

TARA Government College Sangareddy
(Autonomlous)



A One-Day National Webinar
on
Academic writing and Research
Methodology
5 June 2020



Submitted by

Department of English

TARA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE SANGAREDDY (A)

(Re-Accredited 'B' by NAAC)

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Tara Government College Sangareddy
(Autonomous)

An ISO 9001: 2015 certified college

Department of English



A brief report on

One-Day National Webinar

On

Academic writing and Research Methodology

BY

Department of English



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One-day National Webinar

On

Academic writing and Research Methodology

Department of English conducted a one-day national webinar on “Academic Writing and Research Methodology” on 05 June 2020. The inaugural part of the formal session was started by the inaugural words of Ms. M. Praveena, Head, Department of English.

Objectives

- ❖ To sensitise students on Academic writing
- ❖ To make students learn and appreciate the importance of research methodology

With the permission of the chairperson, Sri Krishna Murthy, Principal, she exhorted on the importance of Academic writing and Research Methodology. The chairperson gave inaugural speech on the topic research. With the permission of the chair, she invited Dr. Sajauddin Chappanban, to start his session. She requested Sri. Shareef Miya to introduce the profile of the guest speaker. Dr. Sajauddin Chapparban thanked the hosts for the opportunity bestowed on him.

Topics dealt by the resource persons are

- ❖ **Academic writing for beginners**
- ❖ **Nuances of Academic writing'**
- ❖ **Application of Writing Skills for Film Studies'**



Smt. M. Praveena, HoD introducing about the main topic of the national webinar



Dr. Sajaudeen Chapparban



ACADEMIC WRITING FOR BIGINNERS

BY

SAJAUDEEN NIJAMODEEN CHAPPARBAN

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

CENTRE FOR DIASPORA STUDIES

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF GUJARAT

GANDHINAGAR, INDIA



WHAT IS ACADEMIC WRITING

"Academic writing is the kind of writing used in high school and college classes. Academic writing is different from creative writing, which is the kind of writing you do when you write stories. It is also different from personal writing, which is the kind of writing you do when you write letters or e-mails to your friends and family. Creative writing and personal writing are informal, so you may use slang, abbreviations, and incomplete sentences. However, academic writing is formal, so you should not use slang or contractions. Also, you should take care to write complete sentences and to organize them in a certain way"

- Alice Oshima & Ann Hogue *Introduction to Academic Writing*



- Academy Writing/research writing/scholarly writing or Nonfiction systematic and structured writing
-  Writing by Researchers/R Students - Researching - produces Academic writing
-  Language
-  Style
-  Structure: Introduction (10-15%) Main Content (70%-80%) Conclusion (10-15%)

Common Types of Academic Writing

Book

Chapter in an edited volume

Conference paper/Dissertation/Thesis

Essay/Research Article/Research Paper

Technical report/Translation

Research and planning

• Experimental plan

• Laboratory report

• Raw data collection plan

• Research plan (sometimes called desk-based research)

• Structured notes

Personal forms: These are acceptable to some academic disciplines, e.g. Cultural studies, Fine art, Feminist studies, Queer theory, Literary studies:

• Artist's book or Chapbook•Autobiography•Beats-letters, stylish or aesthetic writing on various subjects, often with reference to one's personal experience

• Commonsense book•Diary or Weblog•Memoire, usually a short work, giving one's own memories of a famous person or event•Notebooks

For students

Notes/ assignments/project/essay

• Exam questions and Essay titles; the formulation of these

• Instructional pamphlet, or hand-out, or reading list, usually meant for students

• Presentations; usually short, often illustrated

Disseminating knowledge outside the academy

• Call for papers•Documentary film script or TV script or radio script•Obituary•Opinion/Newspaper opinion article

• Public speech or lecture•Review of a book, film, exhibition, event, etc. •Think-tank pamphlet, position paper, or briefing paper

