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The Constituent College

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

A WORKSHOP on "RESEARCH GRANT WRITING"

A Report

Program

S. No	Time	Topic	Speaker
1	8.30 AM-9.00 AM	Registration	
2	9.00 AM-9.30 AM	Welcome and Introduction	Piyush Gupta
3	9.30 AM-10.00 AM	Discover What Funders Look for in your Proposal (GW-15 min; Presentation and Consolidation 15 min)	Siddarth Ramji
4	10.00 AM-10.30 AM	Essentials Components of Grant Proposal and Understand the Grant Process	SV Madhu
5	10.30 AM-11.00 AM	Tea break	
6	11.00 AM-11.15 AM	Where to Apply: Identify Funding Opportunities	Piyush Gupta
7	11.15 AM -11.45 AM	Identify the Priorities of Funding Agencies (GW-15 min; Presentation and Discussion- 15 min)	SV Madhu
8	11-45 AM-12.15 PM	Study Designs and 4D framework of Research	Siddarth Ramji
9	12.15 PM –01.15 PM	Crafting an Effective Proposal (RQ, Hypothesis, Aim, Objectives, Methodology)	Piyush Gupta
10	1.15 PM-2.00 PM	Lunch break	
11	2.00 pm-2.30 PM	Getting your Team Together	Siddarth Ramji
12	2.30 PM -3.15 PM	Budgeting, Deciding Equipment, Manpower and Space Requirements deciding timelines (with Group Work)	SV Madhu
13	3.15 PM-3.30 PM	Tea break	
14	3.30 PM-4.00 PM	Common Mistakes in Writing Proposals (Preceded by GW: 10 minutes)	Siddarth Ramji
15	4.00 PM-4.30 PM	Extramural Program of ICMR	Piyush Gupta
16	4.30 PM – 5.00 PM	QA Session and wrap up; Valedictory	

Participants Group

S.No	Table No.1	
1	Dr. Jyoti Khodnapur	Physiology
2	Dr. Anand Ingale	Pharmacology
3	Dr. Satish Arakeri	Pathology
4	Dr. Sandeep Yankanchi	Community Medicine
5	Dr. Manali Bhat	ENT
6	Dr. Vikram Sindagikar	Surgery
7	Dr. Shruti Sajjan	Paediatrics
	Table no. 2	
1	Dr. Mamatha K	Pathology
2	Dr. Jyoti P	Microbiology
3	Dr. Leela Hugar	Pharmacology
4	Dr. Vishwanath Jalwadi	Medicine
5	Dr. Soumya Patil	OBG
6	Dr. Vijaykumar Patil	Orthopaedics
7	Dr. Trimal Kulkarni	Paediatrics
	Table no. 3	
1	Dr. Veena Harwalkar	Anatomy
2	Dr. Nandini T	Biochemistry
3	Dr. Savitri Nerune	Pathology
4	Dr. Sanjeev Rathod	Surgery
5	Dr. Shruti Kulkarni	Dermatology
6	Dr. Aruna Biradar	OBG
7	Dr. Pooja Nidoni	Paediatrics
	Table no. 4	
1	Dr. Anita Teli	Physiology
2	Dr. Bindumadhav Yendigeri	Forensic Medicine
3	Dr. Latha S	Pharmacology
4	Dr. Tanuja Pattankar	Community Medicine
5	Dr. Santosh Ramdurg	Psychiatry
6	Dr. Deepak Chinagi	Medicine
7	Dr. Rajeshwari Yeliwal	OBG
	Table no. 5	
1	Dr. Sulabha Deshpande	Anatomy
2	Dr. Shrilakshmi Bagali	Physiology
3	Dr. Jyoti Patil	Pharmacology
4	Dr. Keerti Wali	Ophthalmology
5	Dr. Preeti Malapure	OBG
6	Dr. Pavan Kolekar	Radiology

The workshop began with the **registration of participants** and **delegates**. Following the registration, the **welcome address** was delivered, and the **resource persons** of the workshop were introduced by Dr.Gidganti, Asst.Professor, Dept. of Pediatrics.

Dr. S.V. Patil, Professor and Dean of Allied Health Science, felicitated the resource persons, honouring their contributions to the field of research and grant proposal writing.

Session-1: Discover what funders look for in your proposal – By By Dr.Siddarth Ramji.

The first session was led by **Dr. Siddarth Ramji**, who began by engaging the participants in a discussion about the essential factors funders look for in a grant proposal. The session aimed to help researchers understand how to tailor their proposals to meet the expectations of funding bodies.

The participants highlighted several critical factors that funders prioritize when reviewing grant proposals:

- **Authenticity** of the research idea.
- Research that addresses **relevant and contemporary Research Questions (RQ)**.
- Focus on **thrust areas** with significant national or global impact.
- Evidence of **expertise** and the applicability of the proposed research.
- **Novelty** of the proposed research and its potential to contribute new knowledge.
- Clear demonstration of the **need** for the research and its potential feasibility.

Dr. Ramji consolidated these ideas by emphasizing two essential components that make a research proposal stand out:

1. **Environment**: Creating a supportive research environment.
2. **Innovation**: Ensuring the research is innovative and forward-thinking.

Inauguration:

The official inauguration of the workshop was marked by a speech from **Dr. M.M. Patil**, who welcomed the dignitaries and shared the importance of fostering a research-driven environment. He emphasized the significance of research productivity and its potential to inspire future research initiatives.
As a symbolic gesture to mark the beginning of the event, the dignitaries and delegates participated in **watering a plant**, symbolizing growth and the nurturing of knowledge and innovation.

Dr. S.V. Patil, Professor and Dean of Allied Health Science, felicitated the resource persons, honouring their contributions to the field of research and grant proposal writing.

Session-2: Essentials Components of Grant Proposals and Understand the Grant Process- By Dr.S.V.Madhu

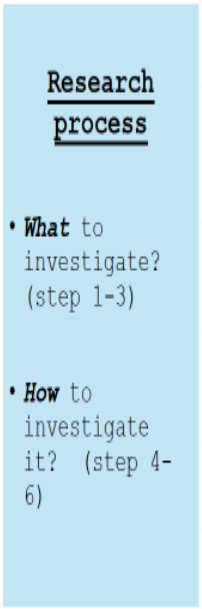
In this session, Dr. S.V. Madhu focused on the essential components of a grant proposal and the key elements that should be addressed when applying for research grants. Understanding the **grant process** is crucial for crafting competitive proposals that meet the requirements of funding bodies.

