Ref. No.: IFHE/FOL/IPR/04/2020

Date : 20-02-2020

Circular

All the students and faculty of the ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad, is organising an awareness session on IPR and IP Management for Innovation and Start-ups at ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad, on 28th February, 2020. All are requested to participate in the same.

Coordinator

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One Day Awareness Session on IPR & IP Management for Innovation and Start-Ups at IFHE Hyderabad on 28th February 2020 by Prof. Yogesh Pai – Summary Report

- The speaker emphasised on the importance of leveraging IP with respect to Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Start-ups and SMEs. The session included brief explanation on various Intellectual Property Rights including but not limited to Patents, Industrial Design, Copyright, Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Trade Secrets.
- The rational behind using IPR was explained as that whenever there is an idea, on a subsequent trial to leverage it, it would ensure growth on sharing and transferring the rights of the same with others, no matter what the Industry: Agriculture, Education, Travel, Technology, Science or Legal. The only eminent threat is that the entity to whom the rights are being transferred to, could use it for personal commercialization.
- In the backdrop of the fact that there has been a shift from being employed to wanting to be an entrepreneur, the speaker claimed that "Business is meant to give more returns than any other service".
- The major problem seen in the market in todays era is that "Two equally smart people end up copying each other". The general market proposition is that all subject matters of it are free to copy, the only restriction being the extent of IP protection provided thereto. Although competition ensures product differentiation to further ensure the survival of the fittest, the real question being, to what extent does that help?
- A healthy competition ensures that the products are different, that there are various pricing strategies, and there is better innovation so that the end consumer prefers buying a product from 'X' entity over the other product offered from 'Y' entity. But, as the competing entities keep readjusting themselves to each other, at one point the prices are standardized and are static, which ends up minimalizing innovation and thus stagnating the growth, resulting in supply of similar products in the market
- The speaker focused on the importance of knowing the various types of IPR in order to protect an idea:
  (a) Patents are granted for innovations having technical features. Protection of the function is given importance to.
  (b) Industrial Designs are generally applied to protect the aesthetic features of the products and unlike Patents, functions of the product are not protected under this IPR.
  (c) Copyrights are granted for protection of non-functional literacy, artistic or creative works. With respect to technology, it tends to protect software which could include

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protection from copying of a code, although the said copyright protection provided is highly debatable. The speaker referred to the ongoing conflict amongst Google and Oracle at the Supreme Court of United States.

(d) Geographical Indications (GI) are granted to goods, either manufactured or naturally originated, from a particular territory. Some examples include Darjeeling Tea and Ratnagiri Alphonso Mangoes. It is not mandatory that there should be a connection between the territory or land and the product, in some cases the GI is granted purely based on the reputation, i.e. the product in question does not have any ties with the territory (Eg. Soil/Climate etc) for giving the said product its characteristics. The explained example was that of Banarasi Saree's.

- Evaluation of an idea, also specific to expenses, is essential to understand if there is any need for IP Protection. For doing the same questions like "Is the product robust enough? or Is the product susceptible of being reverse engineered?" need to be answered.
- If the product is susceptible of being reverse engineered or copied very skilfully to avoid the glitches of law, and one doesn't feel the need to claim IP protection, one should turn to signing Non- Disclosure Agreements (NDA). The speaker highlighted that one common mistake made by many start-ups is that they prefer signing standardized NDAs. Like in the case of IIT, Databent Co. and Quad Co., where in the NDA between IIT and Databent Co. covered everything under the sun, thus making the said IIT liable against Databent for sharing casual information with Quad Co. NDAs are extremely technical in nature and should be proof checked by a Legal Expert.
- NDAs should also be signed with Employees. Although the inventor is the Employee, the ownership of any creation lies with the employer. Questions like "What happens after the period of Employment" were also answered. The employer can add only reasonable restrictions subject to the fundamental principles of trade of profession. While as, legally protected IP allows exclusions of others, and also allows transfers of rights, with remedies in case of infringement, like injunctions, accounts of profit or damages.
- The process of Patent granting was also explained. Special focus was given to the fact that provisional specifications can be filed, with subsequent complete specifications in 12 months, in case the Patentable Invention is not fully known while filing for the grant. Commercialization of Patents are highly important as the tend to attract high monies. "The development path from lab stage to market stage of a Patent is the key to commercialization". To further quote the speaker "Until the Patent is granted, it is important to protect it via NDAs"

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- Furthermore, the Speaker differentiated between Patent Licensing and Technology Transfer Agreements or Technology Sublicensing Agreements, where the latter is wider and with patent licensing is inclusive of protection of the Know-How, use of brand, knowledge transfer and has a proper royalty structure. "Patent Licensing is not the end and Technology Agreements are a different ball game all together".
- With respect to Patents, it is important to understand that Patenting does not prohibit research on the fundamental basis of an innovation, it only ensures that if there is any want for commercialization, it should be protected and only then further licensed. The speaker also explained the importance of Patents in the Pharmaceutical Industry.
- The speaker concluded by stating that data protection in 2020s is of paramount importance as from the year 2020, the interactions amongst things is significantly going to increase, resulting in creation of huge chunks of data. Pure or raw data cannot be protected; however, the organized form of data can be protected. It can be done through employer agreements, NDAs or Technical Protection Measures. In the era where "Everybody is copying everybody" and where content generation is difficult, one has to weigh the costs of litigation and the need to protect one's own data.
- The speaker answered certain questions which helped the audience understand the reasonable extent of disclosure with respect to patent applications, the importance of patent search, pricing and the various incentives given by the government, the need to obtain Patents rather than Trade Secret Protection, the importance of market segmentation with respect to IPR and the thin ethical line between Public Health and Trade Secret Protections w.r.t the TRIPS Agreement.

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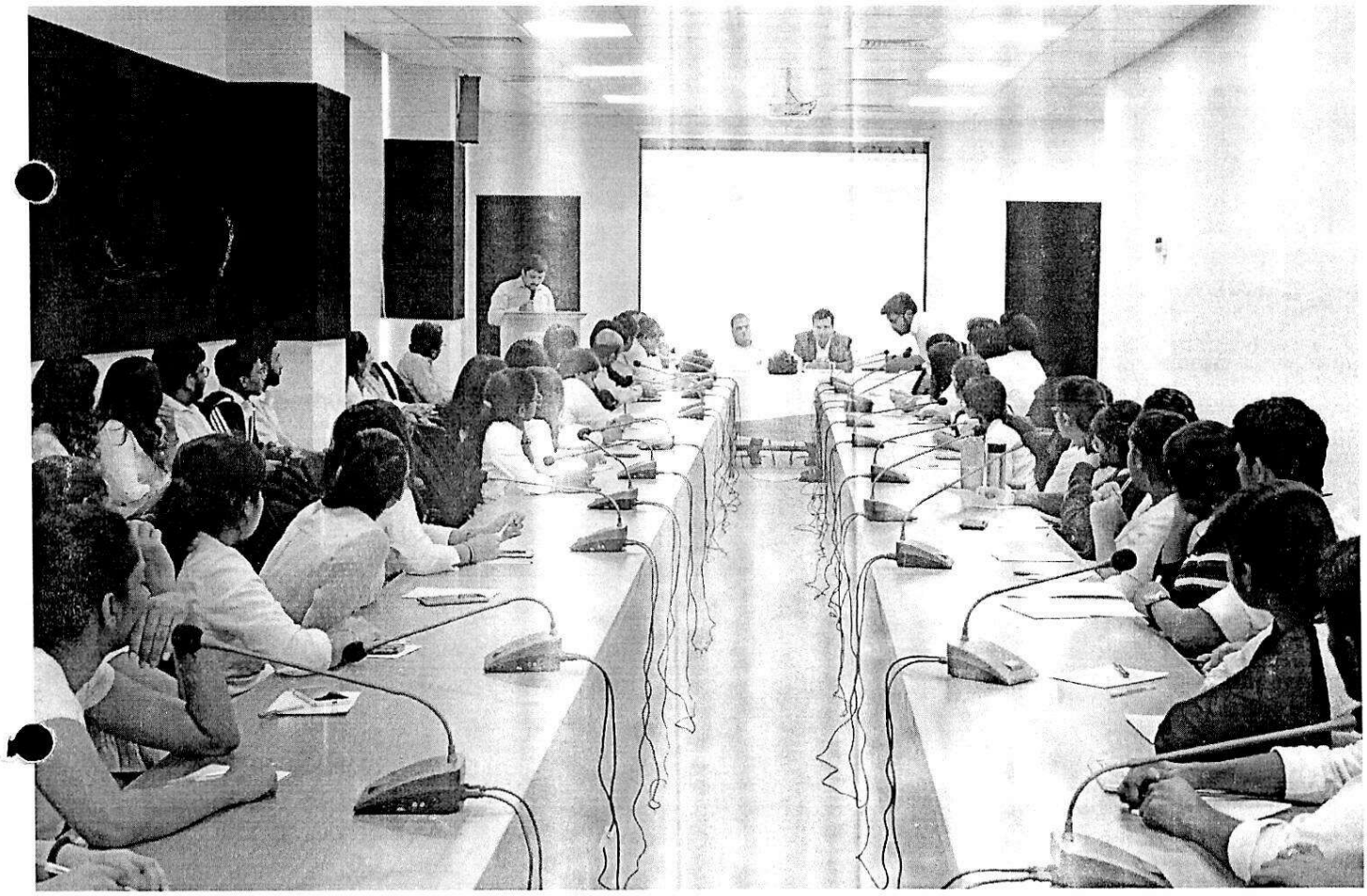
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ONE DAY AWARENESS SESSION ON IPR & IP MANAGEMENT FOR INNOVATION AND START Ups AT IFHE HYDERABAD ON 28TH FEBRUARY 2020 BY PROF. YOGESH PAI – SUMMARY REPORTS

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL HYDERABAD

One Day Awareness Session on

"IPR & IP Management for Innovation and Start-ups"

February 28, 2020

Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. _____ *of*

_____ *has participated in the One Day Awareness Session on* **"IPR & IP Management for Innovation and Start-ups"** *on February 28, 2020 organized by* ***Institution Innovation Cell & ICFAI Law School, The Icfai Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad***

Prof. A. Srinivasa Rao
President, IFHE, Institution Innnovation Cell

Prof. A.V. Narsimha Rao
Director, ICFAI Law School, IFHE

93

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Webinar on

"Changing Dynamics of Technology Transfer in IP - Pre and Post Pandemic Scenario"

Date: JUNE 20, 2020

3.00 PM - 5.00 PM (IST)



Prof. A.V. Narsimha Rao
Director
ICFAI Law School,
IFHE, Hyderabad



Prof. (Dr.) Gargi Chakrabarti
Panelist
Research Fellow (Scholarship Holder)
Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition, Munich, Germany
Associate Professor, NLU, JODHPUR



Adv. Ayush Sharma
Panelist
Advocate-on-Record, Supreme Court of India,
Registered Patent and Trademark Agent
Managing Partner, MS Law Partners

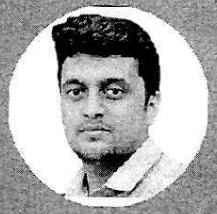


Adv. Abhishek Malhotra
Panelist
Managing Partner
TMT Law Practices, New Delhi.
He has two decades of experience and
is a member of both the State Bars of California, USA
and Delhi, India.

Faculty Coordinators



Dr. Vinay Sharma



Mr. Neelesh Shukla



Mr. Hartej Singh Kochher

Registration Link: https://bit.ly/3d3a7xq

CHANGING DYNAMICS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN IP

(HELD ON 20-6-2020)

Brief about the Seminar:

It is common knowledge today that any country in the world has data as its treasure and the concept of data intelligence is going to be the future that they may have to depend upon. In this scenario it can be seen that technology transfer would drive the future world markets. The advent of the pandemic in its current form was unexpected and World economies have been caught unawares by it. It has also seen the growth of technology and its use with an underlying sense of dependence on technology by nations during this crisis.

In this endeavour the countries of today are concerned about the role of technology transfer and the interplay that it may have on Intellectual property. In such a scenario it was felt that there was a need to highlight the interplay between the role of Technology transfer and its interplay with Intellectual Property as countries and companies race to acquire the rights for the vaccine.

As a preface to the this and to understand the role of technology transfer and its impact on the population and countries at large the webinar was hosted by the ICFAI Law School which had legal and academic intelligentsia from India and abroad to present their views on the role of Technology transfer and its impact on Intellectual Property during the Pandemic.

About the panellists:

1) Prof. (Dr.) Gargi Chakrabarti,

- Presently Research Fellow at **Max Planck Institute of Innovation and Competition, Munich, Germany** working on various projects related to Technology Transfer from EU, USA and China to developing nations.

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- Coordinator, Govt. of India Chair on IPR, National Law University Jodhpur.
- LL.M. (London Metropolitan University, London)
- M.Phil (National Law School of India University)

2) Adv. Abhishek Malhotra

- Managing Partner, ***TMT Law Practices, New Delhi***.
- California Bar Examination (July, 2001)
- LL.M. (I.P.), Franklin Pierce Law Center, Concord, New Hampshire, USA (Class of 2001)
- B.A. LL.B. (Hons.), National Law School of India University, Bangalore (Class of 1999)

3) Adv. Ayush Sharma,

- Advocate-on-Record, Supreme Court of India;
- Graduate, NLU-Jodhpur (Batch of 2006).
- Legal associate in a KPO Quislex Legal Services Pvt Ltd., Hyderabad (2006) where he worked on technology agreements.
- IPR Litigation Division of LakshmiKumaran & Sridharan (LKS) (primarily Patent Litigation) .
- He is currently pursuing independent practice as Advocate-on-Record under the Supreme Court and a registered Patent and Trademark Agent.

Dr. Gargi Chakrabarti discussed elaboratively on the Role of Technology Transfer in Health and Medicine with regard to COVID 19. Health related technologies transfer i.e. medicine, vaccine, PPE, medical devices, robotics etc. In the current situation every possible country is involved in developing technology to combat pandemic. Already existing diseases need to deal with so, those are also in question. Technology transfer can be path breaking to handle this pandemic. Pooling technology, resources

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can be the only way out with an easy and flexible way to share the technology throughout the world.

Mr. Abhishek Malhotra had discussed about the role of tech transfer in reviving the Indian Economy post-covid. After the pandemic, world is threatened by economic aspects. To boost the economy again technology transfer is the way out. In India we have skill india, make in India program, to strengthen these programs we need to work on technology transfer. Whole world is thinking about the development of MSME. The pandemic world needs to work together to have a better world.

Mr. Ayush Sharma had discussed on the impact of transfer of "green technologies" in curbing climate change. He talked about -

- Innovation
- Climate Change and IP
- Specific IP Programs for Green Technology
- Green technology in fashion industry
- Post Covid- Boost for Green Technology

The webinar was attended by more than 700 in attendance from industry, academia, advocates and students who with their presence raised relevant issues on the role of Technology transfer and the role of Intellectual Property during the course of the pandemic and after it. The webinar was able to achieve a common discourse on the role of the pandemic and the importance of technology transfer in it.

About the Co-ordinators:

1) Dr. Vinay Sharma, Assistant Professor of Law
2) Mr. Hartej Singh Kochher, Assistant Professor of Law
3) Mr. Neelesh Shukla, Assistant Professor of Law

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CHANGING DYNAMICS OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN IP – PRE AND POST PANDEMIC SCENARIO

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104. Chopra, Law, Law
105. Sonia, Delhi, Student
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107. Sonia, Delhi, Student
108. Shweta Pandey,
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109. Yeshwant, Law Student, Chanderprabhu Jain College of Higher Studies & School of Law
110. Shibanee Acharya,
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111. Swagat Ku Tripathy,
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114. Ms. Sthiti Das Gupta ,
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115. Ms. Manani Siddhu,
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119. Dr. Renu Bala,
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120. Ms. S. Prathyusha,
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121. Ms. Priyanka,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
122. Dr. Manu Dutta,
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Report on

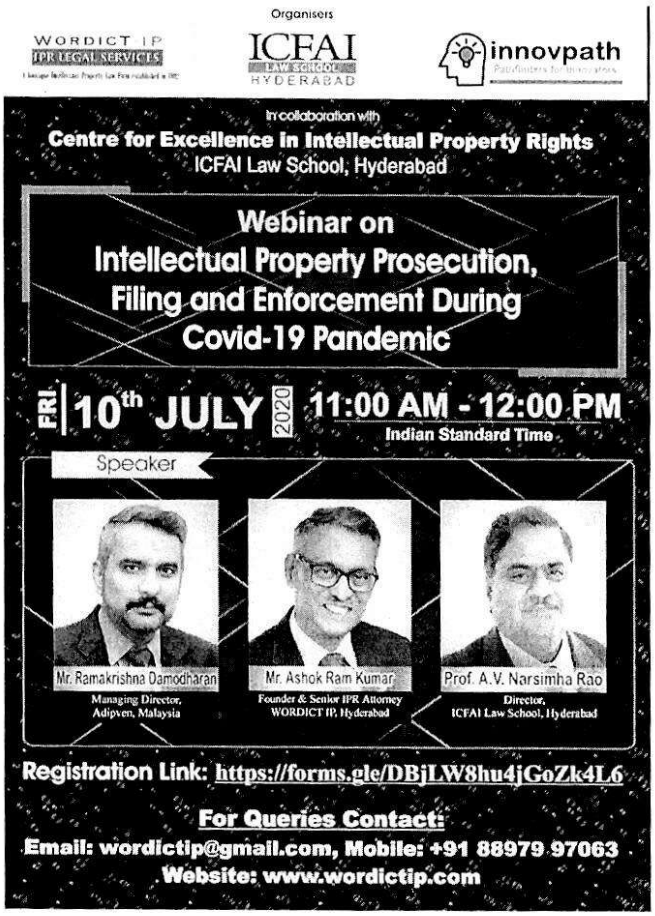
International Webinar on "Intellectual Property Prosecution, Filing & Enforcement during Covid-19 Pandemic

(10th & 20th July 2020)

Session 1 : 10th July 2020

Speakers: Mr. Ramakrishna Damodharan, Managing Director, Adipven, Malaysia, Mr. Ashok Ram Kumar, Founder, Wordict-IP, Hyderabad

In this webinar the speakers highlighted on the various procedures and practices adopted in prosecuting, filing and enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights during the COVID-19 Pandemic period in Malaysia and in India along with the Court decisions.



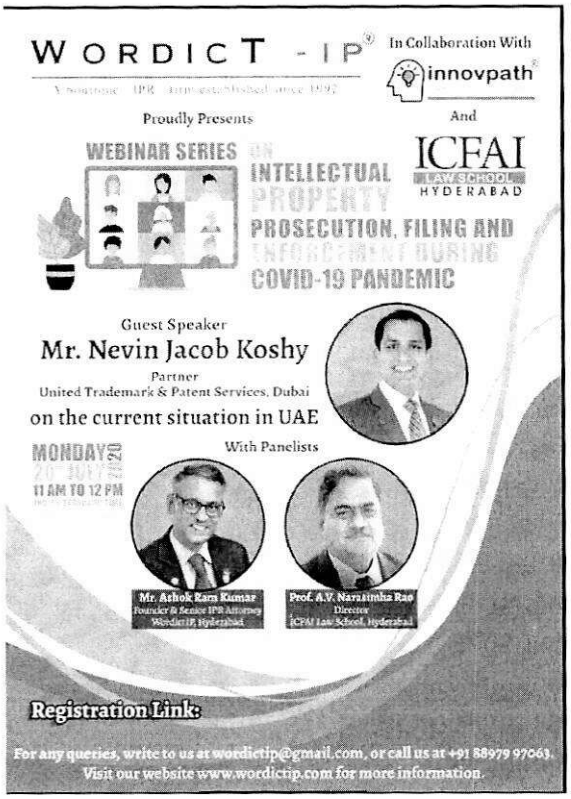
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Session 2 : 20th July 2020

Speaker : Mr. Nevin Jacob Koshy, Partner, United Trademark and Patent Services, Dubai

The speaker spoke on the protection of Intellectual Property Rights in the UAE Countries in general and Dubai in particular. The presentation includes on the methods and practices which are adopted in the filing, enforcement and prosecution of the issues of Intellectual Property Rights during COVID-19 Pandemic in Dubai.



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Fwd: Webex meeting invitation: Webinar on Intellectual Property Prosecution, filing and Enforcement During COVID-19 Pandemic

Inbox

Damodar Reddy S.V Dec 6, 2021, 12:33 PM (3 days ago)

to me

10
Fri

Webinar on Intellectual Property Pros...
From Google Calendar

This invitation is out of date. This event has been **updated**.
View updated information on Google Calendar

dear sir PFA

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad .** <messenger@webex.com>
Date: Mon, Jun 29, 2020 at 4:42 PM
Subject: Webex meeting invitation: Webinar on Intellectual Property Prosecution, filing and Enforcement During COVID-19 Pandemic
To: <svdamodarreddy@ifheindia.org>

ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad . invites you to join this Webex meeting.

Meeting number (access code): 166 745 8485

Meeting password: ICFAI@1234

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Friday, July 10, 2020

11:00 am | (UTC+05:30) Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi | 1 hr 30 mins

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROSECUTION FILING AND ENFORCEMENT DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
2. Dr. S.V.Damodar Reddy,
   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
3. Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy,
   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
19. Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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29. Shivani Gupta,
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33. Triyasa Gope,
Student, Siddhartha Law College, Dehradun
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60. Vaishnavi Gupta,
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Student, ICFAI Law School
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89. Dr. R. Anthony Raj, Asst.Professor, L.N.Govt. College, Ponneri, TN
90. Rashmi Vohra,
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91. Samhitha Sharath Reddy,
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92. P. Vasishtan, Student,
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93. Shweta Mishra,
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95. Sakshi Sabharwal,
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96. Swapnil Vashishtha ,
Advocate, Bar council of Delhi
97. Amit Kumar Pandey,
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112. Abid Khan,
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120. Aditi Saxena,
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121. E Radhika,
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122. Kalpana Bharati Raut ,
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124. Shweta Bhattacharya,
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125. Ramaswamy Subbaraman,
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127. Kajal Kumari,
Student, Galgotias University

128. Muskan Kaushik,
Student, Maharishi Dayanand University , ROHTAK

129. R. Vijayakumar,
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130. Vani Tripathi,
Law student, Banasthali Vidyapeeth

131. Harshita Badal,
Dr,Harisingh Gour University Sagar , Work from home

132. Sayani Pachhal,
Final year law student, Calcutta University

133. Mr.Lipane Ramesh Munjabhau, B.A.LL.B 3,
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134. Kavita Belagali,
Lecturer, KLE Society's Gurusiddappa Kotambri Law College Hubballi

135. Prashanti Upadhyay,
Advocate Allahabad High Court, Human Rights Law Network

136. Vineet kumar,
Student, Invertis University

137. Rajat Anand,
Student , Amity University raipur chhattisgarh

138. Arjun Deswal,
Final Year Law Student, Maharshi Dayanand University Rohtak

139. Syed Renoba,
Student, Glocal university

140. Aditi Aggarwal,
Student, Punjabi University, Patiala

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Report of webinar on Turning Breakdowns into Breakthroughs

Date : 20th July, 2020

Speaker : Mr. Rajesh Murthy

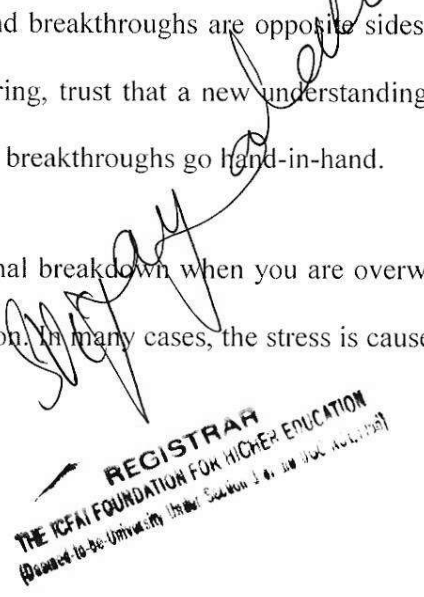
Organiser: Dr.K.Hariharan

The organizer introduced the panel to the participants. Prof. A.V. Narasimha Rao opened the discussion with his firm belief that determination will help anyone overcome this crisis and called for a resolute approach.The speaker, who is also an author, corporate consultant with his eloquence captured the attention of the participants throughout the webinar. He instilled positive energy and shared his insights that human beings with their acumen will find solutions to challenges and referred to legends who have turned adversity into performance stage board. Rajesh Murthy has been a 'Productivity Advisor' since October 1997 and primarily chooses to work with *select* individuals and Corporates who want to get noteworthy things done, maximize their performance, productivity and profits through little known super-intelligent methods and models.

He is also the author of the No. 1 Amazon Best Seller of 2019, 'Uncomplicate – The noble art of leaving things undone'.In over 23 years of working with scores of individuals, he has found an unusual and almost instant way to MAKE you DO things so that you can get the results you always wanted.Your only job is to step aside and not get in the way of the breakdown—let the change begin! Breakdowns and breakthroughs are opposite sides of the same coin. Whenever there is a breakdown occurring, trust that a new understanding and a new life is about to begin for you. Breakdowns and breakthroughs go hand-in-hand.

You may find yourself facing a mental or emotional breakdown when you are overwrought with stress, which can lead to anxiety and depression. In many cases, the stress is caused by a

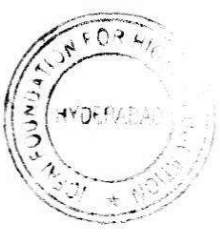




failure to enforce your boundaries on some level. If you trace back every time in the past when you have lost your marbles, it was likely due to an over-accumulation of imbalanced energy in one or more areas of your life—career, relationship, health, or family. Learning how to set and enforce boundaries in your personal and professional relationships is paramount for maintaining a life of balance and harmony. What you may not realize, however, is that the biggest perpetrator of boundary violations is often the person looking back at you in the mirror.

The universe is always seeking balance. What happens when you're moving too fast in life is that you develop a belief that everything has to be done now. This belief perpetuates the forward motion and you may tell yourself that you have to be more successful, need to get more done, and have to strive to have more recognition. And, you also know that chasing that dragon eventually leads to a crash and burn.

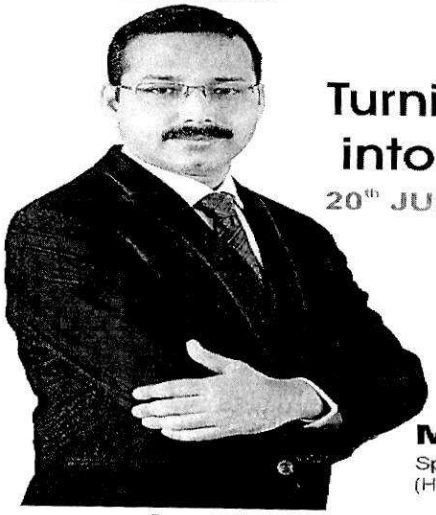
You probably have certain images that come to mind when you think about what it means to have a breakdown. Either you've experienced it personally or you've watched someone else go through it—maybe both. Whichever side of the situation you've been on, it's safe to assume that you are not eager to find yourself in a heap on the bathroom floor and having to piece yourself back together again. That being said, sometimes a good, old-fashioned meltdown is exactly what you need to clear the air and motivate you to take a right turn.





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Webinar on

Turning Breakdowns into Breakthroughs

20th JULY, 4:00 PM - 5:00 PM IST

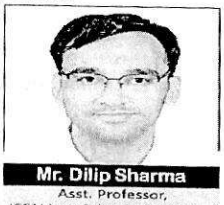
SPEAKER

Mr. Rajesh Murthy
Speaker, Motivator, Trainer & Author.
(Https://rajeshmurthy.com/)

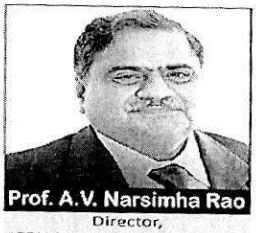
Coordinators



Dr. K. Hariharan
Asst. Professor,
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad



Mr. Dilip Sharma
Asst. Professor,
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad



Prof. A.V. Narsimha Rao
Director,
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

Registration: https://forms.gle/rkQkY9MRRwe9k3JM7

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Webinar on "Turning Breakdowns into Breakthroughs" - 20th July 2020 @ 4.00 pm
Inbox

Hari Haran <hariharan@ifheindia.org> Thu, Jul 16, 2020, 12:26 PM

to avn, Arun, C.Y., Durga, Iti, REKHRAJ, Dilip, K.V., Ravindranath, MADHURI, Akbar, Jayanthi, Polishetty, Gudemela, S, S, DAMODAR, Himavathi, VINAY, GANGI, PRATAP, Venkata, G, me, HARTEJ, Rajasekhar, Mrityunjay, NEELESH, RISHAV, Rakesh, RAVI, GADE, Geetha, Raja, Richa, Sridevi, Anwesha, Astha, Rukmini, Veena, hemalathadevi, varanasidevi

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Hope you are doing well.

We at ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad are happy to announce our next session of webinar series on "Turning Breakdowns into Breakthroughs" to be held on 20th July, 2020 at 04:00 PM.

Please refer to the attached document for more details about the webinar. Kindly register yourself at the earliest and feel free to share it with your interested friends and colleagues. Kindly note that no certificate will be provided for this event so only interested participants may please register.

The registration link for the webinar is - https://forms.gle/rkQkY9MRRwe9k3JM7

Thanks & Regards,

Dr.K.Hariharan
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad.
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96

ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education

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Webinar on

"Emotional Wellness for Entrepreneurs during COVID-19"

JULY 28, 2020, (Tuesday) 12:00 -1:00 PM (IST)

Registration Link:
https://forms.gle/s3Rs9EehHdhYZg3d7



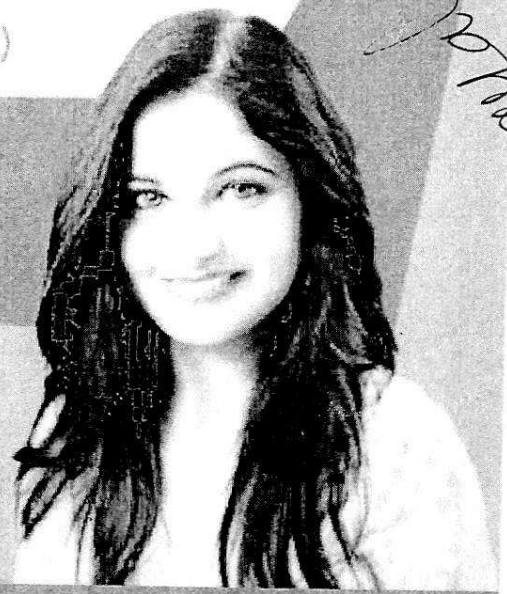
Prof. A.V. Narsimha Rao
Director,
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad



Dr. Arun Kumar
Asst. Professor
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad



Mr. S. Rakesh
Asst. Professor
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad



Dr. Shraddha Kulkarni
Director, MDP,
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Centre for Management Studies

ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

REPORT ON WEBINAR ON EMOTIONAL WELLNESS FOR ENTREPRENEURS DURING COVID-19 ON 28-07-2020

Webinar on "Emotional Wellness for Entrepreneurs during COVID-19" on July 28, 2020 at 12:00-1:00 PM.

Speaker: Dr. Shraddha Kulkarni, Director, MDP, International Institute of Management Studies, Maharashtra.

Talk: With COVID-19 completely reshaping the world around us, there is a lot of interest in how organisations deal with the disruption. Business leaders field frequent questions about the measures they feel are needed to ensure business continuity and counter the pandemic's impact.

She talks about Gyms, and with gyms shut down and social distancing becoming the norm, the pandemic has forced many people to give up physical workouts. This is doubly harmful; you are undoing the effort you have put in over an extended duration and leaving yourself more vulnerable to stress and depression. Regular physical activity of any kind has a range of positive effects on our body, both physiological and psychological. It helps lower stress levels and combat depression. The increased blood-flow during exercising also improves memory and metabolism. Complement your physical fitness with a focus on your mental health by practicing mindful meditation. Doing so regularly can help you to de-clutter your mind and reorient yourself while improving focus and emotional intelligence. This builds your resilience to mental health challenges such as anxiety, stress, and depression, allowing you to operate more effectively and efficiently.

During the lockdown, increasing my daily meditation time from 15 minutes to 45 minutes helped me reconnect with myself while helping me focus on achieving a greater sense of self-

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awareness. As an entrepreneur, you might sometimes be tempted to pull an all-nighter occasionally. While business is important, the importance of taking adequate rest cannot be neglected. You cannot expect to function optimally if your mind and body are deprived of adequate rest. A lot of the stress and worry that entrepreneurs face today arise from the uncertainty that is surrounding their business in this pandemic-hit landscape. This is only natural; as human beings, our minds naturally tend to focus on the cause of our troubles. However, it found that adopting a more counterintuitive approach that prioritises compartmentalisation can help in substantially reducing the stress levels. The total number of participants in this webinar is 80.



'EMOTIONAL WELLNESS FOR ENTREPRENEURS DURING COVID -19'

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Institution's Innovation Council
an MoE initiative
ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education

Workshop on
Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and IP Management for Start-up

March 30, 2021 **Time: 02:00 PM (Indian Standard Time)**

Introductory Remarks



Prof. A V Narsimha Rao
Director
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

Speakers



Mr. Dilip Sharma
Assistant Professor



Mr. S. Rakesh
Assistant Professor

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Meeting Link: https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=m574cf39396042dbb8387007598dbc79c

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Report

IIC Workshop
on
'Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and IP management for start-up' on 30-03-2021

The Institution's Innovation Council (IIC), IFHE, Hyderabad in collaboration with Centre for Excellence in IPR, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad organized a half day workshop on 'Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and IP management for start-up' on 30th March, 2021. The workshop was conducted online on CISCO Webex platform. The workshop was divided into two sessions delivered by Mr. S. Rakesh and Mr. Dilip Sharma, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad.

Mr. Rakesh during the first session of the workshop introduced the concept of intellectual property and various forms of intellectual property rights. He also discussed about intellectual property portfolio and highlighted the importance of management and due diligence during the economic life of an IP asset.

During the Second session, Mr. Dilip Sharma started his discussion by highlighting the importance of intellectual property management and its relevance for the start-ups. Mr. Sharma also discussed about the various management functions, skills required for intellectual property management, IP Portfolio management, IP Due Diligence, IP Auditing, ways of transfer of IP asset i.e. assignment, licensing, compulsory licensing etc. He also discussed about the joint venture agreements, drafting and negotiation of licensing agreements and IP valuation.

Both the sessions received active participation by the students. Various doubts and concerns posted by students during the session were also duly addressed by the speakers. The event received excellent feedback from students. The event was ended with the concluding remark by Mr. Sharma.

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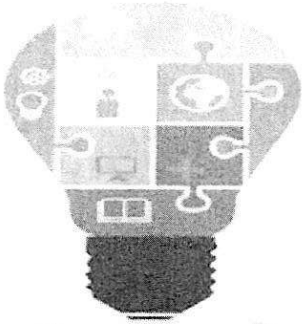
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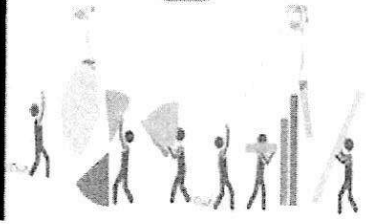
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Intellectual Property Law:

Importance of IP to a Company:

- Increasingly important as a business asset
- May constitute the most valuable asset in early stage tech companies.

Why do Companies Care about IP?

- Freedom to Operate—Ensure that someone else's IP will not prevent your company from carrying out its business objectives
- Competitive Advantage—Protect your company's IP to acquire a competitive advantage in the marketplace by precluding others from using it

Common IP Mistakes Made By Entrepreneurs:

- Failing to secure IP rights from founders by assignment or license
- Failing to address how jointly-owned patents are to be licensed and utilized in joint development situations
- Failing to file a U.S. patent application within one year of public disclosure or other statutory bar
- Failing to consider international patent protection prior to disclosure (no one year grace period)
- Failing to use nondisclosure agreements
- Failing to properly register trademarks

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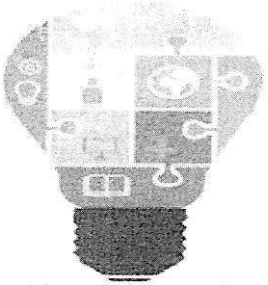
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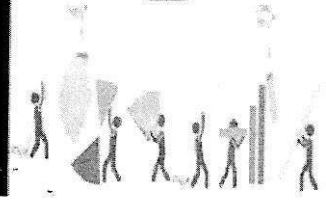
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A Alekhya
A Anitha
A anjali
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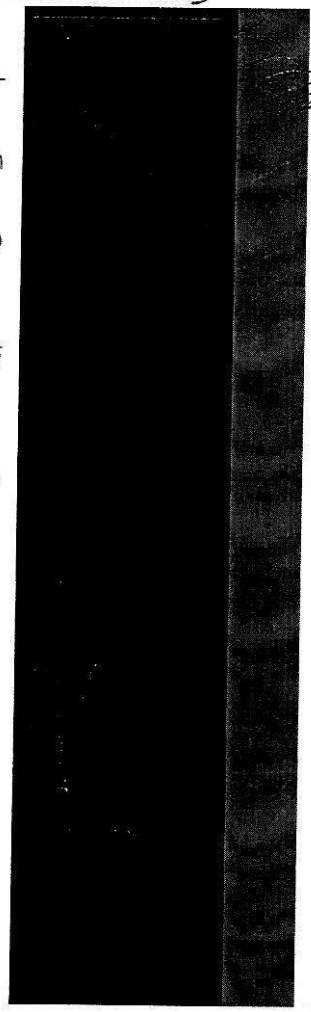


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Patent—"new," "useful," and "non-obvious"
E.g., new scientific instrument, chemical process, software coupled with operation on a computer
Trademark—Any distinct word, name, symbol, or device used to identify a source of goods or services
E.g., company logo
Copyright—Original work of authorship fixed in a tangible medium of expression
E.g., a novel, software, website content
Trade Secret—Commercially valuable information not generally known or readily ascertainable, if reasonable efforts are used to keep secret
E.g., the Coca-Cola secret formula
Contracts—Protect IP by entering into agreement.

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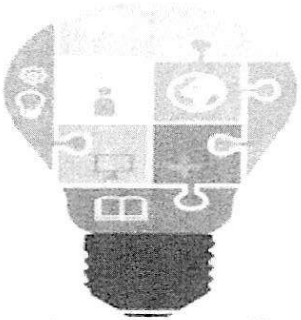
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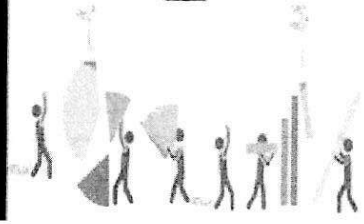
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Ways to P

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Patent——new,‖ —useful,‖ and —non-obvious‖

E.g., new scientific instrument, chemical process, software coupled with operation on a computer

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E.g., company logo

Copyright—Original work of authorship fixed in a tangible medium of expression

E.g., a novel, software, website content

Trade Secret—Commercially valuable information not generally known or readily ascertainable, if reasonable efforts are used to keep secret

E.g., the Coca-Cola secret formula

Contracts—Protect IP by entering into agreement.

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS : IP MANAGEMENT FOR START-UPS

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37. Sajith Mohmad Saleem,
Criminologist, Urivi Vikram Charitable Trust
38. Shivangi Sharma,
Student, Maharaja Agrasen Institute Of Management Studies
39. Jahan Ara Kulsum,
Advocate, Legal Practice
40. Sumit sharma,
Assistant professor, Chandigarh university
41. Jahan Ara Kulsum,
Advocate, Legal Practice
42. Navnoor Kaur,
Law Student , Institute of Law, Kurukshetra University
43. Vijay Ramen Kishore.K,
BBA.LLB (Home), Crescent school of law/Crescent institute of science and technology
44. Chandan Chetnani,
Student, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University
45. Shalini Budimata,
BBA LLB , Isbr law college
46. Mrs Geetha,
Research Scholar, Sri Krishna Devaraya University
47. Ojasvi chopra,
Student, Indore institute of law
48. Divya Nand,
2nd year, BBA LLB , Symbiosis International
49. Navneet Bhatia,
Student,HPNLU(Shimla), Himachal Pradesh National Law University,Shimla
50. Sahil Malhotra,
Law Student, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
51. Nayantara Kumari,
Student, Balaji Law College,Pune University
52. Nayantara Kumari,
Student, Balaji Law College,Pune University
53. Shruti Gupta,
Student, Indore Institute of law
54. Smt P.Aravinda,
Vice Principal, Pendekanti law college
55. Nisheeth dubey,
Student BA LLB, Shambhunath institute of Law jhalwa prayagraj uttar Pradesh

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56. Ramnaval Gupta,
Student, Durgapur institute of legal studies
57. Payal Agarwal,
Lecturer, Dept. Of Political science, Jawaharlal Nehru College Kuanpal Cuttack Odisha
58. Alpika Srivastava,
Advocate, High court
59. Aditya Goenka,
Law, Durgapur Institute of Legal Studies
60. Shweta Pandey,
Advocate, Allahabad High Court
61. VIJAYALAKSHMI RAJU,
STUDENT, DR AMBEDKAR GLOBAL LAW INSTITUTE TIRUPATI
62. Shivangi Maheshwari,
Law student , Banasthali Vidyapith
63. DR MOUSHUMI PATTNAIK,
Asst Prof , SHAILABALA WOMEN'S AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE CUTTACK ODISHA
64. Ismat Zahra,
Student, Unity P.G. & Law College
65. ANJANA DAS,
Research Scholar , Utkal University
66. JYOTSNARANI SAHOO,
FACULTY , J.K.B.K GOVT./JUNIOR COLLEGE
67. Mohan Vinay. V,
B.B.A,L.L.B, Gitam School of Law
68. Rishabh,
Student, Unity p.g. & law college
69. Amisha Matkar,
Student, Indore institute of law
70. Chumki Dey , Law student, George school of law
71. JYOTIRMAYEE SAHOO,
FACULTY, J.K.B.K GOVT./JUNIOR COLLEGE
72. Syed Mehdi Hasan,
Law student , Unity P. G & Law College Lucknow
73. Hemango Kamble,
Student, New Law College
74. Afruz Ara Ahmed,
Assistant Professor in Law, Apex Professional University
75. ROHAN GEDAM,
STUDENT, SCHOOL OF LEGAL STUDIES, LNCT UNIVERSITY, BHOPAL(M.P.)
76. Roli Nayan,
Student, REVA University, Bangalore
77. Megha Anand,
Research Assistant, High Court Jammu
78. Mayank Raj Pranav,
1st year 2nd Semester Student, Gujarat National Law University(GNLU)
79. Anuja Chauhan,
BA, LLB, Harlal school of law
80. V RUGMINI,
STUDENT, DAMODARAM SANJIVAYYA NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
81. Ishwarya R.L.,
Student, (BBA.LLB Hons), Crescent School of Law
82. Sarabdeep Singh Gulati,
Student, Chanderprabhu Jain College Of Higher Studies & School Of Law
83. Rahimunnisa Begum,
Research scholar of Law, GITAM deemed to be University
84. Meneka,
Student, Punjab school of law, Punjabi University, Patiala
85. SHUBHANGI ABHANG,

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STUDENT , STUDENT

86. Tanushree Jaiswal,
Law Student , University of Allahabad

87. Upendra mani tripathi,
Advocate , High court Allahabad

88. UTKARSH DIXIT,
STUDENT, FACULTY OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW

89. Sanchay, Student, Kuk

90. Alpika Srivastava,
Advocate, High court

91. Priya Raj,
Student, Lloyd Law College

92. Dr. Raju Majhi,
Assistant Professor, Law School, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005

93. Dr. Lina Rani Pradhan,
Lecturer, Banki College (Autonomous),Banki, Cuttack,Odisha

94. Ankit Singh,
Student, K.L.E. Society's Law College, Bangalore

95. Manisha Tandon,
Student , Department of LAW

96. MUKUL ANAND SAHOO,
STUDENT, VIVEKANANDA INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES (GGSIPU)

97. Prof. (Dr.) V. Hemalatha Devi ,
Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

98. Prof. (Dr.) Y.Pratap Reddy ,
Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

99. Prof. (Dr.) T. Vidya Kumari,
Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

100. Dr. Veena , Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

101. Dr. S.V.Damodar Reddy ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

102. Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

103. Dr. Madhuri Irene M.,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

104. Dr. Md. Akbar Khan,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

105. Dr. P. Kesari ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

106. Dr. K. Durga Prasad ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

107. Mr. Ashok Ram Kumar,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

108. Mr. S. Ravi,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

109. Dr. K.S.Rekhraj Jain ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

110. Mrs. Sridevi D. Shet,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

111. Dr.. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

112. Dr. S. Uma Devi ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

113. Mr. D.V.N. Murthy,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

114. Mrs. Geetha Priyadarshini,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

115. Dr. K.V.Ravi Kumar,

REGIS... THE ICFAI FOUNDATIO... (Deemed-to-be-University Under... ...RDINATION ...of the UGC Act, 1956)

HYDERABAD

Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

116. Mrs. Astha Srivastava,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

117. Mr. Dilip Sharma,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

118. Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

119. Mr. K. Raja Sekhar Reddy,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

120. Mr. S. Rakesh ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad





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Centre for Excellence in Intellectual Property Rights
The ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, E-mail: centexcellipr@ifheindia.org

In collaboration with
Institution's Innovation Council, IFHE, Hyderabad

98

Two Day National E-Conference
on

Intellectual Property Rights: Breaking Conventionalities and Future Prospects

17th - 18th April, 2021



ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

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Organised by

ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad is a Deemed University established under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956 and accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade. IFHE offers Management, Engineering and Law Courses and it provides world class, innovative, career-oriented professional programs through inclusive technology-aided pedagogies to equip students with the requisite professional and life skills as well as social sensitivity and high sense of ethics. IFHE has evolved a comprehensive student-centric learning approach consisting of several stages, designed to add significant value to the learner's understanding in an integrated manner, covering relevant knowledge, practical skills, and positive attitudes. The university strives to create an intellectually stimulating environment for research, more particularly into areas bearing on the socio-economic and cultural development of the state and the nation.

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THE ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, HYDERABAD

The ICFAI Law School is a significant segment of the ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad and recognized by the Bar Council of India. The ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad offers BBA.LL.B. (Hons) and BA.LL.B. (Hons) integrated five-year courses, one Year LL.M. in (1) Corporate and Commercial Laws and (2) Tax Laws. Ph.D. (full time and part time programs), and Eight Certificate Courses in Cyber Law, Infrastructure Laws, Law of Financial Services, Immigration Laws, Solid Waste Management and Law, International Trade Law, Forensic Science & Law and Goods & Services Tax Law are also offered. ICFAI Law School envisions to develop a new cadre of professionals who will not only command high level of domain proficiency but also can integrate activities for developing scientific and technological solutions.

About The Centre for Excellence in Intellectual Property Rights

The Centre for Excellence in IPR is a constituent of ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad to promote research and awareness in the field of intellectual property rights. The centre is dedicated to impart IP education and training to students, academicians and professionals across the country. The centre for IPR is established to promote interdisciplinary research in the area of intellectual property law, science, technology, arts and economics. The centre for IPR is looking forward to undertake research projects on the contemporary issues of importance related to intellectual property rights. The centre provides consultancy services to the innovator, creators and entrepreneurs on the filing, registration, protection, management and infringement of intellectual property rights. The centre also regularly organizes conferences, seminars and webinars to spread IP awareness among the students, academicians and professionals.

About The Institution's Innovation Council

The Institution's Innovation Council (IIC) is an MHRD (now MoE) initiative to promote the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship in India's Higher Education Institutions. The IFHE has its own accredited IIC since 2018 and has been undertaking activities to foster the spirit of innovation among its students and faculty. The IIC regularly organises workshops, seminars and motivational talks which brings experts from the industry and academia face to face with the young innovators in IFHE. The IIC aims to create a healthy ecosystem in the campus to flourish innovation and entrepreneurial skills.

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About the Conference

The present era of technology, the existing intellectual property regime has witnessed a significant paradigm shift with the change in time. Intellectual property protection act as an important business tool in the hands of innovators, researchers, start-ups, industries and companies. The advent of new innovations with newer forms of protection give rise to effective competition in the market but at the same time leads to various debatable issues at the heart of the existing form of protection. The conference will also provide an insight on the momentum created by the Atma-nirbhar Bharat and Make in India on the intellectual property regime which has opened up unique opportunities for individuals, start-ups, MSMEs and entrepreneurs to enter into the arena of entrepreneurship to form a self-reliant nation.

The objective of this conference is to provide a platform to academicians, professionals, researchers and students to discuss and provide solution to various key issues and operational challenges raised by changing dimensions of existing intellectual property regime. The conference will provide a valuable insight on the various challenges faced by authors, innovators and proprietors of intellectual property assets during different stages of the Lifecycle of an IP asset including development, protection, management, enforcement and to accelerate collaboration of all Stakeholders under the Intellectual Property system.

Call for Papers

The Conference invites original research articles on various areas of intellectual property rights in the form of full-length scholarly papers documenting substantial research work. Contributions are invited from Academicians, Professionals, Research Scholars and students focusing on the emerging areas of IPR laws. Research Articles may be submitted from any of the substantive areas of IPR, including but not limited to the following themes of the conference.

MAJOR THEMES

Intellectual Property Rights in Digital Era

- Copyright in digital era
- Misappropriation of IP assets in the era of digitalization and E-commerce
- Data protection, IPR and internet intermediaries' liabilities in the fourth industrial revolution
- Domain Name and Trademark issues
- Challenges and Opportunities of the IP System in the Current World
- Online dispute resolution of IP Disputes

Changing Paradigm of Intellectual Property Regime

- Non-conventional trademarks and Trade Dress Protection
- Personality rights and IPR
- Neighbouring Rights
- Artificial Intelligence, blockchain and IPR
- Gene Patenting, Biotechnological Patents and Green Patents
- Technology transfer and Development
- Arbitrability of Intellectual Property Disputes

Intellectual Property Rights and Policy

- Morality and Intellectual Property
- Public interest versus monopoly rights
- IPR and human right issues
- Make in India, Atam-nirbhar Bharat and IPR regime
- Impact of IPR system in policy making

Towards a sui Generis System

- Traditional knowledge, indigenous communities and intellectual property regime
- Plant variety protection and farmer's rights
- Cultural Heritage and Intellectual Property rights
- Biopiracy and Bioprospecting
- Misappropriation of IP assets

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The list above is only suggestive but not exhaustive. The participants may submit their research papers within the broad areas of the theme of the conference. The conference invites original research papers from academicians, advocates, industry experts, management sciences, students of law and all those related to the central theme.

The proposals should consist of an abstract of 500 words that clearly outline the research questions, methodological approach, and relevance to the field of IPR. Abstracts should be sent to **centexcellipr@ifheindia.org** by 15th March, 2021 and will be reviewed by a review panel.

Guidelines for paper submission

Submissions for presentation in the conference are to be mailed the form of an abstract of 500 words and full research papers (Not less than 5000 words)with footnotes in bluebook 20th edition format.The research paper is to be typed in Font Times New Roman with font size 12 and line spacing 1.5, headings to be typed in font size 14 Bold and footnotes in font size 10.

The abstract should be of 400-500 words with minimum five keywords and must be accompanied by a cover page consisting of the author's details.

All the submissions are to be sent to email ID: centexcellipr@ifheindia.org.

Conference Proceedings and Publication

All the accepted full research papers submitted before deadline will be published in a book form with ISBN number. The presentation of accepted research paper is mandatory for the purpose of publication.

Prizes

Best Researcher INR.3,000

Second Best Paper INR.2,000

Third Best Paper INR.1,500



REGISTRATION

Academicians / Professionals: Rs.1500/-
Students and Research Scholars: Rs.1000/-
Registration Link: https://forms.gle/BiFKww23UAGxQS5m6

Registration fee should be paid through RTGS/NEFT to the account mentioned below. For registration, proof of payment (screenshot, etc. clearly indicating the transaction reference number) along with full name, affiliation and email id may be sent by 31st March, 2021 to the coordinators by email. Authors desirous of submitting their papers for presentation in the conference should submit the proof of payment along with the final paper.

PAYMENT DETAILS

Account No : 020201007037
Type of Account : Current Account
Name of the Account : IFHE - Seminars & Workshops A/c
Name of the Bank : ICICI Bank
Bank Address : Nerella House, No.4, Nagarjuna Hills, Punjagutta, Hyderabad - 500082, Telangana
RTGS/NEFT IFSC Code: ICIC0000202
Branch Code: 202

IMPORTANT DATES

Last date for submission of abstract	15th March, 2021
Last date for submission of full paper	31st March, 2021
Last date for submitting PPT	10th April, 2021
Intimation of acceptance	Within 48 hours of submission

ORGANISERS

Chairman: **Prof. Dr. A. V. Narsimha Rao**
Director, ICFAI Law School

Coordinators:

Dr. S. V. Damodar Reddy
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School
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Mr. Dilip Sharma
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School
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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL HYDERABAD

ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

cordially invites you to

National E-Conference on "Intellectual Property Rights: Breaking Conventionalities and Future Prospects"

Inaugural Session

17th April, 2021, 10.00 AM

Chief Guest

Prof. Irene Calboli,
Professor of Law at Texas A&M University School of Law

Presided By

Prof. J. Mahender Reddy
Vice Chancellor, IFHE

Theme

Prof. A.V. Narsimha Rao
Director, ICFAI Law School, IFHE

Welcome Note

Prof. Dilip Sharma
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL HYDERABAD

National E-Conference on
"Intellectual Property Rights: Breaking Conventionalities and Future Prospects"

INAUGURAL– PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Date: 17-04-2021 **Time: 10.00 AM – 11.00 AM**

Time	Particular
10.00 – 10.05	Welcome Note **Prof. Dilip Sharma** Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School
10.05 – 10.10	Invocation Song
10.10 – 10.20	Conference Theme **Prof. A. V. Narsimha Rao** Director, ICFAI Law School
10.20 – 10.25	Release of Conference Proceedings Book and Book titled "Intellectual Property Rights: Changing Vistas"
10.25 – 10.50	Inaugural Address **Prof. Irene Calboli** Professor of Law at Texas A&M University School of Law
10.50 – 11.00	Vote of Thanks **Prof. Dr. S.V. Damodar Reddy** Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL HYDERABAD

National E-Conference on "Intellectual Property Rights: Breaking Conventionalities and Future Prospects"

17th and 18th April, 2021

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

April 17, 2021, 10:00 to 11:00 INAUGURAL SESSION	
Chief Guest:	**Prof. Irene Calboli**, Professor of Law at Texas A&M University School of Law
Presided By:	**Prof. J. Mahender Reddy**, Vice Chancellor, IFHE
Theme:	**Prof. A.V. Narsimha Rao**, Director, ICFAI Law School, IFHE
Welcome Note:	**Prof. Dilip Sharma**, Asst. Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE
Vote of Thanks:	**Prof. Dr. S.V. Damodar Reddy**, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE
Link: Zoom Meeting	https://zoom.us/j/93028666482?pwd=RU15YXNLNEM4OWdNeXJJbUVzaTNpdz09
April 17, 2021, 11:30 to 1:30 Technical Session – I: Intellectual Property Rights in Digital Era	
Keynote Speaker:	**Mr. Ramakrishna Damodharan**, Managing Director, ADIPVEN, Malaysia
Chair:	**Mr. Ashok Ram Kumar**, Founder, WordictIP, Hyderabad, India
Co-Chair:	**Dr. S V Damodar Reddy**, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE
	PAPER PRESENTATIONS
Link: Zoom Meeting	https://zoom.us/j/92707701824?pwd=YXF2QkVTc1dveFlwS2xBbDJmNzVXUT09
April 17, 2021, 3:30 to 5:30 Technical Session – II: Changing Paradigm of Intellectual Property Regime	
Keynote Speaker:	**Prof. María L. Vazquez**, Dean of the Law School, Universidad de San Andres, Argentina
Chair:	**Mr. Diwakar Singh**, Head of Legal at Marico Limited, India
Co-Chair:	**Mr. Dilip Sharma**, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE
	PAPER PRESENTATIONS
Link: Zoom Meeting	https://zoom.us/j/95197953816?pwd=SjJZY2pycFVHTERzT05RZnlYNC92QT09
April 18, 2021, 9:30 to 11:00 Technical Session – III: Intellectual Property Rights and Policy	
Keynote Speaker:	**Prof. Bryan Mercurio**, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Chair:	**Mr. Pranit K. Nanavati**, Partner, K. Nanavati & Gandhi Associates, Ahmedabad
Co-Chair:	**Prof. Richa Jain**, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE
	PAPER PRESENTATIONS
Link: Zoom Meeting	https://zoom.us/j/96009979114?pwd=TEpZRlR2WUxnbzNEUEQzREVFay9LUT09
April 18, 2021, 11:15 to 1:00 Technical Session – IV: Towards A Sui Generis System	
Keynote Speaker:	**Prof. A.V. Narsimha Rao**, Director, ICFAI Law School, IFHE
Chair:	**Dr. Rajesh Kumar Acharya**, Proprietor, H K Acharya and Company, Ahmedabad
Co-Chair:	**Prof. Rukma Lavania**, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE
	PAPER PRESENTATIONS
Link: Zoom Meeting	https://zoom.us/j/96138770700?pwd=WDdHQWpMTXdlWVVhZVdlb3dCUmwvZz09
April 18, 2021, 1:30 to 2:30 VALEDICTORY SESSION	
Valedictory Remarks:	**Prof. A.V. Narsimha Rao**, Director, ICFAI Law School, IFHE
Vote of Thanks:	**Prof. Dr. S.V. Damodar Reddy**, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE
Link: Zoom Meeting	https://zoom.us/j/97131341636?pwd=ZFNrMTZ2OVloVHhGdXJbDBwRy82UT09

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Report on

Two-day National E-Conference on "Intellectual Property Rights: Breaking Conventionalities and Future Prospects" Organized on 17th – 18th April 2021

It all started months back with the motivation and encouragement of the Prof. A V Narsimha Rao sir Director ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad on the conception of the idea to organize the National Conference which culminated into Two-day National E-Conference on "Intellectual Property Rights: Breaking Conventionalities and Future Prospects" to organize on 17th – 18th April 2021. Accordingly the bordure was prepared and designed and widely circulated. In response we have received 41 abstracts covering various contemporary themes of the Conference, out of which 28 participants have sent their full papers. Upon the scrutiny 26 full papers were published in the Conference Proceedings Book which is released at the inauguration. The total number of papers presented at the conference are 29. At the inaugural session was attended by more than 130 participants.

Books Released

In the inaugural session of the Conference two books are released.

1. **Book titled "*Intellectual Property Rights: Changing Vistas*"**. Edited by Dr S V Damodar Reddy, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, Mr. Dilip Sharma, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad and Ms. Richa Prateek Jain, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

2. **National E - Conference Proceedings Book with** ISBN is released titled "*Intellectual Property Rights: Breaking Conventionalities and Future Prospects*". Edited by Dr S V Damodar Reddy, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad and Mr. Dilip Sharma, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

Inauguration of the Conference

The Inaugural Session of the Conference took place on 17th April, 2021 from 10.00 AM to 11.00 AM. In this the following dignitaries occupied the dais and spoke on the occasion.
Chief Guest: Prof. Irene Calboli, Professor of Law at Texas A&M University School of Law
Presided By Prof. J. Mahender Reddy Vice Chancellor, IFHE
Theme Prof. A.V. Narsimha Rao Director, ICFAI Law School, IFHE
Welcome Note Prof. Dilip Sharma Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE
Vote of Thanks Prof. Dr. S.V. Damodar Reddy Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Technical Sessions

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In the two day Conference a total four technical sessions were conducted. Two sessions were conducted on 17th April 2021 and next two on 18th April 2021. The details are as follows.

First Day 17th April 2021 - Technical Sessions

Technical Session – 1
Intellectual Property Rights in Digital Era
Date: 17 -04-2021 Time: 11:30 AM – 01:30PM IST
Key Note Speaker: Mr. Ramakrishna Damodharan, Managing Director, ADIPVEN, Malaysia.
Chair: Mr. Ashok Ram Kumar, Founder, WordictIP, Hyderabad, India.
Co-Chair: Dr. S V Damodar Reddy, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, India.
Paper Presentations

Technical Session – 2
Changing Paradigm of Intellectual Property Regime
Date: 17-04-2021 Time: 03:30 to 5:30 PM IST
Keynote Speaker: Prof. María L. Vazquez, Dean of the Law School, Universidad de San Andres, Argentina.
Chair: Mr. Diwakar Singh, Head of Legal at Marico Limited, India.
Co-Chair: Mr. Dilip Sharma, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, India
Paper Presentations

Second Day 18th April 2021 – Technical Sessions

Technical Session – 3
Intellectual Property Rights and Policy
Date: 18-04-2021 Time: 09:30 AM - 11:00AM IST
Key Note Speaker: Prof. Bryan Mercurio, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Chair: Mr. Pranit K. Nanavati, Partner, K. Nanavati & Gandhi Associates, Ahmedabad
Co-Chair: Prof. Richa Jain, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad.
Paper Presentations

Technical Session – 4
Towards A Sui Generis System
Date: 18-04-2021 Time: 11:15 AM to 1:00 PM
Key Note Speaker: Prof. A.V. Narsimha Rao, Director, ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad.
Chair: Dr. Rajesh Kumar Acharya, Proprietor, H K Acharya and company, Ahmedabad.
Co-Chair: Rukma Lavania, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, India.
Paper Presentations

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Chief guest: Professor Irene Calboli, Professor of Law at Texas A&M University School of Law

Presided By: Prof. J. Mahender Reddy Vice Chancellor, IFHE, Hyderabad.

It all started months back with the motivation and encouragement of the Prof. A V Narsimha Rao sir Director ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad on the conception of the idea to organize the National Conference which culminated into Two-day National E-Conference on "Intellectual Property Rights: Breaking Conventionalities and Future Prospects" to organize on 17th – 18th April 2021. Accordingly the bordure was prepared and designed and widely circulated. In response we have received 41 abstracts covering various contemporary themes of the Conference, out of which 28 participants have sent their full papers. Upon the scrutiny 26 full papers were published in the Conference Proceedings Book which is released at the inauguration. The total number of papers presented at the conference are 29. At the inaugural session was attended by more than 130 participants.

Technical Sessions

In the two day Conference a total four technical sessions were conducted. Two sessions were conducted on 17th April 2021 and next two on 18th April 2021. The details are as follows.

First Day 17th April 2021 - Technical Sessions

Technical Session – 1
Intellectual Property Rights in Digital Era
Date: 17 -04-2021 Time: 11:30 AM – 01:30PM IST
Key Note Speaker: Mr. Ramakrishna Damodharan, Managing Director, ADIPVEN, Malaysia.
Chair: Mr. Ashok Ram Kumar, Founder, WordictIP, Hyderabad, India.
Co-Chair: Dr. S V Damodar Reddy, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, India.

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Key Note Speaker: Mr. Ramakrishna Damodharan, Managing Director, ADIPVEN, Malaysia.

1 **Intellectual Property Rights in Digital Era:**

The notion of intellectual property is at the core of technological innovation, economic growth and industrial policies. This research project focuses on the challenges that digital technologies and culture pose to the notion.

The introduction of 5G and the development of the Internet of Things (IoT) impacts a wide

range of industries and existing business models, and present a whole new set of challenges related to safety, privacy, spectrum allocation, public infrastructures and transportation that policymakers and regulators need to address to safeguard innovation, investments and citizens' welfare. Confronted with the issues that arise at the intersection of technology, innovation and intellectual property law, the broad research question that this project will tackle is how to deal with the perceived clashes between new technologies and existing IP frameworks? .

Books Released

In the inaugural session of the Conference two books are released.

3. **Book titled "*Intellectual Property Rights: Changing Vistas*"**. Edited by Dr S V Damodar Reddy, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, Mr. Dilip Sharma, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad and Ms. Richa Prateek Jain, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

4. **National E - Conference Proceedings Book with** ISBN is released titled "*Intellectual Property Rights: Breaking Conventionalities and Future Prospects*". Edited by Dr S V Damodar Reddy, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad and Mr. Dilip Sharma, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

Valedictory Session

At the valedictory session Prof. Dr A V Narasimha Rao, Director ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad delivered valedictory remarks and Dr M Sainath, President IIC & Dean, CFED, IFHE, Hyderabad, spoke on the innovation culture at IFHE, Hyderabad. Subsequently Prizes were announced and distributed for the prize winners and lastly vote of thanks was delivered by Dr S V Damodar Reddy.

Certificates and Conference Proceeding Books

The Certificates and the Conference Proceedings books are sent to the participants.

Attachments

Brochure,
Inaugural, Minute to minute, Technical Sessions plan and including valedictory session

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WEBINAR ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERT RIGHTS: BREAKING CONVENTIONALITIES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

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Centre for Excellence in Intellectual Property Rights
The ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, E-mail: centexcellipr@ifheindia.org

99

Webinar

Challenges in Patenting Biotechnology Based Inventions

February 20, 2021

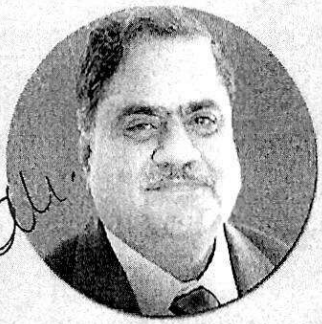
Time: 05:00 PM (Indian Standard Time)

Speaker



Syed Afsar Ali Bukhari
Patent Attorney & Registered Patent Agent

Introductory Remarks



Prof. A V Narsimha Rao
Director
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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Centre for Excellence in Intellectual Property Rights
Report of the Webinar

Title of the Webinar: Challenges in Patenting Biotechnology Based Inventions.

Speaker Name : Mr SAA Bukhari Patent Attorney

Date & Time: 20th February 2021-5.00PM IST (1)

Coordinators : Dr S V Damodar Reddy & Mr. Dilip Sharma

Link and Meeting Number: Link-
https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=m0220ad3b80a3573bb2e09ca46f3722f1
Saturday, Feb 20, 2021 5:00 pm | 1 hour 30 minutes | (UTC+05:30) Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi
Meeting number: 158 436 3444

Total Number of Participants : 57

Summary of the Webinar:

The Webinar started with the invitation of the Director, Speaker and the participants with the brief introduction to the topic of Biotechnology. The Director has given his introductory remarks on the topic. Then the speaker took over the platform and proceeded with his presentation. The presentation of the speaker on the topic Challenges in Patenting Biotechnology Based Inventions covered the following areas.
Introduction to Biotechnology History of biotechnological processes and the changes witnessed in the field of biotechnology over the period of time in modifying the products for specific uses.

Presentation on the Small Molecule vs Biologics: a graphical presentation was made on the small molecule vs. simple biologics and complex biologics.

Research to Market: in this the various drug development stages are explained and how much time it takes for reaching the drug to the market from the research and development is discussed. In continuation the presentation was on the patenting opportunities and on the nature of the patent filings and the various stages.

Biotech Patenting issues: in this the various issues involved in patenting biotechnology products relating to the subject matter eligibility covering the legal provisions in the Patent Act.

Patentable subject matter in biotechnology: in this the speaker highlighted an illustrative list of the patentable subject matters in biotechnology including living biological matter, microorganisms, cell lines, plant and animals and Non-living biological matter including Nucleotide sequences, Polypeptide sequences, Gene constructs, Recombinant proteins, Antibodies.

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United States of America, European Union and India Comparative Analysis: Speaker has spoken on the above subject matter on the legal position present in the United States of America, European Union and India. The case laws discussed are of Diamond vs Chakrabarty, Association for Molecular Pathology v. Myriad Genetics, Inc, Monsanto BT.

Scope of protection vs sufficiency of disclosure: Various aspects of the scope of protection and also on the full and complete disclosure and best method of working of the invention aspects are covered.

Ways to overcome objections: speaker has explained on the various ways to overcome the objections in the obtaining of patent along with other relevant aspects on the topic.

Questions & Answers:

Q. How much time it takes to get the patent for Biotechnology?

Ans: The time for granting biotechnology patent depends upon the country to country procedures. In United States of America it takes about three years and if there is any delay, the delay period is compensated. In India it takes about eight years to grant patents in biotechnology based inventions.

Q. Can you comment on ethics of AI (artificial intelligence) in biomedical applications?
Ans: Artificial Intelligence is applied in biomedical applications and it has be explored further.

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WEBINAR ON CHALLENGES IN PATENTING BIOTECHNOLOGY BASED INVENTIONS

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   Lawyer, Rajivranjan & Associates
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   Advocate, MPBendre
5. Rasha kumari panda,
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63. Bhanu sireesha,
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65. Vaibhav Chauhan,
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100

26 APRIL 2021
10 AM TO 12:40 PM

National Institute
for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
(An Organisation of the Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India)
(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Organisation)

IN CELEBRATION OF

WORLD IP DAY 2021

PRESENTS A WEBINAR ON

IP & SMEs: Taking Big Ideas to the Market



Prof. Dr. A.V. Narasimha Rao
Director, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
on
Importance of the Theme for World IP Day 2021

Prof. Dr. G.B. Reddy
Professor & Dean, Faculty of Law, Osmania University
on
SMEs contribution to Global Economy





Prof. Dr. P. Sree Sudha
Associate Professor & Convenor of C-IPR, DSNLU
on
Role of MSMEs & IPRs in promotion of Bioprospecting and Benefit Sharing

Mrs. V. Swapna
Associate Faculty Member, NI-MSME
on
MSME Schemes for Innovation Support





Adv. Ashok Ram Kumar
Founder, Innovpath & Senior Partner, Wordict-IP
on
Indigenous Inventions and SMEs

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Pathfinders for Innovators

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Report on World IP Day 2021 held on 26-04-2021

Theme: IP & SMEs: Taking Big Ideas to the Market

1. **Speaker: Prof. Dr. AV Narsimha Rao**

Topic: Importance of the theme for World IP Day 2021

It was important to understand the very topic and it is a crucial moment to develop and reorganize our small and medium enterprises. This is more important for country like India which has a very large population dependency on requiring employment and livelihood. It can be noted that leveraging IPR can provide these SMEs with a wherewithal to build resilient business and become more competitive. A suitable IPR would be able to help the SME to protect their innovation in technology or otherwise (patents), build their brand (trademarks), secure their designs and creative works and not only this the local producers may also get geographical indications (GI) and agricultural producers may benefit from plant variety protection. Cultural and Traditional Knowledge of indigenous SMEs may also be protected and prospered.

2. **Speaker: Prof. Dr. G.B. Reddy**

Topic: SMEs contribution to Global Economy

SMEs play a major role in contribution to the Global GDP and this has been further encouraged by the World Bank Organisation. It has been observed that SMEs play a very critical role in the world economy by contributing to the employment. As per a report published in 2015, approximately 600 million jobs would be required over the next 15 years and predominantly most of the formal jobs that are available in developing markets are created by SMEs which is almost 4 out of 5 jobs available in the market. Despite playing a vital role in the development of the economy, it has been observed that around 50% of the SMEs lack access to finance or capital investment. At any given point of time, the formal SMEs create around 33% of the national income and 45% of the total employment in developing countries. When we include the informal SMEs in the list, the numbers rise even higher.

3. **Speaker: Prof. Dr. P. Sree Sudha**

Topic: Role of MSMEs & IPR in promotion of Bioprospecting and Benefit Sharing.

Biodiversity and its relation with IPR are very booming topic in the current discussion of IPR. Studies are underway about its relation yet biodiversity conservation, accesses and benefit sharing (ABS) in the use of genetic resources and the protection of IPR to stimulate innovation is an internationally agreed objective now and the ABS legal regime for South Africa which governs biodiversity and the use of indigenous biological resources and it involves the use of indigenous genetic and biological resources and their exportation for the purpose of bioprospecting or any other research purpose and various interests groups does see

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the value of potential grow in both ABS and IPR yet IPR assets in MSME can be beneficiary in making the legal monopolies investments in which it will allow them to be ahead of their competition as IPRs being negative rights, outrightly stop others from practising, using or selling any product or service that infringes on any of their IPRs.

4. **Speaker: Mrs. V. Swapna**

Topic: MSME Schemes for innovation support

MSME provides economical benefits and hence there has been schemes and steps taken in order to grow this specific field. Many a times our Hon'ble Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi had given emphasis on the growth of skill India through MSME support. The Scheme of PRISM (Promoting Innovations in individuals, Start-ups and MSME) is one such where aims at to support individual innovators which will enable to achieve the agenda of inclusive development - one of the thrust areas of 12th five-year plan (2012-2017) and also programs for India which has been commissioned by BMZ whose objective has been that with the support of the programme, selected MSMEs have enhanced their capacities for developing inclusive and sustainable developments.

5. **Speaker: Adv. Ashok Ram Kumar**

Topic: Indigenous Inventions and SMEs.

SMEs run by indigenous people's do have a chance that they may face additional challenges and concerns as they begin to navigate the IP Systems and while that may seem daunting at first glance, there are some key approaches that can be taken and indigenous SMEs can take the benefit of the IP. These are can be done by these 8 approaches. 1. Protect your contemporary traditional culture expressions with copyright. 2. Use industrial design rights to protect the way your products look and feel. 3. Register distinctive indigenous words, names and symbols as trademark. 4. Distinguish your goods/services with certification/collective marks. 5. Link your goods and services to a place with geographical indication. 6. Protect your innovations based on traditional knowledge. 7. Keep your traditional knowledge confidential with trade secrets. 8. Use unfair competition laws as a Defense mechanism.

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WEBINAR ON IP & SMES: TAKING BIG IDEAS TO THE MARKET

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Workshop on Identifying Intellectual Property Component at Early Stage of Innovation
Issues and Challenges in Protection of Early Stage Technology and The Road Ahead



Dr. Niharika Sahoo Bhattacharya
Speaker

- *Assistant Professor Grade-I, Rajiv Gandhi School of Intellectual Property Law, IIT Kharagpur*
- *Ph.D. (RGSOIPL, IIT Kharagpur), Researcher, University of Cincinnati (2013 - 14), Scientist Fellow (NISTADS - 2011-13).*
- *Gold Medalist in M.Sc., Sambhalpur University*
- *Broad research areas - Intellectual Property Law and Biosciences, Pharmaceuticals and IPR, Geographical Indication, Patent Law, and Competition Law and IPR*

18 Dec, 2020
6:30 p.m.

Only participants who attend all the three sessions will receive an e-certificate.

Key Takeaways

- Challenges in development of Early Stage Technology
- Techno-legal issues in protection of Early Stage Technology
- Legal remedies available for violation of rights
- Commercialization of Early Stage Technology

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Jointly organized by:
Center for Excellence in IPR, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad and Institution's Innovation Council, IFHE

Institution's Innovation Council

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Report on

Workshop on Identifying Intellectual Property Component at Early Stage of Innovation

(11, 18 & 24th December, 2020)

In the present era of technology, innovation plays an important role in the growth of a nation. The innovation is not only about hi-tech technologies or multi-national corporations, even a small creative thought addressing an existing issue can be a foundation to a successful start-up for tomorrow. To nurture, identify, protect and promote such innovative ideas and student-based entrepreneurs, the Institution's Innovation Council (IIC), IFHE Hyderabad in collaboration with Centre for Excellence in IPR, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad organized a workshop on 'Identifying Intellectual Property Component at Early Stage of Innovation' for the students, faculty members and individual innovators. The workshop was comprising of three sessions which were conducted on 11th, 18th and 24th December, 2020. The workshop witnessed a gathering of more than 100 members who joined virtually using CISCO Webex platform and actively participated in the workshop. The first two sessions of workshop were delivered by Dr. Niharika Sahoo Bhattacharya from Rajiv Gandhi School of Intellectual Property Law, IIT Kharagpur. Dr. Niharika in her first session focused on the identification and protection of early-stage technology wherein she discussed about different forms of intellectual property rights and the procedure for the registration of patents, copyrights and various other forms of intellectual property assets.

Dr. Niharika in her second session discussed about the issue and challenges faced in the protection of early-stage technology and the different ways of addressing such issues. During her session, she focused on the various techno-legal issues encountered by student entrepreneurs in the protection of early-stage technology while highlighting the various kinds of legal remedies available for the infringement of their intellectual property rights. She also focused on the different ways of commercialization of the early-stage technology in the

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present era. The third session of the workshop was delivered by Mr. Dilip Sharma, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad wherein he focused on the valuation of early-stage technology.

Mr. Sharma in his session discussed about various IP valuation triggers and the purposes for which the valuation of intellectual property assets is conducted. He also discussed about various traditional and modern methods of IP valuation such as Cost method, Market method, Income method, DTA and Monte-Carlo simulation method. Mr. Sharma during his session focussed on the key issues faced by proprietors during the valuation of IP assets wherein he also highlighted the ways to identify the best suited method for the valuation of subject IP. Mr. Sharma in his session also discussed about the KAPILA (Kalam Program for IP Literacy & Awareness) Portal launched by MOE's innovation cell and AICTE to recognize, facilitate and felicitate the intellectual property, innovation and best practices in HEIs. The workshop was concluded on 24th December, 2020 after the closing remark and vote of thanks by Dr. Sainath, President, Institution's Innovation Council (IIC), IFHE Hyderabad.

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WORKSHOP ON IDENTIFYING IP COMPONENT AT EARLY STAGE OF INNOVATION

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REPORT ON PATENTING & BIOTECH/BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

The number of patents on materials and processes used in biomedical research is increasing. They are being sought and awarded not only for drugs and other medical products, but also for human cell lines, stem cells, human proteins, and genes. The growth of this field could be witnessed all over the world but prominently, in the U.S. the number of patents being issued doubled from about 80,000 to 169,000 per year. This increase has been particularly significant in the biological sciences, and, within that field, in genetics.

There are certain discrepancies within the said system. Likewise, the patents being issued in one jurisdiction will be rejected in another. For example, although Canada and the United States have very similar patent laws, Canada refused to grant a patent previously issued in the United States on a mouse genetically engineered to be susceptible to cancer. The Supreme Court of Canada decided that a transgenic mammal is not a "manufacture or composition of matter." The European Patent Office, which grants patents for up to 38 European countries, will not patent uses of human embryos for industrial or commercial purposes and has therefore refused patents involving human embryonic stem cells. The European Patent Convention allows individual nations to make laws prohibiting the patenting of inventions that are contrary to their public interest; France prohibits patents on "the human body, its elements, and its products, as well as knowledge of the total or partial structure of a human gene."

One of the greatest advantages of patents is that they generate revenue to develop new treatments and distribute them to people who need them. But a patent is no guarantee either that important drugs will be created or that they will be widely available. Despite the proliferation of patents, one-third of the world's population lacks access to essential drugs. In some cases, a patent can hinder access and, in other cases, have no effect on it.

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Many treatments are unaffordable. Drugs, vaccines, and other treatments that are covered by patents are almost always more expensive than their off-patent counterparts. High prices can limit the access that people in need have to patented treatments. But even unpatented ones are not free, and they may be unaffordable to many people—it costs money to manufacture, distribute, and

administer drugs. There usually needs to be the possibility of some profit for manufacturers and distributors to enter the market. All of these factors can drive up drug prices.

In some respects, the story of Salk's polio vaccine is unusual. The vaccine was developed in the laboratory of the university where he worked and was funded by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, a charitable organization. Whatever his personal motives, Salk did not need the promise of a patent as an incentive to do the research that led to the invention of the polio vaccine. Neither did his university.

Today, developers of many drugs and treatments rely on patents to secure the commercial investment needed to bring these therapies from bench to bedside. Patents involving, for example, methods of deriving cell lines are the products of numerous biotechnology companies, which license these inventions to generate the funds to conduct further research. Patents sometimes help biomedical research and development to move forward, but at other times they do nothing to enhance it or can even risk slowing research down. Weighing the pros and cons can be difficult.

Advantages of patents are that they can:

- Act as an incentive for biomedical research
- Secure funds to turn early discoveries into medical products
- Ensure that knowledge is disclosed to the public; unlike a trade secret, a patented invention is described in the public record
- Increase the chance that people will have access to the drugs and other medical products they need

Disadvantages of patents are that they can:

- Inhibit biomedical research by restricting access to materials and methods that are key to developing new treatments. Patents can also impede research if they create a cumbersome or expensive "tollbooth" through which researchers must pass

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- Provide no incentive for biomedical research if there is no profitable market for eventual treatments, as is the case with some rare diseases or diseases affecting people in the developing world
- Drive up the cost of health care if patent holders charge excessive prices for patented diagnostic tests and treatments.

The recent increase in biomedical patents has fueled concerns about the legality and morality of patenting certain kinds of inventions. Critics argue that naturally occurring substances such as cell lines and genes do not meet the patentability criterion of novelty because their useful properties are neither new nor invented, but are inherent. In addition, now that DNA sequencing has become relatively quick and easy to do, some have argued that isolating a portion of DNA no longer meets the patentability criterion of nonobviousness—anyone skilled in genetics could do it.

Regardless of the legal criteria, some people believe that human biological substances should not be patented because they already belong to humanity; they are "our common heritage." Another objection is that patenting parts of the human body inappropriately commodifies it, and that turning the body into a thing that can be owned is disrespectful to all humans. Finally, there is significant concern about injustice: that patented treatments will be unaffordable—and, therefore, unavailable—to some of the world's neediest citizens.

The patent system as applied to biomedical matter and processes is certainly not perfect. But some concerns, particularly those related to access to treatments, can be at least partially addressed with laws, policies, and practices designed to ease these problems and to offer additional incentives to innovate where patents alone do not suffice.

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103

WORKSHOP ON
Protection of Trademarks in the Digital Era

Speaker



Rajaraman A K
Advocate & IP Attorney

Introductory Remarks



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Director
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Session - I
Trademarks and Domain Names - Conflicts & Protection

July 24, 2021 **4.00 PM - 5.15 PM**

Session - II
Trademark Issues in E-Commerce - Enforcement Challenges

July 24, 2021 **5.25 PM - 6.40 PM**

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Invitation -LINK - for the Workshop on "Protection of Trademarks in the Digital Era" on 24th July 2021- Reg

Inbox

Cent Excell IPR <centexcellipr@ifheindia.org> Thu, Jul 22, 10:17 AM

to me, bcc: abhinabapal, bcc: S, bcc: keshavanand, bcc: Anji, bcc: ravi_salaka, bcc: abhilaw1982, bcc: abhijay.c, bcc: Dr, bcc: Parveen, bcc: susanta.shadangi, bcc: lawyerkaushal00, bcc: parth.upadhyay, bcc: aksharma, bcc: dr.vivek, bcc: yogitaupadhyay, bcc: aparnam, bcc: Prithivi, bcc: debmallyasinha, bcc: shaiknafeesa286, bcc: harshithamardan19, bcc: mathurandrea, bcc: anjalich436, bcc: hkumawat, bcc: abhiramreddy7979, bcc: llm.mhndra, bcc: abhijt.biswas, bcc: arindam.s, bcc: akriti.gupta, bcc: debu_snaaha, bcc: durgabatipodder, bcc: aninditasinha, bcc: ranganatha, bcc: Pramita

Dear Sir/Madam,

Greetings from the ICFAI Law School Hyderabad!

Hope you are doing well!

The Centre for Excellence in Intellectual Property Rights, ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad is organizing Workshop on **"Protection of Trademarks in the Digital Era" on 24th July 2021** in two sessions from 4.00PM to 6.40PM (IST)

Session – I

Trademarks and Domain Names - Conflicts & Protection from 4.00 PM - 5.15 PM

Session - II

Trademark Issues in E-Commerce - Enforcement Challenges from 5.25 PM - 6.40 PM

Request you to join through the link below.

Link - https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=meb89d73378919e80b74c4bf35a225e33
Saturday, Jul 24, 2021 4:00 pm | 3 hours | (UTC+05:30) Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi
Meeting number: 158 625 8175
Password: Law@123

Request to circulate among your contacts.

We look forward to hosting you and getting your cooperation in making the Workshop successful.

Thanking you

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The Centre for Excellence in Intellectual Property Rights
ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad

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Workshop on "Protection of Trademarks in the Digital Era"

Report

Date 24 July 2021

4PM to 6.40 PM

Platform : Cisco Webex

Link - https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=meb89d73378919e80b74c4bf35a225e33
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Trademarks and Domain Names - Conflicts & Protection from 4.00 PM - 5.15 PM

Session - II

Trademark Issues in E-Commerce - Enforcement Challenges from 5.25 PM - 6.40 PM

Speaker

A.K.Rajaraman, Sir, is an Advocate and IP Attorney practicing in the Honorable Madras High Court and also before the Honorable Supreme Court of India. Graduated from Cochin University of Science and Technology specializing in Intellectual Property Laws.

Initially he was associated with A.A.Mohan Associates and now independently practicing in Property laws, Trademark, Copyright and Patent and commercial laws.

Sir, is a Board Member – Peer Review Group of International Journals in Law and also visiting faculty at Madras University, Pondicherry University and other universities. Sir also delivered talks at several National and International forums.

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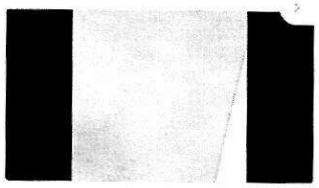
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Host

Dr M. ravindranath

salakaravi9

A V Narsimha Rao



DR Dr S V Damodar

IFHE

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AR A V Narsimha Rao

AC Abhijay Chakraborty

AS Alaka Samal

A aneev22

AC Anuradha Chadha

AP Anwesha Panigrahi

AF Asra fatima

Mute Stop video Share Participants Chat

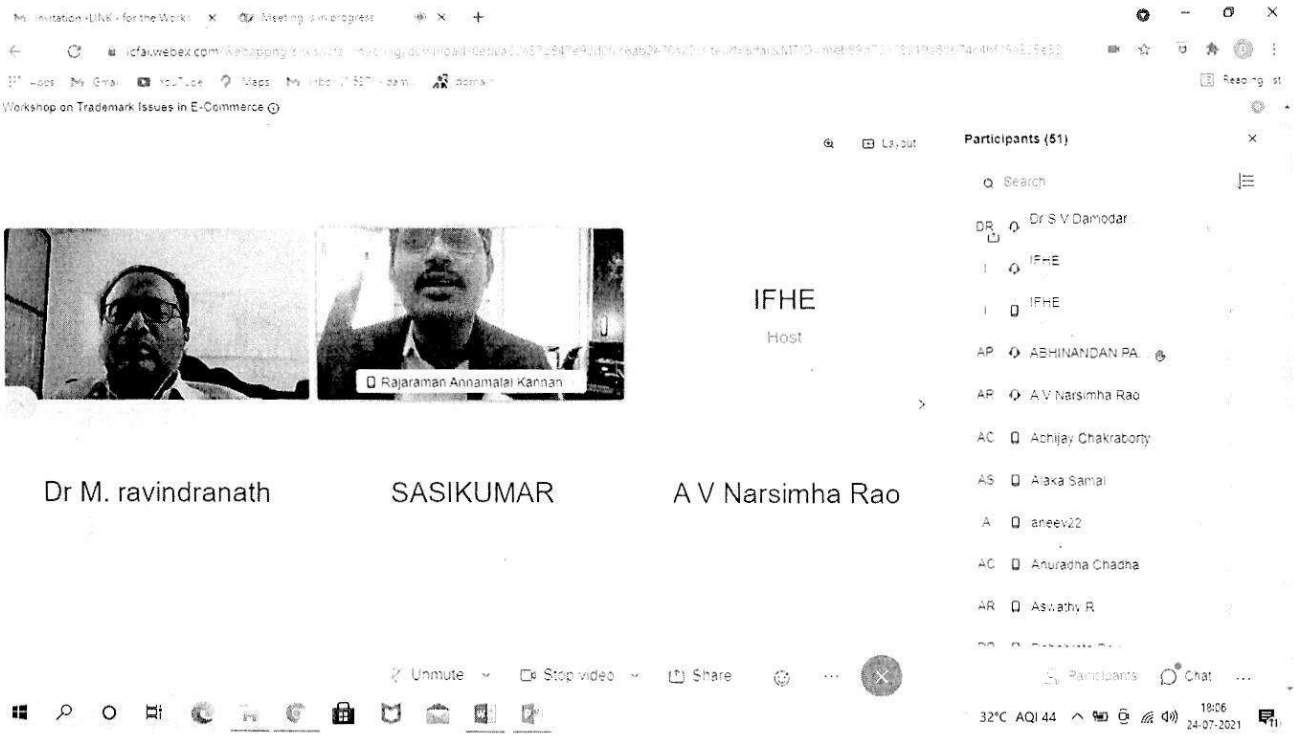
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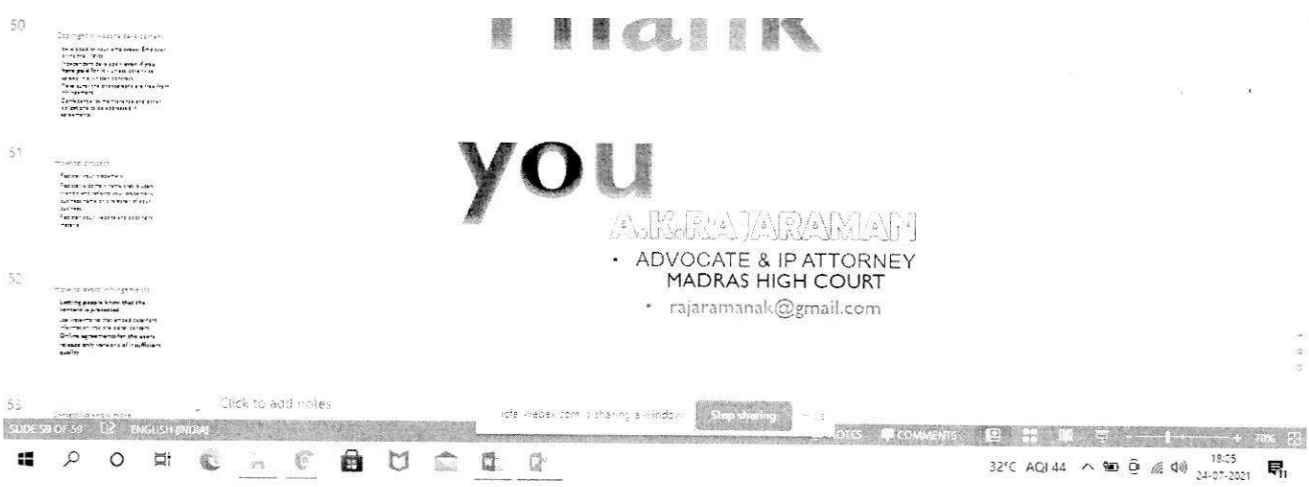
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No of participants – 65

1. Question – Explain ICANN and Domain Name Dispute Resolution?
   Ans: ICANN is the non-governmental body which regulates the Domain names and also ICANN also with the policy and rules regulated the domain names disputes

2. What is the legal status of the ICANN policy for prevention of cybersquatting?
   Ans: ICANN is the exclusive body and through its Policy and Rules it is addressing the disputes on cybersquatting by taking up the disputes online from anywhere in the world and through its dispute resolution service providers most popularly through WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

Attached Brouchure

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Workshop on Protection of Trademarks in the Digital Era

Speaker: Rajaraman A.K (Advocate and IP Attorney)

Session- I: Trademarks and Domain Names- Conflicts and Protection

The conflict between trademarks and domain names is a topic of intensive discussion throughout the world. The Internet Domain Names have now become much more than merely representing the websites of different companies on the Internet. Today, in this age of well-developed information technology and worldwide businesses through Internet, these domain names have attained the status of being business identifiers and promoters. Since the commercial activities on the Internet are to go on increasing day by day, the importance and usefulness of domain names too, are to be enhanced for the purposes of greater publicity, popularity, and profitability of businesses in all economic sectors. According to Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, "Domains have and will continue to go up in value faster than any other commodity ever known to man". Broadly, the functions of domain names are now quite similar to the functions of a trademark or service mark, for these purposes. The protection of domain names in India has been deeply felt and approved by the law courts of the country, like the protection enjoyed by the trademarks or service marks; provided that the proposed domain name fulfills all requirements to be properly registered under the Indian trademark law. Any person or business or professional entity may obtain protection to his/her/its newly created domain name in the entire India under the Trade Marks Act of 1999 and the Trade Marks Rules of 2002, and all amendments made in these so far. For the purpose of worldwide protection of registered domain names, the concerned people or entity has to follow the above-mentioned system or procedure. Here, it may be reiterated that a well-protected domain name will offer to the registrant all those legitimate rights and authorities which are commonly availed by the owners of registered trademarks or services marks in India. The rights to take rigorous and drastic actions against any infringement cases connected with the registered and protected domain name within the Indian jurisdictions are essentially covered by these rights granted to the registrant of the domain name by any regional Trademarks Office of India. In this connection, the opinion and judgment of the law courts of India, essentially including the Apex Court, are expressed explicitly during the handling of many domain-name

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related law cases, particularly the cases of ***Satyam Infoway Ltd. Vs Sifynet Solutions Pvt. Ltd; and the Tata Sons Ltd. Vs Manukosuri and Others.***

Session-II: Trademarks Issues in E-commerce- Enforcement Challenges

Ascertaining identity and details of infringers Statutory restrictions that ecommerce platforms have to e.g. Personal Data Protection Act. Some exemptions include disclosing personal data that is necessary for the purpose of or in connection with any order or judgment of a court shall be exempted from. PDPA does not apply to the Federal and State Governments. ED and MCMC also assists in takedowns for websites located in Malaysia. There has been active collaboration between the ED, MCMC and brand owners to take down websites that are dealing with counterfeit or pirated products.

