



JB IET Mechanical Project Showcase

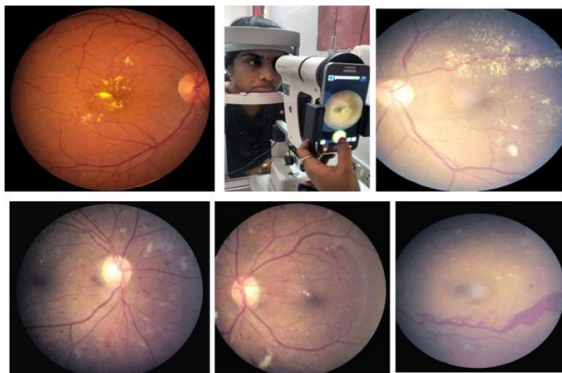
Like previous years, this year as well, JB IET students showcased their talent by displaying final year projects, conceived and executed by them. It was heartening to see, such an explosion of bright and useful ideas. There were systems to provide water from tapping moisture from air, Battery operated motor cycles and tri-rikshaws, New bio degradable and stronger plastic substitutes made by various tree barks and human hair and assistive tools for heavy weight lifting.

Every one including Secretary JBES, CEO, Principal, other faculty members and students saw and appreciated this expo. It was covered in local newspaper as well. Here in the photograph given below, students are showing their CNG based motorcycle to Secretary JBES Mr. J.V.Krishnarao.



Machine Learning for Retinopathy Detection

Students of Final year CSE with the assistance of Bhaskar medical College created a Machine Learning based system, which displayed around 90% accuracy in detection of diabetic retinopathy. This system was executed on python platform using a GPU cluster of 2000 GPUs. It was one of the eight Machine learning project designed and executed b CSE students of JB IET this year. In the following picture an schematic of complete set up used by students to detect Retinopathy is given.



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Special points of interest

- Internship arrangements with local industries for all eligible Students.
- JB IET is applying for MHRD Innovation Council
- JB IET will create Innovation centers in campus with he help of local private Industries'
- More than 80% of Final year projects wee carried out within the JB IET Campus..

AICTE Quality Improvement Scheme

AICTE Quality Improvement Scheme (AQIS) 2018-19

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) invites applications from AICTE approved Technical Institutes/ Deemed to be universities/ University departments / Students eligible for financial assistance under the following **Schemes of Quality Improvement** during financial year 2018-19.

SR. NO.	SCHEME NAME & BENEFICIARY	APPLICATION		MODE	WHO TO APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY	LINKS
		OPENS	CLOSES				
SCHEME FOR FACULTY							
1	Short Term Training Programme (STTP)	01.11.18	14.11.18	Online	Faculty	AICTE	https://www.aicte-india.org/schemes
2	AICTE-ISTE-Refresher Programmes	01.11.18	14.11.18	Online	Faculty	ISTE	www.isteonline.in
3	Professor Emeritus (DPE)	Round the year		Offline	Faculty	AICTE	https://www.aicte-india.org/schemes
4	Technical Book Writing			Offline	Faculty	AICTE	https://www.aicte-india.org/schemes
5	Travel Grant –(Faculty)			Online	Faculty	AICTE	https://www.aicte-india.org/schemes
6	AICTE – INAE – DVP			Already Open	30.10.18	Offline	Faculty
7	AICTE – INAE – TRF	31.12.18		Offline	Faculty	INAE	www.inae.in
8	QIP (Foreign University)	Already Open		Online	Faculty	AICTE	https://www.aicte-india.org/schemes
9	RPS	01.11.18	14.11.18	Online	Faculty	AICTE	https://www.aicte-india.org/schemes
10	QIP	01.10.18	31.10.18	Offline	Faculty	IIT Delhi	http://www.iitd.ac.in
SCHEME FOR STUDENTS							
11	Support to Students for Competition Abroad	Round the year		Offline	Student	AICTE	https://www.aicte-india.org/schemes
12	AICTE – INAE – TG (Students)			Offline	Student	INAE	www.inae.in
13	National Doctoral Fellowship	15.04.19	30.05.19	Offline	Student	Nodal Centre	https://aicte-ndf.psgtech.ac.in
14	Pragati Scholarship for Girls	Already Open	10.10.18	Online	Student	AICTE	https://www.aicte-india.org/schemes

Please apply in advance and get it checked and verified by JBIET R&D .