Key Components of a Grant Proposal:

1. **Research Questions:**

The foundation of any research proposal lies in the research questions. These questions guide the direction of the study and should be:

- **Clear and well-defined**: A good proposal starts with clear, concise, and focused research questions.
- **Contemporary**: They should address current, relevant issues in the field.
- **Nationally and globally relevant**: The questions should align with the national or global research priorities.
- **Translational potential**: Even for basic science topics, the research questions should have the potential for real-world applications or impact.



S. No	Step	How
1	Identify problem area; a vague research idea	What's important? Personal interests and skills?
2	Identify a researchable problem: the research question(s)	• Read literature and discuss with colleagues; Field visits. • Is it manageable (time, data, ...)?
3	Conceptual basis (theory) & develop hypotheses	Review literature and identify gaps
4	Identify data needed to 'test hypotheses'	Dependent -independent variables, proxies/ surrogates, is there enough data variation
5	How to get data?	• Availability: *primary vs. secondary* data • Time and money constraints
6	Methodology to be used	• Type of study design • Tools need for data collection • Type of analysis

2. **Hypothesis:**

The hypothesis is the core of the research proposal. A good grant proposal should be hypothesis-driven. A well-crafted hypothesis:

- **Aligns with known facts**: It should be grounded in existing literature and theory.
- **Is testable**: The hypothesis should propose something that can be empirically tested and verified.

Principles of Hypothesis:

- It serves as the basis for **scientific investigation**.
- It plays a critical role in defining the methodology of the research.

3. **Objectives**

Objectives should be specific and achievable within the scope of the research project. Dr. Madhu emphasized that:

- **Objectives should be focused**, addressing one or two clear goals rather than an overly broad set of aims.

- **Avoid over-ambitiousness**: It's important not to try to investigate too many aspects at once. Narrowing the focus increases the likelihood of achieving tangible results within the time frame.
- The objectives should be aligned with the **research questions** and should lead directly to answering those questions.

4. **Background and Justification**

   The background section of a grant proposal sets the stage for the proposed research. It should:
   - Provide a **literature review** that explains the current state of research in the area.
   - Identify **gaps** in the existing literature or knowledge, establishing why the proposed research is needed.
   - Demonstrate the **feasibility** of the research and how it contributes to the field.
5. **Methodology**

   The methodology outlines how the research will be conducted to answer the research questions and test the hypothesis. This section should:
   - Provide a **detailed description** of the research design, study site including the data collection and analysis methods, implementing strategy and ethical issues.
   - Discuss the **tools, instruments, or techniques** that will be used.
   - Ensure that the methods are **scientifically sound**, feasible, and appropriate for the research questions and objectives.
   - Methodology issues: Internal and external quality control, Documentation the ways to maintain quality of measured study parameters.
6. **Expected Outcomes and Impact**

   A grant proposal should clearly state what the research aims to achieve and the expected outcomes. This section should:
   - **Describe the anticipated results** of the research and their potential significance.
   - Discuss the **impact** of the research on the field, addressing how it advances knowledge, informs policy, or contributes to practical applications.
   - Consider the **long-term effects** of the research and how it could shape future studies.
7. **Budget Justification**

   A well-planned budget is crucial in a grant proposal. The budget should:
   - Provide a **clear breakdown** of how funds will be allocated (e.g., personnel, equipment, supplies, travel).
   - Justify the necessity of each expense in relation to the research objectives.
   - Be realistic, transparent, and in line with the goals and scale of the project.
8. **Timeline**

   A detailed timeline helps reviewers assess the feasibility of the proposed research. It should:
   - Outline the **phases of the project**, including key milestones and deadlines.
   - Demonstrate that the research can be completed within the proposed timeline.
9. Components of a Grant Proposal:
   - Any new intellectual property/patents
   - Work done in the problem area by the investigators.
   - Skills and experience of the research team
   - Institutional support/facilities (including Lab facilities)
   - Budget details
   - Structured summery
   - References: recent and landmark studies.

Understanding the Grant Process:

1. **Proposal Submission**
   The first step in the grant process is **submitting the proposal** to a funding agency. Proposals often have specific formatting guidelines, eligibility criteria, and deadlines that must be followed closely.
2. **Review Process**
   After submission, proposals undergo a **review process**, which typically includes:
   - **Peer review**: Experts in the field assess the quality, innovation, feasibility, and relevance of the research proposal.
   - **Evaluation Criteria**: Proposals are often evaluated based on their scientific merit, alignment with funding priorities, and potential impact.
3. **Funding Decision**
   Based on the review, the funding agency will decide whether to approve or reject the proposal. This decision may be accompanied by feedback for improvement or clarification.
4. **Grant Award and Management**
   If awarded, the grant funds will be disbursed according to the project's budget. Researchers will need to adhere to the **terms and conditions** set by the funding agency, which may include regular progress reports and financial accountability.

5. **Reporting and Outcomes**
   After the completion of the project, researchers are often required to submit final reports outlining:
   - The results and outcomes of the research.
   - How the findings have contributed to the field.
   - How the funds were spent in accordance with the approved budget

Conclusion:

The session provided participants with a comprehensive understanding of the critical components of a successful grant proposal. By focusing on clear research questions, a solid hypothesis, achievable objectives, and a feasible methodology, researchers can craft compelling proposals that meet the expectations of funding bodies. Furthermore, understanding the grant process— from submission to reporting— helps researchers navigate the competitive landscape of grant applications and maximize their chances of success.

Session-3: Where to apply: Identify Funding Opportunities- By Dr.Piyush Gupta

After the tea break, the session by , **Dr. Piyush Gupta** focused on how researchers can identify and apply for funding opportunities, a crucial skill for securing financial support for research projects. Understanding where to apply and how to find the right funding sources can significantly enhance a researcher's ability to secure grants. This session provided participants with the tools and knowledge to navigate various funding landscapes.
He has started the with the small group excerise about Research Funding: for what?. Presented ppt on National Research Funding agency and international funding agencies.