Newer forms

• Collaborative writing, especially using the internet

• Hypertext, often incorporating new media and multimedia forms within the text

• Performative writing

• Annotated bibliography, catalogue, •Encyclopedia entry •Literature review,

•Anthology•Peer review report •Proposal for research or for a book

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WHAT IS RESEARCH

- Research = Middle French word (*rechercher*, meaning "to seek out.")
- Search / scientific investigation/exploring
- Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English: "a careful investigation or inquiry specially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge."
- Redman and Mary: as a "systematized effort to gain new knowledge."²
- Clifford Woody: research comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions; collecting, organizing and evaluating data; making deductions and reaching conclusions; and at last carefully testing the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis.
- D. Steinger and M. Stephenson in the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences define research as "the manipulation of things, concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in construction of theory or in the practice of an art."³
- Research is, thus, an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement. It is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment.
- search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research.

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- **Modes of Knowledge:** Writing / Illum (Revelation) / Imagination / Research
- as a process by which individuals systematically make inquiry about phenomena (Creswell, 2007).
- Finding problem
- Find answers to specific questions
- to generate new knowledge and address pertinent theoretical and practical issues.
- To highlight/bring that knowledge into wider academic community (!)
- Research can be defined as a complex academic endeavor that is systematically conceptualized, planned, and undertaken to achieve specific objectives or develop new information (Imam, 2015).
- Discovery
- Serendipity
- Exploring (!)
- Understanding (!)
- Highlighting (!)
- Critical analysis (!)

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WHY DO WE DO RESEARCH ?

- Desire to get a research degree/promotion / reputation/
- Desire to face the challenge in solving the unsolved problems, i.e., concern over practical problems initiates research;
- Desire to get intellectual joy of doing some creative work;
- Desire to be of service to society/DISCIPLINE/HUMANITY OR to unveil truth /seek truth etc.
- Desire to get respectability.
- an exhaustive list of factors motivating people to undertake research studies.
- Many more factors such as directions of government, employment conditions, curiosity about new things, desire to understand causal relationships, social thinking and awakening and the like may as well motivate (or at times compel) people to perform research operations.
- WORST Desire: to Time pass/ utilize university spaces by joining R. PROGRAMME

Types of Research

1. the quantitative vs Qualitative

quantitative focuses on measuring content that is quantitative in nature.

the qualitative - focused on evaluating a phenomenon using non-measurable criteria

2 Conceptual vs. Empirical

Conceptual research is that related to some abstract idea(s) or theory. It is generally used by philosophers and thinkers to develop new concepts or to reinterpret existing ones.

Empirical research relies on experience or observation alone, often without due regard for system and theory. It is data-based research, coming up with conclusions which are capable of being verified by observation or experiment. We can also call it as **experimental** type of research. In such a research it is necessary to get at **facts firsthand**, at their source, and actively to go about doing certain things to stimulate the production of desired information. In such a research, the **researcher must first provide himself with a working hypothesis or guess as to the probable results**. He then works to get enough facts (data) to prove or disprove his hypothesis. He then sets up experimental designs which he thinks will manipulate the persons or the materials concerned so as to bring forth the desired information. Such research is thus characterised by the experimenter's control over the variables under study and his deliberate manipulation of one of them to study its effects. Empirical research is appropriate when proof is sought that certain variables affect other variables in some way. Evidence gathered through experiments or studies is today considered to be the most powerful support possible for a given hypothesis.

Descriptive (surveys and fact-finding enquiries)/vs. *Analytical*

Applied vs. Fundamental/basic research:

Research can either be applied (or action) research or fundamental (to basic or pure) research.

Applied research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society or an industrial/business organisation.

Fundamental research is mainly concerned with generalisations and with the formulation of a theory. "Gathering knowledge for knowledge's sake is termed 'pure' or 'basic' research."

- *Research methods* may be understood as all those methods/techniques that are used for conduction of research.
- *when we talk of research methodology* we not only talk of the research methods but also consider the logic behind the methods we use in the context of our research study and explain why we are using a particular method or technique and why we are not using others so that research results are capable of being evaluated either by the researcher himself or by others.