- Trademark Infringement Relating to Physical Goods

Selling counterfeit goods through e-commerce mode

1. To identify infringers

It is a brand new problem to identify infringers in e-commerce environment. In practice, there are several ways to solve this problem:

- to obtain information through internet real name authentication;
- to obtain indirect information from internet such as the operators of relevant websites, domain name owners or information of ICP recordation;
- to obtain the seller information through sample purchase; and
- to obtained information from the ISP.

2. To determine jurisdictions

- The basic principle to determine jurisdictions in trademark infringement is that the people's court at the place of domicile of the defendant or at the place where the infringement occurs has the jurisdiction over the case.

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WEBINAR ON PROTECTION OF TRADE MARKS IN DIGITAL ERA

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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91. Shalini Budimata,

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95. Alaknanda,
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110. Dr. K.V.Ravi Kumar,
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104

Webinar on
Pharmaceutical Patent Portfolio Management

September 5, 2021 | **Time: 2.30 pm to 4.00 pm (IST)**

Introductory Remarks



Prof. A V Narsimha Rao
Director
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

SPEAKERS

Pharma Patent Portfolio Management & Monetizing and Unleashing the Value of IP Assets



Dr. Poonam Raghuvanshi
Founder, ipEssentia Intellectual Property Firm
Former Vice President & Head IPM
at Dr. Reddy's Laboratories

Pharma Patents-Key Issues



Dr. Alka Mehta
Co-Founder, ipEssentia Intellectual Property Firm

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Pharmaceutical Patent Portfolio Management

Ms. Poonam Raghuvanshi started the presentation, by defining the Patent Applicant in Pharmaceutical Industry as "Techno legal Document". She explained the difference between the generic pharmaceutical product and new pharmaceutical product. She explained how patent application is done in both the scenario, and how one needs to focus on different elements while going with the elements.

Ms. Alka Mehta, talked about the different types of products namely, compounds, polymorph, etc., can be patent under product patent. She also highlighted on composition patent, where the dosage of the product, application, KIT, method of dosage can be patent. She highlighted on how the primary use of a pharmaceutical product can be protected, but not the secondary use. She provided example of a famous pharmaceutical drug, namely Aspirin, which can be patent as pain killer as a primary drug, but many at times it is used in treatment of cardiac arrest, which is secondary use, but this cannot be patented.

She explained, how to reap the maximum benefit, one has to the first party to file an application, rather than being the first one to sell the product in the market. The process of patent application was explained with a focus on provisional application, and how provisional application can be filed alongside research can be done on the product side by side.

The doctrine of equivalents was explained which is a legal rule in most of the world's patent systems that allows a Court to hold a party liable for Patent Infringement even though the infringing device or process does not fall within the literal scope of a patent claim, but nevertheless is equivalent to the claimed invention. "An isolated erythropoietin glycoprotein having the in vivo biological

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activity of causing bone marrow cells to increase production of reticulocytes and red blood cells, wherein said erythropoietin glycoprotein comprises the mature erythropoietin amino acid sequence of FIG. 6 and has glycosylation which differs from that of human urinary erythropoietin, which depicts 166 amino acids. One company named TKG, filed a patent, which 165 amino acids, but having same results. The court applied doctrine of equivalents and found that the patent cannot be granted as it is equivalent to prior claimed invention, the only change being, less amino acids. She also explained the Ticagrelor case: Generics Allegation for AstraZeneca, where the patent was not considered novel as there was hardly and specific therapeutical effect compared to prior patents.

She talked about brand mitigation where a company tries to monopoly over the product for an example, AstraZeneca's attempt to move patients currently on Prilosec, which is nearing its patent expiration, to its patented successor product, Nexium).

Ms. Poonam Raghuvanshi talked about the Patent Portfolio Management. Patent Portfolio Management can be done by doing quality management where the strength of the patent can be used to exclude others function of the market for the technology/product. It can be often used as a defensive purpose and acts as a barrier to entry of market. Patent expert's skill in understanding the invention & preparing the patent document and ability to integrate information and knowledge from different domains can help to safeguard the product on file for infringements, Ms. Poonam Raghuvanshi also suggested to Involve lengthy negotiations between patent experts/ counsel and the patent offices in which protection is sought. Some of the Best Practices in Patent Monetization, as discussed by the Ms. Alka Mehta in the webinar were- Licensing of the patent, Enforcing Patent, Pooling the patent, and Sale or Brokerage. Ms. Poonam Raghuvanshi highlighted the key points in Pharmaceutical Patents are i) Well

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drafted patent application, ii) Protection from research and development stage by filing provision application, iii) highlighting on superior efficacy iii) Periodic Review and Portfolio Management.

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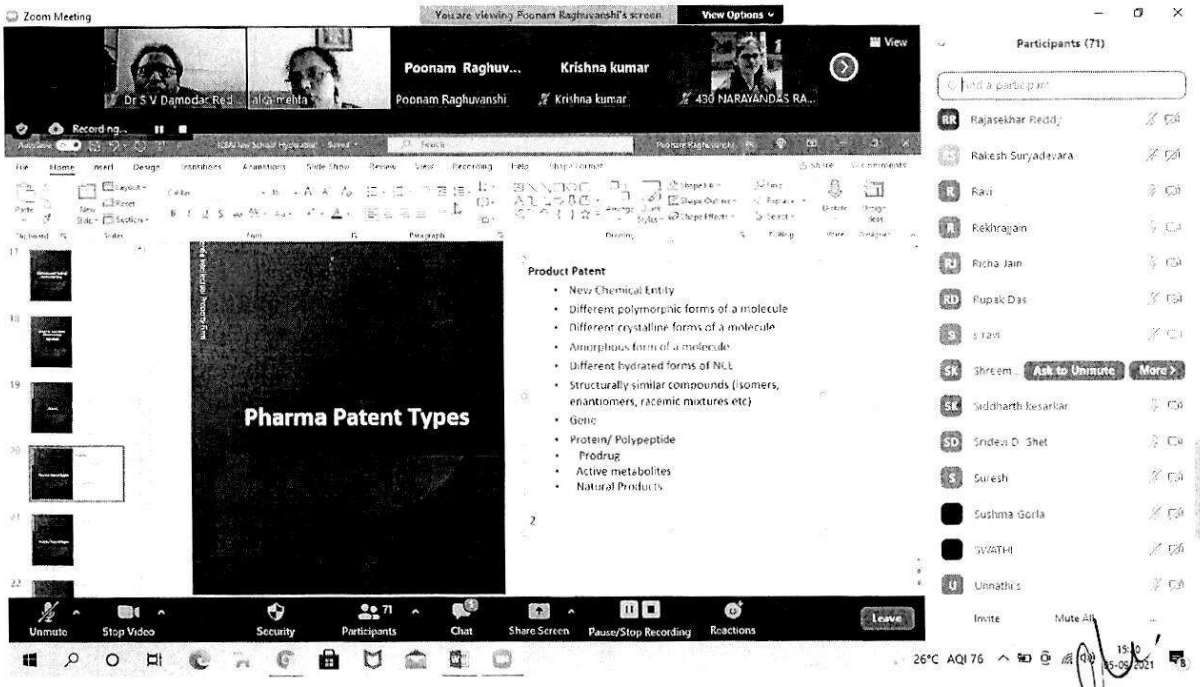
Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Greetings from the ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad !

We are happy to share that the Center for Excellence in Intellectual Property Rights is organizing a webinar on "Pharmaceutical Patent Portfolio Management" by Dr. Alka and Dr. Poonam Raghuvanshi, Founder, IPEssentia Intellectual Property Firm and Former Vice President & Head IPM at Dr. Reddy's Laboratories on 5th September, 2021 from 2:30 PM to 4:00PM. Please find attached the webinar brochure for your reference. You are requested to please join the webinar by clicking on the below link -

Zoom Link -
https://zoom.us/j/97980481365?pwd=OXpjSjdSMTM0T2QxNVM1Q3NFOEx6Zz09

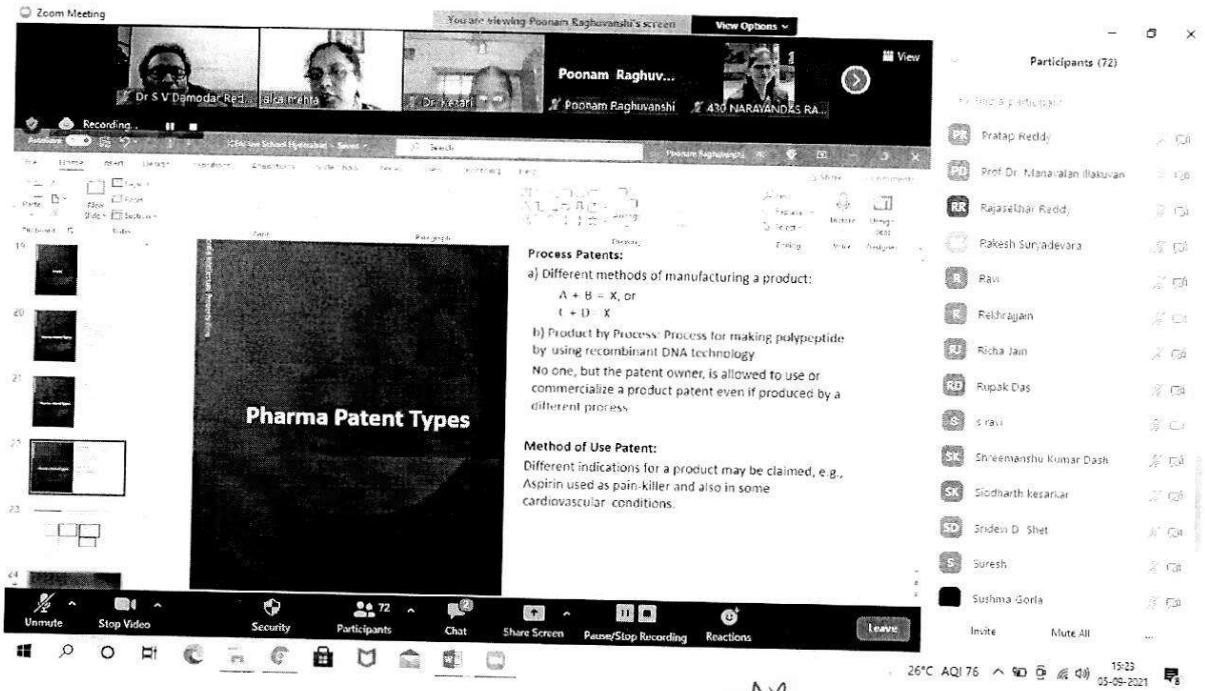
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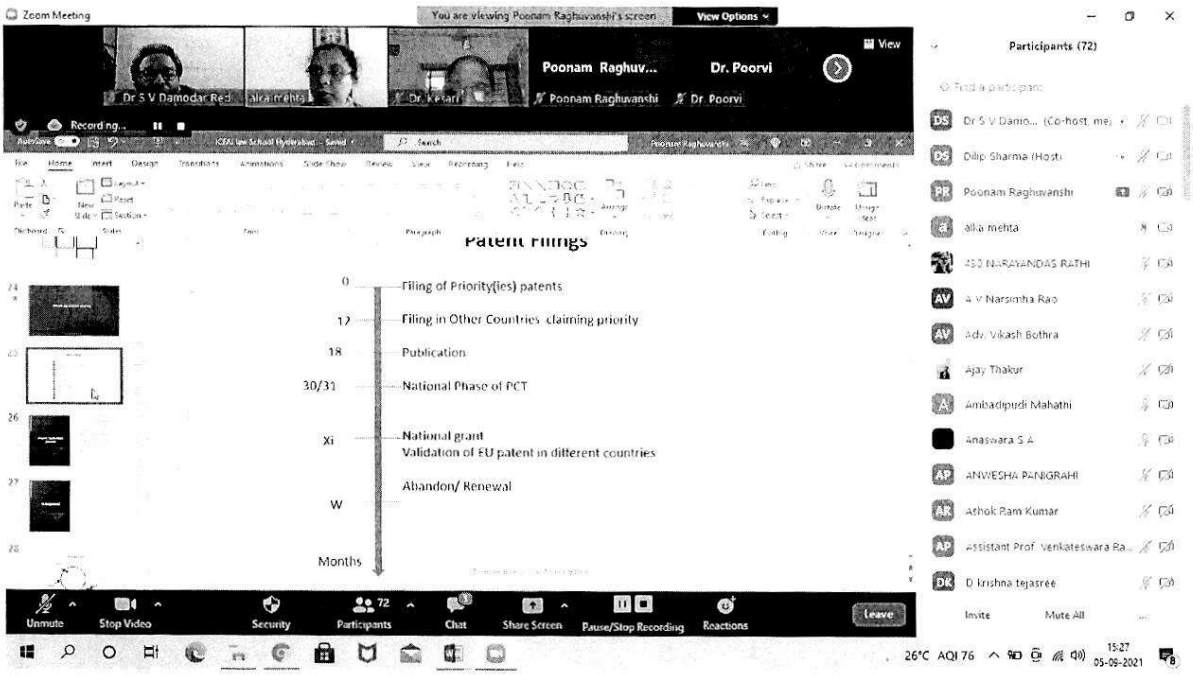
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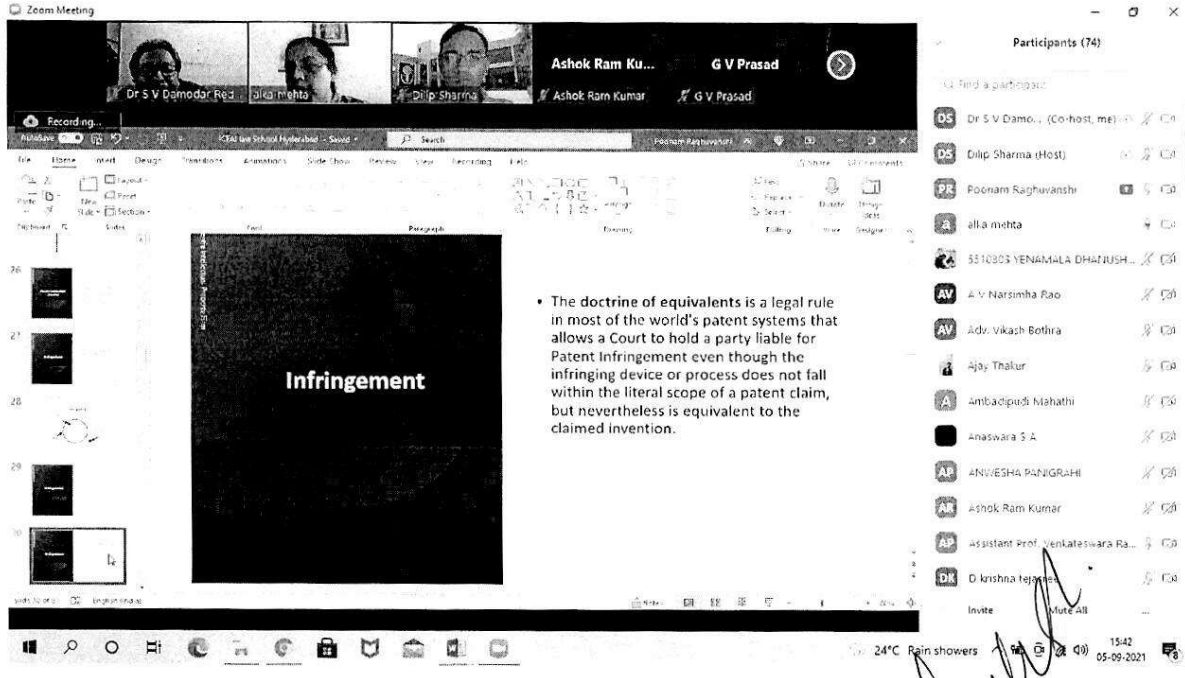




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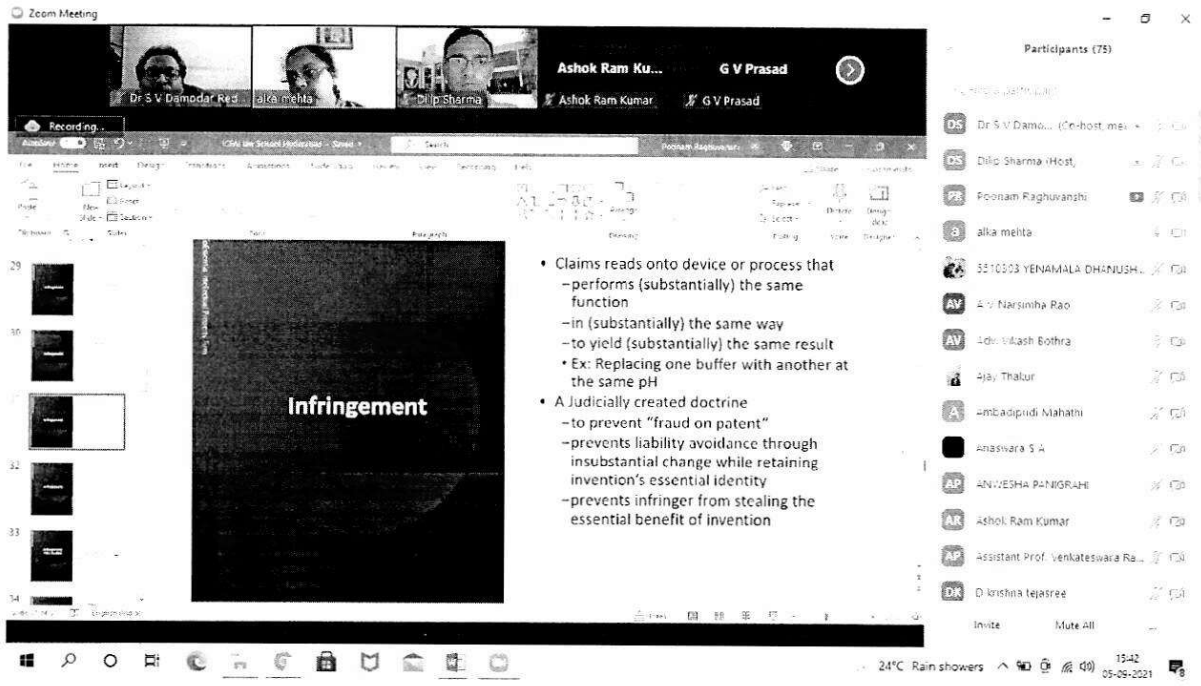


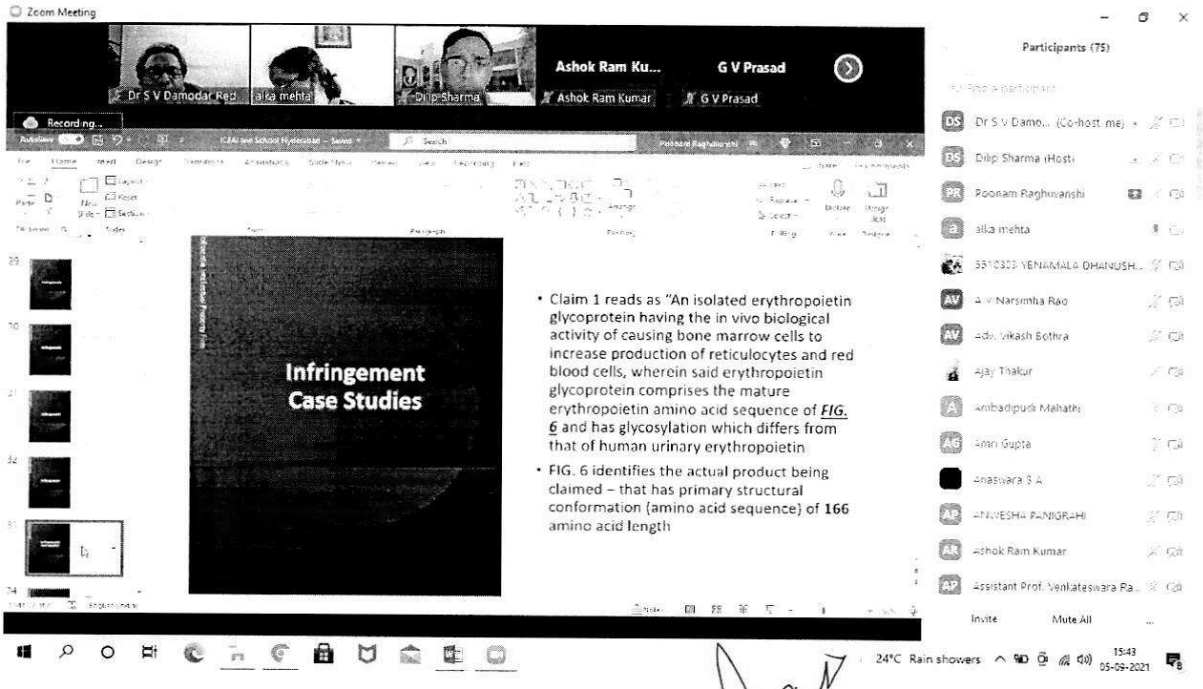


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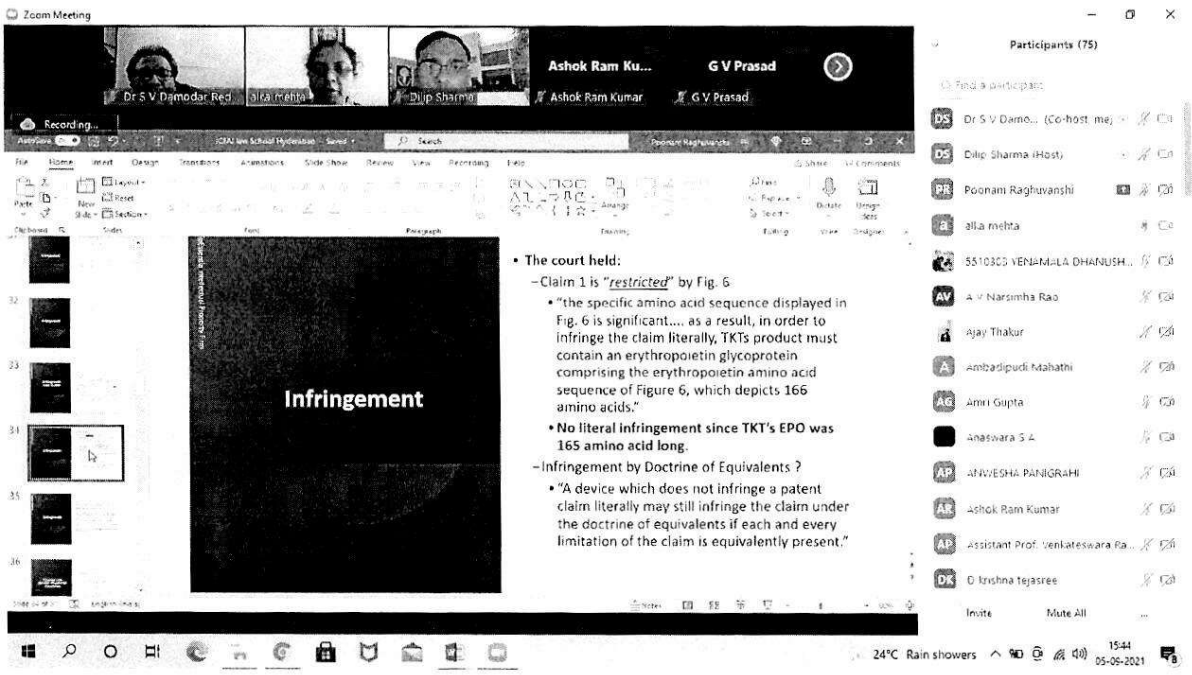


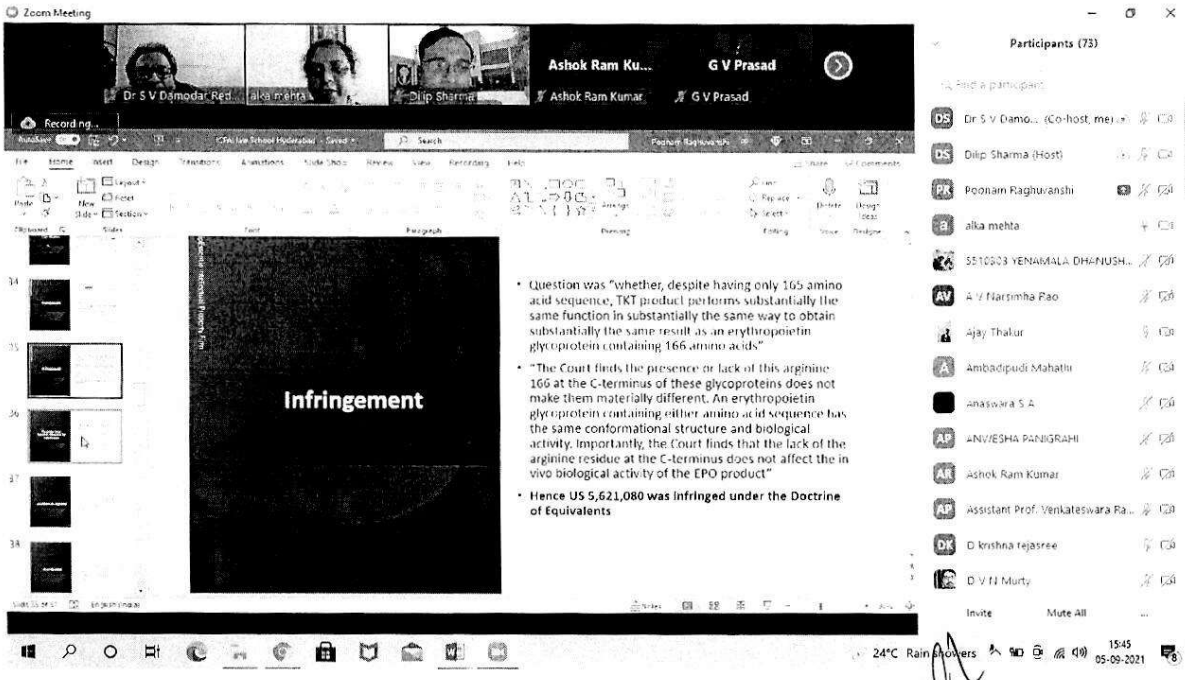


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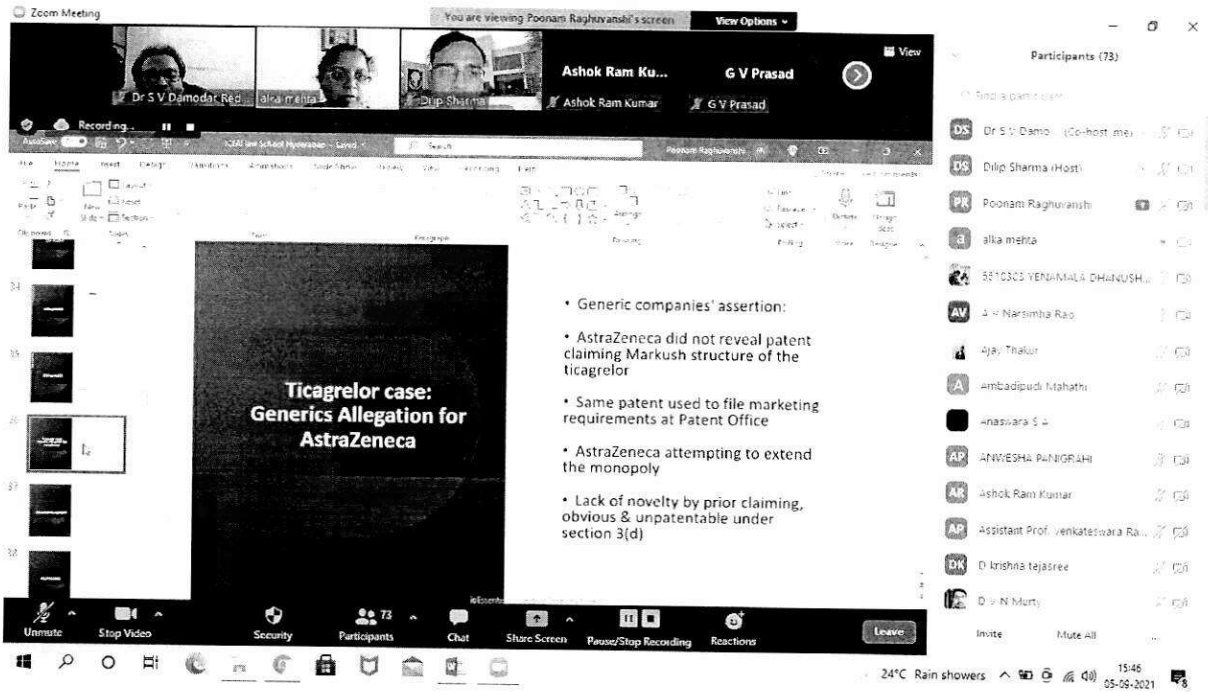


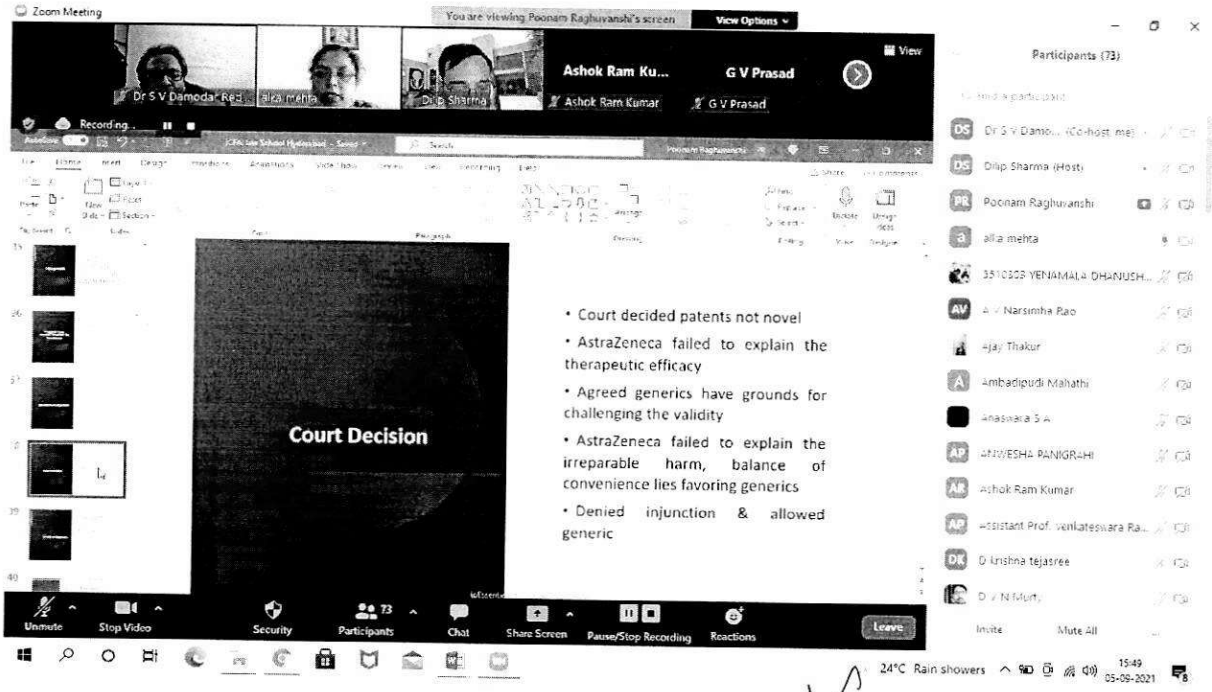


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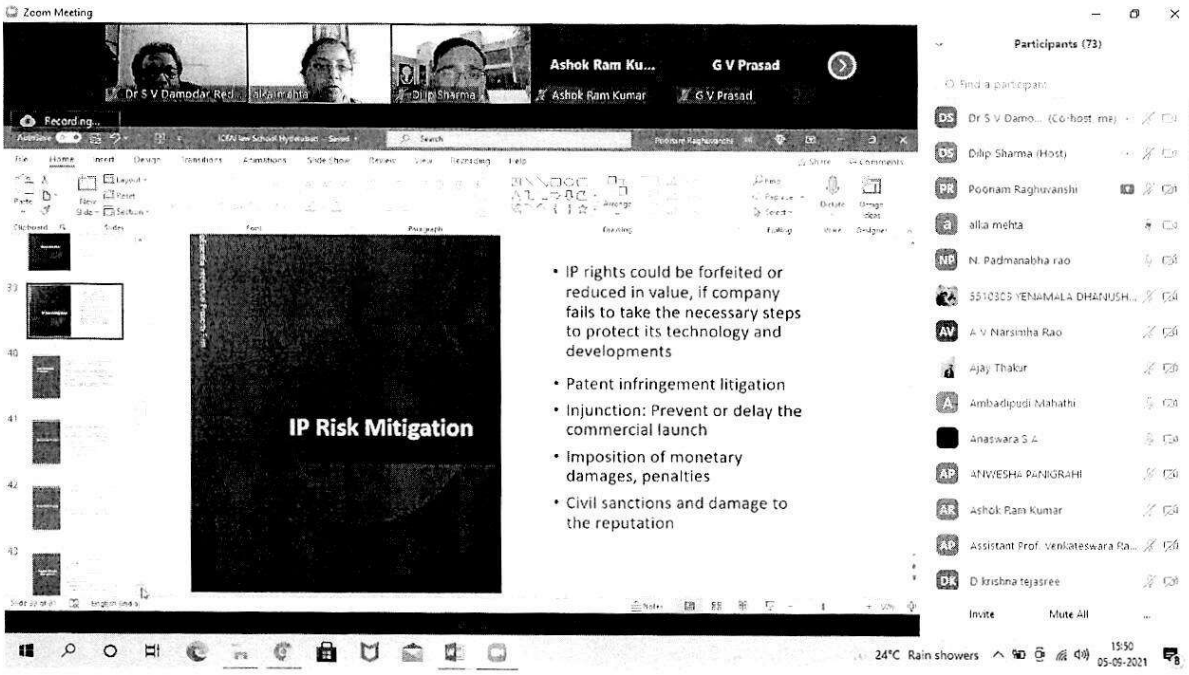
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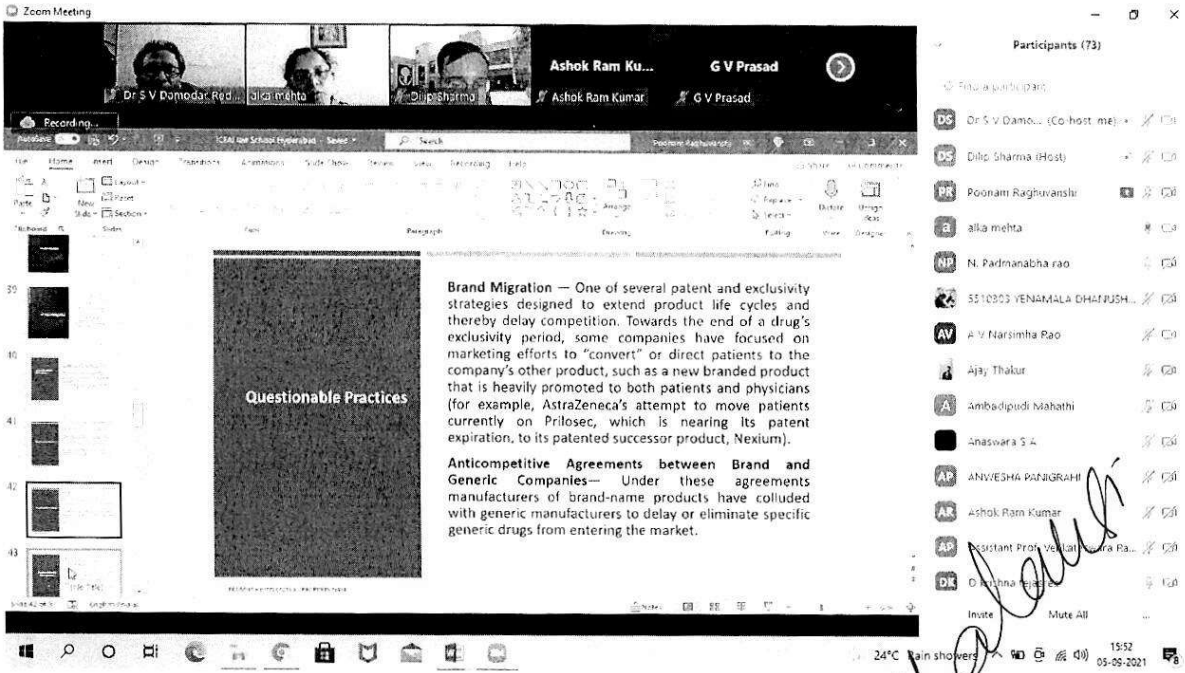




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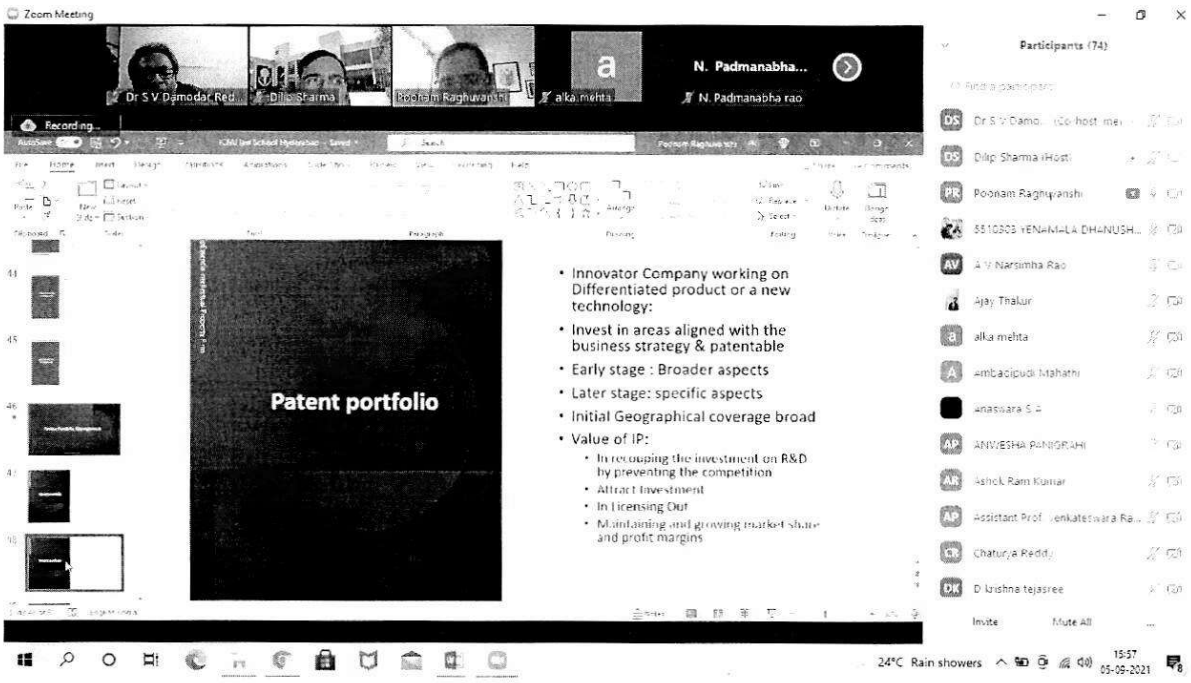
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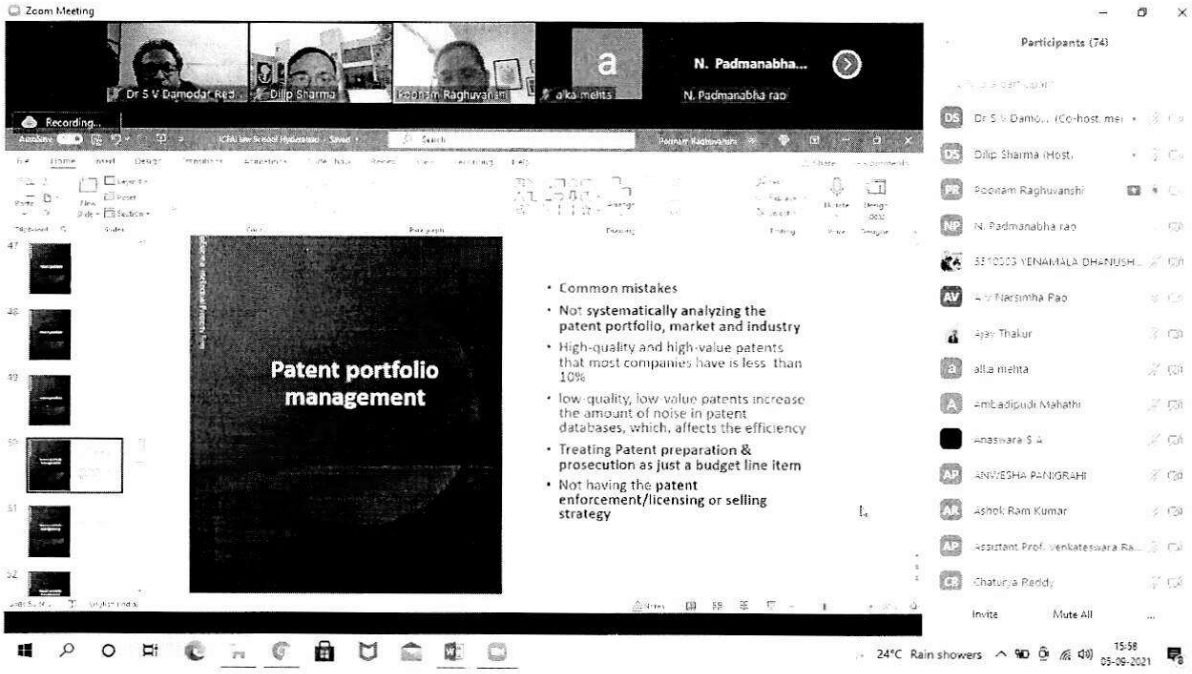




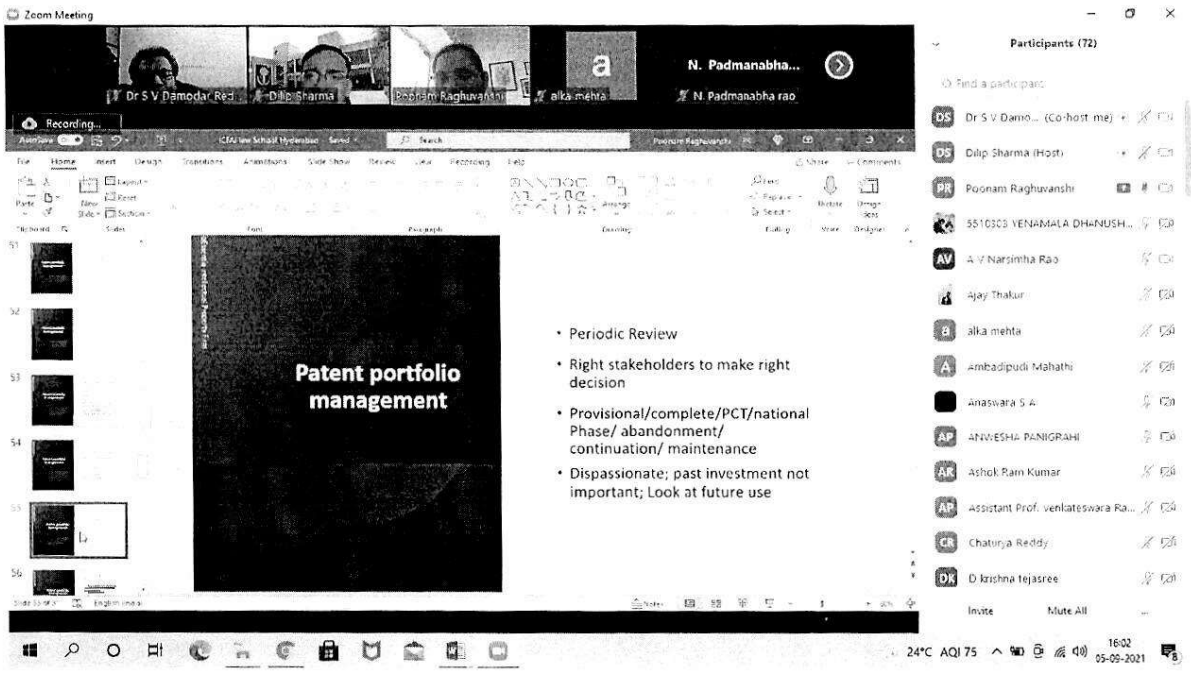
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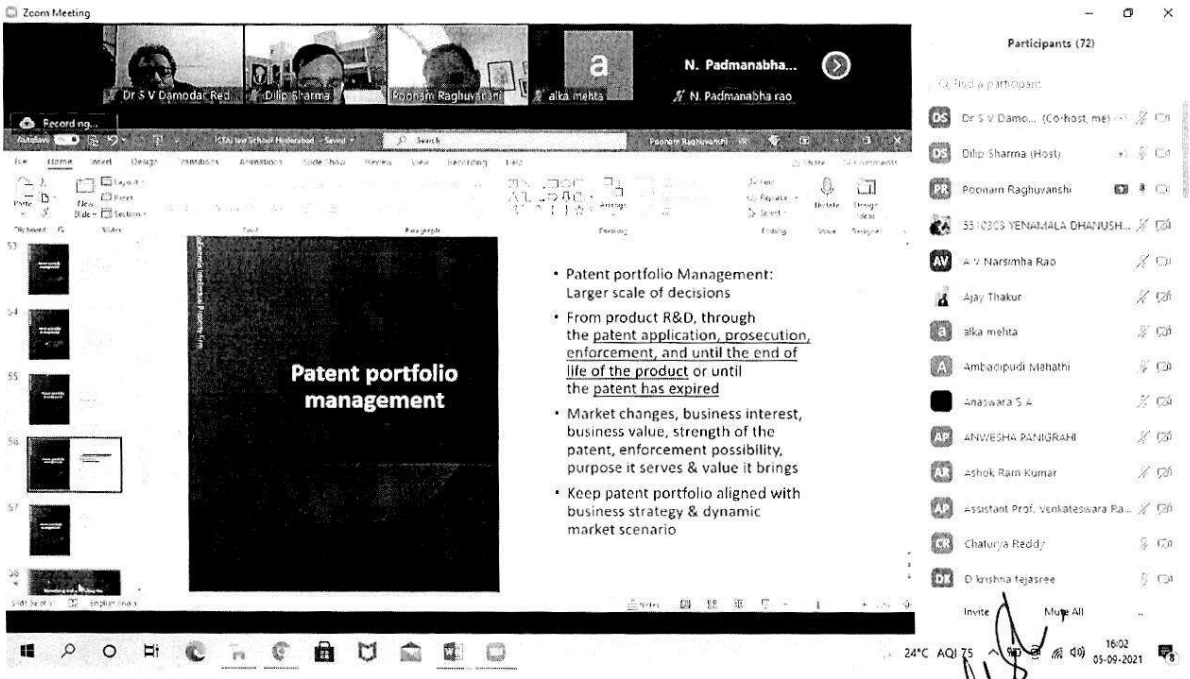
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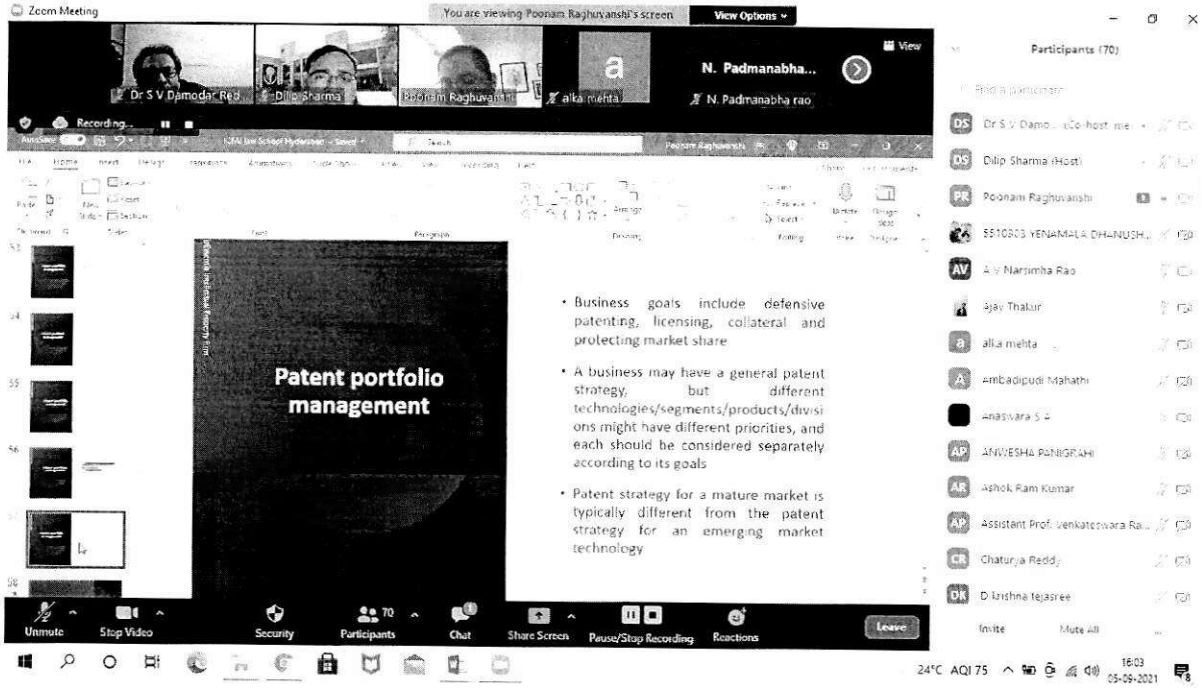
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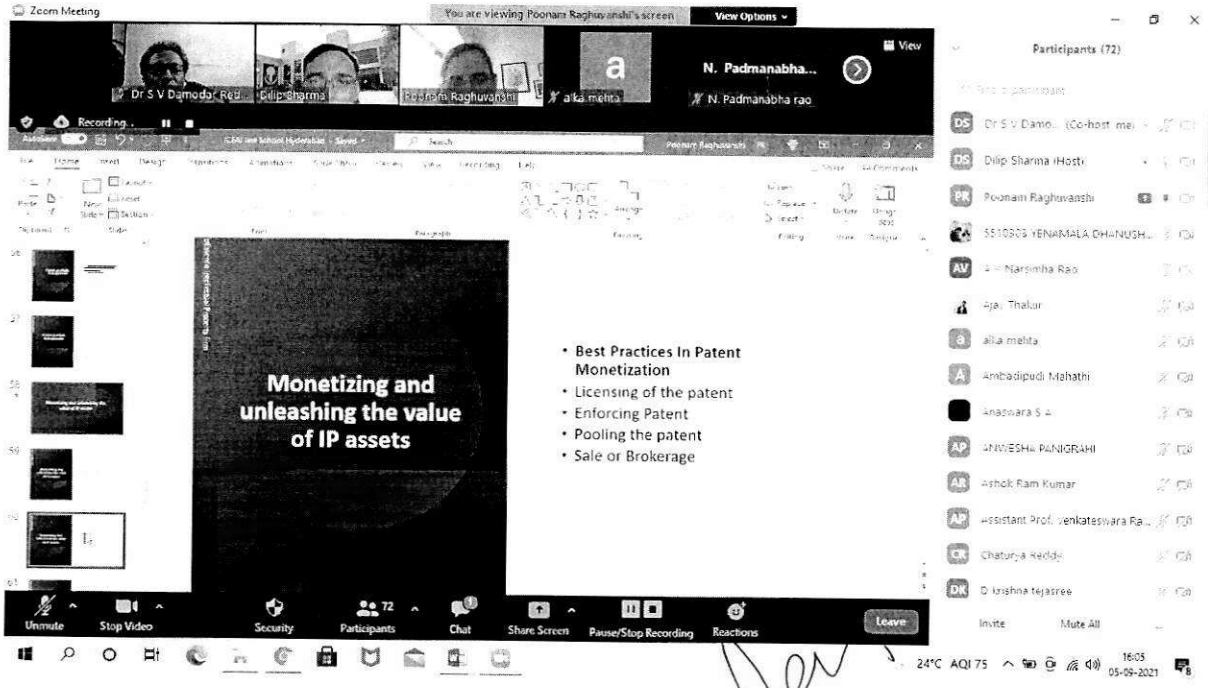




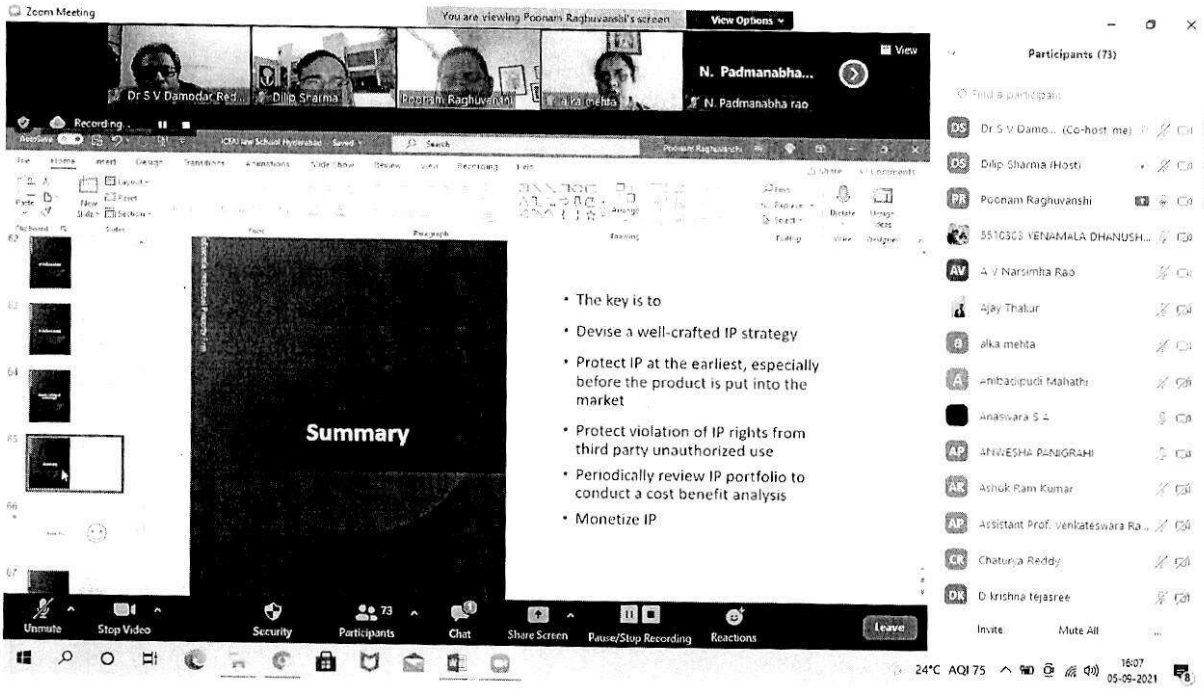
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105

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Patent & Engineering
Webinar #8.0.1.21

Date	Time
Saturday, August 21, 2021	11:00 AM onwards (IST)

The webinar will be hosted on zoom

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Chief Guest



MR. NARENDRA PANCHANI
Hon. Secretary,
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Intellectual Property Rights – Patent & Engineering

Report

The session will have a series of panellists to give a remarkable approach to the subject matter, intellectual property rights, faded, and engineering. Mr. Prashant Gandhi He's the mechanical engineer from BBN pilosity Another and has an MBA in marketing, from the BT School of Business Management, and he has served on committees of various Engineering and Management Association.

It will be useful to millions and millions and for years to come. And probably that I see as a purpose of life. I will start with a few examples of how engineers can bring good things to life, and taking the example of specially-abled people. I would like to share a very quick, very few examples. Now those examples are not to show what we do but fail our engineering fraternity.

Taking human life. You see we make aluminium use for making sticks for mainly which are utilized for elderly people, or for people who are met with an accident and they need temporary sticks. Now, with every step, they have to also live the stream, it becomes very easy for millions and millions of elderly people to walk slightly is in there to live about 100 150-gram weight lesser. Now, with this kind of the winner, because if you see the human analogy, our bones are also actually hollow bones, they are not solid bones. And we created the same methodology to make sure, you know, understanding from human Alhaji no Tommy, we created an emoji and created such tubes, which are very useful now.

We helped in creating an instrument, where they created a very small disposable instrument, where it was costing only about 5000 rupees, rather it is costing now also that way, where they're designed to utilize aluminium tubes. So, we worked with the composition. We removed the lead content from the composition so that when the heart surgery is done. The blood is taken out of the body to maintain the temperature of the blood. So my point here is there are several examples that we can discuss where we have made some of the other contributions. But my point is, as engineers, when we look for opportunities.

There are ample opportunities available to which one can contribute immensely to human life We need not think of, you know, the same customer coming and coming again. I like to give an example of a very tough sector, a different sector, where you see replacing a product itself is, is a task by itself, for an organization called part electronics Ltd, and many other like data because of power organizations, and other in our country. They were all using seamless tools for creating telescopic masks, many times. Some of you will find on China border every kilometre, we have a telescopic mast, which has a camera, and which operates at night to watch the activity. Now here. Our country was fully importing this, because our country does not make simple SQL, except for one.

Ordnance Factory defects and their output is not available to us. The whole chain, you know whole supply chain that is available in India. You can correlate this acceptance with the change of power in New Delhi also because you see they got a clear mandate that you have to [illegible]

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products from India. And you cannot go out to buy such products, time and again. And I'm very happy to say, the patriot has been fired for such products, and every year. One can see how we can increase the functional value that we deliver, how we can increase or you know, have the better finishing the product. Now several features that, if you look for. And if you create for has a possibility to qualify for a bit. And once we apply for the future. For the full life of the patrons that we have delivered to this community. Now, here is what happens is everybody wants to make something better. So the moment we take a patron.

Mr. Shashwat L. Padalia but on the app is serving as an assistant dean at Indus University he is taking up doctoral studies in parasitic energy harvesting in space application. This is, this is a live example where, you know, design thinking in terms of created creation as brought a simple concept, or rather a solution to a problem into reality. Well, let us now talk about the interrelation between payment and knowledge integration in academia. The scenario, how to what I need to see is in 2015 Industrial innovation policy was brought into practice. There are a lot of research agencies created in the government sectors where they are talking about a lot of policies, rolling out a lot of policies related to innovation, weighted creation idea, a lot of things that were, you know, rolled out in the back in 2015 1617. Those were the times where it when it was the very correct moment for all you know design thinkers, I take a live example of a scenario that I faced. I observed that no students absolutely zero students were aware of what is upgraded. So that was the amount of knowledge that students had back in 2017, the scenario is not very, you know, very old.

So now, with The Resurgence, and the awareness activities that are being, you know, conducted across the state, in so many different ways such as this is IP we have, you know, Ministry of Education also interval, having integration with IP creation, which cost DSD STD and whatnot. Most students are aware of the fact that what we did is, at the present moment. So, back in 2017, I learned that those humans were not aware. As the time passed, 2018 2019 2020 21 2021 are the phases when students are approaching academic students from the academia or approaching, you know incubators IP I'd say is good because and other agencies and other, you know, pretend attorneys like reputed ones like HP and company, and they are talking about filing their own paper.

So, I have learned that when the students are seen, there is one activity that I conducted in mine. I happened to undergo made the students undergo one activity, and then I made a, you know, dating selling the mean made. Within six months, received around 94 applications for filing of patents, students started being aware that, oh yes, this is a solution that I've thought in my younger days. So, it has happened all over Google, which is well because right from my interaction with people across the universities across the institutions I have seen that there is a big resurgence created in minds of students as well.

Mr. Patel is a mechanical engineer with a management background and finance. Patel is one of the architects behind conceptualizing and moulding the business model of abalone clean and outreach, an organization led by the Gambian principle of sustainability and the philosophy of finding simple solutions to complex problems faced by the world. Patel, spreading this long-term vision.

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Section 3 of the UGC ACT(1956)

Mr. Patel holds 20 patents for his work in the areas of clean energy and environment and sustained sustainability across a diversity of subjects. So, filing IP or having an IP essay is one of the essential ingredients, create tangible impact, and also to get recognition. And this is more relevant, especially when we have a, you know, climate, trade or change one lot of discrimination, across the world in terms of currency and warfare, and all of a sudden we realize there's a scarcity of resources. There is a competition, and people want it. Sometimes people become greedy so they acquired one country to another country, people are doubtful scarcity of clean water, and so on. And endemic is around us everywhere people are engaged, complex, into the play, and we end up with learning environment, and to the very sacrament. Now 195 countries agree to a mandate with a nation or underdeveloped nation who look up to take care of our environment. What is the pressure while it's getting to keep his or her organization is a leading front offensive front instead of defensive? Two things are very, very much. crucial digital policy, and IP in earlier, five, six-year before people started focusing on digital policy but what are my people, my company. We had no policy of IP policy or policy, per se because you were focusing on quality, the safety HR environment, and so on. Those are important points.

But now because of the digital era. And a lot of complexity and globalization's one needs to write digital policies first, and why you write digital policy to protect the IP or intellectual property rights through your policy unless there is an impetus from the top management. We should not get nurtured, for each big organization, within Indian company or production company, everybody served under compulsion to have this focus attention.

Mr. Prabhakaram He possesses because specialization in mechanical and Mechatronics Engineering. He has also served in the field of engineering management, design space technology, medicine, and health on various projects, funded by the Department of Science and Technology Foundation of science and technology, particle, and several projects.

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WEBINAR ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERT RIGHTS: PATENT AND ENGINEERING

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106

Webinar on

Application of Design Law in Fashion Industry

November 25, 2021 | **Time: 4.00 pm to 5.00 pm (IST)**

Speaker



Dr. Sheetal Vohra
Founder and Managing Partner,
Vohra & Vohra, Attorneys & Solicitors, New Delhi

Introductory Remarks



Prof. A V Narsimha Rao
Director
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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APPLICATION OF DESIGN LAW IN THE FASHION INDUSTRY

SPEAKER: DR. SHEETAL VOHRA

The role of Intellectual Property (IP) in the Fashion industry is very complex. There is still ambiguity about how fashion designers should reach out to the law for the protection of their designs. This area of law commonly creates confusion in the minds of people and does not effectively protect fashion designs.

In the fashion industry, one will often come across the term "Fashion Piracy" which is an unauthorized and illegal reproduction or copying of an already made design. Fashion piracy generally holds and includes two meanings: knock-offs and counterfeits. A knockoff is said to be a close copy of the original creation which is sold under a different label. A counterfeit is the exact copy of the original fashion design and it is sold under the same label as the original which is also called a fake product. To protect designs from such knock-offs and counterfeits, the industry resorts to IP protection.

The law gives protection to fashion designs under two types of IP specifically: copyrights and designs. There is a very thin line difference between the protection granted by copyrights and design law when it comes to artistic works. In India, however, the laws have been made fairly easy, to determine the difference between the two kinds of protection. In India Copyright protection is governed by the Copyright Act Of, 1957, and designs are protected under the Designs Act, 2000.

Copyright gives protection to creative works which may be in a literary, artistic, educational, or musical form. Artistic work generally includes paintings, photographs, jewelry, designs, fashion designs, etc. Designs, as defined under the Designs Act, is considered external feature such as the shape, configuration, pattern, ornament, etc. which has been applied to any article through an industrial process that can be seen on any article and that can be determined only by the eye. One major difference between the two forms of IP is that protection under Copyright is given from the exact second that an original article is created. However, the Designs Act only gives protection to an article when the owner gets the design registered. This makes a copyright an inherent right, and a registered design a statutory right.

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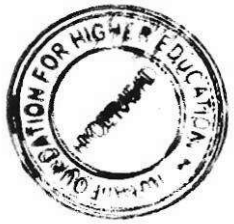
Designs need to be original and expressed in a material form to gain protection. The expression will generally be considered original if it is not a copy of something. Fashion designs can gain protection under Copyright law if they fall under the purview of 'artistic works.

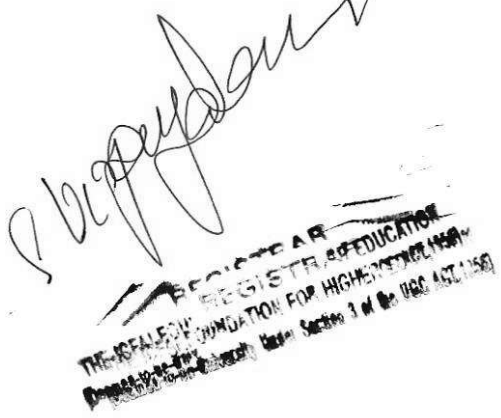
Designs that can be registered under the Designs Act, 2000. Those who are registered only get protection under the Designs Act. Designs that are not registered may receive Copyright Protection. In particular, designs that cannot be registered under the Designs Act because they are original artistic works get protection under Copyright Act.

It should be noted that dual protection can apply to designs – Section 15 of the Copyright Act explicitly permits. However, this dual protection can be lost in two ways. Once the design is granted registration the owner foregoes the protection he originally had under the copyright law. This has been provided under Section 15(1) of the Act. When there is a copyright on an unregistered design, such copyright ceases to exist the moment the article on which the design is applied has been reproduced by an industrial process more than fifty times as per Section 15(2).

The art applied to an article gives it an aesthetic appeal and the moment more than fifty pieces of that article are sold, the artwork loses its place under the copyright law and the protection it extends and comes under the ambit of the design law. This has been seen to be an issue for designers as they tend to display their creativity at fashion shows, boutiques, etc. When on display, these designs are considered put on a public platform and lose their right under design protection.

In most situations, designers refrain from registering their fashion designs due to the dynamic nature of the industry. Once registered, a design is protected for ten years and the overall visual appearance of the article is protected. The Design Acts prevents anyone other than the owner from replicating the product as well as creating articles with similar designs to the registered design. If, after observing how the general public reacts to a fashion design, the creator feels that his or her design is here to stay for years to come and will be sold in large numbers, they should consider opting for design registration under the Designs Act, to protect their creations.





Webinar on "Application of Design Law in Fashion Industry" on 25th November at 4 pm

Dear Sir/Madam

Greetings from the ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad!

It gives us immense pleasure to inform you that we are organizing a webinar on "**Application of Design Law in Fashion Industry" by Dr. Sheetal Vohra, Founder and Managing Partner, Vohra & Vohra, Attorneys & Solicitors, New Delhi** , on 25th November at 4.00 PM.

Register Now

Kindly request you to register for the Webinar by **Clicking the Register Button on the Flyer/brochure** attached

Please find attached the webinar brochure for your reference and registration. You are requested to please join the webinar by clicking the below link -

https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=ma0811a4cf71622e98ab2ae2e145df5ca

Thursday, Nov 25, 2021 4:00 pm | 1 hour | (UTC+05:30)
Event number: 2644 300 4611
Event password: CtX7tCtBA37 (28978282 from phones)

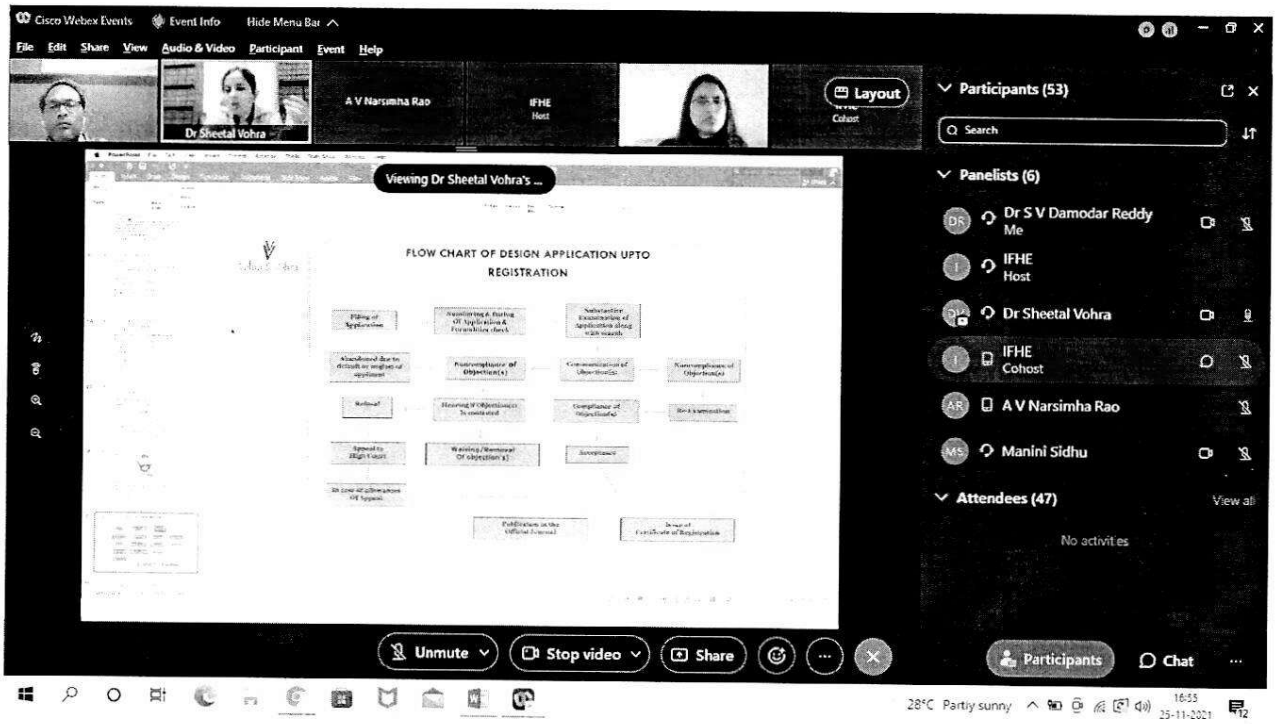
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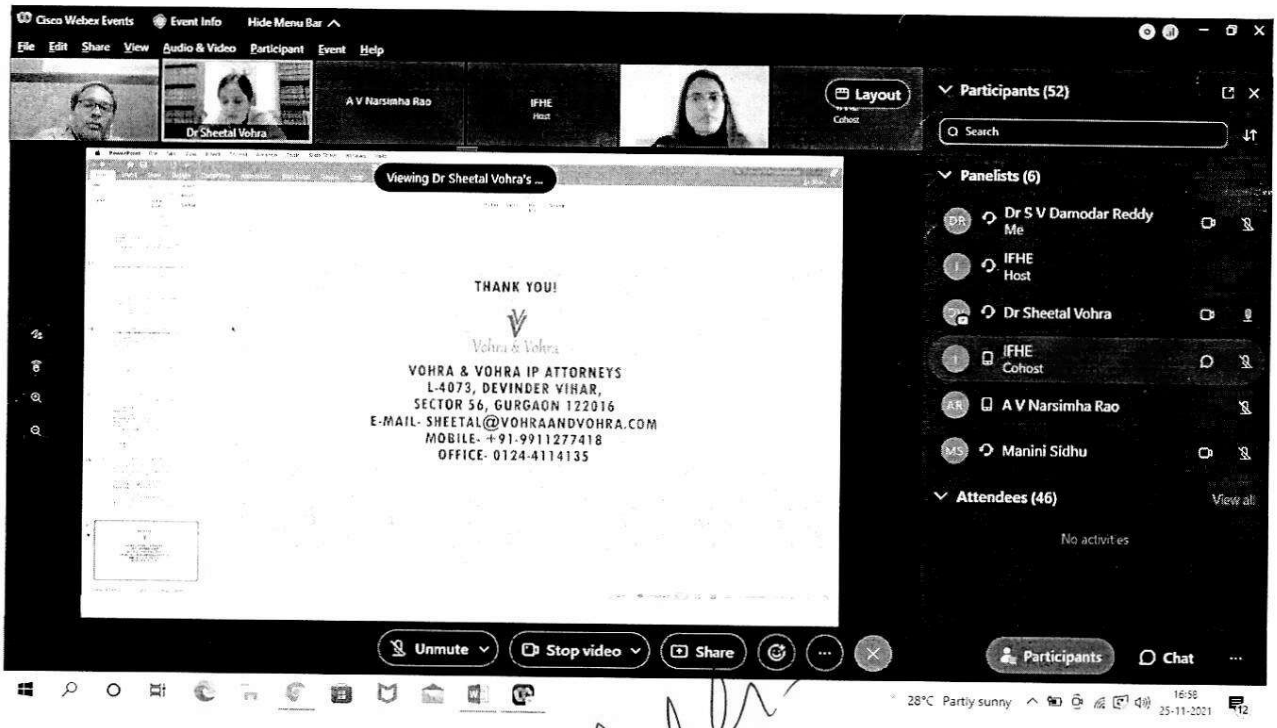
With warm regards,

Dr S V Damodar Reddy
Associate Professor
The Centre for Excellence in Intellectual Property Rights
ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad

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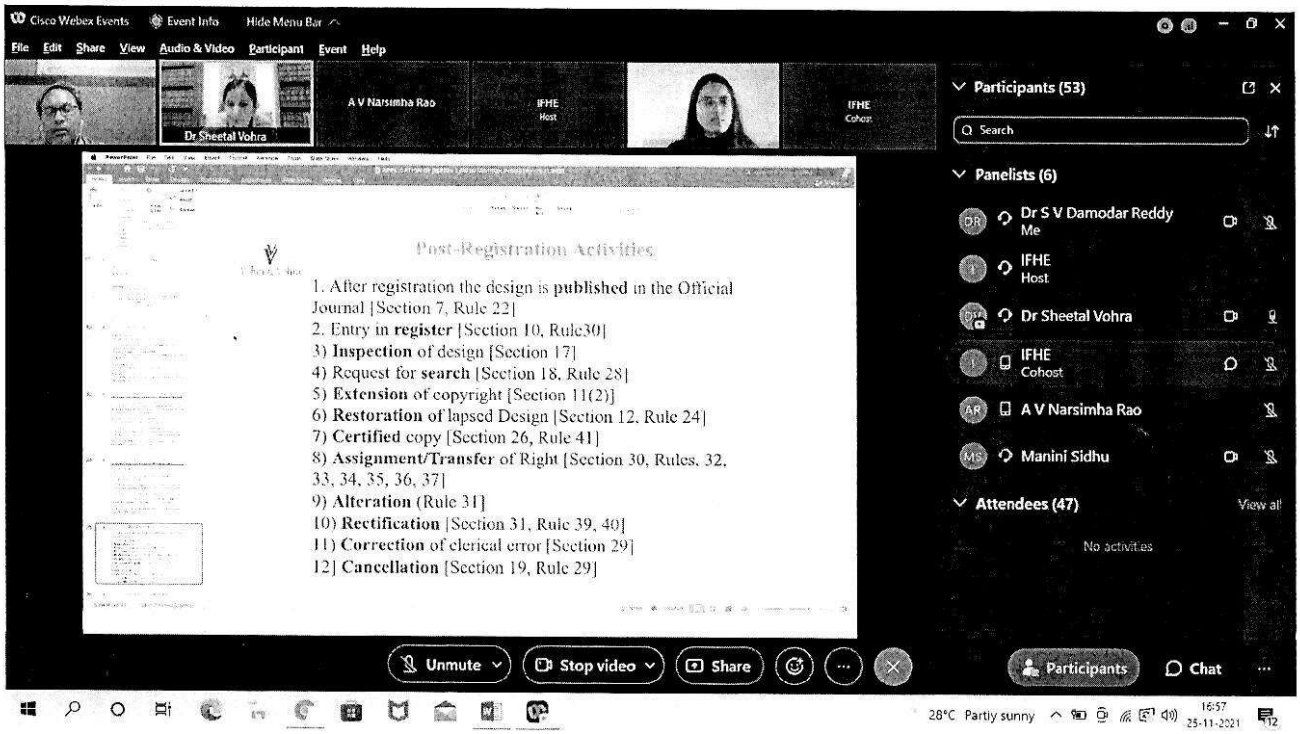
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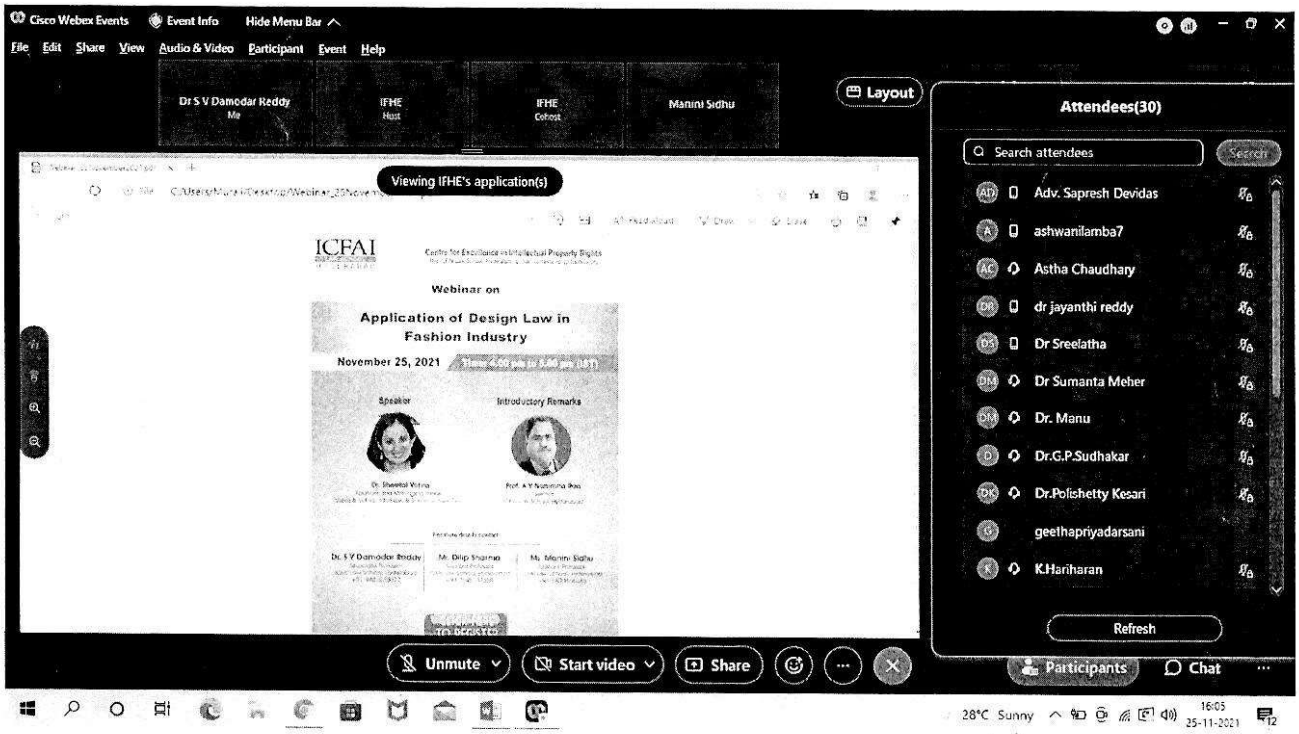




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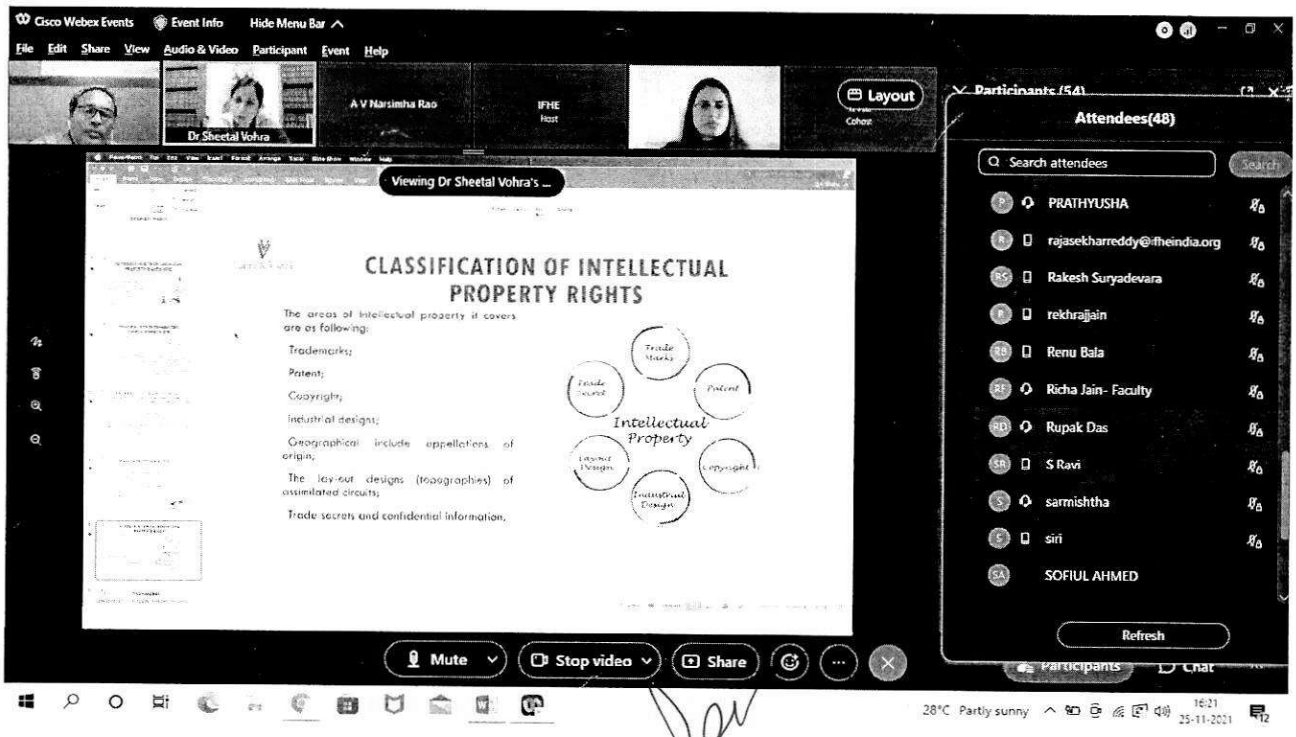
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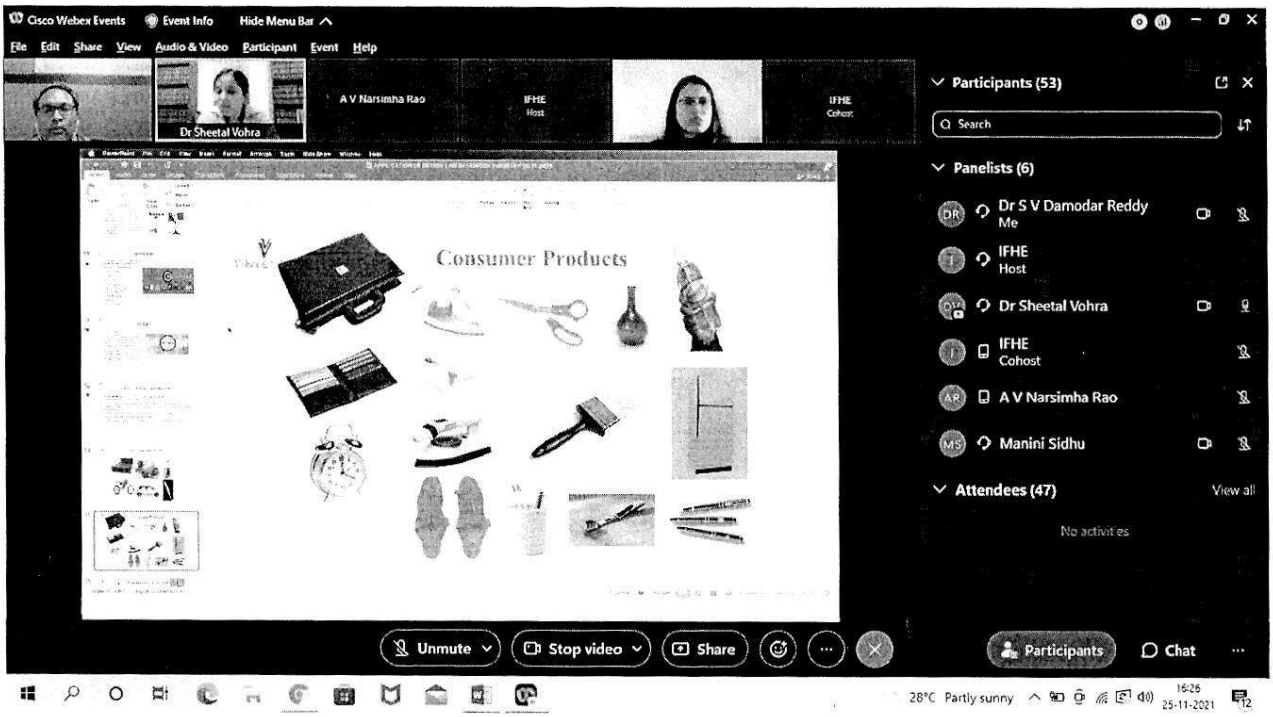