Key Highlights from the Session:

Types of Funding Opportunities:

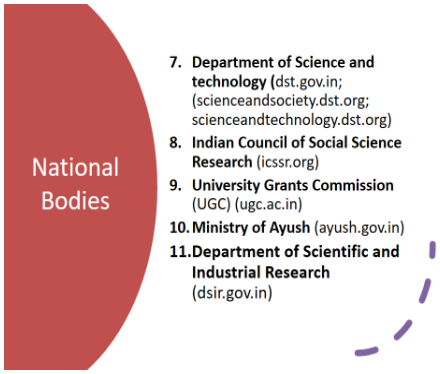
Dr. Gupta emphasized that funding for research can come from multiple sources, each with its own set of requirements, eligibility criteria, and objectives. The primary sources of funding include:

- **Government Grants**: These are often the most significant source of funding for research, with both national and international government agencies offering grants for scientific research.
    - **National Agencies**: In many countries, government organizations like national science foundations or ministries of science and technology provide research grants.
    - **International Agencies**

The session concluded with, **Dr. Piyush Gupta** provided invaluable guidance on how to identify funding opportunities that align with a researcher's objectives. By using online resources, networking, and institutional tools, researchers can effectively identify the best sources of funding for their research projects. Understanding the eligibility criteria, application process, and requirements is essential to successfully securing research grants.

Identifying the right funding opportunities is an essential step toward conducting meaningful and impactful research, and this session empowered the participants with the knowledge and resources to do so.

Session-4: Identify the priorities of funding agencies (Presentations and discussion)
By- Dr.S.V.Madhu



In this session, Dr. S.V. Madhu, alongside **Dr. Siddarth Ramji**, led a small group exercise where participants were asked to identify the priority areas of major funding agencies. The aim was to understand the specific focus areas of different organizations to better align research proposals with the funding bodies' objectives.

The session was divided into five groups, each of which was assigned a particular funding agency and tasked with identifying the key priority areas for research funding from that agency.

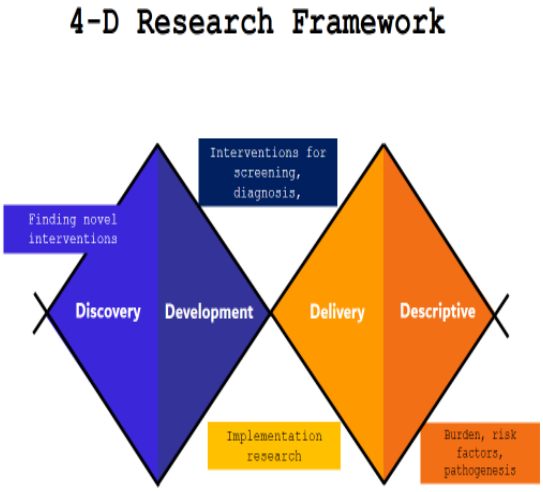
Group 1 & 4: ICMR Priority area	Group 3 & 5: DBT Priority area	Group 2 :DST Priority area
○ Nutrition ○ Traditional Medicine ○ Tribal Health ○ Basic Science ○ Communicable & Non communicable diseases ○ Reproductive Health & Child Health	○ Agriculture ○ Bioinformatics ○ Biotech product and process Development ○ International cooperation ○ Medical Biotechnology ○ Bio resource ○ Basic Research ○ Human Resource Development ○ Infrastructure Facilities ○ Plant Biotechnology ○ Societal Development	○ Sustainable Energy Technologies ○ Environment and clean technologies ○ Bio based Economy ○ Food and Agri Technologies ○ Affordable healthcare and technologies

Discussion Points:

During the group exercise, each group presented their findings, highlighting the specific **priority areas** of the assigned funding agency. Participants were encouraged to:

- Reflect on how these priority areas align with their current research.
- Discuss how to design research proposals that address these priorities.
- Explore potential collaborations or funding opportunities with these agencies to advance their research.

Dr. Madhu and Dr. Ramji facilitated a vibrant discussion around how research proposals should be tailored to fit the funding priorities of these agencies.



Conclusion:

The session provided participants with a deeper understanding of the **priority areas** of major funding agencies in India, such as **ICMR**, **DBT**, and **DST**. By clearly identifying these focus areas, researchers can align their proposals to match the interests and goals of the funding agencies. This strategic alignment is essential for increasing the likelihood of securing grants and making meaningful contributions to the scientific community.

Dr. S.V. Madhu concluded by emphasizing the importance of carefully reviewing the funding agency's priorities before applying for grants, ensuring that research proposals are targeted and relevant.

Session-5: Study Design & 4-D Research Framework:

By- Dr.Sidharth Ramji

In this session, **Dr. Siddarth Ramji** introduced participants to the essential concepts of **study design** and the **4-D Research Framework**, which is a structured approach to designing and conducting research. Understanding study design and how to frame research within the 4-D model is crucial for creating robust and scientifically sound research studies that meet funding agency priorities and produce reliable results.

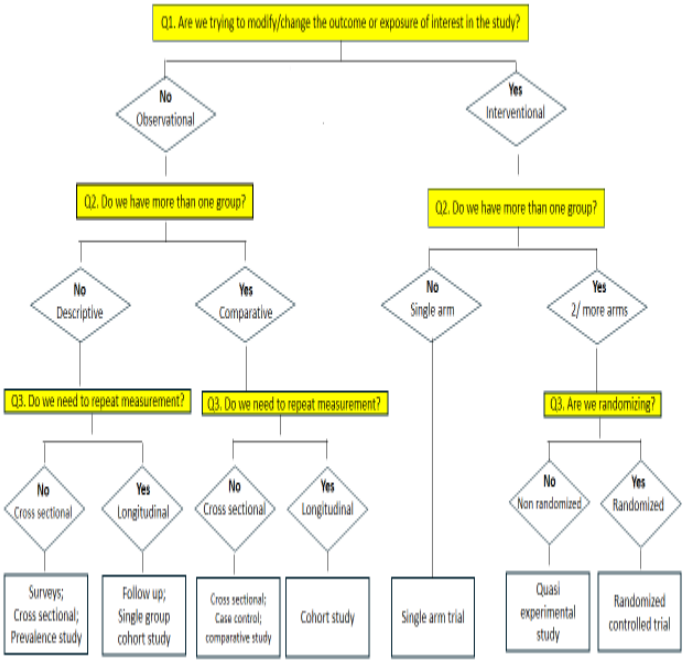
The 4-D Research Framework

Dr. Siddarth Ramji then introduced the **4-D Research Framework**, a holistic approach to planning and executing research projects. The 4-D Framework consists of four key components that guide researchers in structuring their studies:

- **D1: Define**
  The first step in any research is to **define the research problem** clearly. This includes:
  - Identifying the **research questions**: What specific problem is being addressed?
  - **Establishing objectives**: What are the goals of the research? These should be focused and achievable.
  - Defining the **scope** of the study: What is the extent of the research? Are there any limitations?
  - **Establishing a hypothesis**: What do you expect to find, and how will you test your assumptions?

  Dr. Ramji emphasized the need for clarity in defining the research problem, as vague or ill-defined problems can lead to poor study design and inconclusive results.