Type	Methods	Techniques
1. Library Research	(i) Analysis of historical records (ii) Analysis of documents	Recording of notes, Content analysis, Tape and Film listening and analysis. Statistical compilations and manipulations, reference and abstract guides, contents analysis.
2. Field Research	(i) Non-participant direct observation (ii) Participant observation (iii) Mass observation (iv) Mail questionnaire (v) Opinionnaire (vi) Personal interview (vii) Focused interview (viii) Group interview (ix) Telephone survey (x) Case study and life history	Observational behavioural scales, use of score cards, etc. Interactional recording, possible use of tape recorders, photo graphic techniques. Recording mass behaviour, interview using independent observers in public places. Identification of social and economic background of respondents. Use of attitude scales, projective techniques, use of sociometric scales. Interviewer uses a detailed schedule with open and closed questions. Interviewer focuses attention upon a given experience and its effects. Small groups of respondents are interviewed simultaneously. Used as a survey technique for information and for discerning opinion; may also be used as a follow up of questionnaire. Cross sectional collection of data for intensive analysis, longitudinal collection of data of intensive character.
3. Laboratory Research	Small group study of random behaviour, play and role analysis	Use of audio-visual recording devices, use of observers, etc.

HUMANITIES

Click to add text

Humanities as a category of disciplines can be defined as the study of the aspect of humanity in the society which focuses on the following disciplines or subjects, languages, ethics, religion, philosophy, archaeology, and anthropology. (Jan 169)

Interaction between Pure Arts and Social Sciences /Sciences etc.

Using techniques from other disciplines

Interdisciplinarity – a trend

Most of the researches in Humanities are critical investigations/analysis

No strict R methods

Mix methods

R in H Text driven – critical evaluation/criticizing (Creative work also considered as research in some universities including translation)

Challenges ...

Topic Selection – Teachers role

Name's sake

Easy topic

Mere Degree oriented work not (R)

Fear of sharing research – therefore, no review of literature even within a single department or a university

] How to choose a R. Topic

Very popular

New/Contemporary

Already enough research is done ?

Less R done /exploration needed ?

Who chooses ? Student / teacher suggests ? Most of the time its teacher who suggests **[WRONG]**

Conceptualization and contextualization

Know your audience/whom you are addressing

Theoretical / philosophical R / scope for new formulations

Home

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R. DESIGN

Design/Proposal /Synopsis/Outline of Study -

Research design is a detailed description of the steps that a researcher is supposed to take to achieve the specific aims and objectives of the research (Inom, 2015), based on the nature of the study.

Review of Literature - ENHANCE: deep knowledge about existing lit. - confidence, quality, avoid duplication/repetition- finding gap.

Finding R Problem/Issue

Formulating R. Question

Objectives/aim

data, methods, findings (tentative) etc.

R. SYNOPSIS / PROPOSAL WRITING

CHECK WHETHER THEY HAVE GIVEN ANY
FORMAT \$\$\$

KNOW YOUR AUDIENCE

POINTS /BULLETS /SUBHEADINGS - DON'T
WRITE IN PARAGRAPH FORM

REMEMBER THE HIGH COMPETITION:
AVOID AMBIGUITY - MAKE IT CLEAR
+CONCISE + COHERENT

AVOID PLAGIARISM - TRY TO BE
INNOVATIVE - HIGHLIGHT YOUR
CONTRIBUTION

LANGUAGE : POLITENESS AND
ARGUMENTATIVE - LISTEN OR SHOW
THAT YOU ARE READY SEEK GUIDANCE
FROM INSTRUCTOR

IT SHOULD SHOW HOW CLEAR,
CONFIDENT & PLANNED YOUR
RESEARCH IS.

works that are part of a greater whole (e.g., journal articles, edited book chapters), do not italicize the title or use quotation marks, and capitalize it using sentence case (see Section 6.17).

eg. *The virtue gap in human: Exploring benevolent and corrective virtues*

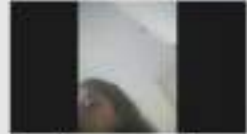
For works that stand alone (e.g., books, reports, webpages and websites), italicize the title, and capitalize it using sentence case (see Section 6.17).