INDIA CENTRIC RE-
SEARCH FUNDS

AICTE RPS

UGC MINOR AND MAJOR
GRANTS

DRDO/DRDL GRANTS

ISRO GRANTS

DAE GRANTS

DBT GRANTS

CSIR GRANTS

DST FIST Grant Scheme

**Ministry of Science & Technology
Department of Science & Technology**

**"Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure in Universities
and Higher
Educational Institutions (FIST) Program - 2018"**

Proposals are invited online for consideration of support under the Scheme "Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure (FIST)" of the Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of India. The Scheme is intended to provide basic infrastructure and enabling facilities for promoting R&D activities in new and emerging areas and attracting fresh talents in universities & other educational institutions. It is considered as complimentary support for enabling Departments/ Centres/ Schools/ Colleges to pursue research activities more effectively and efficiently.

Nature of Support: The Scheme will provide optimal infrastructure facilities for post-graduate teaching and research, such as, renovation of existing laboratory space (no fresh constructions) and cold room, modernization of laboratories involved in PG teaching and research, acquisition of essential equipment, up-gradation of existing facilities, networking & computational facilities including software & databases, scientific & technical books (no journals), maintenance & refurbishing of existing and new facilities etc.. The facilities provided under the Program are intended to support the efforts of the Department as a whole or a number of faculty members in the Department. Proposal towards individual R&D support would not be accepted under this Scheme.

Duration: The duration of support for each project will be for a period not exceeding 5 years.

How to Write Your First Research Paper (Article Series)

Abstract

Writing a research manuscript is an intimidating process for many novice writers in the sciences. One of the stumbling blocks is the beginning of the process and creating the first draft. This paper presents guidelines on how to initiate the writing process and draft each section of a research manuscript. The paper discusses seven rules that allow the writer to prepare a well-structured and comprehensive manuscript for a publication submission. In addition, the author lists different strategies for successful revision. Each of those strategies represents a step in the revision process and should help the writer improve the quality of the manuscript. The paper could be considered a brief manual for publication.

Keywords: scientific paper, writing process, revision

It is late at night. You have been struggling with your project for a year. You generated an enormous amount of interesting data. Your pipette feels like an extension of your hand, and running western blots has become part of your daily routine, similar to brushing your teeth. Your colleagues think you are ready to write a paper, and your lab mates tease you about your “slow” writing progress. Yet days pass, and you cannot force yourself to sit down to write. You have not written anything for a while (lab reports do not count), and you feel you have lost your stamina. How does the writing process work? How can you fit your writing into a daily schedule packed with experiments? What section should you start with? What distinguishes a good research paper from a bad one? How should you revise your paper? These and many other questions buzz in your head and keep you stressed. As a result, you procrastinate. In this paper, I will discuss the issues related to the writing process of a scientific paper. Specifically, I will focus on the best approaches to start a scientific paper, tips for writing each section, and the best revision strategies.

1. Schedule your writing time in Outlook

Whether you have written 100 papers or you are struggling with your first, starting the process is the most difficult part unless you have a rigid writing schedule. Writing is hard. It is a very difficult process of intense concentration and brain work. As stated in Hayes’ framework for the study of writing: “It is a generative activity requiring motivation, and it is an intellectual activity requiring cognitive processes and memory” . In his book *How to Write a Lot: A Practical Guide to Productive Academic Writing*, Paul Silvia says that for some, “it’s easier to embalm the dead than to write an article about it” . Just as with any type of hard work, you will not succeed unless you practice regularly. If you have not done physical exercises for a year, only regular workouts can get you into good shape again. The same kind of regular exercises, or I call them “writing sessions,” are required to be a productive author. Choose from 1- to 2-hour blocks in your daily work schedule and consider them as non-cancellable appointments. When figuring out which blocks of time will be set for writing, you should select the time that works best for this type of work. For many people, mornings are more productive. One Yale University graduate student spent a semester writing from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. when her lab was empty. At the end of the semester, she was amazed at how much she accomplished without even interrupting her regular lab hours. In addition, doing the hardest task first thing in the morning contributes to the sense of accomplishment during the rest of the day. This positive feeling spills over into our work and life and has a very positive effect on our overall attitude.

RULE 1: CREATE REGULAR TIME BLOCK FOR WRITING AS AN APPOINTMENT.

FIVE MISUNDERSTANDINGS ABOUT PLAGIARISM

The growth of the Internet over the past decade has given us unprecedented access to information. Unfortunately, one of the side effects of this new-found access has been an increase in plagiarism.

With vast content available on the web, it has never been easier to copy and paste proprietary content from the web and pass it off as one's own writing. In response to this practice, plagiarism checkers tout the ability to locate plagiarism in written work. However, several misunderstandings have arisen about how these services work and should be used.