- **D2: Design**
  After defining the research problem, the next step is to **design the study**. This involves:
  - Choosing an **appropriate study design**
  - Identifying **variables** and determining how they will be measured.
  - Planning **data collection methods**: Will you use surveys, interviews, clinical tests, or other techniques?
  - Developing a **sampling strategy**: Who will be included in the study, and how will participants be selected?



Dr. Ramji highlighted the importance of a **well-thought-out study design** to ensure that the research will answer the research questions in a valid and reliable way.

- **D3: Develop**
  Once the design is in place, the next step is to **develop** the necessary tools and processes for data collection and analysis. This phase involves:
  - **Pilot testing**: Before launching the full study, conduct pilot tests to refine the methodology, tools, and instruments.
  - **Data collection**: Ensure that data is collected systematically, following the procedures outlined in the study design.
  - **Quality assurance**: Maintain consistency and reliability throughout the data collection process.

  Dr. Ramji stressed the importance of **pilot testing** in this phase to address any unforeseen issues and improve the validity of the data.

- **D4: Deliver**
  The final phase in the 4-D framework is to **deliver** the research outcomes. This phase involves:
  - **Data analysis**: After collecting the data, researchers need to analyze it to answer the research questions. The analysis should be aligned with the methodology and should consider all variables.
  - **Interpretation of results**: What do the results mean in the context of the research questions? Are there any significant findings or unexpected outcomes?
  - **Dissemination of findings**: The results of the research need to be communicated to relevant stakeholders. This could include publishing in peer-reviewed journals, presenting at conferences, or sharing with policymakers or the public.
  - **Conclusion and recommendations**: Summarize the findings, and provide recommendations based on the research outcomes.

  Dr. Ramji emphasized that this phase is vital because it ensures that the research results are communicated effectively to a broader audience. The **impact of the research** depends on how well the findings are disseminated and applied.

Understanding Study Design:

A **study design** refers to the blueprint for conducting research. It outlines how data will be collected, analyzed, and interpreted to answer the research questions. Dr. Ramji highlighted the importance of selecting an appropriate study design that aligns with the research goals and objectives. Different types of study designs serve different purposes, and the choice depends on the nature of the research.

Common Types of Study Designs:

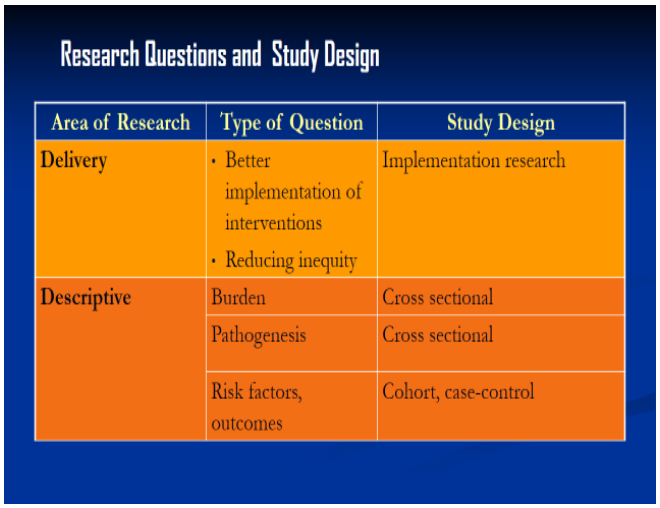
- **Descriptive Studies**: Used to describe the characteristics of a population or phenomenon. Examples include surveys, observational studies, and case reports.
- **Analytical Studies**: These studies are used to explore relationships or causal associations between variables. Examples include cohort studies, case-control studies, and randomized controlled trials (RCTs).
- **Experimental Studies**: Involve the manipulation of variables to test hypotheses. Clinical trials and laboratory experiments are examples.
- **Cross-sectional Studies**: These studies collect data at a single point in time to understand the prevalence of an issue or condition within a population.

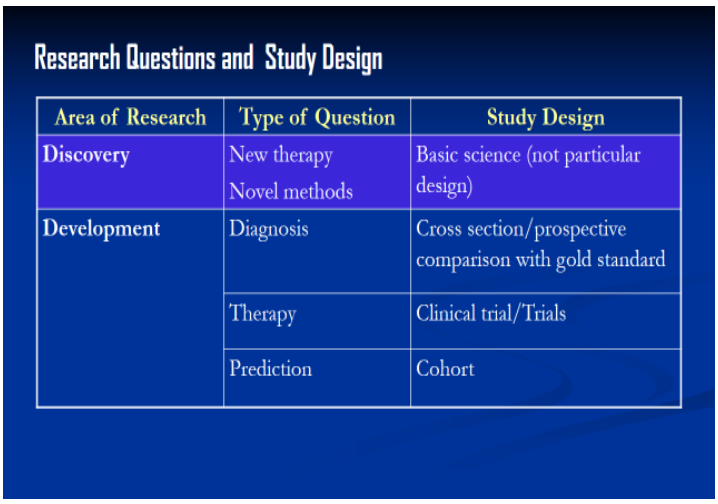
Longitudinal Studies: These studies follow participants over an extended period to track changes over time and identify long-term effects.

Dr. Ramji emphasized that **clarifying the research questions** and **understanding the purpose** of the study are critical steps in selecting the appropriate study design. This will help ensure that the study produces reliable and meaningful results.

Session-6: Crafting an Effective Proposal (RQ, Hypothesis, Aim, Objective, Methodology):By- Dr.Piyush Gupta

In this session, **Dr. Piyush Gupta** focused on how to craft an **effective grant proposal**, which is a critical skill for securing funding for research projects. Dr. Gupta started the session by introducing the **4-Cs**, essential elements that make a research proposal stand out and ensure it communicates the idea clearly and effectively.





The 4-Cs of an Effective Proposal:

Dr. Gupta emphasized the importance of adhering to the **4-Cs** while crafting a grant proposal:

- **C - Clear**:
  The proposal should be **unambiguous** and easy to understand. The objectives, aims, and methodology should be explicitly stated, leaving no room for confusion.
- **C - Comprehensive**:
  The proposal should cover all essential aspects of the research, including the **research questions**, **hypothesis**, **aims**, **objectives**, and **methodology**, ensuring no critical information is omitted.
- **C - Complete**:
  A complete proposal includes all the necessary components as outlined by the funding agency. This

involves a detailed explanation of the **background**, **literature review**, and **timeline**, as well as the **expected outcomes** and how the research will be conducted.