Adoption-specific therapy: A guide to helping adopted children and their families thrive.

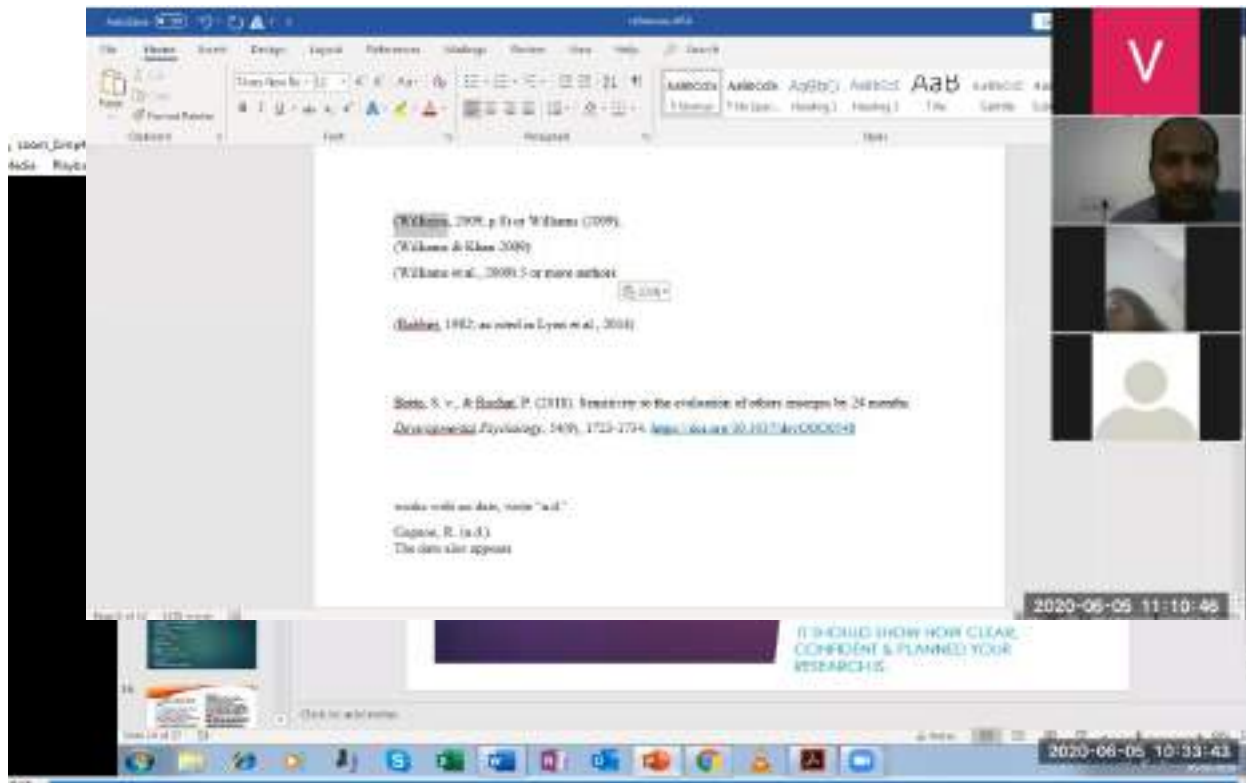
Present both DOIs and URLs as hyperlinks (i.e., beginning with "http://" or "https://"). Because a hyperlink leads readers directly to the context, it is not necessary to include the words "Retrieved from" or "Accessed from" before a DOI [URL](#).

1. Journal article with a DOI

McCullas, S. M., & Christensen, M. M. (2018). *Emotional learning in parenting and beyond*.



