



Report on Capacity Building Workshop on Research for Faculty Members at RVIM.

Date: 27th February 2021, 20th March, 2021
and 27th March, 2021

Time: 9.00 am to 1.00 pm

No. of Participants: 18

Venue: Workshop Hall

Event : Workshop

Event Coordinator: Prof. Nagasubba Reddy

Workshop Conducted by: Dr. Bikramditya Ghosh

Objectives

The objective of this Capacity Building Workshop is to Enable faculty to publish in Scopus and other reputed journals.

Flow of the Event

Session Details

Session 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Selection of Journals2. Identifying prospective areas3. Identifying base papers4. Identifying co-authors (Indian and foreign)5. Methods of extension
Session 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Data procurement2. Methodology finalization3. Writing conclusion and interpretation4. Writing literature review
Session 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Usage of Mendeley for both in text citation and bibliography2. Writing introduction and formulating abstract3. Techniques for JEL codes4. Native english writing skills.

Annexure 1	ATTENDANCE/ LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
Annexure 2	Photo Gallery

Annexure I- ATTENDANCE/ LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

The Following Faculty members attended the workshop



Rashtrveerika Sikshana Samithi Trust
RV INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

Workshop on
"Enabling faculty to publish in Scopus"
Conducted by
Dr. Bikramditya Ghosh

27/03/21

Sl No	Name		
1	Dr. Noor Firdous Jahan	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Dr. Anupama K. Malagi	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Dr. A. Narasima Venkatach	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Dr. Santhosh M	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Dr. N. Suresh	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Prof. Anitha BMD Salya	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Prof. N. Nagasubba Reddy	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Prof. A. Chandran	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Prof. Sowmya D.S	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Prof. Rashmi Shetty		
11	Prof. Payal Jindal		
12	Prof. S.K. Mammunath		
13	Prof. Ranva S	<i>[Signature]</i>	
14	Prof. Dileep S	<i>[Signature]</i>	
15	Prof. Uma Sharma	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Dr. Padmalini Singh	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Prof. Vandana Gabrani	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Prof. Sreevallaban Narayanan	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Prof. Pooja Ravindra Takalkar	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Prof. Shreya Shankar	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

~~Dr. Purushottam Bung~~
Professor and Director
RV Institute of Management

[Signature]
Dr. Bikramditya Ghosh
Professor
RV Institute of Management

Annexure 2

Session Screenshots/ Photo Gallery

Artificial intelligence was introduced by Hinton in 1981(Lecun et al., 2015) Deep learning was used initially for pattern recognition(Zhang et al., 2020).

Finance researchers and quantitative finance practitioners found that EMH isn't present in reality, on the contrary FMH stays close to real(Fama, 1970; Mandelbrot & Wheeler, 1983; Sharpe, 1964)