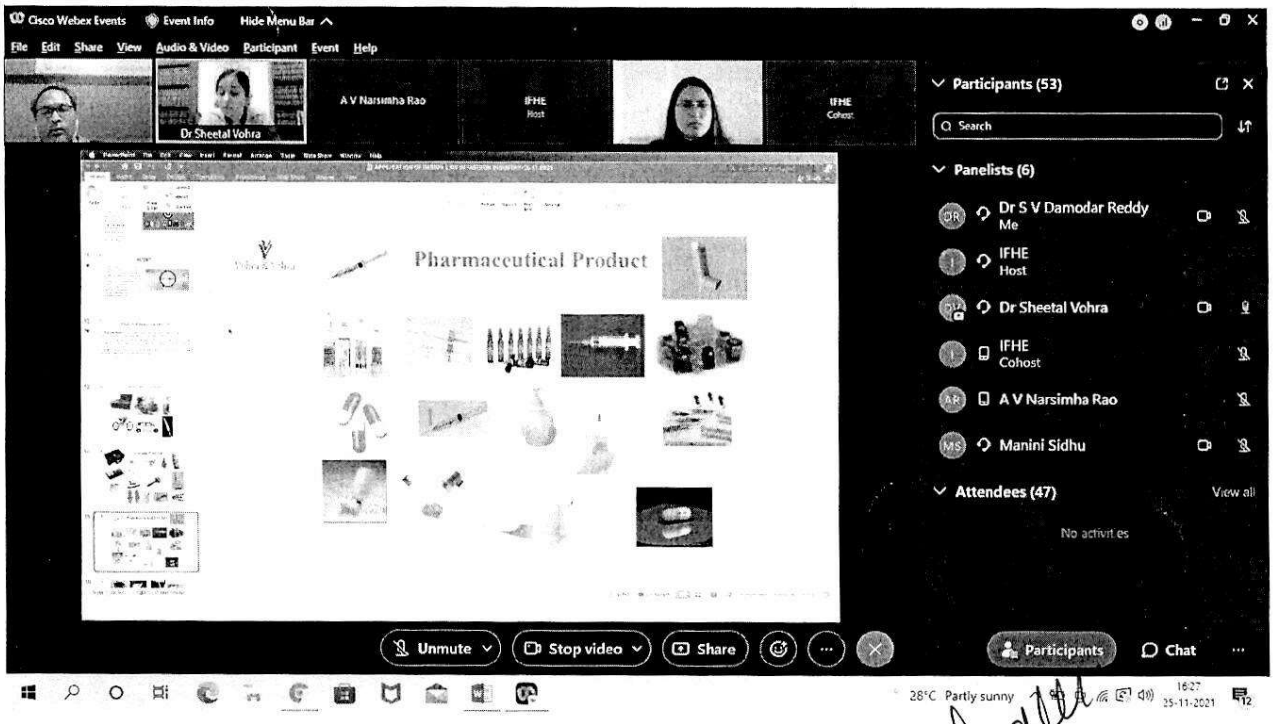
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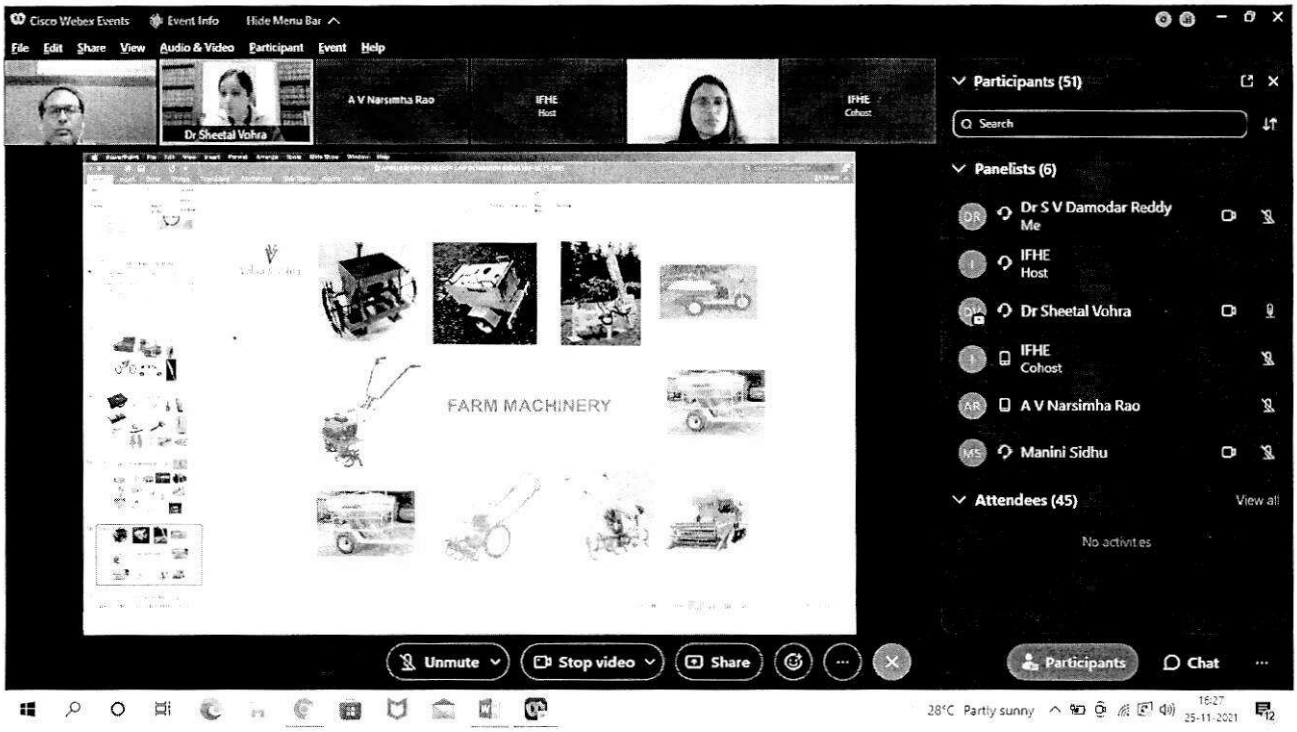


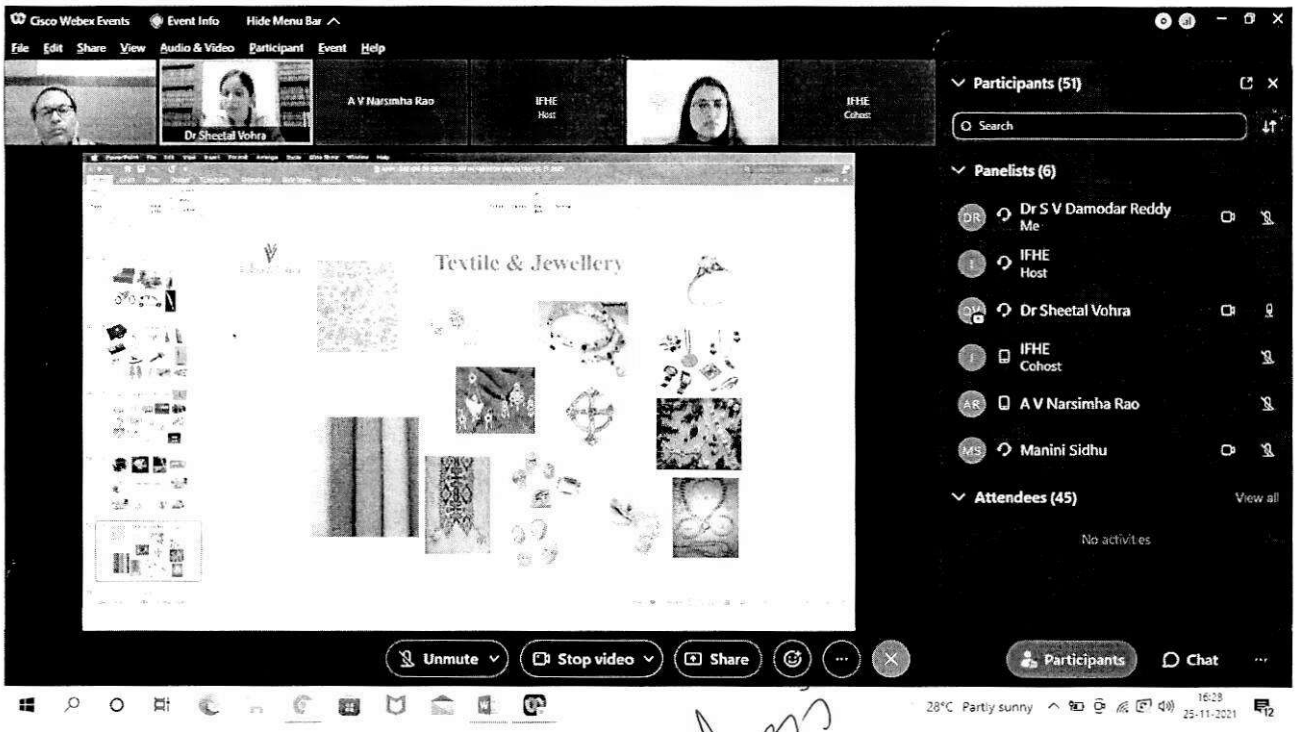
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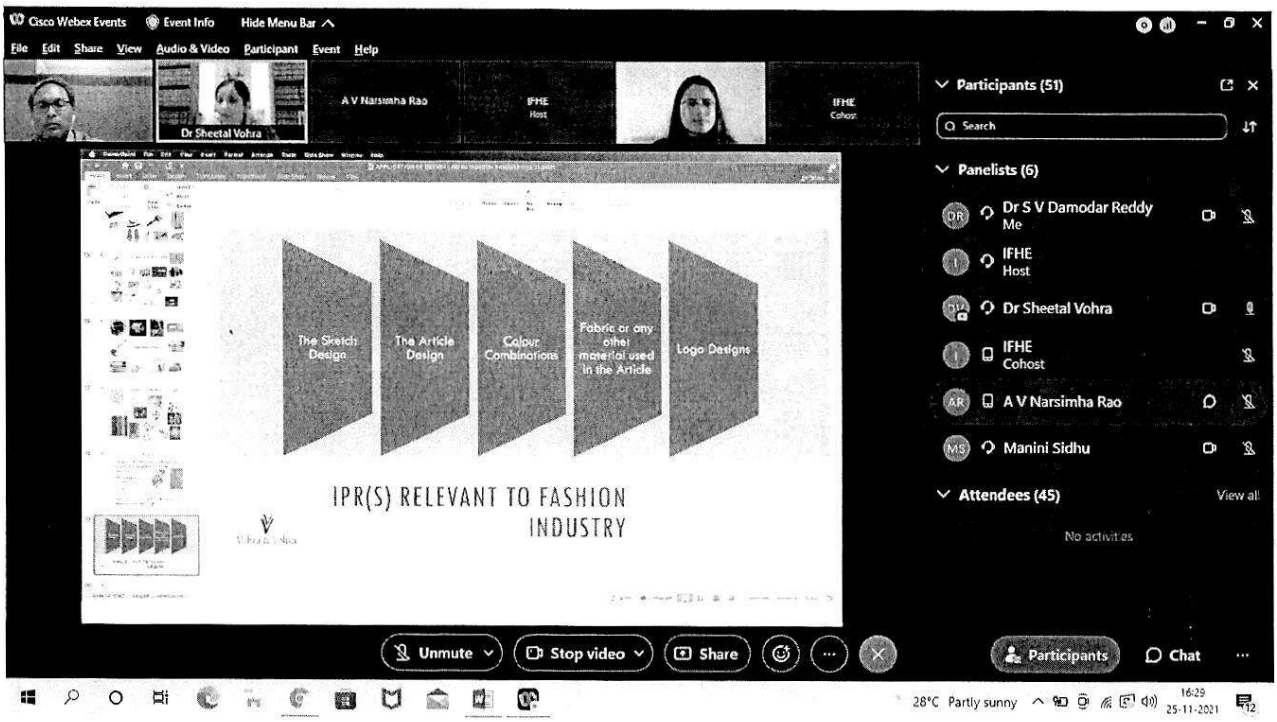


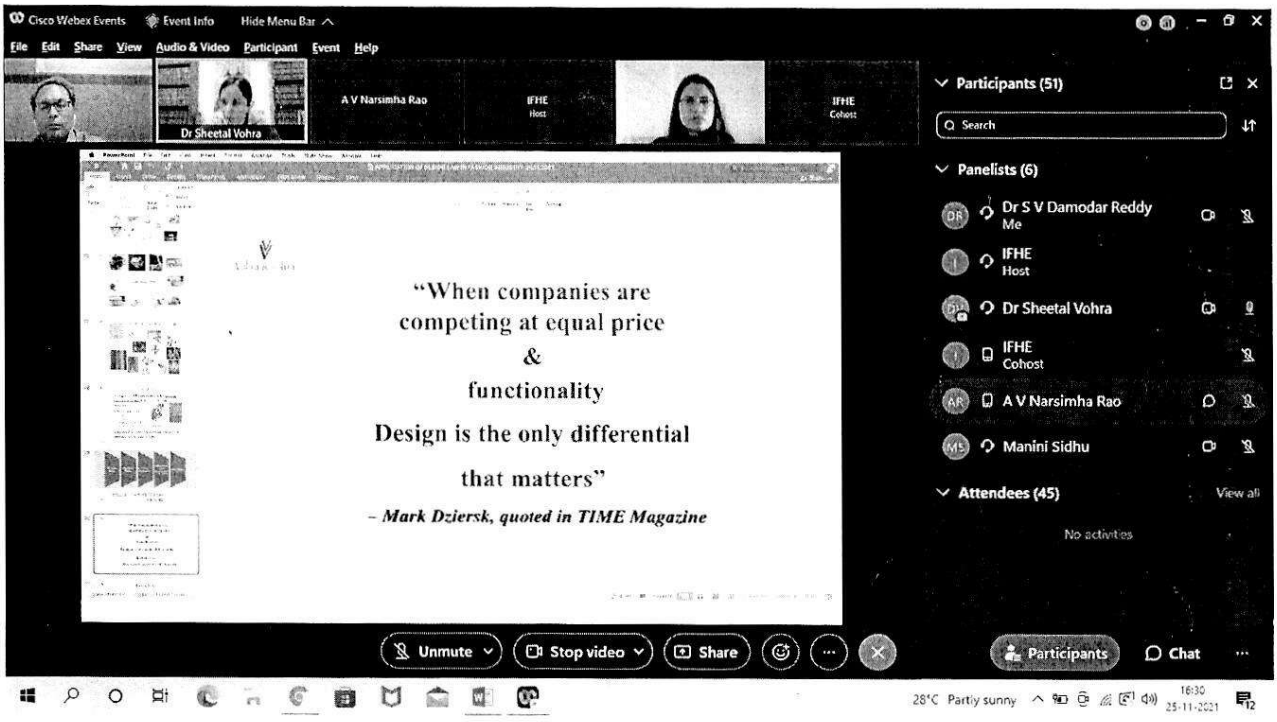
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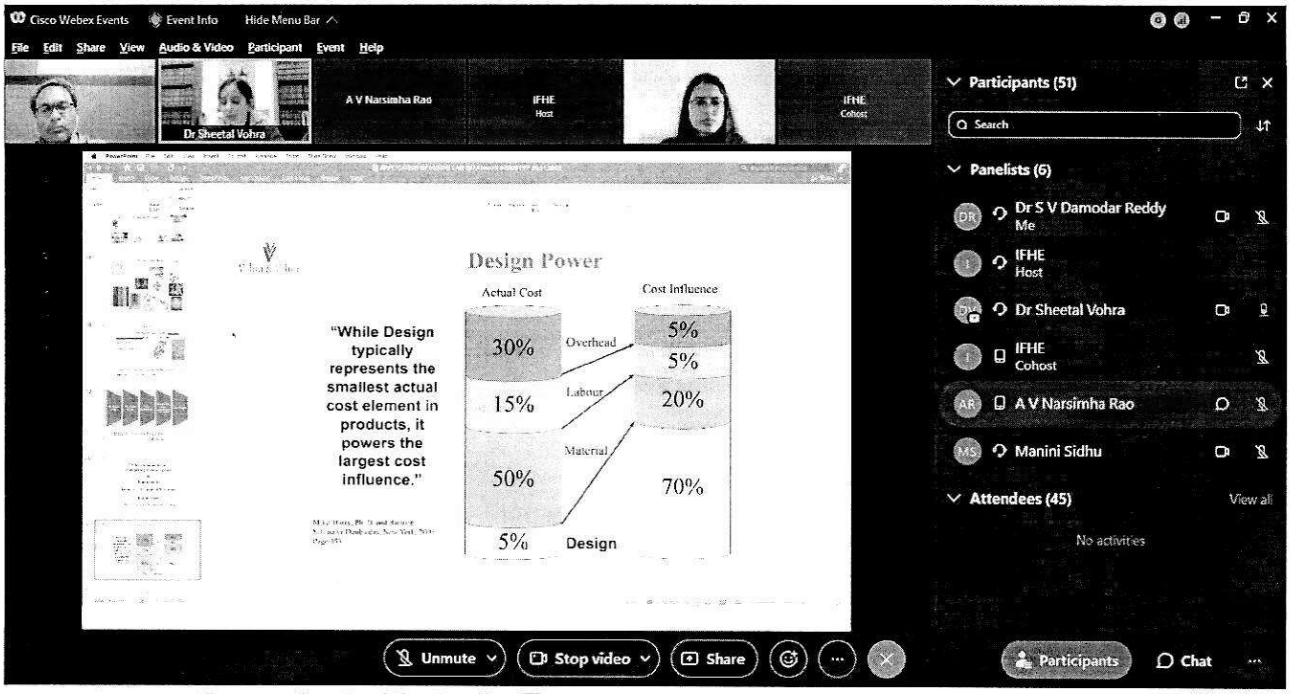
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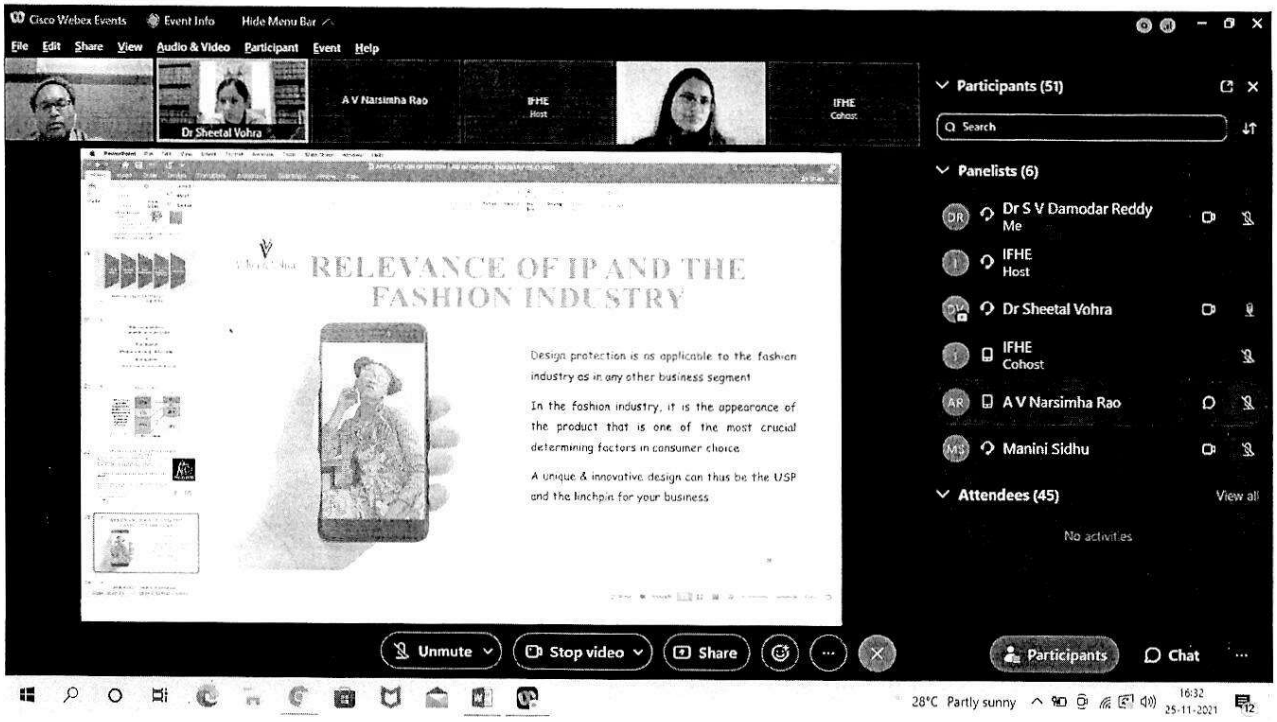
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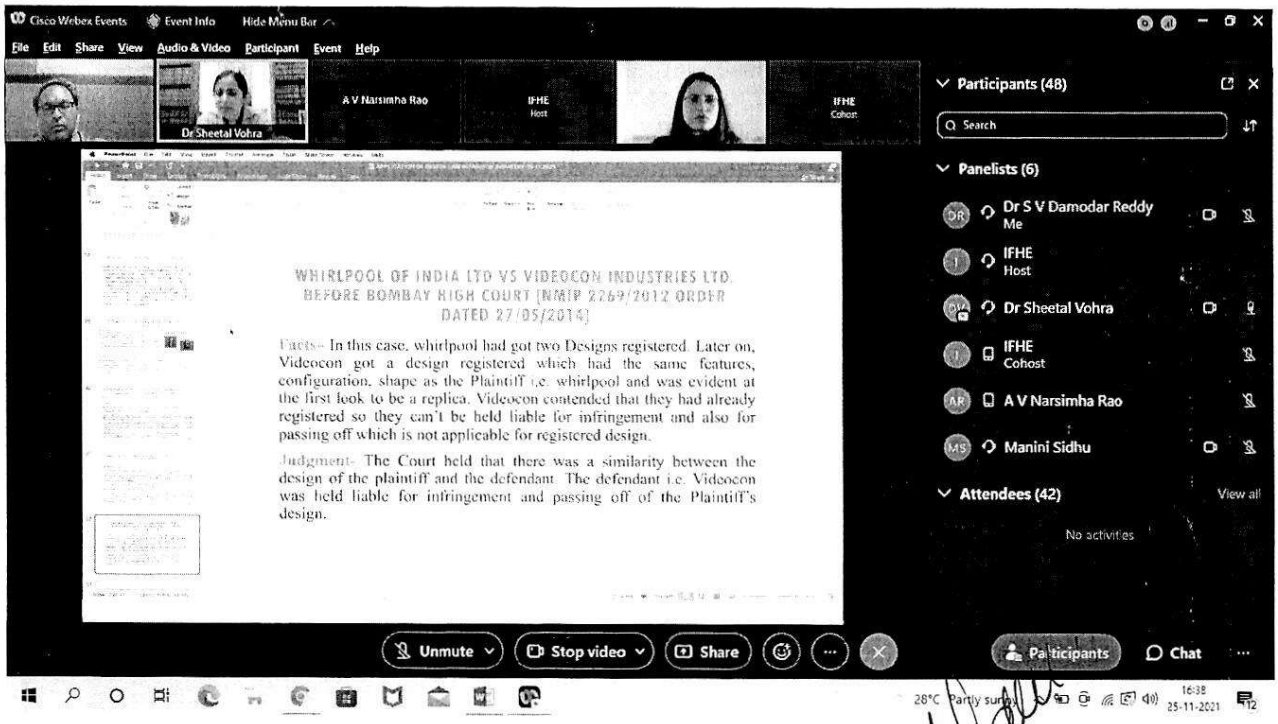
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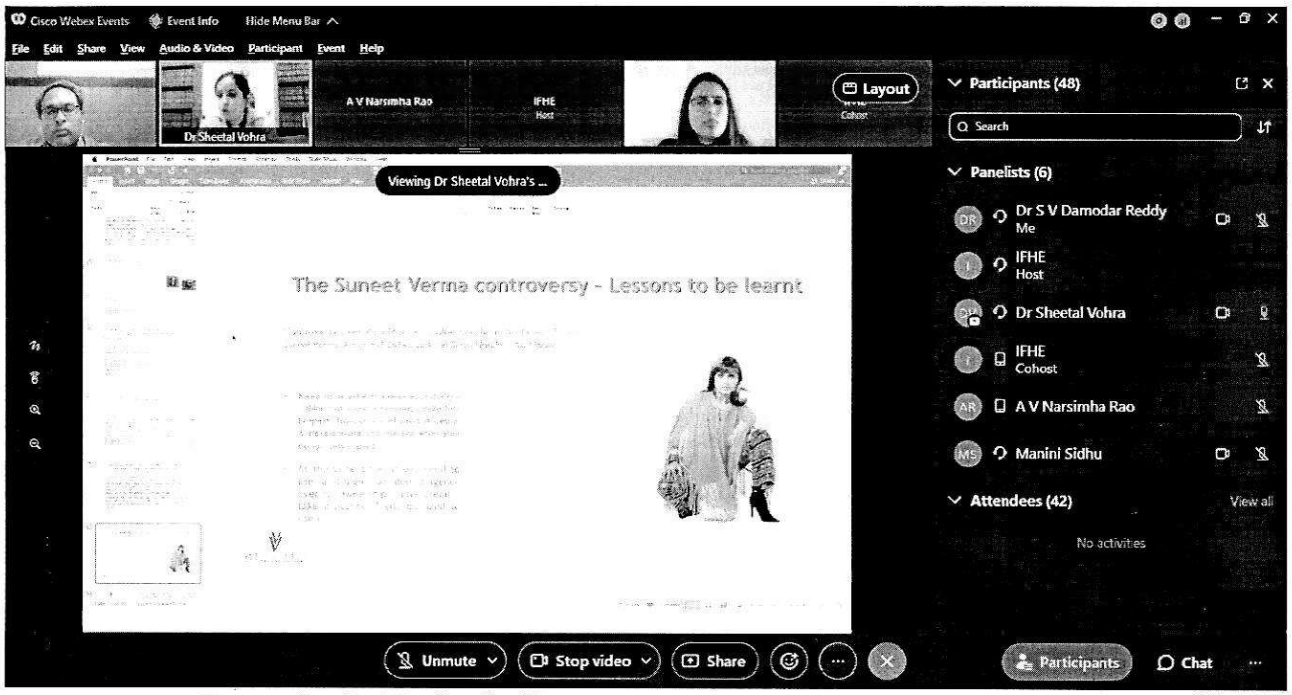
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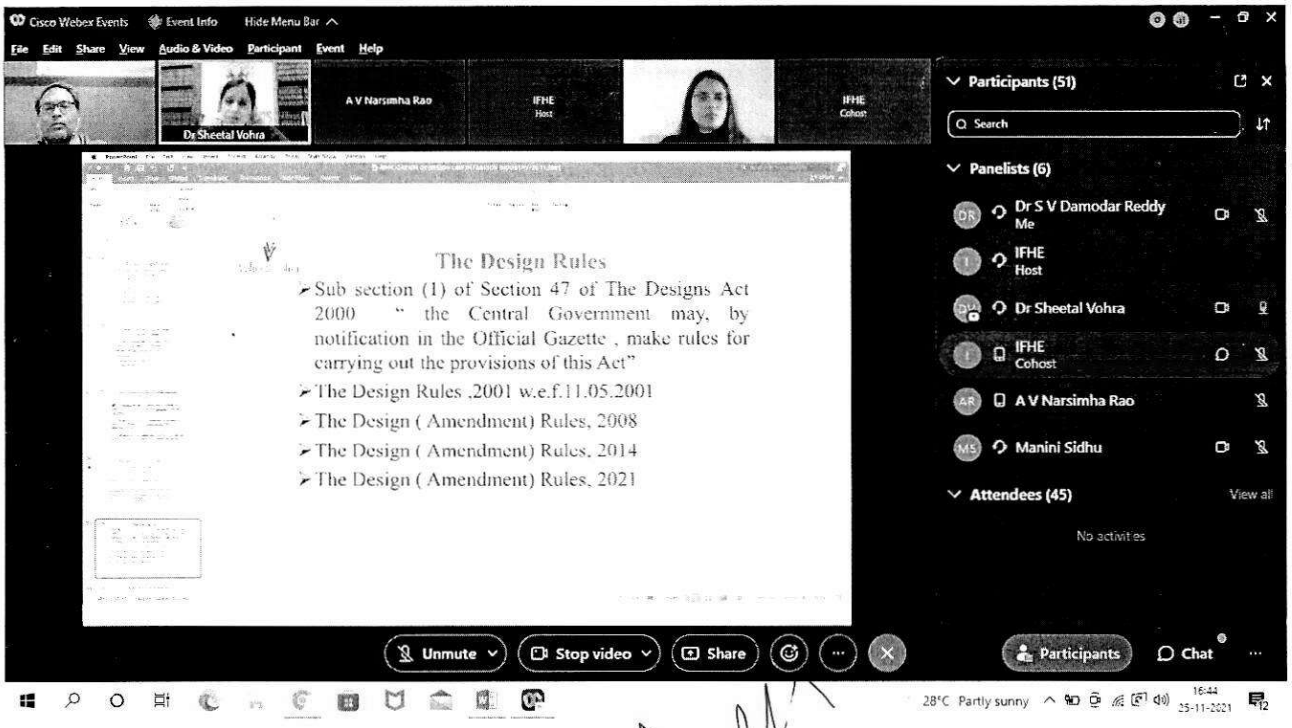
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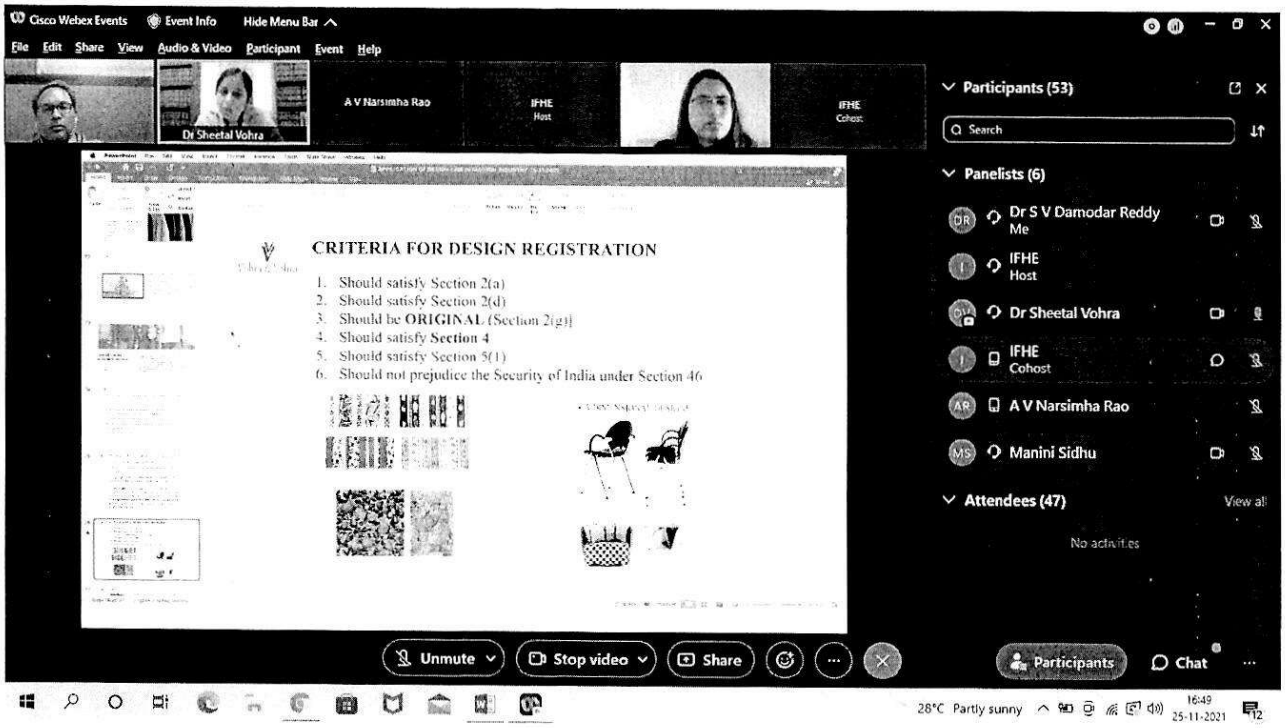
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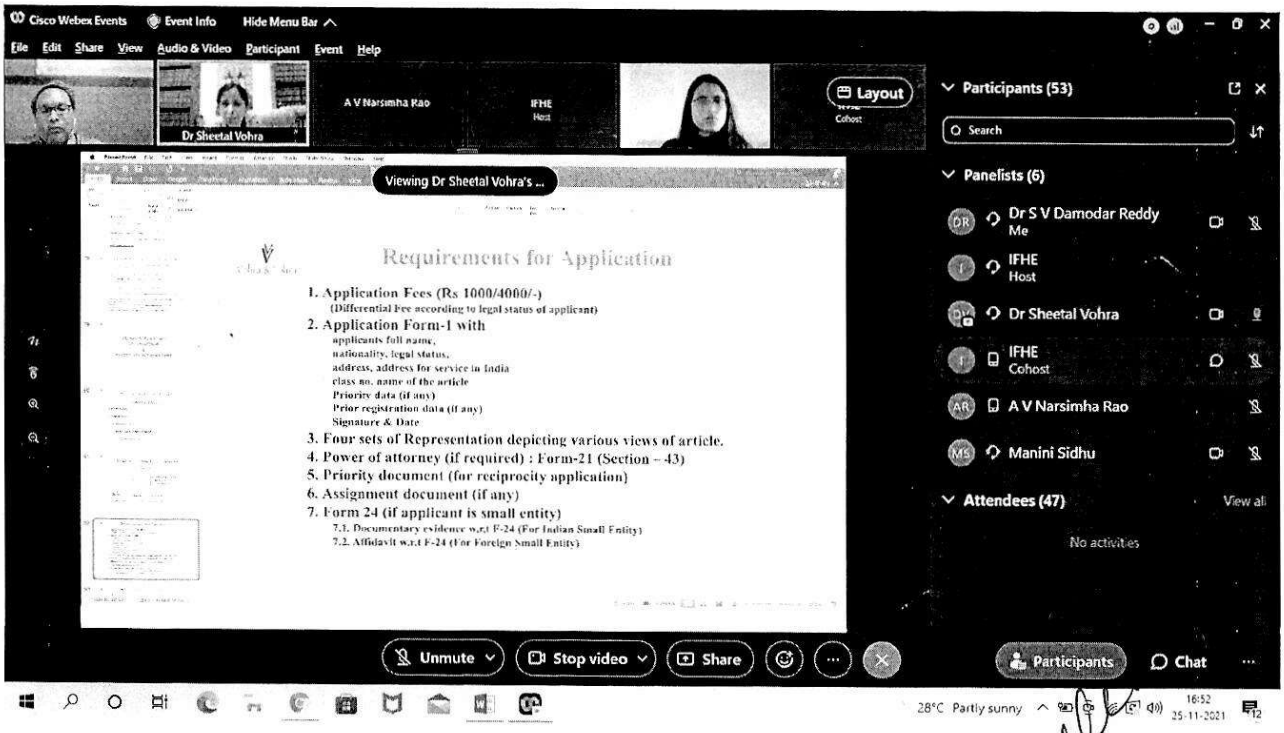




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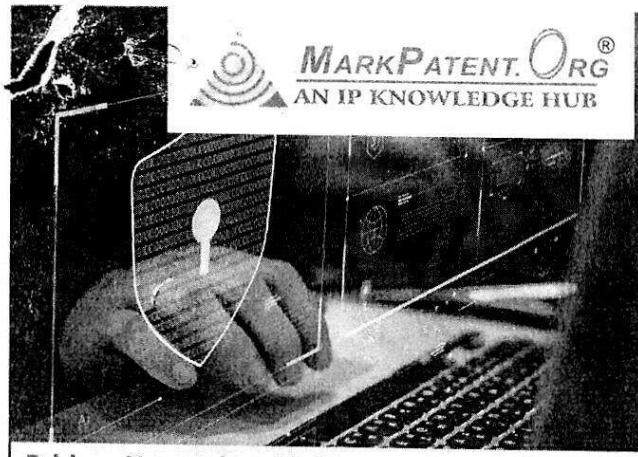
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SOFTWARE PATENT PROTECTION: GLOBAL SCENARIO
BY: MARKPATENT.ORG

Today, many technological innovations rely on software advances. Take the software-related innovations that have revolutionalized the smartphone. Between 2009 and 2013, the total aggregate lines of code in the chips – the brains of the smartphone – shipped by Qualcomm increased from 330 million to 3.3 billion. These phenomenal and unprecedented developments were the result of years of high-risk R&D investment.

Software-implemented functionality is making an expanding range of everyday products safer and more efficient with higher performance. It is creating entirely new offerings and capabilities, such as intelligent power grids, digital manufacturing, real-time farm management systems, smart cities powered by interconnected (Internet of Things) platforms, and digital healthcare.

Estimates suggest that the digital economy – which relies heavily on software-related innovations – already represents 22.5 percent of the global economy.

Global R&D spending on software offerings has also grown rapidly, rising from USD 86 billion in 2010 to USD 142 billion in 2015, an increase of 65 percent.

The United States has one of the most software-intensive industries in the world (see Robert J. Shapiro, *The U.S. Software Industry: An Engine for Growth and Employment,* SIIA, 2014). In 2014 alone, the industry directly added an estimated USD 475.3 billion – and USD 1.07 trillion indirectly – to the country's GDP, directly employing 2.5 million people and indirectly supporting some 9.8 million jobs.

The benefits of patent protection

As a general rule, new inventions in any field of technology qualify for patent protection if they are novel, non-obvious, and useful (criteria of patentability are set out in national patent laws). Patent protection offers significant benefits to innovators:

- ensuring inventors get a reasonable return on their commercially successful innovations;

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- making it easier for innovation-based startups and small businesses to establish fruitful business collaborations;
- promoting the systematic sharing of knowledge through patent disclosure, itself an important driver of innovation; and
- helping attract investment partners and support business expansion.

Yet patent laws generally do not treat software-related inventions in the same way as other novel technological advances. This may be due to a lack of understanding of either the nature of software innovation or of the protection afforded by different IP rights.

Which IP rights are relevant to software protection?

Historically, IP laws have influenced the success of the software industry by providing software developers with a legal mechanism through which to capture at least some of their innovation's market value. Since at least the 1960s, the software industry has relied on three distinct IP protection regimes: trade secrets, copyright, and patent law. The scope of protection offered by each has varied significantly over time, as has the software industry's reliance on them.

History shows that patent law offers the most effective framework for protecting an invention's functionality. In many countries, however, a distinction is drawn between inventions implemented in hardware, which are patentable, and inventions implemented in software (i.e. computer programs), which are protected by copyright law. But in a world in which the Internet – and not hardware such as CDs – is the prime channel for software distribution, this legal distinction makes it difficult for inventors of software-related inventions to effectively protect and leverage the commercial value of their inventions through IP systems.

These innovative contributions are no less significant than hardware-based innovations. Computer programs, including software-related inventions, are products in their own right regardless of how they are distributed.

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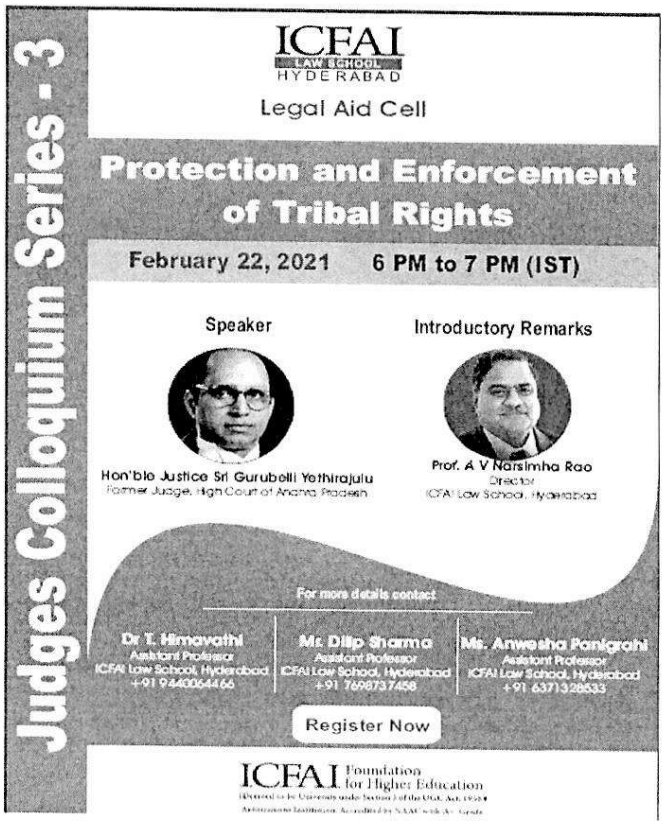
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A Report of Webinar in Judges Colloquium Series -3.

Organised on: 22nd February ,2021,Monday from 6 PM to 7 PM.

Addressed by: Justice Sri Gurubelli Yethirajulu

Topic: **PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.**



The introductory welcome was addressed by Sri. Prof. AVN sir and then followed by speaker Justice sir.

Sri Justice sir has addressed on as to who a tribal is and various ethnic groups among tribals. And further gave inputs of percentage of distribution of tribal population and places scattered and there basic inhabitation. And thrown an in depth insight on the various problems faced by tribals like geographical, sociological, economical, issues and difficulties and their sufferings. And also thrown light on tribal rivalry and lack of education and health and the impact on the tribal youth. There was discussion on various legislations enshrined in Constitution and other legislations and the various Government schemes. The constitution of ITDA and its work / function. A light was thrown on NLSA scheme and the requirement of support from advocate fraternity to enforce and the latest audio visual modes.

Suggestions/ recommendations – PIL/SIL shall be filed for upliftment of tribes and

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Secondly, also recommended for confer of Writ jurisdiction to District court for protection of their rights u/ Art.21 of Constitution. And further recommended to motivate students to take up para legal Volunteers' training to specifically work in tribal areas through a certificate course. And also observed that legal fraternity shall work for a social cause of upliftment of people of tribal areas. The questions posted in the webinar -

The UNDRIP emphasizes the rights of indigenous peoples to maintain and strengthen their own institutions, cultures and traditions, and to pursue their development in keeping with their own needs and aspirations. Is it advisable and necessary for the tribals to adapt to the culture of the plain's people? is it advisable to bring them to the so called "mainstream".

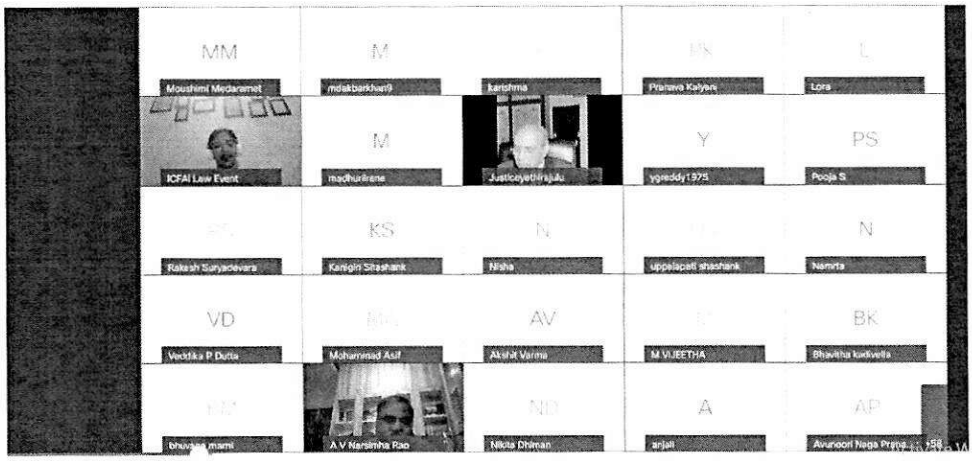
Mostly women and children are clinging to forests and forest products any special provisions for their sustainable living or forest rights specially in Northern Eastern States.

Good evening sir, one of the major issues is the smuggling of sandalwood from the forests and many instances it is the tribal people who are being trapped in such situations. Is there any protection or remedy to innocent tribals in such acts?

The questions were answered in detail and effectively.

And followed by concluding remarks and vote of thanks.

Judges Colloquium Series - Session by Hon'ble Dr.... ⊻



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Link for webinar:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Greetings from the ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

The Legal Aid Cell of ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad is organising Judges Colloquium Series in the title of Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights on 22nd February 2021 between 6 pm to 7.30 pm. All of you invited and requested to register by using the following link in order to attend the Colloquium:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSe18vvYaJs0vAixUIcK1WLXqw5wsapOQ_uPG8vTHli0pNYExQ/viewform

Hiranvathi.

Judges Collquium Series : Webinar on Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights by Justice G. Yethirajulu on 22-02-2021

List of Participants

1. Dr. Veena, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
2. Dr. G.P. Sudhakar,
   Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
3. Prof. (Dr.) Y.Pratap Reddy ,
   Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
4. Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy,
   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
5. Dr. Madhuri Irene M.,
   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
6. Dr. Md. Akbar Khan,
   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
7. Mr. Dilip Sharma,
   Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
8. Mr. S. Rakesh ,
   Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
9. Prof. (Dr.) V. Hemalatha Devi ,
   Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
10. Dr. P. Kesari ,
    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
11. Dr. M. Ravindranad,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
12. Dr. T. Himavathi ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
13. Mrs. Richa Jain ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
14. Dr. Sumantha Mehar,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
15. Dr. K. Durga Prasad ,
    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
16. Dr. S. Uma Devi,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
17. Mr. D.V.N. Murthy,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
18. Mrs. Geetha Priyadarshini,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
19. Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
20. Mr. K. Raja Sekhar Reddy,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
21. Dr. K.V.Ravi Kumar,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
22. Mrs. Astha Srivastava,

Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

23. Dr. S.V.Damodar Reddy ,
    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
24. Dr. A. Arun Kumar ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
25. Dr.. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
26. Dr. N. Padmanabha Rao ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
27. Ishika Ingle
28. Mukul David Rodrigues
29. Sailesh Reddy
30. Reshma
31. E.Sai Sanjay
32. Kartheek
33. Harshitha Nayudu
34. A. Rukmini
35. Ch. Pratyusha
36. Ashwini Reddy P
37. Lakshmi Roy Galla
38. Amulya Kommireddy
39. Premsai Aitha
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47. Poojitha
48. Shinjini Das
49. Sai Sri Chandana
50. Savitri
51. Tejaswini
52. Ishika
53. Vivekananda
54. Aritra Kundu
55. Akhil Sabu
56. Shiven Satyadev Vepa
57. Suryansh
58. Arunav
59. Jyoti
60. Karthik Harit
61. Akansh
62. Soumya
63. Vaishnavi Pantham
64. Sabur

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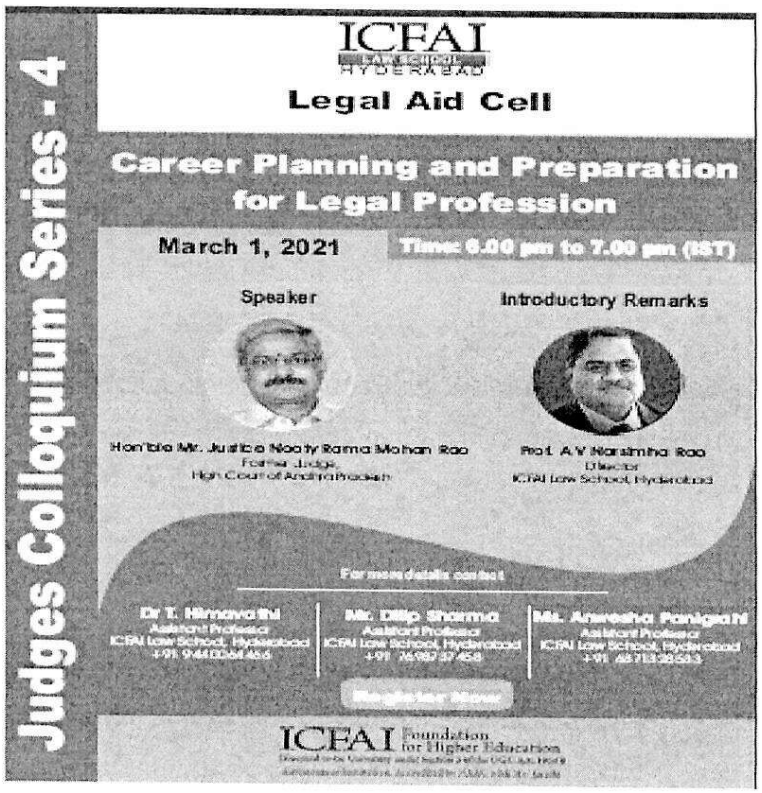
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A report of webinar in Judges Colloquium Series -4

Organised on: 1st March ,2021,Monday from 6 PM to 7 PM.

Addressed by: J.Nooty Rama Mohan Rao .

Topic: **CAREER PLANNING AND PREPARATION FOR LEGAL PROFESSION.**



The webinar has virtual participants belonging to academicia, advocates, research scholars, students .

The introductory /welcome was addressed by the Director Sri. Prof. A V Narasimha Rao sir .Sir has thrown light on the course of action and preparation to be taken by students pursuing legal profession for it has many avenues and then followed by speaker Justice sri .J.Nooty Rama Mohan Rao .Justice sir has addressed on the professional ethics and skills of legal system. The quality of acceptable human behaviour and conduct of human being is regulated by social behaviour. Individual potentials and court hall performances need to be harnessed for ethical behaviour. Sir has laid an essence of complete command on procedures –Civil procedure and Criminal procedure , Indian Evidence act and principles of natural justice and also on drafting skills, which cannot be mouth piece of a litigant, as it forms significant part of advocacy and has to be based on factual truths,for which lot of preparation of a case is needed. The confidentiality towards client as it is a fiduciary relationship is utmost. In the legal profession as career needs reading at large to be well equipped with information updated and emphasised on reading biographies of Judges, which help to imbibe good qualities from them. Emphasis was laid on importance of research in the legal field and in advocacy to update themselves. Justice sir has thrown light

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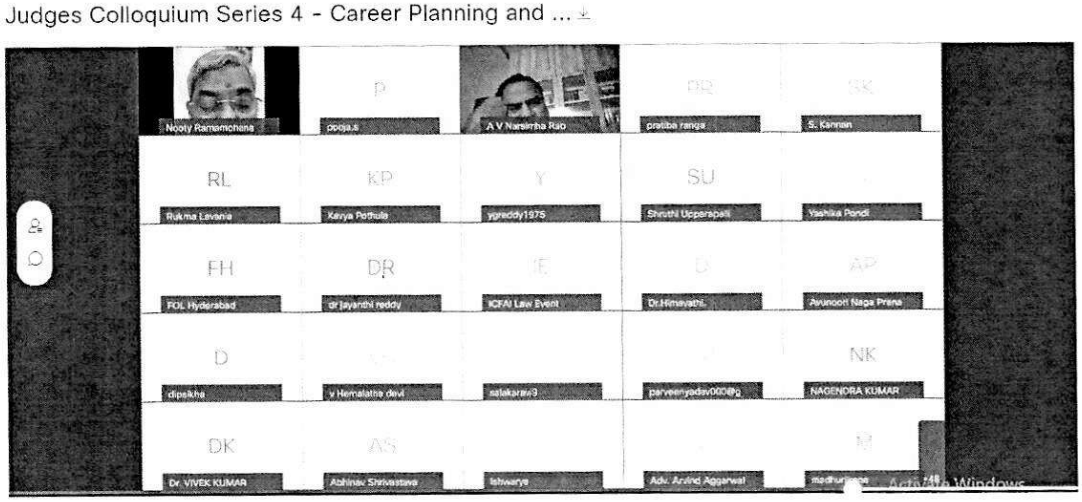
on as to who a professional is and the ethics and conduct to be adhered to through various anecdotes.

Sri Justice sir has addressed on Suggestions/ recommendations –Firstly that a professional should never be judgmental and have patience.

Secondly That in building there career as lawyer , should not get affected by payment of client and must maintain dexterity.
Thirdly justice sir vehemently recommended to adhere to ethical values and the code of conduct prescribed for the advocates to sustain right values and to be high rated professional.
The questions posted in the webinar –
1]Is there need for specialization apart from law degree?
2]Traditionally experience is required for success as an advocate.Comment.
3]Impact of covid on legal education.

The questions were answered in detail and effectively by illustrations of practical knowledge and aptly that on impact of covid on legal education – a comfort zone of education from home by using latest technology is followed as per need of the time and the entire session of plan and growth of career was enlightening

And followed by concluding remarks and vote of thanks.



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Link for webinar:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Greetings from the ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

The Legal Aid Cell of ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad is organising Judges Colloquium Series on "Career Planning and Preparation for Legal Profession" on 1st March 2021 between 6 pm to 7.30 pm. All of you are invited. Please find the event link below:

https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/e.php?MTID=m6566d1f0e51860e63e43198d1c8bd96e

Himavathi

Judges Collquium Series : Webinar on Career Planning and Preparation for Legal Profession by Justice N. RamamMohan Rao on 01-03-2021

List of Participants

1. Dr. Veena, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
2. Dr. G.P. Sudhakar,
   Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
3. Prof. (Dr.) Y.Pratap Reddy ,
   Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
4. Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy,
   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
5. Dr. Madhuri Irene M.,
   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
6. Dr. Md. Akbar Khan,
   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
7. E.Sai Sanjay, student
8. Kartheek, student
9. Harshitha Nayudu
10. A. Rukmini, student
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18. Syeda Batool
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20. Bhargav A S K S
21. Siddhanth Shiv Sagar, student
22. Nishitha
23. Poojitha, student
24. Shinjini Das, student
25. Sai Sri Chandana

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26. Savitri
27. Tejaswini, student
28. Ishika, student
29. Vivekananda
30. Aritra Kundu, student
31. Akhil Sabu
32. Shiven Satyadev Vepa
33. Suryansh, student
34. Arunav
35. Jyoti
36. Karthik Harit, student
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    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
47. Dr. A. Arun Kumar ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
48. Dr. N. Padmanabha Rao ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
49. Dr.. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

Himavathi.

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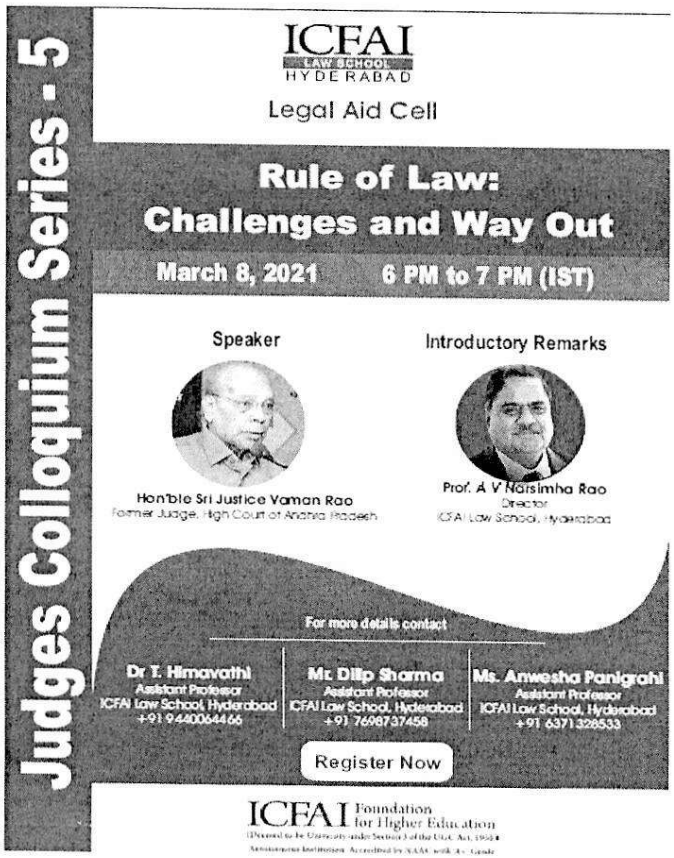
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A report of webinar in JUDGES COLLOQUIUM SERIES -5

Organised on: 8th March ,2021, Monday from 6 PM to 7 PM.

Addressed by: Justice J. Vaman Rao .

Topic: **RULE OF LAW: CHALLENGES AND WAY OUT.**



The webinar has virtual participants belonging to academicia, research scholars, students .
The introductory /welcome was addressed by the Director Sri. Prof. A V Narasimha Rao sir. Sir has thrown light on the basics of rule of law and then followed by speaker
Justice sri .J. Waman Rao . Justice sir has addressed on the evolution of the concept of rule of law by the historical quotes and relying upon the Supreme court verdicts too. The judge also focussed upon that law should deal with generality and not be desirable . The rule of law bestows vast powers on judiciary making powerful and so shall be independent without any partiality.
And more significantly in criminal case trials-the protection to accused emanates from Art.21 as to right to life and liberty in matters of punishment, secret trial ,equality before law, strict professional secrecy ,absence of intimidation of witnesses, procedural transparency and accessibility to justice, by referring to landmark cases adjudicated by Supreme court.
Suggestions/ recommendations made by Justice sir –1]For effective Rule of law -vertical division of power is required.

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2] The directions given by Supreme court of India must be circulated by printing –by loud publicity .

3] Judicial Activism shall be accessed in matters of maladministration, irregularity, governance , can be entertained by Public interest litigations also but not for illegal activities and purpose.

4] As there is possibility of judge becoming law by himself , need to think and evolve basic principles for judicial activism .

5] Most of the violations are private coercions ,like encounter deaths occur by value of legality as a culture, then anything against Rule of law shall be actionable stringently.

The questions posted in the webinar -1) whether Gandhian Satyagraha the only remedy after all remedies are exhausted for sustenance of rule of law?

2) what is the difference between public opinion and informed public?

The questions were answered with clarity and effectively and enlightening with need to rule of law.

And followed by concluding remarks and vote of thanks.

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Link for website:

Join Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/99280724451?pwd=QjFsSUR2SjVSN095bkdYYXh2M1hFQT09

Meeting ID: 992 8072 4451
Passcode: ifhe1

Himavathi

Judges Collquium Series : Webinar on Rule of Law : Challenges and Way Out by Justice Vaman Rao on 08-03-2021

List of Participants

1. Vaishnavi Macherla, student
2. Bhargav A S K S
3. Siddhanth Shiv Sagar, student
4. Nishitha
5. Poojitha, student
6. Shinjini Das, student
7. Sai Sri Chandana
8. Savitri
9. Tejaswini, student
10. Ishika, student
11. Vivekananda
12. Aritra Kundu, student
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15. Suryansh, student
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    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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22. Dr. G.P. Sudhakar,
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23. Dr. Madhuri Irene M.,
    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
24. Dr. Sumantha Mehar,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
25. Dr. K. Durga Prasad ,
    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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27. Mr. D.V.N. Murthy,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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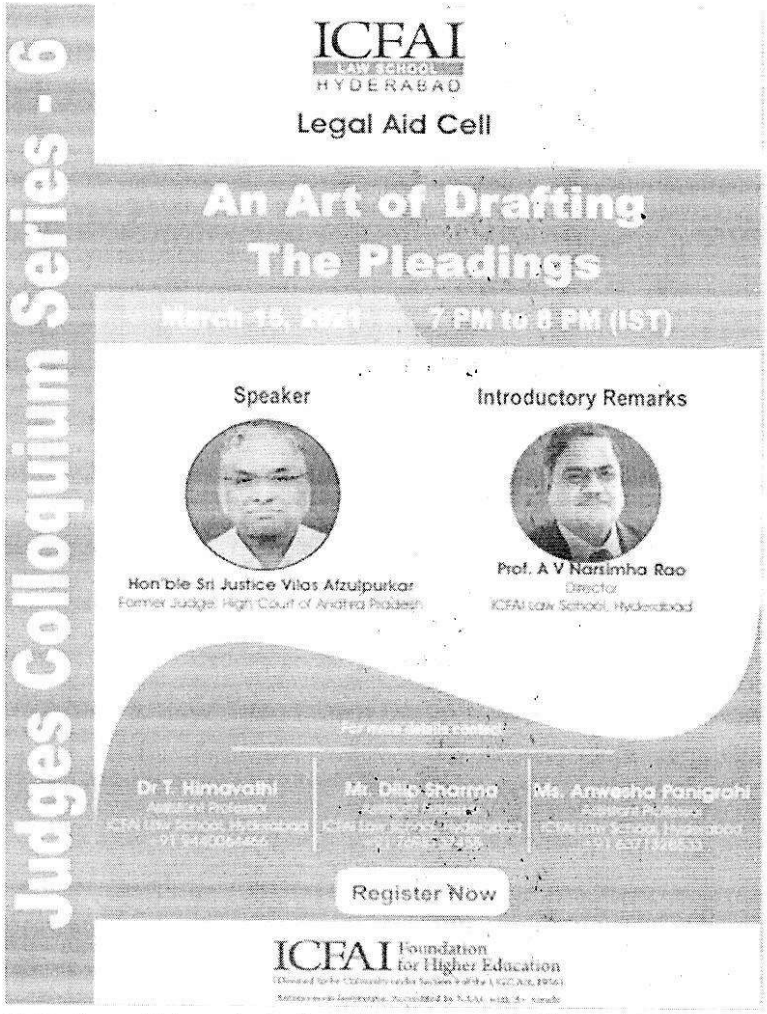
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A report of webinar in JUDGES COLLOQUIUM SERIES -6

Organized on: 15th March ,2021, Monday from 6.PM to 7.30 PM.

Addressed by: Justice Vilas Afzulpurkar.

Topic: **An Art of Drafting the Pleadings.**



The webinar has virtual participants belonging to academicia, advocates, research scholars, students .

The introductory remarks was addressed by the Director Sri. Prof. A V Narasimha Rao sir that even after practice for few years also there is need to understand the procedural aspects of drafting and nuances.

More specifically the students from law colleges need to be trained .

J. Vilas Afzulpurkar has commenced that art of drafting in such a short time may not suffice to understand the procedure. Experience counts in practice and went on to explain the structure and outline of CPC . The civil cases Civil Rules of practice and Civil procedure code is relevant

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law to file cases.CPC has various sections and how to apply them is given in Orders and Rules. Secs .122 r/w sec.125 High court is given authority to frame rules and hence Civil rules of practice.And should understand them with substantive rules laid down in I schedule in CPC. Further pleadings in civil litigation were dealt with and averments made therein may be general and specific but be necessary facts. Light was thrown on client and advocate interaction ,that client should disclose all the facts so as to draft the pleadings properly without any ambiguity. Justice sir has also discussed about Limitation ,in instituting of suits ,with illustration of recovery of money suit .Hence cause of action details must be given. Cause of action is nothing but bundle of facts.

Its mandate that institution of suit shall be in the lowest court of jurisdiction. Suits and Valuation Act is relied upon for valuation of suits for pecuniary jurisdiction. Grievance of plaintiff, limitation cause of action valuation must be reflected in plaint. And drafting of pleadings should not be verbose and all these constitute the body of the suit. Then comes important part of drafting –prayer. Prayer must be specific, concrete and not vague. Successive and different suits may be filed by division of cause of action by making different prayers. Sir has thrown light on Specific performance and the limitation of time both of filing suit and performance of contract. The pleadings also should state the damages claimed and its discretion ie judicial discretion of the court to grant or not. Sir also has discussed examples of specific Relief act and averments to be made therein. Another example of case of suit for possession of property ,the documents which are essential for pleadings are also dealt with.

Defendant in his pleadings shall in written statement must specifically deny each averment made in plaint and no general denial is accepted. And for defendant sky is the limit to plead .Defendant may take specific pleadings-suit is time barred ,or in Execution proceedings u/O.21 CPC the plea that court has no jurisdiction .The defendant can take a plea of inconsistency and illustrated with a suit for title to property. Justice sir has also addressed upon amendment to both plaint and written statement. Both plaintiff and defendant are generally allowed before trial to make changes to pleadings ,except that it should not be barred by law and must belong to same cause of action. There are possibilities of amending reliefs also with the permission of court. say amendment of plaint is a little tough than amending written statement. Rejoinder of parties to suit by plaintiff is also permissible through amendment. But the amendment by plaintiff to plaint is not liberal as compared with that of defendant.

Limitations as opined by justice sir-

1] Drafting shall not be verbose .

2] Drafting a case needs experience and logical approach with knowledge of law.

3]The advocate need to check the time limitation of the cause of action when the client discuss about his case.

Suggestions/ recommendations :

1] CPC read with civil rules of practice shall be followed in civil disputes necessarily.

2] Filing of multiplicity of suits shall be done away with.

3] Sir recommended that practice with seniors is a must to learn drafting.

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Questions raised: 1] Firstly virtual/ online proceedings of court and application of Civil procedure code, comment.
2] Can a plaint be rejected for minor mistakes?
3] Defective plaint can it be amended?
4] Is procedural law mandatory to give relief under substantive or statutory law?
All the queries were answered - firstly no compromise in adoption of procedural law ,even on virtual mode of court functioning.
And to the second question , the court generally does not reject a plaint for minor mistakes unless its specific .And recourse available is to file an appeal. Third question was answered -that amendment is possible to defective plaint but not cause of action. Last question was replied that there is need to follow procedural law to claim rights by individual, though it may be cumbersome.
Finally emphasis was made on to be diligent with the legal profession to draft a case and seek for relief from the court to satisfy the party.

And followed by concluding remarks and vote of thanks.

Link for webinar:

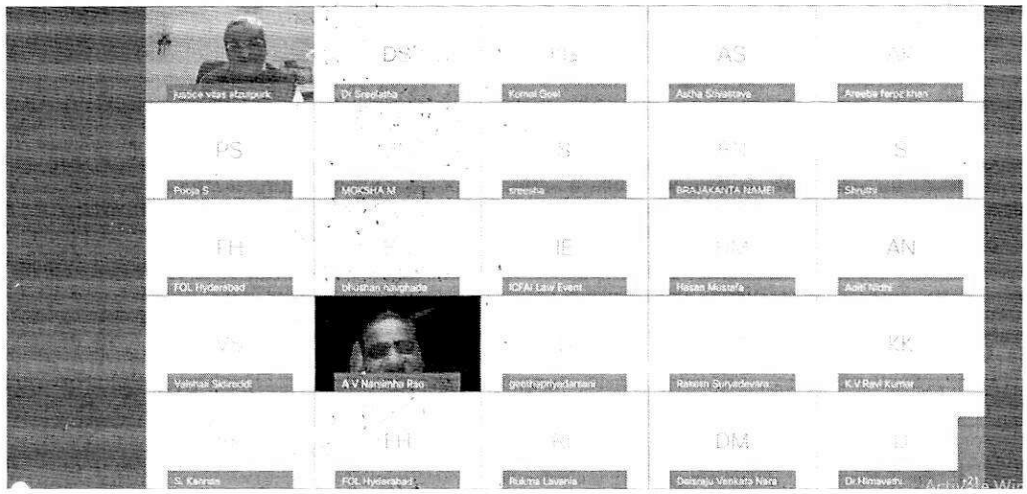
Dear All,

You are invited for the Judges Colloquium Series - 6 on An Art of Drafting the Pleadings by Hon'ble Sri Justice Vilas Afzulpurkar to be held today i.e. on Mar 15, 2021 from 7:00 pm onwards.

Please join the session using the following link -

https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=mcede3abd57ed86fe503a9496703a3a41
Monday, Mar 15, 2021 7:00 pm | 1 hour 30 minutes | (UTC+05:30) Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi
Meeting number: 158 541 1919
Password: IFHE@123

Judges Colloquium Series - 6 on An Art of Drafting...



Judges Colloquium Series - 6 on An Art of Drafting...



Himavathi.

Judges Collquium Series : Webinar on An Art of Drafting the Pleadings by Justice Vilas Afzulpurkar on 15-03-2021

List of Participants

1. Dr. Veena, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
2. Dr. G.P. Sudhakar,
   Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
3. Prof. (Dr.) Y.Pratap Reddy ,
   Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
17. Mr. D.V.N. Murthy,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
18. Mrs. Geetha Priyadarshini,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
19. Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
20. Mr. K. Raja Sekhar Reddy,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
21. Dr. K.V.Ravi Kumar,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
22. Mrs. Astha Srivastava,

Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

23. Dr. S.V.Damodar Reddy ,
    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
24. Dr. A. Arun Kumar ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
25. Dr.. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
26. Dr. N. Padmanabha Rao ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
27. Ishika Ingle
28. Mukul David Rodrigues
29. Sailesh Reddy
30. Reshma
31. E.Sai Sanjay
32. Kartheek
33. Harshitha Nayudu
34. A. Rukmini
35. Ch. Pratyusha
36. Ashwini Reddy P
37. Lakshmi Roy Galla
38. Amulya Kommireddy
39. Premsai Aitha
40. P.K.K. Vasishta
41. Susan Chrysolite
42. Syeda Batool
43. Vaishnavi Macherla
44. Bhargav A S K S
45. Siddhanth Shiv Sagar
46. Nishitha
47. Poojitha
48. Shinjini Das
49. Sai Sri Chandana
50. Savitri
51. Tejaswini
52. Ishika
53. Vivekananda
54. Aritra Kundu
55. Akhil Sabu

Himavathi.

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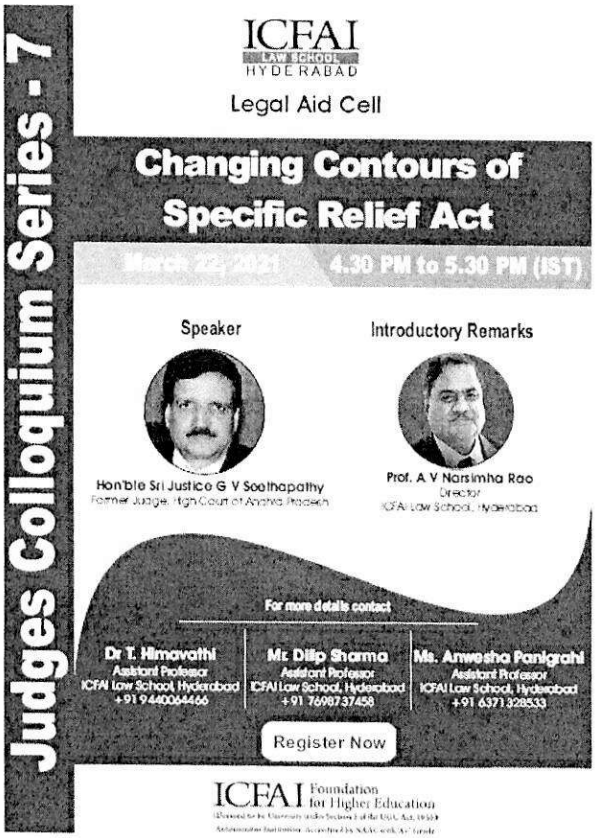
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A report of webinar in JUDGES COLLOQUIUM SERIES -7

Organised on: 22nd March ,2021, Monday from 4PM to 5PM

Addressed by: Sri Justice. G.V.Seethapathy

Topic: **CHANGING IN CONTOURS OF SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT .**



The webinar has virtual participants belonging to academicia, research scholars, students.
The introductory /welcome was addressed by the Director Sri. Prof. A V Narasimha Rao sir. Sir has thrown light on the contractual obligations and the reliefs that can be claimed and then followed by speaker Justice sri .J. G.V.Seethapathy.
Justice sir has addressed on the law of Specific Relief Act provisions and prior and impact of amendments , wef 1st,Oct,2018.The specific performance is of two kinds-equitable relief and Discretionary relief.
Sir has explained the Ubi jus ibi remedia –where a wrong has been committed , there is a remedy. And that the remedy is based on two cardinal principles –General law and Courts of Equity and 60% of cases of suits for specific relief , where injunctions are granted are based on these principles. The claim for specific relief act can be made only with clean hands and to ascertain the amount of damage for grant of compensation. Justice sir has
Laid emphasis on amendments made to the specific relief act in 2018 to develop Indian industry by adjudication of the matters in a speedy manner and sec.20 of amended act makes it mandatory of specific performance so that work should not suffer. Sir also discussed the important cases of specific relief act and also amended parts.

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Suggestions/ recommendations made by Justice sir –1] Sir recommended that Specific time to adjudicate and grant relief must be made as justice delayed is justice denied.
2]Also recommend the great need to bring about changes in Specific Relief Act to facilitate enforcement of public contracts to boost up the economy .
3]Recommendation and suggestion is made for strong enforcement machinery to make substantive law effective.

The questions posted in the webinar -1) A question on sec.20 of the act which has totally replaced the old provision –on infrastructure its significance?

The question was answered with explanations of contracts involving government and private contracts and the maladies affecting the earlier provisions .clarity further was given by throwing light on cases relating to specific relief.

And followed by concluding remarks and vote of thanks.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Greetings from the ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

The Legal Aid Cell of ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad is organising Judges Colloquium Series in the title of Changing Contours of Specific Relief Act by Hon'ble Sri Justice G V Seethapathy (Former Judge, High Court of Andhra Pradesh) on 22nd March 2021 (Monday) between 4.30 pm to 5.30 pm. We are glad to invite all of you to attend the colloquium. The link for the event is given below.

Event - Judges Colloquium Series 7 on Changing Contours of Specific Relief Act
Link -
https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=mc5a8840d6dec77f3724dfab65a6e5219
Date and Time - Monday, Mar 22, 2021 4:30 pm | 1 hour 20 minutes | (UTC+05:30) Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi
Meeting number: 158 648 3099
Password: IFHE@123

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Judges Colloquium Series 7 on Changing Contours...



Himavathi

Judges Collquium Series : Webinar on Changing Contours of Specific Relief Act by Justice G.V.Seethapathy on 22-03-2021

List of Participants

1. Vaishnavi Macherla, student
2. Bhargav A S K S, student
3. Siddhanth Shiv Sagar, student
4. Nishitha
5. Poojitha, student
6. Shinjini Das, student
7. Sai Sri Chandana
8. Savitri
9. Tejaswini, student
10. Ishika, student
11. Vivekananda
12. Aritra Kundu, student
13. Akhil Sabu
14. Shiven Satyadev Vepa
15. Suryansh, student
16. Arunav
17. Jyoti
18. Karthik Harit, student
19. Akansh
20. Dr. Md. Akbar Khan,
    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
21. Dr. Veena, Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
22. Dr. G.P. Sudhakar,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
23. Dr. Madhuri Irene M.,
    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
24. Dr. Sumantha Mehar,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
25. Dr. K. Durga Prasad ,
    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
26. Dr. S. Uma Devi,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
27. Mr. D.V.N. Murthy,

Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
30. Mr. K. Raja Sekhar Reddy,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
31. Dr. K.V.Ravi Kumar,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
32. Mrs. Astha Srivastava,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
35. Dr.. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
36. Dr. N. Padmanabha Rao ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
37. E.Sai Sanjay, student
38. Kartheek, student
39. Harshitha Nayudu
40. A. Rukmini, student
41. Ch. Pratyusha
42. Ashwini Reddy P, student
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44. Amulya Kommireddy, student
45. Premsai Aitha
46. P.K.K. Vasishta, student
47. Susan Chrysolite
48. Syeda Batool
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    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
51. Dr. Madhuri Irene M.,
    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

Himavathi.

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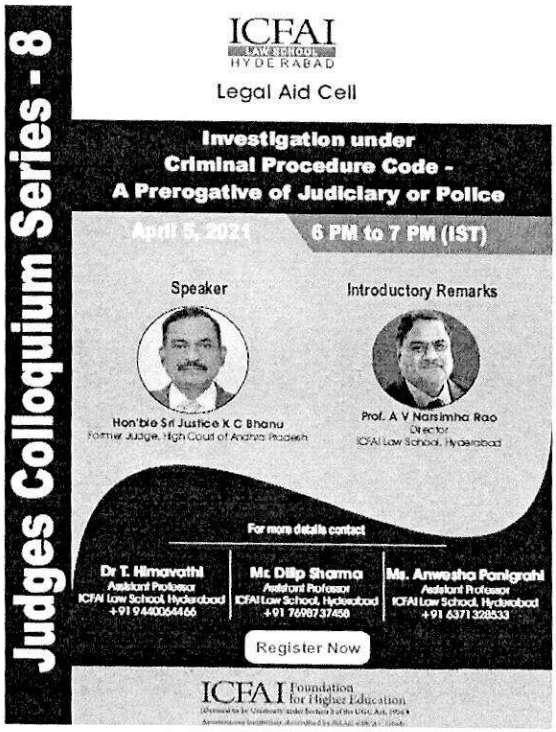
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A report of webinar in JUDGES COLLOQUIUM SERIES -8

Organised on: 5TH April ,2021, Monday from 4.30 PM to 5.30 PM.

Addressed by: Sri justice K.C.Bhanu .

Topic: **INVESTIGATION U/CrPC : A PREROGATIVE OF JUDICIARY OR POLICE**



The webinar has virtual participants belonging to academicia, research scholars, students .
The introductory /welcome was addressed by the Director Sri. Prof. A V Narasimha Rao sir. Sir has made remarks on questions of lack of conviction in many a criminal cases ,citing forest offences,accidents, encounters, smuggling cases. And then followed by speaker Justice sri . K.C.Bhanu.

Justice sir has addressed on the evolution of the concept of rule of law by the historical quotes and relying upon the Supreme court verdicts too. The judge also focussed upon that law should deal with generality and not be desirable . The rule of law bestows vast powers on judiciary making powerful and so shall be independent without any partiality.

And more significantly in criminal case trials-the protection to accused emanates from Art.21 as to right to life and liberty in matters of punishment, secret trial ,equality before law, strict professional secrecy ,absence of intimidation of witnesses, procedural transparency and accessibility to justice, by referring to landmark cases adjudicated by Supreme court.

Suggestions/ recommendations made by Justice sir –1]For effective Rule of law -vertical division of power is required.

2] The directions given by Supreme court of India must be circulated by printing –by loud publicity .

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3] Judicial Activism shall be accessed in matters of maladministration, irregularity, governance , can be entertained by Public interest litigations also but not for illegal activities and purpose.

4] As there is possibility of judge becoming law by himself , need to think and evolve basic principles for judicial activism .

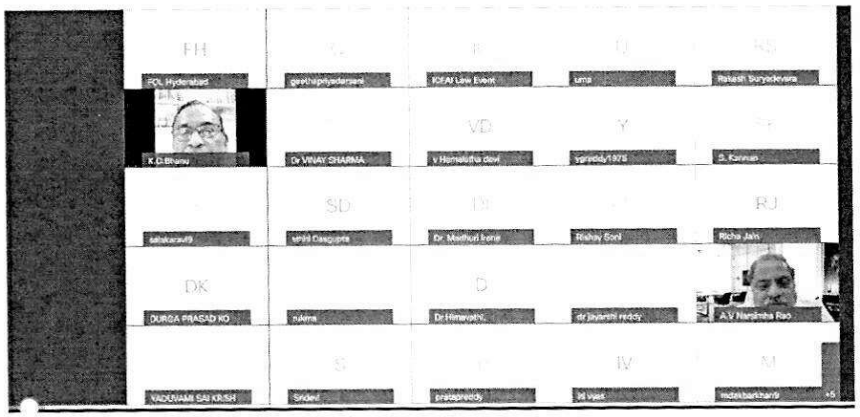
5] Most of the violations are private coercions ,like encounter deaths occur by value of legality as a culture, then anything against Rule of law shall be actionable stringently.

The questions posted in the webinar -1) whether Gandhian Satyagraha the only remedy after all remedies are exhausted for sustenance of rule of law?

2) what is the difference between public opinion and informed public?

The questions were answered with clarity and effectively and enlightening with need to rule of law.

And followed by concluding remarks and vote of thanks.



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Link for webinar:

FOL Hyderabad is inviting you to a scheduled Webex meeting.

Monday, April 5, 2021

4:30 PM | (UTC+05:30) Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi | 1 hr 15 mins

Join meeting

More ways to join:

Join from the meeting link

https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=m36ea95e12aa1dcaee1183f2e43f8ee24

Join by meeting number

Meeting number (access code): 158 914 0822

Meeting password: IFHE@123

Join by phone

+65-6703-6949 Singapore Toll

Global call-in numbers

Join from a video system or application

Dial 1589140822@icfai.webex.com

You can also dial 210.4.202.4 and enter your meeting number.

Join using Microsoft Lync or Microsoft Skype for Business

Dial 1589140822.icfai@lync.webex.com

Himavathi.

Judges Collquium Series : Webinar on Investigation under Criminal Procedure Code : A Prerogative of Judiciary or Police by Justice K.C. Bhanu on 22-03-2021

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Dr. A. V. N. Rao
2. Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi
3. Mrs. Astha Shrivastava
4. D.V.N.Murty (Joined by IFHE Account)
5. Avunoori Naga Pranavi
6. B.L.Sujata Rao
7. B. Harika
8. Bhagat
9. Bhuvana Marni
10. Bindhu
11. D. Krishna Tejashree
12. Debmallya Sinha
13. Dr. Arun Kumar
14. Dr. S. V. Damodar Reddy
15. Dr. Anamaneni Sreelatha
16. Dr. Vinay Sharma
17. Dr. Madhuri Irene
18. Dr. Poorvi Kantroo
19. Dr. Himavathi
20. Dr. Katiyani J. Sharma
21. Dr. Polishetty Kesari
22. Dr. R. Pazhani
23. Dr. Durga Prasad
24. Geetha Girija
25. Geetha Priyadarsani
26. G. R. Srikanth
27. Hamad Kamal
28. Dr. Haragopal Reddy
29. Harish N
30. Hartej Singh Kocher
31. Iti Sravanika
32. Justice Subash Reddy
33. Dr. K. Hariharan
34. Dr. K. Ravikumar
35. Karishma
36. Dr. C Y S Krishna
37. M. Sai Deeksha
38. M. Vijeetha
39. Madan M. Manipati
40. Madivallapa Matolli
41. Dr. Md. Akbar Khan

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42. Mohammad Saboor
43. Murthy
44. Aditi Nidhi
45. Justice P.S. Narayana
46. Padmavathi
47. Parveen Yadav
48. PC
49. Pooja
50. Pooja S
51. Dr. Pratap Reddy
52. Dr. Mohan R. Bolla
53. Richa Jain
54. Ritvik
55. Saditha
56. Salaka Ravi
57. Sarmishtha
58. Shruthi Uparpalli
59. Shruthi Singh
60. Simran Nangia
61. Shiva Kumar Dyta
62. S M Deena
63. Sofiul Ahmad
64. Sridev Shet
65. Srikrishnakanth Vemula
66. Srivallu Sravya D
67. Sumanth Meher
68. Surya Srinivas Reddy
69. Sushma
70. T. Devi Prasad
71. T. Geetanjali
72. T. Srujan Reddy
73. Tejashri Dintayala
74. Dr. Hemalatha Devi
75. Vaishali Siddireddy
76. Vanya Durga Bhavani
77. Varenya Bhamidipati
78. Veddika Dutta
79. Veena
80. Venkat
81. Vidhi Manka
82. Dr. Gangi Reddy
83. Yash
84. Yashika Pondi
85. Yogaharsha Paturi
86. Dr. Shiva Kumar
87. Dr. N. Padmanabha Rao
88. Harika Sikhakolli
89. Gagneet Singh

Himavathi.

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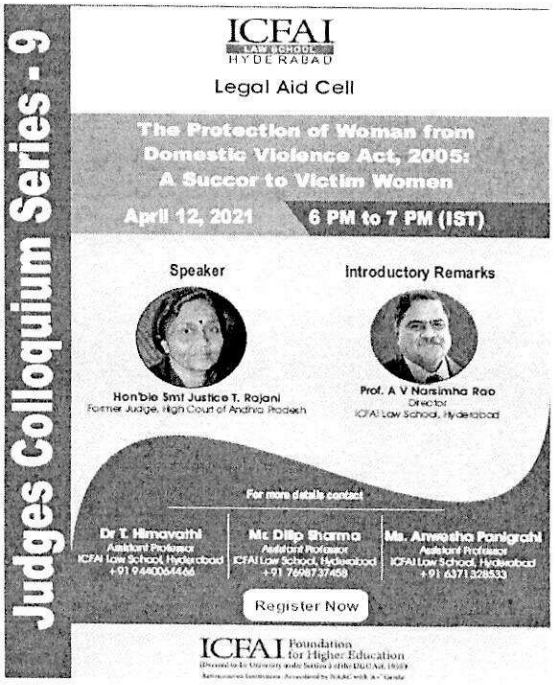
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A report of webinar in JUDGES COLLOQUIUM SERIES -9

Organised on: 12th April ,2021, Monday from 6.00 PM to 7.00 PM.

Addressed by: Justice Smt.T.Rajini.

Topic: **THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN UNDER DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT,2005: A SUCCOR TO VICTIM WOMEN**



The webinar has virtual participants belonging to academicia, research scholars, students .

The introductory /welcome was addressed by the Director Sri. Prof. A V Narasimha Rao sir. Sir stating the factual statements about women as weak and backward in the society and she is prone to many violences and atrocities met to her .Sir has referred to the epic story of Shakunthala and her struggle for justice .Though Constitutional provisions are many ,yet she is still backward. And then followed by speaker Justice madam and gave the inputs for need for protection of women ,is an issue that touches social progress of the nation .Justice madam has addressed on the objectives and reasons for this enactment. She has opined 'that socially sensitized judge is better than long provisions.'

.

Justice madam dealt with various provisions of DVAct ,which is a blend of civil and criminal procedure and its efficacy, while throwing light on substantive rights and claims that can be made by the victim under this act . The emphasis was made on applicability of enactment that its prospective effect and the interpretation given by Supreme Court with regard to the cause of action ,as such no limitation and applied sec.468 CrPC, for litigation and five judges bench opined that its retrospective in application. And to file a case under this enactment limitation is as such ruled out ,to render justice. Madam also addressed whether a woman can be a respondent under this act , justifying and referring to the leading Supreme court judgments. The reliefs claimed are social beneficial reliefs to women/victim.

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Once the petition is filed under DVAct, generally it cannot be quashed. Infact an enquiry shall be conducted and report to be submitted ,then further recourse is followed.
Suggestions/ recommendations made by Justice madam are –
1]
The questions posted in the webinar –
1) Whether the meaning of victim includes men and is it applicable to homosexuals.
2) Does the word victim also includes fiancé?
The questions were answered with clarity and effectively and enlightening with need to rule of law.

And followed by concluding remarks and vote of thanks.

Link for webinar:

The Legal Aid Cell of ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad is organising Judges Colloquium Series-9 in the title of The Protection of Woman under Domestic Violence Act, 2005: A Succor to Victim Women by Hon'ble Smt Justice T. Rajani (Former Judge, High Court of Andhra Pradesh) on 12th April 2021 (Monday) between 4.30 pm to 5.30 pm. All of you are invited .

Link - https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=mcf08496ee04c36f8bd938526524a7611
Monday, Apr 12, 2021 4:30 pm | 1 hour 15 minutes | (UTC+05:30) Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi
Meeting number: 158 568 5398
Password: IFHE@123

Himavathi.

Judges Colloquium Series : Webinar on The Protection of Women under Domestic Violence Act, 2005 : A Succor to Victim Women by Justice T. Rajani on 12-04-2021

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Dr. A. V. N. Rao
2. Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi
3. Mrs. Astha Shrivastava
4. D.V.N.Murty (Joined by IFHE Account)
5. Avunoori Naga Pranavi
6. B.L.Sujata Rao
7. B. Harika
8. Bhagat
9. Bhuvana Marni
10. Bindhu
11. D. Krishna Tejashree
12. Debmallya Sinha
13. Dr. Arun Kumar
14. Dr. S. V. Damodar Reddy
15. Geetha Girija
16. Geetha Priyadarsani
17. G. R. Srikanth
18. Hamad Kamal
19. Dr. Haragopal Reddy
20. Harish N
21. Hartej Singh Kocher
22. Iti Sravanika
23. Justice Subash Reddy
24. Dr. K. Hariharan
25. Dr. K. Ravikumar
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27. Dr. C Y S Krishna
28. M. Sai Deeksha
29. M. Vijeetha
30. Madan M. Manipati
31. Madivallapa Matolli
32. Dr. Md. Akbar Khan
33. Mohammad Saboor
34. Murthy
35. Aditi Nidhi
36. Justice P.S. Narayana
37. Padmavathi
38. Parveen Yadav
39. PC
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42. Dr. Pratap Reddy
43. Dr. Mohan R. Bolla
44. Richa Jain
45. Ritvik
46. Saditha
47. Salaka Ravi
48. Sarmishtha
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51. Simran Nangia
52. Shiva Kumar Dyta
53. S M Deena
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55. Sridev Shet
56. Srikrishnakanth Vemula
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58. Sumanth Meher
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63. T. Srujan Reddy
64. Tejashri Dintayala
65. Dr. Hemalatha Devi
66. Vaishali Siddireddy
67. Vanya Durga Bhavani
68. Varenya Bhamidipati
69. Veddika Dutta
70. Veena
71. Venkat

Himavathi.

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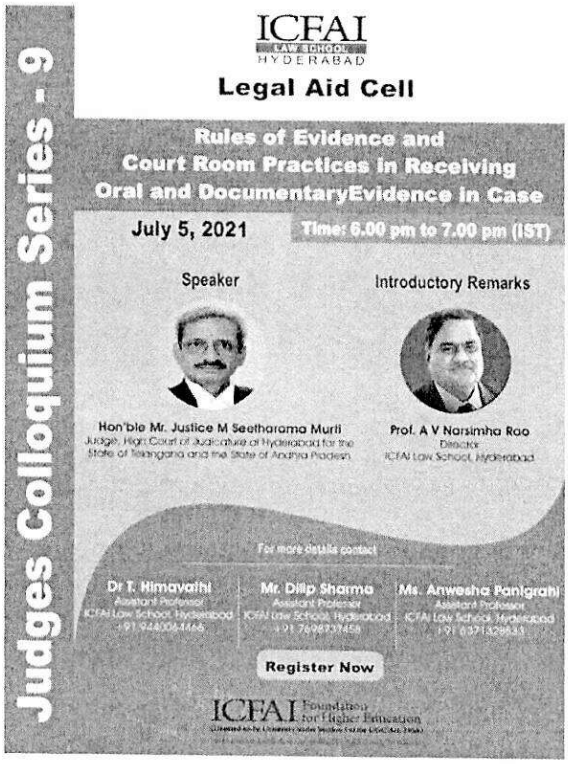
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A report of webinar in JUDGES COLLOQUIUM SERIES -10

Organised on: 5th July ,2021, Monday from 6.00 PM to 7.00 PM.

Addressed by: Justice Seetharama Murthy

Topic: **Rules of Evidence and court room practices in receiving oral and documentary evidence in cases.**



The webinar has virtual participants belonging to academician, research scholars, students . The introductory remarks was addressed by the Director Sri. Prof. A V Narasimha Rao sir. Sir has given inputs on the significance of evidence and validity of evidence produced in adjudicating the matters. And said that it's a technical subject.

Justice Seetha Rama Murthy sir has given a broader eye view on the evidence –relevancy .sir has dealt about different kinds of evidence-oral, documentary and material evidence. Physical and psychological; legal and logical relevancy of facts.As such material evidence is dependent on facts –in issue, relevant facts; and said that admission is a genus ,confession is species.The proper evaluation of evidence has to be made by the court to adjudicate .Then sir also has discussed upon the documentary evidence and other evidences –oral, hearsay evidence and its exceptions of admissibility. Justice sir has discussed about on whom the responsibility or burden lies on proving of evidence in the court to substantiate their averments and the amendments thereto of using audio-visual mode .Sir went through leading and relevant cases and said that IEA is atime tested and its a literary masterpiece. The enactment as such is self explanatory with illustrations . At the same time sir , also gave his suggestions.

1] Need of quality and not quantity with regard to witnesses in the case.