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STRUCTURE OF SYNOPSIS / PROPOSAL

- ▶ Title (Cover page : Your name, email, uni. etc)
- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Review of Literature – what –how to write
- ▶ Research Gap
- ▶ Research Questions
- ▶ Research aim/objectives
- ▶ Hypothesis
- ▶ R. methods/ology
- ▶ Data
- ▶ Chapterization (Tentative)
- ▶ Findings
- ▶ Limitations /Challenges – your plan
- ▶ Time and Budget
- ▶ Conclusion
- ▶ Bibliography /References /Work Cited

STUDENTS WHO LEAVE THEIR CITATIONS UNHYPERLINKED (i.e., beginning with "retrieved" or "accessed" because a hyperlink leads readers directly to the content, it is not necessary to include the words "Retrieved from" or "Accessed from" before a DOI or URL.

.1. Journal article with a DOI

McCauley, S. M., & Christiansen, M. H. (2019). Language learning as language use: Across linguistic

model of child language development. *Psychological Review*, 126(1),

<https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000126>

Parentetical citation: (McCauley & Christiansen, 2019)

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- search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research.



V



Academic Writing



What is research?

“Research is a systematic inquiry to describe, explain, predict, and control the observed phenomenon. Research involves inductive and deductive methods.”

Go to www.menti.com and use the code 83 36 69

How many of you like writing?

Mentimeter

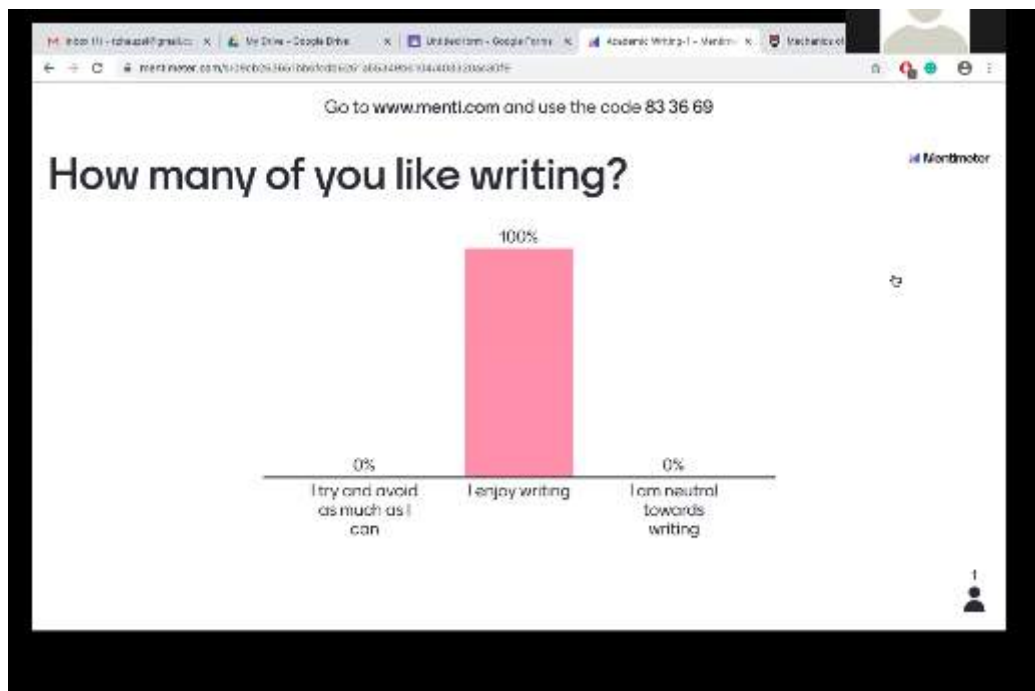
Response	Percentage
I try and avoid as much as I can	0%
I enjoy writing	0%
I am neutral towards writing	0%

0

Criteria for good research

- Purpose clearly defined
- Research process detailed
- Research design thoroughly planned
- Limitations and assumptions clearly highlighted
- Sufficient data to investigate the research topic
- High ethical standards applied
- Findings and conclusion justified by data





Types of research

Primary: collects data directly, rather than depending on data collected from previously done research.

