126366		
03	Dr. Anita Teli	Asso Prof	Physiology	anita.teli@gmail.com	8197946106	Teli	Teli
04	Dr Anand M. Ingale	Assoc Prof	Pharmacology	anand.ingale@bldedu.ac.in	9986444491		
05	Dr Veena Maswalkar	Assoc prof	Anatomy	Veenamaswalkar@bldedu.ac.in	9035061601	Veena	Veena
06	Dr. Soumya. S Patil	SR	OBGY	soumya160@gmail.com	8546810792		
07	Dr. Manali Bhat	Asst Prof	ENT	bhatmanali@gmail.com	7996228557		
08	Dr. R Chandrasekhar Reddy	Asst. Prof	Biochem	rcm.reddy@bldedu.ac.in	9611825998		
09	Dr Santosh A Galamadi	Asst Prof	Anesthesia	drsantosh2021@gmail.com	8123594960		
10	Dr. Aruna M. Biradar	Prof	OBG	aruna.biradar@yahoo.com	8197191472		

BLDE

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Declared as Deemed to be University u/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956

Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC (Cycle-2)

The Constituent College

SHRI B. M. PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE, HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, VIJAYAPURA

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Department	Email ID	Contact No	Sign 8-7-2024	Sign 9-7-2024
11	Dr. Trimal Kulkarni	Asst. prof	pediatrics	trimal.kulkarni@gmail.com	8147824026		
12	Dr. Vikram Sindagi	Assistant	Surgery	vikram.111@yahoo.com	9844775220		
13	Dr. Praveen Gangadhalli	Assoc. Prof	PSM	praveen.8@bldedu.ac.in	9901517974		
14	Dr. A P Ambali	Prof	Geriatrics	anand.ambali@bldedu.ac	9845821477		
15	Dr Vijaykumar Patil	Asst. Prof	Orthopaedics	vijaywins110@gmail.com	9036816073		
16	Dr Anilkumar Sajjan	Assoc. Prof	Pediatrics	draniljsajjan@gmail.com	9686800165		
17	Dr. Ishwar B. Bagoji	Associate Prof	Anatomy	ishwar.bagoji@bldedu.ac.in	9964669355		
18	Dr. JYOTHI. P.	Assoc. Prof	Microbiology	jyothi.p@bldedu.ac.in	9449292446		
19	Dr. Tejas. Halkude	Senior Res	Radiology	halkudet@gmail.com.	8861352999		
20	Dr. Shrinivas. R. Raikar	professor	Pharmacology	Shrinivas.r@bldedu.ac.in	6281089537		
21	Dr. JYOTI. S. patil	Asst prof	pharmacology	jyoti.patil@bldedu.ac.in	9986791596		
22	Dr. Santosh patil	Associate Prof	Urology	santosh2002.patil@gmail.com	9743312260		
23	Dr R.G. Yaliwal	Prof.	OBG	rgaliwal@bldedu.ac.in	9845752240		
24	Dr Pooja Todalabag	Asst Prof	community medicine	poojatodalabag@gmail.com	9535348666		
25	Dr. Nandini. T.	Asso. Prof	Biochem	nandini.takkalaki@bldedu.ac.in	8971784085		
26	Dr Basavaraj. b. C.	Professor	Physiotherapy	rajguru gc@gmail.com	8108801220		
27	Dr. Savita M. Nenine	Professor	Pathology	savita.nenine@bldedu.ac.in	9008179806		

BLDE

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Declared as Deemed to be University u/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956

Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC (Cycle-2)

The Constituent College

SHRI B. M. PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE, HOSPITAL & RESEARCH CENTRE, VIJAYAPURA

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Department	Email ID	Contact No	Sign 8-7-2024	Sign 9-7-2024
28	Dr Shruti Sheelvi	Asst Prof	Surgery	Sheelvishruti@gmail.com	9108183604		
29	DR. Leela Hugar	Asso. Prof	Pharmacol	leela.hugar@bldedu.ac.in	9482447306		
30	DR KEERTIVARDHAN D KULKARNI	PROFESSOR & HOD	RESPIRATORY MEDICINE	KeerHivardhandk@bldedu.ac.in	9986896644		
30	DR TANUJA P PATTANKAR	Associate Professor	Community medicine	tanuja.pattankar@bldedu.ac.in	9008581280	TPP	TPP
31	DR KEERTI WALI	Asst Prof	Ophthalmology	keertignec14@gmail.com	8376974338		
32	Dr Siddu Chavki	Asso Prof	Pediatrics	siddu.chavki@bldedu.ac.in	9008002474		
33	Dr. Trimal Kulkarni	Asst. prof	Pediatrics	trimal.kulkarni@gmail.com	8147824026		
34	Dr. Shailaja. S. patil	Prof	COM. Med	Shailaja-patil@bldedu	9448829464		
35	Dr Ramdurg	Prof & Hod	Psychiatry	Santoshramdurg@gmail.com	9611281388		
36	Dr. Renuka. Holyachi	Prof & HOD	Anesthesia	renuka.holyachi@bldedu.ac.in	9886492178		
37	Dr. Chandrika	Dy. Director	Comm Med	chandrika.doddihal@bldedu	8861040778		
38	Dr. Nirmala G.	Coordinator	BLDEDU	gnirmala@bldedu.ac.in	9481230729		
39	~~Dr Ishwar Bagoji~~						
40	Dr MM Patil	Pediatrics	BLDE	mm.patil@bldedu.ac.in	9900291825		
41	Dr. Rajani Kuchanur	Asst Prof	Medicine	rajanikuchanur@gmail.com	9845970909		
42							
43							

Smt. Bangaramma Sajjan Campus, B. M. Patil Road (Sholapur Road), Vijayapura - 586103, Karnataka, India.

BLDE (DU): Phone: +918352-262770, Fax: +918352-263303, Website: www.bldedu.ac.in, E-mail:office@bldedu.ac.in

College: Phone: +918352-262770, Fax: +918352-263019, E-mail: bmpmc.principal@bldedu.ac.in

Dr. M.M. Patil
Director R & D Cell