- **C - Cohesive**:
  The proposal must be **logically structured** and the sections should flow smoothly. The research questions, hypothesis, objectives, and methods must be aligned with each other to present a unified and well-integrated plan.

Essential components of Grant proposal:

Dr. Gupta walked the participants through the **essential components** of a grant proposal, which are typically required by funding agencies. These components are crucial for ensuring that the proposal is compelling, focused, and scientifically sound:

1. Research Question (RQ)

- The **Research Question (RQ)** is the central issue that the research aims to address. Dr. Gupta stressed that the research question should be:
  - **Clear and specific**: Avoid vague or broad questions. The question should focus on a specific issue that is relevant and achievable within the scope of the project.
  - **Relevant**: The research question should address a significant gap in existing knowledge or solve a real-world problem that is of importance to the field.

2. Hypothesis

- The **hypothesis** is an educated guess or prediction about the outcome of the research based on existing knowledge or previous studies. Dr. Gupta explained that a good hypothesis should:
  - Be **testable** and **falsifiable**: It should be possible to design an experiment or study to test the hypothesis.
  - Be based on **existing literature** and **preliminary data**.

3. Aim

- The **aim** of the research defines the broader goal of the study. It is a **general statement** that describes the research's intended outcome. The aim should be:
  - **Broad** but **focused** on the problem at hand.
  - Directly related to the research question and hypothesis.

4. Objectives

- The **objectives** are the **specific steps** or actions that the research will take to achieve the aim. They break down the broad aim into more manageable and measurable components. Dr. Gupta emphasized that objectives should be:
  - **Specific** and **measurable**.
  - **Achievable** within the project timeframe.
  - **Relevant** to the research aim.

5. Methodology

- The **methodology** is the section where the researcher outlines how the study will be conducted. This is a critical part of the proposal because it explains how the research will answer the research questions and test the hypothesis. Dr. Gupta explained that a strong methodology should include:
  - **Study Design**: Whether the study is observational, experimental, cross-sectional, or longitudinal.
  - **Sampling Strategy**: How participants or subjects will be selected. This includes sample size, inclusion/exclusion criteria, and recruitment strategies.

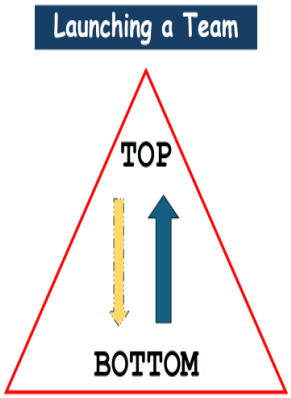
- **Data Collection Methods**: The tools and techniques for gathering data, such as surveys, interviews, clinical tests, or laboratory measurements.
- **Data Analysis**: How the collected data will be analysed, including the statistical methods or qualitative analysis techniques.
- **Ethical Considerations**: Ensuring that the study follows ethical guidelines, including participant consent, confidentiality, and safety.

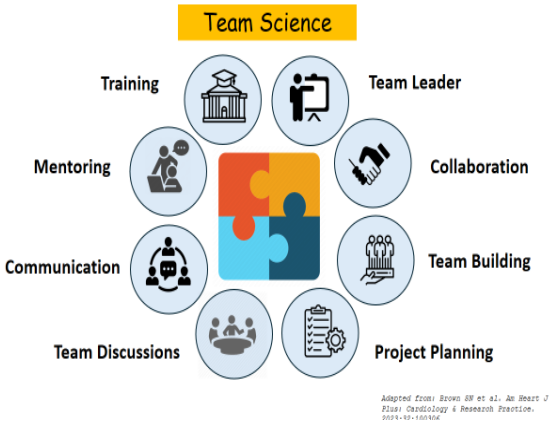
The session concluded with Dr. Gupta emphasizing the importance of **clarity** and **alignment** when writing a grant proposal. The research question, hypothesis, aim, objectives, and methodology must all be interlinked and clearly presented to create a compelling and scientifically sound proposal. The **4-Cs**—Clear, Comprehensive, Complete, and Cohesive are essential in ensuring that the proposal is strong and meets the expectations of funding agencies.

By focusing on these core elements and following a systematic approach, researchers can increase their chances of writing successful grant proposals that attract funding and lead to impactful research outcomes.

Session-7: Getting your team together :By- Dr. Siddarth Ramji

After the lunch break the session, **Dr. Siddarth Ramji** addressed the importance of **team building** and **collaboration** when undertaking a research project. Dr. Ramji emphasized that successful research projects are not solely the work of one individual but rely on a **strong, diverse team** with complementary skills and expertise. The session focused on how to assemble a team that can contribute effectively to the research process and improve the chances of project success.





Importance of Building the Right Team

- **Collaboration**: Research today is often interdisciplinary, and collaboration is essential for tackling complex problems that require expertise from multiple domains.
- **Diverse Skill Sets**: A team with varied skills—such as technical expertise, analytical

capabilities, communication skills, and knowledge of the field—adds significant value to the research project.

- **Maximizing Efficiency**: When each team member brings unique strengths to the table, tasks can be completed more efficiently, and the team can leverage each other's strengths to meet project goals.

Dr. Ramji emphasized that **effective teamwork** can **accelerate progress**, enhance **problem-solving capabilities**, and make the research process more **innovative and dynamic**.

Identifying the Right Team Members:

Dr. Ramji provided insights on **how to identify the right people** to build a successful research team:

- **Core Researchers**: These are individuals who have **in-depth knowledge** of the research subject and have the **technical expertise** to drive the project forward.
    - Example: A **biochemist** for a research project on protein synthesis, or a **clinical specialist** for a health-related project.
- **Collaborators and Experts**: In some cases, bringing in **external experts** with specialized knowledge or skills is essential.
    - Example: For advanced **data analysis** or **statistical methods**, a skilled statistician may be required to guide the process.
- **Support Staff**: Depending on the nature of the project, support staff such as **research assistants**, **lab technicians**, and **administrative personnel** may be needed to assist with daily operations, logistics, and data management.
- **Mentors and Advisors**: Senior researchers or faculty members who offer **guidance**, **strategic advice**, and provide **institutional support** are crucial in mentoring young researchers and ensuring the quality and direction of the research.

Dr. Siddarth Ramji concluded the session by emphasizing that **effective teamwork** is the foundation of successful research. Researchers need to carefully select the right team members, clearly define roles, foster open communication, and establish a collaborative culture. These steps are crucial in ensuring that research projects run smoothly, meet their objectives, and contribute meaningfully to the scientific community.