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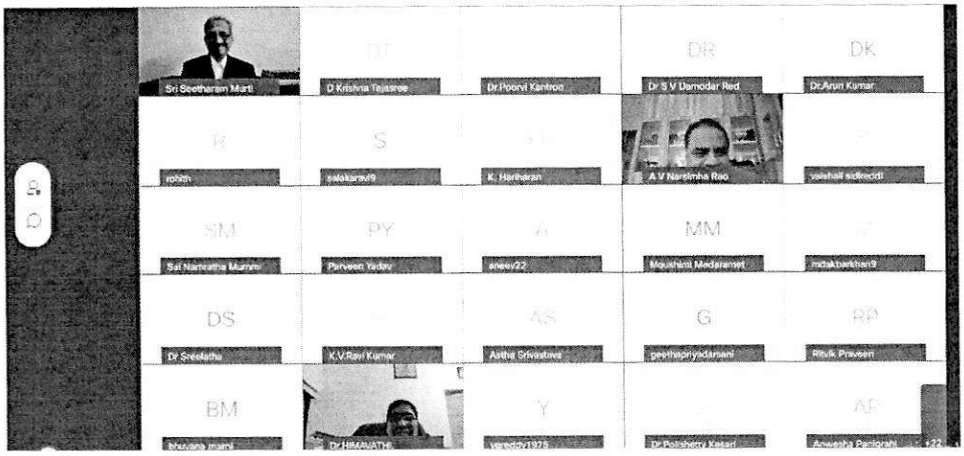
2] Documentary evidence to be proved by proper witnesses.
3] Judge to be careful in looking into facts and their relevancy in adjudication

Questions:
1] At the time of panchnama, evidence given by witnesses, who are stock witness, its relevancy in evidence?
2] Submission of documents to the court ,can they be submitted later.?

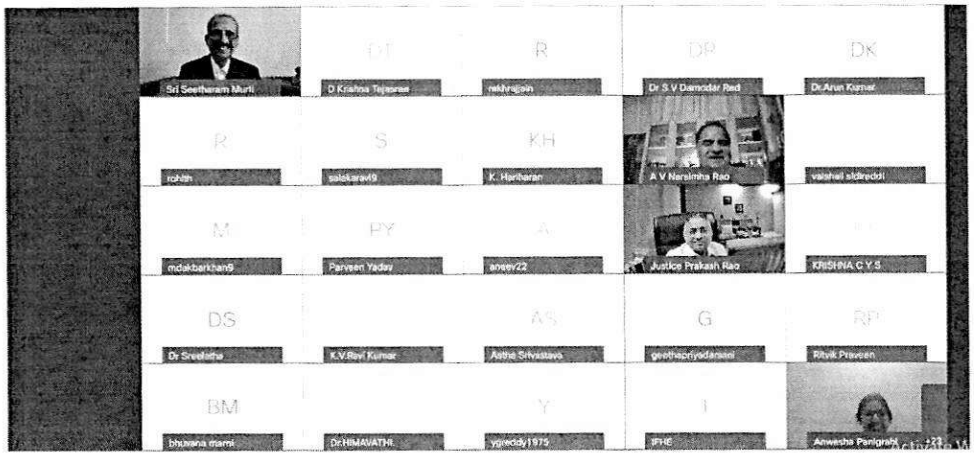
Sir has with clarity answered the questions put forth in the webinar with illustrations and the way how the court addresses to such issues.

And followed by concluding remarks and vote of thanks.

Judges Colloquium : Rules of Evidence and Court ...



Judges Colloquium : Rules of Evidence and Court ...



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Link for webinar:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Greetings from the ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

The Legal Aid Cell of ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad is organizing Judges Colloquium Series in the title of **"Rules of Evidence and Court Room Practices in Receiving Oral and Documentary Evidence in Cases"** by **Hon'ble Mr. Justice M Seetharama Murti, Former Judge, High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh and Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Human Rights Commission** on 5th July 2021 (Monday) at 6.00 pm. All of you are invited and requested to register (click the Register now in the attached flyer) in order to attend the Colloquium. . The link to attend the webinar is given below.

Meeting
link: https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=me5f2d3aa344bbee3555233a9dddac7b5
Meeting number: 158 315 1340
Password: XCyscYcB689
Host key: 168294

Himavathi.

Judges Colloquium Series : Webinar on Rules of Evidence and Court Room Practices in receiving oral and documentary evidence in cases by Justice M. Seetharama Murti on 05-07-2021

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Dr. A. V. N. Rao
2. Debmallya Sinha
3. Dr. Arun Kumar
4. Dr. S. V. Damodar Reddy
5. Geetha Girija
6. Geetha Priyadarsani
7. G. R. Srikanth
8. Hamad Kamal
9. Dr. Haragopal Reddy
10. Harish N
11. Hartej Singh Kocher
12. Iti Sravanika
13. Justice Subash Reddy
14. Dr. K. Hariharan
15. Dr. K. Ravi kumar
16. Karishma
17. Dr. C Y S Krishna
18. M. Sai Deeksha
19. M. Vijeetha
20. Madan M. Manipati
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22. Dr. Md. Akbar Khan
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24. Pooja
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26. Dr. Pratap Reddy
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28. Richa Jain
29. Ritvik
30. Saditha
31. Salaka Ravi
32. Sarmishtha
33. Shruthi Uparpalli
34. Shruthi Singh
35. Simran Nangia
36. Shiva Kumar Dyta

37. S M Deena
38. Sofiul Ahmad
39. Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi
40. Mrs. Astha Shrivastava
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42. Avunoori Naga Pranavi
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46. Bhuvana Marni
47. Bindhu
48. D. Krishna Tejashree
49. Sridev Shet
50. Srikrishnakanth Vemula
51. Srivallu Sravya D
52. Sumanth Meher
53. Surya Srinivas Reddy
54. Sushma
55. T. Devi Prasad
56. T. Geetanjali
57. T. Srujan Reddy
58. Tejashri Dintayala
59. Dr. Hemalatha Devi
60. Vaishali Siddireddy

Himavathi.

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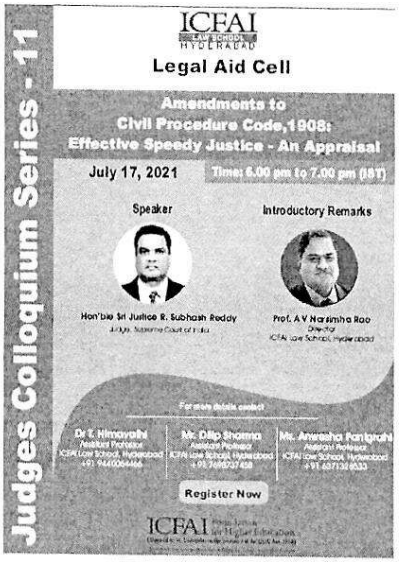
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A report of webinar in JUDGES COLLOQUIUM SERIES -11

Organised on: 17th July,2021, Monday from 6.00 PM to 7.00 PM.

Addressed by: Justice R. Subhash Reddy ,Judge Supreme Court of India.

Topic: **Amendments to CPC,1908:Effective speedy justice-an appraisal.**



The webinar has virtual participants belonging to academicia, research scholars, students .
The introductory remarks was addressed by the Director Sri. Prof. A V Narasimha Rao sir. Sir has highlighted on the basics of trial of civil litigation and the various steps and hurdles involved therein.

Justice R.Subhash Reddy ,Judge ,Supreme court of India, sir has addressed the gathering on the history and basic definitions of Civil Procedure code, with the precedent case laws. Sir has thrown light on the provisions in sections 83 and 89 CPC and the amendments brought has emphasised on the developments in the code with regard to speedy trial and justice. therein .The need of elaborate judgment and to control delay of proceedings ,to render speedy trial.Sir also appreciated the legislations-that no appeal lies from single judge , the curtailment of review power u/sec.115 . Further service of summons u/O.VI R.17 as to using of latest technology of A-Vmode to quicken the process of summons, for compliance of principles of natural justice. Sir also has thrown light on the mediation centre established in India and the reference was given about "Singapore meet" on mediation,which was held on the same day.

Sir further elucidated live cases as illustrations and the delay and impact in rendering of justice . To cite a family court matter ,after thirty three adjournments ,the couple joined together. At the same time sir , also gave his suggestions.

1] Specialised judges in Family court matters for quicker legal dispensation of cases.
2]The role of administrative staff
3] Advocate's role to avoid unnecessary delay and help in justice at a faster rate.
4] Stake holders to the case ,also must submit the documents and witnesses on time ,to proper appreciate the evidence, without delay and conduct trial.

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5] And to encourage ADR methods of resolution of disputes.
6]Virtual mode of mediation to be entertained.
7] To resolve the disputes at village level by restoration of old system of justice administration.
8]Lastly to establish mediation centres both physical and virtual mode.
Questions:1] The mediation process on virtual mode is less effective as alternative dispute resolution .comment .

Sir has thrown light on the requirement of change in the society and so the methods and means of rendering justice also shall meet the requirement of the time ,to cater- the justice at the doorstep.
And followed by concluding remarks and vote of thanks.

Link for webinar:

Dear Sir & Ma'am,

Please refer to below mentioned link for saturday webinar

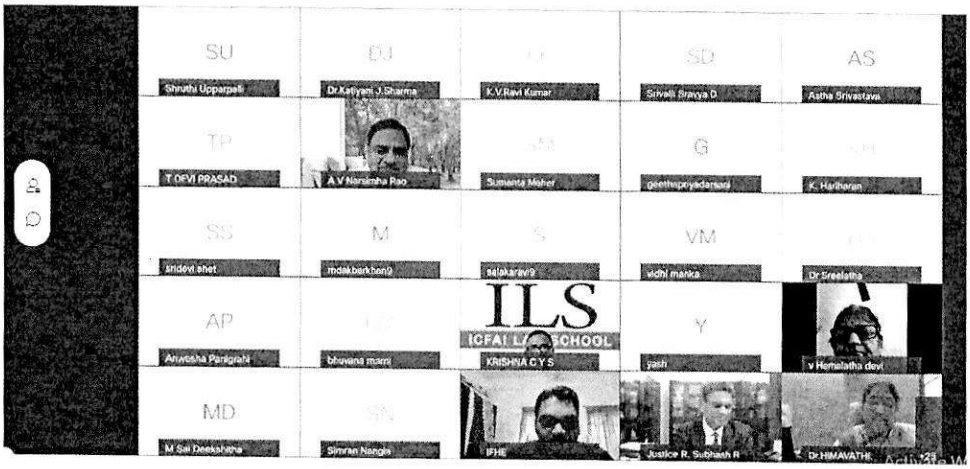
Judges Colloquium Series - 11 - Amendments to Civil Procedure Code,1908: Effective Speedy Justice - An Appraisal
Hosted by IFHE

Link -
https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=m7edc27fd5011cd068c95f374962228e9
Saturday, Jul 17, 2021 6:00 pm | 1 hour 20 minutes | (UTC+05:30) Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi
Meeting number: 158 613 9215
Password: Law@123

Join by video system
Dial 1586139215@icfai.webex.com
You can also dial 210.4.202.4 and enter your meeting number.

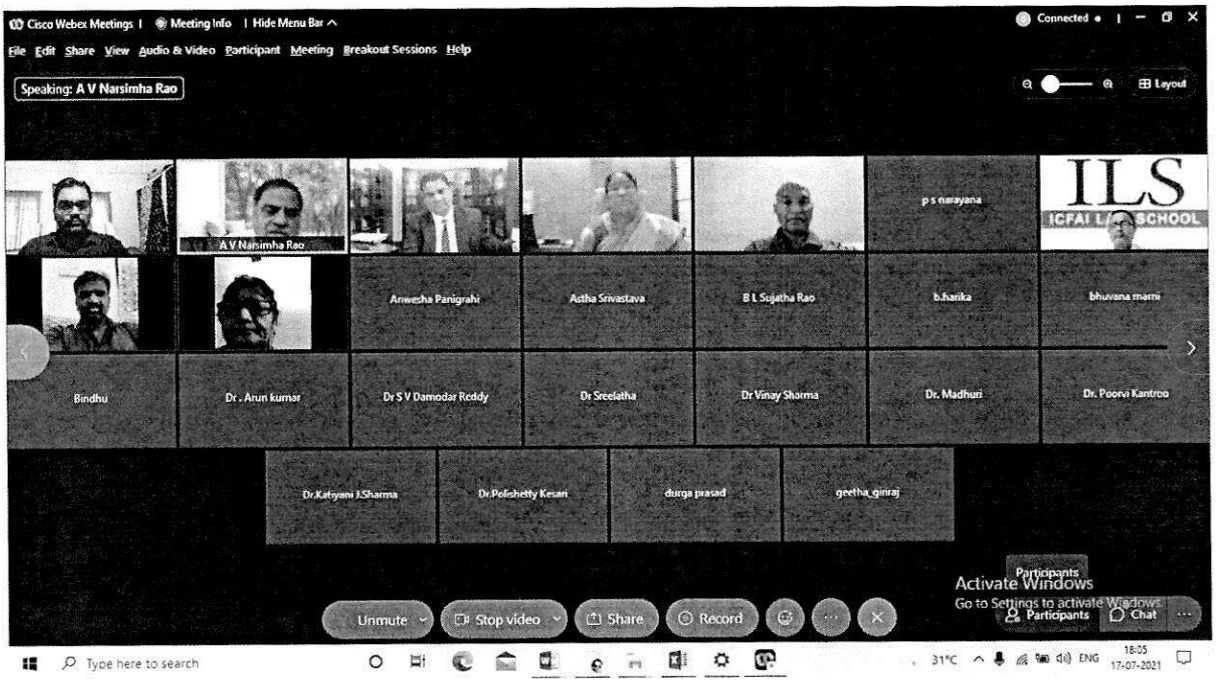
Join by phone
+65-6703-6949 Singapore Toll
Access code: 158 613 9215

Judges Colloquium Series - 11 - Amendments to ...



Judges Colloquium Series - 11 - Amendments to ...




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A V Narsimha Rao
p s narayana
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ICFAI L SCHOOL
Anwesha Panigrahi
Astha Srivastava
B L Sujatha Rao
b.harika
bhuvana mani
Bindhu
Dr . Arun kumar
Dr S V Damodar Reddy
Dr Sreelatha
Dr Vinay Sharma
Dr. Madhuri
Dr. Poorvi Kantroo
Dr.Kalyani J.Sharma
Dr.Polishetty Kesari
durga prasad
geetha_giriraj
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Participants
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17-07-2021

Himavathi.

Judges Colloquium Series : Webinar on Amendments to Civil Procedure Code, 1908: Effective Speedy Justice : An Appraisal by Justice R. Subhash Reddy on 17-07-2021

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Dr. A. V. N. Rao
2. Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi
3. Mrs. Astha Shrivastava
4. D.V.N.Murty (Joined by IFHE Account)
5. Avunoori Naga Pranavi
6. B.L.Sujata Rao
7. B. Harika
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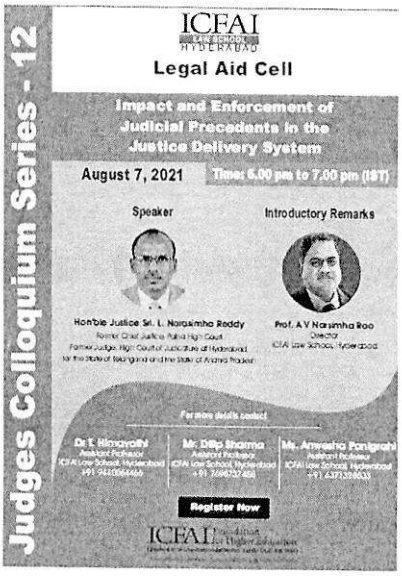
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A report of webinar in JUDGES COLLOQUIUM SERIES -12

Organised on: 7th,August,2021, Monday from 6.00 PM to 7.00 PM.

Addressed by: Justice L.Narasimha Reddy

Topic: **Impact and enforcement of Judicial Precedents in the Justice Delivery System.**



The webinar has virtual participants belonging to academician, research scholars, students .
The introductory remarks was addressed by the Director Sri. Prof. A V Narasimha Rao sir. Sir has thrown light on judgments delivered by court and the power of courts for their enforcement .sir also has discussed about the Henry-2 clause and the difficulties in the enforcement of verdicts delivered by the judge and the judge made law.

Justice Sri.L.Narasimha Reddy sir has commenced with the historical development of the concept of judge made law ,which is precedents. Sir has admired the jurisprudence of Common Wealth countries ,on precedents ,stating the reasons 1) to avoid anarchy and 2)to have consistency in verdict of similar factual situation. Sir also has distinguished between Stare decisis and Res judicata concepts. The exceptions to precedent was dealt clearly ,while addressing upon the shortcoming of the sub silentio aspect of a judgment.
The drawback opined by justice sir is that ,
1] He condemned modern tendencies of raising irrelevant pleadings and forgetting the basic law aspects of jurisprudence.
2] Judicial process is complex and no straight jacket formula .
3] Expressive overruling by implication.

At the same time sir , also gave his suggestions.
1] Focussed on character development of an individual and society at large.
2] Judiciary must be tactful with judicial acumen
To be vigilant enough and not to fall prey for unwarranted tendencies of the present day.
3] Judge to be careful in looking into facts and their relevancy in adjudication.

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Questions:
1] Some judgments are held to be per incurium. Do they form part of precedents?
2] Can minority view be a precedent-binding?

Sir has with clarity answered the questions put forth in the webinar with jurisprudential illustrations and held that laying down principles in Public Interest Litigation is dangerous. and Judiciary must be highly cautious while ruling a decision as precedent.

And followed by concluding remarks and vote of thanks.

Link for webinar:

Greetings from the ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad !

The Legal Aid Cell of ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad is organizing Judges Colloquium Series - 12 titled as "***Impact and Enforcement of Judicial Precedents in the Justice Delivery System***" by **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sri. L. Narasimha Reddy**,Former Chief Justice, Patna High Court and Former Judge, High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad, for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh on **7th August 2021** (Saturday) at **6.00 pm**. The link to attend the webinar is given below.

Link - https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=m767263282682d00a6aa81ccd31e2f8ca
Saturday, Aug 7, 2021 6:00 pm | 1 hour 15 minutes | (UTC+05:30) Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi
Meeting number: 158 987 6593
Password: Law@123

Judges Colloquium Series - 12 - Impact and Enf...



Judges Colloquium Series - 12 - Impact and Enf...



Himavathi

Judges Colloquium Series : Webinar on Impact and enforcement of Judicial Precedents in the Justice Delivery System by Justice L. Narasimha Reddy on 07-08-2021

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Dr. A. V. N. Rao
2. Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi
3. Mrs. Astha Shrivastava
4. D.V.N.Murty (Joined by IFHE Account)
5. Avunoori Naga Pranavi
6. B.L.Sujata Rao
7. B. Harika
8. Bhagat
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17. Dr. Madhuri Irene
18. Dr. Poorvi Kantroo
19. Dr. Himavathi
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55. Saditha
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58. Shruthi Uparpalli
59. Shruthi Singh
60. Simran Nangia
61. Shiva Kumar Dyta
62. S M Deena
63. Sofiul Ahmad
64. Sridev Shet
65. Srikrishnakanth Vemula
66. Srivallu Sravya D
67. Sumanth Meher

Mohanvathi.

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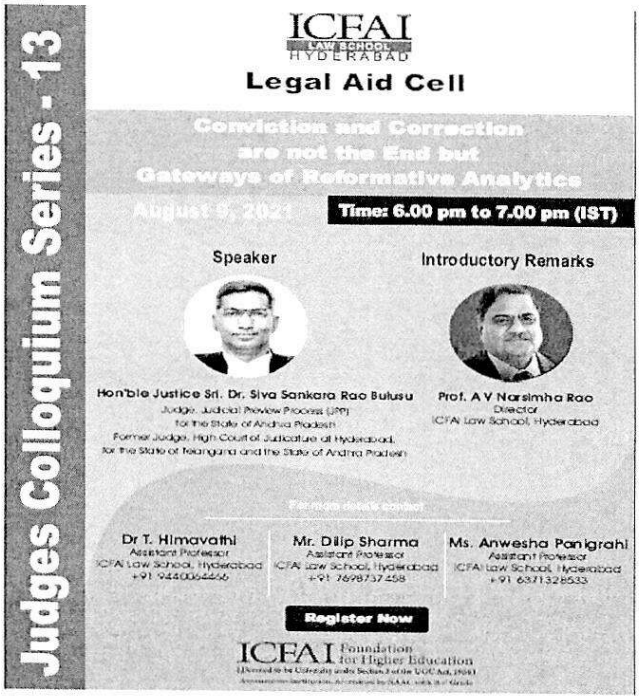
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A report of webinar in JUDGES COLLOQUIM SERIES -13

Organised on: 9th August,2021,Monday from 6 PM to 7 PM.

Addressed by: Judge Sri.B.SivaSankara Rao.

Topic: **Conviction and Correction are not the End but gateway of Reformative Analytics.**



The introductory remarks /welcome was addressed by Sri. Prof. A V Narasimha Rao sir, Director ,ICFAI Law school, about the concept of fair trial in criminal jurisprudence and emphasised on the reformative steps to reform the offender and also the role of society at large for overall resocialisation of the convict. And then followed by Hon'ble speaker Justice Sri.B.SivaSankar Rao sir on the topic mentioned above.

Sri Justice sir has addressed the august gathering on the types of punishments prescribed in IPC ,and and the developments in punishment such as deletion of solitary confinement ,giving a scope and respect for human rights .And on the other hand the fine imposed on accused also includes compensation and is discretion of the court. Sir also focussed upon the theories of punishment and the objective of those punishment theories. Further addressed on the meaning of sentencing and the prescribed punishment of minimum and maximum and also has thrown

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light on human rights in prison in correctional process- like skill development, educational opportunities, survival of incarceration of sentence in society. Sir also focussed light on crime being an offence due to failure of State and has an effect on society .There lies a responsibility on society – a social responsibility. State must act as trustee of public to protect the rights of its people. Correctional system of convicts include sending them to open prisons, plea bargaining, community service ,community based correctional supervision, transformative justice system, providing the inmates with skill development and orientation programs .There was a correlation that concepts of convicts and correction are inseparable and depend on various socio, economical, psychological and cultural factors. There is transformation from accused centric to victim centric, and aims at restorative justice , keeping in view the suffering and loss suffered by victim and to make good the loss, in possible extent. Concluded the webinar by emphasising' Reformation is a rule and deterrence is an exception.'

Suggestions/ recommendations – Firstly need for maintenance of human rights in prison.

Secondly State has the onus as trustee to take care of its subject and human rights.

Thirdly public to take the moral responsibility to correct them.

Fourthly need for /to compensate victim as a part of reformatic analytics as part of restorative justice.

Questions:

The questions were answered in detail and effectively.

And followedby concluding remarks and vote of thanks.

Link for webinar:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Greetings from the ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad !

The Legal Aid Cell of ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad is organizing Judges Colloquium Series - 13 titled as "***Conviction and Correction are not the End but Gateways of Reformative Analytics***" by **Hon'ble Justice Sri. Dr. Siva Sankara Rao Bulusu,** Judge, Judicial Preview Process (JPP) for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Former Judge, High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad, for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh on **9th August 2021** (**Monday**) at **6.00 pm**. All of you are invited and requested

to register (click the Register now in the attached flyer) in order to attend the Colloquium. The link to attend the webinar is given below.

Link - https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=m33875c4b13d23ba211b095668ab846d0
Monday, Aug 9, 2021 6:00 pm | 1 hour 20 minutes | (UTC+05:30) Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi
Meeting number: 158 294 4424
Password: Law@123

Looking forward to meeting you virtually !!

Judges Colloquium Series - 13 - Conviction and...



Judges Colloquium Series - 13 - Conviction and...



Himavathi

Judges Colloquium Series : Webinar on Conviction and Correction are not the End but gateway of Reformative Analytics by Justice Dr. Siva Sankara Rao B. on 09-08-2021

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Dr. Madhuri Irene
2. Dr. Poorvi Kantroo
3. Dr. Himavathi
4. Dr. Katiyani J. Sharma
5. Dr. Polishetty Kesari
6. Dr. R. Pazhani
7. Dr. Durga Prasad
8. Geetha Girija
9. Geetha Priyadarsani
10. G. R. Srikanth
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55. Salaka Ravi

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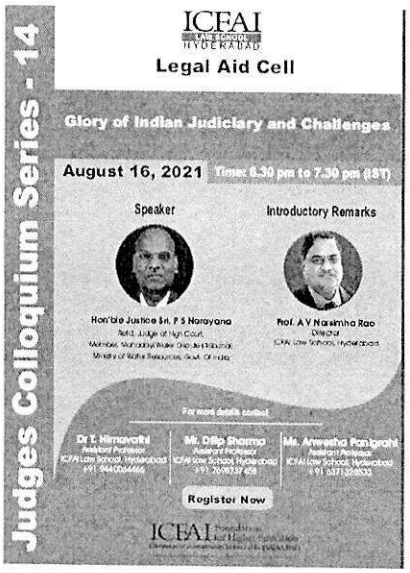
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A report of webinar in JUDGES COLLOQUIUM SERIES -14

Organised on: 16th August,2021, Monday from 6.30 PM to 7.30 PM.

Addressed by: Justice P.S.Narayana

Topic: **Glory of Indian judiciary and challenges.**



The webinar has virtual participants belonging to academician, research scholars, students . The introductory remarks was addressed by the Director Sri. Prof. A V Narasimha Rao sir highlighting the position and role of judge in the judiciary to balance good and bad , by reference to Greek goddess Femis.Sir also went to add that judges capability begets the glory to judiciary and any miscarriage of justice is an eclipse to the justice rendered.

Justice P.S.Narayana sir has commenced with as to what a crime is and failure of law that liability vests on the State .The acts of violation of law and penal consequences which arise and the victims ,who are the sufferer
s. Justice sir has recapitulated about the theories and types of punishments prescribed in legal jurisprudence and the significance of concepts of plea bargaining and Probation of offenders. The light was thrown on the interrelation of convicts and correction as inseparable . And also held that correctional process is provision for rehabilitating on the grounds of education, skill development, and also the survivers of incarcernation .Justice sir has discussed about the mode and method of sentencing –judicial and maximum and minimum sentences imposed as per criminal law. Where no minimum sentence is prescribed judiciary has a discretion to impose punishment. When crime is an offence at large –society and sec-39CrPC has made responsible a person ,who fails to report about the commission of crime. It was said that it's social responsibility of the people and also opined that Part-III,IV &IV A of Constitution shall be read together. Justice sir has focussed in depth on the imposing of punishment and said that judiciary must be fair enough . The emphasis is laid on correctional system of punishment of convicts. The address was also made on community service and community based correctional supervision more, so as to reform them.
Illustrations of cases of NIAct, probation of offenders act, plea bargaining were cited.

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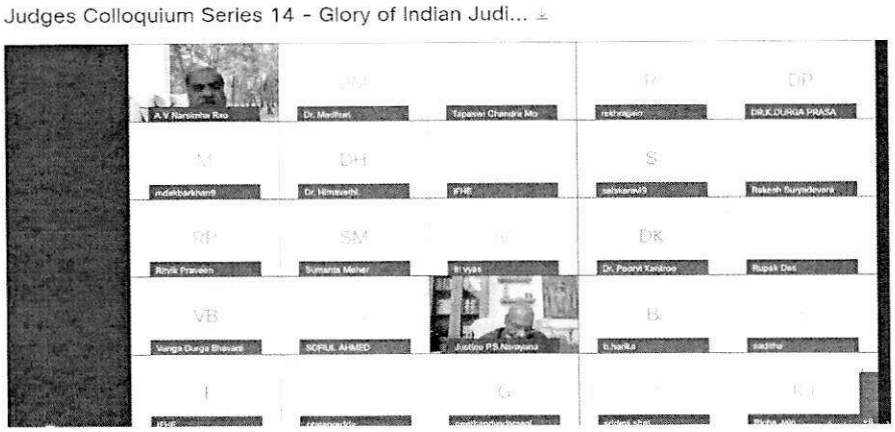
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And then emphasised on reformative and transformative techniques. After the Malimoth committee report ,Victim has been included in Criminal procedure code definitions .By citing a case law, sir has thrown light that victim should be kept in mind and just undergoing punishment by accused is not enough and no solace. Burden of imposing some fine on accused to mitigate the financial loss suffered by victim is one of the reparation methods. Justice sir also said that victimology is a budding branch of criminology .Reformative analytics is deterrent, preventive and reformative There were many cases cited and thorough explanation of them with analysis was dealt. The reference was made to Manu and Chankya period about the retributive theory of punishments and the true requirement of an opportunity
The drawbacksc opined by justice sir are that ,
1] Compensation granted to victim u/sec.357-A CrPC is not satisfactory
2]Criminal trials are accused centric and with no proper say of victim- wrt proportionality of punishment to accused or compensation granted to victim.

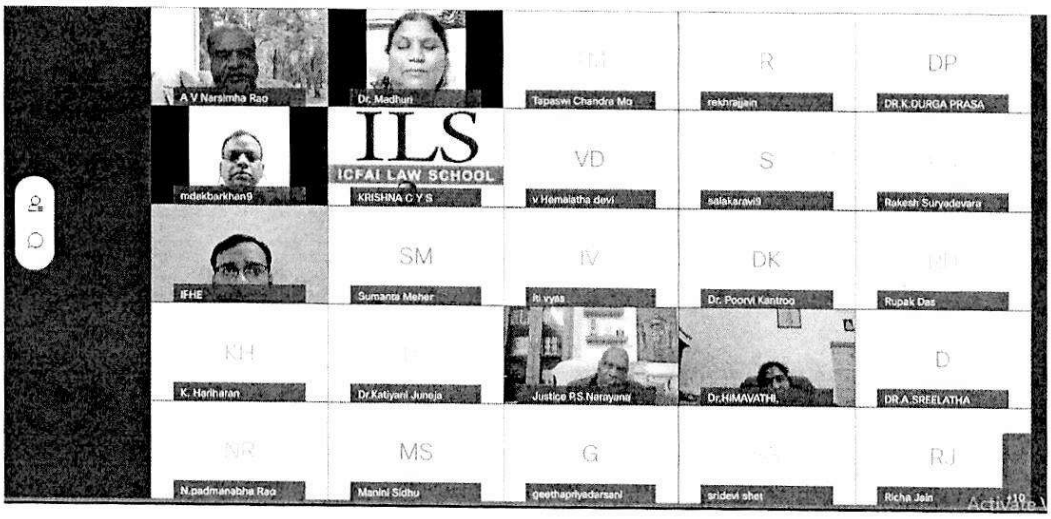
Sir , also gave his suggestions
1]That public must be educated properly to make them help in social reformation of offender.
2]Sentence imposed to accused must be proportionate to the offence committed.
3]To adopt and follow –Reformation as rule and Deterrence as an exception.
4]That the bent of mind of correctional authorities should be to reform the offenders and put them back into social stream, while undergoing punishment .

Questions:1] Question on compensation given under sexual assault cases to victims and its reasonability .

2] Conviction and correction methodology and its limitation of application in cases.
Sir has with clarity answered the questions put forth in the webinar with leading case laws and jurisprudential expertise. Justice sir has cited the case laws and their interpretation with full clarity upon the questions posed.
And followed by concluding remarks and vote of thanks.



Judges Colloquium Series 14 - Glory of Indian Judi...



Link for webinar:

Dear Sir & Ma'am,

Please refer to below mentioned link for **Judges Colloquium Series 14 - Glory of Indian Judiciary and Challenges** scheduled on **Aug 16, 2021 at 6:30 pm.**

Link - https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=m23a18c3ed7d8048b64921c1a1c64bb39
Monday, Aug 16, 2021 6:30 pm | 1 hour 20 minutes | (UTC+05:30) Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi
Meeting number: 158 855 9980
Password: Law@123

Himavathi.

Judges Colloquium Series : Webinar on Glory on Indian Judiciary and Challenges by Justice P.S. Narayana on 16-08-2021

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Justice P.S. Narayana
2. Prof. A.V.Narasimha Rao
3. Padmavathi
4. Parveen Yadav
5. Pooja
6. Dr. Madhuri Irene
7. Dr. Poorvi Kantroo
8. Dr. Himavathi
9. Dr. Katiyani J. Sharma
10. Dr. Polishetty Kesari
11. Dr. R. Pazhani
12. Dr. Durga Prasad
13. Geetha Girija
14. Geetha Priyadarsani
15. G. R. Srikanth
16. Hamad Kamal
17. Dr. S. V. Damodar Reddy
18. Dr. Anamaneni Sreelatha
19. Dr. Vinay Sharma
20. Karishma
21. Dr. C Y S Krishna
22. M. Sai Deeksha
23. M. Vijeetha
24. Madan M. Manipati
25. Madivallapa Matolli
26. Dr. Md. Akbar Khan
27. Mohammad Saboor
28. Murthy
29. Aditi Nidhi
30. Dr. Haragopal Reddy
31. Harish N

32. Hartej Singh Kocher
33. Iti Sravanika
34. Justice Subash Reddy
35. Dr. K. Hariharan
36. Dr. K. Ravikumar
37. Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi
38. Mrs. Astha Shrivastava
39. D.V.N.Murty
40. Avunoori Naga Pranavi
41. B.L.Sujata Rao
42. B. Harika
43. Bhagat
44. Bhuvana Marni
45. Bindhu
46. D. Krishna Tejashree
47. Debmallya Sinha
48. Dr. Arun Kumar
49. Pooja S
50. Dr. Pratap Reddy

Himavathi

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A report of webinar in JUDGES COLLOQUIUM SERIES -15

Organized on: 14[h]September ,2021, Monday from 6.30 PM to 7.30 PM.

Addressed by: Justice V.Rama Subramanian, Judge ,Supreme Court of India.

Topic: **Media trial Vs Judicial trial –are they contradictory or supplementary?**



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The webinar has virtual participants belonging to academicia, advocates, research scholars, students .

The introductory remarks was addressed by the Director Sri. Prof. A V Narasimha Rao sir started stating that media has become popular and moreso now with invstigative journalism and influencing the judiciary in rendering of justice. But sir has opined that judges while conducting trial start from scratch and are not carried away by the media investigation or decision.All the stakers to the case-parties, witnesses change their statements and contradictory to public sentiments too at times. Sir has cited cases dealt by Supreme court of India – R.K.Anandan case , Siddharath Ray case on which media trial has badly impacted on judgment in those cases.

Justice V.RamaSubramanian commenced by making a statement that whether they are complimentary or contradictory. Jutice sir has begun that in the adversatorial system of adjudication, some scholars have supported the advent of freedom of speech and expression and the right to remain silent .On the other hand, some to right to fair trial .Sir has thrown light on catena of cases . Firstly 1800 case of importance of press when Thomas Jefferson was at the higher political helm.wherein Iron burglough fell out of grace and was implicated in murder case and treason –of trying ti divide east and west America based on the media reports.In this case

Trial 1807 USA Supreme Court judge John Marshall opined that jurists should enter court with open ind to testimony. The first case dealing with two basic fundamental rights- freedom of speech and expression and right to fair trial .Then Justice sir has thrown light on Hollywood actor case-Rosco who was charged of murder of one lady by name Virginia .His estranged wife supported Rosco of his innocence in the involvement in the case.

But the media hype created frenzied atmosphere against the actor, and his estranged wife ,who was supporting him and was present in the court where trial was held, was shot dead in the court hall itself. Though subsequently in third trial he was given acquittal and the rarest happening that Jury has given an apology letter to him .But by then his entire career was ruined.

Likewise ,Justice sir has narrated about the German ship case, which landed America into first world war.

Another important case –Charles Lindberg ,aviator American case where the media and press have followed the case trial and telecasted by a remote control camera from the court.In this case ,Cannon -35 of Code of Judicial Conduct was formulated according to which cameras were not to be used in courts. Further another media target case was Shyam Shephard ,accused of murder of his wife who died mysteriously.Based on hype report by media, he was charged of second degree murder. One District judge commented tha't trial is mockery of justice'.The Supreme court judge has commented that "A carnival atmosphere has permeated the trial." In the retrial Shephard was acquitted after 10years of conviction .In this case Supreme Court of USA has formulated certain remedies to followby Judges;

1] Change of venues of trial.

2] Postponement of trial by defence counsel is dangerous as it may result in delay and burden memory of witnesses and fair trial.

3] Not to comment upon case under trial.

4] pre trial publicity where jury system prevails and permitted.

5] Instructions to jurists. (Sir has metaphored to advise given by doctor while taking medicine 'Not to think of a monkey while taking medicine')

6] Sequestarian –cases of a great amount of press attention to be dealt with carefully as two basic fundamental rights are involved .

Moving further on with the cases ,on the other hand in a case ,Nebraska court has ordered not to publish the case details, but was struck down by Supreme Court as 'gag order'and held that it should be used as a last resort. Yet in another case from Virginia state ,the judge has closed the trial to public and press.But the Supreme court opined that such restrictions violate the fundamental rights.In the case of Press Enterprise Company Vs Superior Court ,it was held that press and public have access to pretrial hearings and is the fundamental right as enshrined by 1st amendment of USA Constitution.

Another case of abroad referred in webinar by Justice sir was of famous footballer O.J.Simpson California ,accused of murder of his wife and

another wife's friend. Instead of surrendering to Police ,Mr.Simpson attempted to escape , the chase by police was shown live by the media.The case was most televised ,media covering from court hall too.. .Mr.Simpson has raised in his defence that evidence was mishandled by police of Los angeles and have done racial discrimination. Finally Simpson was found to be not guilty of offence alleged .The judgment has shown two expressions –majority of African Americans welcomed it,while white Americans were not satisfied by the verdict.

Justice sir has commented that there is no dearth of cases in India. But sir has confined to only one sensational case ie of murder of media person Laxmikanthan .The deceased was media person in Madras , who collected information about the celebrities –M.K.Thyagarajan, N.S.Krishnan and Dr.Sree Ramulu Naidu film legends ,Chennai and their scandals and before making public ,he used to inform them and threaten them and extracted money from them. One day in 1948 ,he went to meet his lawyer and his friend ,on the way back home on General Collins road ,he was stabbed by two people. A case was registered and trial was conducted and the matter went on to Privy council and it referred back to High court .The court after 7 years Has acquitted them. But never the media has evinced any interest to unresolve as to who was behind murder .

Justice sir has highlighted the most fundamental principles-

Firstly in 1985 –United Nations Document on 'Basic Principles of independence of Judiciary' which led to a meet of 40 nations , under the aegis of UN and its organs –"Madrid Principles –relationship between the media and judicial independence" in which India also participated .

The very first principle was that media has a right to foundation and to communicate the same to public without violating principle of innocence.

And referred to basic fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression and the reasonable restrictions ,it is subject to u/Art.19(2).

And the press freedom can be exercised within the framework of law.

There was also reference to the 200th report of Law Commission of India titled "trial by media vs freedom of speech and restrictions u/Art.19(2).Further Contempt of Courts Act ,1971 and its exceptions

were dealt in relevance to freedom of media and its publishing of judicial proceedings .Aftermath of Contempt of Courts Act the situation as to when judicial proceedings amounts to pending in the court was made specific. Moving on further important cases on contempt proceedings were discussed.In Surendra Mohanthy Vs. St.of Orissa case, Supreme court held that publication made after filing of FIR does not amount to pending of judicial proceeding..Similarly another case was also dealt of criminal contempt in A.K.Gopalan Vs Nooruddin cae where in Spreme court dismissing the appeal has given infact relief to the appellant herein.

The limitations/ drawbacks as opined by justice sir are -
1] Media been given extensive powers which violate the privacy rights of individuals.
2] Secondly the recommendation of Sanyal Committee report wrt criminal contempt are yet to be accepted.
3] Media profession invested with blood thirsty –of accused and victim for PRP ratings .

Suggestions /recommendations given by Justice sir are-
1] Norms of Journalist conduct issued by Press Council in 2010 to strictly adhere to .
2] Secondly enabling High Court to order on issues of contempt of judicial proceedings .
3]Law Commission Report to be accepted and enforced on the freedom of individual and press and media rights and limitations. In conclusion Justice sir has recommended vehemently that if Press follows the code of conduct in execution of the right to freedom of speech and expression ,then media trial be complimentary and not contradictory to judicial trial.

A detailed insight was given about the role of media in exercising right of freedom of speech and expression and independence of judiciary in

conducting trial of cases with a catena of cases and elaborate emphasis on various factual situations in the cases referred to.
And followed by concluding remarks by Director sir and vote of thanks.

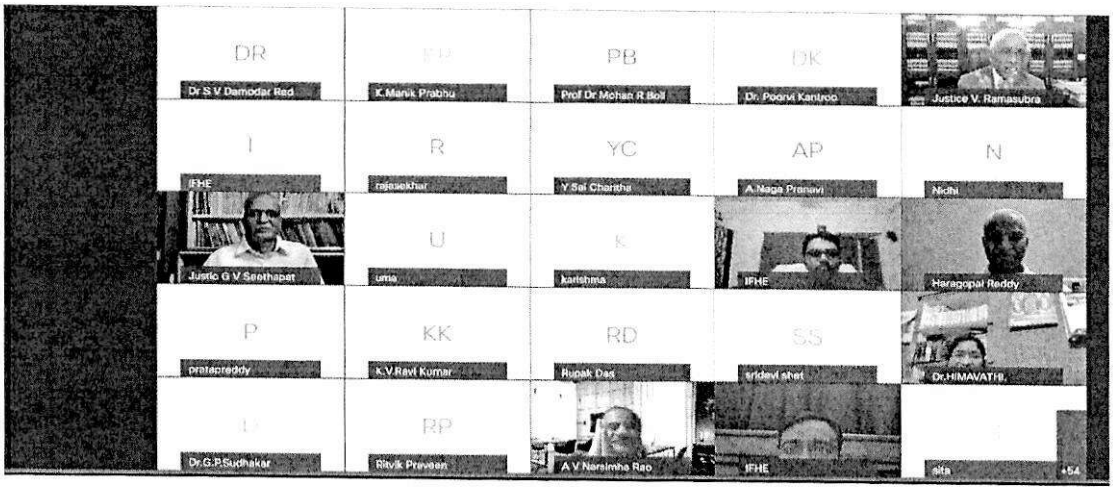
Link for webinar:

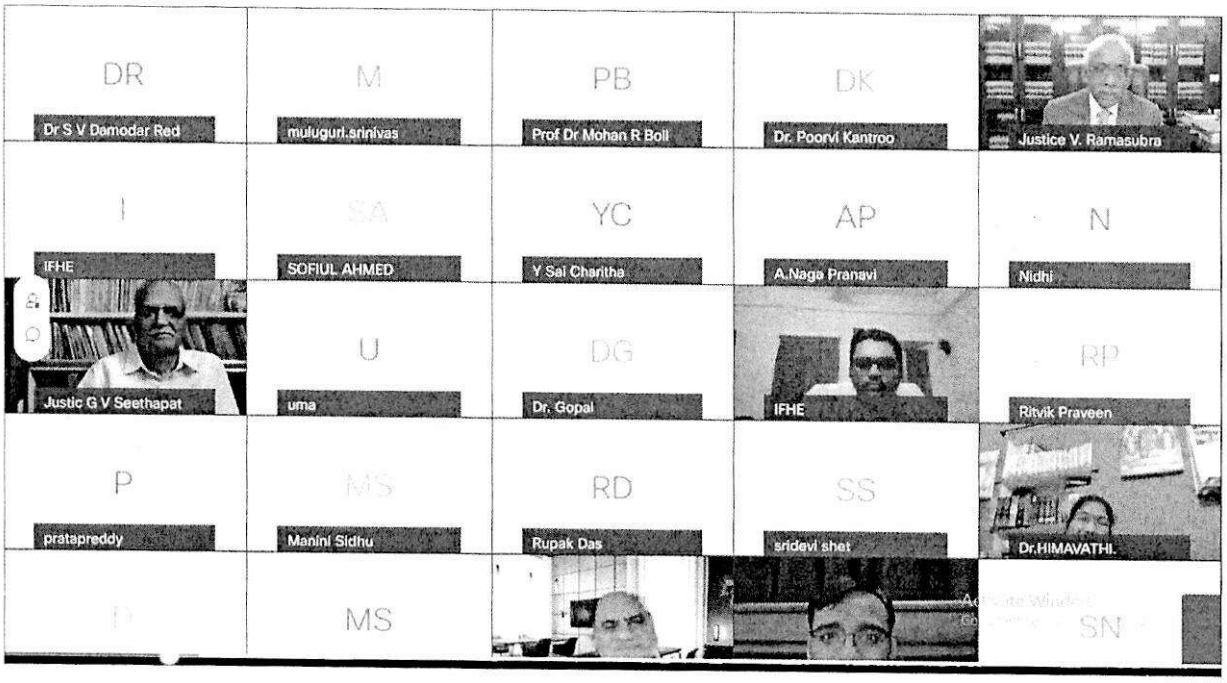
Dear Sir & Ma'am,

Please refer to below-mentioned link
for Judges Colloquium Series - 15 - Media Trial Vs. Judicial Trial

Link -
https://icfai.webex.com/icfai/j.php?MTID=mdbac24024f65323bf1345623e054df94
Tuesday, Sep 14, 2021 6:30 pm | 1 hour 15 minutes | (UTC+05:30) Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi
Meeting number: 2641 155 6207
Password: Law@123

Judges Colloquium Series - 15 - Media Trial Vs....





Himavathi.

Judges Colloquium Series : Webinar on Glory on Media Trial v. Judicial Trial - Are they contradictory or supplementary? By Justice V. Rama Subrahmanian on 14-09-2021

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Justice V. Rama Subrahmanian
2. Prof. A.V.Narasimha Rao
3. Aditi Nidhi
4. Dr. Y.R. Haragopal Reddy
5. Harish N
6. Hartej Singh Kocher
7. Iti Sravanika
8. Dr. K. Hariharan
9. Dr. K. Ravikumar
10. Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi
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45. M. Vijeetha
46. Madan M. Manipati
47. Madivallapa Matolli
48. Dr. Md. Akbar Khan
49. T. Devi Prasad
50. T. Geetanjali
51. T. Srujan Reddy
52. Tejashri Dintayala
53. Dr. Hemalatha Devi
54. Vaishali Siddireddy
55. Vanya Durga Bhavani
56. Varenya Bhamidipati
57. Veddika Dutta
58. Veena
59. Venkat
60. Vidhi Manka
61. Dr. Gangi Reddy
62. Yash
63. Yashika Pond

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IcfaiTech Entrepreneurship Club

IcfaiTech
Faculty of Science & Technology (FST)

IcfaiTech Entrepreneurship Club

IIC Innovation Ambassadors

22nd May, 2021 6:30pm - 7:30pm

Speaker: Dr.M Sainath And Dr Anitha Acharya

Co-Host And Speaker: Shreya Reddy

Club Social Media Links:

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/IcfaiTech_ec-101152985346856/

Linkedin: https://www.linkedin.com/company/icfaitech-ec

Instagram: https://instagram.com/icfaitech_ec?igshid=ef92eg007hem

No. Of Participants: 61

No. of Faculty Participants: 6

No. of External Participants: 0

Expenditure Amount: None

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Brief Description And Key Take-aways:

- The ability to innovate is possessed by the new generation of students.
- IIC: Institution Innovation Council.
- IICs are run by MoE: Ministry of Education.
- IIC at IFHE was established on November 15th, 2018.
- After a business pitch, if the idea is accepted, it will be sent to the IFHE incubator to get selected.
- Incubator is a section 8 company.
- Opportunities in the industry for the students mainly consist of internships and externships.
- Internships are available in a specific time whereas externships are available throughout the year.
- The key activities of the entrepreneurship clubs were explained by Dr. Anitha Acharya.

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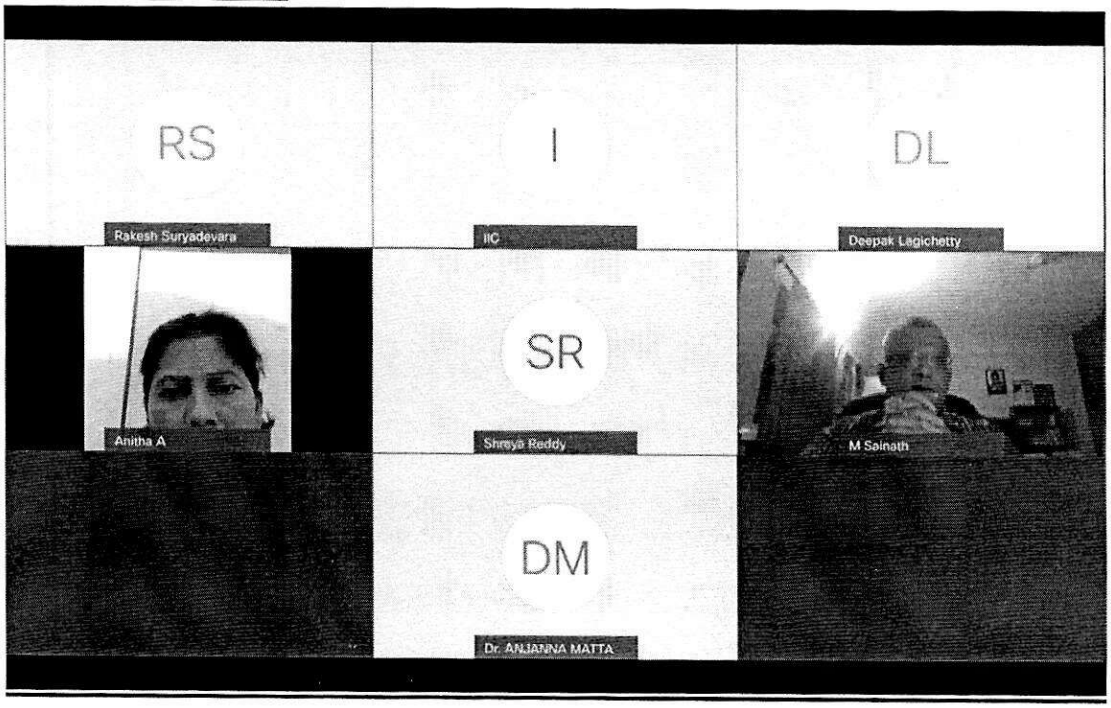
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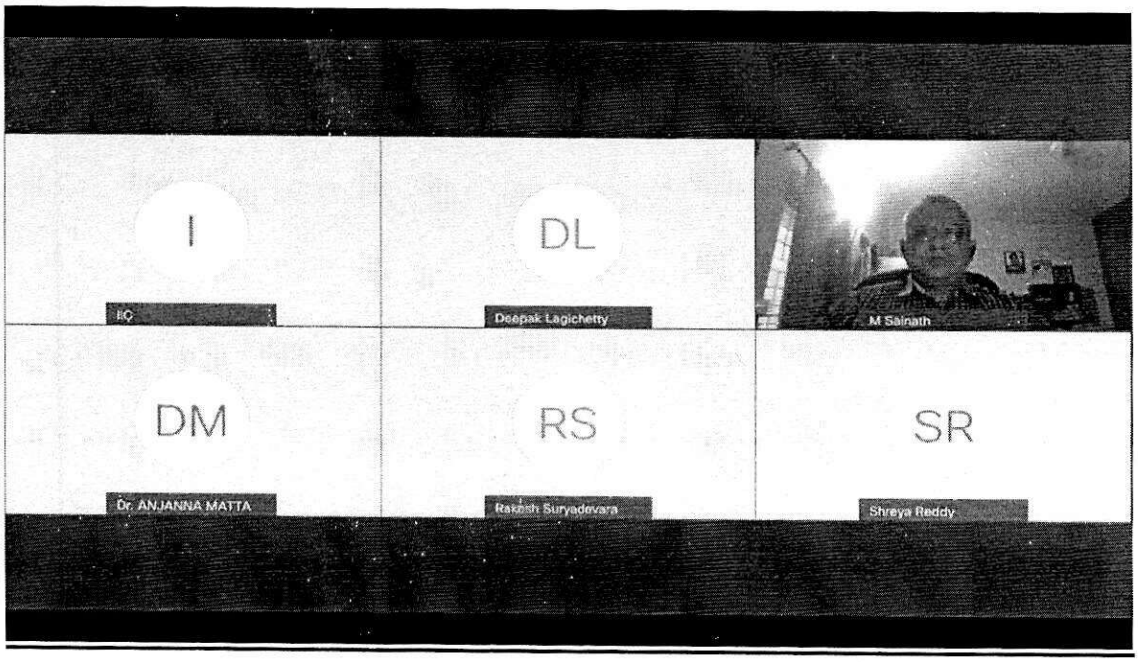
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Screen Shots (1)





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IIC Innovation Ambassadors

29th May, 2021 6:30pm - 7:30pm

Speaker: Prof. C. Anita Raman And Prof. V. Padmavathi

Co-Host And Speaker: Anjali Manghnani

Club Social Media Links:

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/IcfaiTech_ec-101152985346856/

Linkedin: https://www.linkedin.com/company/icfaitech-ec

Instagram: https://instagram.com/icfaitech_ec?igshid=ef92eg007hem

No. Of Participants: 65

No. of Faculty Participants: 9

No. of External Participants: 0

Expenditure Amount: None

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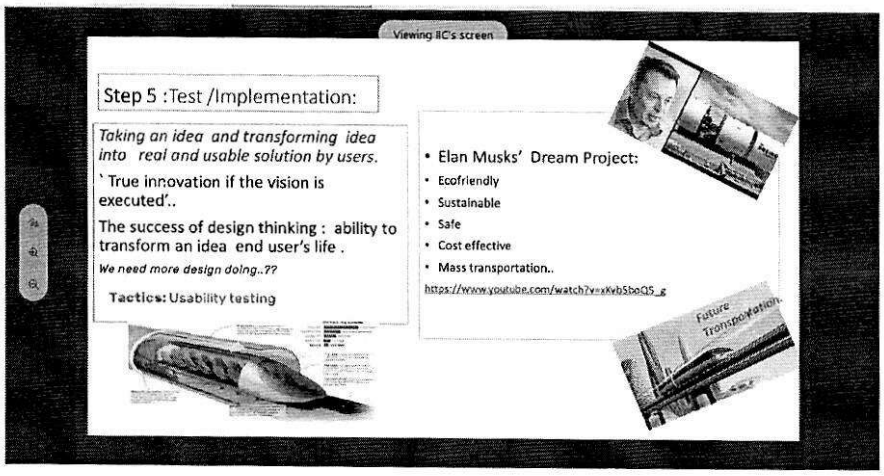
IcfaiTech Entrepreneurship Club

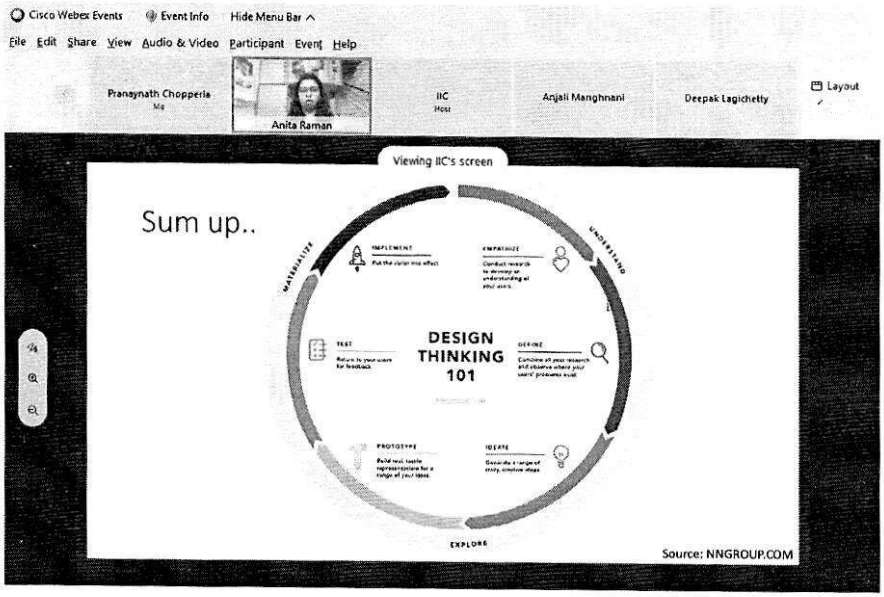
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Brief Description And Key Take-aways:

- Design Thinking 101 By Prof. Anita Raman
- Step 1: Empathize
- Step 2: Define
- Step 3: Ideate
- Step 4: Prototype
- Step 5: Test/Implementation
- Prof. V. Padmavathi emphasised on the importance of female entrepreneurs and women entrepreneurship.

Screen Shots (2)



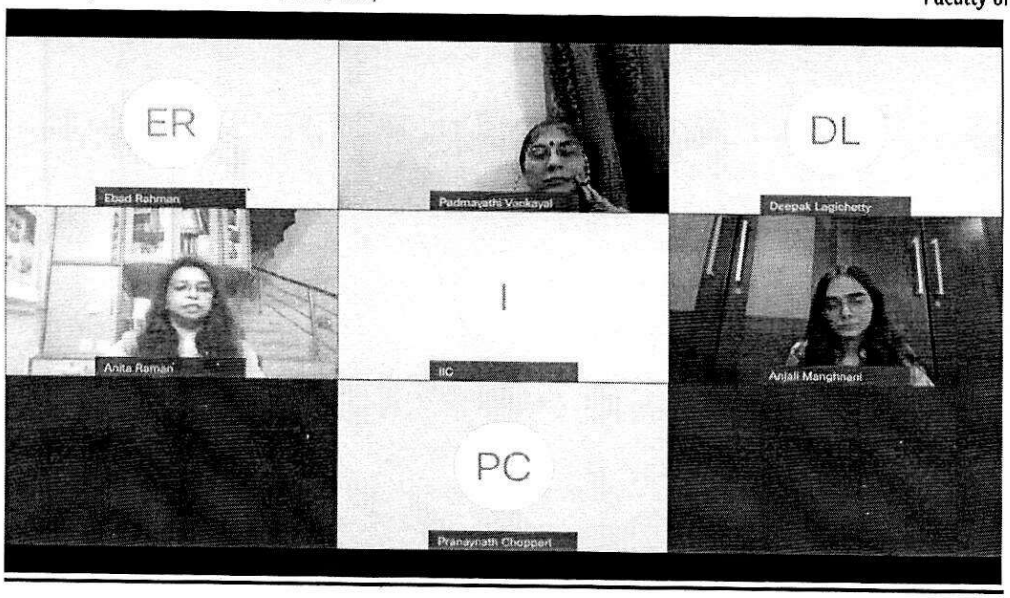


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Icfai Tech Entrepreneurship Club

Webinar on "Building an Innovation/Product Fit for Market"

14th July, 2021 6:30pm - 7:30pm

Speaker: Mr. Ram Gorlamandala

Co-Host And Speaker: Pinapala Nikhila

Club Social Media Links:

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/IcfaiTech_ec-101152985346856/

Linkedin: https://www.linkedin.com/company/icfaitech-ec

Instagram: https://instagram.com/icfaitech_ec?igshid=ef92eg007hem

No. Of Participants: 68

No. of Faculty Participants: 5

No. of External Participants: 1

Expenditure Amount: None

Brief Description And Key Take-aways:

- The two main reasons for innovation is to increasing efficiency and getting ahead of the competition in the market.
- Traditional approaches and conventional methods will not entirely support innovation. One should not be afraid to think out of the box.
- Ideas should be collected from everywhere to build the best innovation.
- An entrepreneur should identify the key target customer and fulfill his needs.

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Autonomous Institution, Accredited by NAAC with 'A+' Grade

Expert Webinar on
Building an Innovation / Product Fit for Market



Mr. Ram Gorlamandala
Speaker

- *Ram founded Tat Capital (Corporate Finance & FX Advisory) with a clear vision to build the cross-border capital market initiatives across Australia, New Zealand and the Indian Sub-Continent*
- *In the past six years, he has led many cross-border market entry and strategic corporate finance initiatives*
- *Ram is a leading investment banker with significant sell side experience and won many industry awards for his contribution to the capital markets*
- *Ram has a Masters degree in international business and Master of Arts in Cross Cultural Communication from Macquarie University, Australia and Bachelors in Commerce from Sri Sathya Sai University, India*

14 July, 2021
6:30 pm

Key Takeaways

Understand the framework for building an innovation fit for market:

- Determining target customer
- Identifying customer needs
- Defining value proposition
- Specifying minimum viable product feature set
- Creating minimum viable product prototype
- Testing minimum viable product with customers

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Screen Shots:



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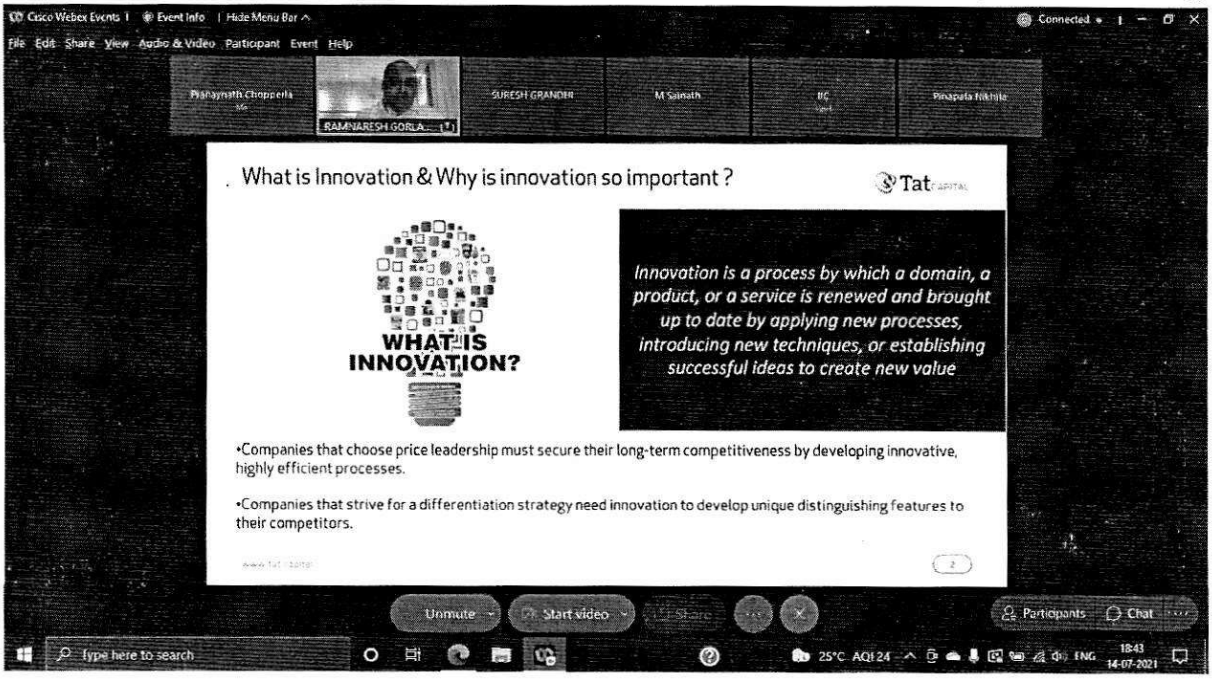
HYDERABAD

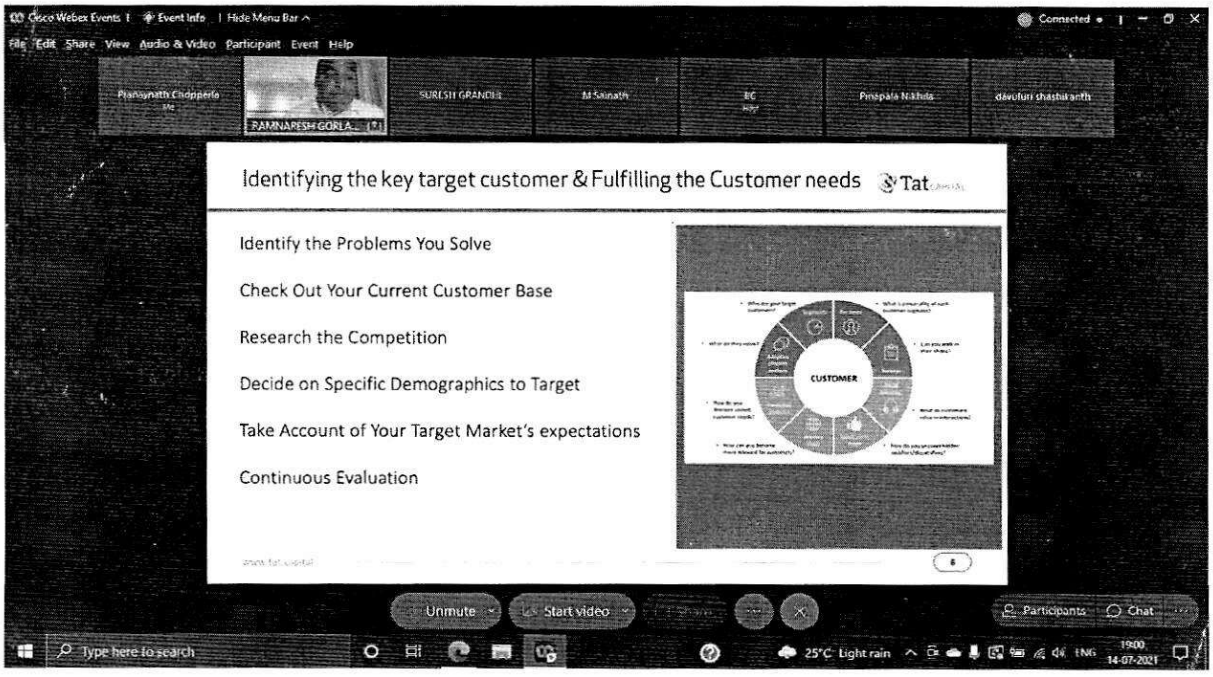
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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Aditi Nidhi

Topic: Regulation of Clinical Trails in India: A Critical Study with Special Reference to Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940

Date: 19.02.202

Number of Participants: 38

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Circular/ Mail:

Gmail Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>

Faculty seminar on 19th Feb at 6.30 pm

3 messages

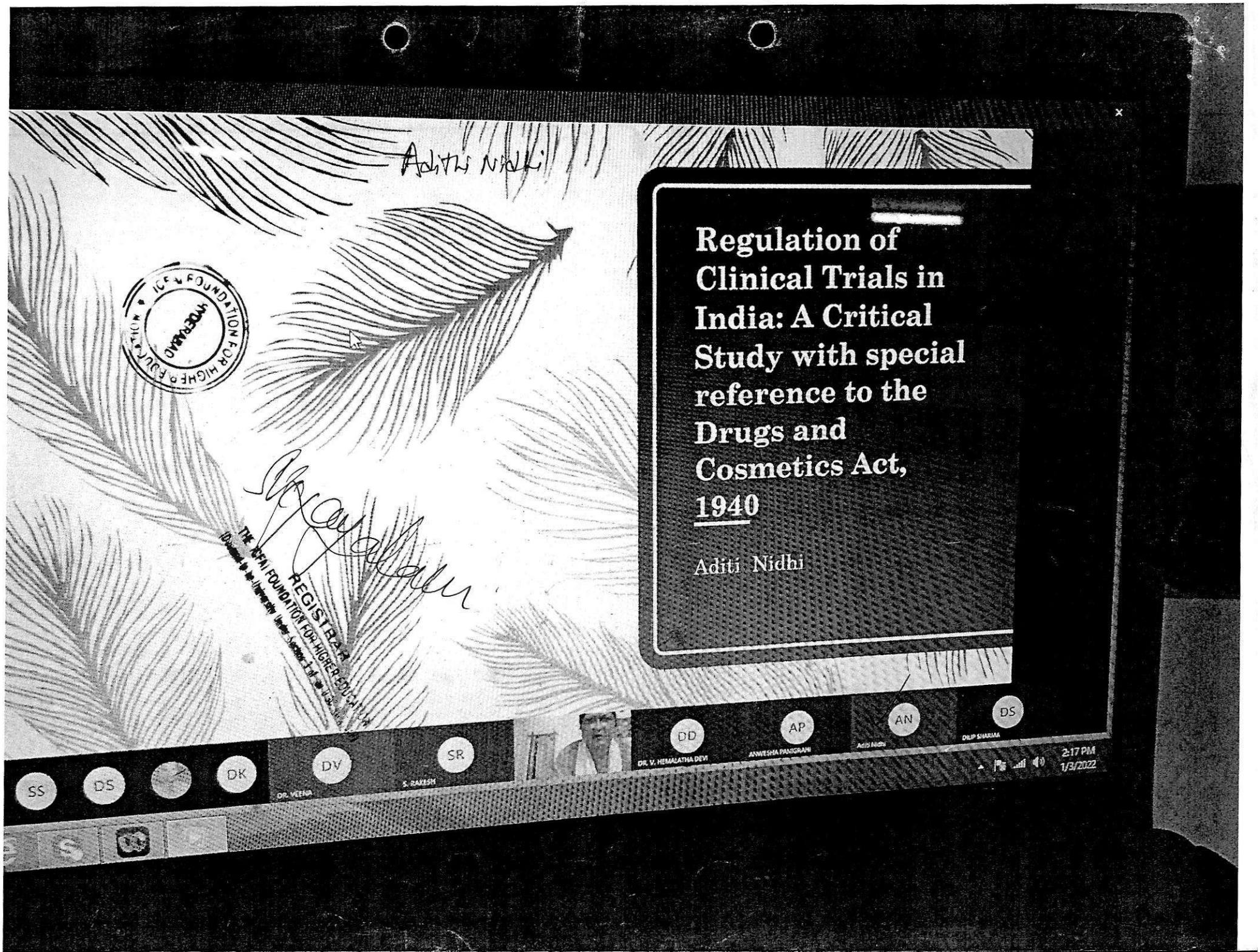
Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> Thu, Feb 18, 2021 at 7:15 AM
To: reddy saikrishna <cjsk203k@yahoo.com>, Dilip Sharma <dilipsharma@ifheindia.org>, drkrishhari@gmail.com, drpratapreddy@yahoo.co.in, gp.sudhakar@ifheindia.org, hartejsinghkochher@gmail.com, T Himavathi <himavathi@ifheindia.org>, "Dr. Kannan S" <kannans@ifheindia.org>, komatiprasad@gmail.com, Anwesha Panigrahi <panigrahianwesha@ifheindia.org>, polishetty kesari <polishetty7ke@gmail.com>, Suryadevara Rakesh <rakeshsuryadevara@ifheindia.org>, Gudemela Ramadevi <ramadevi@ifheindia.org>, Muppala Ravindranath <ravindraphd@gmail.com>, akbar khan <mdakbarkhan8@gmail.com>, ANWESHA PANIGRAHI <panigrahianwesha24@gmail.com>, Astha Srivastava <astha.davv@gmail.com>, damodar reddy <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>, Desiraju Murty <murtydesiraju@gmail.com>, DR MD AKBAR KHAN <mdakbarkhan@ifheindia.org>, "Dr. A. Arun Kumar" <arunkumar@ifheindia.org>, "DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY" <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>, Gade Monisha <monugade@ifheindia.org>, Geetha Priyadarsani <geethap@ifheindia.org>, "Hemalatha Devi Dr." <hemalathadevi@ifheindia.org>, Hemalatha Devi Varanasi <varanasidevi@gmail.com>, Iti Vyas <iti.savernika@gmail.com>, Kannan Subramaniam <kannan.soul@gmail.com>, madhuri irene <madhuriirene@gmail.com>, madhuri irene <madhuriirene@ifheindia.org>, monu gade <monugade@gmail.com>, "Pratap Reddy Y Dr." <ypratapreddy@ifheindia.org>, Rakesh Suryadevara <rakeshsuryadevara6@gmail.com>, Rekh Jain <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>, Rukmini <rukmini.d@ifheindia.org>, sharmavinay.dr@gmail.com, Sumanta Meher <sumantameher@ifheindia.org>, Rukma Lavania <rukma.lavania@gmail.com>, Sridevi D <dsridevi@ifheindia.org>, "DR. Y. GANGI REDDY" <ygangireddy@ifheindia.org>, raja rajeswari <raja_rajeswari04@yahoo.co.in>, RISHAV SONI IFHE <rishavsoni@ifheindia.org>, RICHA JAIN <richajain@ifheindia.org>, "DR. VEENA" <veena@ifheindia.org>, Uma Devi S <umadevis@ifheindia.org>, Yaduvansi Saikrishna <saikrishna@ifheindia.org>
Cc: avnrao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>

Respected Sir and Dear All,
This is to inform you all that the faculty seminar is scheduled on friday i.e 19th Feb 2020.
Faculty- Aditi Nidhi
Time 6.30 pm
Title -Regulation of Clinical Trials in India: A Critical Study with special reference to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
Please find the abstract below

Medicines play a crucial role in the development of physical health and welfare. Medicines usually either enable us to prevent or to reduce the pain of other diseases. Generating a new medicine is a complex and lengthy process, and it may take several years for its progression. The development of drugs is the process where once a lead compound has been located through the process of medical discovery; new pharmaceutical medicine is generated and brought into the market. A clinical trial is a scientific term used for testing of newly generated drug to know its safety, efficiency, and efficacy. Any development of new drugs undergoes various tests before being released in the market commercially. India is an eye-catching destination for the healthcare industry to perform clinical trials due to its diverse population, living in various climatic environments, suffering from different diseases on the basis of socio-economic, environmental, and seasonal changes. There are many added advantages for the pharmaceutical companies to have their preferred location like India. The reasons for the same would be the lack of stringent regulation, no accountability, ease of finding participants, minimal government intervention in case of emergencies, cheap human resources, illiteracy, poverty, and compensation, etc. Nowadays, foreign pharmaceutical companies have to indulge in the practice of testing their medicines on Indian citizens without their consent, before launching them in the market. The subjects are not adequately informed about the same which puts them in grave danger. In India, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 under Schedule Y provides for the regulatory and approval framework for clinical trials, alongside the Ethical Guidelines of Biomedical research for human subjects recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). Schedule Y neglects to provide

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Aditi Nidhi
Regulation of Clinical Trials in India: A Critical Study with special reference to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940
Aditi Nidhi
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1/3/2022

ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad

LIST OF FACULTY - 2020-2021

Name of the Faculty
Prof. (Dr.) V. Hemalatha Devi
Prof. (Dr.) Y.Pratap Reddy
Dr. Veena
Dr. S.V.Damodar Reddy
Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy
Dr. Madhuri Irene M.
Dr. Md. Akbar Khan
Dr. P. Kesari
Dr. K. Durga Prasad
Mr. S. Ravi
Dr. K.S.Rekhraj Jain
Mrs. Sridevi D. Shet
Dr.. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy
Dr. S. Uma Devi
Mr. D.V.N. Murthy
Mrs. Geetha Priyadarshini
Mrs. G. Monisha
Dr. K.V.Ravi Kumar
Mrs. Astha Srivastava
Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi
Mr. S. Rakesh
Dr Y. Sai Krishna
Dr. A. Arun Kumar
Dr. Ity Vyas
Dr. M. Ravindranad
Dr. T. Himavathi
Dr. G.P. Sudhakar
Mrs. Richa Jain
Dr. Sumantha Mehar
Dr. Poorvi Kantroo
Dr. A. Sreelatha
Ms. Aditi Nidhi

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HYDERABAD

Manani Siddhu
Rupak Das
Dr. Manu Dutta
Gyandeep Choudary
Dr. Ravi Bundela
Priyanka





Report

The Seminar commenced at 6.30 pm with the Coordinator welcoming all the participants and by introducing the faculty presenting the seminar. The faculty then spoke about her interest in choosing the topic and about the importance of medicine, new discoveries of medicine and its launch in the market. She spoke about clinical trials, its safety, efficiency, and efficacy.

Clinical trials are research studies performed in people that are aimed at evaluating a medical, surgical, or behavioral intervention. They are the primary way that researchers find out if a new treatment, like a new drug or diet or medical device (for example, a pacemaker) is safe and effective in people

The speaker emphasized on India as an eye-catching destination for the healthcare industry to perform clinical trials due to its diverse population, living in various climatic environments, suffering from different diseases on the basis of socio-economic, environmental, and seasonal changes. She highlighted the reasons for foreign pharma companies to prefer India is because of lack of stringent regulation, no accountability, ease of finding participants, minimal government intervention in case of emergencies, cheap human resources, illiteracy, poverty, and compensation, etc. She further explained that in India, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 under Schedule Y provides for the regulatory and approval framework for clinical trials, alongside the Ethical Guidelines of Biomedical research for human subjects recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). But Schedule Y neglects to provide a more efficient and comprehensive framework for regulating clinical trials. The methods used by pharmaceutical companies for conducting clinical trials have raised several critical issues.

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Therefore, the she suggested that it is necessary to carry out a thorough review of the international and national laws on clinical trials, ethical and socio-legal concerns, existing disputes, events, and recent legislative developments and their effects on human subjects and stakeholders.





ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.Poorvi Kantroo

Topic: Changing Proportions in Space Laws; A Special Focus on Theory of Non-Appropriation and Commercialization of Outer Space.

Date: 02.03.2020

Number of Participants: 38

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Circular/Mail:

Gmail Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>

Faculty seminar scheduled on Feb 3rd 2021 at 6.30 pm

3 messages

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> Wed, Feb 3, 2021 at 11:18 AM
To: reddy saikrishna <cjsk203k@yahoo.com>, Dilip Sharma <dilipsharma@ifheindia.org>, drkrishhari@gmail.com, drpratapreddy@yahoo.co.in, gp.sudhakar@ifheindia.org, hartejsinghkochher@gmail.com, T Himavathi <himavathi@ifheindia.org>, "Dr. Kannan S" <kannans@ifheindia.org>, komatiprasad@gmail.com, Anwesha Panigrahi <panigrahianwesha@ifheindia.org>, polishetty kesari <polishetty7ke@gmail.com>, Suryadevara Rakesh <rakeshsuryadevara@ifheindia.org>, Gudemela Ramadevi <ramadevi@ifheindia.org>, Muppala Ravindranath <ravindraphd@gmail.com>, akbar khan <mdakbarkhan9@gmail.com>, ANWESHA PANIGRAHI <panigrahianwesha24@gmail.com>, Astha Srivastava <astha.davv@gmail.com>, damodar reddy <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>, Desiraju Murty <murtydesiraju@gmail.com>, DR MD AKBAR KHAN <mdakbarkhan@ifheindia.org>, "Dr. A. Arun Kumar" <arunkumar@ifheindia.org>, "DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY" <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>, Gade Monisha <monugade@ifheindia.org>, Geetha Priyadarsani <geethap@ifheindia.org>, "Hemalatha Devi Dr." <hemalathadevi@ifheindia.org>, Hemalatha Devi Varanasi <varanasidevi@gmail.com>, Iti Vyas <iti.savernika@gmail.com>, Kannan Subramaniam <kannan.soul@gmail.com>, madhuri irene <madhuriirene@gmail.com>, madhuri irene <madhuriirene@ifheindia.org>, monu gade <monugade@gmail.com>, "Pratap Reddy Y Dr." <ypratapreddy@ifheindia.org>, Rakesh Suryadevara <rakeshsuryadevara6@gmail.com>, Rekh Jain <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>, Rukmini <rukmini.d@ifheindia.org>, sharmavinay.dr@gmail.com, Sumanta Meher <sumantameher@ifheindia.org>, Rukma Lavania <rukma.lavania@gmail.com>, Sridevi D <dsridevi@ifheindia.org>, "DR. Y. GANGI REDDY" <ygangireddy@ifheindia.org>, raja rajeswari <raja_rajeswari04@yahoo.co.in>, RISHAV SONI IFHE <rishavsoni@ifheindia.org>, RICHA JAIN <richajain@ifheindia.org>, "DR. VEENA" <veena@ifheindia.org>, Uma Devi S <umadevis@ifheindia.org>, saikrishna@ifheindia.org, Hari Haran <hariharan@ifheindia.org>, rajasekharreddy@ifheindia.org, Ravi Salaka <sravi@ifheindia.org>, "Dr. K.V. Ravi Kumar" <drravikumar@ifheindia.org>, poorvikantroo@gmail.com, charu.nlu@gmail.com, sreelatha vala <lathamahender@gmail.com>, aditinidhirmlnlu@gmail.com
Cc: avnrao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>

Respected Director and Dear All,
This is to bring to your notice that faculty seminar is scheduled today at 6.30 pm
Faculty presenting the seminar- Dr Poorvi K
Topic: Changing Perceptions in Space Law: A Special Focus on Theory of Non -Appropriation and Commercialization of Outer Space.
Platform: Microsoft Teams -Join Faculty seminars Teams for the seminar
Please find the abstract below

ABSTRACT
The non-appropriation principle's definition is the foundation for determining whether resource extraction is legalized in the realm of outer space or not? This has been a debate and topic of deliberation for many analysts and commentators whether to reject an interpretation permitting resource extraction outright, or at the very least tread carefully around it. Undeniably, it is presumed that OST allows ownership of space material blurring the essence of Article, justifying mercantile ambitions. At its very core, the succinct prohibition presents supplementary issues because it omits reference to the role of nongovernmental entities. Subsequently, two questions arising from the OST are whether the non-appropriation principle applies equally to nations and their businesses; and, what the scope of that restriction is. The topic for today's Seminar is to ponder and muse if technology has technology outrun the international law governing outer space? This is a question that poses before the space community as a dilemma presents itself as private entities become capable of space travel and new technology makes asteroid mining a reality. Although the Outer Space Treaty's "non-appropriation" principle prohibits nations from claiming sovereignty over space bodies, but does that constraint include resource extraction. The non-appropriation principle, interpreted in conjunction with existing legal regimes, distinguishes between forbidden appropriation and permissible extraction. Hence the point to ponder is whether the theory of non-appropriation must eb dealt with a liberal outlook in the wake of commercialization , or as old fashioned narrow approach is a must to prevent exploitation of outer space?

Regards,
Dr P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty Seminar Coordinator

Mail Delivery Subsystem <mailer-daemon@googlemail.com> Wed, Feb 3, 2021 at 11:18 AM
To: jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org

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Changing Perceptions in Space Law: A Special Focus on Theory of Non -Appropriation and Commercialization of Outer Space

Dr. Poorvi Kantroo
Assistant Professor
Faculty of Law, IFHE
Hyderabad

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Dr. Poorvi Seminar Attendance

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DR. K. HAR	Joined	2/3/2021, 6:24:31 PM
RUKMA LA'	Joined	2/3/2021, 6:24:33 PM
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DR. VINAY	Joined	2/3/2021, 6:31:54 PM
Aditi Nidhi	Joined	2/3/2021, 6:32:56 PM
ANWESHA	Joined	2/3/2021, 6:32:58 PM
DR. Y. GAN	Joined	2/3/2021, 6:32:59 PM
DR. ITI VYA	Joined	2/3/2021, 6:33:00 PM
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Report

Faculty discussed on the concept of changing perceptions in space law with special focus on the theory of non -appropriation and commercialization of outer space. The non-appropriation principle's definition is the foundation for determining whether resource extraction is legalized in the realm of outer space or not? This has been a debate and topic of deliberation for many analysts and commentators whether to reject an interpretation permitting resource extraction outright, or at the very least tread carefully around it. Undeniably, it is presumed that OST allows ownership of space material blurring the essence of Article, justifying mercantile ambitions. At its very core, the succinct prohibition presents supplementary issues because it omits reference to the role of nongovernmental entities. Subsequently, two questions arising from the OST are whether the non-appropriation principle applies equally to nations and their businesses; and, what the scope of that restriction is. The topic for today's Seminar is to ponder and muse if technology has technology outrun the international law governing outer space? This is a question that poses before the space community as a dilemma presents itself as private entities become capable of space travel and new technology makes asteroid mining a reality. Although the Outer Space Treaty's "non-appropriation" principle prohibits nations from claiming sovereignty over space bodies, but does that constraint include resource extraction. The non-appropriation principle, interpreted in conjunction with existing legal regimes, distinguishes between forbidden appropriation and permissible extraction. Hence the point to ponder is whether the theory of non-appropriation must eb dealt with a liberal outlook in the wake of commercialization , or as old fashioned narrow approach is a must to prevent exploitation of outer space? The whole notion of Resource Appropriation boils to a point if the terms of the Outer Space Treaty effectively prohibit immovable real property rights, what is the relevance of the term "private appropriation" with respect to Article II? Is it even necessary to determine whether Article II prohibits "private appropriation"? The terms of Article 2 of the Principles Treaty restrict only national appropriation of spatial areas. Thus, to the extent that states, pursuant to Article 6 of that Treaty, authorize private legal persons to engage in exploitative activity. regarding the natural resources of such spatial areas, such private activity would be permissible under both municipal laws and international law. If the drafters of the Principles Treaty had wished to bar the exploitation of the natural resources of

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the moon and other celestial bodies by private legal persons, or if they had wished to prevent the acquiring of private property rights in such materials, they could have done so. The fact that such rights to exploit and to establish property rights in such natural resources were not specifically granted to private persons cannot serve to deny such claims when they are put forward. Nonetheless, in the search for legal security it is always preferable to have reliance on specific grants of authority. This fact influenced the governments holding membership in COPUOS to begin the preparation of an international agreement on this subject in 1970. Faculty concludes by saying that the vital question Is Public Resource Appropriation Prohibited by The Outer Space Treaty was examined. It is found that that space objects and personnel occupy locations in outer space and on celestial bodies on a first-come, first served basis, and Article IX prohibits other nations and their private entities from interfering with activities at that location. Thus, public entities can appropriate resources without interference from other entities, but once a public entity ceases resource appropriation activities and removes facilities from the area, the entity loses all rights with respect to the area in question (i.e. it has no permanent rights). The same rules would apply to private resource appropriation. There are sufficient facts to support a conclusion that Article II of the Outer Space Treaty does not prohibit private appropriation. However, the Outer Space Treaty only permits states to exercise jurisdiction over their space objects, personnel, and zones of safety in the vicinity of their space objects and in areas where their citizens are conducting ongoing, significant activities. Hence the change in perception of theory of non-appropriation.

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Maths 2020-21

Date: 11th March, 2021

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & ENGLISH

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Thermal convection analysis on Maxwell fluid flow through a horizontal porous layer"** by Dr. Anjanna Matta. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 11th March, 2021.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 4 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. Anjanna Matta
Title: "Thermal convection analysis on Maxwell fluid flow through a horizontal porous layer"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr. Anjanna Matta

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

anjireddyiith@ifheindia.org

TITLE

Thermal convection analysis on Maxwell fluid flow through a horizontal porous layer

About the speaker

Dr. Anjanna Matta is Assistant Professor in the Department of Mathematics at ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad. He completed his doctoral studies from IIT- Hyderabad in the year 2016. His research interests include Numerical Modelling, Computational Fluid Dynamics, Convection in porous media and Hydrodynamic stability

He has many research publications to his credit from various reputed International and National Journals. His total teaching experience till date is thirteen years. His teaching interests include Differential Equations, Numerical Analysis, Probability & Statistics and Linear Algebra.

Abstract

The present study evaluates the influences of stress relaxation mechanism on the thermal convection effects in a horizontal porous media with inclined temperature gradients. The main interest is to study the heat source and mass flow effects on the Hadley - Prats flow. This investigation is implemented by using linear stability analysis for various physical parameters. The horizontal inclined thermal gradients induce a Hadley circulation, this study is implemented by applying three dimensional normal modes. The governing equations are numerically evaluated by using Shooting and fourth order Runga-Kutta methods for different types of parameters to study the thermal convection in a Maxwell fluid flow.

Keywords: Maxwell fluid, Linear stability analysis, heat source, mass flow, porous medium.

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Seminar Details

Date: 11th March, 2021.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 4 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. Anjanna Matta
Title: **"Thermal convection analysis on Maxwell fluid flow through a horizontal porous layer"**	

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Q1) Types of convections?

Ans. There are two types of convection: natural convection and forced convection.

Q2) What is the Rayleigh number?

Ans. Rayleigh number is a dimensionless number that represents the ratio of buoyancy and thermal diffusivity. Difference between solid surface temperature and free stream temperature can be used as the characteristic temperature difference.

Q3) What is the eigenvalue problem?

Ans. Eigenvalue problems involving a differential operator may be solved either by expressing the problem in any basis and solving the resulting matrix problem or by using relevant properties of the differential equation.

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Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

All the faculty and students attending the seminar/conference are requested to sign in the given sheet.

Seminar Information

Date: 11th March, 2021.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 4 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. Anjanna Matta
Title: "Thermal convection analysis on Maxwell fluid flow through a horizontal porous layer"	

Attendees:

S.No	Name	Signature
1	Mohan Reddy	
2	Anjana Matta	Anjana
3	DPRV Sabba Rao	
4	Rajesh Guderu	
5		
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Maths
2021-22

Date: 6th August, 2021

NOTICE
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS &ENGLISH

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of English has organized a seminar presentation on the topic **"Onset-Coda Asymmetry in Mising in the light of Optimality Theory"** by Dr. Loreina Pagag. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 6th August, 2021	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 3 PM	**Location:** Online
Organizer: Department of English	**Presenter:** Dr. Loreina Pagag
Title: "Onset-Coda Asymmetry in Mising in the light of Optimality Theory"	

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REPORT – Dr. Loreina Pagag

Department of English

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Onset-Coda Asymmetry in Mising in the light of Optimality Theory

Abstract

In the arrangement of segmental speech sound in any language, segments in privileged or prominent positions such as syllable onsets, roots, and root initial syllables are considered to resist and trigger alternation whereas segments in non-privileged or non-prominent positions, such as codas, are neutralized and go under alternation (Beckman, 1998). The current study endeavours to address a phonological matter best known as onset-coda asymmetry resulting in positional asymmetry found in Mising, a Tibeto-Burman language spoken in Assam. The onset-coda licensing and positional asymmetry are best evident in the phonological processes of assimilation and deletion in Mising. Thus, the assimilatory processes (voicing and devoicing assimilation as regressive as well as progressive assimilation) and three types of deletions, (i.e. word-final velar nasal deletion, word-final vowel deletion and syllable initial vowel deletion) are taken into consideration for the analysis. These phonological processes have been interpreted, discussed and analysed in the framework of Optimality theory. The study finds that, though the phenomenon of positional privilege or positional faithfulness is observed cross- linguistically, there is a natural class of segment, i.e. Nasals in Mising which are not prone to alternation, rather they resist and trigger alternation despite occurring in the coda, a non- privileged position. This is evident in the instances of both progressive and regressive assimilation which goes against the well-established view of positional faithfulness and positional privilege and adds the crucial characteristics to the debate on onset-coda and positional asymmetries.

Keywords: Onset-coda asymmetry, positional asymmetry, Directions of Assimilation and deletion, Vowel hiatus, Mising Phonology.

Online Link : meet.google.com/cdu-hpmy-xmx

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Questionnaire session and answer by the speaker

1. **What is Onset-Coda asymmetry?**

   Onset-coda asymmetry refers to the asymmetrical behavior of onset and coda. Cross linguistically onsets are the stronger positions in a stem or root word while codas are considered as weaker. As the privilege of being in a stronger position onsets are allowed or considered to trigger any kind of change in the stem or the root and generally codas go through the change as they cannot trigger alterations to onsets. This is a universal behavior but if we witness any change in this behavior of patterning then it is called as onset-coda asymmetry.