Secondary: involves using already existing data. Existing data is summarized and collated to increase the overall effectiveness of research.

Home / Academic Writing-1

1. How many of you like...

2. Which one is the co...

How many of you like writing?

Response	Percentage
I hate writing	10%
I enjoy writing	70%
I am neutral towards writing	20%

Do you want to use the presentation again?

Download results | Reset results

Your question

How many of you like writing?

Add longer description

Options

I try and avoid as much as I can

I enjoy writing

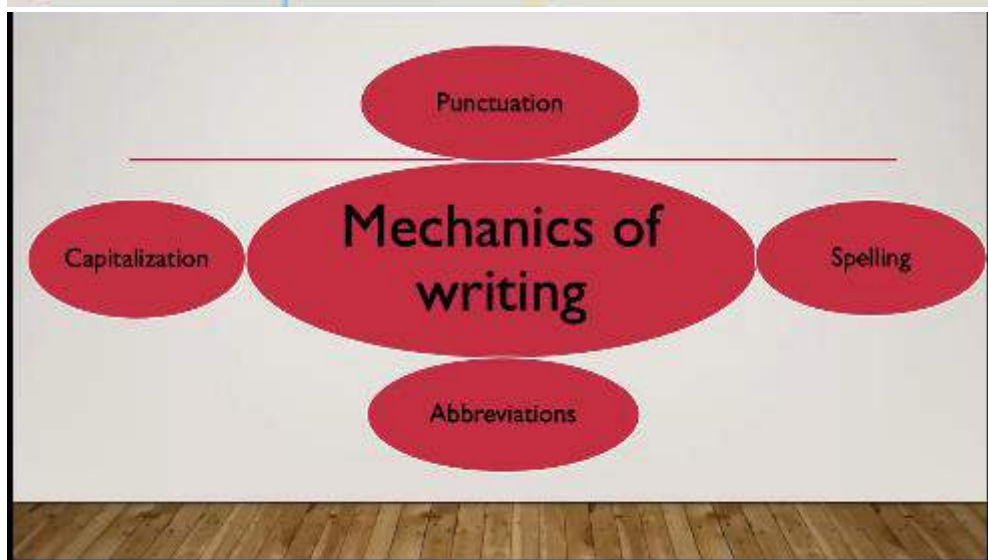
I am neutral towards writing

With your free account, you can add 3 more questions and 5 more Quiz questions in this presentation. Upgrade

Types of research

Primary: collects data directly, rather than depending on data collected from previously done research.

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Research design

Three main types of research design:

- Data collection
- Measurement
- Analysis.

Purpose of writing

Purpose	Definition	Examples
Persuade	the author wants you to do, buy, or believe something	advertisements, persuasive letters, opinions, campaign speeches
Inform	the author wants to give you information	textbooks, non-fiction books, expository essays, biographies, newspaper articles, directions
Entertain	the author wants to amuse you or for you to enjoy the writing	fiction stories, poems, songs, plays, jokes, narratives
Explain	the author wants to tell you how to do something or how something works	instructions, directions, steps, procedures, how-to, recipes
Describe	the author wants you to visualize or experience a person, place, or thing	product descriptions, descriptive essays, imagery

Audience/Reader

PURPOSE AND AUDIENCE

Purpose
The reason or goal that you have for writing about your topic



Audience
The specific people that you are writing for



© Study.com



Why am I writing this? (purpose)

Who am I writing this for? (audience)

So what sort of writing will suit this purpose? (form)

So what style do I need to write in?

Quantitative research design

Determines the relationship between one thing [an independent variable] and another [a dependent or outcome variable] within a population. They are either descriptive [subjects usually measured once] or experimental [subjects measured before and after a treatment]. Statistical conclusions are essential.