He encouraged the participants to **recognize the value of each team member** and the importance of teamwork for the success of the research project. Ultimately, a well-coordinated and motivated team is a key ingredient in securing funding, conducting high-quality research, and making significant scientific contributions.

Session-8: Budgeting, Deciding equipment, Manpower and Space Requirements deciding timelines (Group work) :By- Dr. S.V.Madhu.

In this session, **Dr. S.V. Madhu** focused on the **practical aspects of project planning**, specifically budgeting, determining the necessary equipment, calculating manpower and space requirements, and setting realistic project timelines. Dr. Madhu emphasized that these are all crucial components of a successful research proposal, as they help ensure that the project is both **feasible** and **well-resourced**. He began the group discussion with the question as mentioned below.

Prepare a budget proposal for the following Research Proposal:

Vitamin D supplementation and prevention of type 2 diabetes Mellitus : A Randomized Controlled Study

Duration- 3 yrs

Sample Budget Summary (Year wise)

Items	Total	Ist year	2nd year	3rd year	Balance 10% of the Total
Salary (research follow)	7,19,200	2,30,000	2,30,000	2,59,200	
Equipment	6,40,000	6,40,000	-	-	
Books	15,000	15,000	-	-	
Other non-recurring expenditure	-	-	-		
TA/DA	9,95,000	3,92,000	5,87,000	16,000	
Institutional support	90,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	
Fee of PI and GoI	97,260	-	-	97,260	
Miscellaneous expenses	36,000	18,000	18,000		
Total	26,82,460	13,25,000	8,65,000	4,92,000	2,68,246

Patil SG. How to plan and write a budget for research grant proposal? J Ayurveda Integr Med. 2019 Apr-Jun;10(2):139-142. doi: 10.1016/j.jaim.2017.08.005.

Key concept of the discussion:

- Budgeting for a Research Proposal
- Deciding Equipment Needs
- Manpower and Space Requirements
- Deciding Timelines (Group Work)
- Direct and indirect cost

Dr. S.V. Madhu concluded the session by emphasizing the importance of **careful planning** and **resource management** in the successful execution of research projects. Budgeting, equipment and manpower requirements, space allocation, and timelines are critical to ensuring that the research proceeds smoothly and meets its objectives on time. Effective planning not only enhances the feasibility of the research but also plays a vital role in attracting funding from agencies.

Session-9: Common mistakes in writing Proposals (Preceded by GW) :By- Dr.Siddarth Ramji

In this session, **Dr. Siddarth Ramji** guided participants through common mistakes often encountered while writing research proposals. The session started with an interactive **group work (GW)** exercise, which helped participants identify and analyze typical mistakes in research proposals. After the group work, Dr. Ramji provided a detailed explanation of these mistakes and offered advice on how to avoid them to improve the quality of proposals.

Background/Introduction

- Lacks significance or novelty
- Low impact on advancing scientific knowledge.
- Scientific rationale not provided or is not valid.
- Too ambitious with too much work proposed
- Has unfocused aims and unclear goals
- Aims rely too much on the success of prior aims -***Domino Aims***
- Lacks innovation

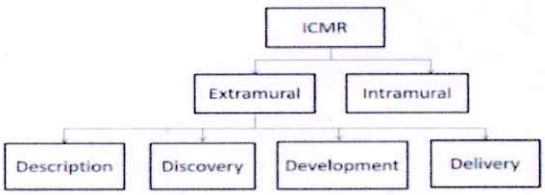
Dr. Siddarth Ramji concluded the session by reiterating that **common mistakes** in proposal writing can significantly impact the chances of securing funding. He stressed the importance of writing proposals that are **clear**, **focused**, **feasible**, and **aligned** with the goals of the funding agency. By avoiding these common pitfalls and following best practices, researchers can increase their chances of success in the competitive world of grant funding.

Dr. Ramji encouraged participants to pay attention to the details in their proposals, stay within the scope of the research, and always ensure that the proposal reflects a realistic, well-planned, and scientifically sound approach.

Session-10: Extramural Program of ICMR :By- Dr.Piyush Gupta

Dr. Piyush Gupta's session focused on the **Extramural Program** of the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, which plays a critical role in funding and supporting medical research across India. The extramural funding schemes are designed to promote high-quality research in areas that are of national importance, align with public health priorities, and contribute to scientific and technological advancements.

Organization



Types of Extramural Grants

1. Investigator Initiated Research Proposals- Small Grant
2. Investigator Initiated Research Proposals- Intermediate Grant
3. Centers for Advanced Research (CAR)

- The **Extramural Program** of ICMR plays a crucial role in driving medical research and innovation in India, particularly in areas critical to public health.
- Funding from ICMR can provide essential resources and support for research that has the potential to make a significant impact on healthcare policy and practice.
- Researchers are encouraged to submit **well-structured**, **feasible** proposals aligned with national health priorities and to **collaborate** with other institutions to maximize the impact of their work.

Dr. Piyush Gupta emphasized that the **ICMR Extramural Program** offers a valuable opportunity for Indian researchers to access funding for high-quality research, which can lead to improved health outcomes and stronger scientific collaborations both nationally and internationally.

Session-11: QA session and wrap up: Valedictory :

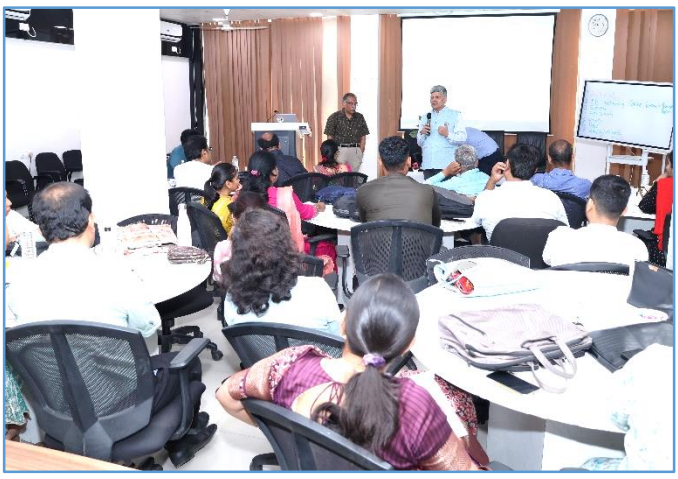
In conclusion, the workshop on grant writing provided valuable insights and practical knowledge for all participants. Through engaging sessions and expert guidance, attendees gained a deeper understanding of the intricacies involved in writing successful grant proposals. We would like to extend our sincere thanks to the speakers, facilitators, and participants for their contributions and active involvement. The collaboration and exchange of ideas during this workshop will undoubtedly help enhance future grant writing efforts. We look forward to seeing the positive impact of this learning in upcoming projects and initiatives.