2. **What are the phonological processes found in your language where onset-coda asymmetry is shown?**

   I have found many phonological processes in my study, amongst which regressive assimilation, progressive assimilation and deletion.

3. **Why is onset considered stronger than a coda?**

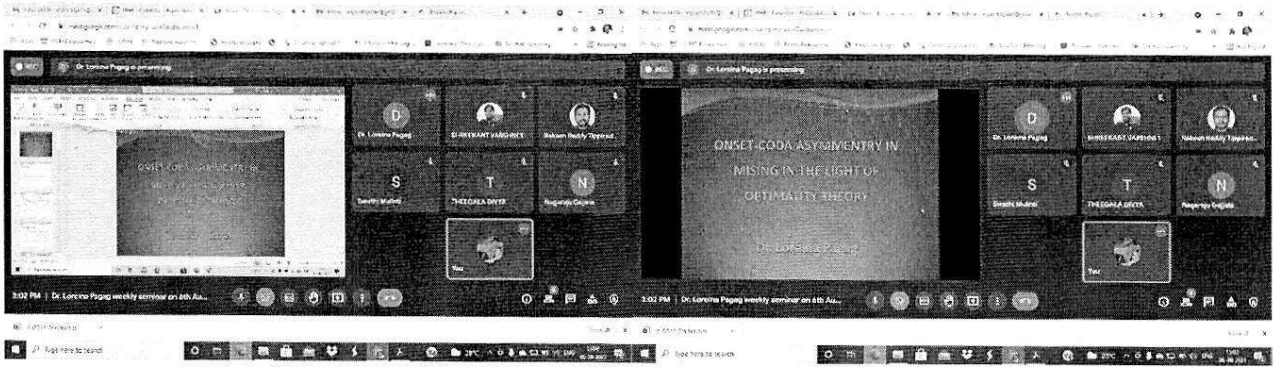
   Many researchers in the past like Hyman (1977), Steriade (1995), Casali (1997), Beckman (1999), Lombardi (2001), Alderete (2001), Gordon (2004) and Steele (2005) have found that onset is more suitable to be the privileged position in a stem or root in comparison to codas. The priviledge of onset over coda can be due to stress occurrence, sonority level, prosodic level, segmental contrast regarding voicing and place, initial stress, root stress, resistance to deletion, vowel hiatus to count some.

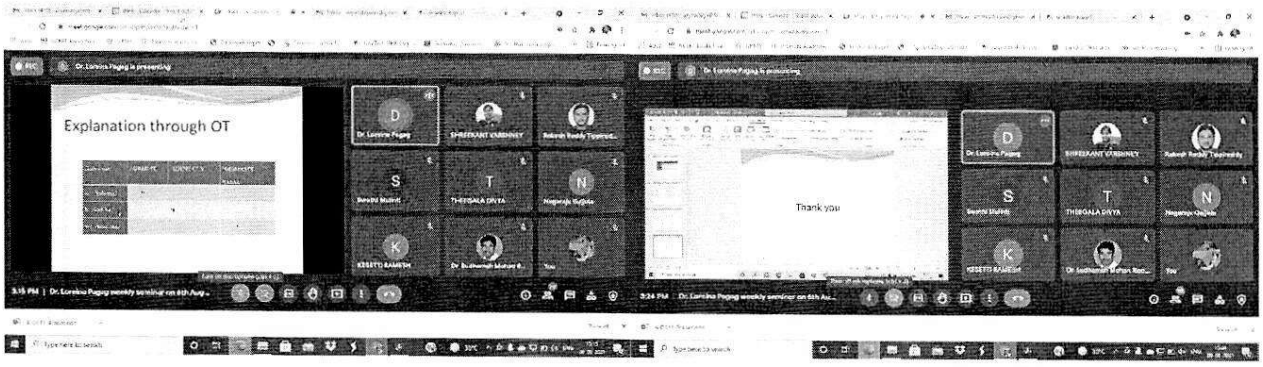
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Note: Online meeting using googlemeet due to pandemics





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Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Department	Signature
1.	Mohan Reddy	Mathematics	
2	Anjana Matta	Mathematics	Anjana
3	D PRV Subba Rao	" Self.	Self
4.	Ranjith Reddy	"	Ranjith

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Date: 16th April 2021

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & ENGLISH

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics & English is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"A Needs Analysis Based ESP Syllabus Design for Architecture Students in ESL Context "** by **Dr. M. Swathi Mulinti**. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 16th April 2021	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 3.30 PM	**Location:** Online
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** **Dr. M. Swathi Mulinti**
Title: "A Needs Analysis Based ESP Syllabus Design for Architecture Students in ESL Context "	

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SEMINAR REPORT – **Dr. M. Swathi Mulinti**

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

A Needs Analysis Based ESP Syllabus Design for Architecture Students in ESL Context

Abstract

Needs Analysis is one of the essential elements for any type of syllabus design. Needs Analysis is carried out by all the syllabus designers so that the syllabus designed meets the requirements of students for both academic and professional purposes in terms of the language use. The current study is carried out with this perspective of Needs Analysis. The study aimed to understand the English language skills requisites of the architecture learners at ICFAI School of Architecture - Hyderabad. with respect to the Target Situation Analysis and Present Situation Analysis. The data for the current study was collected using the tools of questionnaires. semi- structured interviews with the students and the faculty members at the institute along with standardized English language tests for the students. The analysis of the data revealed that the receptive skills of English. reading and listening were important in academic fields and the productive skills of writing and speaking in English were important in both academic and professional fields of architecture. Based on these findings the study outlined certain parameters for the designing of English for Specific Purposes syllabus for the architecture students.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

How is a syllabus different from curriculum?

The difference between curriculum and syllabus is that a subject syllabus is just a unit of a course or subject curriculum. Curriculum can be termed as a combination of the syllabus, course design, classes timetable as well as lesson plans for the subject. Syllabus design and curriculum development are the 2 terms used in language teaching. The syllabus is a specific set of the content of course and list of topics which are to be covered in a subject. While syllabus design or curriculum is the process of development of the entire syllabus.

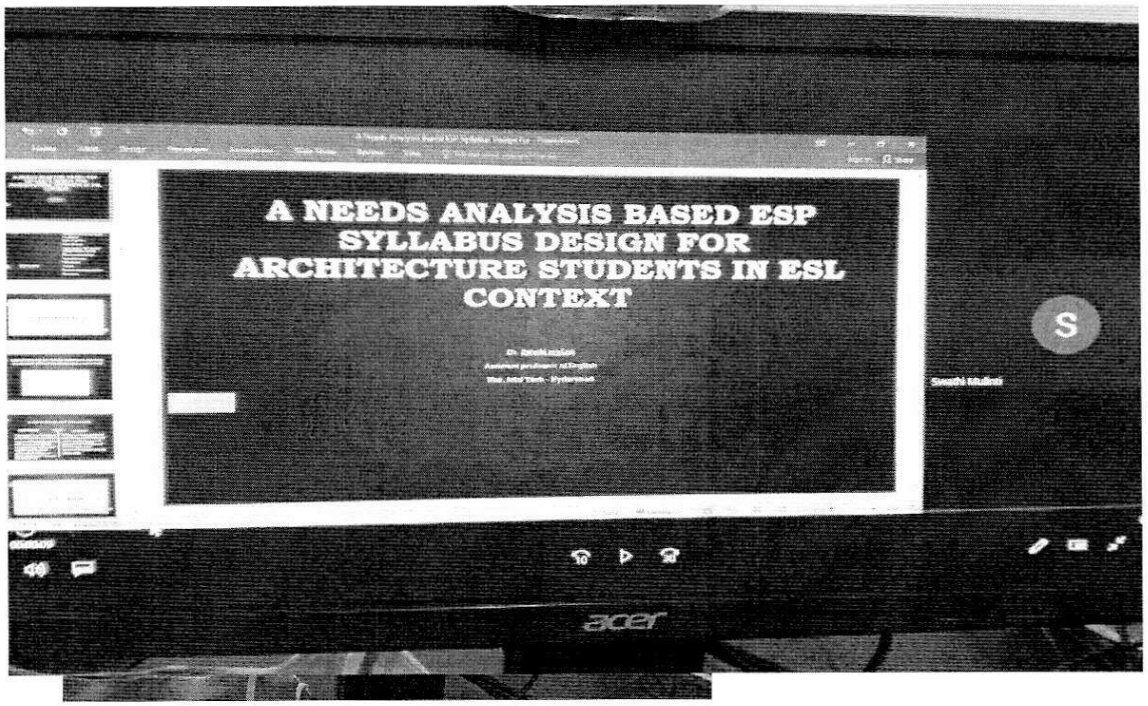
What is needs analysis for syllabus design and how is it different from needs analysis for curriculum development?

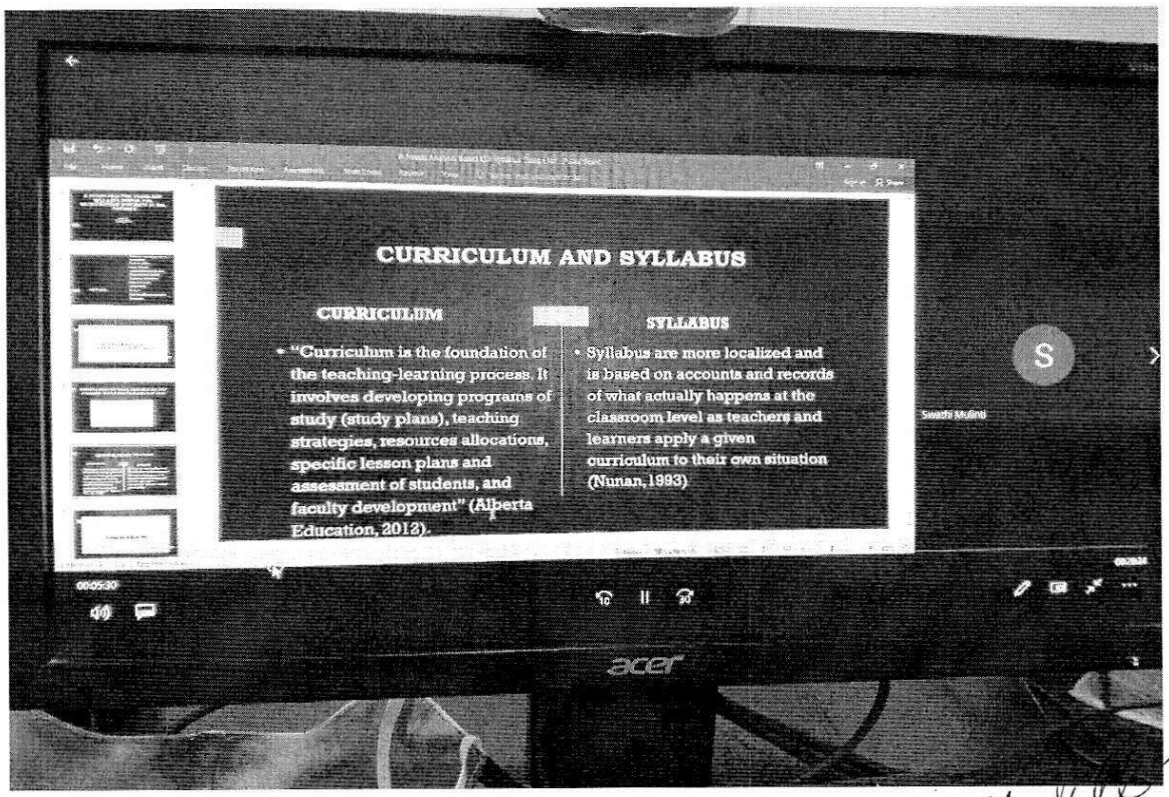
Needs in syllabus design are often described in terms of a linguistic deficiency, that is, the difference between what a learner can presently do in a language and what he or she should be able to do. One of the basic assumptions of curriculum development is that a sound educational program should be based

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on an analysis of learners' needs. Procedures used to collect information about learners' needs are known as needs analysis. Needs analysis as a distinct and necessary phase in planning educational programs.





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Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

All the faculty and students attending the seminar/conference are requested to sign in the given sheet.

Attendees:

S.No	Name	Signature
1	Mohan Reddy	
2	D P R V Subba Rao	
3	Anjana Madda	Anjana
4	Rajeshwar Reddy	
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Date: 15th July 2021

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & ENGLISH

Turbulent Flow in Pipes

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics & English is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Turbulent Flow in Pipes"** by **Dr. T. Divya**. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 15th July 2021	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 4 PM	**Location:** Online
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter: Dr. T. Divya**
Title: "Turbulent Flow in Pipes"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – **DR. T. DIVYA**

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Turbulent Flow in Pipes

Abstract:

All flows encountered in some industry piping system become unstable, above a certain Reynolds number (UL/ν where U and L are characteristic velocity of the mean flow and length scales, respectively, ν is the kinematic viscosity). At low Reynolds numbers the flows are laminar. At higher Reynolds numbers, flows are observed to become turbulent. A chaotic and random state of motion develops in which the velocity and pressure change continuously with time within substantial regions of flow. In addition, the turbulence is generated by the local geometry and fluid velocity which affects some major parameters by the turbulence that is transported with the flow from the upstream region. In the upstream region, there may be a change of geometry, flow, or even a change of roughness that increases turbulence.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Why does Turbulent Flow reduce drag?

Pressure drag is more significant than skin friction drag on large bodies - like your fuselage and nacelles. And since a turbulent boundary layer has more energy to oppose an adverse pressure gradient, engineers often force the boundary layer to turn turbulent over fuselages to reduce overall drag.

Is turbulence better than laminar?

turbulent flow can characterize how fluid is moving, with a laminar flow being a more smooth, orderly flow, and a turbulent flow being rough and chaotic.

At what Reynolds number does flow become turbulent?

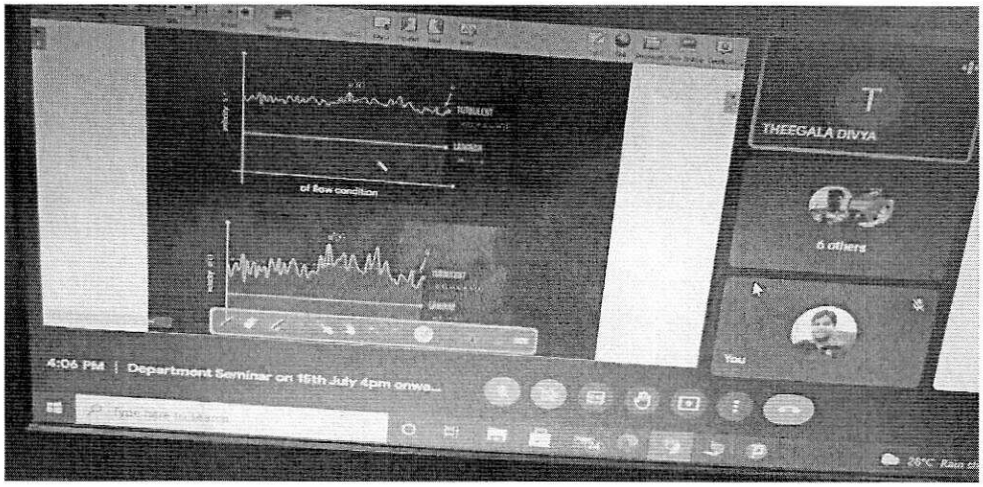
approximately 2300

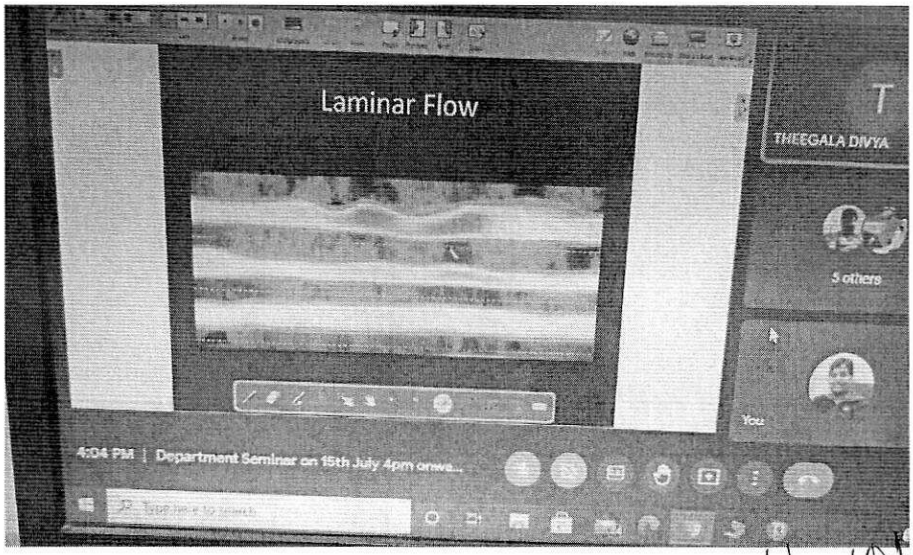
While the transition from laminar to turbulent flow occurs at a Reynolds number of approximately 2300 in a pipe, the precise value depends on whether any small disturbances are present.

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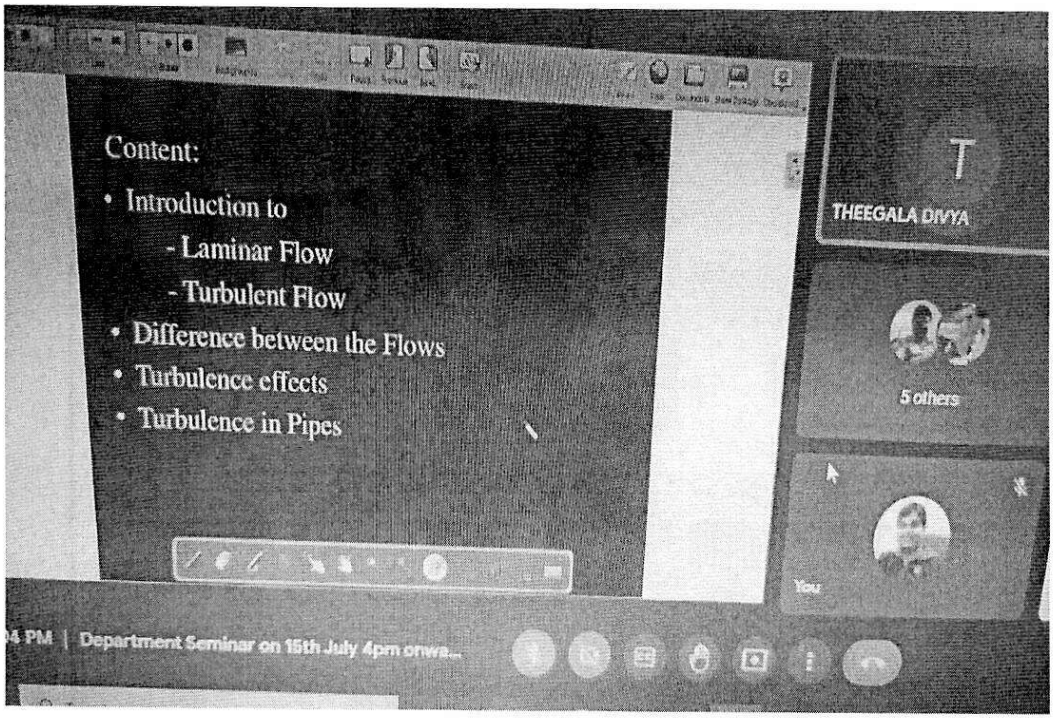






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Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

All the faculty and students attending the seminar/conference are requested to sign in the given sheet.

Attendees:

S.No	Name	Signature
1	Mohan Reddy	
2	Anjana Madka	Anjana
3	Rajesh Yadepu	
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Date: 22thJuly, 2021

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS &ENGLISH

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"A Comparative study of Heat transfer analysis on Al_2O_3 and Cu nano particles with ethylene glycol as base fluid"** by**Dr. K. Ramesh**. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 22July 2021	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 4 PM	**Location:** Online
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:Dr. K. Ramesh**
Title: **"A Comparative study of Heat transfer analysis on Al_2O_3 and Cu nano particles with ethylene glycol as base fluid"**	

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SEMINAR REPORT – **Dr. K. Ramesh**

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

A Comparative study of Heat transfer analysis on Al_2O_3 and Cu nano particles with ethylene glycol as base fluid

Abstract:

In this present study, we discuss the Heat transfer enhancement of incompressible laminar flow of MHD couple stress nanofluid between two horizontal parallel plates. The System of governing transport equations are converted as a system of non-linear ordinary differential with the help of similarly transformation and then solved with shooting method Runge-kutta fourth order scheme. The Results are shown graphically and explained for the non dimensional velocity, heat profiles with respective various fluid parameters as well as geometric parameters. It is observed that for varies Reynolds number that The Temperature profiles of Aluminum oxide couple stress nanofluid are more than Copper Couple stress nanofluid.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

1. The applications of nanofluids

   Response: Nanofluids have applications in Electronic, Transportation, Industrial cooling, medical, cooling of micro chips Space and Defence, Nuclear systems cooling.

2. The types of non-Newtonian fluids.

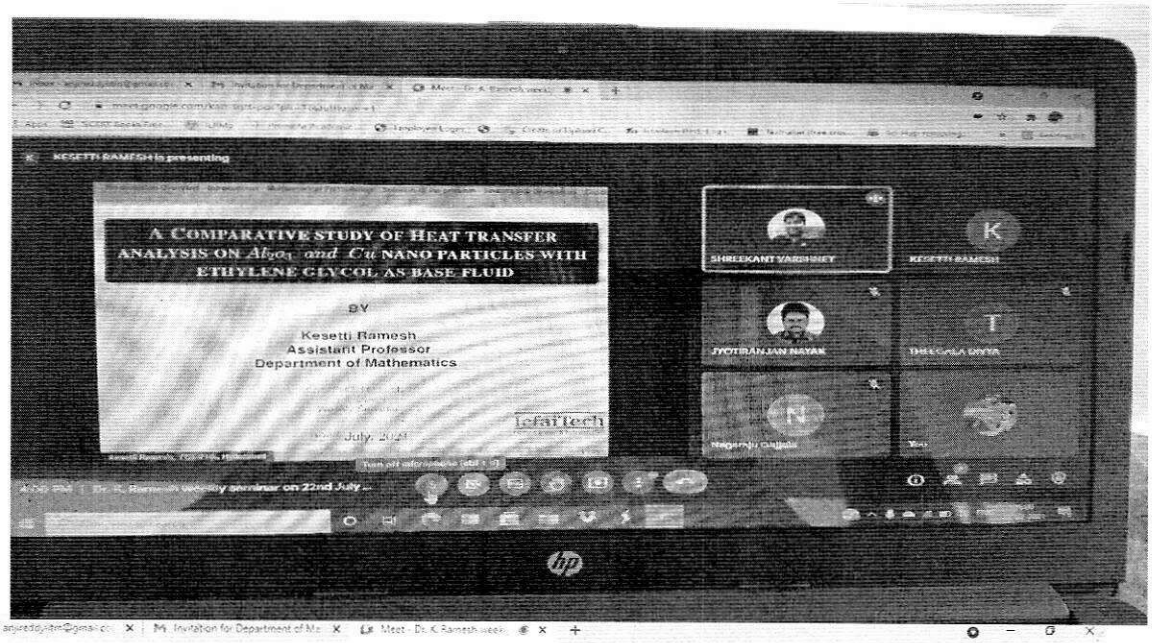
   Ans: i) Thixotropic ii) Rheopectic iii) Shear thinning iv) Dilatants or shear thickening

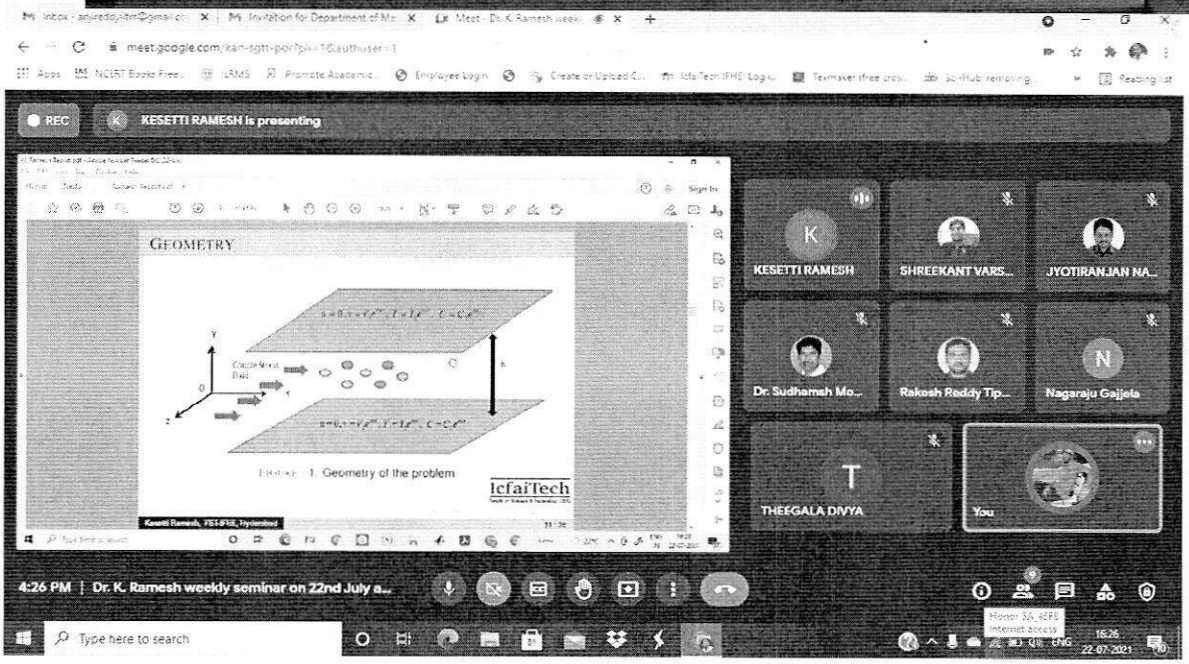
3. the accuracy of the method used for the study.

   Ans: The accuracy for the root finding problem is 10^{-6}. The difference between the present results and the earlier results is 10^{-4}.

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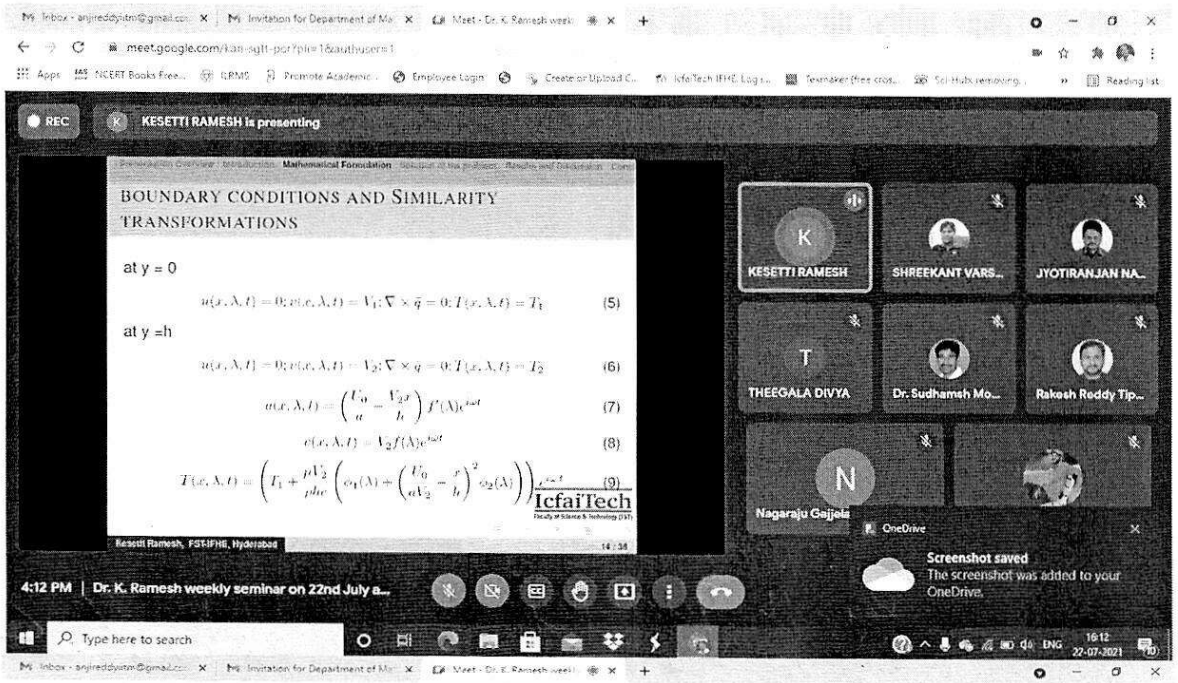
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Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

All the faculty and students attending the seminar/conference are requested to sign in the given sheet.

Attendees:

S.No	Name	Signature
1	Mohan Reddy	
2	Renjith Pudeppy	
3	Anjana Madda	Anjana
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Date: 28thJuly, 2021

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS &ENGLISH

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Magnetohydrodynamic Viscous Fluid Flow and Heat transfer in a Circular Pipe under an Externally Applied Constant Suction"** byDr. G. Nagaraju. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 28th July 2021	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 3 PM	**Location:** Online
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:**Dr. G. Nagaraju
Title: "Magnetohydrodynamic Viscous Fluid Flow and Heat transfer in a Circular Pipe under an Externally Applied Constant Suction"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr.G. Nagaraju

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Magnetohydrodynamic Viscous Fluid Flow and Heat transfer in a Circular Pipe under an Externally Applied Constant Suction

Abstract:

An analytical investigation of two-dimensional heat transfer behavior of an axisymmetric incompressible dissipative viscous fluid flow in a circular pipe is considered. The flow is subjected to an externally applied uniform suction over the pipe wall in the transverse direction and a constant magnetic field opposite to the wall. The reduced Navier-Stokes equations in the cylindrical system are applied for the velocity and temperature fields. Constant wall temperature is considered as the thermal boundary condition. The velocity components are expressed into stream function and its solution is acquired by the Homotopy analysis method(HAM). The effects of magnetic body force parameter(M), suction Reynolds number(Re), Prandtl number(Pr)and Eckert number(Ec) on velocity and temperature are examined and are presented in a graphical frame. Streamlines, isotherms and pressure contours are likewise pictured. It is observed that with increasing suction Reynold number decelerates axial flow, whereas it enhances the radial flow. The temperature distribution increases with an increase in Prandtl number, whereas it decreases with an increase in Eckert number (viscous dissipation effect).

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

1. **What is no-slip condition What causes it?**

when a fluid flows over the plate, fluid in direct contact with solid, sticks to the surface, and there will be no slip occurs on the surface. This condition is called to be as no-slip condition. Viscosity of the fluid is responsible for no-slip condition to occur.

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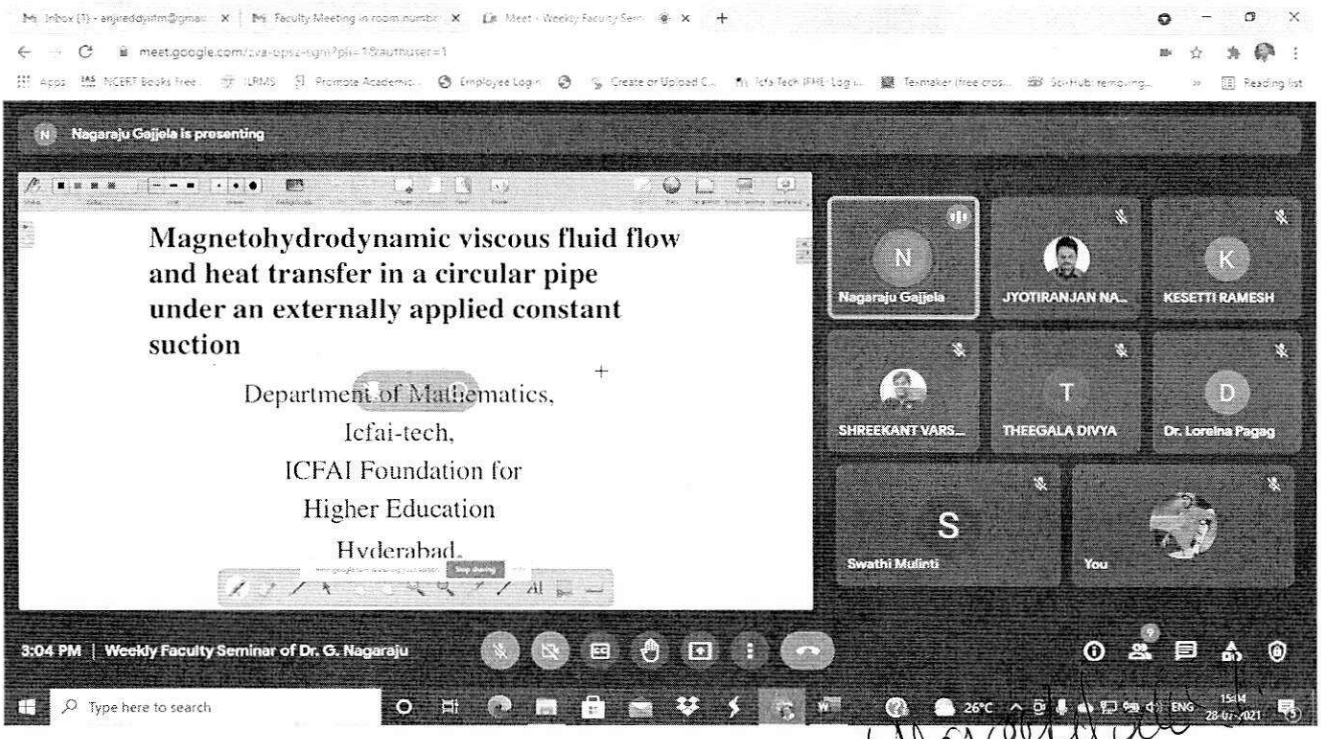
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2. **What is Navier slip condition?**
   The Navier's slip boundary condition was first proposed by Navier which states that the component of fluid velocity tangent to the surface should be proportional to the rate of strain at the surface. ... It can no longer be assumed that the macroscopic properties of the fluid (density, viscosity, etc.)

3. **How do you find the rate of heat transfer?**
   The rate of heat transfer to an object is equal to the thermal conductivity of the material the object is made from, multiplied by the surface area in contact, multiplied by the difference in temperature between the two objects, divided by the thickness of the material.

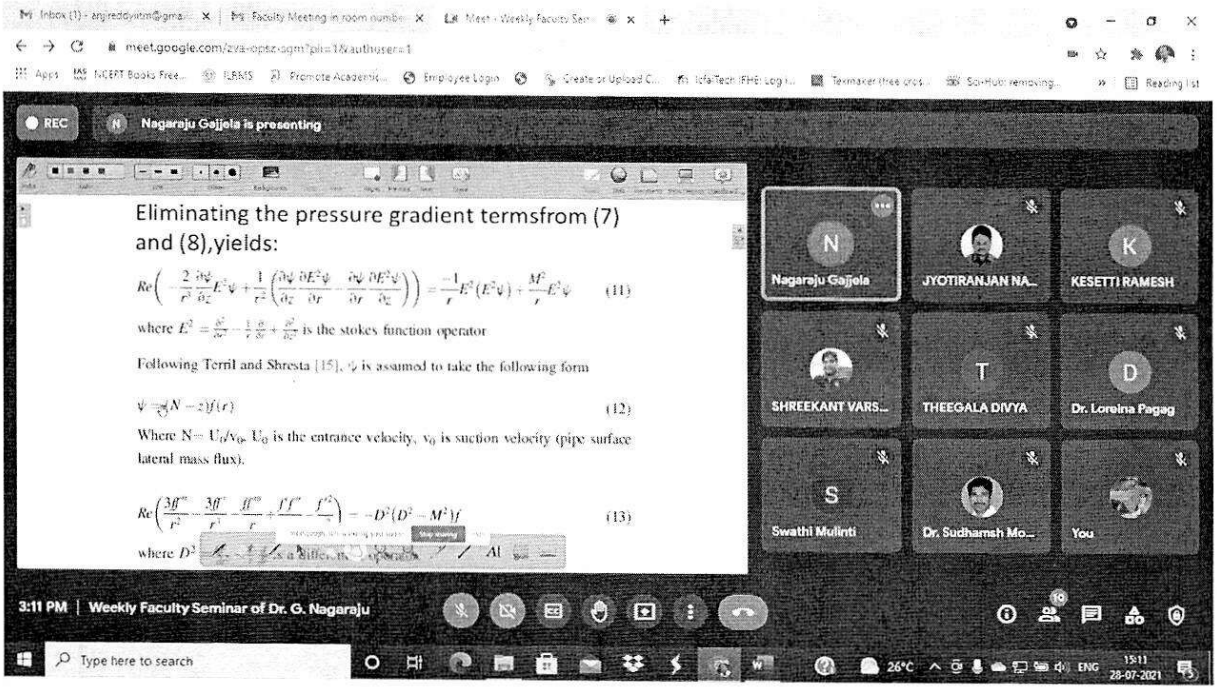
4. **What are the 4 types of heat transfer?**
   Various heat transfer mechanisms exist, including convection, conduction, thermal radiation, and evaporative cooling.

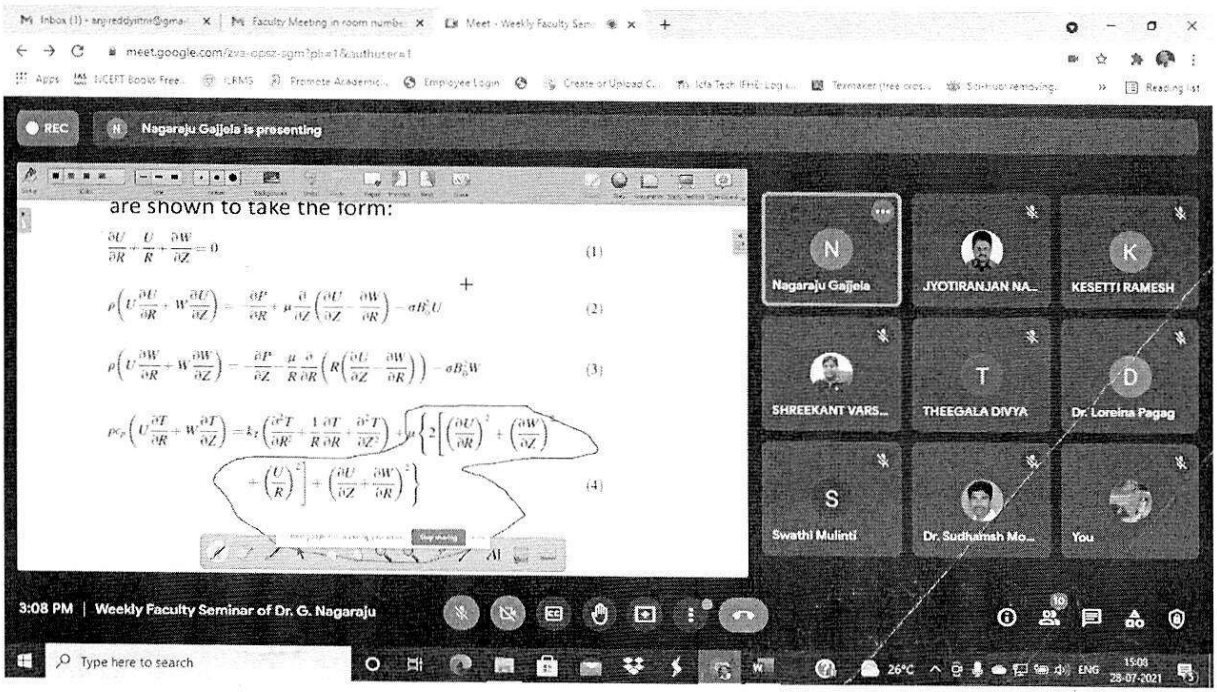
5. **How do you calculate the rate of heat transfer?**
   The rate of heat transfer Q_t (energy per unit time) is proportional to the temperature difference $T_2 - T_1$ and the contact area A and inversely proportional to the distance d between the objects: $\mathbf{Q_t=k_A(T_2-T_1)d}$ $\mathbf{Q_t = k_A(T_2 - T_1)d}$



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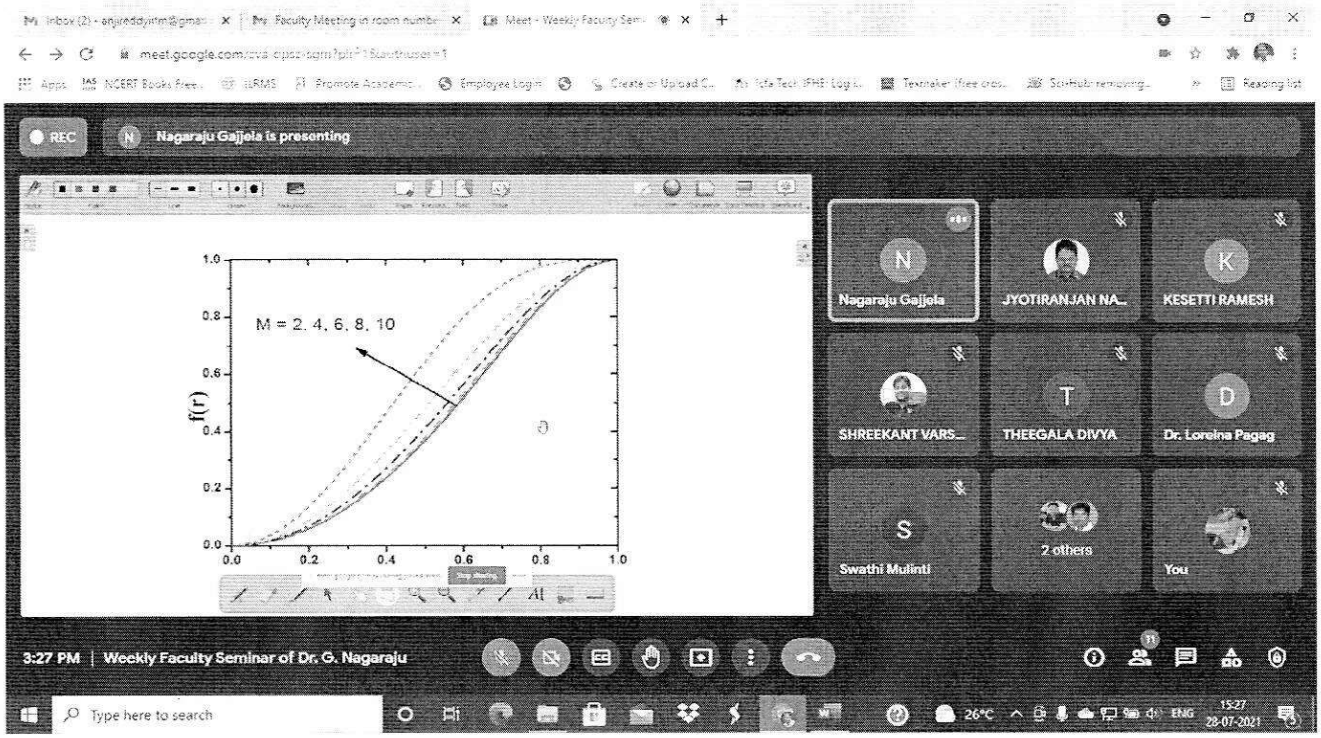
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Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

All the faculty and students attending the seminar/conference are requested to sign in the given sheet.

Attendees:

S.No	Name	Signature
1	Dr. G. B. Reddy.	
2	Mohan Reddy	
3	Anjana Madda	Anjana
4	Rajesh Gudepu	
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CSE
2020-21

Ref: IFHE-FST/CSEDS&AI/sandeep

Dt: 2/05/2021

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering and DS&AI, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : A Novel Approach for Securing Electronic Health Record Systems in Cloud Environment Using Block chain Technology

Speaker : Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda

Venue (Online) : Google meet

Date : 05th May 2021, Wednesday

Time : 4:30 PM-5:30 PM

Sayeesh Hande
Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: A Novel Approach for Securing Electronic Health Record Systems in Cloud Environment Using Block Chain Technology

Speaker: Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda

Date and Time: 05 May 2021, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Current online healthcare services Electronic health records / Electronic Medical Records (EHR / EMR) play an important role in storing, sharing and maintaining patients, medical records. Implementing the EHR system in a cloud environment offers many options, including ubiquitous access, elastic computing resources, high-grade fault tolerance, and differentiation with other systems. Cloud storage solves the problem of storing complex medical data in leisure mode, while cloud service providers in transit are treated as non-covered units. Therefore, the cloud service provider has no obligation to ensure privacy and adequate access to the EHR. Consequently, security and privacy issues have become major issues for optimizing EHR systems for cloud environments. To provide security to the cloud environment the people use different cryptographic techniques. Cloud users use Trusted Third Party (TTP) for authentication and auditing, protecting unauthorized users, and authorized confidential data. Trust becomes a major barrier to sharing Electronic data in cloud environments. If a third party is compromised, then there is a chance to hack the data because the client does not aware of the location information of storage. So, the trust issue is a challenging task in the cloud environment. To overcome these problems, we have introduced block chain technology in cloud environments to securely transfer EHR data between authorized entities. Block chain technology is important in such cases because it provides data ledger-based features that can be distributed to all companies on the network. This approach provides tamper-proof, trust, confidentiality, integrity, authentication, availability, and easy access control to the cloud user data at the time of data transfer and rest modes.

Keywords: Cloud Security, Electronic Health Record, Block chain, Cloud Privacy, Trust, Tamper-proof Mechanism

Question and Answers:

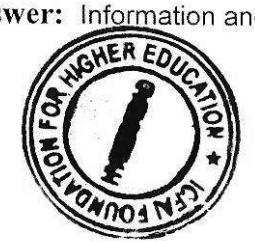
Q1. What is the use of TTP?

Answer: Trusted Third Party (TTP) for authentication and auditing, protecting unauthorized users, and authorized confidential data. Trust becomes a major barrier to sharing Electronic data in cloud environments.

Q2. What is ICT?

Answer: Information and communication technology (ICT)

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Q3. What is EHD?
Answer: Electronic Health Data (EHD)

Q4. What is EHDs?
Answer: Electronic Health Records (EHRs)

Q5. What is role of Block chain to play?
Answer: Block chain is one of the solutions to overcome most of the limitations in the existing stributed environment by introducing a patient centered electronic health system namely Patient Controlled Electronic Health Record System (PCEHR), in which the patient is the universal consent provider of their data to all stakeholders except in emergency situations. Blockchain is a public, decentralized, append-only, immutable digital ledger with a time stamped series of transactions called blocks that are linked to form a chain that are secured by means of Public Key Encryption cryptographic principles

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of DS&AI, FST
2. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of DS&AI, FST
4. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
8. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
9. Dr. Nagaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of DS&AI, FST
10. Dr. Sudeer Kumar H, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of DS&AI, FST
11. Dr. Rakesh T, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of DS&AI, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- **Dr.Sandeep Kumar** (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr.Sandeep Kumar**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSEDS&AI/PPavan

Dt: 2/05/2021

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering and DS&AI, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**Test Case Generation from UML-Diagrams Using Genetic Algorithm.**
Speaker	:	**Dr.P.Pavan Kumar**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**09th June 2021, Wednesday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

Sayaji Hande

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Copy:

1. Director-FST

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of DS&AI, FST
2. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of DS&AI, FST
4. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
8. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
9. Dr. Nagaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of DS&AI, FST
10. Dr. Sudeer Kumar H, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of DS&AI, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- **Dr.P.Pavan Kumar** (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. P.Pavan Kumar**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Test Case Generation from UML-Diagrams Using Genetic Algorithm.

Speaker: Dr. P.Pavan Kumar

Date and Time: 09 June 2021, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Software testing attracts the major attention for efficacious software development. In model driven approach, Unified Modeling Language (UML) is also a conceptual modeling for the requirements and other aspects of the system. Specialized tools interpret these models into other software artifacts such as code, test data and documentation. Test case generation is identifying the suitable test data having the ability to identify the requirements as well. This paper focuses on optimizing the test data obtained from UML activity and state chart diagrams by using Basic Genetic Algorithm (BGA). For generating the test cases, both diagrams were converted into their corresponding intermediate graphical forms namely, Activity Diagram Graph (ADG) and State Chart Diagram Graph (SCDG). Then both graphs will be combined to form a single graph called, Activity State Chart Diagram Graph (ASCDG). Next, the ASCDG will be optimized using BGA to generate the test data. A case study involving a withdrawal from a Bank's ATM was used to showcase the proposed approach. The approach successfully identified defects in various ATM functions such as messaging and operation.

Keywords: Genetic Algorithm; generation of test data and optimization; state-chart diagram; activity diagram; model driven approach.

Question and Answers:

Q1. Which tool has been used to develop UML diagrams
Answer: Rational rose, Dia ...etc.

Q2. Which simulator/tool is used to generate testcases?
Answer: Matlab

Q3. What is Genetic Algorithms?
Answer: Genetic algorithms (GAs) are **stochastic search methods** based on the principles of natural genetic systems. They perform a search in providing an optimal solution for evaluation (fitness) function of an optimization problem.

Q4. What is fitness function?
Answer: fitness function fit for a string Sis equivalent to the function

$$f:fit(S) = f(x),$$

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSEDS&AI/sudeer

Dt: 7/07/2021

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering and DS&AI, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**Evaluation of different types of membership functions**
Speaker	:	**Dr.H. Sudheer Kumar**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**09th July 2021, Wednesday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

Sayaji Hande

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

2. Director-FST

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Evaluation of different types of membership functions

Speaker: Dr. H. Sudheer Kumar

Date and Time: 14th July 2021, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Membership functions (MFs) are the building blocks of fuzzy set theory, i.e., fuzziness in a fuzzy set is determined by its MF. Accordingly, the shapes of MFs are important for a particular problem since they effect on a fuzzy inference system. They may have different shapes like triangular, trapezoidal, Gaussian, etc. The only condition a MF must really satisfy is that it must vary between 0 and 1. In this paper, a straightforward approach for designing a fuzzy logic based controller is presented to evaluate the effect of membership function in fuzzy logic controller, and presents the performance comparison of fuzzy logic controller with three different types of membership function. An attempt has been made to develop a fuzzy based control system for Antenna Azimuth Position control. This was done using Matlab/Simulink module.
Keywords: PID Controller, Fuzzy Control, Hybrid Control, Antenna Azimuth position.

Question and Answers:

Q1. Which tool has been used to develop UML diagrams
Answer: Rational rose, Dia ...etc.

Q2. Which simulator/tool is used develop this functions?
Answer: Matlab/Simulink

Q3. What is fussy logic?
Answer: Fuzzy logic idea is similar to the human being's feeling and inference process unlike classical control strategy, which is a point-to-point control, fuzzy logic control is a range-to-point or range-to-range control. The output of a fuzzy controller is derived from fuzzifications of both inputs and outputs using the associated membership functions.

Q4. What is membership function?
Answer: A membership function (MF) is a curve that defines how each point in the input space is mapped to a membership value (or degree of membership) between 0 and 1

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Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of DS&AI, FST
2. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of DS&AI, FST
3. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of DS&AI, FST
5. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Nagaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of DS&AI, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- **Dr.P.Pavan Kumar** (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. P.Pavan Kumar**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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Date: 03rd September, 2021

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS &ENGLISH

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Basic concepts in Fixed Point Theory"** by Dr. G. Sudhaamsh mohan reddy . The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 3rd September 2021	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 3 PM	**Location:** Online
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. G. Sudhaamsh mohan reddy
Title: "BASIC CONCEPTS IN FIXED POINT THEORY" **Link to Join:** meet.google.com/kxh-yybf-xwj	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr. G. Sudhaamsh mohan reddy

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

BASIC CONCEPTS IN FIXED POINT THEORY

Abstract:

In this presentation, we give the basic concepts of metric fixed point theory and Banach contraction principle and extension of Banach contraction principle like Boyd-Wong theorem and caristi's fixed point theorem on complete metric spaces.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

1. **What is Fixed-point theorem?**

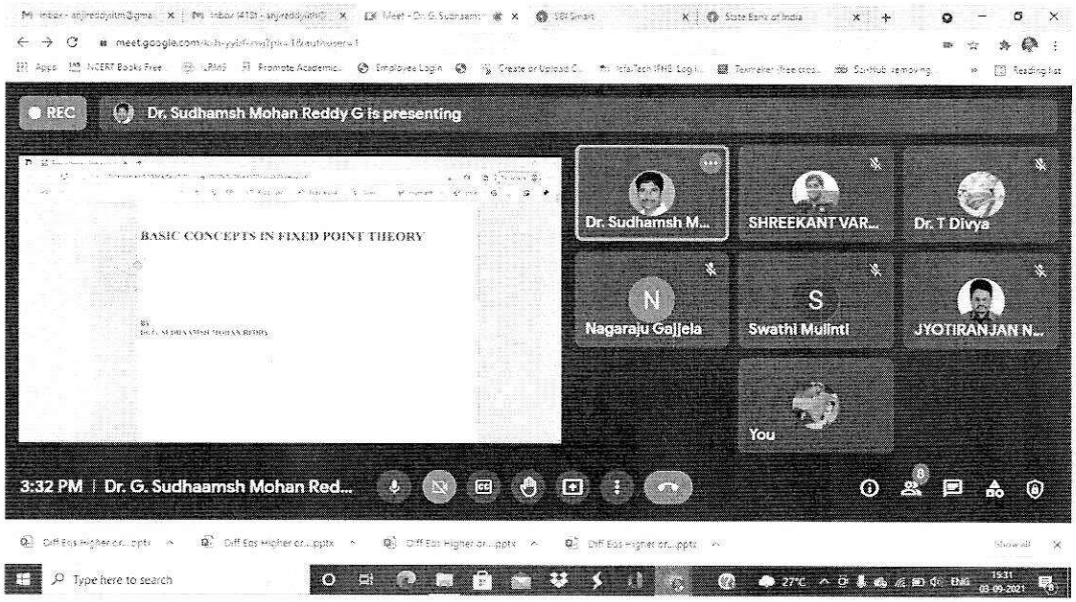
   Fixed-point theorem, any of various theorems in mathematics dealing with a transformation of the points of a set into points of the same set where it can be proved that at least one point remains fixed. For example, if each real number is squared, the numbers zero and one remain fixed

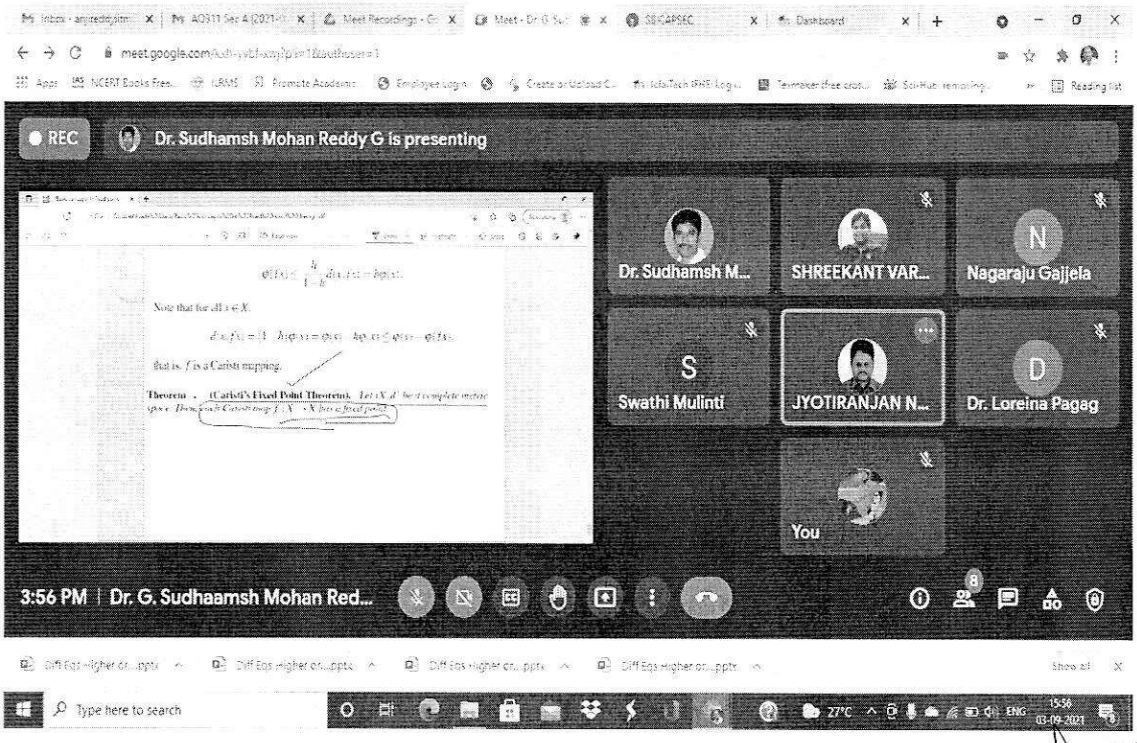
2. **What is usage of** Fixed-point theorems?

   Fixed-point theorems are very useful for finding out if an equation has a solution. For example, in differential equations, a transformation called a differential operator transforms one function into another. Finding a solution of a differential equation can then be interpreted as finding a function unchanged by a related transformation.

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Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

All the faculty and students attending the seminar/conference are requested to sign in the given sheet.

Attendees:

S.No	Name	Signature
1	Dr. G. S. Mohan	
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Date: 11th September, 2021

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS &ENGLISH

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of English is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Theory of Individual Differences and its Impact on Language Learning and Teaching"** by Dr. Swathi Mulinti. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 11thSeptember 2021	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 2 PM	**Location:** Online
Organizer: Department of English	**Presenter:** Dr. Swathi Mulinti
Title: "Theory of Individual Differences and its Impact on Language Learning and Teaching"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr.Swathi Mulinti

Department of English

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Theory of Individual Differences and its Impact on Language Learning and Teaching

Abstract:

The objective of any education system is to empower learners in a holistic manner and to accomplish this, appropriate teaching and learning strategies should be designed and implemented to achieve the objectives. But, we understand that not all learners achieve the goals of education equally. There are learners who achieve beyond the set goals and there are learners who underachieve. Various educational and Psychology theorists have extensively researched and theorized that there are certain factors that affect learners' achievement. These factors are studied under a separate branch of psychology called Differential Psychology or Individual Differences. This field of science is concerned with understanding and learning the differences in humans, how each individual systematically differs from one another. This present presentation focuses on understanding the components of Individual Differences and how they impact the teaching and learning strategies.

Key Words: Differential Psychology, Individual Differences

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

1. **What are the individual difference factors that effect learning and teaching setting?**

   The Individual difference factors that are important in an educational setting are different in cognitive and affective development, social maturity, ability, motivation, aspiration, learning styles, needs, interests and potential. Apart from this, there are other factors underlying student differences. These include innate differences in intelligence, differences in social and economic background, variations in past learning experiences, and perhaps variations in the level of congruence between the learner and the curriculum.

2. **Why is it important to learn about the student individual differences?**

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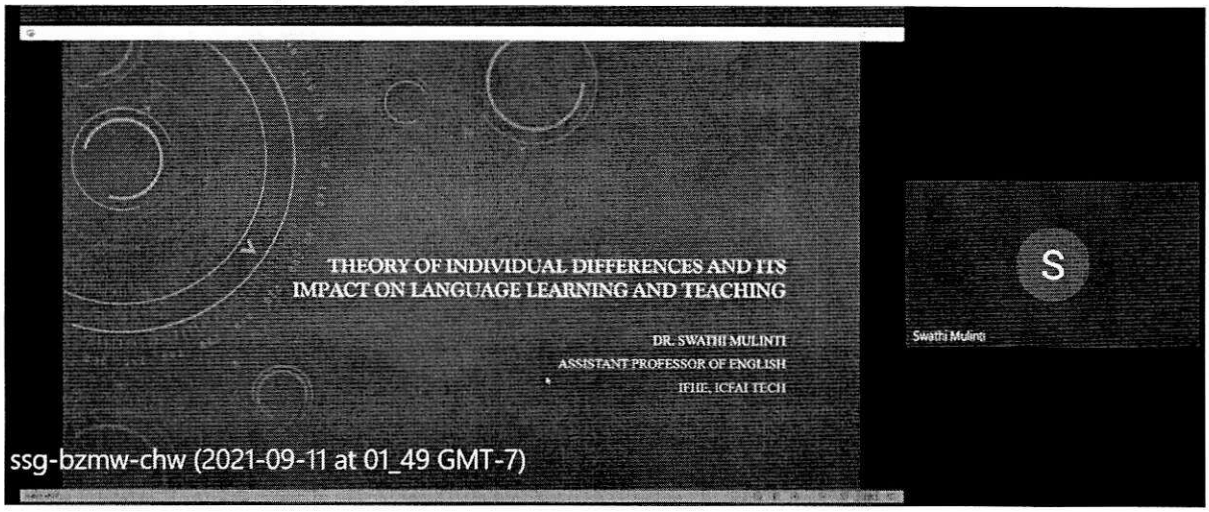
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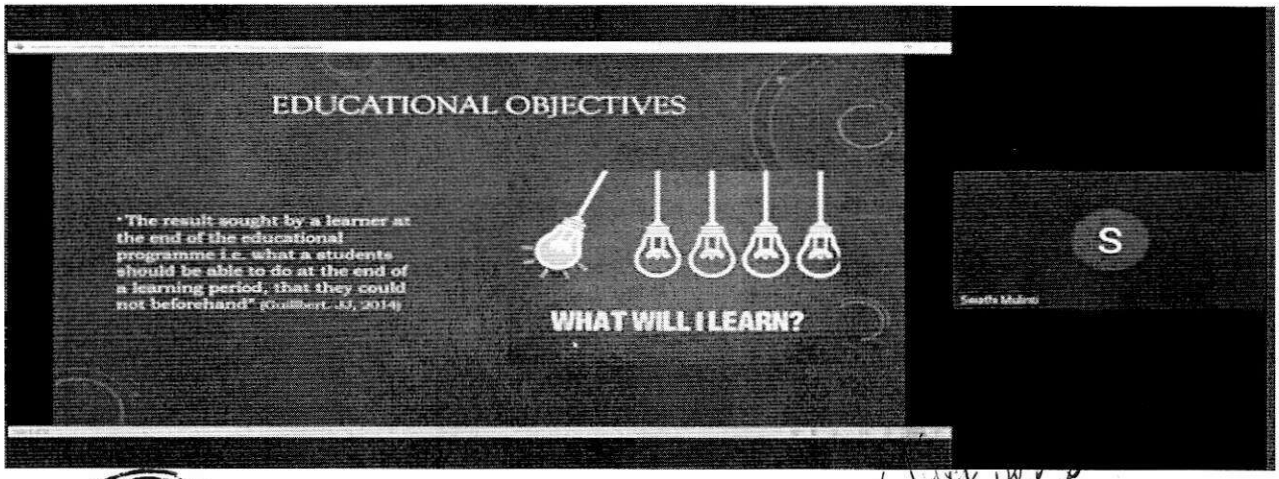
The aim of education is to enable each student to attain all-round development according to his/her own attributes. To achieve this, students should be provided with suitable assistance and guidance in accordance with their abilities and learning needs, so that they can develop their potential to the full.

3. **What were the beliefs based on which Howard Gardner proposed his Multiple Intelligence theory?**

Gardner believed that:

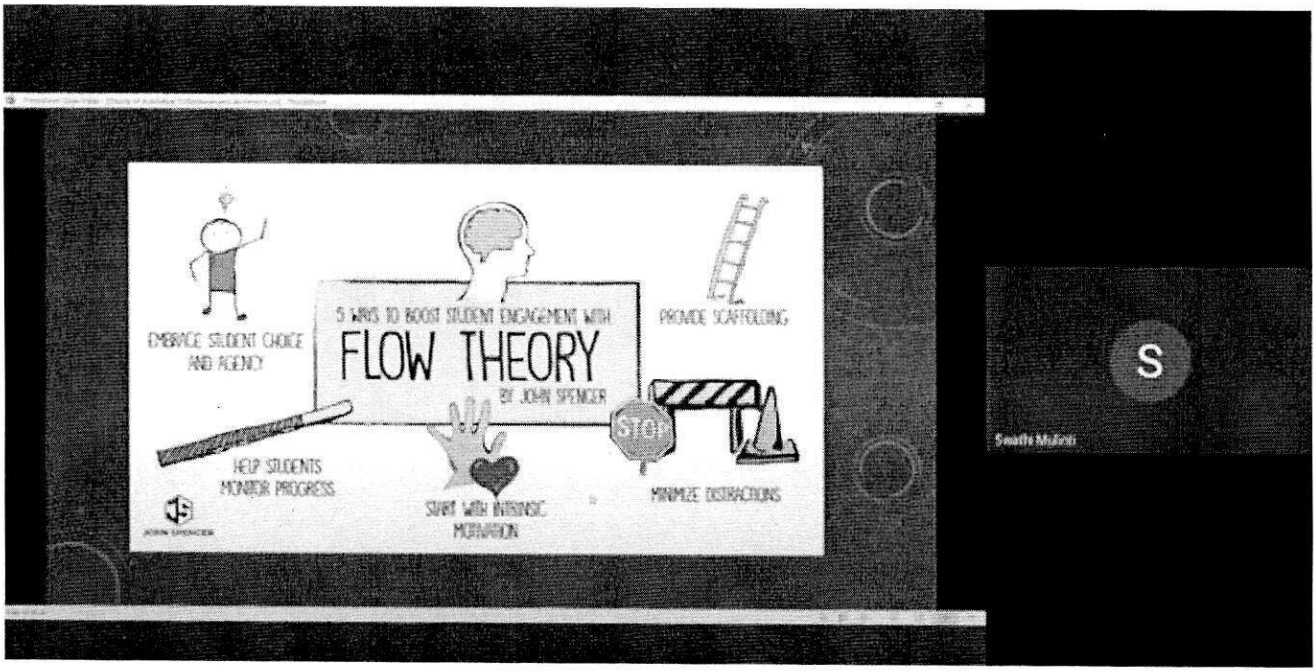
- All humans have all nine unique intelligences, potentially more which have yet to be researched.
- Everyone possesses all nine intelligences in various amounts.
- Each individual is made up of a unique combination of all nine intelligences.
- These intelligences are uniquely arranged in each individual's brain and may or may not work collaboratively together.
- Students can experience greater success if learning tasks were directly related to their developed intelligences.





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Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

All the faculty and students attending the seminar/conference are requested to sign in the given sheet.

Attendees:

S.No	Name	Signature
1	Dr. G. S. Mala	
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Date: 16th Sept, 2021

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS &ENGLISH

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Influence of ethylene glycol- water mixture ratio on Al_2O_3 nanofluid for turbulent flow heat transfer characteristics"** by Dr. Anjanna Matta. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 16th Sept 2021	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 4 PM	**Location:** Online
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. Anjanna Matta
Title: "Influence of ethylene glycol- water mixture ratio on al_2o_3 nanofluid for turbulent flow heat transfer characteristics"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr. Anjanna Matta

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Influence of ethylene glycol- water mixture ratio on Al_2O_3 nanofluid for turbulent flow heat transfer characteristics

Abstract:

In this present study analyze the base fluid and mixture ratios influencing on the heat transfer coefficient and flow characteristics of nanofluids in the turbulent range of Reynolds number employing in the investigation. This analysis is formulated with the help of Eddy diffusivity equation of Van Driest. The properties of Aluminum dioxide (Al_2O3) nanofluid with a base fluid Ethylene Glycol (EG) -Water (W) mixture of 60:40 ratio is employed in a wide range of concentrations of 0.5% to 2% at a bulk temperature range of 20^{oC} to 90^{oC}. The influences of concentration and temperature effect on a heat transfer coefficients have been determined. A good agreement of the numerical results with the experimental data of nanofluid property equations is developed. The maximum concentrations for which the heat transfer enhancement can be attained are estimated to be 1.5% and 2.0% at 30^{oC} and 80^{oC} respectively under turbulent range. The temperature effect and concentration ratios are influencing on a heat transfer coefficients of nanofluids were analyzed and observed that the heat transfer coefficients increases with concentration and decreases with temperature.

Keywords: Ethylene glycol, Nanofluids, thermo-physical properties and heat transfer coefficient.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

1. **Which fluid is called nanofluid?**
   A nanofluid is a fluid containing nanometer-sized particles, called nanoparticles.

2. **What is no-slip condition What causes it?**

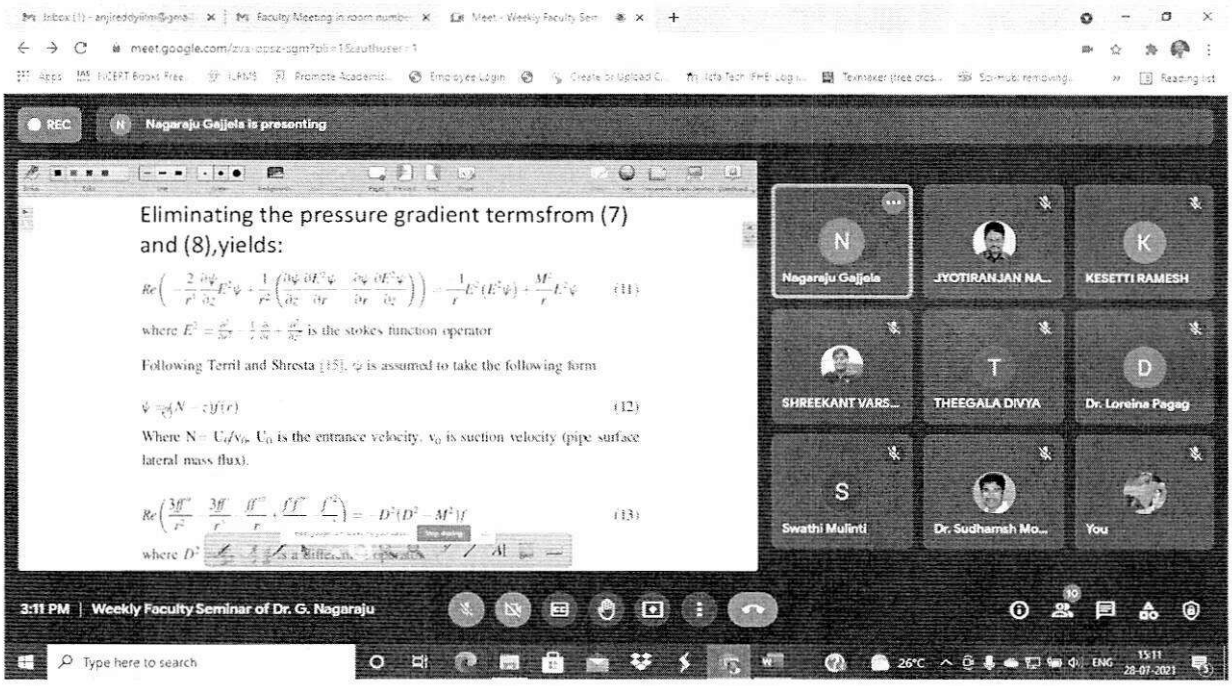
when a fluid flows over the plate, fluid in direct contact with solid, sticks to the surface, and there will be no slip occurs on the surface. This condition is called to be as no-slip condition. Viscosity of the fluid is responsible for no-slip condition to occur.

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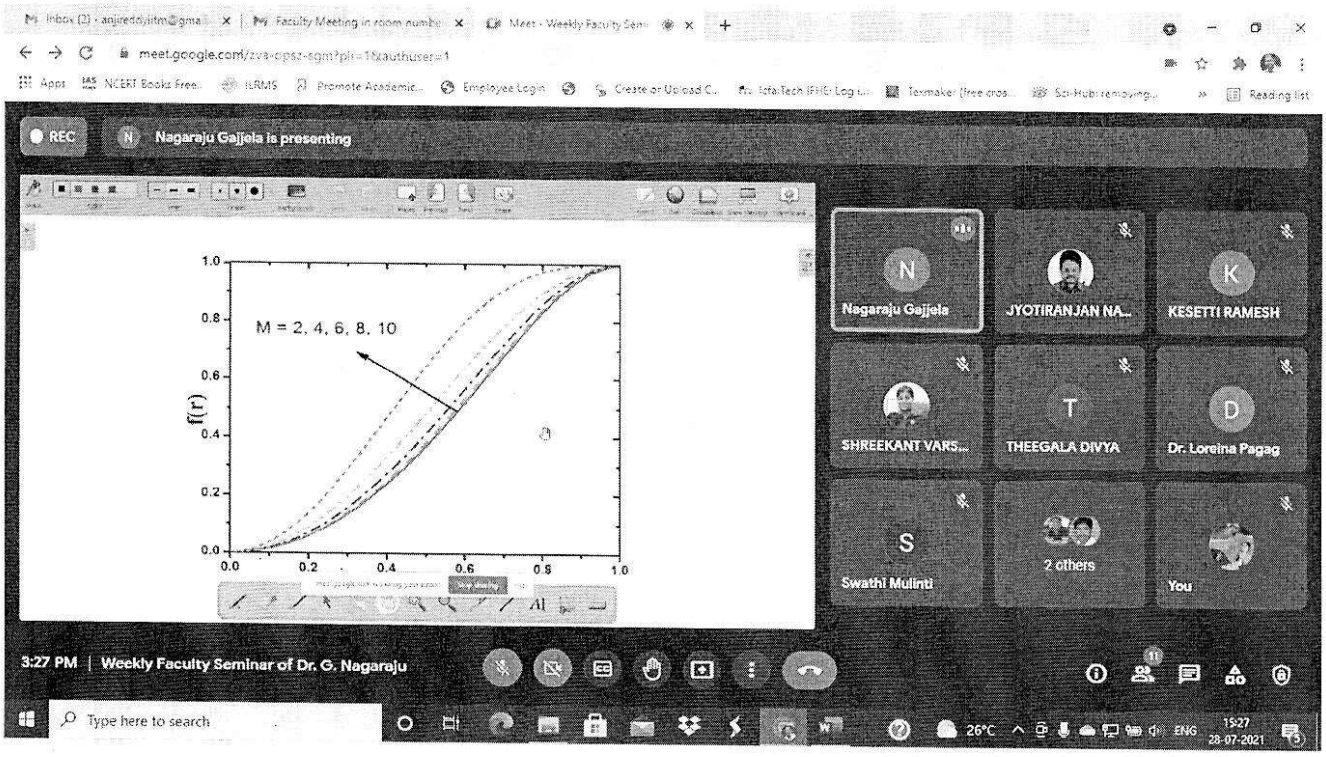
3. **How do you find the rate of heat transfer?**
   The rate of heat transfer to an object is equal to the thermal conductivity of the material the object is made from, multiplied by the surface area in contact, multiplied by the difference in temperature between the two objects, divided by the thickness of the material.

4. **What are the 4 types of heat transfer?**
   Various heat transfer mechanisms exist, including convection, conduction, thermal radiation, and evaporative cooling.



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Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

All the faculty and students attending the seminar/conference are requested to sign in the given sheet.

Attendees:

S.No	Name	Signature
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Date: 08th Sept, 2021

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS &ENGLISH

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Influence of non-uniform heating thermal instability in a horizontal porous layer with internal heat source** " by Dr. Anjanna Matta. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 11th Octt 2021	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 4 PM	**Location:** Online
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. Anjanna Matta
Title: **"Influence of non-uniform heating thermal instability in a horizontal porous layer with internal heat source"**	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr. Anjanna Matta

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the effect of stress relaxation on the mechanism of instability of the thermal convection. It is also worked-out the effect of heat source on the onset of Hadley-Prats flow in a horizontal fluid saturated porous medium with inclined temperature gradients. This investigation is analyzed by using linear stability analysis for a large number of parameter values. The horizontal components of these inclined gradients induce a Hadley circulation, which becomes unstable when vertical components are sufficiently large and this instability is analyzed using three dimensional normal modes. The vertical thermal Rayleigh number is treated as the eigenvalue. The system that constitutes the eigenvalue problem. Which is solved by using Chebyshev tau-QZ method for various modes of thermal instability.

Keywords: Thermal Instability, Hadley-Prats flow, Stress relaxation, Heat source

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

1. **Which fluid is called nanofluid?**
   A nanofluid is a fluid containing nanometer-sized particles, called nanoparticles.

2. **What is no-slip condition What causes it?**

when a fluid flows over the plate, fluid in direct contact with solid, sticks to the surface, and there will be no slip occurs on the surface. This condition is called to be as no-slip condition. Viscosity of the fluid is responsible for no-slip condition to occur.

3. **How do you find the rate of heat transfer?**
   The rate of heat transfer to an object is equal to the thermal conductivity of the material the object is made from, multiplied by the surface area in contact, multiplied by the difference in temperature between the two objects, divided by the thickness of the material.

4. **What are the 4 types of heat transfer?**

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ECE 2021

Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Digvijay V Nair

Dt: 24/06/2021

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar

Title: Fault-tolerant wide-area damping controller design for large interconnected power system

Date: Friday, June 25, 2021

Time: From 5:00 pm onwards

Speaker: Digvijay V Nair

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88308041518?pwd=V1BNTXc2c1c2V1RDOWtxWXRSTU9zZz09

Meeting ID: 883 0804 1518

Passcode: 2v8A5y

ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

D.V. Nair

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Copy:

1. Director-FST

25th June'2021

Mr. D. V. Nair

Seminar on 'Fault tolerant control design of a MIMO damping controller for a large interconnected power system', would highlight following research work

Abstract: The objective of this research work is to enhance system damping with the design of a centralized wide area damping controller having multiple-inputs and multiple-outputs (MIMO), for a large interconnected power system. The proposed design involves remote measurements and multiple actuators connected to the controller. Any fault at one or more components can bring down damping in system and even affect stability of the system. As solution to the problem of actuator faults and/or sensor faults, further a fault tolerant control (FTC) strategy is proposed to safeguard system performance and maintain damping to pre-fault level. As part of FTC strategy first a virtual actuator (VA) is designed to deal with actuator faults and secondly a dynamic reconfigurable component (DRC) is designed to address conditions of sensor faults, actuator faults, and combined sensor-actuator faults. The main concern for FTC design of a MIMO damping controller is to retain the enhanced system damping achieved from the closed loop system with addition of controller. The centralized design of damping controller and multiple FTC designs are validated by testing on bench mark power systems of (i) two area four machines power system and (ii) interconnected five area 16 machine 68 bus power system

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ P Akhendra Kumar

Dt: 22/06/2021

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar

Title: On-chip RF Passive components for Future Wireless Applications

Date: Wednesday, June 23,2021

Time: From 5:00 pm onwards

Link to Join: https://meet.google.com/odq-mqiv-wto

Speaker: Dr.P Akhendra Kumar

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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HYDERABAD

23rd June'2021

Dr. P Akhendra Kumar

On-chip RF Passive components for Future Wireless Applications

Abstract: Recent advances in the field of wireless communication demands high performance, low cost miniaturized wireless devices with low power consumption. Integrated passive components such as Inductors, Capacitors and Transformers have the potential to improve the performance of RF building blocks. The integration of passive components possess several challenges like design complexity, high-quality factor, small on-chip area and manufacturing costs. In this thesis, some of the challenges are addressed. Passive components are generally designed using an EM simulator. The performance metrics of the passive components need a trade off between the cost of a specified technology and application. Fractal geometry has proven to be effective for the performance improvement of the passive components. In this thesis fractal geometry is adopted to reduce the foot print of the passive components.

An effective inductor synthesis is proposed using improved feed-forward neural network. The developed ANN synthesis procedure generates layout parameters within tolerance limits. The synthesis results facilitate the designer to reduce the usage of EM simulator.

Keywords: On-chip inductor, EM Simulators, Passive components

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Soumita Ghosh

Dt: 28/06/2021

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar

Title: Power System Reliability and Safety

Date: Tuesday, June 29 2021

Time: 5:00 pm onwards

Google Meet joining info

Video call link: https://meet.google.com/yjv-txzd-zocOr dial: (US) +1 631-621-7829 PIN: 966 996 094 #

Topic: Power System Reliability and Safety

Speaker: Dr. Soumita Ghosh

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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Director-FST

29th June'2021

Dr. Soumita Ghosh

Power System Reliability and Safety

Abstract: The electric power system needs to satisfy the end-user requirements economically as well as ensuring continuity and quality. In order to achieve high reliability, power systems engineers have to ensure that the basic deterministic criteria in this regard reflect the stochastic nature of system behavior, customer demands, and component failures. These factors are included in a probabilistic approach to electric power system reliability assessment, and a wide range of techniques and criteria are available for the same. This seminar intends to summarize basic power system reliability concepts and a few techniques used for reliability studies.

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Case Study: Gentle Electric Company

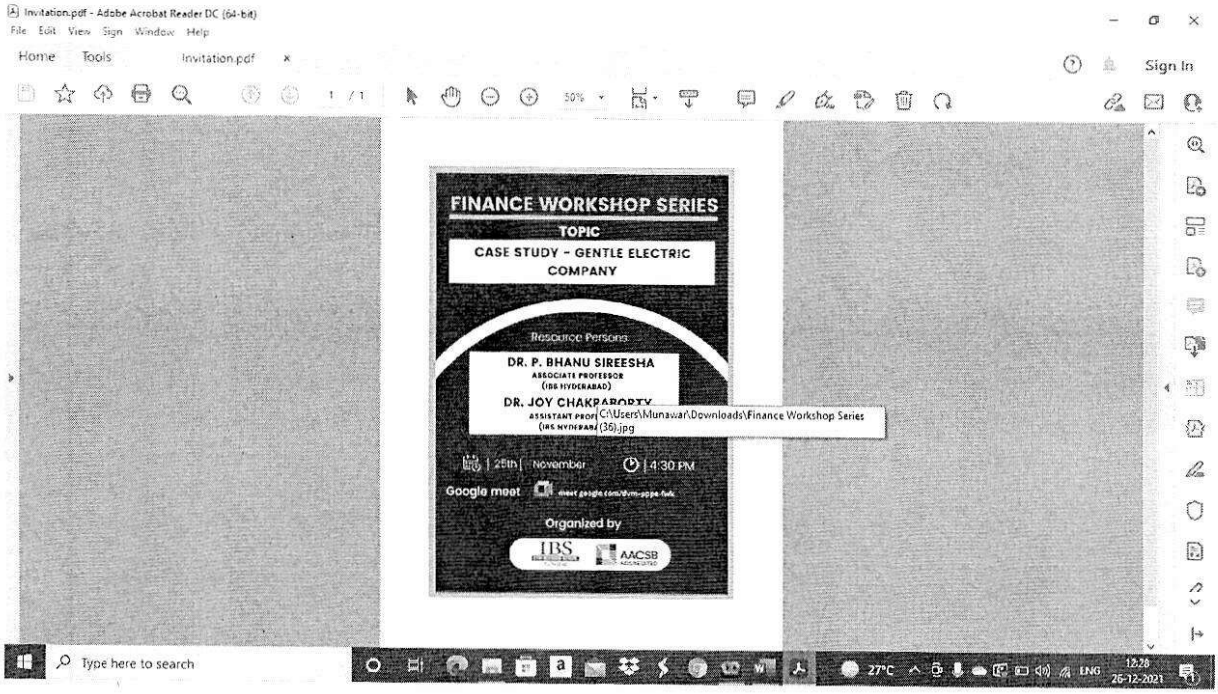
[HBS Case No. 9-672-038]

Date of workshop: 25 November, 2021 (Thursday)

Resource Persons: Dr. Joy Chakraborty & Dr. Bhanu Sireesha

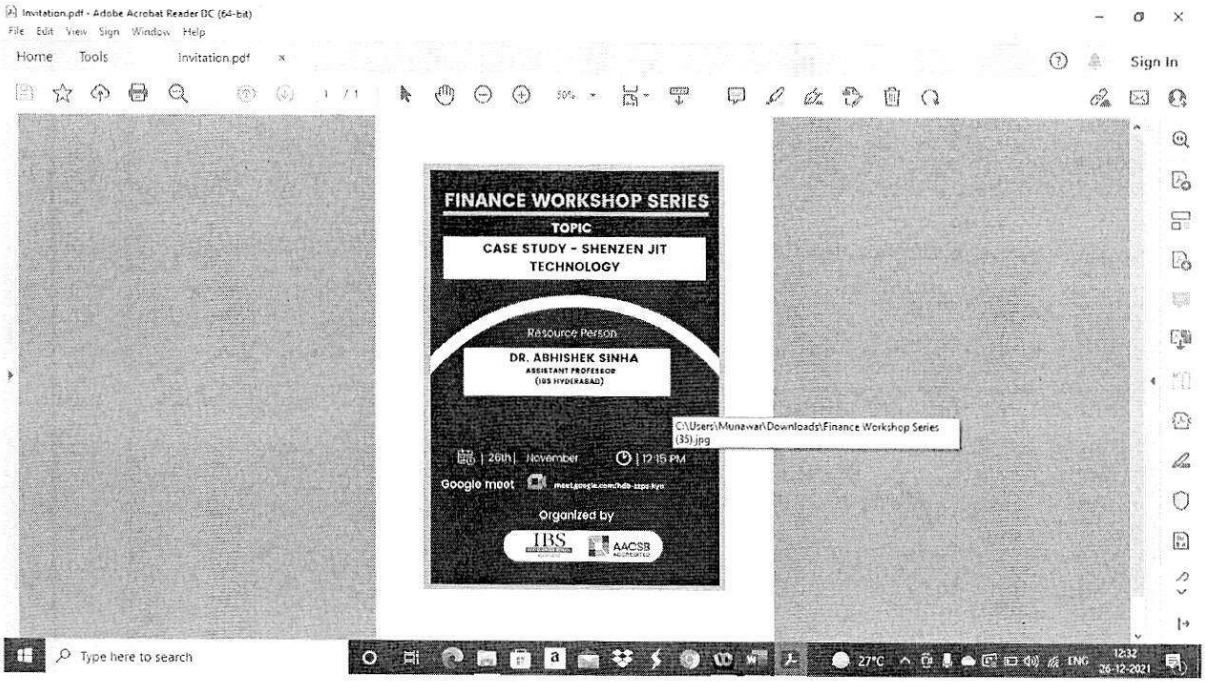
Time: 4.30 PM onwards

Venue: Google meet



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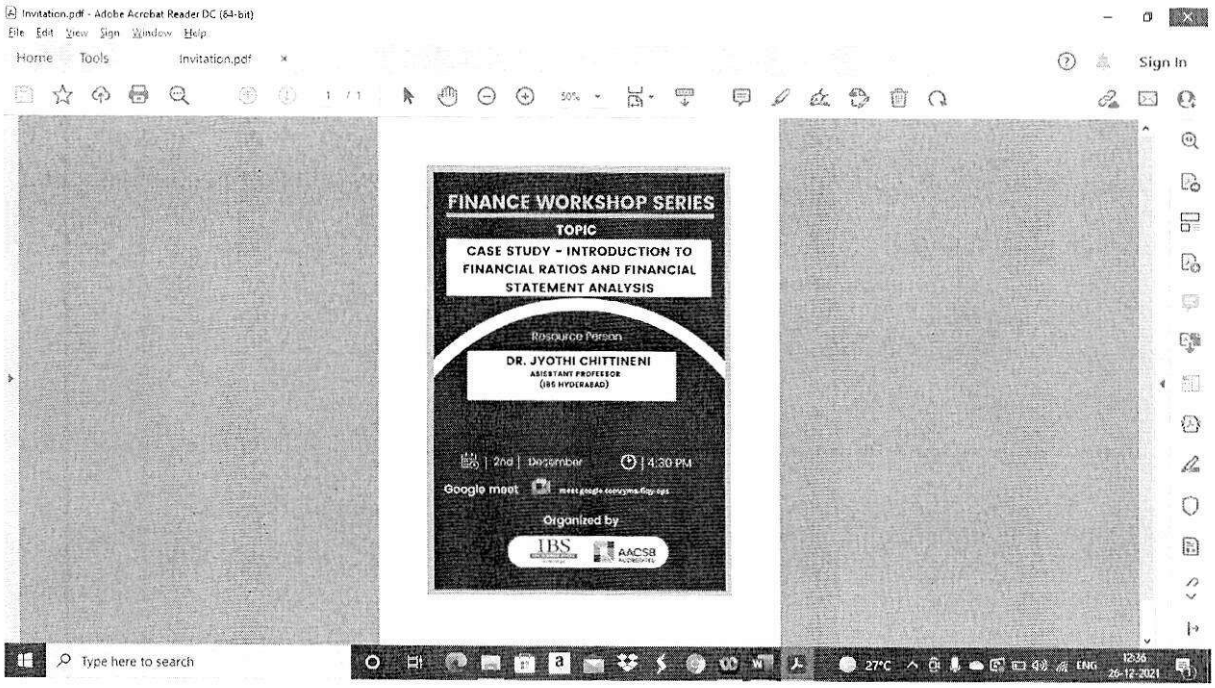
Case study: Shenzhen JIT Technology: Accounts Receivable Management Issues
Resource person: Dr. Abhishek Sinha
Date: Nov 26, 2021



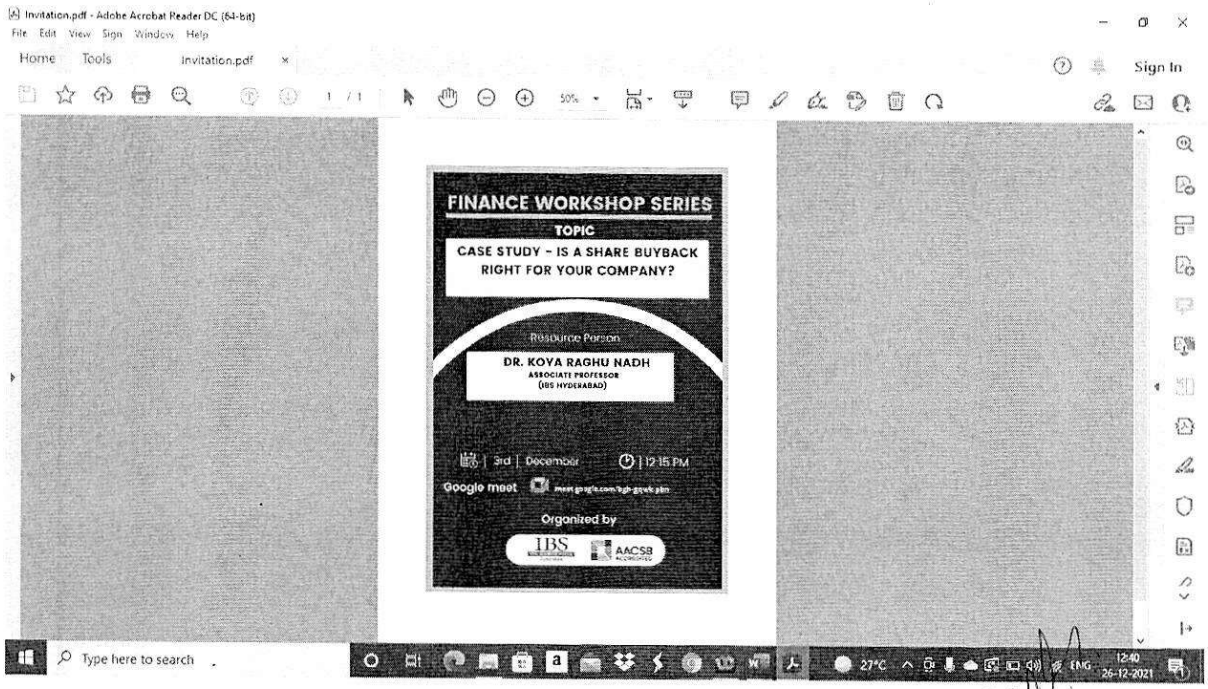
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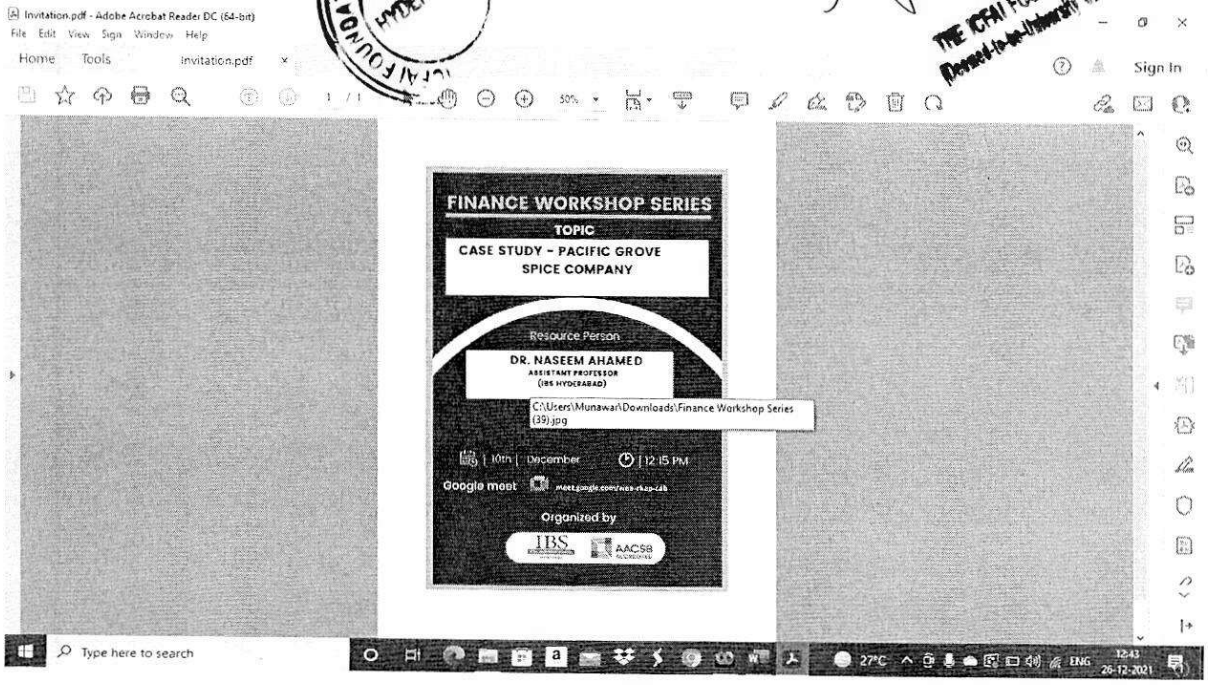
Case study: INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL RATIOS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS
[HBS Case No.9-193-029]
Date of workshop: 2nd, December 2021 (Thursday)
Resource Persons: Dr. Jyothi Chittineni
Time: 4.30 PM onwards



Case study: Is share buyback right for your company?
December 03, 2021
Resource person: Dr. Koya Raghu Nadh
Time: 12:15PM



Case under discussion: Pacific Grove Spice Company (HBS)
Case Presenter: Dr. Naseem Ahamed
Date: 10/12/2021



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Title: Research Paper Writing – A Scientific Approach
Resource Person: Dr. Rama Krishna Yelamanchili
Date of workshop: Nov 8, 2021 (Monday)
Time: 4.30 PM
Venue: Virtual

Objective

This workshop is designed to provide an opportunity to learn how to generate and convert a research idea into a research paper; and write a paper for publication.