Organisation-Cohesion and Coherence

Coherence means the connection of ideas at the idea level. Basically, coherence refers to the "rhetorical" aspects of your writing, which include developing and supporting your argument (e.g. thesis statement development), synthesizing and integrating readings, organizing and clarifying ideas.

Cohesion means the connection of ideas at the sentence level. The **cohesion** of writing focuses on the "grammatical" aspects of writing.

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Example-1

Coherence vs. Cohesion

- When you write a paragraph, it should be both cohesive and coherent. A paragraph is cohesive if the parts in it are linked together. A paragraph is coherent if it makes sense.

Compare the following sentences

- I am a doctor. A doctor works in a hospital. It is a place where you cure sick people. Patients get medication from a pharmacy. (this paragraph makes no sense although it seems like the words in it refer to the same things. So, it is cohesive, but not coherent.)
- I am a doctor. I work in a hospital nearby. This hospital is a modern one with good facilities. Our main goal is to serve and care for sick people. At times patients need love and care more than medication. (This paragraph is both cohesive and coherent).

Text of Document

Statement of the problem

Is a claim that outlines the problem addressed by a study and briefly addresses the question: What is the problem that the research will address?

Example-2

Example 1 (Coherent): *The most important part of an essay is the thesis statement. The thesis statement introduces the argument of the essay. It also helps to create a structure for the essay. Therefore, one should always begin with a thesis statement while writing an essay.*

Example 2 (Locally Incoherent): *It also helps to create a structure for the essay. The thesis statement introduces the argument of the essay. The most important part of an essay is the thesis statement.*

Example 3 (Topically Incoherent): *The most important part of an essay is the thesis statement. Essays can be written on various topics from domains such as politics, sports, current affairs etc. I like to write about Cricket because it is the most popular team sport played at international level.*

Research tools

Surveys

Questionnaire

One-to-one interviews

Focus groups

Polls

Observation

Example-2

Example 1 (Coherent): *The most important part of an essay is the thesis statement. The thesis statement introduces the argument of the essay. It also helps to create a structure for the essay. Therefore, one should always begin with a thesis statement while writing an essay.*

Example 2 (Locally Incoherent): *It also helps to create a structure for the essay. The thesis statement introduces the argument of the essay. The most important part of an essay is the thesis statement.*

Example 3 (Topically Incoherent): *The most important part of an essay is the **thesis statement**. Essays can be written on various topics from **domains** such as politics, sports, current affairs etc. I like to write about Cricket because it is the most **popular team sport** played at international level.*

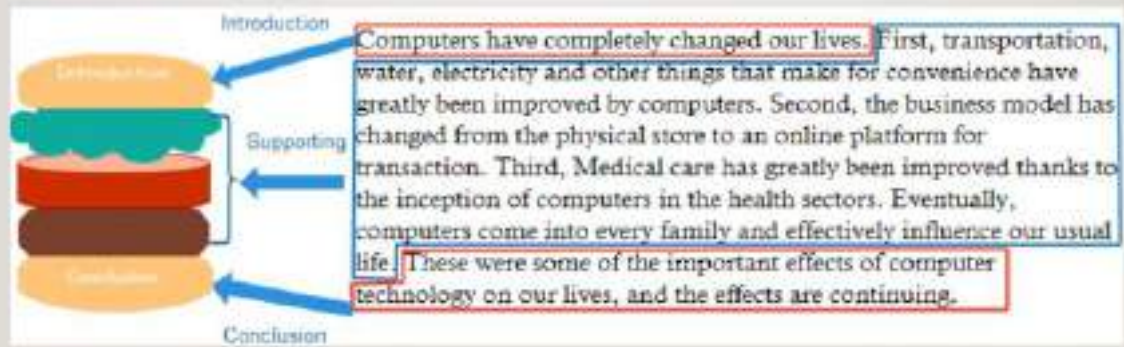
Data collection and interpretation

The procedure of collecting, measuring and analysing accurate insights for research using standard validated techniques.