Like all tools, plagiarism checking software needs to be used properly in order to be effective. To get the maximum benefit, it is important to understand a few misunderstandings surrounding plagiarism checkers.

Misunderstanding 1: Plagiarism Checkers Automatically Identify Plagiarism

Plagiarism checker software works by comparing submitted text against a database, and identifying identical, or near-identical passages. Many believe that what a plagiarism detector flags as a match is automatically plagiarized material.

It is important to understand that a highlighted passage only represents a possible act of plagiarism and that only a human can make the final judgment as to whether or not a passage is plagiarized. For example, a quote might be flagged as an exact match, but has quotation marks and a citation; a careful reviewer could determine that this match is not plagiarism.

Furthermore, plagiarism reports often provide a percent match, that is, what percentage of the paper comes from other sources. What matters is not the amount of matching material detected, but whether or not the duplicate content is used ethically, with proper attribution.

Misunderstanding 2: Plagiarism Checkers Are Used by Plagiarists

It is easy to mistake a plagiarism checker tool as being nothing more than a “plagiarism cop” that is designed to detect and stop plagiarists. While such tools can locate blatant forms of plagiarism, they are beneficial to check for weak writing practices, such as poor paraphrasing, missing citations, and even improper grammar. In fact, researchers are increasingly running their work through plagiarism checker software before submitting it for publication in an attempt to catch any mistakes or errors that they might have made in the writing process.

According to an internal customer survey conducted by plagiarism detectors WriteCheck and [iThenticate](#), the majority of customers report using the services not to check for problematic issues, rather for peace of mind, to ensure quality work.

In academia, journals are using plagiarism software to detect duplicative publication, sometimes referred to as self-plagiarism. Self-plagiarism might occur when a researcher submits an article to a journal before learning that it was accepted elsewhere or when an author relies too heavily on their self-authored passages from previously published works.



Misunderstanding 3: Plagiarism Checkers Are Not Accurate

Many assume that, since plagiarism checker services miss all matched content and can produce false positives, they are inaccurate. However, when it comes to the intended use of plagiarism checking tools, that is, identifying potential plagiarism in written work, the tools available are accurate.

According to John Barrie, the co-founder of Turnitin, to successfully rewrite a paper so that it passes through their plagiarism checking tools, one has to alter or replace every third word. This means that plagiarism checker tools can detect very short passages of content—including paraphrased passages—making the software difficult to fool, even with rewriting.

Regarding false positives, or text that is flagged by a plagiarism detector but is not plagiarized, it is important to remember the first myth and note that plagiarism checkers only detect matching text; it requires human review to determine whether or not there is evidence of plagiarism. Even still, plagiarism checkers produce few false positives and are accurate at highlighting problematic text matches that require careful evaluation.

Additionally, plagiarism reports can easily and effectively help publishers review publications for plagiarism. Editor-in-chief of the New York Quarterly Magazine, Raymond Hammond, [said](#):

“I have found iThenticate reports to be very thorough, easy to understand and accurate.”

Misunderstanding 4: Plagiarism Detectors Are Easy to Deceive

For as long as there have been plagiarism detection tools, there have been those trying to “cheat” the system, such as using macros, altering characters, or employing other “tricks” to bypass these automated systems. However, these tricks are outdated and ineffective.

Tabitha Edwards, Senior Product Manager with Turnitin, reports:

“The Turnitin service is continually improved to circumvent cheat methods that we find online and methods that we identify on our own.”

Some suggest that they can fool plagiarism checkers by “wordsmithing” or significantly altering a passage to avoid matching text. However, as evidenced above in myth three, rewriting a paper would require editing at least every third word, which, in short, is more difficult than accurately paraphrasing and documenting a source.

Misunderstanding 5: All Plagiarism Checker Tools Are The Same

While free plagiarism checkers exist, they are generally not ideal for professional use. Not only do they typically have much smaller databases, but they may also be less accurate and may not return quality reports.

For scholarly and professional work in particular, it is crucial that plagiarism checkers have the most extensive database possible. Many free checkers are limited to Internet content only, while paid subscriptions offer access to journal articles, books, conference proceedings, research manuscripts, etc. These proprietary content databases require partnerships and special agreements.

When choosing a plagiarism checker, organizations and individual writers should choose the right tool for their specific needs. Turnitin, for example, serves educational institutions and contains a database of academic essays. iThenticate is best suited for research and publishing organizations with its [extensive library of scholarly and other published content](#).

In the end, professional plagiarism checkers are worth the cost; their access to proprietary content in addition to Internet material increases the accuracy of their reports.

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FOR INTERNAL CIRCULATION ONLY

To,