Reported by,

Dr.Nirmala G,
Coordinator(R & A)

DIRECTOR
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CELL
BLDE (Deemed to be University)
Vijayapura-586103.Karnataka


Research Development Cell
And
Department of Pediatrics
RESEARCH GRANT WRITING
RESOURCE PERSONS



Feedback Form: Workshop on Research Grant Writing 26.03.2025

How organized was the event?

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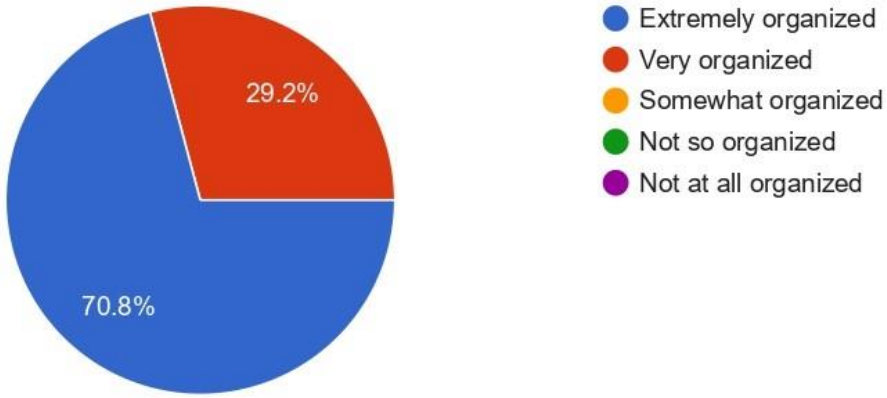
24 responses



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

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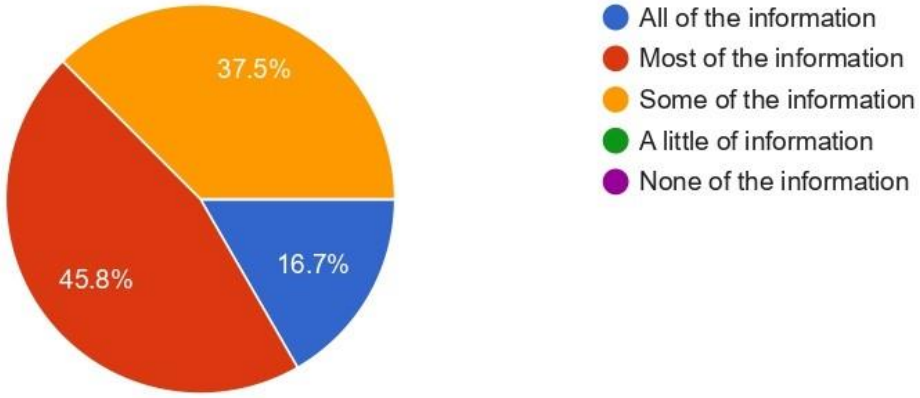

Overall how do you rate the event?

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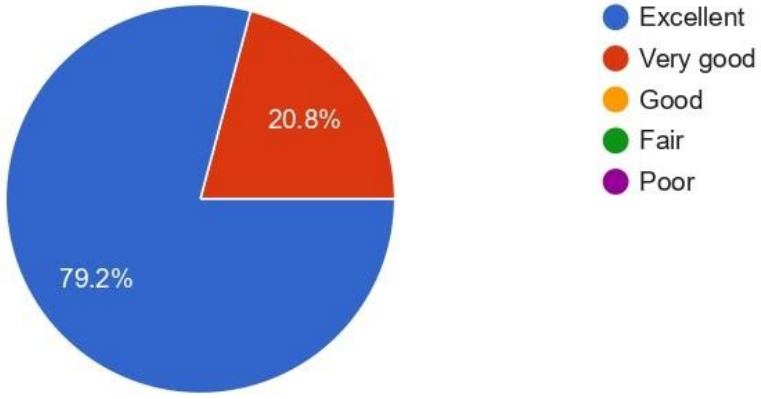

What did you like about the event

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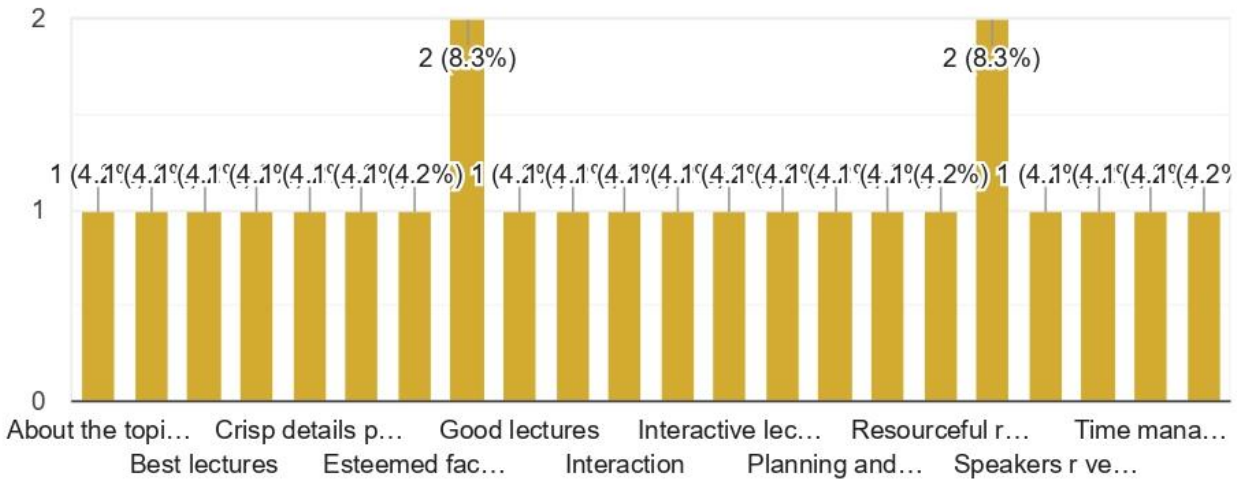

What did you dislike about the event?