Learning

You will be able to comprehend the meaning and identification of research gap, research question, aim, objectives, novelty, contribution, and so on. Also learn to structure a research paper, do a literature review, primary research, data generation, analysis, and reporting techniques, discussion of your findings, choosing venue for publication, and in fact everything required to know and implement to publish a paper from start to end.

Outcome

Initiate research idea, start to write, prepare the first draft of the paper, and publish a research paper. The target is to (nearly) submit at least one research paper per participant at the end of the workshop.

Participants

The workshop will be useful for anyone who wish to publish, regardless of having done it before or not. You should particularly attend the workshop if,

- You have an idea to write a paper but do not know how to start? Where to submit? How to write academically?

Schedule

Initial Session for 1.30 Minutes
Six (6) days of mentoring for limited participants those who are very keen to write a publishable paper.
Final Session for 1.30 Minutes to discuss the developments and reflections.

Pedagogy: Experiential Learning
Reading Material: Will be shared during initial session

Case Study Workshop: Cox Communications Incorporation
Resource Person: M.V.S. Kameshwar Rao
Date: 11th November, 2021, Thursday
Time: 4.30 PM to 5.30 PM
Abstract:

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Cox Communication Incorporation is a long surviving Cable TV company aspiring to become Multi-Service Digital Infrastructure Company, in the wake of compelling technological and regulatory environment. It is owned by a 100 year old family owned company. In mid-1999, CCI committed to acquisitions to the tune $7.6 Bn, and further, Gannett Co. comes in as another attractive opportunity, with good strategic fit, priced at around $2.7 Bn. This leads to an immediate need for long term funds to finance these acquisitions. Dallas Clement's the Treasurer is mulling over 4 alternate sources to finance these acquisitions and also to sustain the ensuing regular maintenance CAPEX.

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Learning Outcomes:

This case is written by Professor George Chacko and Peter Tufano, to be used in the first year finance course, and Corporate Financial Engineering course at Harvard Business School. At IBS we are administering this case in the FM-2 course of MBA programme, in the chapter related to "Sources of Long Term Finance". The case requires a good amount involved time to bring the many perspectives embedded in it. This workshop would only limited itself to bring in the perspectives relevant to the chapter referred above. In tune with that, the following are the learning outcomes.

1) It will sensitise the participant to the various competing dimensions of delineating a long term financing decision, and the necessary trade-offs.
2) It will provide an experience of relating nature of business, business environment, to financing decisions.
3) It is will introduce the participant to a new structured financing product engineered by Merrill Lynch urging the participant to think beyond traditional Debt and Equity instruments to raise long term finance.

Target Audience:

This case is being delivered amongst Faculty members by the resource person to learn and improvise his approach when delivered amongst students.

Case Title: Winfield Refuse Management Inc: Raising Debt vs. Equity
Date of workshop: 12 November, 2021
Resource Person: Dr. N. S. Sudesh

Objective: To understand the characteristics of debt and common stock and the key issues relevant to a long-term financing decision.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the workshop the participant would learn:

(i) Understand the key characteristics of debt and common stock

(ii) Concepts such as dilution, leverage and debt capacity

(iii) Identifying factors relevant to different types of securities in financing a long-term expansion

Pedagogy: Interactive and hands on numerical workings.

Intended Audience: Faculty members and the research scholars

Details and coverage of topics The session will be of 1 hour 15 minutes duration and will begin at 1.45 pm.

Contents to be covered

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Identifying the annual cash outlays associated with the bond issue

Identifying the annual cash outlays associated with common stock issue

The importance of debt and equity financing and their impact on income, risk, control and flexibility.

Case Title: Blaine Kitchenware, Inc.: Capital Structure
Date of workshop: 18th November, 2021
Meeting ID:
Resource Persons: Dr. D S Prasad & Dr Rajnish Ranjan Jha

Objectives:
1. To discuss the relationship between capital structure and firm value as per Modigliani - Miller approach (Proposition-I) and the static trade-off model.
2. To understand the implications of imperfections like taxes, financial distress costs and agency costs for capital structure.
Learning Outcomes: At the end of the workshop the participants would be able to:
(i) Apply the static trade-off theory of optimal capital structure to evaluate the current capital structure of a firm and formulate recommendations for changes.
(ii) Analyze the effect of share buyback on basic financial ratios of the firm.
(iii) Compare dividends and stock purchases.
Pedagogy: Interactive and hands on numerical workings.
Intended Audience: Faculty members and the research scholars
Details and coverage of topics: The session will be of 1 hour 15 minutes duration and will begin at 4.30 pm.
Contents to be covered
Identifying/Analyzing the effects of the proposed repurchase on BKI's financial statements and whether the proposed repo creates any value.
Identifying the costs of financial distress and agency costs and their impact on value of the levered firm.
Review and apply the static trade-off model of optimal capital structure to BKI.

Case study: Dell's Working Capital
Department: Finance and Accounting
Date of discussion: November 19, 2021
Resource person: Dr. Nityanand and Dr. Satish Kumar
An innovation to reduce the inventory holding costs.

Dell Company provides personal computers and it was market leader during those days. Dell initiated to sell its products directly to its customer after the receiving order from them. It was also first in the industry to provide the toll-free number.

Objectives

The main invention of this case study is that they have not accumulated any finished goods inventory, they manufacture the system after the receiving of the order.

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With this strategy, the company has reduced it investments in finished goods as compared with others players of the industry.it was the main discussion point of this case study and after some period of time Apple Inc. also implemented the same strategy.

The company reduced its supplier partners and place the raw materials orders as per forecast of sales for the shorter period, which could save the fund from getting the obsolete of inventories due to changes of new technology. The company had chosen only those suppliers who are nearby the manufacturing site.

Table 'A' leads to discuss about the competitive advantages from other players in terms of days' supply of Inventory (DSI)

Exhibit 1 explains about the sales growth in comparison with industry.

Exhibits 4 and 5 we can discuss the forecasting for the year 1997.

Case Study: Gentle Electric Company
[HBS Case No. 9-672-038]
Date of workshop: 25 November, 2021 (Thursday)
Resource Persons: Dr. Joy Chakraborty & Dr. Bhanu Sireesha
Time: 4.30 PM onwards
Venue: Google meet

Objective: To evaluate the Optimum Order Quantity of Gentle Electric Company under different constraints and to make an analysis of the costs that are relevant to inventory control decisions.
Learning Outcomes: At the end of the workshop the participant would learn:
Quantitative trade-off analysis using Inventory costs
Relevant Inventory costs and their applications
Determination of optimum order quantity and Total inventory costs
Optimum order quantity using Quantity discounts
Optimum order quantity under Purchase Discounts, Warehouse constraints and Freight rates
Pedagogy: Interactive
Intended Audience: Faculty members and the research scholars
Details and coverage of topics: The session will be of 1 hour duration and will begin at 4.30 pm.
Contents to be covered:
Relevant Costs related to Inventory control
Trade-off equation in determination of Economic order Quantity (EOQ) and Total costs
EOQ under normal constraints
EOQ and Total costs under Purchase Discounts and Warehouse constraints
EOQ and Total costs under Purchase Discounts, Warehouse constraints and Freight rates

Case study: Shenzhen JIT Technology: Accounts Receivable Management Issues
Resource person: Dr. Abhishek Sinha
Date: Nov 26, 2021

Profitability versus liquidity is a dilemma that every company must grapple with. Manufacturing companies with weak bargaining power in absence of a brand in high

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competitive business environment often must incentivize customers through liberal collection policy. This leads to higher profitability at the cost of liquidity which in turn may tantamount to higher short-term debts. Hence, there is a need to create formal account receivable (AR) policy that helps attain a fine balance between liquidity and profitability. This case amply illustrates challenges in creating an effective accounts receivable policy.

Shenzhen JIT Technology Co., Ltd. (JIT Technology), a small company that manufactured materials and products for the electrical and electronics industries, had a large sales volume but was facing a major problem in dealing with its uncollected ARs (AR). The company had a high level of AR, and the time it was taking to settle these accounts was much longer than the industry average, which led to financial difficulties. Feng Li, the president, recently had to use his own property as collateral to secure a loan to resolve the company's cash-flow problems.

When the company was new and had few employees, the sales staff who were authorized to extend credit to customers were also responsible for collecting AR. However, there were no rewards or penalties associated with collecting these receivables. As the number of sales staff and the number of outstanding AR increased, the company formalized its sales commission structure to include a system of rewards and penalties related to the collection of outstanding AR payments, but these new rules did not solve the AR problem. What was the main reason for the company's high AR and its receivable turnover in days? What is wrong with its AR policy? What specific approach for quantity management of AR will resolve these issues?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After working through the case and assignment questions, students will be able to do the following:

- • Understand the theoretical foundation of AR management
- • Grasp the various approaches to AR management
- • Understand the various risks of AR and response measures

Case study: INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL RATIOS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS
[HBS Case No.9-193-029]
Date of workshop: 2nd, December 2021 (Thursday)
Resource Persons: Dr. Jyothi Chittineni
Time: 4.30 PM onwards

Objective:

The basic objective of studying the financial statements of the Gillette company is to know the about financial strengths, weakness and the financial position of the Gittlette company.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the workshop the participant would learn:

1. Identify the basic components of ratio analysis.
2. Identify the limitations of ratio analysis.
3. Compute and interpret liquidity ratios used to analyze a company's ability to pay debt.
4. Recognize how inventory and receivable factors will affect business analysis and comparisons
5. Identify how to compute return on investment (ROI), and how to enhance ROI.

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6. Recognize how return on assets can be used to assess management performance

Pedagogy: Interactive

Intended Audience: Faculty members and the research scholars

Details and coverage of topics: The session will be of 1 hour duration and will begin at 4.30 pm.

Contents to be covered:

1. Analysis of liquidity and activity ratios for the Gillette company
2. Analysis of solvency and liquidity ratios for the Gillette company
3. Analysis of profitability of Gillette company
4. Preparation of common size financial statements for the Gillette company

Case study: Is share buyback right for your company?
December 03, 2021
Resource person: Dr. Koya Raghu Nadh
Time: 12:15PM

Is a Share Buyback Right for Your Company?

SYNOPSIS:

When a company's performance is lagging, share buybacks can look very attractive. But buybacks can backfire unless executives understand why, when, and how to use buybacks. Buybacks are powerful, but risky tools.

The way a buyback is announced and implemented conveys signals to the stakeholders about the company's prospects and plans – but not always the way the company intends.

Buybacks affect value in two ways. First, the buyback announcement, its terms, and the way it is implemented. Buybacks convey signals about the company's prospects and plans. Second, when financed by a debt issue, buybacks can significantly change a company's capital structure, increasing its reliance on debt and decreasing its reliance on equity.

Buybacks are generally used by companies to signal/convey positive information to the stakeholders. More often, this objective of share buyback is not realised by the firm; rather investors tend to interpret the company's action in exactly the opposite way. Buybacks are also generally used by companies to alter the capital structure of the company to reach its "target capital structure".

The three primary ways of implementing a share buyback program are: Open-market share repurchases, Fixed-Price Tender Offers and Auction-Based Tender Offers; Each of these methods has merits and demerits. While the open-market share repurchases are flexible and non-binding from the company's viewpoint, they are time-consuming and less effective as a Signalling device. Fixed-Price Tender offers might put companies at a great disadvantage in case the schemes are ill designed. On the other hand, Dutch auction process will reassure the less educated investors that they are not entirely misaligned in quoting the price to surrender the shares. Further, in case a buyback scheme is not properly designed, substantial wealth could be transferred from the non-participating investors to the participating investors which might result in severe litigations.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

After going through the case, students will be able to appreciate:

a) that share buyback is a form a (dividend) payout to investors

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b) that share buyback can be effectively used as a signalling device and to reach the target capital structure

c) that each of the various forms of implementing the share buyback has its own merits and demerits

d) that an ill-designed buyback program will transfer wealth from non-participating investors to participating investors and might result in substantial litigation.

Case under discussion: Pacific Grove Spice Company (HBS)
Case Presenter: Dr. Naseem Ahamed
Date: 10/12/2021

Case background:

The case talks about a spice and condiment manufacturing company "Pacific Grove Spice Company" (PGSC hereafter). It started out as small store in California and over time grew rapidly. With California attracting more and more tech based companies as their hub, people from various nationalities working for those companies came to California. This was coupled with a cultural transition phase where food and refreshment was considered more than just necessity. It was something people enjoyed and bonded over.

The company is growing at a very high rate and offers credit based sales to sustain this growth. It has a big accounts receivable amount in its balance sheet. The regional bank has been offering around 81% of the accounts receivable as notes payables impressed by PGSC accounts receivable. The bank received 5% in excess of the prime rate.

With the 2008 financial crisis hitting the books of banks, the credit committee of the regional bank is under pressure from regulatory bodies to reduce their exposure in vulnerable credits. The bank pressurized PGSC *inter alia* to reduce its interest bearing debt to less than 55 percent of total asset from the current level of 62 percent by the end of next FY.

Dilemma:

Debra Petersen is contemplating with her team about the following options at her disposal in order to handle the challenges surrounding the PGSC.

1. Sponsor a TV show
2. Sell equity shares
3. Acquire High Country Seasonings

There are merits and demerits associated with every option. Petersen and team has to decide what to do next.

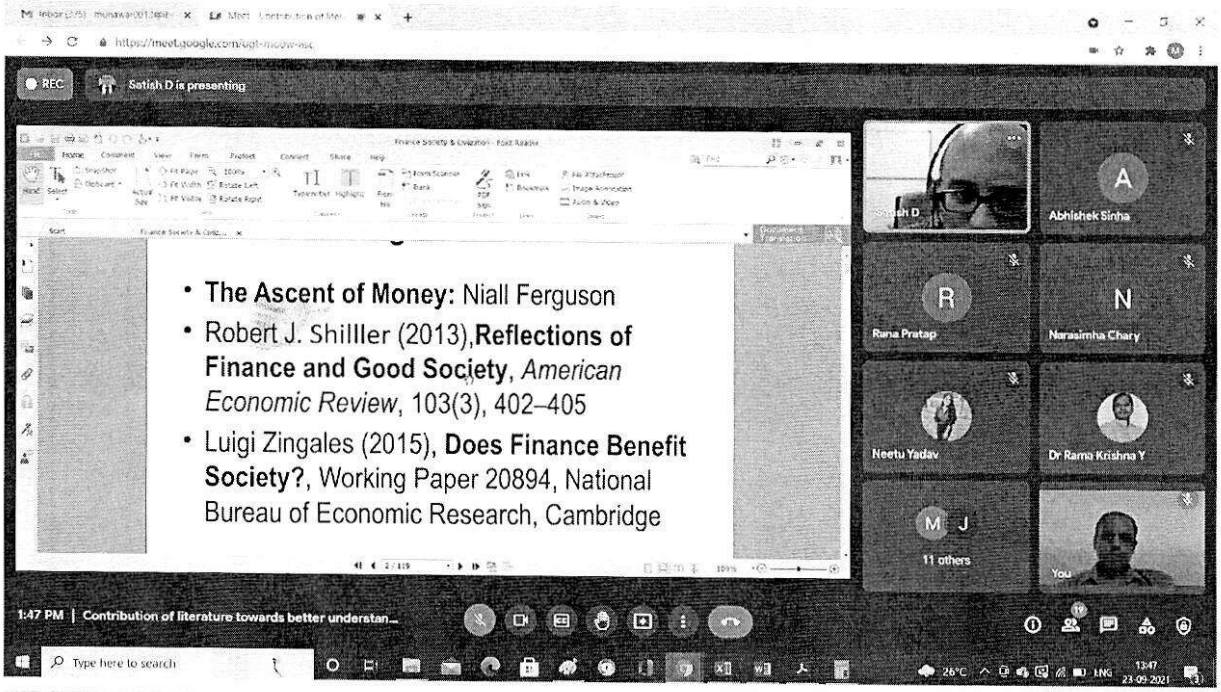
Topics to be discussed in the class:

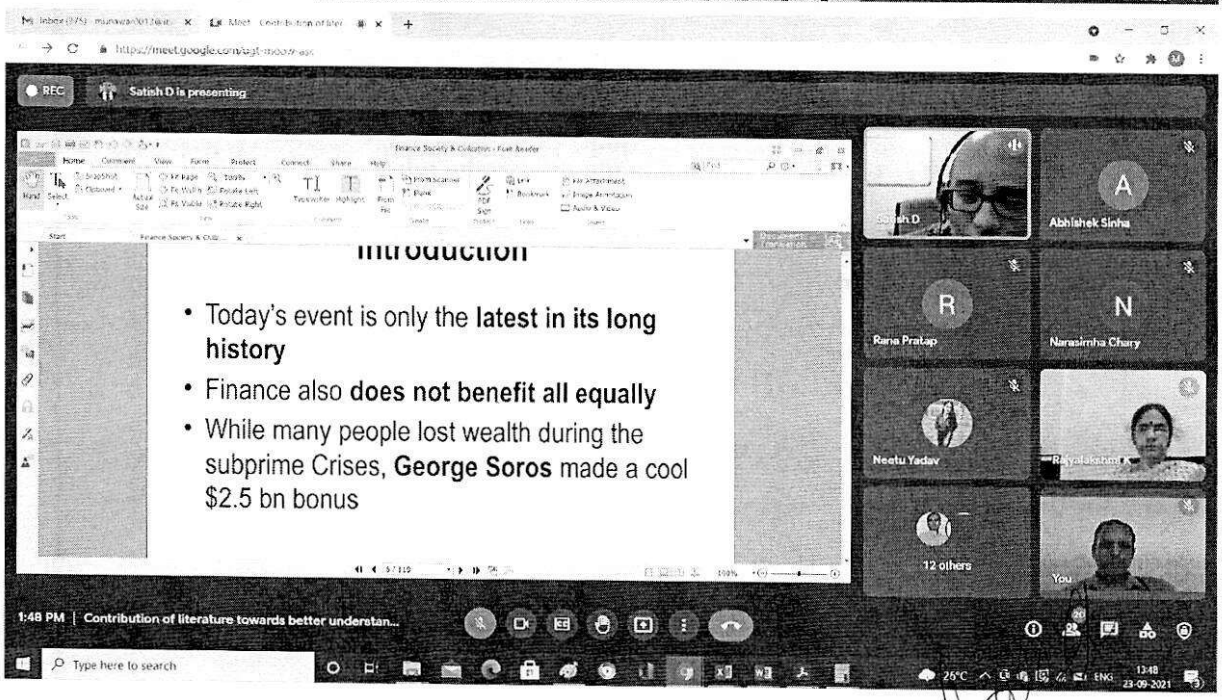
1. Industry type
2. Growth stage of company
3. Options available for Petersen
4. Merits and Demerits of each option
5. Students verdict

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Workshop Title: Contribution of literature towards better understanding the link between Finance, Society and Civilization
Resource Person: Dr. D. Satish
Date: 23rd September, 2021
Time: 1:45 pm

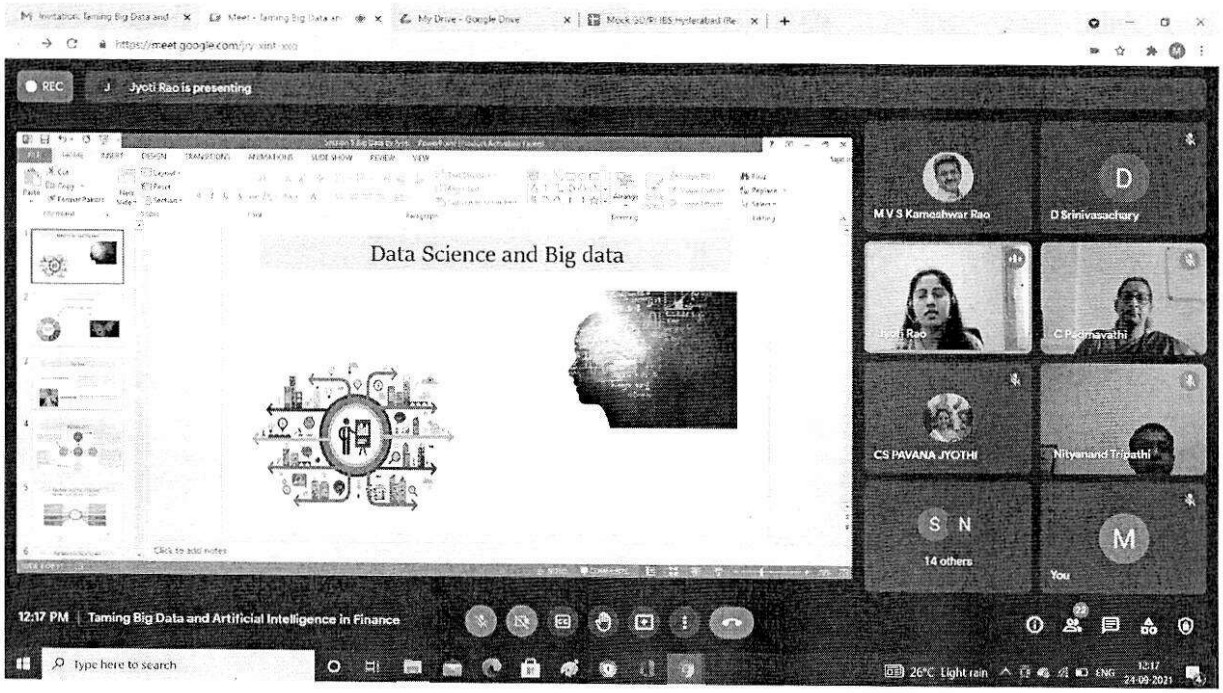


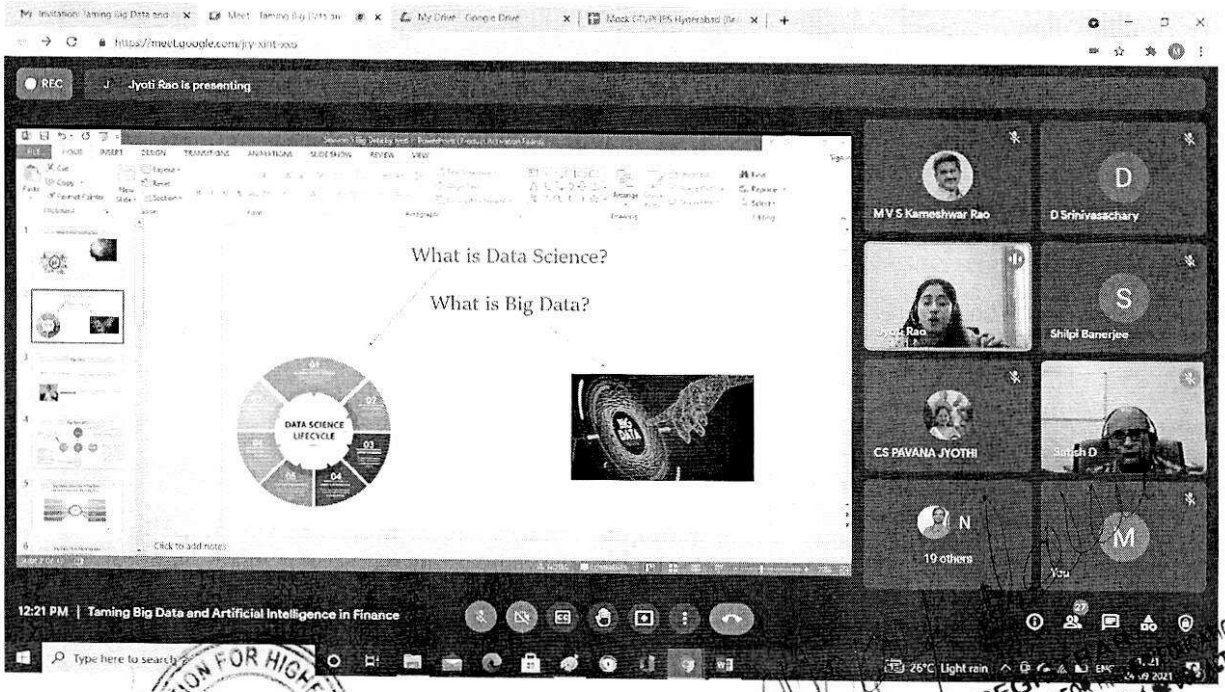


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Taming Big Data and Artificial Intelligence in Finance
Resource Person: Jyoti Kumari
Date: 24th September, 2021
Time: 12.15 pm onwards
Workshop Objectives



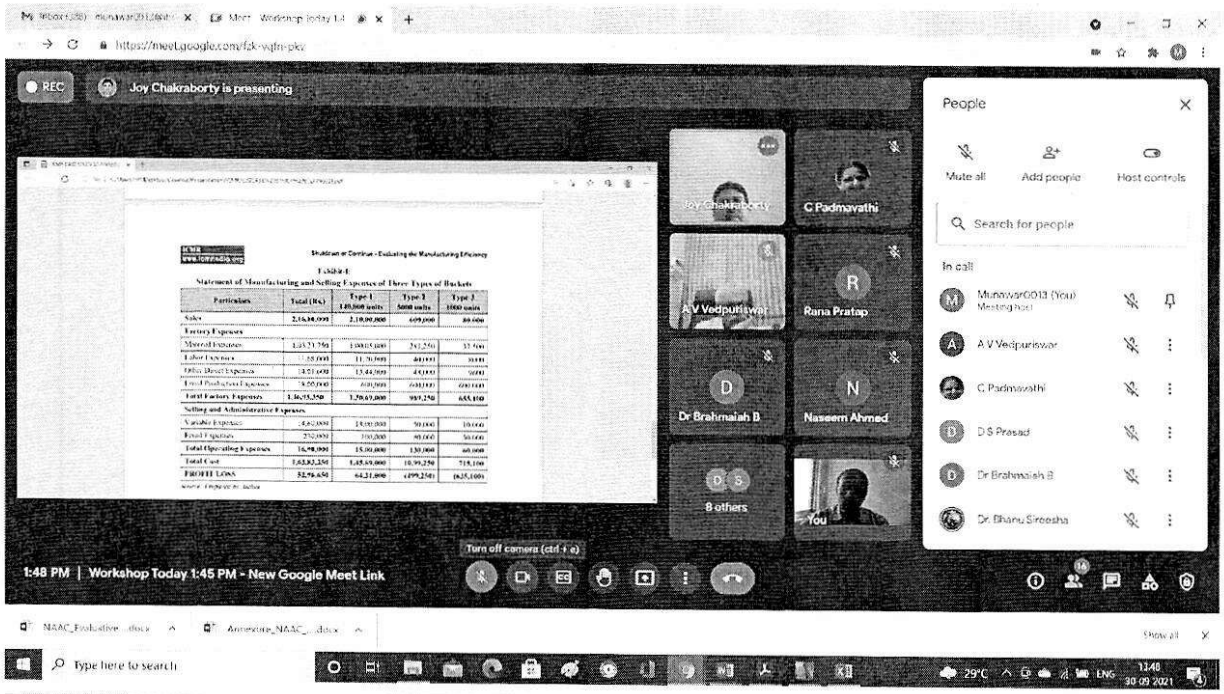


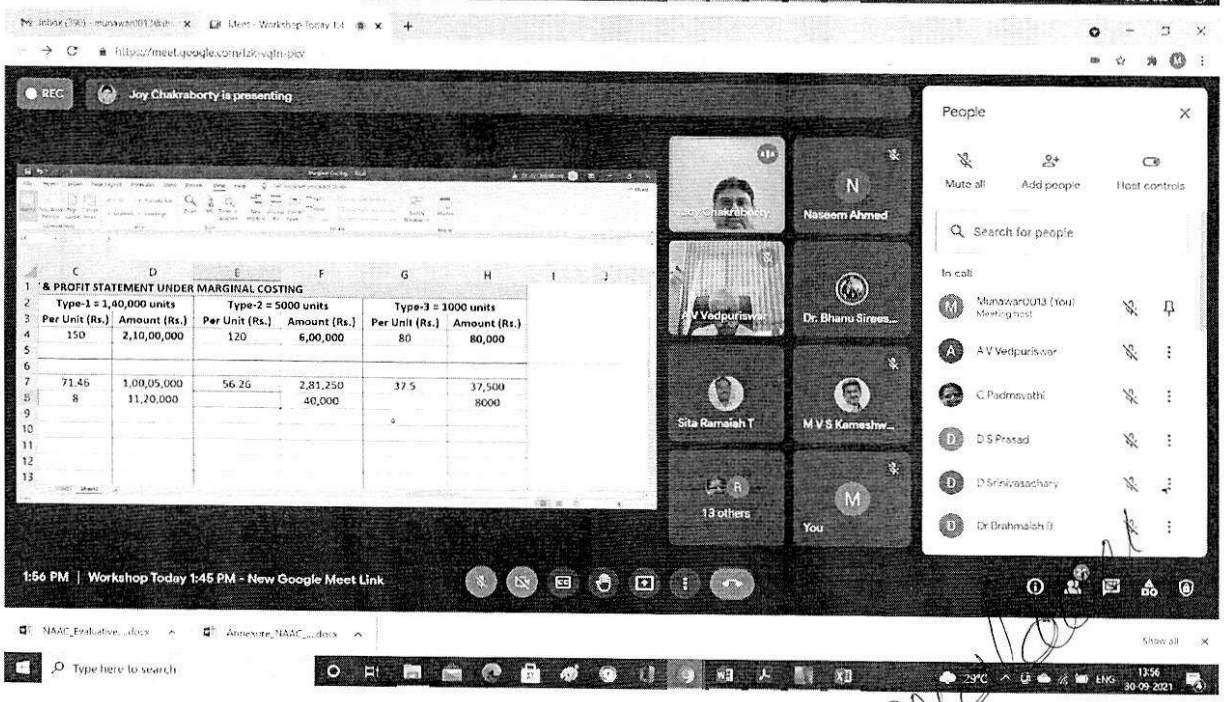
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Case Title:Shut Down or Continue - Evaluating the Manufacturing Efficiency

Date of workshop: 30 September, 2021
Resource Person: Dr. Joy Chakraborty
Time: 1:45PM onwards
Venue: Google meet



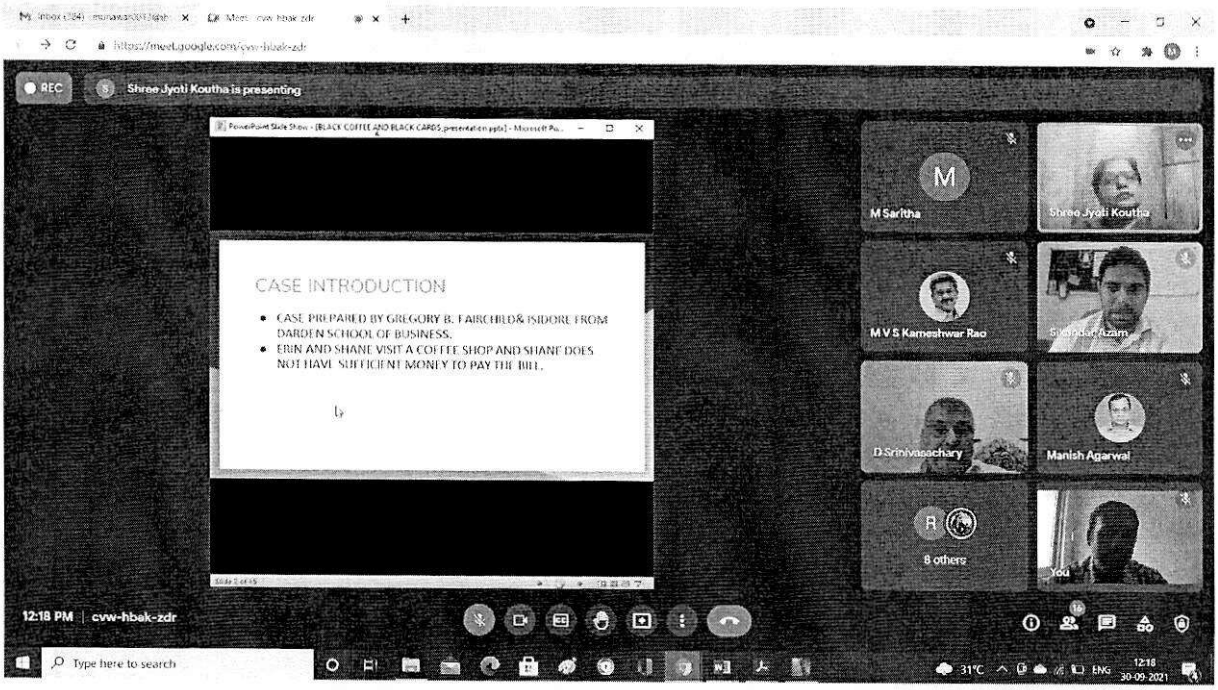


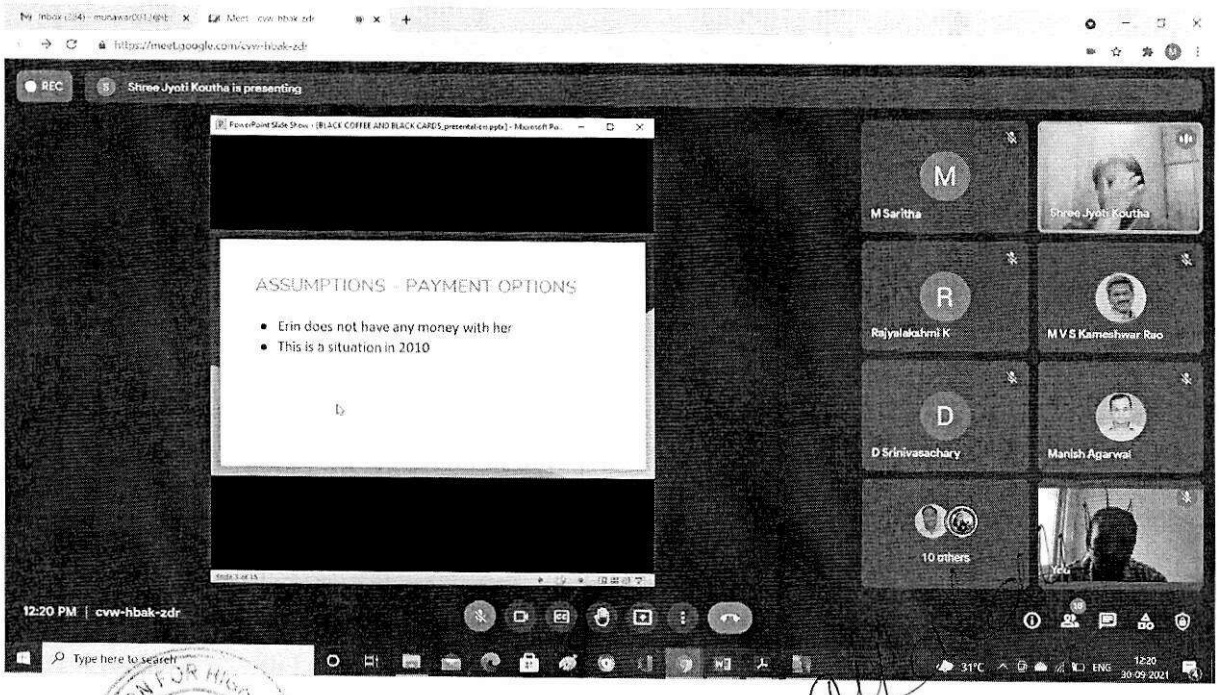
& PROFIT STATEMENT UNDER MARGINAL COSTING					
Type-1 = 1,40,000 units		Type-2 = 5000 units		Type-3 = 1000 units	
Per Unit (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Per Unit (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Per Unit (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
150	2,10,00,000	120	6,00,000	80	80,000
71.46	1,00,05,000	56.26	2,81,250	37.5	37,500
8	11,20,000		40,000		8000

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Case Title: Black Coffee and Black Cards (A)
Date of workshop: 30 September, 2021
Resource Person: Shree Jyothi Koutha
Time: 12:15 PM onwards
Virtual Venue: Google meet

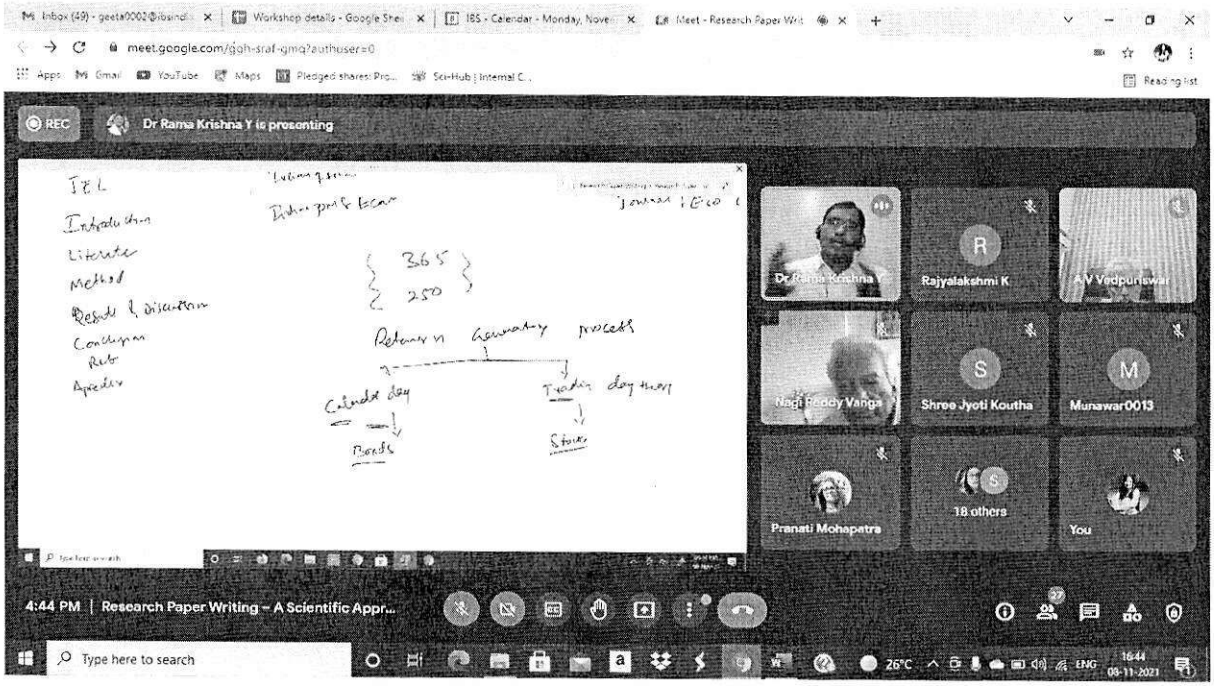




HYDERABAD

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Title: Research Paper Writing – A Scientific Approach
Resource Person: Dr. Rama Krishna Yelamanchili
Date of workshop: Nov 8, 2021 (Monday)
Time: 4.30 PM

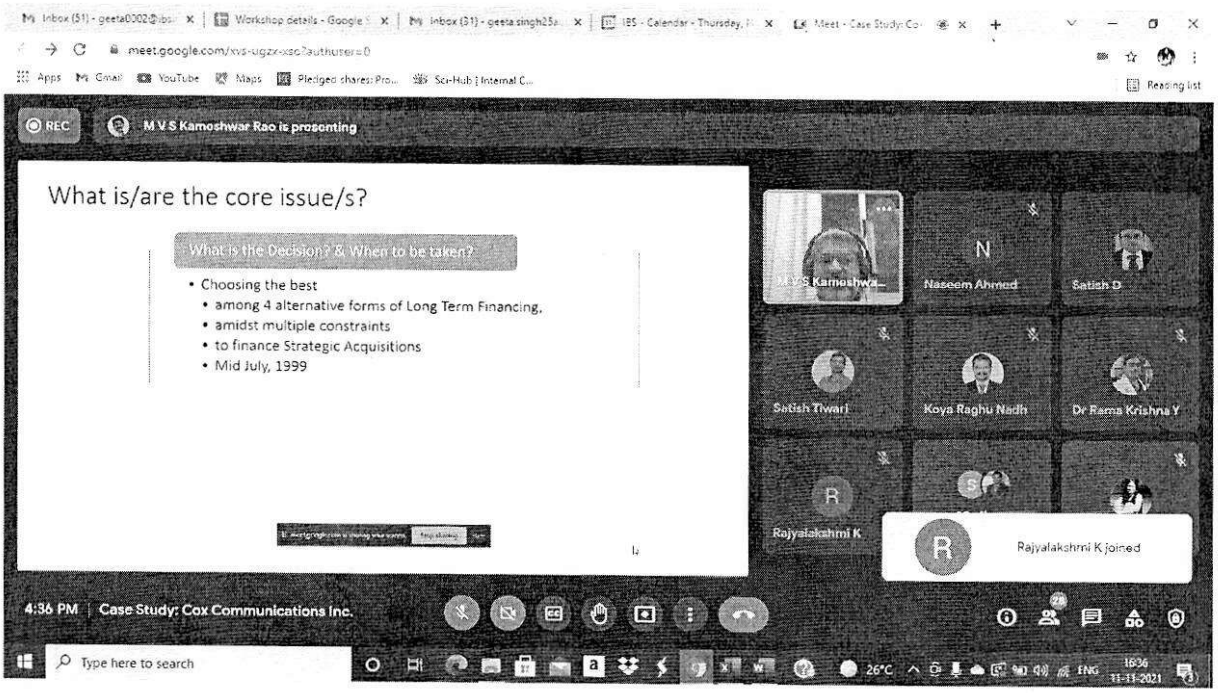


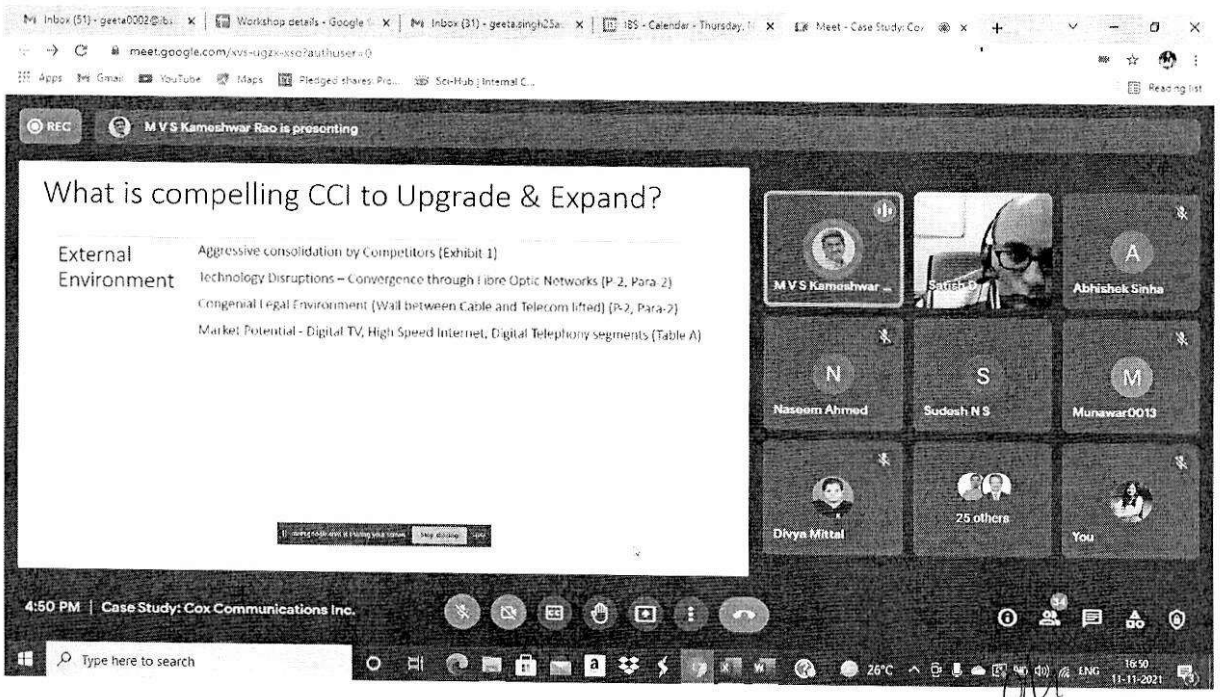


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Case Study Workshop: Cox Communications Incorporation
Resource Person: M.V.S. Kameshwar Rao
Date: 11th November, 2021, Thursday
Time: 4.30 PM to 5.30 PM



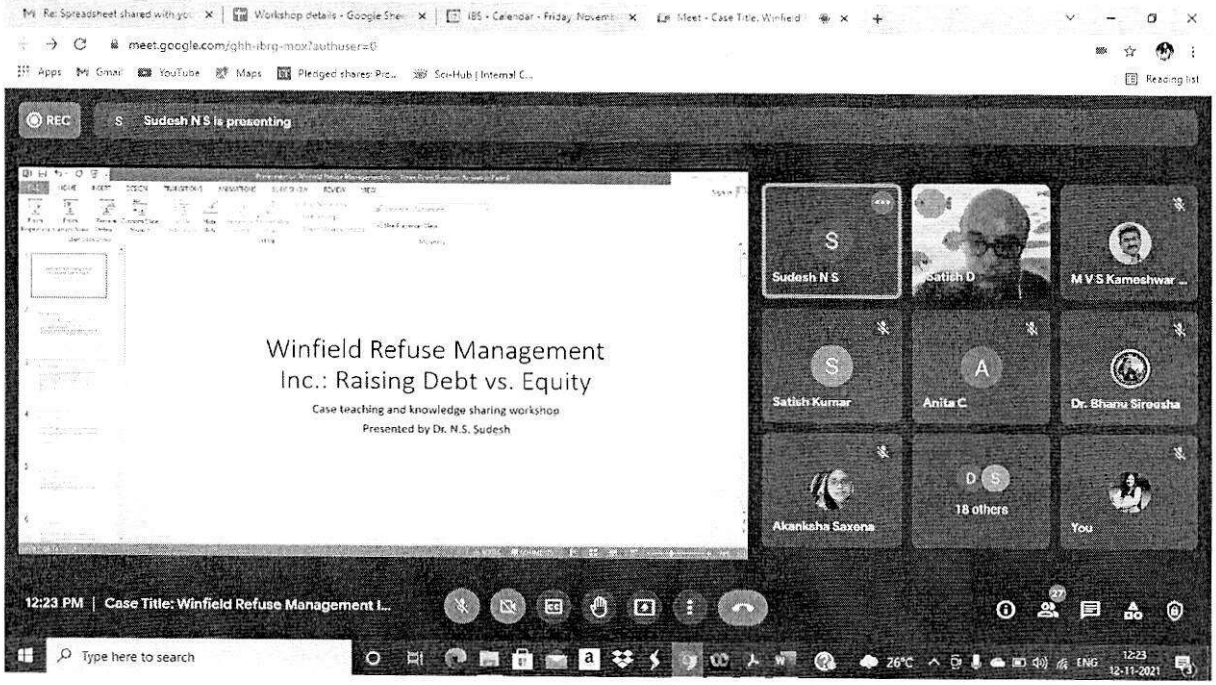


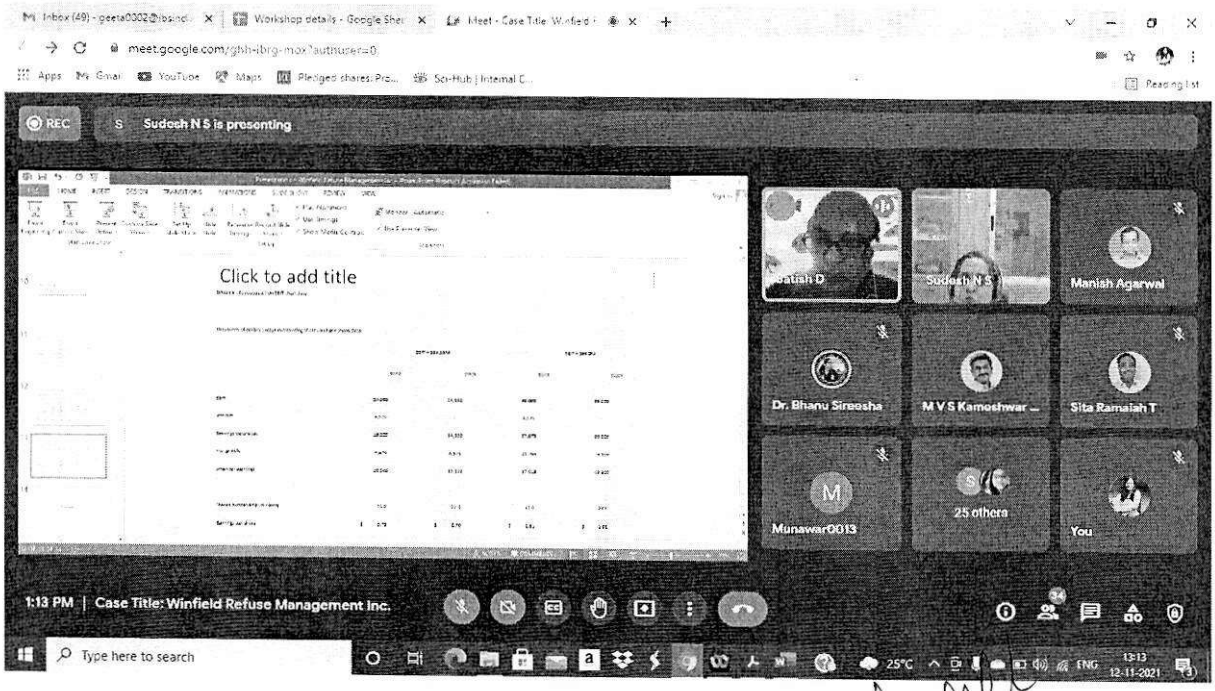
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Case Title: Winfield Refuse Management Inc: Raising Debt vs. Equity

Date of workshop: 12 November, 2021

Resource Person: Dr. N. S. Sudesh





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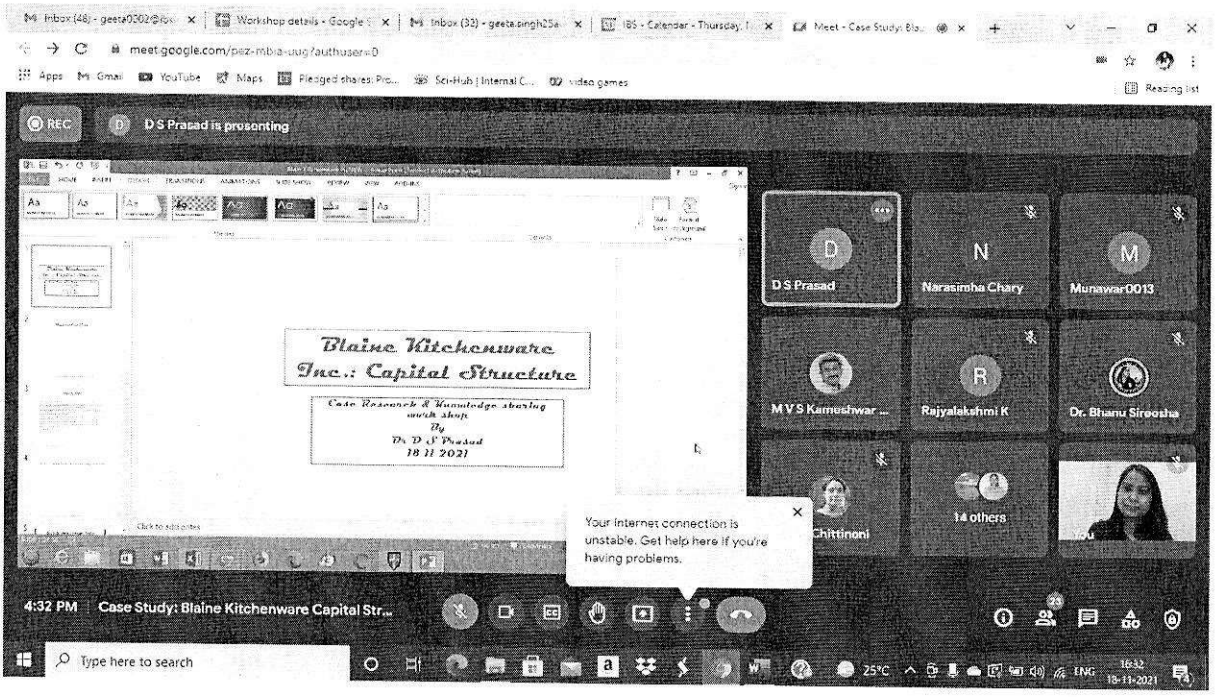
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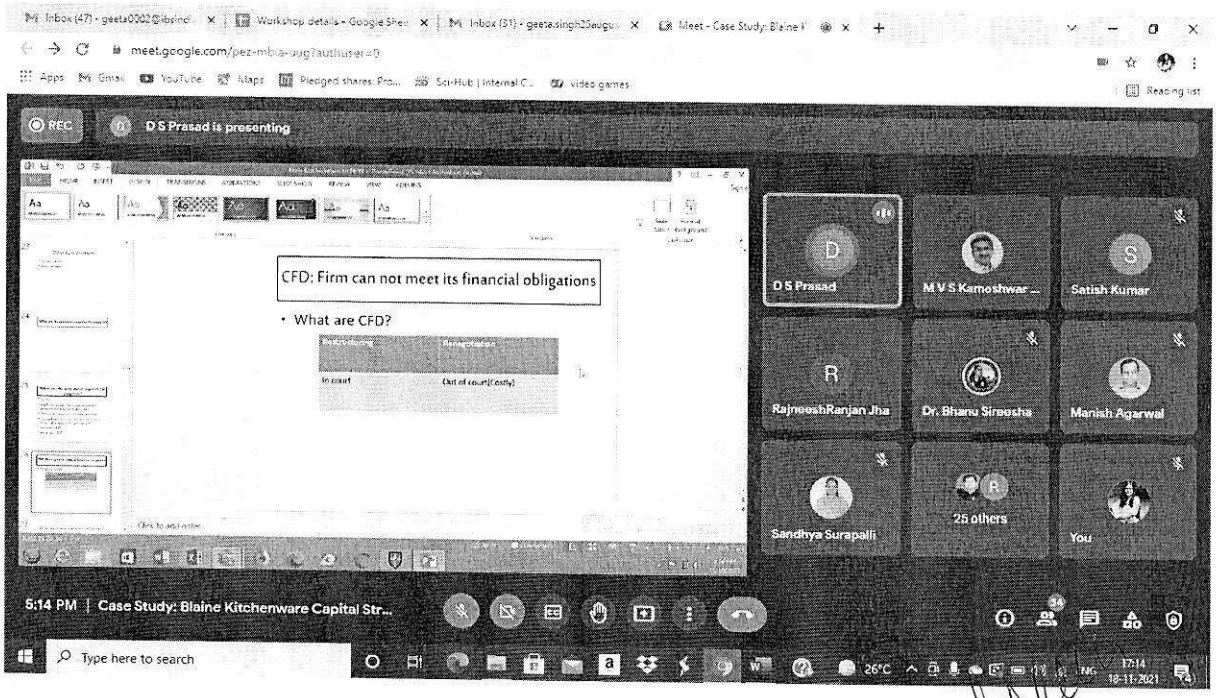
Case Title: Blaine Kitchenware, Inc.: Capital Structure

Date of workshop: 18th November, 2021

Meeting ID:

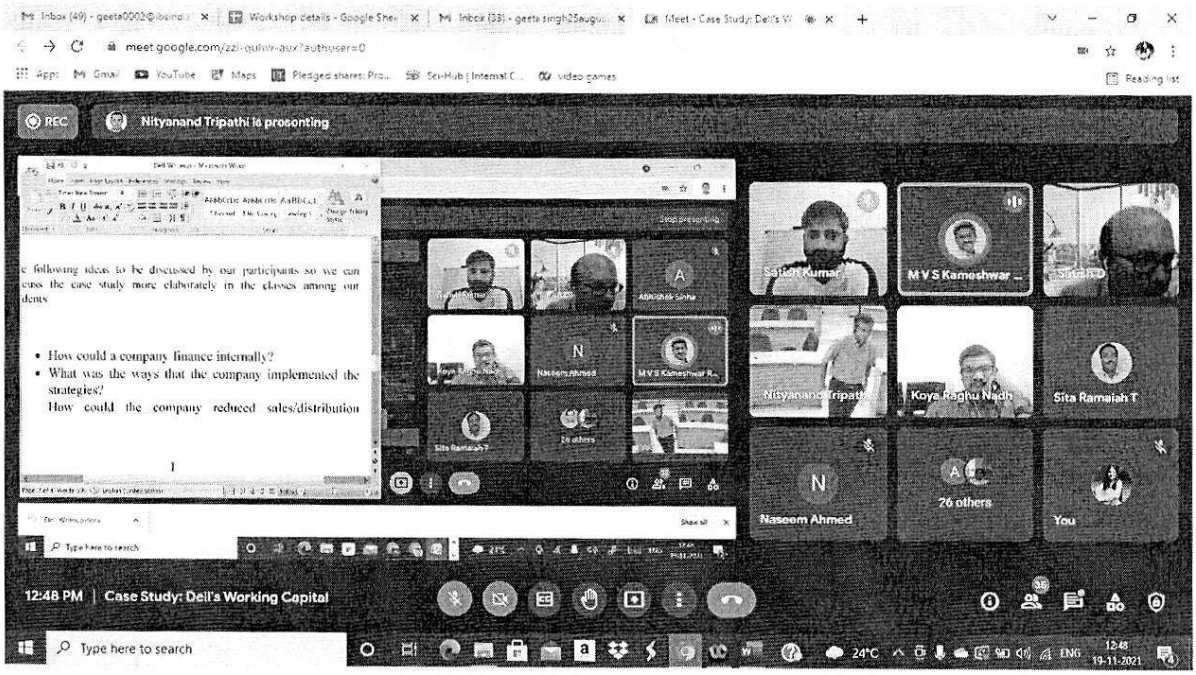
Resource Persons: Dr. D S Prasad & Dr Rajnish Ranjan Jha

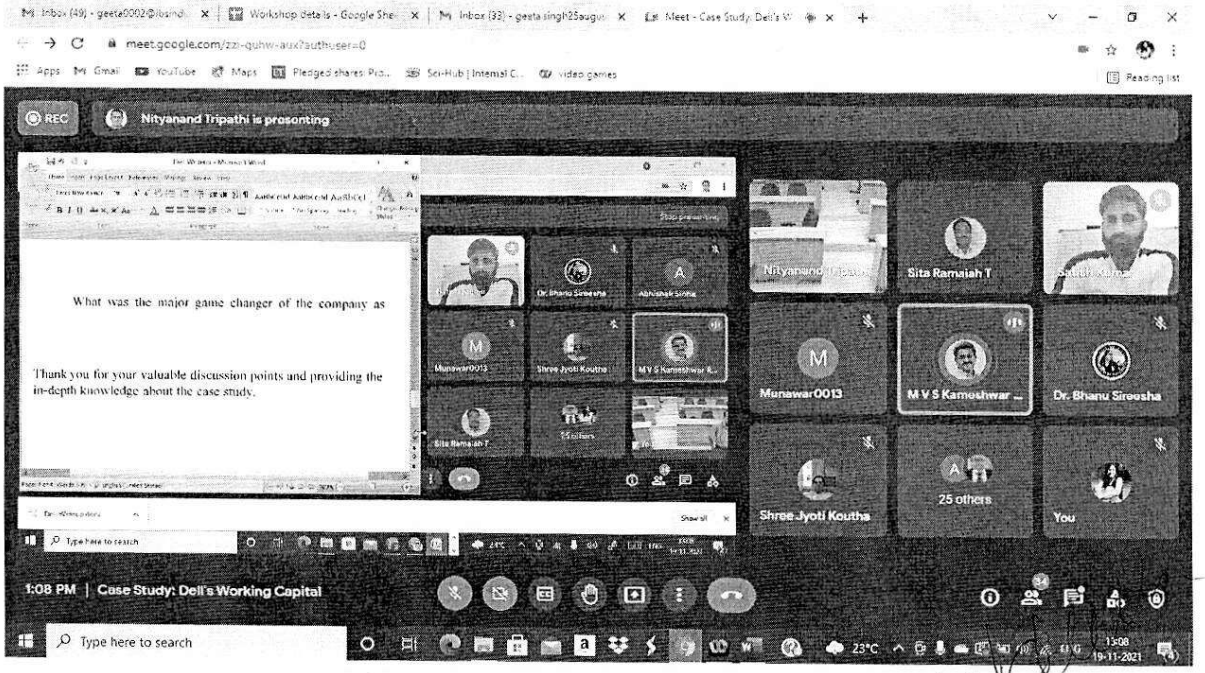




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Case study: Dell's Working Capital
Department: Finance and Accounting
Date of discussion: November 19, 2021
Resource person: Dr. Nityanand and Dr. Satish Kumar





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Case Study: Gentle Electric Company

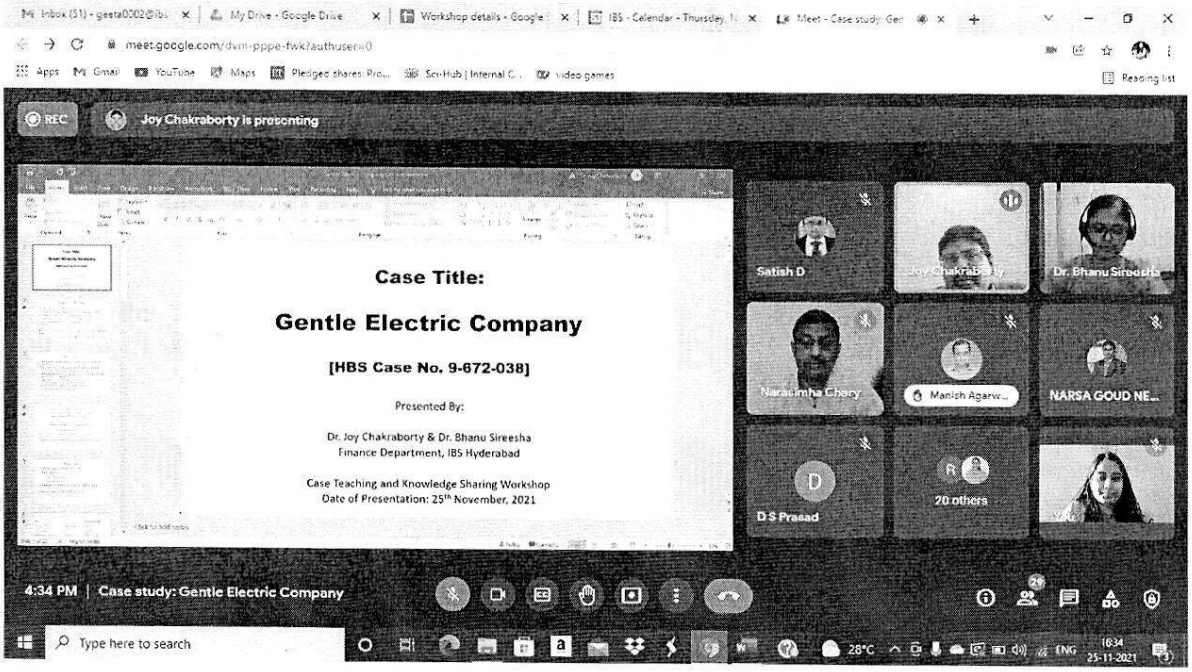
[HBS Case No. 9-672-038]

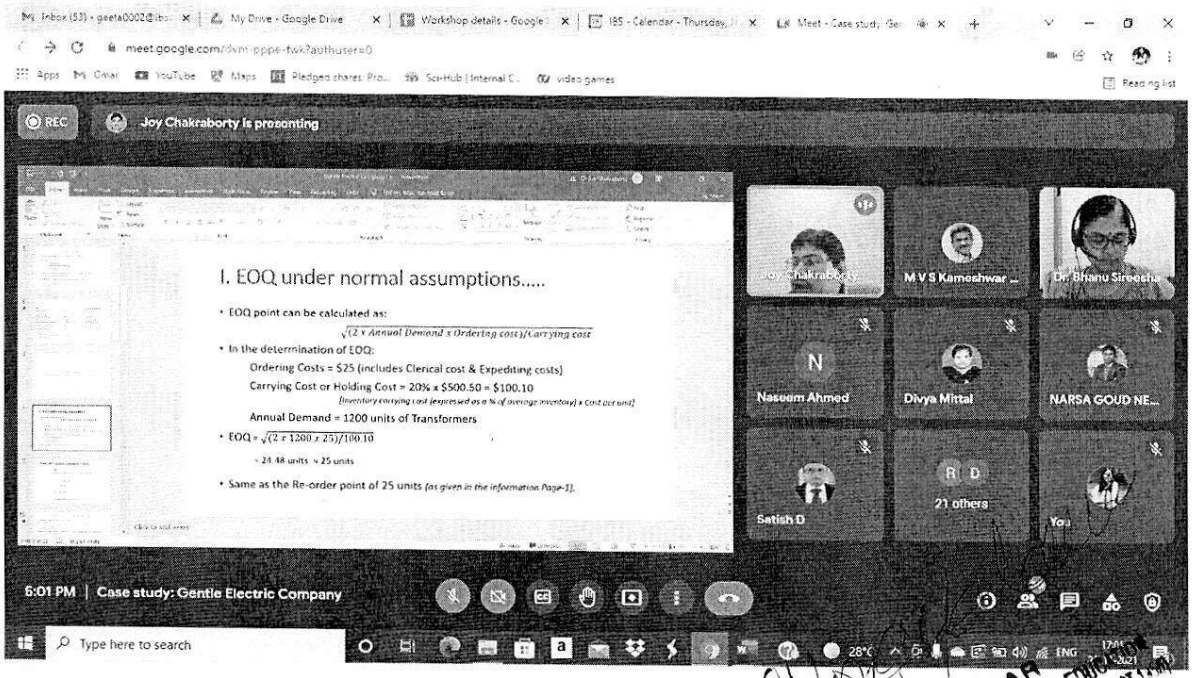
Date of workshop: 25 November, 2021 (Thursday)

Resource Persons: Dr. Joy Chakraborty & Dr. Bhanu Sireesha

Time: 4.30 PM onwards

Venue: Google meet

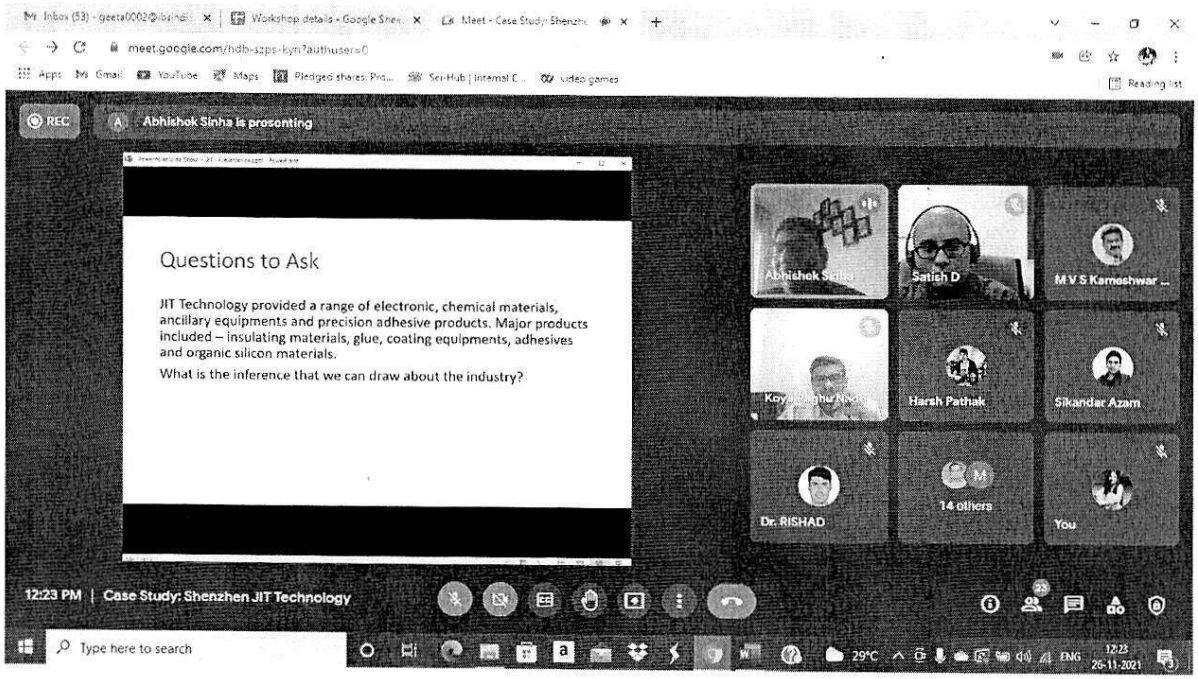


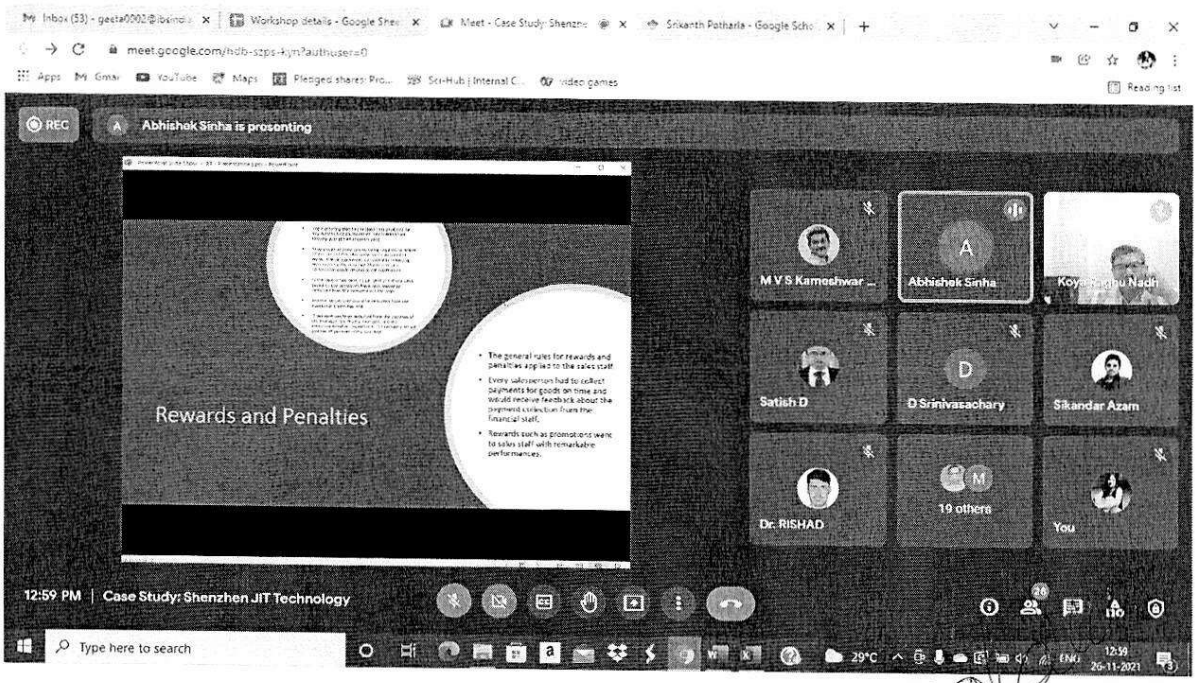


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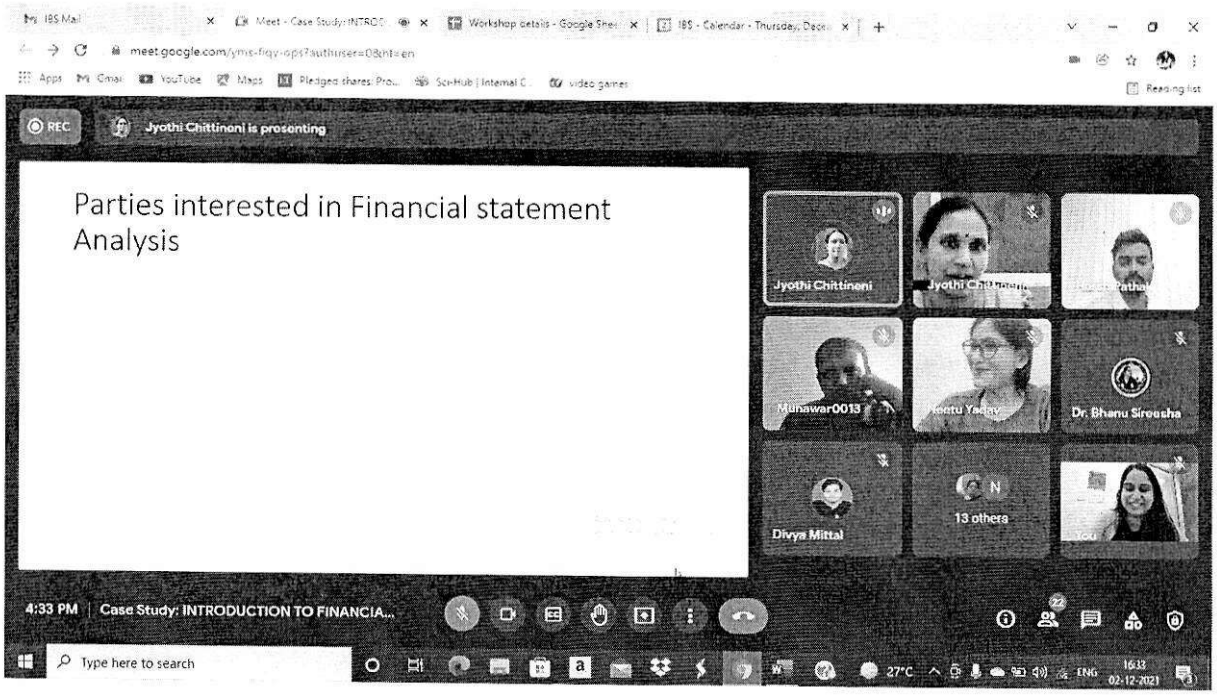
Case study: Shenzhen JIT Technology: Accounts Receivable Management Issues
Resource person: Dr. Abhishek Sinha
Date: Nov 26, 2021

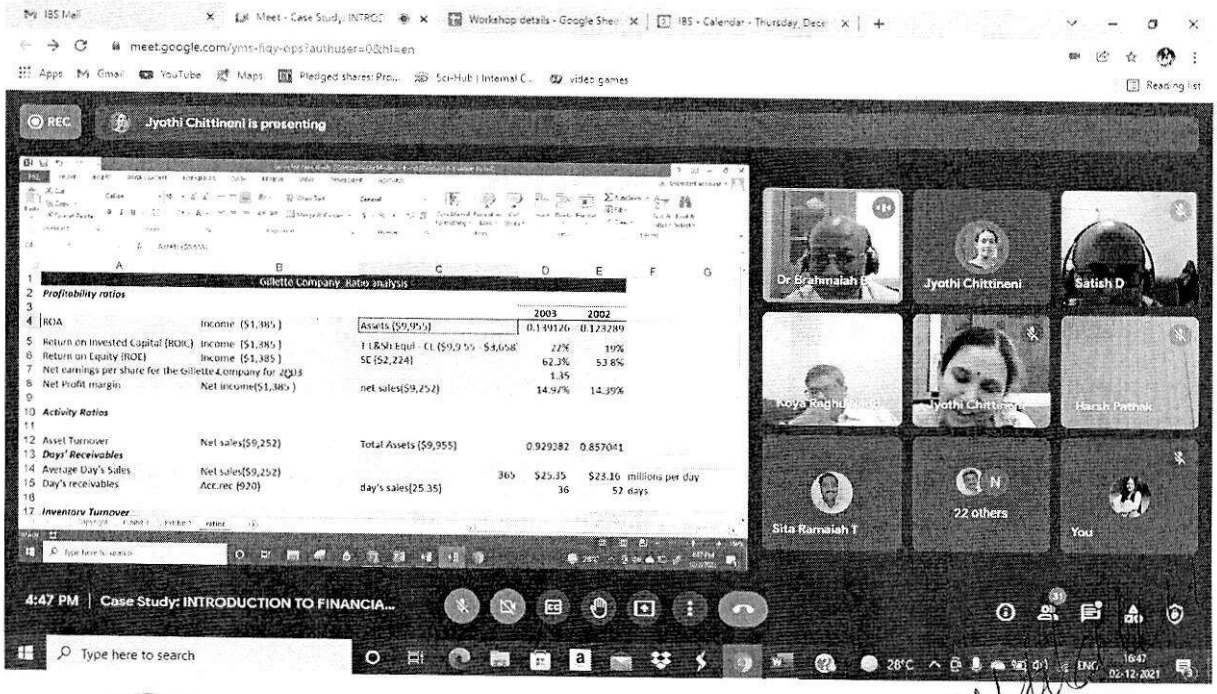




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Case study: INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL RATIOS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS
[HBS Case No.9-193-029]
Date of workshop: 2nd, December 2021 (Thursday)
Resource Persons: Dr. Jyothi Chittineni
Time: 4.30 PM onwards

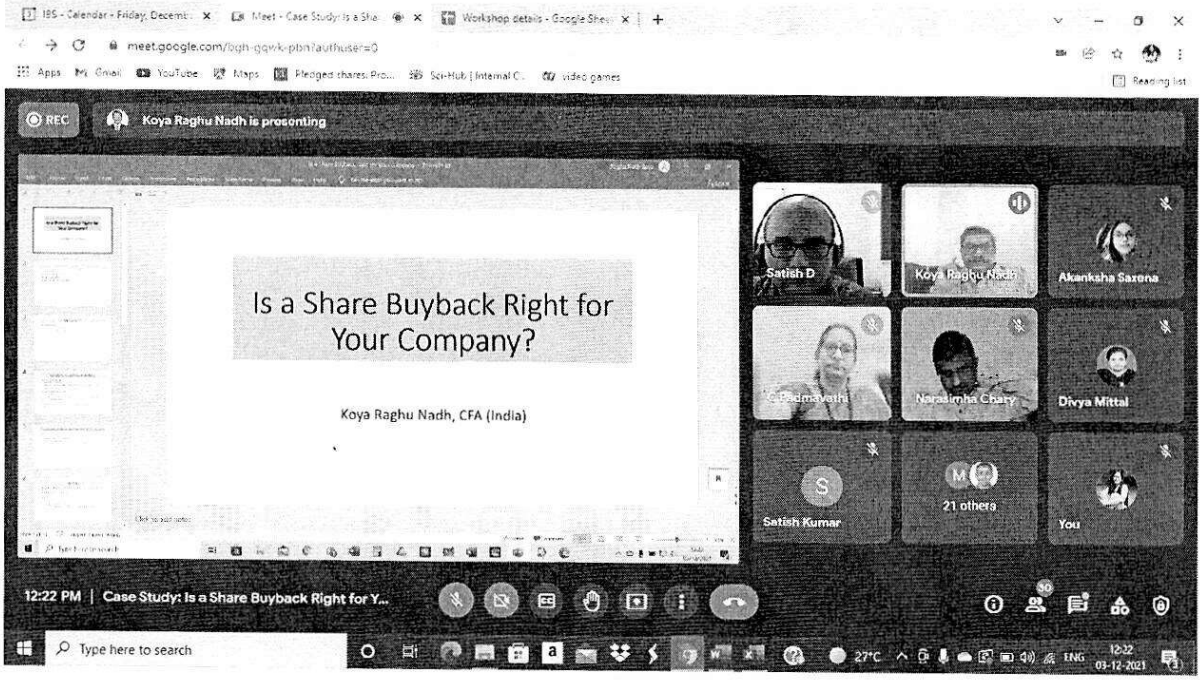


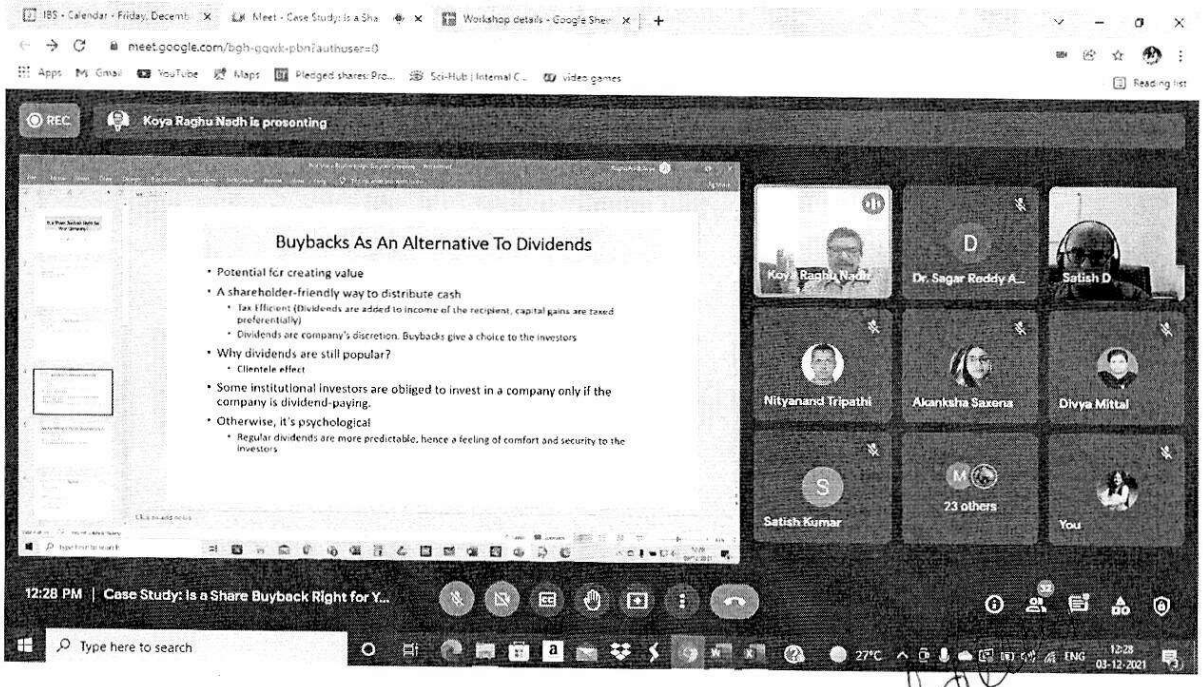


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Case study: Is share buyback right for your company?
December 03, 2021
Resource person: Dr. Koya Raghu Nadh
Time: 12:15PM

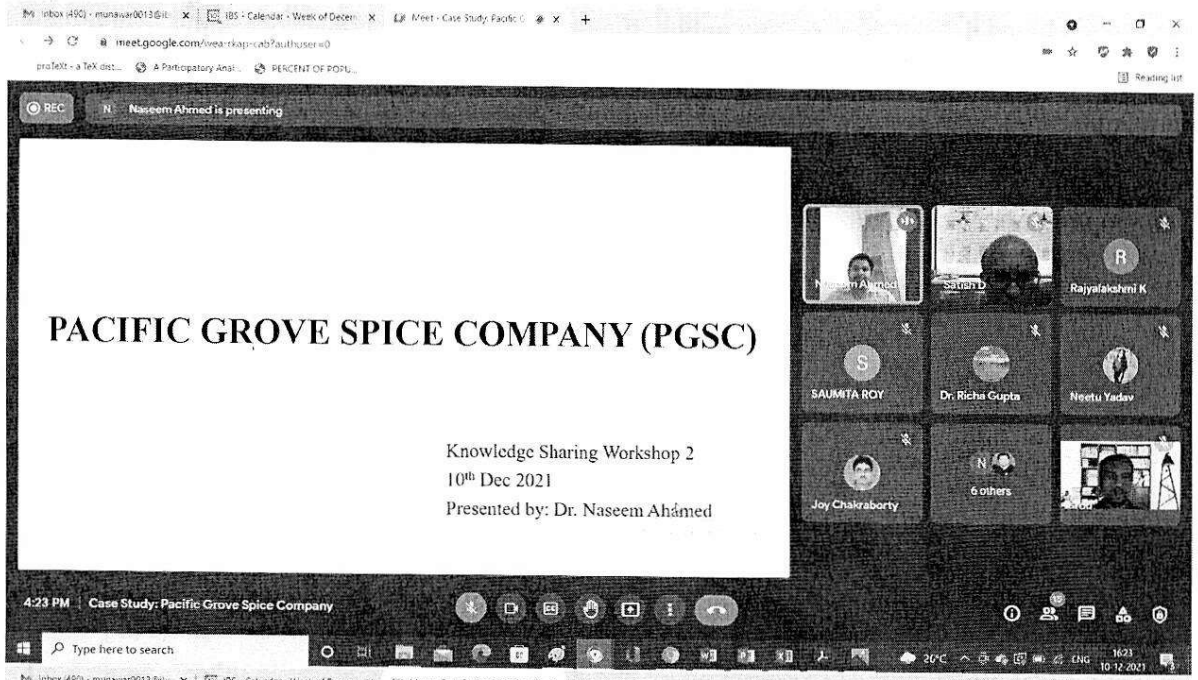


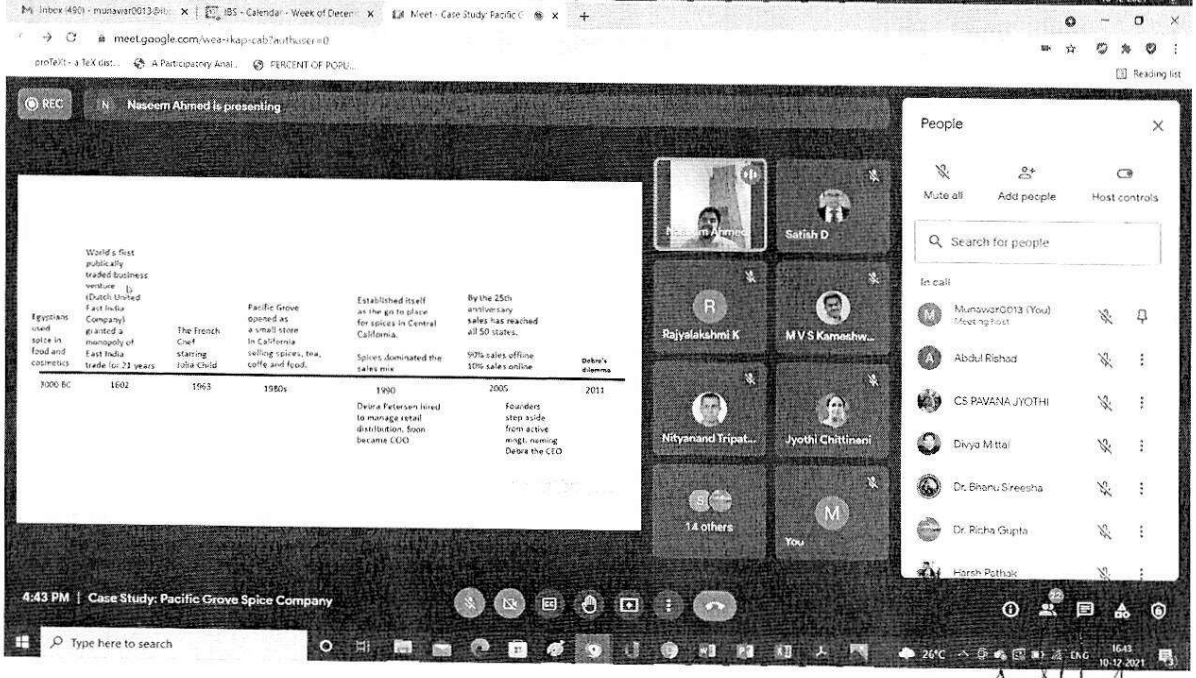


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Case under discussion: Pacific Grove Spice Company (HBS)
Case Presenter: Dr. Naseem Ahamed
Date: 10/12/2021