Interpretation is the process of making sense of numerical data that has been collected, analysed, and presented.



Example



Example

Student Writer A:

Long ago, when there was no written history, these islands were the home of millions of happy birds; the resort of a hundred times more millions of fishes, sea lions, and other creatures. Here lived innumerable creatures predestined from the creation of the world to lay up a store of wealth for the British farmer, and a store of quite another sort for an immaculate Republican government.

Source:

"In ages which have no record these islands were the home of millions of happy birds, the resort of a hundred times more millions of fishes, of sea lions, and other creatures whose names are not so common; the marine residence, in fact, of innumerable creatures predestined from the creation of the world to lay up a store of wealth for the British farmer, and a store of quite another sort for an immaculate Republican government."

Plagiarism in everyday writing

A student is expected to write a book report about a book that his teacher has assigned. The student doesn't want to read the book and is bored with the subject. He visits websites that provide reviews and book reports and he copies from each of the different book reports to create one report of his own.

A student is expected to write a research paper on a topic in his history class. The student had a friend who took a similar class five years ago. The student asks his older friend for a copy of his paper and then takes the paper and passes it off as his own, turning it in to the teacher with his name on it.

A student takes a large block of text from a book and quotes it in his paper word-for-word. The student puts a footnote into the paper indicating where the text came from; but, the student does not give any indication in the text that he or she is quoting directly from the paper.



TARA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE SANGAREDDY
SANGAREDDY (Dist.), T.S., India

(AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to Osmania University & Accredited by NAAC with 'B' grade, 2.75 CGPA)

Department of English humbly welcomes you all to the

National Webinar

on

‘Academic writing and Research Methodology’

Speakers

Dr. Sajaudeen Chapparban, 10 a.m.

Assistant professor, Central University of Gujarat, India

Topic: ‘Academic writing for beginners’

Dr. Ruth Z Hauzel, 10.40 a.m.

Assistant professor, GITAM School of Humanities, Hyderabad.

Topic: ‘Nuances of Academic writing’

Divya Kalavala 12.10 p.m.

Topic : “Application of Writing Skills for Film Studies’

05 June 2020

10 a.m. onwards



Meeting Id: **840 446 3808** Password: **english**

Organizing Secretary

Mrs. M. Praveena,

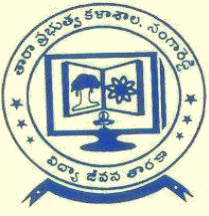
Head, Dept. of English

Chairman

Sri. P. Krishna Murthy

Principal (FAC)

and Assoc. Prof of Commerce



TARA Government College Sangareddy
(Autonomlous)

Department of English
A one-day Workshop

on
Academic writing and Research
Methodology
5 June 2020



తారా కళాశాలలో జాతీయ వెబినార్

సంగారెడ్డి ఆర్కస్, జూన్ 5 : సంగారెడ్డిలోని తారా ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాలలో శుక్రవారం ఆంగ్ల విభాగం తరఫున 'అకాడమిక్ రైటింగ్ రీసెర్చ్ మెథడాలజీ' అంశంపై వెబినార్ నిర్వహించారు. కొమ్మిడి రాష్ట్రాల ప్రతినిధులు వెబినార్లో పాల్గొన్నారు. గుజరాత్ నెంబ్రల్ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం అసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్ నజావుద్దీన్ చవర్బన్, గీతం స్కూల్ ఆఫ్ హ్యూమానిటీస్ సైదరాబాద్ అసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్ రూత్ జడ్ హజ్రల్ పరిశోధనలో మెలకువలు, రచనల్లో తీసుకోవాల్సిన జాగ్రత్తలను వివరించారు. తారా కళాశాల నుంచి ప్రెస్సిపాల్ పి.క్రిష్ణమూర్తి, ఆంగ్ల విభాగం హెచ్.వేడీ ఎం.ప్రవీణ తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

Submitted by

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