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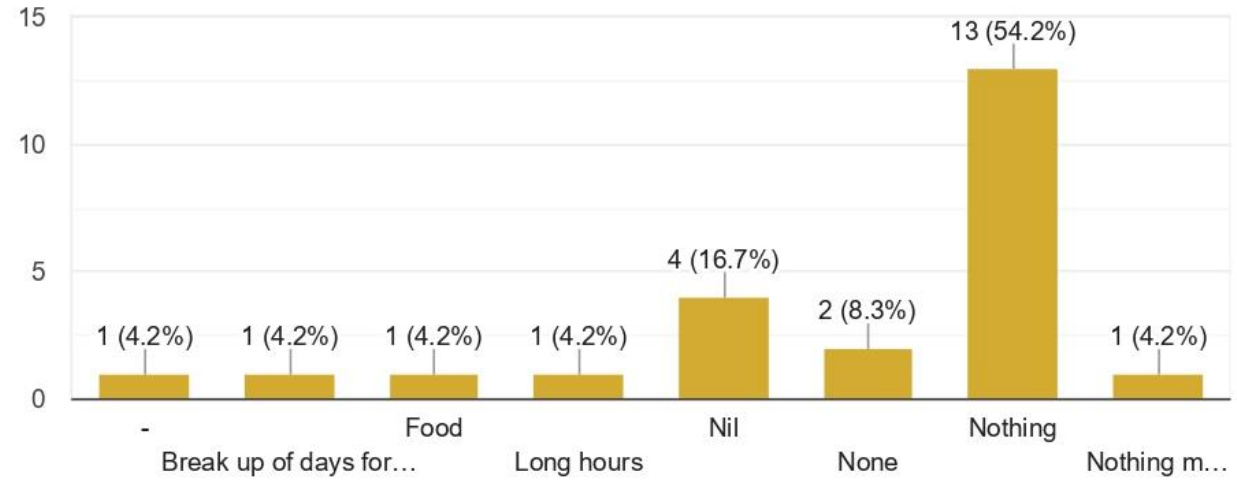

Any other suggestions

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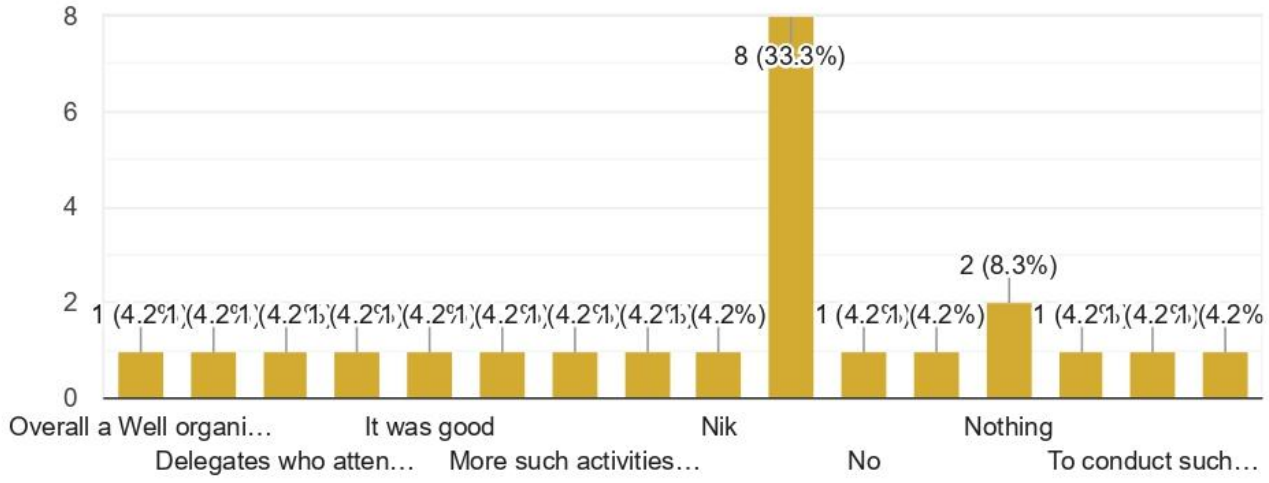

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The Constituent College

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

Attendance Sheet:

Event: Workshop on Research Grant Writing

Date: 26th March 2025

Venue: Medical Education Unit

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Department	Sign
1	Dr Deepak R. Chinagudi	Asst Prof	Medicine	
2	Dr Vikram. Sindgikar	Assoc Prof	Surgery	
3	Dr. Vishwanath. M. J	Asst prof	Medicine	
4	Dr Sanjeev Rathod	Asst Prof	Surgery	

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Sl. No	Name	Designation	Department	Sign
5	Dr. Vutukuru Pooja	SR	Paediatrics	Pooja V.
6	Dr. Veena S Harwalkar	Assoc. Prof	Anatomy	
7	Dr. Trimal Kulkarni	Asst. prof	Pediatrics	
8	Dr. Nandini.	Asso. Prof	Biochem	
9	Dr. Manali	Asst Prof.	ENT	
10	Dr. Aruna M Biradar	Prof	OBG	
11	Dr. Sandhya V Yategiri	Prof.	Anatomy	
12	Dr Pavan Kolekar	Asst. Proff	Radiology	

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Sl. No	Name	Designation	Department	Sign
13	Dr. Latha S.	Asst prof	pharmacology	
14	Dr. Shanti	Asst Prof	Pediatrics	
15	Dr. Mamatha. K	Asso Prof	Pathology	
16	Dr. Jyoti Khadanapur	Prof (Addl)	Physiology	
17	Dr. Satish Asalkar	Ass. Prof	Radiation	
18	Dr Preeti Malapure	Asst Prof	OBG	
19	Dr Ramdurg	Prof & Head	Psy	
20	Dr. Anand M. Ingale	Assoc. Prof	Pharmacology	

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Sl. No	Name	Designation	Department	Sign
21	Dr. Shirleene Bagal	Addl. Prof	Physiology	
22	Dr. Anila. Teli	Asso prof	physiology	
23	Dr Keerti Wali	Asst Prof.	Ophthalmology	
24	Dr Vijaykumar Patil	Asst. Prof	Orthopaedics	
25	Dr. Jyoti. S. patil	Asst. prof	pharmacology	J.S.patil
26	Dr R.G.Yalagi	Prof	OBG	
27	Dr. Leela Hugar	Asso. Professor	Pharmacology	
28	Dr. Rindumadhavi Yerdigeri	Pg Cum Tutor	Forensic medicine & Toxicology	

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Sl. No	Name	Designation	Department	Sign
29	Dr. Sahana. M. Nagali	Asst. Prof	Pharmacology	
30	Dr Shrishail	Asst Prof	Pediatrics	
31				
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Sl. No	Name	Designation	Department	Sign
37	Dr S V Patil	Prof	Path	
38	Dr. B. M. Kanigoudar	Asso Prof	Microbiology	
39				
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