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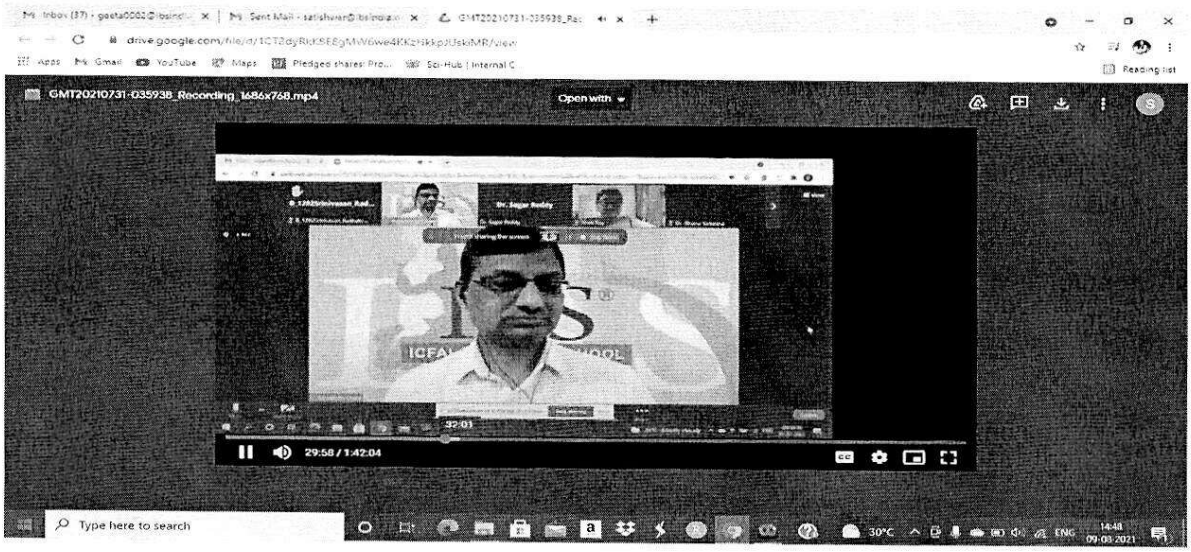
Title: Workshop on Prowess IQ: Hone Your Financial Abilities, Search Less, Get More

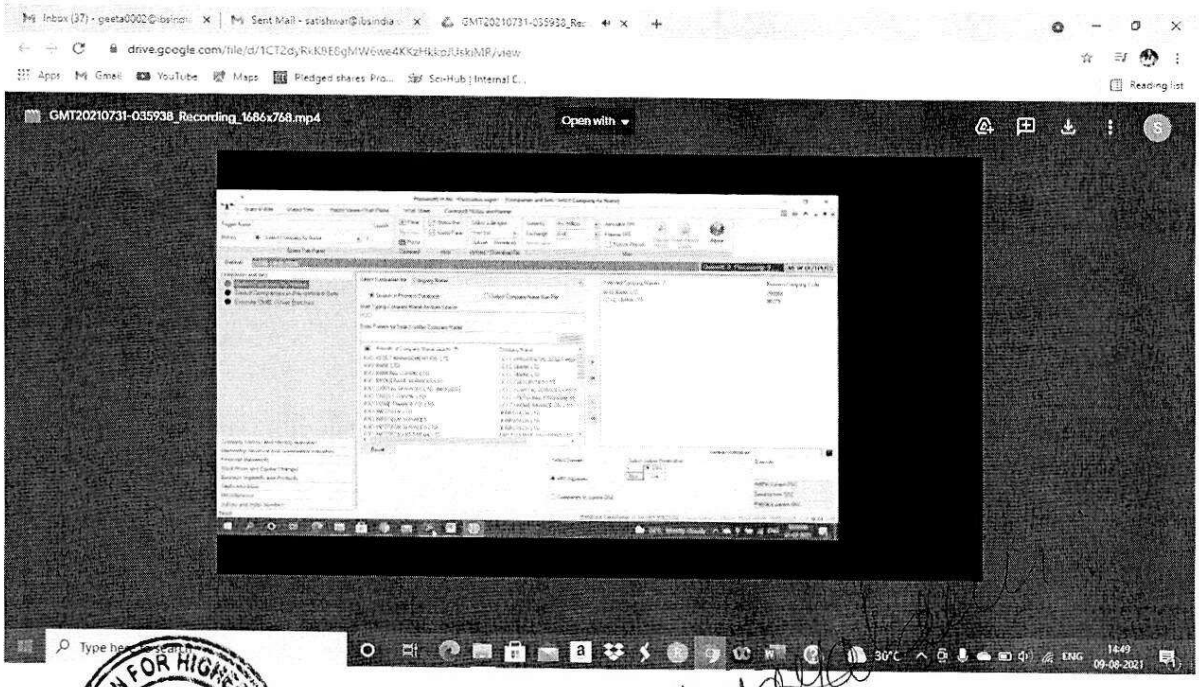
Date of workshop: 31 July 2021

Mee ing ID: 827 4774 5674 Passcode: 645698

Link:https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82747745674?pwd=b2FEQlpJdi9ML2FZalNtUXZ2WWw5dz09

Resource persons: Dr. Sager Adavelli Reddy, Dr. Rajneesh Ranjan Jha, and Dr. Nityanand Tripathi

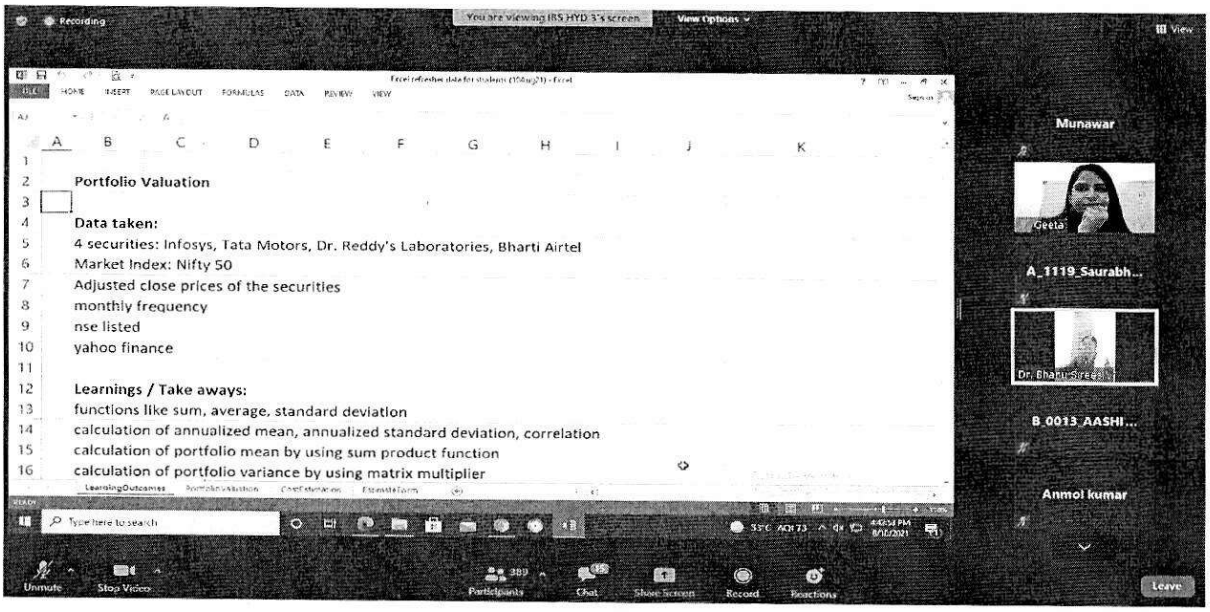


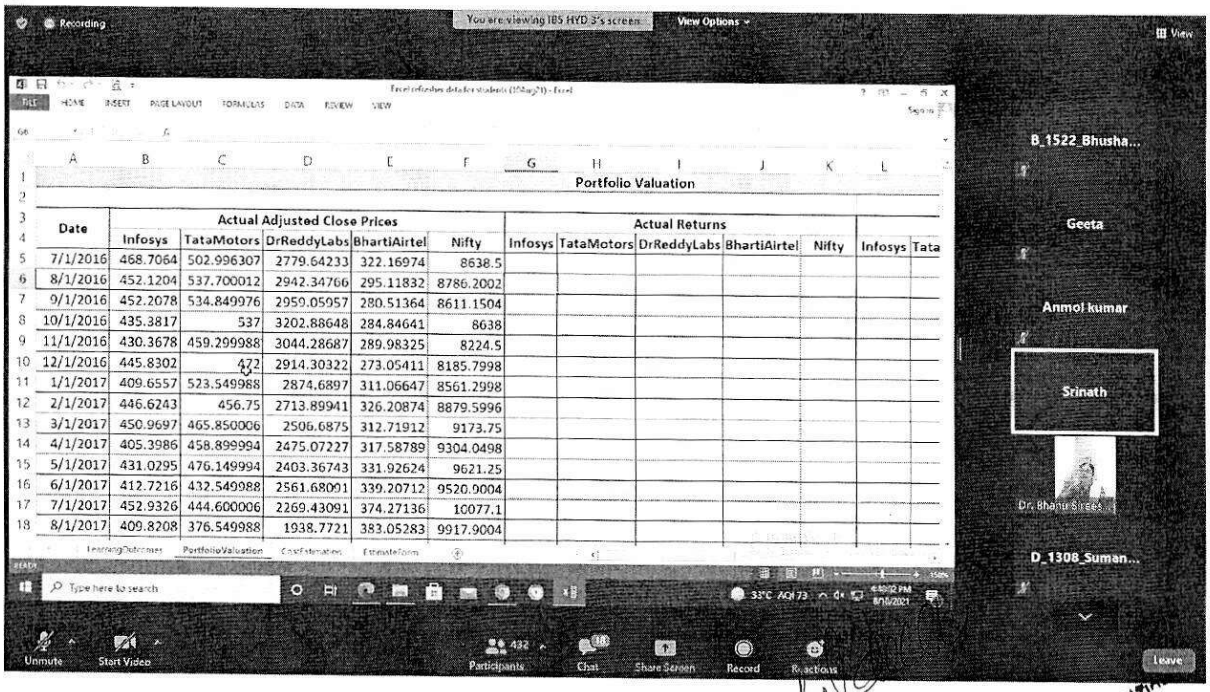


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Topic: Excel for Finance Workshop
Resource Person: Dr. P. Bhanu Sireesha
Time: Aug 10, 2021 04:30 PM India
Zoom Meeting link
https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85064146596?pwd=OEY2R29wdXV3QjRrSlluNUlJSXlZdz09



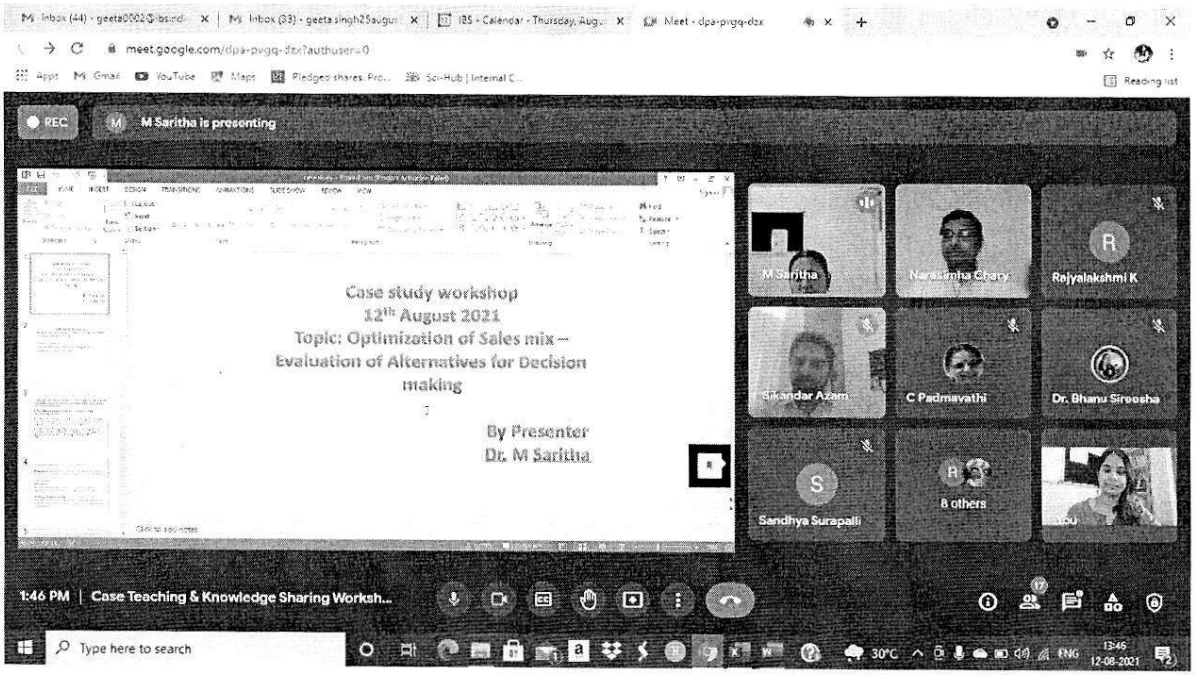


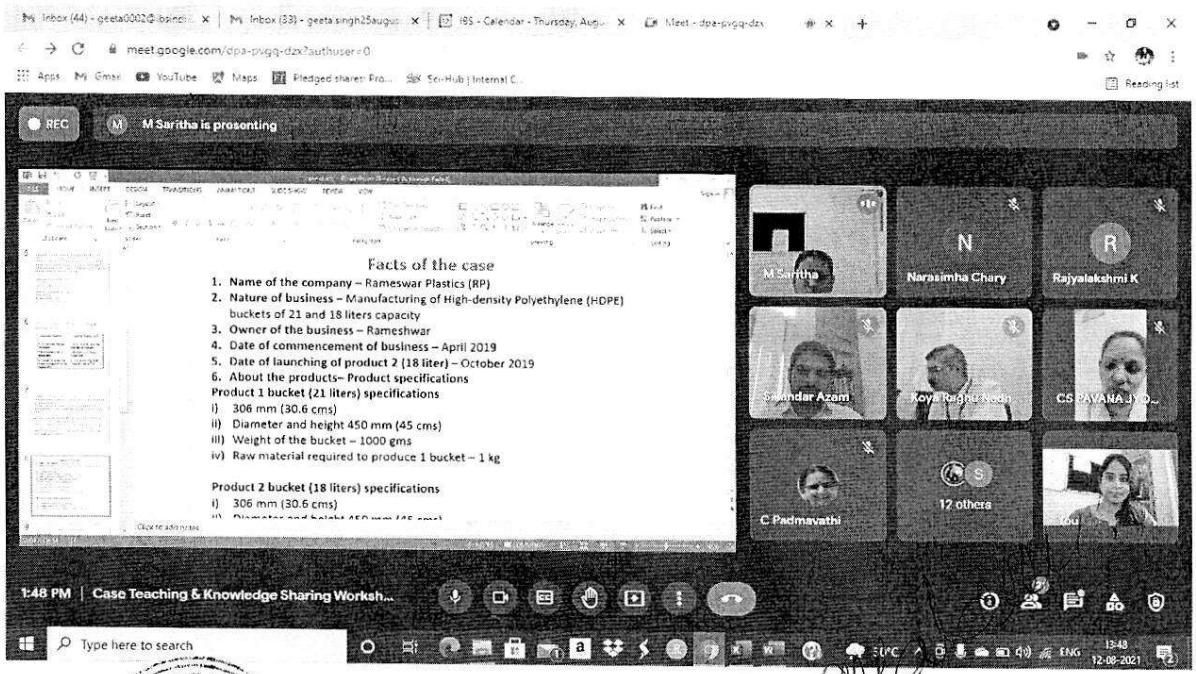
Date	Actual Adjusted Close Prices					Actual Returns					
	Infosys	TataMotors	DrReddyLabs	BhartiAirtel	Nifty	Infosys	TataMotors	DrReddyLabs	BhartiAirtel	Nifty	Infosys	Tata
7/1/2016	468.7064	502.996307	2779.64233	322.16974	8638.5							
8/1/2016	452.1204	537.700012	2942.34766	295.11832	8786.2002							
9/1/2016	452.2078	534.849976	2959.05957	280.51364	8611.1504							
10/1/2016	435.3817	537	3202.88648	284.84641	8638							
11/1/2016	430.3678	459.299988	3044.28687	289.98325	8224.5							
12/1/2016	445.8302	472	2914.30322	273.05411	8185.7998							
1/1/2017	409.6557	523.549988	2874.6897	311.06647	8561.2998							
2/1/2017	446.6243	456.75	2713.89941	326.20874	8879.5996							
3/1/2017	450.9697	465.850006	2506.6875	312.71912	9173.75							
4/1/2017	405.3986	458.899994	2475.07227	317.58789	9304.0498							
5/1/2017	431.0295	476.149994	2403.36743	331.92624	9621.25							
6/1/2017	412.7216	432.549988	2561.68001	339.20712	9520.9004							
7/1/2017	452.9326	444.600006	2269.43091	374.27136	10077.1							
8/1/2017	409.8208	376.549988	1938.7721	383.05283	9917.9004							

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Title: Workshop on Optimization of Sales mix – Evaluation of Alternatives for decision making
Date of workshop: 12 August 2021
Time: 1:45PM
Resource Person : Dr. M Saritha



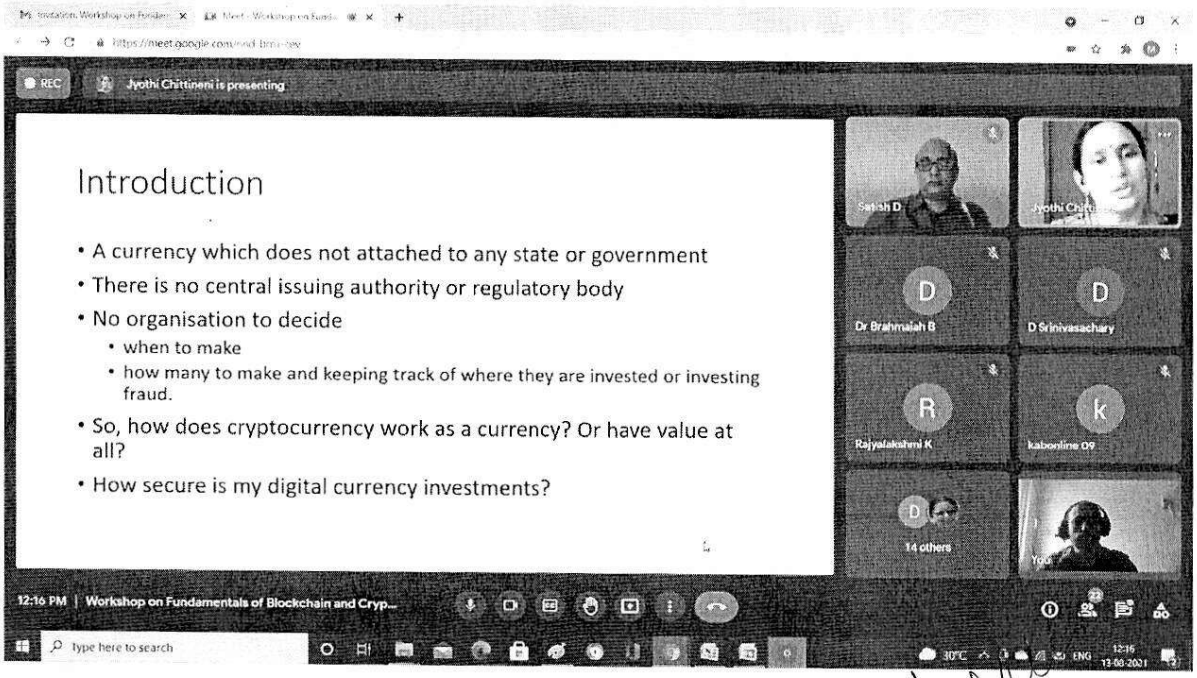


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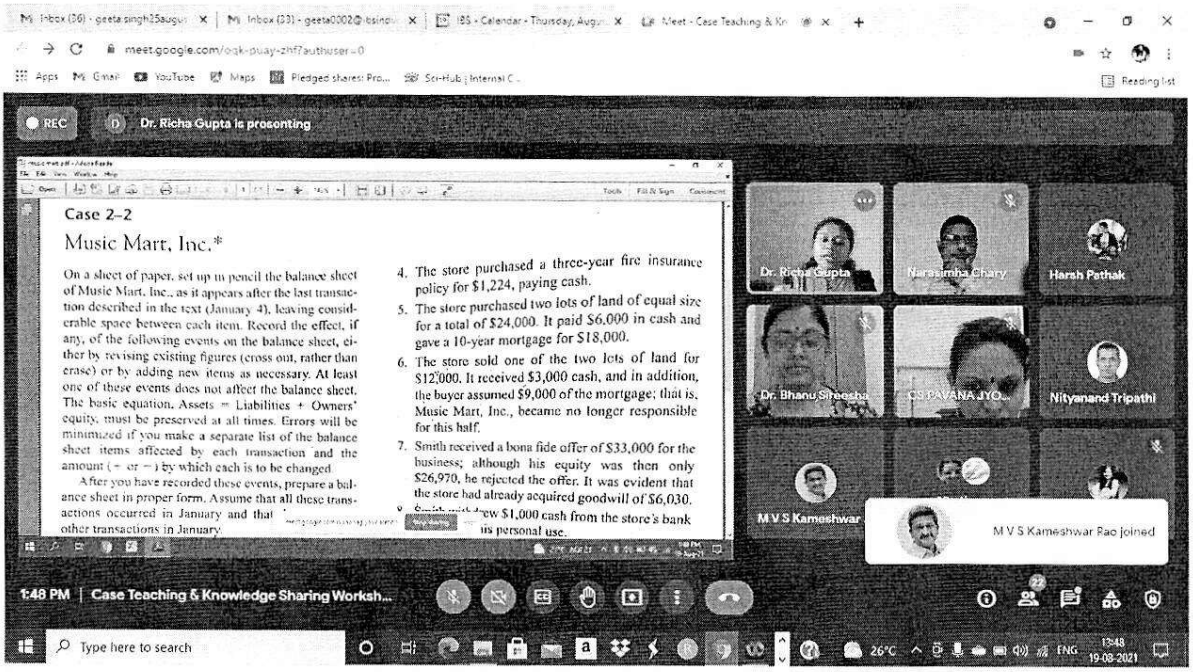
Title: Fundamentals of blockchain and cryptocurrency
Resource person: Dr. Jyothi Chittineni
Timings: 13th August 2021, 12:15 to 1:45 PM

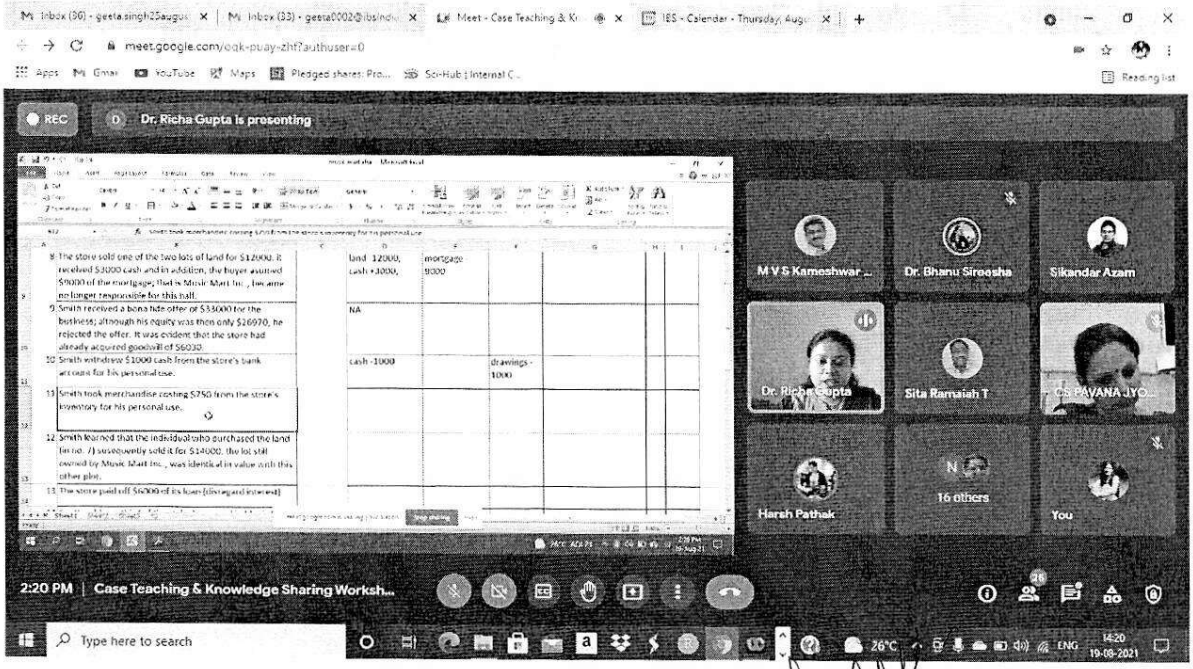




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Title of the case: Music Mart
Resource Person: Dr. Richa Gupta
Date: Aug 19, 2021





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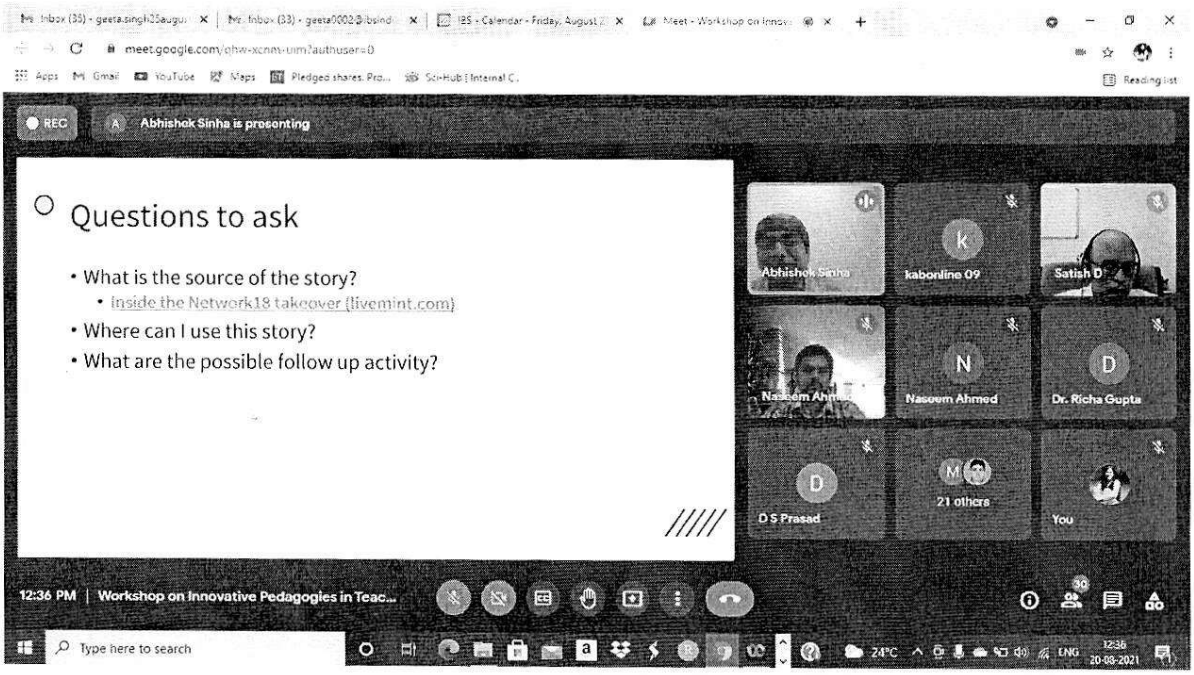
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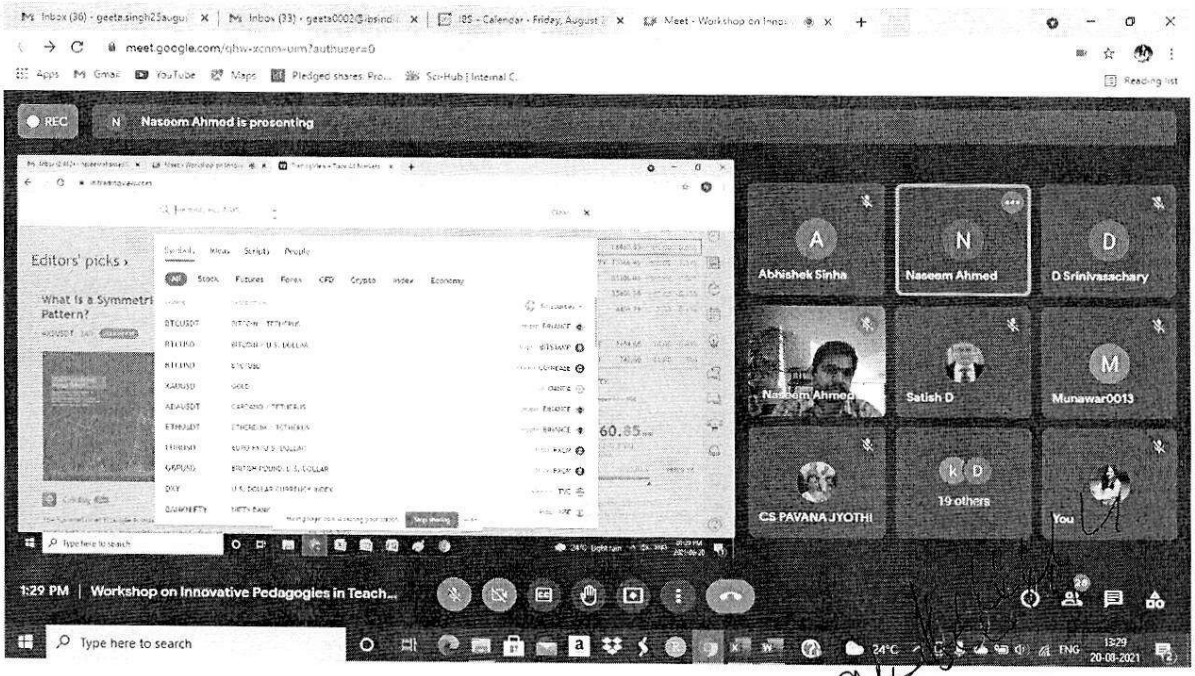
Topic: Innovative Pedagogies in Teaching Accounts and Finance

Resource Person: Dr Abhishek Sinha and Dr Naseem Ahamed

Date: August 20th, 2021

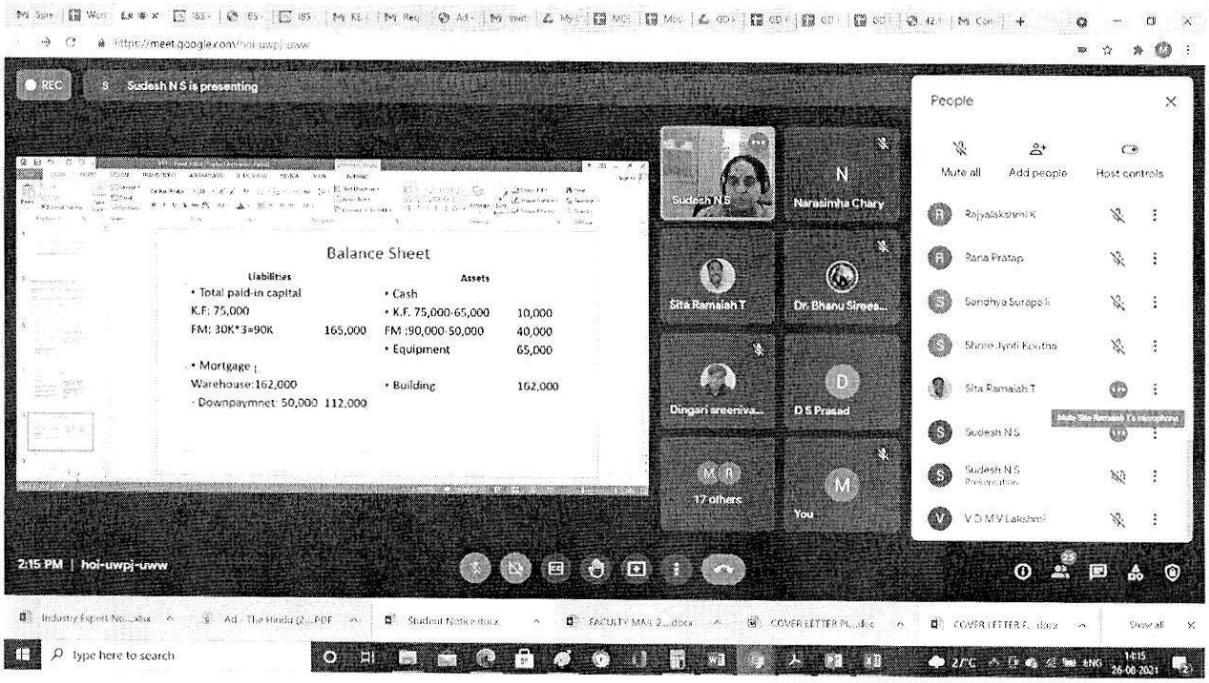
Time: 12:15 PM

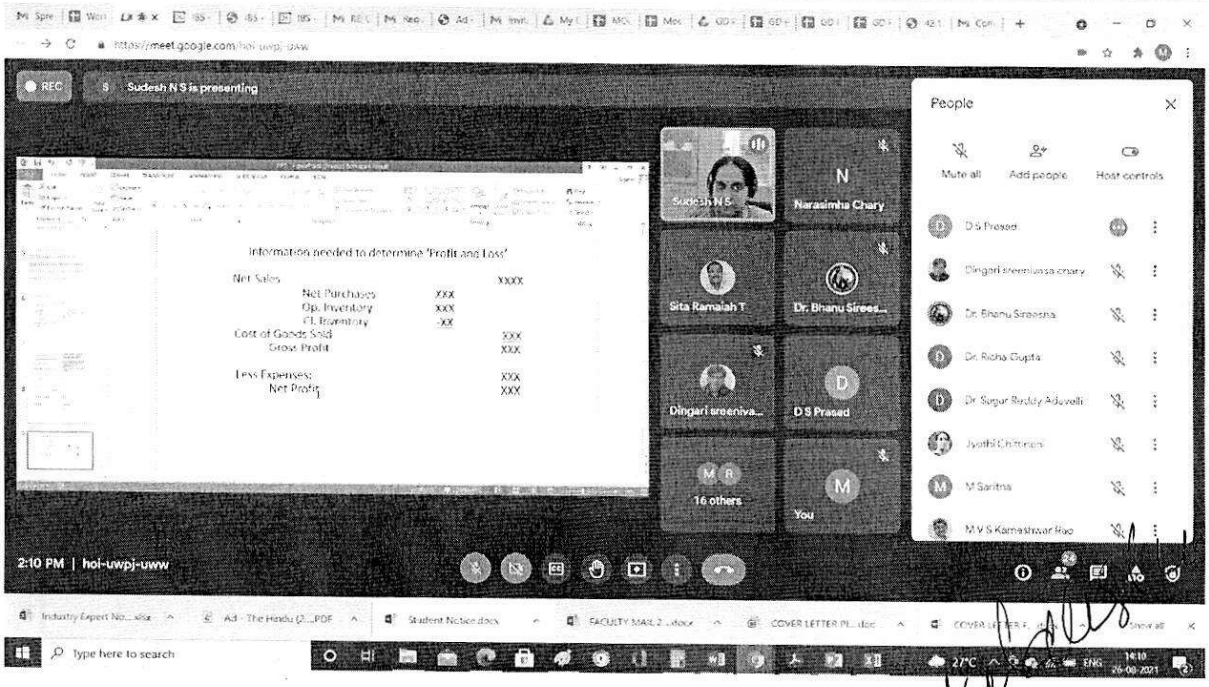




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Topic: Case Teaching & Knowledge Sharing Workshop
Resource person: Dr. N. S. Sudesh (Assistant Professor)
Date: August 26, 2021
Time: 1:45 PM onwards
Google meet link: meet.google.com/eez-qyfu-pmp

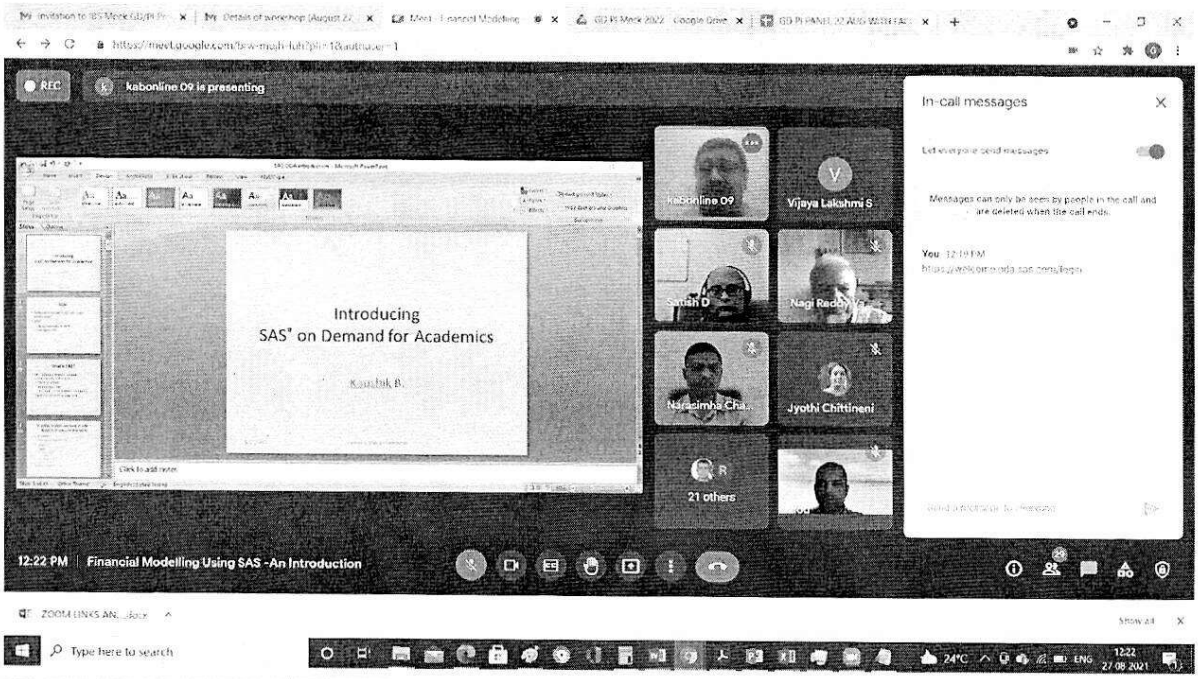


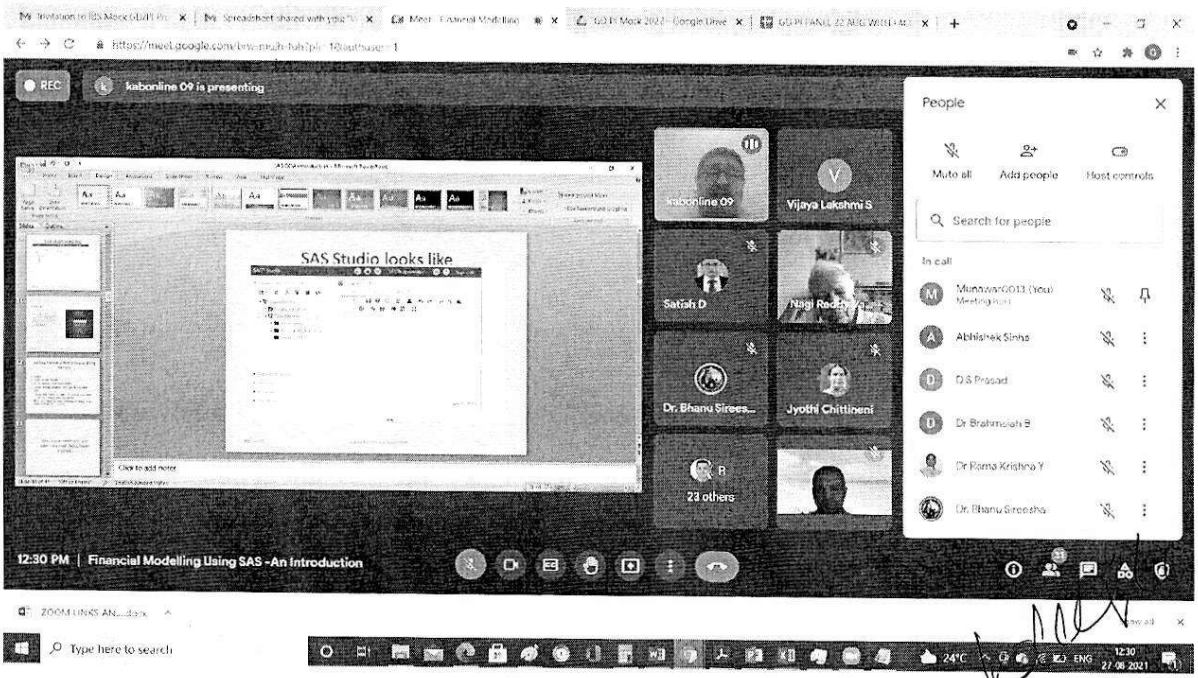


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Topic: Financial Modelling Using SAS -An Introduction
Resource person: Dr. Kaushik Bhattacharjee (Associate Professor)
Date: August 27, 2021
Time: 12:15 PM onwards
Google meet link: meet.google.com/brw-mujh-fuh



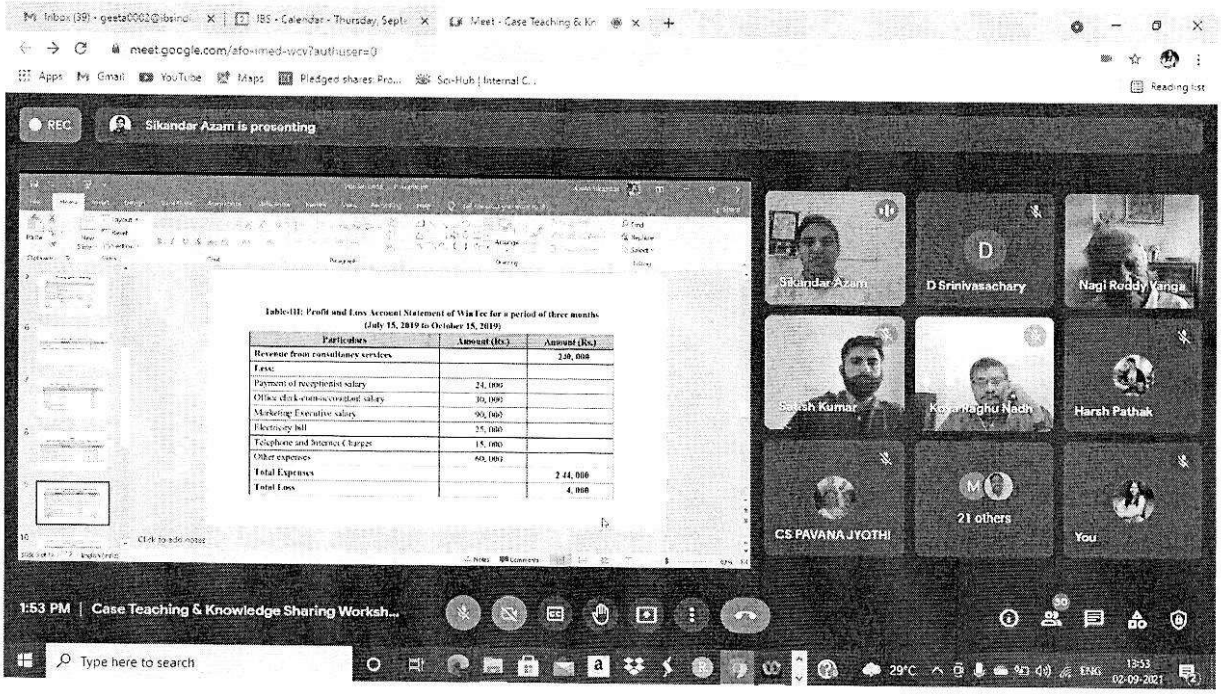


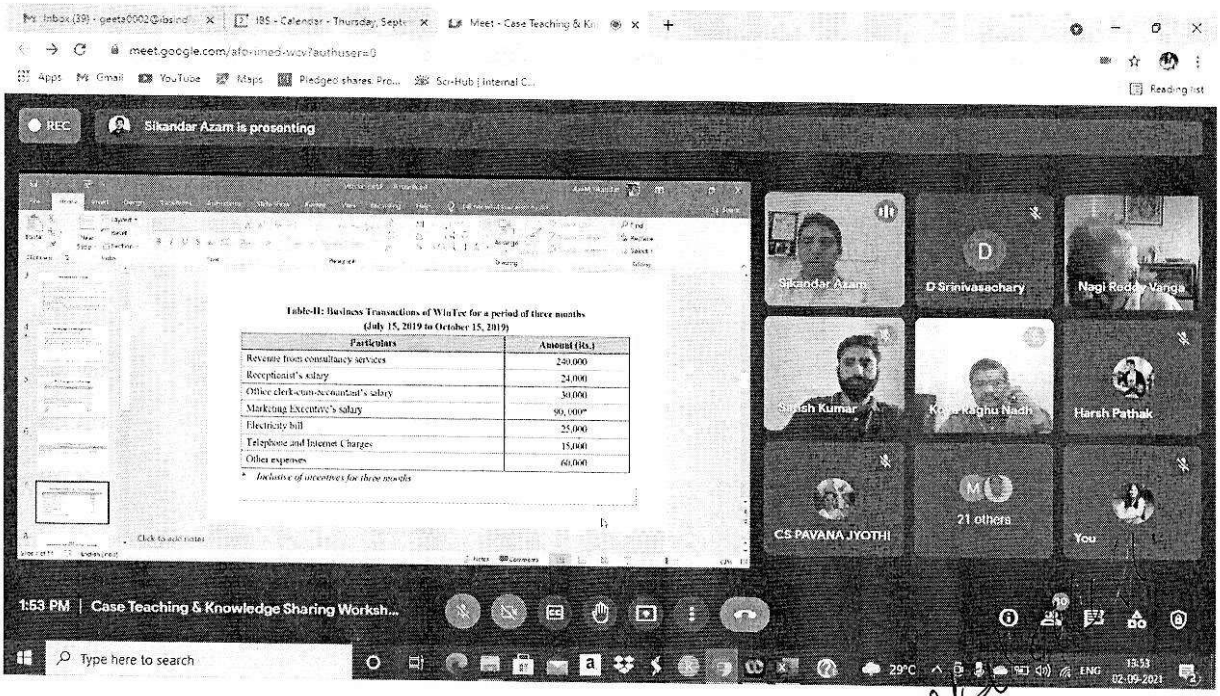
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[Deemed-to-be-University Under Section 3 of the UGC ACT 1956]

Case Title - The Accountant's Dilemma at 'WinTec'

Resource Person: Dr. Sikandar Azam
Date of Workshop: 2nd September, 2021
Time: 01:45PM onwards
Venue: Google meet

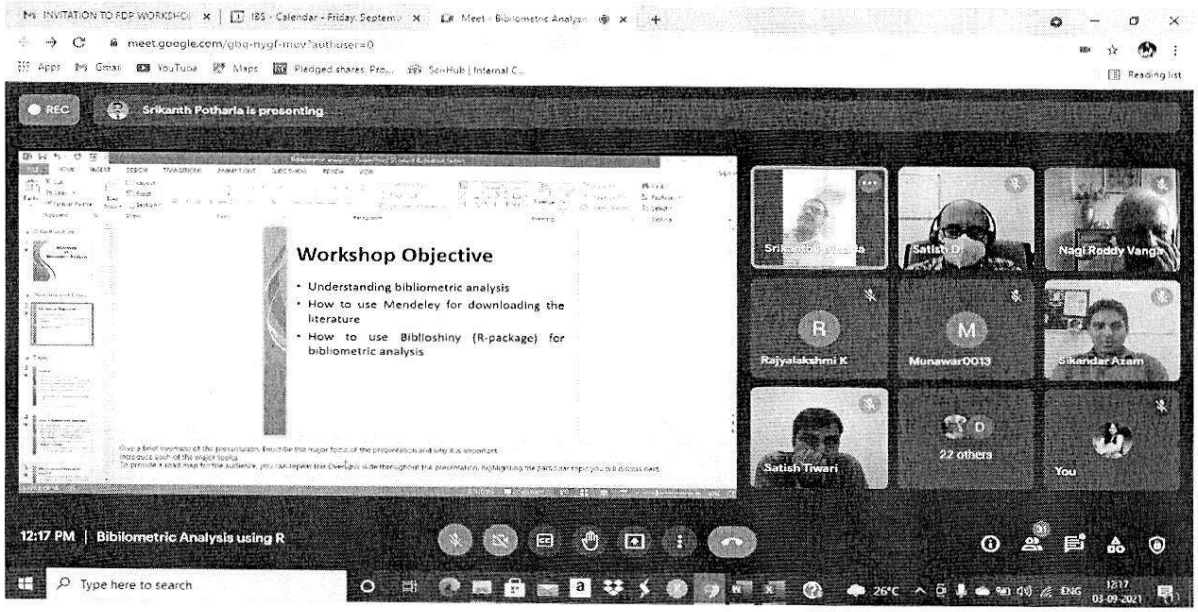


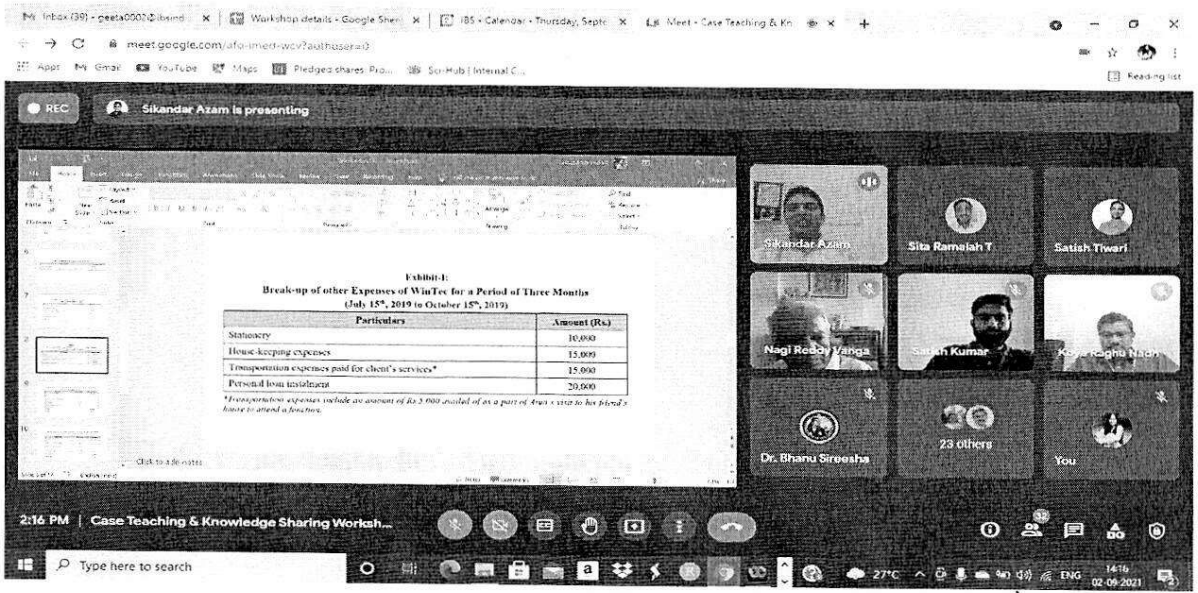


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Date of workshop: 3 September, 2021
Resource Person: Dr. Srikanth Potharla
Time: 12.15 PM onwards
Virtual Venue: Google meet

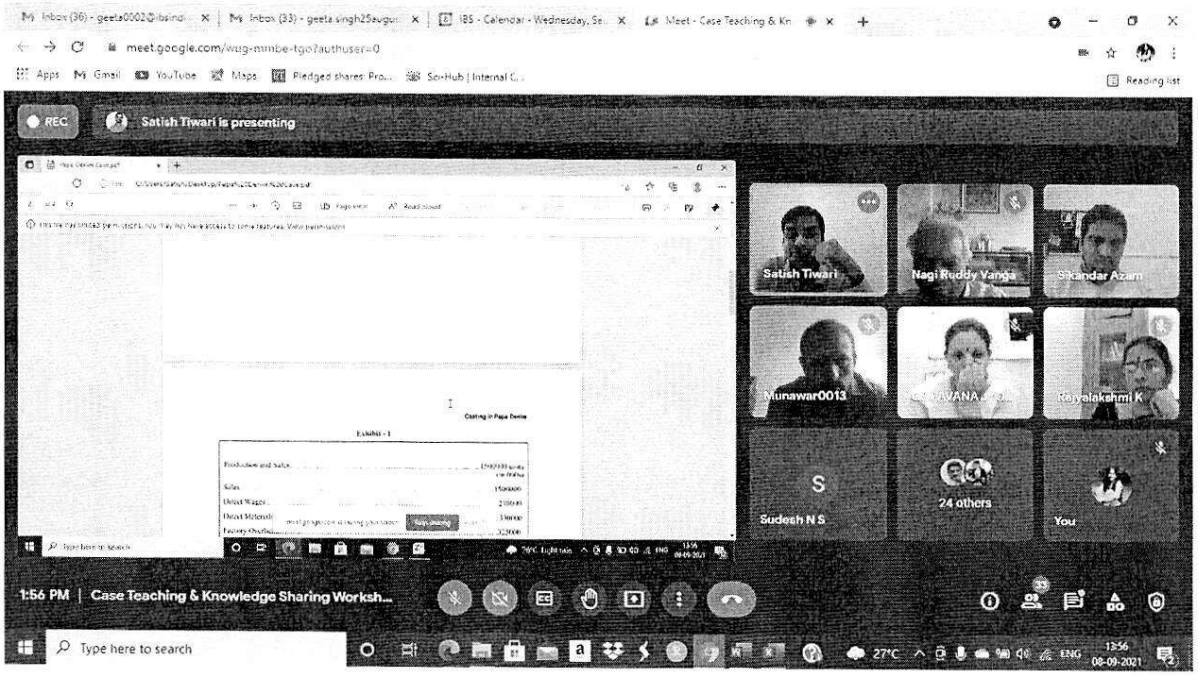


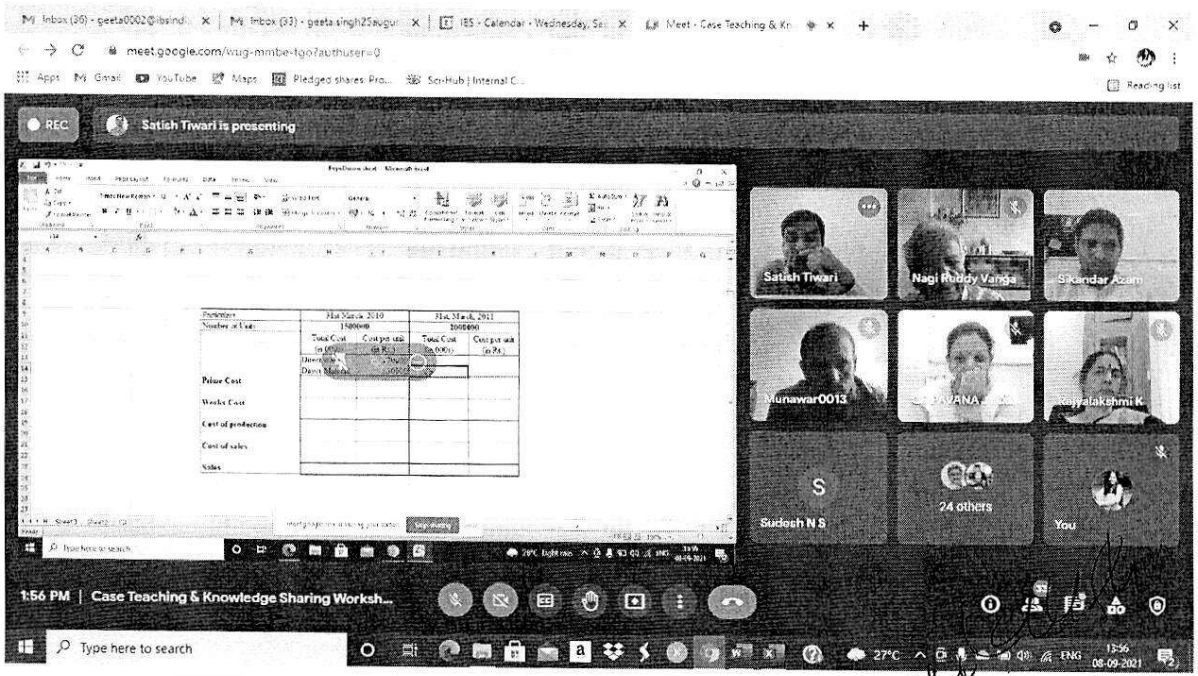


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Date of workshop: 3 September, 2021
Case Title: Costing in Pepe Denim
Resource Person: Satish Chandra Tiwari
Time: 1:45PM onwards
Virtual Venue: Google meet



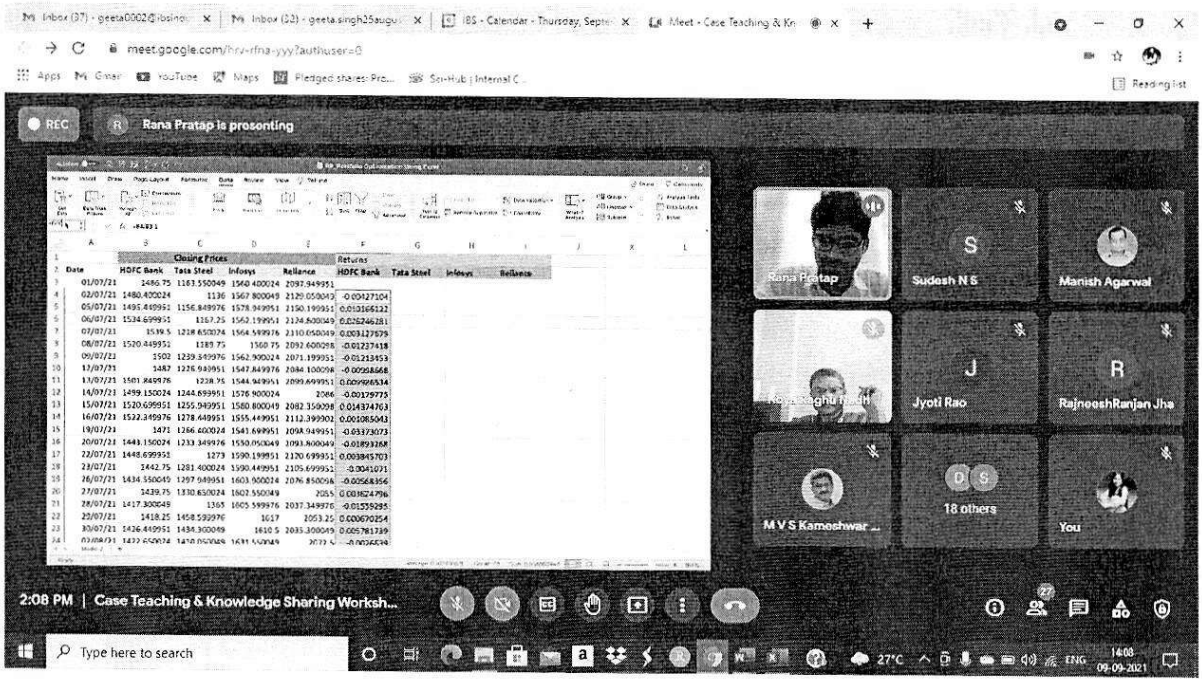


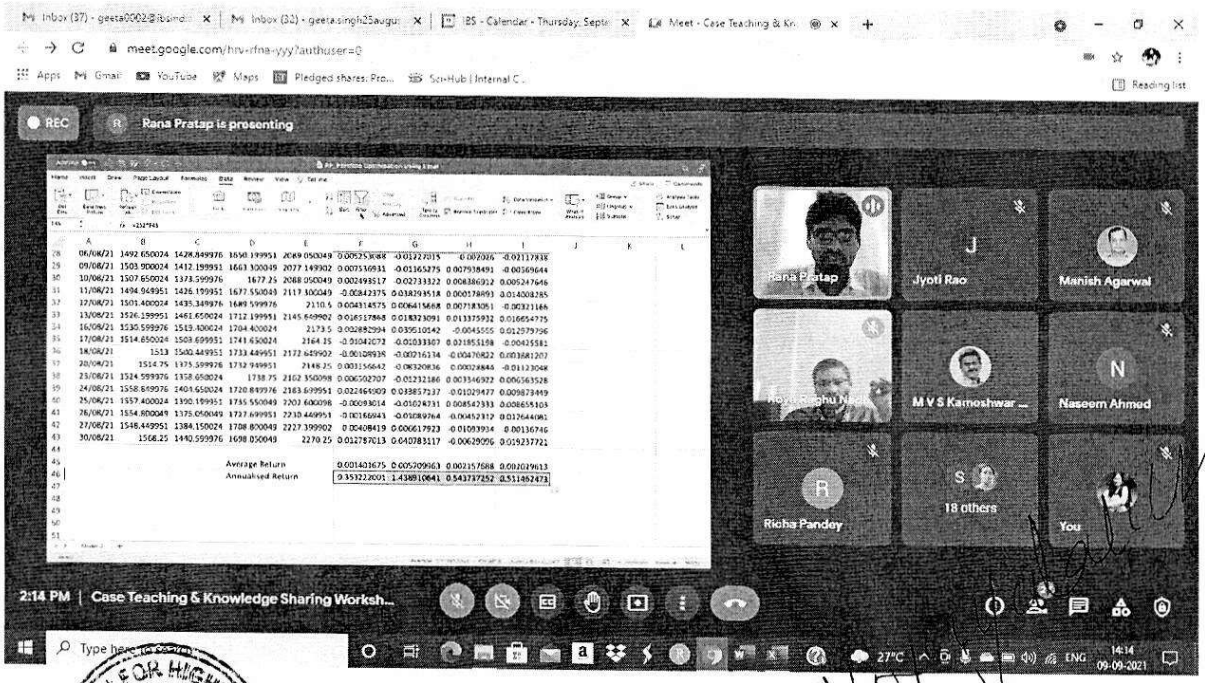
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Topic: Portfolio Optimisation Using Excel

Date of workshop: 9 September, 2021
Resource Person: Dr. Rana Pratap
Time: 1:45 PM onwards
Virtual Venue: Google meet





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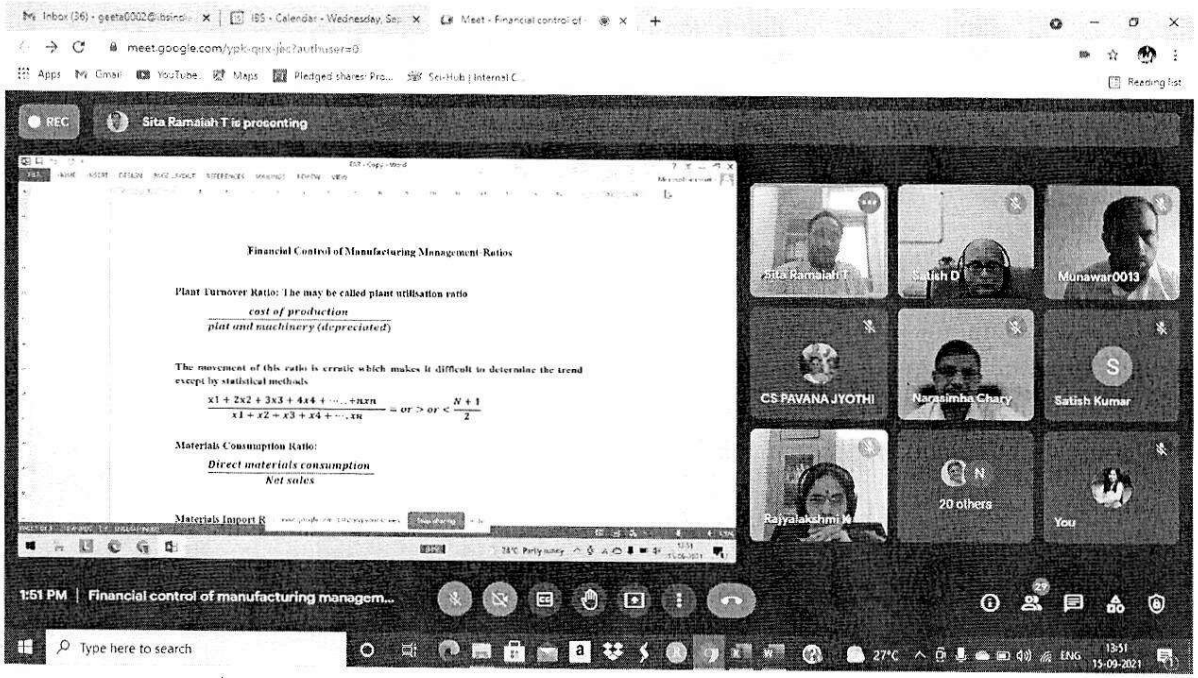
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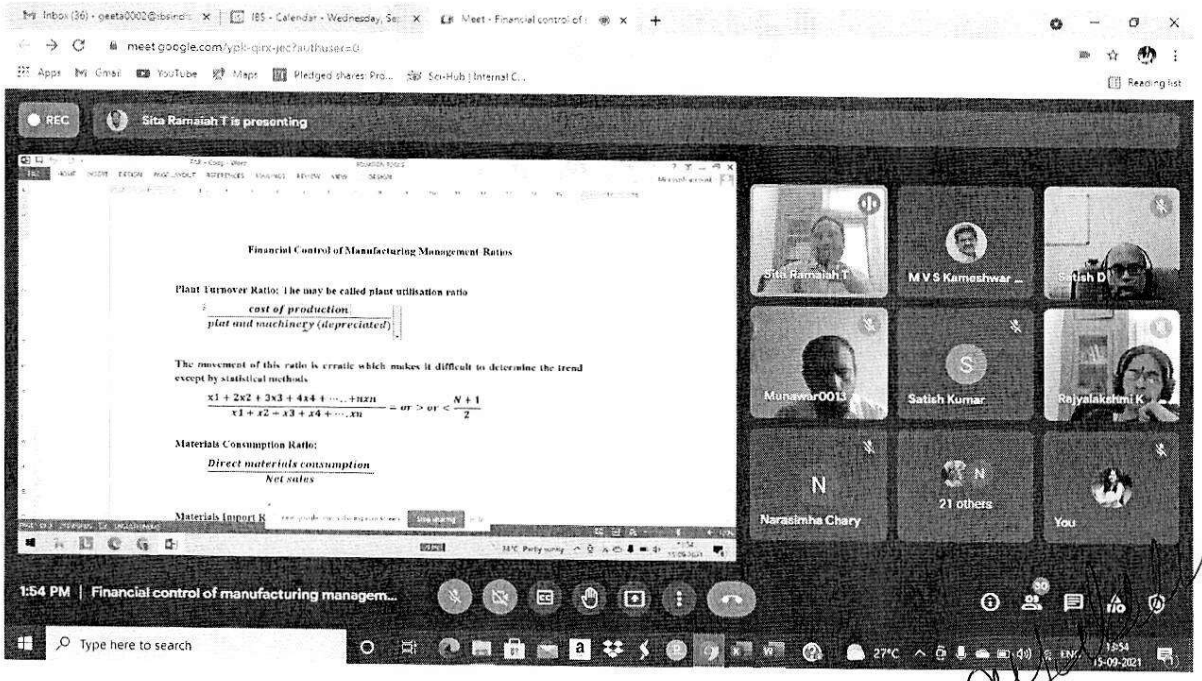
Ratios for Financial Control of Manufacturing Management

Resource Person: Dr.T.Sita Ramaiah (Assistant Professor)

Date: 15th September

Time: 1:45 pm onwards

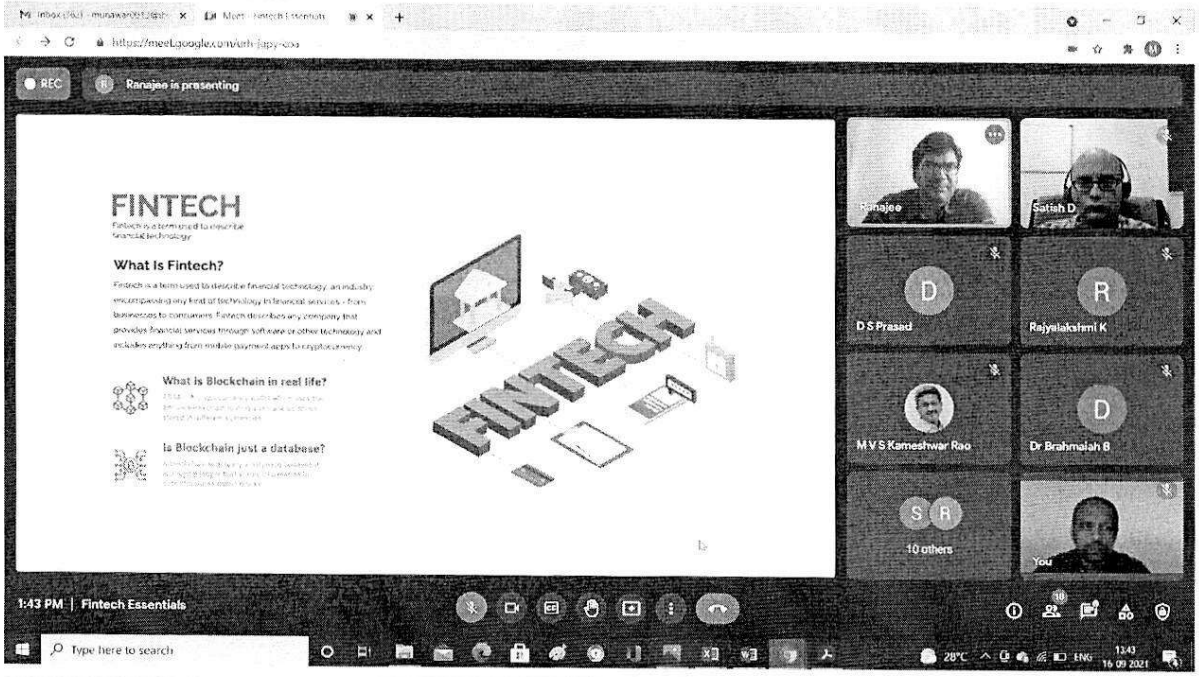




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Title: Workshop on Fintech essentials
Resource Person: Dr. Panajee
Date: 16th September, 2021
Time: 1:45 PM onwards

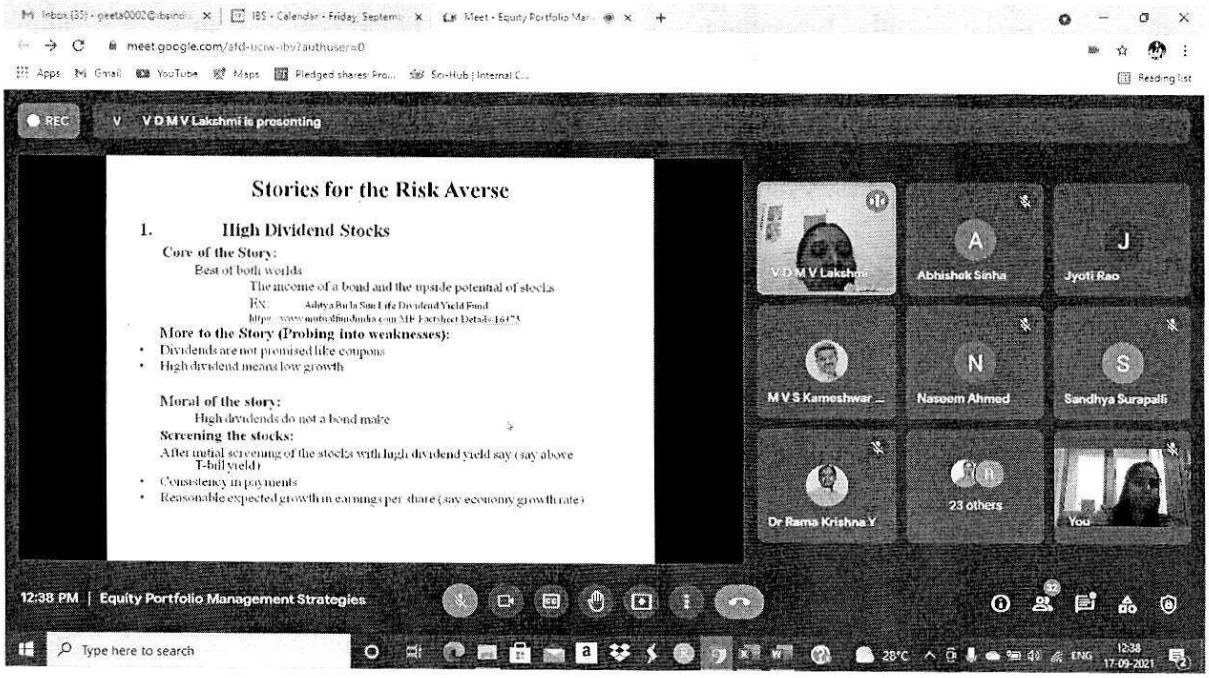






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Topic: **Equity Portfolio Management Strategies**
Based on the book
(Investment Fables: Exposing the Myths of "Can't Miss" Investment Strategies By Aswath Damodaran)
Resource Person: Dr. VDMV Lakshmi
Date: 17th September, 2021
Time: 12:45 PM onwards

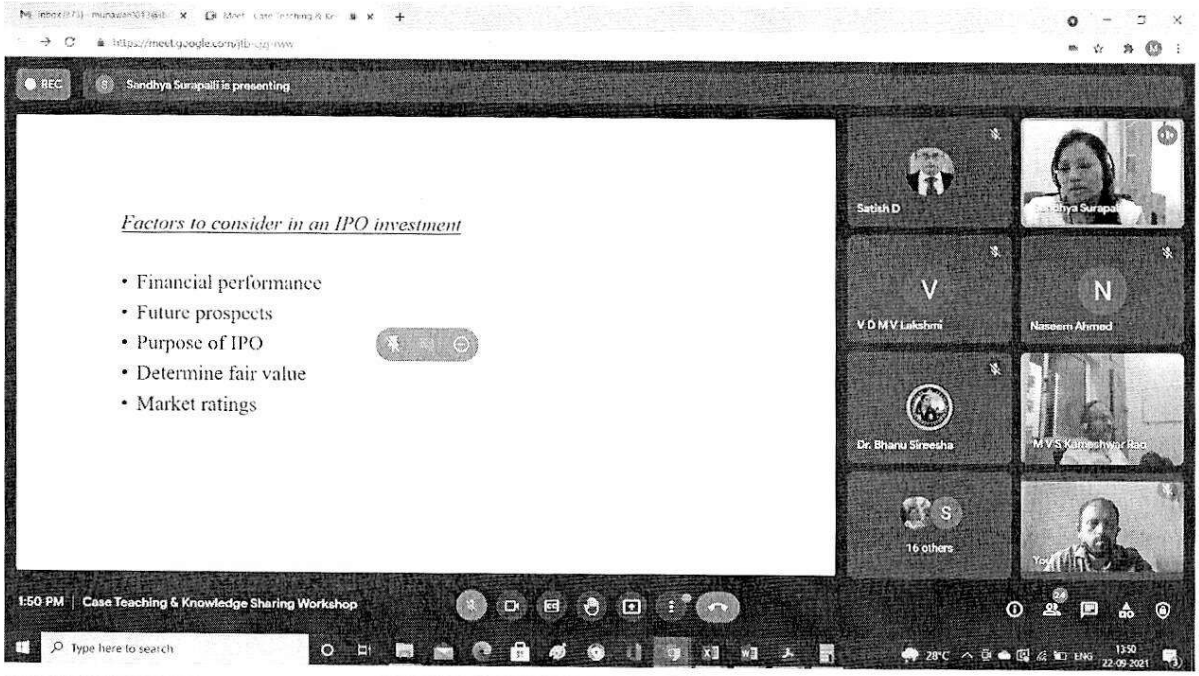


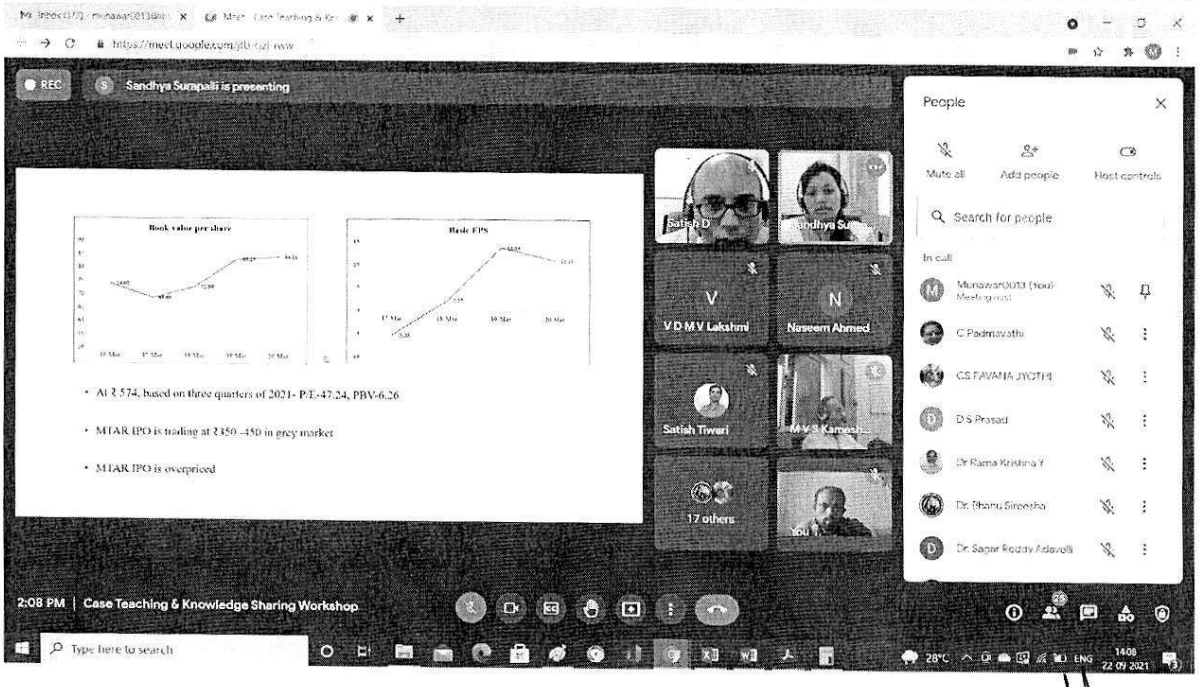
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Topic: **Case Study Workshop on MTAR Technologies IPO**

Resource Person: Dr. S. Sandhya
Date: September 22, 2021
Timings: 1.45PM





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Title: Workshop on Prowess IQ Hone Your Financial Abilities, Search Less, Get More

Date of workshop: 31 July 2021
Meet ing ID: 827 4774 5674 Passcode: 645698
Link:https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82747745674?pwd=b2FEQlpJdi9ML2FZalNtUXZ2WWw5dz09

1. **Resource Persons**

Resource Person 1

Dr. Sager Adavelli Reddy

Sager Adavelli Reddy is an assistant professor at IBS Business School, IFHE University Hyderabad. After completing his MBA from Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University – Hyderabad, in 2008, Sagar is associated with various educational institutions of repute. He did Faculty Development Programme from Indian Institute of management, Ahmedabad in 2012 and completed his PhD from Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University – Hyderabad, in 2017. He has published extensively in number of national and international journals.

Resource Person 2

Dr. Rajneesh Ranjan Jha

Dr. Rajneesh Ranjan Jha is an assistant professor at IBS Business School, IFHE University Hyderabad. After completing his MBA from Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi, in 2013, Rajneesh Joined IBS Business School for PhD program and completed his PhD in 2018. He has published extensively in number of national and international journals.

Resource Person 3

Dr. Nityanand Tripathi

Dr. Nityanand Tripathi is an assistant professor at IBS Business School, IFHE University Hyderabad. After completing his CFA in 2007 and MS (Finance) in 2012 from ICFAI University, Nityanand Joined IBS Business School for PhD program and completed his PhD in 2018. He has published extensively in number of national and international journals.

Workshop convenor

Dr. Ranajee

2. **Objective:** To learn how to effectively use finance database for achieving set goals.
3. **Learning Outcomes:** At the end of the workshop the participant would learn:

(i) How to search for data?
(ii) How to gather the required data?
(iii) To clean the data and format it to set up for analysis.

4. **Pedagogy:** Interactive and hands on prowess database. The participants can simultaneously work on the instructions given by the resource person. Participants can have a data set ready for them at the completion of the workshop.
5. **Intended Audience**: Faculty members and the students.
6. **Details and coverage of topics**

The sessions are to be conducted in three time slots to ensure maximum participation and extensive learning opportunities to the participants in the hands-on sessions. The session timings are as follows:

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Sessions	Timings
Session 1	9:30 AM – 11:15 AM
Session 2	11:30 AM – 1:15 PM
Session 3	2:00 PM – 3:45 PM

Contents to be covered during the workshop:

1. Download and login in prowess.
2. Select company by name and predefined group.
3. Worksheet details.
4. Data points to be selected.
5. Date and time period selection
6. Send the data in excel.
7. Transposing the data. (3 Years, 4 variables)
8. Sample statistics

Topic: Excel for Finance Workshop
Resource Person: Dr. P. Bhanu Sireesha
Time: Aug 10, 2021 04:30 PM India
Zoom Meeting link
https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85064146596?pwd=OEY2R29wdXV3QjRrSlluNUlJSXlZdz09
Meeting ID: 850 6414 6596 Passcode: 428559

Objective: The proficiency of students on working with Microsoft Excel has been regularly tested during the placement drives. Students are expected to be involved in building financial models for the companies, and these models are intended for use by other finance professionals / users. As a model builder, the student is not only expected to be proficient with the theory and subtle details required for the model, but also to know the ways in which different users may require and use it.
The objective of this workshop is to provide an enhanced working knowledge on Microsoft Excel for students of MBA Semester 3. This workshop intends to give students a hands-on experience on a few critical areas in designing financial models, by using 2 simple financial modelling cases. It intends to help the students to refresh their understanding of the usage of various Microsoft Excel functions. Thus, it enables the students to become placement ready.

Learning outcomes:

1. Solving problems with statistical analysis tools: using functions like average, standard deviation, sum product, matrix multiplier, and other arithmetic formulas
2. Obtaining values of annualized mean, annualized standard deviation, portfolio mean, portfolio standard deviation, correlation, etc.
3. Retrieving data for computation: using functions of analysis and reference like if function, index function, match function, vlookup function, etc.
4. Understanding the process and benefits of nesting of functions
5. Using range naming for ease in computations and also using relative and absolute cell referencing in different functions for obtaining required results
6. Evaluating the financial impact for decision making using solver and finding optimal solutions

Pedagogy: Using the provided data and information for the 2 financial modelling cases, students will be working on various functions to obtain the required results. The workings will be done on Microsoft Excel using financial, analysis and referencing functions.

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Intended audience: Students of MBA, especially semester 3 students

Details and coverage of the topics:

Information related to two financial modelling cases will be provided to the students in advance. This content includes (1) both the caselets in PDF form, and (2) the required database in Excel form. The first case is on **Portfolio Valuation**.

In this case the students are expected to find the optimal portfolio (variance -minimizing portfolio) at a given expected return for an investor. The students are also expected to calculate beta, alpha and r-squared for all the stocks included into the portfolio.

For this determination, the student is provided with information on 4 investment securities and the market index. The database provided in the Excel document will include monthly adjusted close prices of 4 securities traded on NSE (Infosys, Tata Motors, Dr. Reddy's Laboratories and Bharti Airtel) and the market index from NSE, Nifty 50.

Students will be exposed to completing the financial model using the database provided, where they will be enabled to break down the financial problem into manageable pieces.

The process to be followed will include:

1. Calculation of returns, averages and standard deviations for each of the individual stocks, and to annualize the mean and standard deviation for all the stocks.
2. Calculation of correlation between all the stocks in the portfolio.
3. Calculation of portfolio mean and portfolio variance.
4. Using solver to find optimal portfolio.
5. Calculation of beta, alpha and r-squared for each of the stocks in the portfolio.

The second case is on **Cost Estimation**.

In this case the students are expected to find the total operating cost involved in different models of cars, so that a decision could be taken as to which car can be purchased by the client.

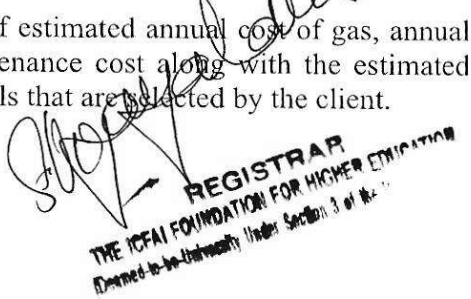
For this determination, the student is provided with data related to 5 aspects relevant for the decision to be taken. With this information, the student is expected to prepare an Estimate Form, to provide the cost per annum to be incurred on gas, insurance and average maintenance for each of the selected model of car.

The caselet in PDF form and the database in Excel form provides all the relevant information. The individual client's information is provided in the caselet. The information on different models of cars being offered by CKG Auto is provided in the Excel document. It includes basic information on the different models including their engine capacity, weight class and annual maintenance cost. The other information available in the Excel document includes: cost per oil change required for the cars, the mileage of the cars per gallon of gas on different levels of driving, the different states and regions, the insurance estimate calculator and the average gas prices in different regions.

Students will be exposed to completing the financial model using the database provided, and they will be enabled to break down the financial problem into manageable pieces. The process to be followed will include:

1. Creating an Estimate Form with 'Data Inputs' and 'Data Outputs'.
2. Providing data validation for every input information
3. Providing a table which can accommodate maximum upto 5 models chosen to be compared by the client (taking required measures that the table should not show errors, if client wants to compare less than 5 models)
4. Results in the table should include the calculation of estimated annual cost of gas, annual cost of insurance premium and average annual maintenance cost along with the estimated total cost of operation per year for each of the car models that are selected by the client.





Title: Workshop on Optimization of Sales mix – Evaluation of Alternatives for decision making

Hone your decision making skills.

Date of workshop: 12 August 2021

Resource Person : Dr. M Saritha

Objective: To learn how to make decisions effectively using Marginal costing technique.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the workshop the participant would learn:

(i) Marginal costing and its importance

(ii) How to use Marginal costing for finding the optimal sales mix

(iii) How to select the optimal sales mix from various alternatives which will provide maximum profitability?

Pedagogy: Interactive and hands on numerical workings. The participants can provide the justification for selecting the best alternative sales mix.

Intended Audience: Faculty members and the research scholars. 2

Details and coverage of topics The session will be of 1 hour 15 minutes duration and will begin at 1.45 pm.

Contents to be covered

Absorption costing Vs Marginal costing techniques for profitability assessment

Marginal costing and its importance

Marginal costing technique as a tool for decision making

Deciding the optimal sales mix from various alternatives using marginal costing technique

Preparing the profitability statement under various alternative sales mix options

Title: Fundamentals of blockchain and cryptocurrency

Resource person: Dr. Jyothi Chittineni

Timings: 13th August 2021, 12:15 to 1:45 PM

Objectives: This course presents an overview of the fundamental concepts of the crypto space with a particular emphasis on Bitcoin. The course covers basic properties of bitcoin, the mechanics behind it (e.g. including cryptographic hash functions, Bitcoin Script, privacy, and hash commitment schemes)

Learnings outcomes:

- • The basics of cryptographic function
- • Fundamentals of distributed ledger technologies and blockchain terminology
- • The mechanics behind cryptocurrency, such as the cryptocurrency network, cryptography and cryptographic hash functions, privacy, and hash commitment schemes
- • Cryptocurrency proliferation
- • Taxonomy of cryptocurrency

Pedagogy: Seminar model or Lecture model

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Intended Audience: This course is open to anyone with any background. If you are intended to be a crypto trader, data analyst, researcher, or consultant, or are just looking for an introduction to the cryptocurrency and blockchain technology.