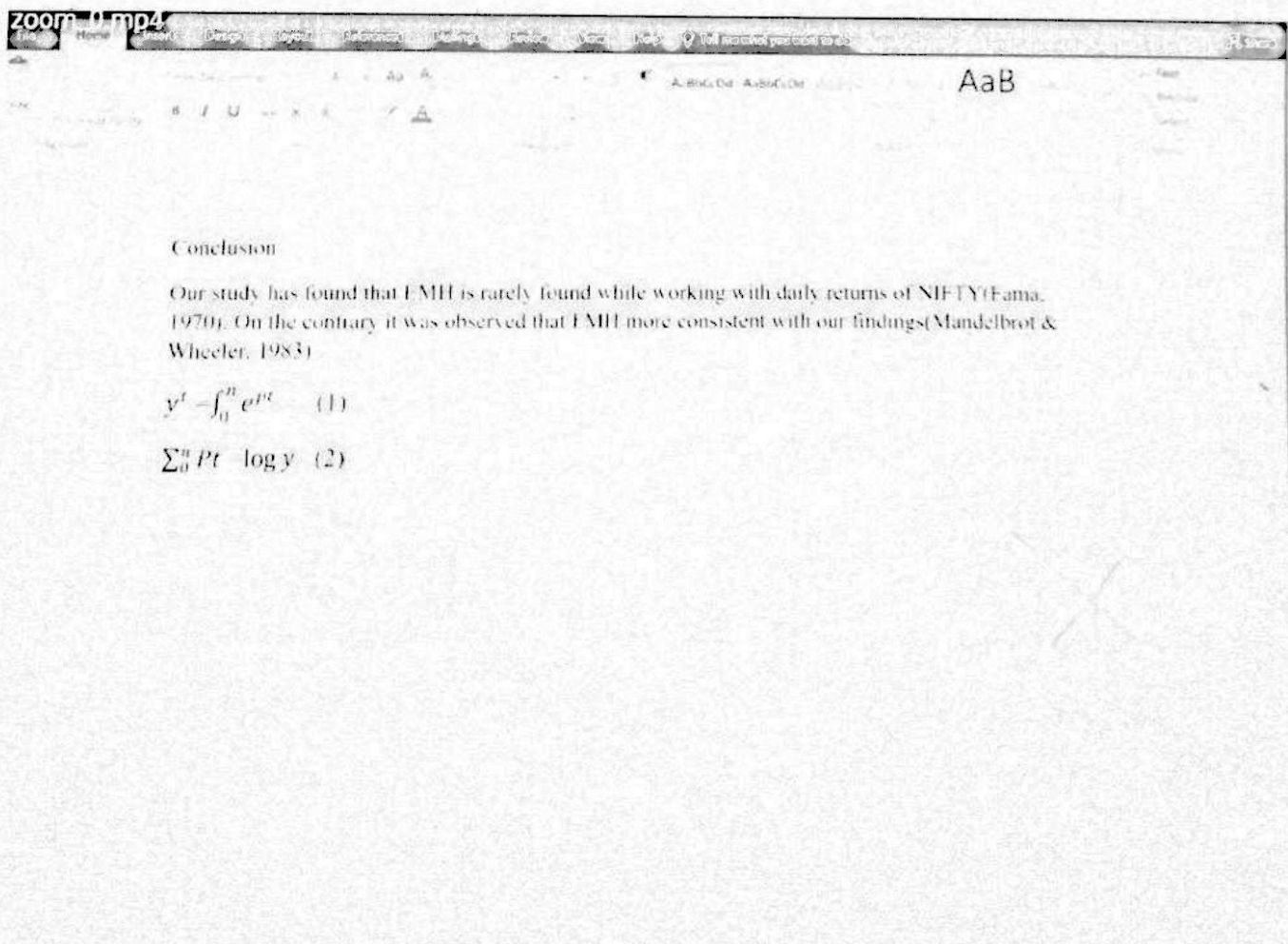
Citations

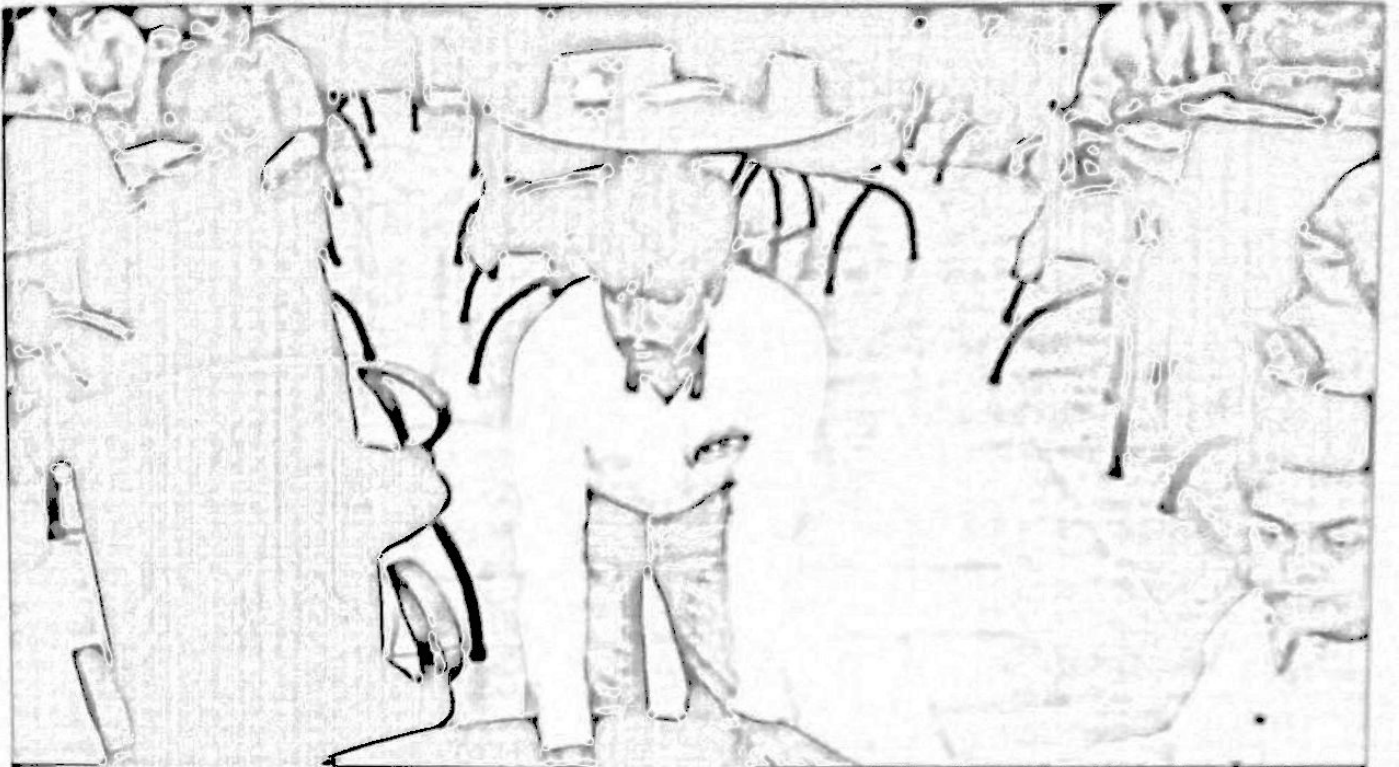
Fama, E. F. (1970). Efficient Market Hypothesis: A Review of Empirical Work. In *The Journal of Finance* (Vol. 25, Issue 2, pp. 383–417).

Lecun, Y., Bengio, Y., & Hinton, G. (2015). Deep learning. *Nature*, 521(7553), 436–444.
<https://doi.org/10.1038/nature14539>

Mandelbrot, B. B., & Wheeler, J. A. (1983). The Fractal Geometry of Nature. In *American Journal of Physics* (Vol. 51, Issue 3, pp. 286–287). <https://doi.org/10.1119/1.13295>

Sharpe, W. (1964). CAPITAL ASSET PRICES: A THEORY OF MARKET EQUILIBRIUM UNDER CONDITIONS OF RISK. *Journal of Finance*, 19(3), 425–442.





Zoom Meeting

Audio Video Chat Microphone

AaB



Traditional portfolio theories stress on the assumption that a rational investor is one who is risk averse and will maximize utility from investments without any biases. In other words, a rational investor will try to maximize returns without any risk. Utility maximization. Traditional portfolio theories ignore the fact that psychological influences and cognitive biases can arise against the investor's ability to make good returns. In short, these biases play a vital role in shaping how investors look and perceive events affecting their investment decisions. This is what Behavioral Finance attempts to do.

When we discuss effective asset allocation, the basic objective is to achieve near optimum diversification so that the overall portfolio risk can be mitigated and the returns can be maximized for the given set of risk constraints.

Let us look at a few basic biases that plague investors rationally before we look at familiarity bias in detail. Then we will attempt to look at the three most common risks that rear its head during a crisis. We shall subsequently look at the role of familiarity bias in this entire investment universe during COVID.

1. **Contrast Bias:** It is based on the natural human tendency to compare two similar objects / events and upgrade or downgrade one against the other.
2. **Recency Bias:** This is a commonly recurring theme where the human mind

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Director