Details and coverage of the topic:

- • The basics of cryptography and encryption, and how cryptocurrencies were developed from cryptography and encryption
- To understand the role of blockchain as an enabling technology in the financial sector
- The proliferation of crypto-assets, distribution, exchange mechanisms, and taxonomy of crypto-assets.
- The regulation of crypto-assets and their ecosystem

Title of the case: Music Mart
Resource Person: Dr. Richa Gupta
Date: Aug 19, 2021

Objective: As accounting is one of the compulsory subjects for MBA semester I students, this workshop would be a platform for them to learn the basics of accounting. The objective of this workshop is to discuss the fundamental concepts of accounting along with accounting terminologies. This workshop would provide an elementary understanding to the students about identifying and recording of a transaction. This workshop would facilitate the students to understand the effects of accounting transactions on financial statements by using accounting equation. It would also enable them to prepare balance sheet with the help of transaction analysis.

Learning outcomes: This workshop would benefit the students to understand the following:

1. Transaction vs. events.

2. Identification of transactions.

3. Accounting equation.

4. Accounting terminologies such as- expenses, equity, liabilities, assets, profit, loss, purchase, sales, inventory, accounts receivables, accounts payables, etc.

5. Accounting concepts such as- going concern, dual aspect, accrual, separate entity, accounting period, cost concept, etc.

6. Effects of different transactions on financial statements.

7. Preparation of balance sheet.

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Pedagogy: Case discussion with audience interaction.
Intended audience: Students of MBA semester 1 students, faculties and research scholars.
Details and coverage of topics: The coverage of topics are- transactions and events, accounting equation, accounting concepts, accounting terminologies and preparation of balance sheet.

Topic: Innovative Pedagogies in Teaching Accounts and Finance
Resource Person: Dr Abhishek Sinha and Dr Naseem Ahamed

Date: August 20th, 2021

Time: 12:15 PM

"We become boring as teachers when our classroom styles become predictable because students are never surprised."

Fiet, J. O. (2001). The theoretical side of teaching entrepreneurship. *Journal of business venturing*, *16*(1), 1-24.

This workshop investigates how narrative inquiry along with innovative online tools may assistteachers arouse interest among the students.The objective of the workshop is to develop a structured approach to enhancing the teaching learning process.

Story telling is an art which not only creates an engaged audience, but it also helps the storyteller control the imagination of the course participant. Weaving of a story, requires practice, and perfect execution to attain its desired result. The relevance of the story and ability of the students to relate to the story are few factors that can make story telling work. However, the story-telling method even though used effectively by a few course instructors lack a formal documented approach to learning. This calls for formalizing an ancient method of teaching and include them in the already innovative pedagogies that have been used to attain the goals of OBE. Furthermore, Storytelling when combined with Socratic Method ensures directed learning for already engaged course participants.

Every profession offers certain tools intended to make the task easier. The most important tools at the disposal of a teacher is a board, chalk and a duster. With the unprecedented change in the teaching environment due to the global pandemic, the teaching fraternity lost these tools making their task difficult.

Many concepts can be better explained when the students can visualize them. Similarly, formulae etc. can't be written properly on a virtual whiteboard. Other topics like technical analysis use charts, pictures predominantly to further the concepts.

This workshop will show and tell how to use innovative online tools to help teachers write complex formulae, visualize problems and arouse interest among the students. Usage of online tools helps teachers use standardized fonts making them easier to read by the students. The objective of the workshop is to develop a structured approach to enhancing the teaching learning process.

Learning Outcomes:

1. To demonstrate ability to use stories to achieve the session outcomes.
2. To apply Socratic method as a pedagogical tool.

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3. To demonstrate how to use softwares like MS Word to write complex formulae
4. To demonstrate how to use softwares like paint, Jamboard to visualize problems from the time value of money; bond and equity valuation, capital budgeting, technical analysis
5. To demonstrate how to use softwares like paint, Jamboard to identify patterns in technical analysis

Intended Audience:

Faculty teaching Accounts and Finance to Budding Managers/Entrepreneurs

Content

1. Integrating stories to the course curriculum
2. Identifying sources for creating stories
3. Preparing transcripts for stories
4. The art and science of telling stories to attain learning outcomes
5. Socratic Method and Story telling
6. Writing complex formulae through MS Word
7. Drawing timelines for time value of money problems
8. Drawing timelines for valuation problems
9. Identifying patterns in technical analysis

Pedagogy:

Storytelling, Socratic, Lecture mode, Show and Tell method for online tools to overcome challenges imposed by online teaching environment.

Case Title: Kim Fuller
Date of workshop: 26 August, 2021
Resource Person: Dr. N. S. Sudesh
Time: 1:45PM onwards
Venue: Google meet

Objective: To understand the financial information needs of a business and what kind of underlying records must be maintained in order to support those needs.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the workshop the participant would learn:

(i) Information required to operate business
(ii) Classify the available information as either accounting and non-accounting information
(iii) Identifying of Assets and Liabilities
(iv) Identifying the company's opening owners' equity

Pedagogy: Interactive and hands on numerical workings.

Intended Audience: Faculty members and the research scholars

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Details and coverage of topics The session will be of 1 hour 15 minutes duration and will begin at 1.45 pm.

Contents to be covered

Identifying accounting information and non-accounting information
Identifying information needed to determine "profit and loss"
Preparing Balance Sheet
Using the accounting information to keep in control of the business

Topic: Financial Modelling Using SAS -An Introduction
Resource person: Dr. Kaushik Bhattacharjee (Associate Professor)
Date: August 27, 2021
Time: 12:15 PM onwards
Google meet link: meet.google.com/brw-mujh-fuh

Objective of the Workshop: SAS software is one of the market leaders in providing a new generation of business intelligence software. The SAS Institute is the world's largest privately held software company. It is believed that SAS has a large part to play in the future of analytics and big data.

A simple search for "SAS Jobs" online is sure to turn up many current job listings that require a variety of SAS expertise. Undoubtedly SAS emerges as a key research data analysis tool which has demand in the market. Another advantage of SAS is that it is a fourth-generation language. It is user friendly, can carry out complex task easily, and can be used with other software programs. It provides GUI and an easy way to access multiple applications. SAS can read data files created by other statistical packages. SAS solutions are built on a proven intelligence architecture that is open & scalable, allowing seamless integration of processes & platforms. SAS keeps itself updated with the latest technology. It can easily be integrated and this enhances its usability and flexibility as it can easily interlink with many technologies. SAS allows data files created by SPSS, Excel, Minitab, Stata, Systat, and other statistical software to be incorporated into a SAS program directly or through file conversion mechanism. Thus, to experienced users of these statistical packages, SAS presents no threat at all because it is possible to convert existing data files in SAS data files without abandoning data formats one previously mastered or managed. These formats include those generated and supported by database software such as Oracle, DB2 etc. by these packages into a SAS file format.

The capability of SAS to handle and work with large data and generate graphs and reports is almost unparallel. With today's technology, it's possible to perform Big data analytics (which examines large amounts of data to uncover hidden patterns using correlations and so many other statistical techniques) using SAS and get answers from it almost immediately – an effort that's slower and less efficient with many other environment.

Over and above there is a worldwide network of SAS users which are easy to access. Free SAS resources are available at your fingertips, and you can easily connect with many SAS experts who willingly share their SAS knowledge online.

However, the flip side till date for using SAS was its licensing fees. SAS used to be costly---- well no more-so far small tasks of academics are concerned. This precisely sets the

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motivation for organizing this workshop - to introduce our research fraternity a wonderful tool to carry out research with moderate amount of voluminous data sets. (limit 5 GB).

Proposed Learning Outcomes:

1. Overall knowledge about SAS Programming and SAS Studio (GUI) environment.
2. How to perform Regression using coding in SAS
3. How to perform Regression using SAS studio (GUI)
4. An advanced application: VaR (Value at risk) using SAS IML (Interactive Matrix Language)

Approach & Pedagogy:

Relevant datasets will be shared at least one day before the workshop and mostly it will be online demonstration. The sequence of the demonstration would the same as outlined in proposed learning outcome.

Case Title - The Accountant's Dilemma at 'WinTec'
Resource Person: Dr. Sikandar Azam
Date of Workshop: 2nd September, 2021
Time: 01:45PM onwards
Venue: Google meet

Objectives: To understand the importance of accounting principles in recording business transactions and its application and usage.
Learning Outcomes: At the end of the workshop the participant would learn:
• Application, usage, and importance of the 'Business entity concept'

• The importance of presenting a true and fair view of the financial position of a company

• The mechanics of the double entry system of accounting

• The importance of an auditor in validating the financial statements of a company.

Pedagogy: Interactive and hands on numerical workings.
Intended Audience: Faculty members and the research scholars
Details and coverage of topics:
The session will be of 1 hour 15 minutes duration and will begin at 01.45 pm.
Contents to be covered
Identifying personal and business expenses while recording accounting transaction.
Finding difference between the profit reported by the clerk and the professional auditor.
Identifying different accounting principle in analysing the financial transactions of the company.
The mechanics of double entry system of accounting.
Recording, classifying, and summarizing the business transactions of WinTec.
Preparation of revised Income statement and Balance sheet.

Date of workshop: 3 September, 2021
Resource Person: Dr. Srikanth Potharla

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Time: 12.15 PM onwards
Virtual Venue: Google meet

In recent years, bibliometric analysis as a field of study has captured researchers' interest worldwide. Bibliometric analysis enables to have data about the particular field of research in one place. Bibliometric analysis refers to the cross science of quantitative analysis of all knowledge carriers with mathematical and statistical methods. It is a comprehensive knowledge system that integrates mathematics, statistics, and Philology and pays attention to quantification. The main objects of bibliometrics are the amount of literature (various publications, especially journal papers and citations), the number of authors (individual group or group), the number of vocabulary (various literature marks, among which the majority are descriptors). The most essential feature of bibliometrics is that its output must be "quantity". Bibliometric analysis can be employed to address the research questions like identifying the trending themes in the given domain of research; trace out the research publications having persuasive impact; identifying the most influential authors in the given domain of research and what is the present state of collaborative research in the given field; what is the intellectual structure of present research in the given domain etc.,
The present workshop aims to provide the participants theoretical and practical knowledge in bibliometric analysis. The workshop also helps in equipping participants with some hands-on experience in using 'Biblioshiny', a package of R-software in doing bibliometric analysis of the research literature.

Date of workshop: 3 September, 2021
Case Title: Costing in Pepe Denim
Resource Person: Satish Chandra Tiwari
Time: 1:45PM onwards
Virtual Venue: Google meet

This case discusses a business situation in which the profits of Pepe Denim, a jeans manufacturer in India, declined despite consistency in the sales of jeans, because of competition from other similar products. Competition led to a reduction in the selling price and rise in cost, resulted in decreasing profits. In such a situation, the company decided to add two new product lines —Denim Handbags and Denim Skirts — which would require the same type of raw material and the same labor. The case study helps us understand and analyze the decision to add two new products lines on the basis of a comparison of cost and profit before and after the introduction of new products. With this, the case study gives enough scope to derive different cost concepts like full cost, direct and indirect cost, elements of product cost, different kinds of overheads, and last, how to calculate the total cost of a product.

Objective

This case is designed to enable students to:

➢ Understand the concept of full cost, various items of cost like direct and indirect cost, elements of product cost and period costs, and different kinds of overheads.

➢ Understand how to calculate prime cost, factory cost, cost of production, and finally cost of sales or total sales.

➢ Discuss and debate on the company's decision to add new product lines.

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Teaching Approach

In the classroom mode, the moderator can initiate the discussion by asking questions such as — what is full cost. What are the elements of costs? What are the different types of costs? With these questions, the moderator can throw some light on direct and indirect cost, fixed and variable cost, and different elements of product cost which are direct material, direct labor, and direct expenses. After discussing these concepts, the moderator can give brief explanations on overheads and the different kinds of overheads — factory overheads, office & administration overheads, and selling & distribution overheads. The moderator can also discuss and then explain how to arrive at prime cost, factory cost, cost of production, and finally total cost. The moderator can give practical shape to these concepts using the questions given at the end of the case.

Topic: Portfolio Optimisation Using Excel

Date of workshop: 9 September, 2021
Resource Person: Dr. Rana Pratap
Time: 1:45 PM onwards
Virtual Venue: Google meet

This workshop is the ideal opportunity for you to develop skills based on the portfolio theory and enhance the investment performance of your portfolio; as an institution or an individual. This beginner-friendly workshop will provide you with the theory and technical implementation of strategic portfolio allocation analysis.

Portfolio optimisation refers to the allocation of limited resources among qualified securities to achieve or exceed certain target objectives, performance metrics and criteria. The objectives vary from investor to investor and may include reducing risk, maximizing return, reaching liquidity indexes and other limits. The optimization process takes into consideration a number of factors, such as investment styles – value versus growth, available investment choices, manager fee structure and tax environment, regulatory guidelines, practical limitations, including data availability and the sophistication and resiliency of the models used.

The concepts of portfolio optimization and diversification have been significant in the development and understanding of financial markets and financial decision making. The major breakthrough came in 1952 with the publication of Harry Markowitz's theory of portfolio selection (Markowitz, 1952). The theory, popularly referred to as modern portfolio theory, provided an answer to the fundamental question: *How should an investor allocate funds among the possible investment choices?* First, Markowitz quantified return and risk of a security, using the statistical measures of its expected return and standard deviation. Second, Markowitz suggested that investors should consider return and risk together, and determine the allocation of funds among investment alternatives on the basis of their return-risk trade-off. Before Markowitz's seminal article, the finance literature had treated the relationship between return and risk in an informal fashion.

This session demonstrates how to practically determine expected returns, risk and covariance matrix to form an optimized portfolio using advanced quantitative tools in Excel. Moreover, you will learn how to apply statistical tools like Solver functionality on Excel with an emphasis on interpretation rather than just calculation.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this workshop, you will be able to:

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1. Understand calculating return, risk and creating a covariance matrix using Excel.
2. Implement strategic asset allocation and differentiate it from the premeditated asset allocation.
3. Understand the concept of efficiency in portfolios.
4. Create capital allocation line for portfolios given market expectations.
5. Conduct sensitivity analysis on portfolio risk and return.
6. Get a comprehensive overview of the Modern Portfolio Theory.
7. Learn to use real time data-sets, and Excel add-ins to build real-time portfolio optimization models.
8. Know how to optimise your portfolios by maximising your returns while minimising your risk.

Intended Audience:

MBA 2nd year Students, Research Scholars, Faculty teaching Finance and Investors.

Pedagogy:

Case Method and Simulation.

Ratios for Financial Control of Manufacturing Management
Resource Person: Dr.T.Sita Ramaiah (Assistant Professor)
Date: 15th September
Time: 1:45 pm onwards

It is largely understood that financial performance commands the success or failure of a business entrtprise and hence, financial controls must constitute the most important and significant regulators of business. Unfortunately, it has been found that manufacturing managers do not always attach much importance to financial controls. One of the reason may be that most manufacturing managers are, by training, the production people, who feel comfortable in handling the technical parameters of manufacturing operations. They are keen on determining the technical parameters of various inputs that are used and the output that is produced but when it comes to the monetary aspects of these things in terms of cost and revenue, they feel like a fish out of water. The second reason may be that for a long time the blue-collared production managers were kept outside the corporate level planning and decision making process. In order to smoothen the process of integration, the manufacturing manager is now being trained to appreciate the financial aspects of manufacturing management, particularly the fact that it is financial control which enable the business to evaluate trends and detect problems on time.

The success or failure of directing the manufacturing function depends largely on the ability of the manager to understand the financial aspects of every operation and to react accordingly when unfavourable financial trends are detected. Financial controls enables manufacturing managers to improve the methods of operations used, establish priorities for corrective action and measure the performance of the other workers.

The financial aspects of the manufacturing function will be captured through ratios calculated between different set of variables as revealed in the fanatical statements. Its techno-financial aspects will be captured through management accounting ratios calculated from technical and other derivatives of financial variables.

The present workshop aims to provide the participants theoretical and practical knowledge in financial control of manufacturing management. The workshop helps in understanding the different ratios which will be calculated in manufacturing management.

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Title: Workshop on Fintech essentials
Resource Person: Dr. Ranajee
Date: 16th September, 2021
Time: 1:45 PM onwards

Objective: To provide a foundation of new Fintech services within a critical context and framework analyzing traditional money, banking and financial markets combined with interdisciplinary content from Computer Science.

2. **Learning Outcomes:** At the end of the workshop the participant would learn about:

• An overview of factors responsible for disruption in traditional money, banking and financial markets at the current time.

• A brief summary of some Fintech products.

3. **Pedagogy:** Asynchronous and interactive.

4. **Intended Audience**: Faculty members and the students.

5. Details and coverage of topics

The enterprising start-up community is working hard to create new "Fintech" apps that are revolutionizing how financial services and products are provided, particularly to Millennials. As global investors pour money into the digitization of the financial sphere, the number of Unicorns in the Indian FinTech sector is expected to skyrocket in the coming year. Cred and Groww, two FinTech start-ups, became Unicorns, or companies valued at $1 billion. The top four Soonicorn FinTechs on PGA Labs' list are PayMate, Digit Insurance, Mswipe, and BharatPe. PayTm, BillDesk, PhonePe, PolicyBazaar, and Razorpay are among India's FinTech startups. Every day, the news is full with headlines about new financial applications. Some analysts predict a financial revolution in which brick-and-mortar locations, investment advisers, and even physical money will become obsolete. Financial services and products are undergoing fast disruption and disintermediation. What exactly is going on, and why is it occurring now? The fact is that new technologies and mobile apps will most likely be adopted and integrated into the existing financial system in a more gradual manner. The huge banking institutions aren't going anywhere anytime soon. They will absorb new technology in three ways: by collaborating with start-ups, purchasing

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some of them, and developing it themselves. This isn't to imply that successful, long-lasting disruptive start-ups won't exist.

Factors causing the current disruption include:

1. **Millennials:** What sets Millennials apart from past generations. They make up the majority of the population. Their heavy reliance on mobile devices extends to their encounters with a new breed of financially disruptive services and products. Millennials also differ from prior generations in terms of educational achievement, house ownership rates, and views toward Big Financial Institutions distrust.

2. **Technology:** Cloud services, open-source software, artificial intelligence, mobile devices, and apps have all played a role in the creation of modern Fintech.

3. **Entrepreneurial lifestyle:** The "gig" economy, social considerations, the start-up culture.

Contents to be covered during the workshop:

1. Fintech
2. Fintech evolution
3. Banking attitudes generation by generation
4. The impact of digital acceleration on banking
5. Fintech intelligence
6. Fintech universe

a) Payments

b) Digital banking

c) Investments

d) Crowdfunding

e) P2P lending

f) Blockchain/Cryptocurrency

g) InsurTech

h) RegTech

7. WeChat as Fintech platform

Topic: **Equity Portfolio Management Strategies**
Based on the book
(Investment Fables: Exposing the Myths of "Can't Miss" Investment Strategies By Aswath Damodaran)
Resource Person: Dr. VDMV Lakshmi
Date: 17th September, 2021
Time: 12:45 PM onwards

Passive Equity Portfolio Management:

• Holding stocks so the portfolio's returns will track those of a benchmark index over time.

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• This approach to investing is generally referred to as indexing
• No attempt on the manager's part to generate alpha
• Indexing is often thought to be a long-term buy-and-hold strategy, occasional rebalancing of the portfolio is necessary as the composition of the underlying benchmark changes and cash distributions must be reinvested

Active Equity portfolio management:
• An attempt by the manager to outperform an equity benchmark on a risk-adjusted basis
• There are two main ways to try to add alpha:
• Tactical adjustments (e.g., equity style or sector timing)
• Security selection (i.e., stock-picking) skills
• The goal of active equity management is to earn a return that exceeds the return of a passive benchmark portfolio, net of transaction costs, on a risk-adjusted basis.

Passive = [Risk-Free Rate + Risk Premium]
Active = [Risk-Free Rate + Risk Premium] + ["Alpha"]
Passive Management Strategies
1. EFFICIENT MARKETS HYPOTHESIS
Buy and hold
Indexing
Ex: SBI Nifty Index Fund
https://www.mutualfundindia.com/MF/Factsheet/Details/7988
Active Management Strategies
2. FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS
"Top down" (e.g., asset class rotation, sector rotation)
"Bottom up" (e.g., stock undervaluation/overvaluation)
3. TECHNICAL ANALYSIS
Contrarian (e.g., overreaction)
Continuation (e.g., price momentum)
4. ANOMALIES AND ATTRIBUTES
Security characteristics (e.g., P/E, P/B, earnings momentum, firm size)
Investment style (e.g., value, growth)
Calendar effects (e.g., weekend, January)
Information effects (e.g., neglect)
Investment Fables: Myths of Can't Miss Investment Strategies by Aswath Damodaran:
Stories for the Risk Averse
1. High Dividend Stocks (Bond with Price Appreciation)

Ex: Aditya Birla Sun Life Dividend Yield Fund
2. This Stock Is So Cheap! The Low Price Earnings Story (The Stocks with Low Price-Earnings Ratios)

Ex: Tata Equity P/E Fund
3. Less than Book Value: What a Bargain? (Stocks That Trade at Less Than Book Value)
4. Stable Earnings: Better Investment (Stable Earnings Companies)

Stories for the Risk Seeker
1. In Search of Excellence: Are Good Companies Good Investments? (Great Companies or Blue Chip Stocks)

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Ex: SBI Blue Chip Fund
ICICI Prudential Blue Chip Equity Fund
2. Grow, Baby, Grow!: The Growth Story (Growth Stocks)

Ex: Axis Growth Opportunities Fund
3. The Worst Is Behind You: The Contrarian Story (Loser Stocks)

Ex: SBI Contra Fund
4. The Next Big Thing: New Businesses and Young Companies (Hidden Bargains)

Ex: Edelweiss Recently Listed IPO Fund
Stories for the Greedy
1. Mergers and Returns: The Acquisitive Company (Get on the Fast Track)

Ex: Aditya Birla Sun Life Special Opportunities Fund
2. A Sure Thing: No Risk and Sure Profits (No Money Down, No Risk, Big Profits)

Ex: Axis Arbitrage Fund
3. It's All Upside: The Momentum Story (Go with the Flow: Momentum Strategies)

Ex: UTI 200 Momentum 30 Index Fund
Stories for the Hopeful
1. Just Follow the Experts
2. Stocks Always Win in the Long Term In the Long Term Myths about Markets

In this book, Aswath Damodaran not only discusses premise behind each of the above strategies but also probes into weaknesses of each strategy and provides inputs on how to screen the stocks before adopting any of the above strategies. After analysing each of the above strategies, the lessons he suggested to the investors are as follows:

Lessons for Investors:
1. The more things change, the more they stay the same
2. If you want guarantees, don't invest in stocks
3. No pain, no gain
4. Remember the fundamentals
5. Most stocks that look cheap are cheap for a reason
6. Everything has a price
7. Numbers can be deceptive
8. Respect the market
9. Know yourself
10. Luck overwhelms skill (at least in the short term)

Topic: **Case Study Workshop on MTAR Technologies IPO**
Resource Person: Dr. S. Sandhya
Date: September 22, 2021
Timings: 1.45PM

Abstract:

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MTAR technologies Private Limited, a leading precision engineering manufacturer in India, announced initial public offer (IPO). MTAR was actively involved in supplying components to critical projects of ISRO, DRDO and NPCIL. It offered products for manufacturers in Aerospace and clean energy industries and had sustainable customer base in domestic and international markets. For MTAR, growth was accompanied with challenges of managing high debt. Hence, it opted for an IPO. This IPO was successful and received a positive response from the market participants. The present case helps in discussing the pros and cons of an IPO and factors to be studied before investing in an IPO

Learning Outcomes:

Understand the pros and cons of IPOs

Recognize the factors to be considered before investing in an IPO

Understand the objectives of Company in opting for IPO

Identify prospects of MTAR Technologies-growth drivers and risk factors

Intended Audience: Faculty and research scholars

Contents to be covered:

Reasons a company plans an IPO

Factors to be studied before investing in an IPO

Briefing on industry overview and company analysis

Strengths and weakness of MTAR Technologies

Workshop Title: Contribution of literature towards better understanding the link between Finance, Society and Civilization
Resource Person: Dr. D. Satish
Date: 23rd September, 2021
Time: 1:45 pm

Objective:

To make the participants aware of the contributions as well as lessons learnt by the financial World from various events through civilizations.
To sensitise the participants on the important role of finance on making a good Society

Learning Outcomes:

Having attended the workshop, the participants would
1.Be aware of the major events in the financial history of the world
2. Understand the contributions of various events towards development of the financial world
3. Appreciate the crucial role played by Finance in developing a Good Society
4. Discover how to play an important role in shaping the future of finance towards making a better society

Pedagogy:

The contents of the session would draw from review of books, papers and speeches made by important and well-known people from the finance area. The workshop would involve presentation, discussion and sharing of experiences and thoughts by the resource person and the participants.

Audience:

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The audience could be any person who is directly or indirectly involved in the rea of finance. The specific target audience would be the faculty members who have a crucial role in shaping the future generations of finance professionals.

Details and session plan

The workshop would focus on the evolution of money and finance and starts with the presentation and discussions on various events across history that have shaped the financial world. The workshop covers finance history and captures the circumstances that led to savings and money lending to evolution of banks, insurance companies, structured finance, stock markets, bubbles and scams. Some of the universal truths across the history would also be debated.

The workshop will later focus on what makes a good society and what is the role that all the players in the finance world and most importantly the faculty members have to play in order to shape the future of finance and how finance can contribute to a better society. Through out history it was found that society hates finance professionals and this perception would worsen during the crises. The workshop would help the participants dissect the reasons for such perceptions and what can be done to improve that perception. The understanding that the perception of finance professionals has to be improved and that is important not only for the finance players but also to keep the good society moving.

Taming Big Data and Artificial Intelligence in Finance
Resource Person: Jyoti Kumari
Date: 24th September, 2021
Time: 12.15 pm onwards
Workshop Objectives

The advent of big data and artificial intelligence is revolutionizing the analytical framework of Finance, and reshaping and bringing innovation to the finance Industry. Big data is sprouting up everywhere and using it appropriately will drive competitive advantage. Ignoring big data will put an organization at risk and cause it to fall behind the competition. To stay competitive, it is imperative that organizations aggressively pursue and analyse these new data sources to gain the insights.

Today the big data is pervasive in all fields including healthcare, finance, e-commerce and digital media. The big data will remain as an asset once it is collected, stored and analysed appropriately according to the contemporary business model need in the vast sectors.

Hence, the big data and big data management (BDM) employing the artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) tools for analysis assumes paramount importance in the recent phenomena.

Remarkable progress has been made in the field of big data, yet there exist a number of challenges with regard to its efficient handling and utilization. In light of its growing importance, the objective of the workshop is to comprehensively understand the role of big data in shaping the Fintech landscape, and how to use the data to various purposes including new business models. To understand the concept of big data, for guaranteeing better expansion and research towards Fintech, an effort to convey various benefits that financial industries can make by using big data technology. The workshop also aims evaluate the use of AI and Machine learning, and how financial technology disruptions impact the wealth management, investment management, insurance and digitalization of clients' lifecycle.

Learning Outcomes of the Workshop

Upon completion of the workshop, the participants will understand the nuances of big data and incredible role of artificial intelligence and machine learning in the field of finance industry including financial markets, services, investment management and wealth management.

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Workshop Contents

- • Introduction to big data
- • Big data 4V's
- • How big is big data?
- • Drivers of big data
- • Big data in finance
- • How big data is stored and processed
- • How Big Data Is Revolutionizing Finance?
- • Big Data Challenges Facing the Banking and Finance Industry
- • How big data works
- • Big data practices in Finance
- • Artificial Intelligence
- • Machine Learning
- • Types of analytics
- • Infrastructure needed, cloud service, GPU and TPU
- • Types of machine learning
- • Natural language processing (NLP)
- • How AI has changed the Financial Services Industry
- • Applications of Machine Learning in Fintech

Case Title:Shut Down or Continue - Evaluating the Manufacturing Efficiency
Date of workshop: 30 September, 2021
Resource Person: Dr. Joy Chakraborty
Time: 1:45PM onwards
Venue: Google meet

Objective: To evaluate the manufacturing efficiency of a company using the marginal costing approach and its application in decision-making.
Learning Outcomes: At the end of the workshop the participant would learn:
Decision-making applications in Marginal Costing
Techniques used in Marginal costing
Break-even Analysis and its application in decision-making
Differential Cost Analysis and its application in decision-making
Shut-down point and its application in decision-making
Indifference Point and its application in decision-making
Avoidable and Unavoidable Fixed costs
Differences between Marginal and Absorption costing
Pedagogy: Interactive and hands on numerical workings.
Intended Audience: Faculty members and the research scholars
Details and coverage of topics: The session will be of 1 hour 15 minutes duration and will begin at 1.45 pm.
Contents to be covered:
Features of Marginal costing
Decision types in Marginal Costing
Decision-making Indicators in Marginal Costing
Profit-Volume Ratio

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Break-even Analysis
Shut-down point
Indifference Point of Sales
Differential Cost Analysis

Case Title: Black Coffee and Black Cards (A)
Date of workshop: 30 September, 2021
Resource Person: Shree Jyothi Koutha
Time: 12:15 PM onwards
Virtual Venue: Google meet

This case involves discussion between two people Erin and Shane who would explore the world of credit cards. Shane is a musician with an irregular salary and Erin a marketing manager with a steady salary. Both of them try to learn about the parties involved in facilitating the credit cards. Also, establish the costs and benefits after understanding the risks of using a credit card.
Objective: To learn the costs and benefits of using credit cards that would help in making better choices as a consumer
Learning Objectives:

- Developing a decision process that focuses on relevant information
- Understanding that risk and return are the key aspects of any financial decision
- Comparing costs and benefits of a credit card
- Understanding the business model of credit cards.
- Understanding the convenience and economic incentives of credit cards
- Understanding the consequences of excessive consumption and excessive consumer debt
- Understanding the importance of maintaining a high credit score
- Understanding that credit cards are financial products that are designed to have different attributes

Pedagogy: Case discussion with audience interaction
Intended audience: Faculty members and Research Scholars
Contents to be covered:

- Value proposition for a credit card owner
- Value proposition for a credit card company
- Value proposition for a credit card issue

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Anwesha Panigrahi

Topic: Notching up Reformation-A Transformative Approach to Corrections.

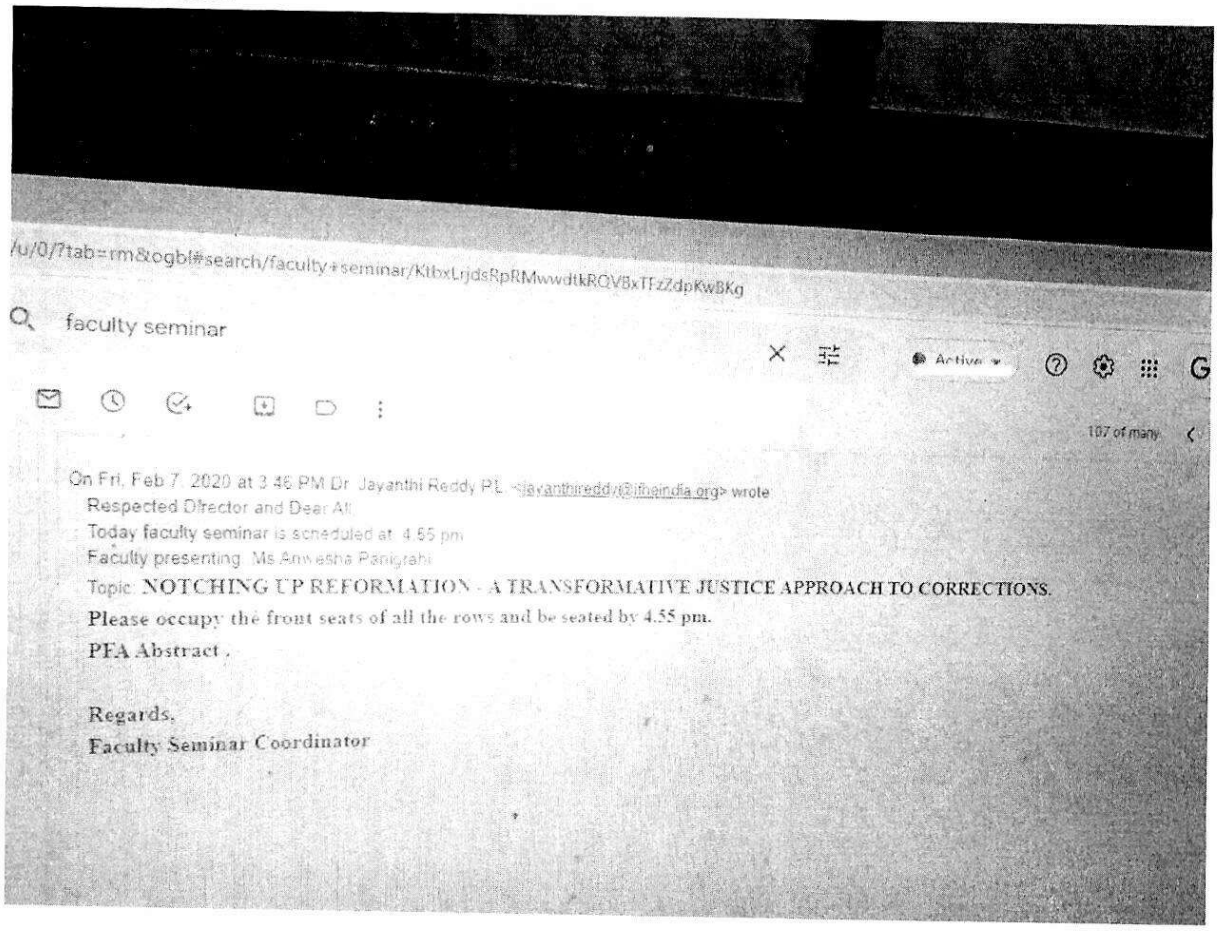
Date: 07.02.2020

Number of Participants: 42

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Circular/Mail:



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faculty seminar

107 of many

On Fri, Feb 7, 2020 at 3:46 PM Dr Jayanthi Reddy PL <jayanthireddy@icfaiindia.org> wrote

Respected Director and Dear All

Today faculty seminar is scheduled at 4.55 pm

Faculty presenting Ms Anwesha Panigrahi

Topic NOTCHING UP REFORMATION - A TRANSFORMATIVE JUSTICE APPROACH TO CORRECTIONS.

Please occupy the front seats of all the rows and be seated by 4.55 pm.

PFA Abstract .

Regards,

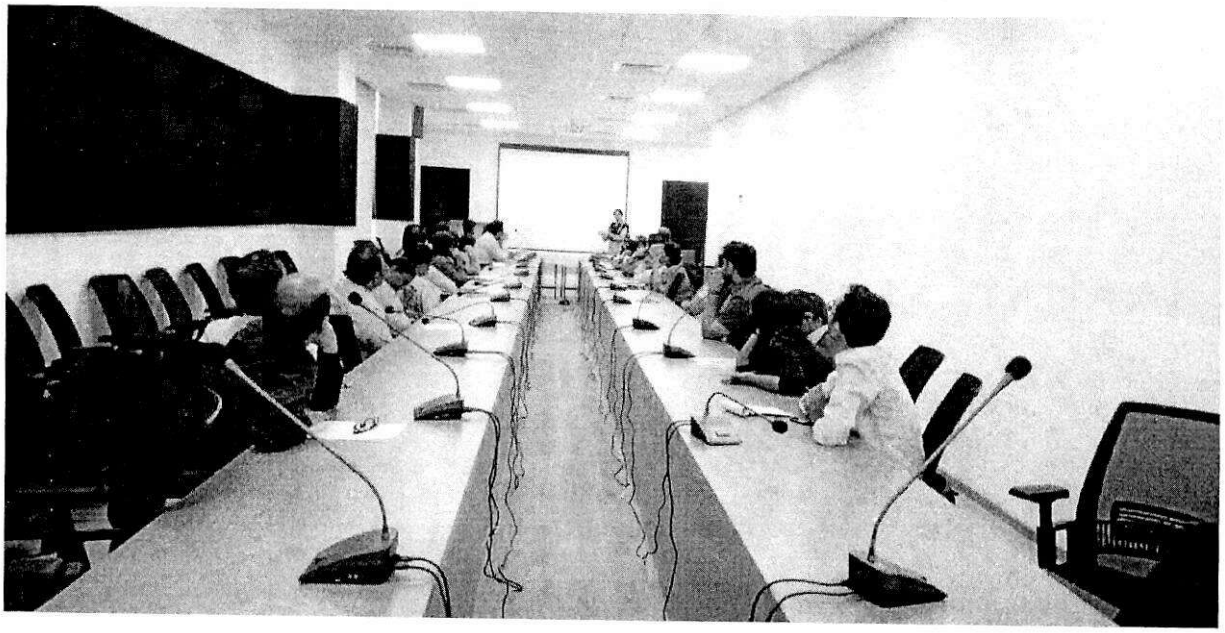
Faculty Seminar Coordinator

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Photograph:





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Ms Anwesha Panigrahi Presented on 7/2/2

Topic: Nothing up Reformation - A Transformative Justice Approach to Corrections.

Faculty Name	Signature
1. DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO	
2. DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI	
3. DR. Y. PRATAP REDDY	
4. DR. VEENA	
5. DR. S.V. DAMODAR REDDY	
6. DR. Y. GANGI REDDY	
7. DR. M. MADHURI IRENE	
8. DR. MD. AKBAR KHAN	
9. DR. P. KESARI	
10. DR. DURGA PRASAD	
11. DR. K. S. REKH RAJ JAIN	
12. DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY	
13. DR. K. RAVI KUMAR	
14. DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA	
15. SRIDEVI. D. SHET	
16. S. RAVI	
17. DR. G.P. SUDHAKAR	
18. DR. S. UMA DEVI	
19. DR. S. KANNAN	
20. DR. YADUVANSI SAI KRISHNA	
21. DR. ITI VYAS	
22. DR. K. HARI HARAN	

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Faculty Name	Signature
23. DR. HIMAVATHI. K	
24. DR. M. RAVINDRANATH	
25. Dr. A. ARUN KUMAR	
26. D. VENKATA NARSIMHA MURTY	
27. GEETHA PRIYADARSANI	
28. GADE MONISHA	
29. RUKMINI DESAI	
30. JYOTSNA NISHA	
31. S. RAKESH	
32. ASTHA SRIVASTAVA	
33. DILIP SHARMA	
34. RAJA RAJESWARI	
35. ANWESHA PANIGRAHI	
36. K. SRAVAN KUMAR	
37. K. RAJSEKHAR REDDY	
38. NEELESH SHUKLA	
39. HARTEJ SINGH KOCHHER	
40. RICHA JAIN	
41. MRITYUNJAYA KUMAR	
42. PADMANABHA RAO	

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Report

From time immemorial, stories of transformation have been interwoven into various mythological and religious expressions from around the world. The Indian epic Ramayana, itself begins with transformation of a dacoit into a sage. Dasyu Ratnakar, who was an intransigent dacoit confessed to Narada upon being confronted that his sole motive behind wrongdoings was to provide for his family. Narada listened to him, and brought him to the realisation that a virtuous goal does not justify crime as the means; that what he did was self- repression of his inherent goodness, which comes as a part and parcel of his being human.

Ratnakar, consequently, reformed himself into a sage propagating the virtue of inherent goodness through the glorious epic.

Transformation is not a new concept, nor is it a concept limited to complex developed societies (For instance, the Igbo indigenous justice system). (Elechi, 2008) This paper is an attempt to suggest a re-entry of this forgotten element into the entire system, morespecifically, the criminal justice system. Enacting the dual role of both victim and offender interchangeably often based on external circumstances, as human beings we are all vulnerable. (Morris,2000 pg.3)

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Transformative justice as a concept recognises this fact and

provides for a humanistic and holistic approach for society and community to transform into better custodians of justice. It considers crime as a manifestation of deeper evils, which

serves as an opportunity for ameliorating the wounded society. In her magnum opus, Morris observes, it is all about "turning irritation into iridescence". Transformative Justice (hereinafter TJ) therefore inculcates the virtue of healing and negates harm.





ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Ms. Astha Srivastav

Topic: Women, Surrogacy Law and Social Justice

Date: 20/02/2020

Number of Participants:44

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Rajasekhar Reddy
SR
S. RAVI
DP
DR. KOMATI DURGA PRASAD
RJ
DD
AS
RICHA PRATEEK JAIN
DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI
ASTHA SRIVASTAVA

Rajasekhar Reddy

Full Name	User Actior	Timestamp
DR. P.L. JA\	Joined	9/25/2020, 4:24:46 PM
SUMANTA	Joined befc	9/25/2020, 4:24:46 PM
DR. V. HEM	Joined befc	9/25/2020, 4:24:46 PM
RICHA PRA	Joined befc	9/25/2020, 4:24:46 PM
DR. ITI VYA	Joined befc	9/25/2020, 4:24:46 PM
ASTHA SRI\	Joined befc	9/25/2020, 4:24:46 PM
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DR. S. KAN	Joined	9/25/2020, 4:25:45 PM
DR. RAMA	Joined	9/25/2020, 4:26:25 PM
RUKMINI D	Joined	9/25/2020, 4:27:03 PM
D. VENKAT	Joined	9/25/2020, 4:28:09 PM
DR. VEENA	Joined	9/25/2020, 4:28:31 PM
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Report

Faculty discussed on the concept of cost reduction approaches to profit improvement. The focus of this seminar is to highlight that fact that profit improvement should be brought about through Cost reduction as a priority, rather than blindly focusing on Growth in volumes by additional investment in plant and machinery. The objective of the seminar is to highlight the fact that cost reduction strategies are given back seat in the course of improving bottom lines. Chief executives are so busy with their day to day operations that they feel they simply do not have time to implement vitally important cost reductions. CEOs in many organizations make a fundamental mistake of thinking that to remain competitive their companies must purchase new plants and equipment. For an average company these are invariably two least effective areas to real savings. What could be the many reasons for neglecting cost reduction as a strategy, by CEOs? One, it is often thought as a dirty business. It is one area in which the executive cannot be the "good guy". It is an area most executives tend to avoid. No executive wants to trim the fat especially if it means eliminating part of the workforce. Few executives are willing to call an entire department into their office and tell them that they have been performing inefficiently for the past 5, 10 or 20 years. Secondly, cost reduction is not as flashy or dramatic....as, say, a large increase in sales, even though cost reduction is more beneficial to a company's bottom line. A 30 % increase in company's sales might make front pages of a business newspaper, but a comparable cost reduction in cost surely would not receive the same favourable treatment. Thirdly, most of the executives do not know where to begin the cost reduction process. While most managers have considerable skills in their areas of expertise, few have received instruction... or had experience in comprehensive cost reduction analysis. Regardless of background of men and women in top management- like in sales, production, legal, accounting, purchasing or administration, they are rarely taught how to trim fat, eliminate waste. Despite vital need for cost reduction analysis, cost reduction methods are seldom taught in business schools...and...tremendous benefits of cost reduction are rarely discussed at business conferences or seminars. The question before us is that, if the importance of cost reduction is not emphasized at the top management level, we cannot expect lower-level executives to create, implement or maintain profit- improving

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cost reduction techniques. Various techniques of Micro and Macro techniques were show cased in the seminar. One of the technique of cost reduction is by performing a quick ratio analysis of total operations of a typical company for the past five year period and determine ratio of cost as a percentage of sales for each of the operational categories- like selling expenses, G & A expenses, R & D and arrive at the most favourable ratios which would serve as benchmark for cost reduction approaches. The purpose is to determine the profit that would be attainable by using the most favourable ratios during each of the years of operations. After this macro analysis we go into micro analysis... for an in-depth analysis of each expense.... to sharpen our focus to a point where you can determine the cost cutting measures that will benefit your operations the most. Setting the Priorities: - If you are not aware of where the bulk of your money is going, you cannot possibly know in what areas cost reduction will have the greatest impact. The idea is to tackle first those areas where the largest sums of money are involved, for this is where the greatest savings can be effected. Material costs will be, generally, the largest single percentage of sales and direct labour one of the smallest. But many company presidents tend to make a fundamental mistake of attacking direct labour costs where savings are going to be the least.

The seminar focused on importance of having continuous focus on work sampling, ratio analysis and concluded with the reminder that each added dollar in sales income will cost a company money in terms of outlay and commitment but each dollar saved through cost reduction, on the other hand, cost almost nothing.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Arun kumar

Topic: What you Look in a Smart Phone

Date: 20.11.2020

Number of Participants:40

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Faculty – Dr. Arun Kumar

Asst Professor

ICFAI Law School

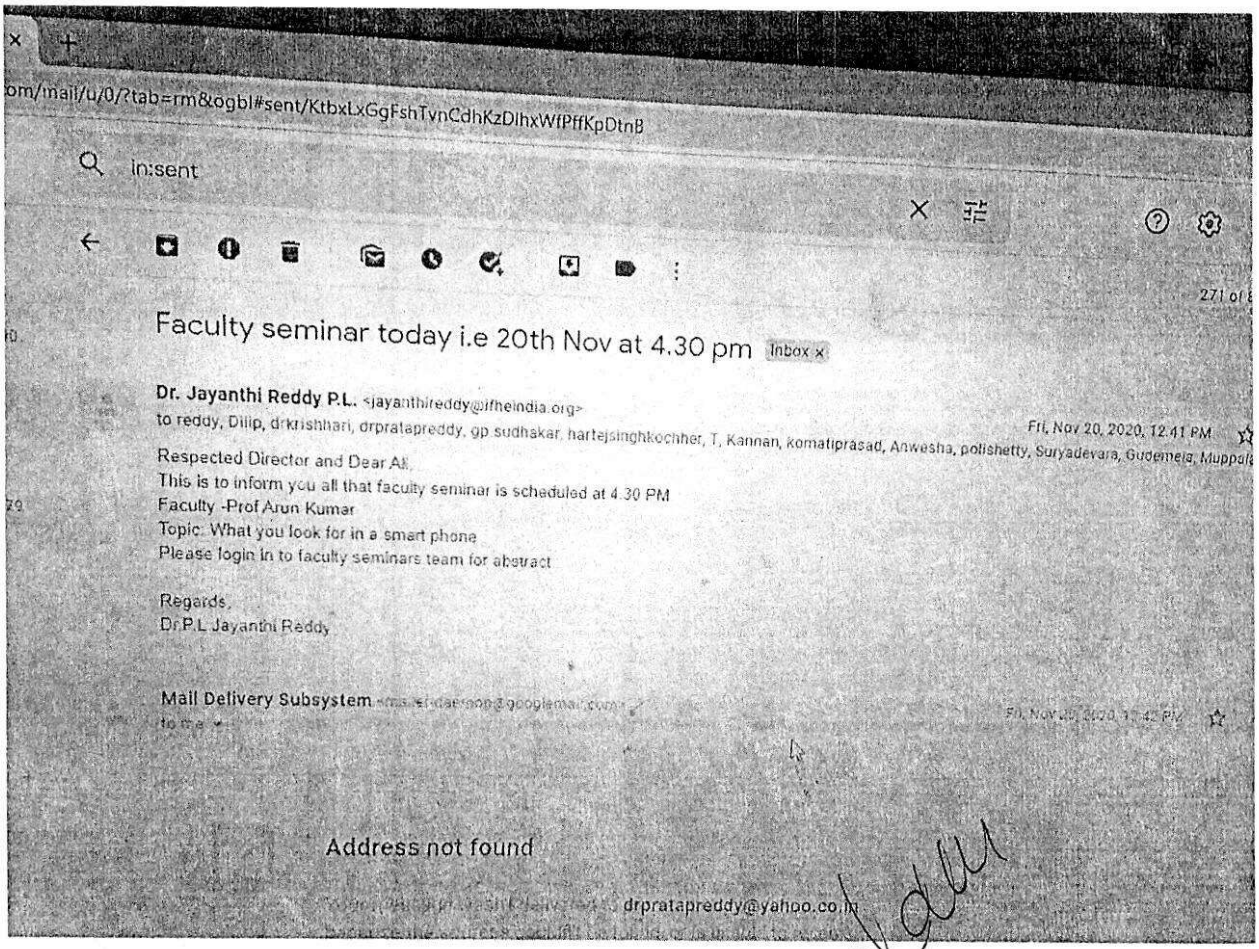
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Date: 20/11/2020

Number of Participants: 40

Topic: What You Look in a Smart Phone

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Report

This paper investigates influencing factors and motives of Indian consumer's desires to purchase a smart phone. The increasing trend in use of smart phone among the Indian people and rapid increase in their obsession about the smart phone in recent times amplified our interest to research on smart phones.

processing speed that is expressed in terms of GigaHertz (GHz). The higher the speed, the faster the processor. If consumers are going to do a lot of photo/video editing or play online games and stream videos, opt for a faster processor. A phone with a 5.5 – 6-inch HD or QHD display is usually an ideal option. India is the second largest smartphone market in the world, and it is still growing at almost 30% annually. Today, you can get smartphones at price points ranging from Rs.5,000 all the way up to Rs. 90,000. The sheer number of choices can often leave you confused. Hence, making a decision then becomes an exercise involving spending hours on the internet, researching various features and offers.

Battery:user who is likely to have multiple apps open simultaneously being a heavy consumer of video-streaming apps or playing games, Heavy online usage tends to drain batteries faster. If consumers belong to this category of users, then it is better to go for a phone with a long-lasting battery.

Memory:Phones have two kinds of memory – Random Access Memory (RAM) and Read Only Memory (ROM). RAM, along with the processor of your phone (see below), determines the speed of the phone and its ease of operation. ROM is what most people refer to as storage. This is the memory that is used to store the OS, apps and all the videos, photos and songs that you want to store on the phone.

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Therefore, it stands to reason that phones with higher RAM will be faster and those with higher ROM will have more storage. An average user should be happy with a 2 GB RAM and 16 GB ROM. But if you are a heavy user, go for a phone with at least 3-4 GB RAM and 64GB ROM. To extend your ROM you can also use a micro SD memory card, but remember, apps that are stored and run from memory cards tend to be slower.

Camera:There is a lot of hype surrounding in-built cameras on phones with brands trying to outdo each other by offering more megapixels with a 12 or 16 MP camera that has an aperture of f/2.0 or lower, for good results even in low light. If your use of the camera is not likely to be heavy, a phone with an 8-12 MP camera and aperture of f/2.2

.Processor:Much like smartphone cameras, there is a lot of hype about processors with jargons like quadcore, octa core, Snapdragon, MediaTek and so on. Here is a simple thumb rule. Look at the processing speed that is expressed in terms of GigaHertz (GHz). The higher the speed, the faster the processor.

Display:A phone with a 5.5 – 6-inch HD or QHD display is usually an ideal option. This will allow you to enjoy a rich media experience while being easy to carry in pocket or purse.

Operating System:There are only two Operating Systems (OS) to choose from – Android or iOS. If you opt for iOS, then you are by default opting for an Apple iPhone. All other smartphone makers function on the Android OS. But this also comes in a confusing array of names and versions. Often the Android OS is tweaked by manufacturers to add features which could also result in bloatware, thereby slowing down the phone. So, try the phone out before making the decision.

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Price:As mentioned earlier, smartphones come at price points that vary greatly. Obviously, prices tend to go up as you go higher up the value chain in terms of processor speeds, memory, camera and display.

The study also revealed that the factors like advertisement, price, appearance, features or functions and after sale service will influence the customer for purchasing a smart phone.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. A Sreelatha

Topic: Stem Cell Protection: Legal and Ethical Issues

Date: 30.12.2020

Number of Participants: 38

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Faculty Seminars:2020-2021

Name of the Faculty – Dr. A.Sreelatha

Asst Professor

ICFAI Law School

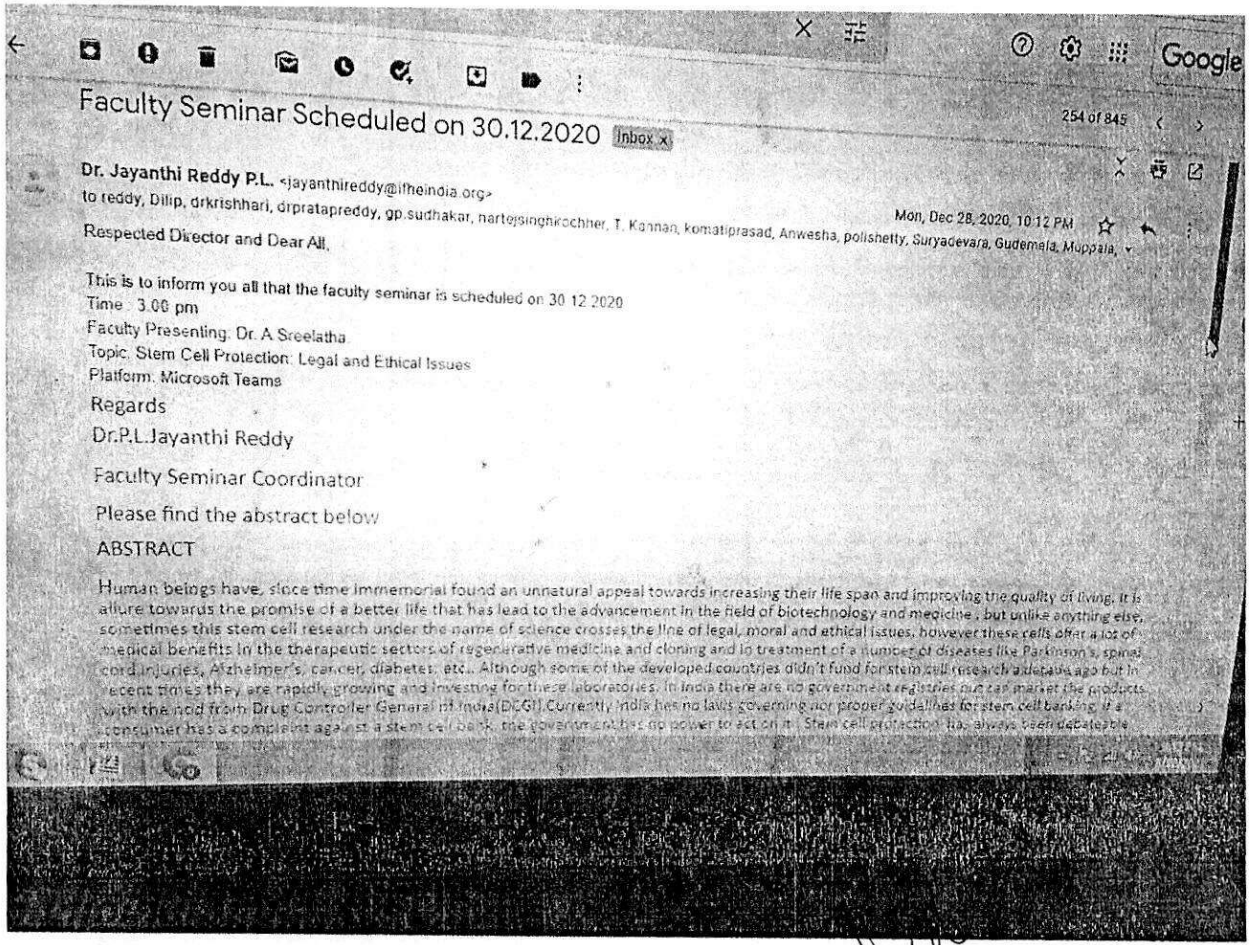
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Date: 30/12/2020

Number of Participants: 38

Topic: Stem Cell Protection: Legal and Ethical Issues

CIRCULAR/MAIL



Faculty Seminar Scheduled on 30.12.2020 Inbox x

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Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>
to reddy, Dilip, drkrishhari, drpratapreddy, gp.sudhakar, nartejsinghkochher, T. Kannan, komatiprasad, Anwesha, polishetty, Suryadevara, Gudemala, Muppala, Mon, Dec 28, 2020, 10:12 PM

Respected Director and Dear All,

This is to inform you all that the faculty seminar is scheduled on 30.12.2020
Time : 3.00 pm
Faculty Presenting: Dr. A.Sreelatha
Topic: Stem Cell Protection: Legal and Ethical Issues
Platform: Microsoft Teams

Regards
Dr.P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty Seminar Coordinator

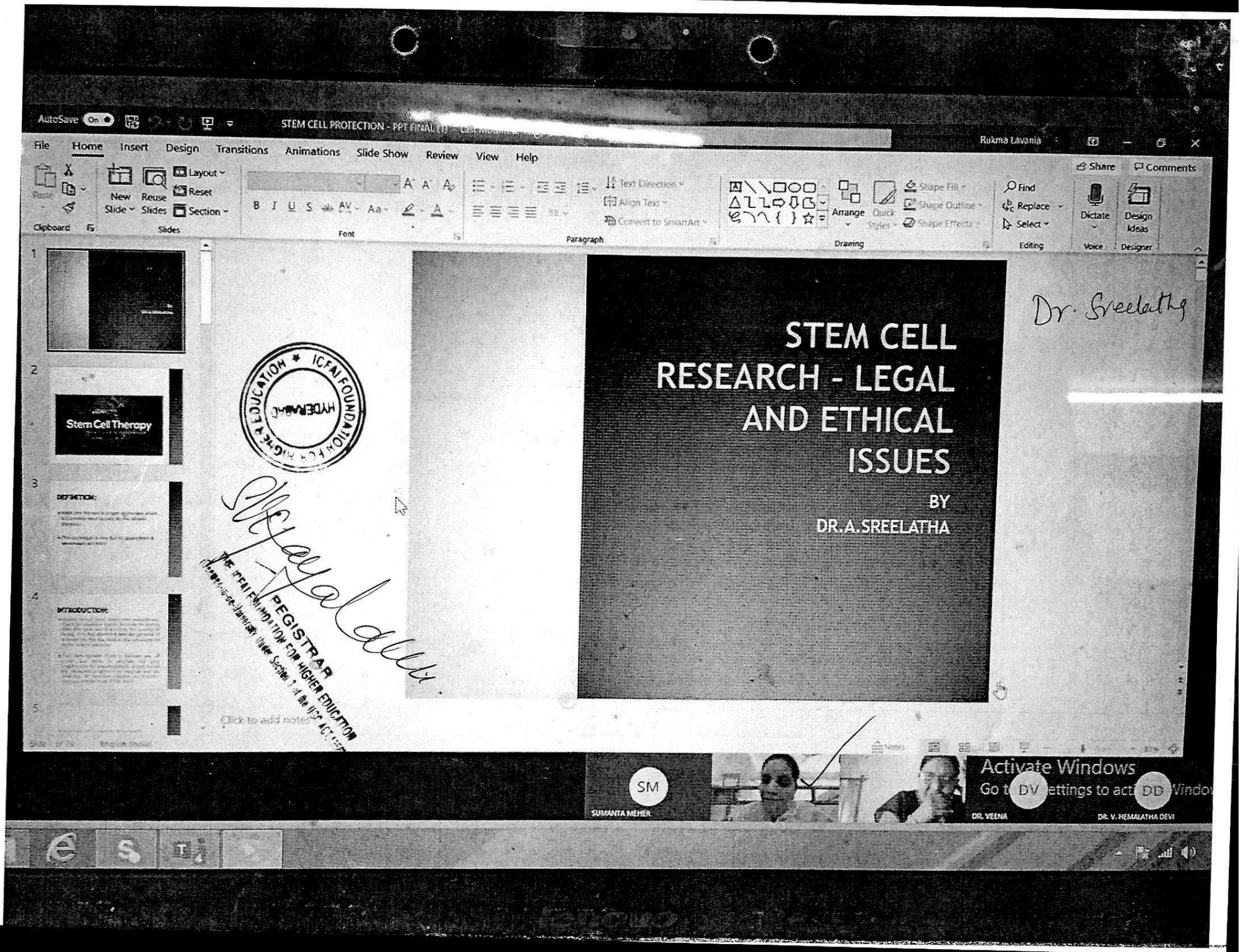
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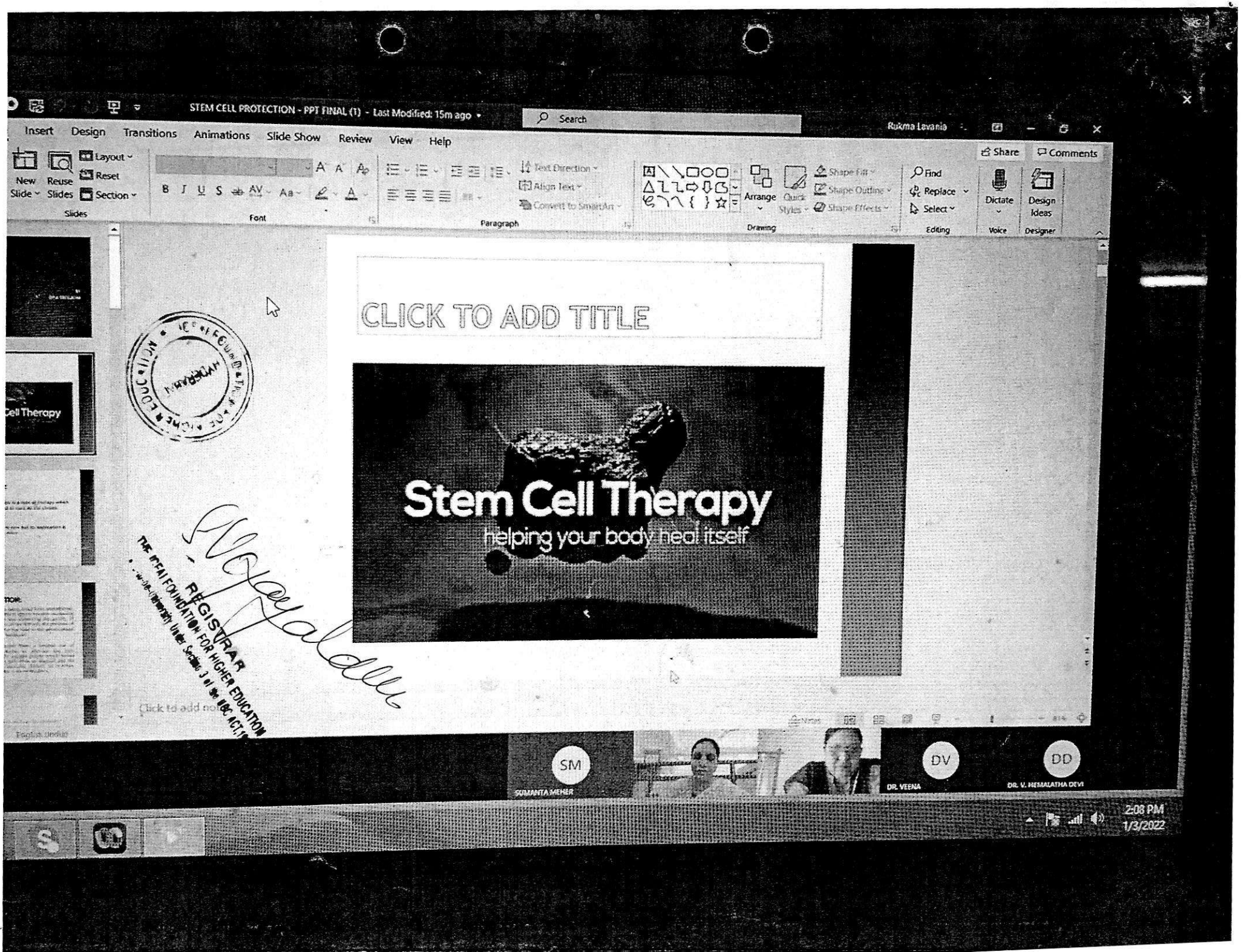
ABSTRACT

Human beings have, since time immemorial found an unnatural appeal towards increasing their life span and improving the quality of living. It is allure towards the promise of a better life that has lead to the advancement in the field of biotechnology and medicine , but unlike anything else, sometimes this stem cell research under the name of science crosses the line of legal, moral and ethical issues. however these cells offer a lot of medical benefits in the therapeutic sectors of regenerative medicine and cloning and in treatment of a number of diseases like Parkinson's, spinal cord injuries, Alzheimer's, cancer, diabetes, etc.. Although some of the developed countries didn't fund for stem cell research a decade ago but in recent times they are rapidly growing and investing for these laboratories. In India there are no government registries nor can market the products with the nod from Drug Controller General of India(DCGI).Currently, India has no laws governing nor proper guidelines for stem cell banking. If a consumer has a complaint against a stem cell bank, the government has no power to act on it. Stem cell protection has always been debatable

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BY
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Report

Human beings have, since time immemorial found an unnatural appeal towards increasing their life span and improving the quality of living. It is allure towards the promise of a better life that has lead to the advancement in the field of biotechnology and medicine , but unlike anything else, sometimes this stem cell research under the name of science crosses the line of legal, moral and ethical issues, however these cells offer a lot of medical benefits in the therapeutic sectors of regenerative medicine and cloning and in treatment of a number of diseases like Parkinson's, spinal cord injuries, Alzheimer's, cancer, diabetes, etc.. Although some of the developed countries didn't fund for stem cell research a decade ago but in recent times they are rapidly growing and investing for these laboratories. In India there are no government registries but can market the products with the nod from Drug Controller General of India(DCGI).Currently India has no laws governing nor proper guidelines for stem cell banking, if a consumer has a complaint against a stem cell bank, the government has no power to act on it . Stem cell protection has always been debatable issue because it's potential ramification as a violation of human rights, whether it is an act of morality to kill an unfertilized embryo in order to possibly save many is the biggest question ?

Since those times, medicine has constantly improved and evolved; from the lowest of points to the use of extremely advanced technologies to cure undreamed of diseases.This gradual evolution has spanned over decades leading to the present medicinal availability. Add to that the innovation in the field of technology, and its application in the biological discipline; many doors are opened to those who would want to ease the pain and suffering of the people on earth.

But like anything else, sometimes this research under the name of science crosses the line of legal, ethical and moral issues. In times like these it is necessary for us to come up with a few basic rights to protect the best interests of humans.Hence Human rights, as they are rightly called, are "commonly understood as inalienable fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being."

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The main objective this research is "Whether the killing of embryos is a violation of the basic and fundamental rights, the right to life"The main discussion should not be about when human life begins even because is almost consensual, at least in biological terms, that it begins when fecundation is completed

The dilemma of the legal status of an embryo rises again when the dissolution of marriage also involves the disposition of the frozen embryos that the couple had stored, in the expectation of a happy life together as a family. After the marital rupture courts have to decide who gets to keep the embryos, and in order to make that decision we need, previously, to establish if we are splitting patrimony or distributing parental rights over children

It is a violation of Fundamental and Human Rights.No proper guidelines nor any laws governing the same are present It is theft and organ harvesting.To investigate the potential outcomes of clinical applications utilizing undifferentiated organisms, exhaustive essential research on a wide range of undifferentiated organisms i.e. embryonic, grown-up also, tissue is basic.

National organizations are professional dynamic in supporting and advancing this region. Nonetheless, there are many difficulties in current stem undeveloped cell research in India. There is an improved mindfulness among the researchers and clinicians in the nation about SCR and the procedure has picked up force.As a result, the embryo cannot hold any human right, but this restriction does not mean that it cannot aspire to some kind of protection, which we can designate as an objective protection. certainly it does not mean that embryos are excluded from human dignity

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Rekhraj Jain

Topic: Neurocriminology in the Court Room

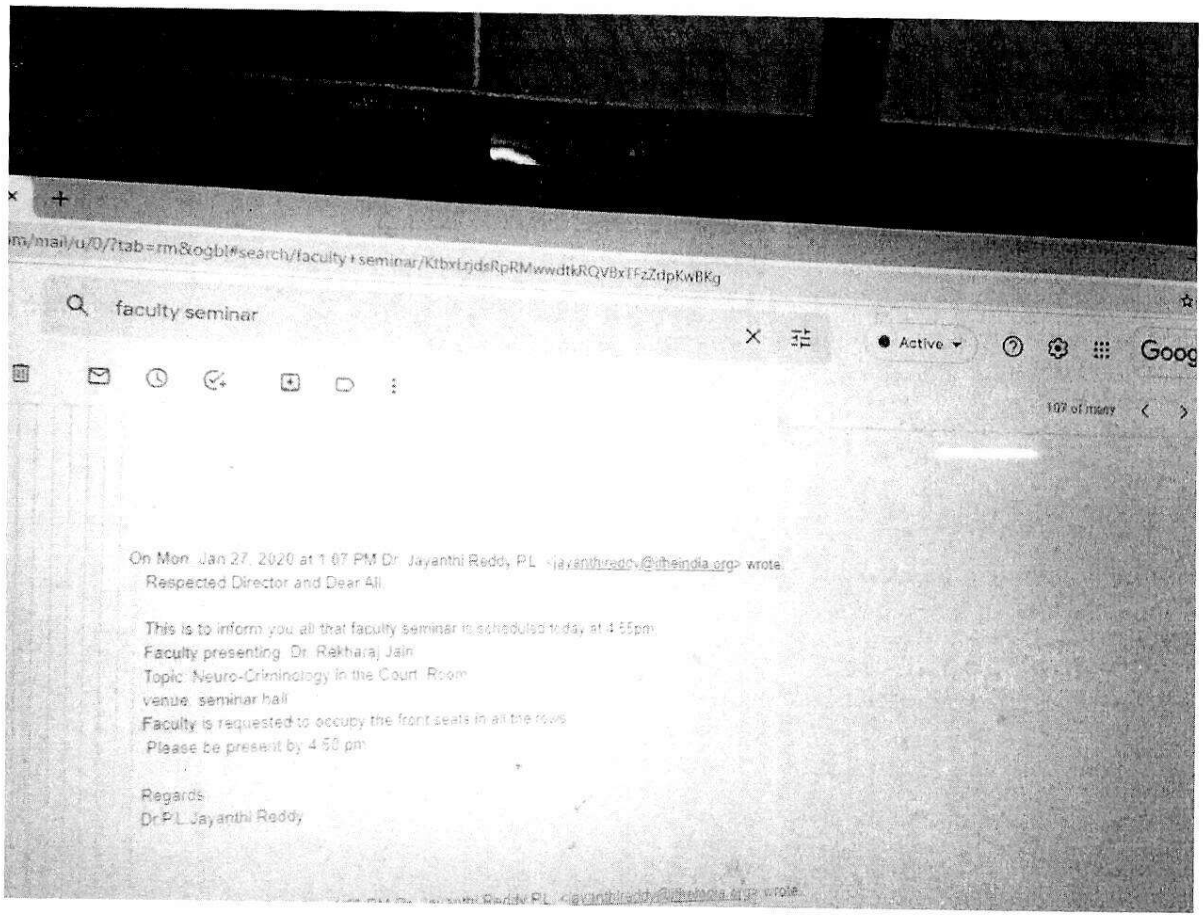
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Dr. Rekha Kay

Topic : Neuro Criminology in the Court Room

FacultyName	Signature
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2. DR. Y.R. HARAGOPAL REDDY	
3. DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI	on duty
4. DR. Y. PRATAP REDDY	
5. DR. VEENA	Leave
6. DR. S.V. DAMODAR REDDY	on duty
7. DR. Y. GANGI REDDY	on duty
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10. DR. P. KESARI	
11. DR. DURGA PRASAD	
12. DR. K. S. REKH RAJ JAIN	
13. DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY	PL Jayanthi
14. DR. K. RAVI KUMAR	on duty
15. DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA	
16. SRIDEVI. D. SHET	Leave
17. S. RAVI	
18. DR. G.P. SUDHAKAR	
19. DR. S. UMA DEVI	
20. DR. S. KANNAN	
21. DR. YADUVANSI SAI KRISHNA	on duty

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FacultyName	Signature
22. DR. ITI VYAS	
23. DR. K. HARI HARAN	
24. DR. HIMAVATHI. K	on duty
25. DR. M. RAVINDRANATH	
26. Dr. A. ARUN KUMAR	
27. D. VENKATA NARSIMHA MURTY	
28. GEETHA PRIYADARSANI	Leave
29. GADE MONISHA	
30. RANJEET KUMAR	Transferred
31. RUKMINI DESAI	
32. JYOTSNA NISHA	
33. S. RAKESH	
34. ASTHA SRIVASTAVA	Leave 29/1/20
35. DILIP SHARMA	on duty
36. RAJA RAJESWARI	ARR
37. ANWESHA PANIGRAHI	
38. K. SRAVAN KUMAR	on duty
39. SATYABRATA MISHRA	
40. K. RAJSEKHAR REDDY	
41. NEELESH SHUKLA	Neelesh
42. HARTEJ SINGH KOCHHER	
43 Vaityanjay Kumar	

44. Dr. A. Padmanabha Rao — Plv

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11. Faculty – Dr. K.S.Rekharaj Jain
Topic: Neurocriminology in the Court Room
Presented on: 27/1/2020
Number of Participants: 44

Report: jain.oxps **Available in oxps**

Abstract- A crime is composed of elements. The cardinal principle to establish criminal liability i.e. both actus rues and mens rea must be proved. Since, 17th century criminal law emphasized on mental state of mind which is referred as mens rea. The existence of mens rea is decided by the judiciary by adducing of evidence.

With advancement of the years, complexities concerning the usage of mens rea have arisen in courts in several cases. To resolve such issues the court started depending on the scientific inventions. The progression of sciences led to the evolution of multi-disciplinary as well as interdisciplinary fields and one among them is neuroscience. Neuroscience is concerned with the study of the structure and function of the nervous system. The applications of neuroscience to criminology have acquired increasing scientific and legal value.

A specific field neuro law evolved which links the brain to law, enables to explore the effects of discoveries in neuroscience on legal rules and standards. The creator of today's most successful technologies is neuroimaging. By neuroimaging it is possible to predict whether a brain is predisposed to criminal activity. Brain imaging enables access to original information that may potentially be used by judiciary systems across the world.

Advances in neuroimaging are revolutionizing our understanding of the brain and evidence suggests that the number of cases involving neuroimaging implications is rapidly increasing to determine criminal culpability. Neuroimaging data has questionable probative value in the criminal law.

The application of brain imaging techniques and principles of neuroscience enables to comprehend and predict crime. A growing body of knowledge shows that criminal behaviour has a neurobiological basis, there emerged a sub-discipline of bio-criminology and criminology, a neuro-criminological discipline. Neuro-criminology studies the makeup and composition of the brain and looks for correlations between characteristics of the brain and criminal behavior. Neuro-criminology concentrates on studying the brains of criminals.

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This paper examines: the current use of neuro-criminology to comprehend and explain criminal behavior, adduce of evidence and its relevancy, horizon of consent and plausible future applications of neuro-criminology in sentencing.

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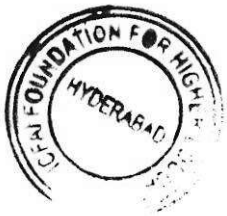
Faculty Seminar

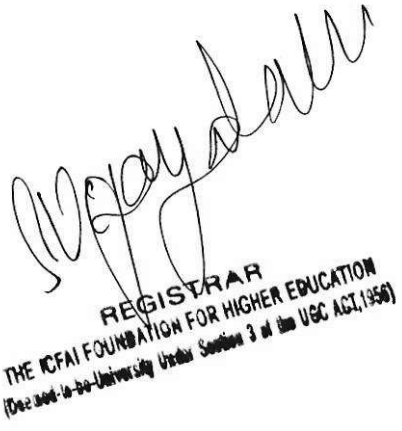
Name of the Faculty: A Rajarajeswari

Topic: The FRDI Bill-Resolution of Banks, Fears, Hopes and Trust

Date: 1.10.2020

Number of Participants: 39





Faculty Seminars:2020-2021

Name of the Faculty – A.Raja Rajeshwari
Asst Professor

ICFAI Law School

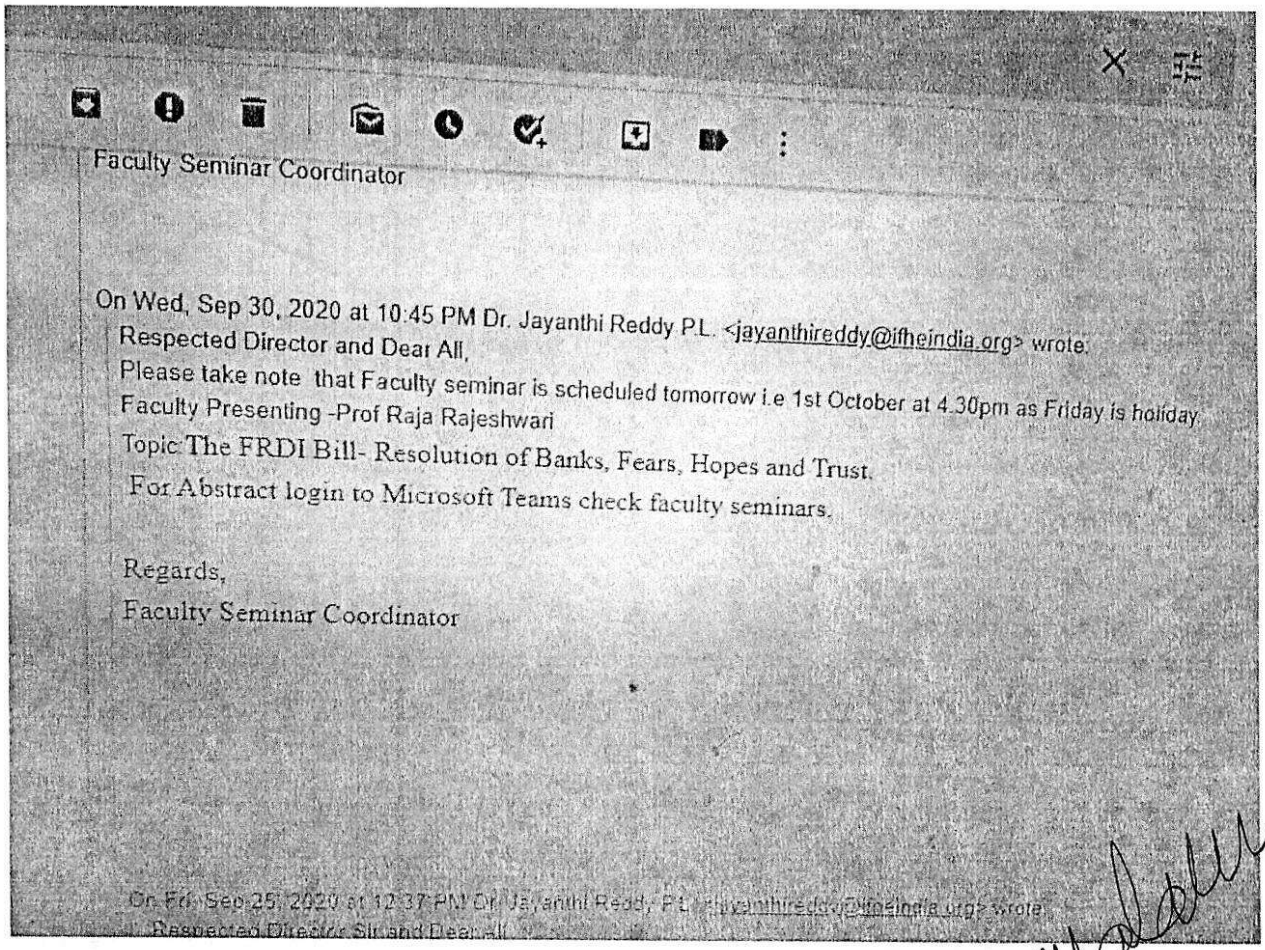
IFHE

Date: 1/10/2020

Topic: The FRDI Bill –Resolution of Banks,Fears,Hopes and Trust

Number of Participants: 39

Circular/ Mail:



Faculty Seminar Coordinator

On Wed, Sep 30, 2020 at 10:45 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director and Dear All,

Please take note that Faculty seminar is scheduled tomorrow i.e 1st October at 4.30pm as Friday is holiday.

Faculty Presenting -Prof Raja Rajeshwari

Topic The FRDI Bill- Resolution of Banks, Fears, Hopes and Trust.

For Abstract login to Microsoft Teams check faculty seminars.

Regards,

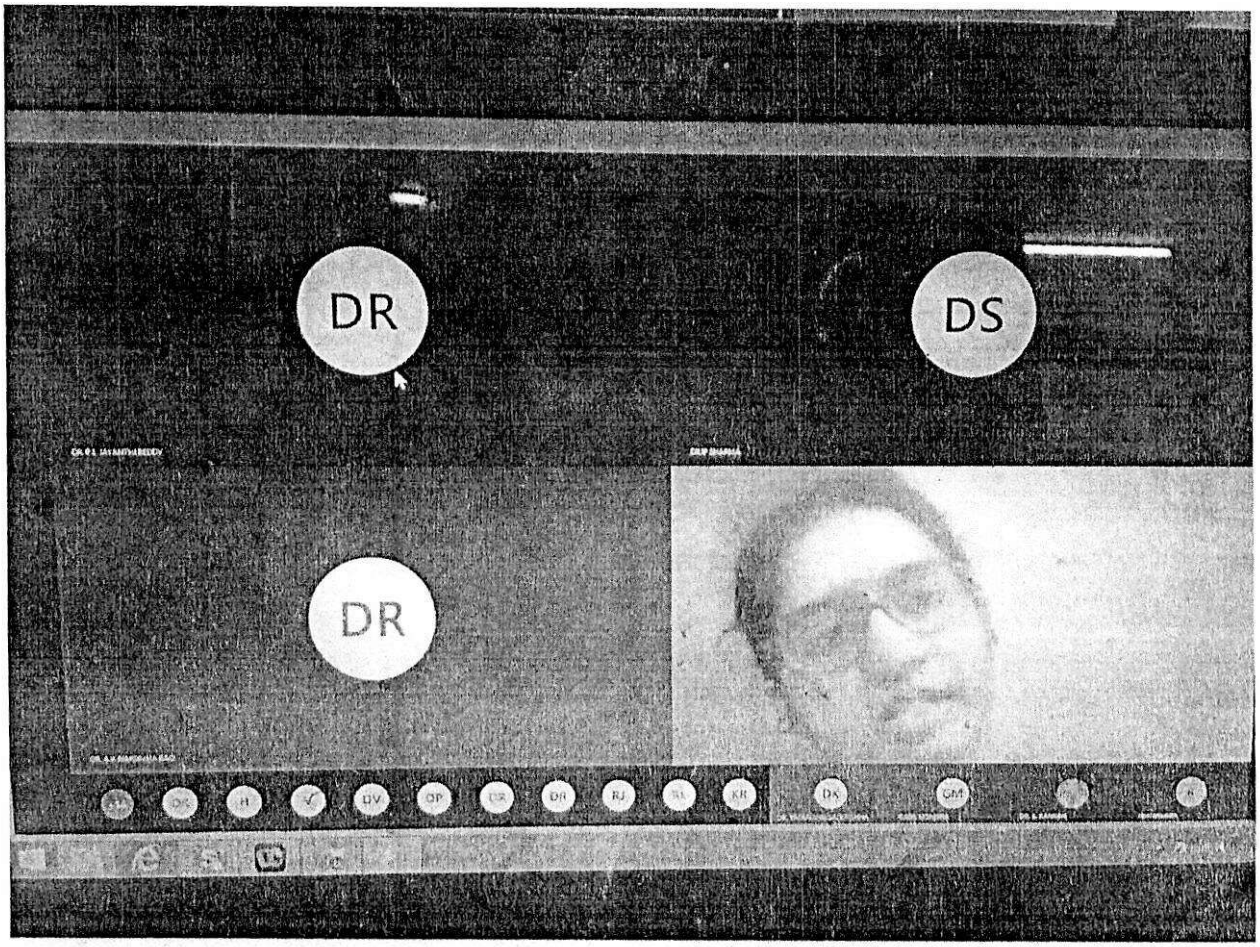
Faculty Seminar Coordinator

On Fri, Sep 25, 2020 at 12:37 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director Sir and Dear all,

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DR. RAMA	Left	9/4/2020, 5:32:10 PM
DR. A.V. N/	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:34:36 PM
DR. A.V. N/	Left	9/4/2020, 5:32:02 PM
DR. M. RA\	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:34:55 PM
RUKMA LA'	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:40:15 PM
RUKMA LA'	Left	9/4/2020, 4:59:29 PM
RUKMA LA'	Joined	9/4/2020, 5:00:04 PM
RUKMA LA'	Left	9/4/2020, 5:32:06 PM
DILIP SHAR	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:58:48 PM
DR. M. MA	Joined	9/4/2020, 5:03:28 PM

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Report

The real estate market can be defined as the interaction of individuals who exchange real property rights for other assets, such as money. The study of a real estate market should include all factors of supply and demand that affect the price and quantity traded of the property. The present paper discusses the challenges and opportunities in Real Estate and Construction industry in the UAE with reference to DUBAI emirates..

One of the major factors, of the few risks that involve buying property in Dubai, is the ROI and the price surges. Although Dubai has the highest rates of rental yields, a significant amount of time is needed to gain a return on investment. And this return shall also vary depending on the property type and the location. For example, a smaller apartment in Dubai Downtown shall have an effective ROI within a few years. But a cheaper villa by the Dubai Marina Bay may take a lot of years to get the ROI rolling. Also being one of the most mature real estate markets in the world, with increasing waiting time price surges occur in property value. Dubai is considerably cheaper than San Francisco, Shanghai and even London. Therefore, the property values can increase as much as 50% at a time. Thus, with an excess waiting period, excess purchase value can also occur.

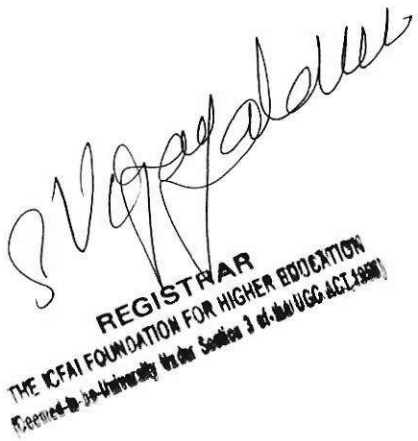
Dubai is a paradise for people wanting to invest in real estate. The tax-free rental yields and the mature and transparent real estate market makes it easier for all buyers. Moreover, Dubai is the first Emirati to allow foreign nationals and expatriates for buying property in Dubai. The aim of this research paper provide a deeper insight on the innovative practices and the future

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demands in the real estate and construction industry and assist the policy makers to frame strategies to tackle the future challenges. Present research aims at achieving multiple objectives. However these have been categorized into two groups for the sake of ease in moving ahead in a systematic manner.Data collected with the help of a research instruments was analyzed using thefollowing statistical tools:(a) Ratios and percentages(b) Correlation analysis(c) Chi-square test.Gulf – Co-operation (GCC) countries depend on oil as a major source of its economic development, financing the various economic activities in the industrial, commercial and real estate sectors. However, special attention was paid to the real estate sector due to its close link to growth and economic development as well as population growth.





Full Name	User Actic	Timestam
DR. P.L. JA	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. P.L. JA	Left	10/1/2020
DR. P.L. JA	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. YADU	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. ITI VY/	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. KOMA	Joined	10/1/2020
A. RAJA R/	Joined	10/1/2020
RICHA PR/	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. M. RA	Joined	10/1/2020
HARTEJ SI	Joined	10/1/2020
HARTEJ SI	Left	10/1/2020
HARTEJ SI	Joined	10/1/2020
S. RAKESH	Joined	10/1/2020
Dr. HIMAV	Joined	10/1/2020
GADE MOI	Joined	10/1/2020
GADE MOI	Left	10/1/2020
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GADE MOI	Left	10/1/2020
GADE MOI	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. K. V. R	Joined	10/1/2020
GEETHA PI	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. K. HAI	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. S.V. D	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. S. KAI	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. VINAY	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. VINAY	Left	10/1/2020
DR. VINAY	Joined	10/1/2020
RISHAV SC	Joined	10/1/2020
RUKMA LA	Joined	10/1/2020
RUKMA LA	Left	10/1/2020
RUKMA LA	Joined	10/1/2020
ASTHA SRI	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. VEENA	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. S. UM/	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. A.V. N	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. MD. A	Joined	10/1/2020
S. RAVI	Joined	10/1/2020
Dr Poliset	Joined	10/1/2020
Dr Poliset	Left	10/1/2020
Dr Poliset	Joined	10/1/2020
ANWESHA	Joined	10/1/2020
SUMANTA	Joined	10/1/2020
SUMANTA	Left	10/1/2020
SUMANTA	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. RAMA	Joined	10/1/2020
DILIP SHAI	Joined	10/1/2020
K. RAJSEKI	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. V. HEI	Joined	10/1/2020

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Report

Banks are the ones that provide the market the much needed financial assistance and help in transparent transactions through its medium. But what if the bank itself fails to meet its own financial needs and balances is the question that has worried its investors, creditors and the regulators.

As amongst these worries, what has stirred the confidence of the depositors recently is the introduction of the FRDI Bill in the Parliament in 2017. Even though the Bill was withdrawn, the possibility of its re-introduction is not ruled out.

The presenter provided a complete picture of these fears and hopes of depositors in the light of the relationship of a banker and customer and in turn its importance to the economic stability. The presenter also looked into the different ways how failing banks were protected through measures like bail-in or mergers or even the new bail-out technique that has already been implemented in few countries.

However, the presenter differentiated the circumstances when bail-out was used or not used in the other jurisdictions to that of the Indian scenario. In the opinion of the presenter, bail-out is not suitable for the Indian banking sector.

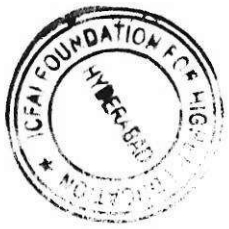
However, the different parameters of identifying a crisis in a bank as suggested in the bill can be an important tool to identify and rectify the ill-health of the various banks in India and thereby prevent a situation requiring bail-out of a bank.

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The presenter received a few questions pertaining to the liquidation of banks, the present structure of deposit insurance and few related issues of governance in banks.

The presenter answered those questions and re-iterated that the life-long savings of a depositor cannot be utilised to compensate bad governance in banks.



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Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.C Y sai Krishna

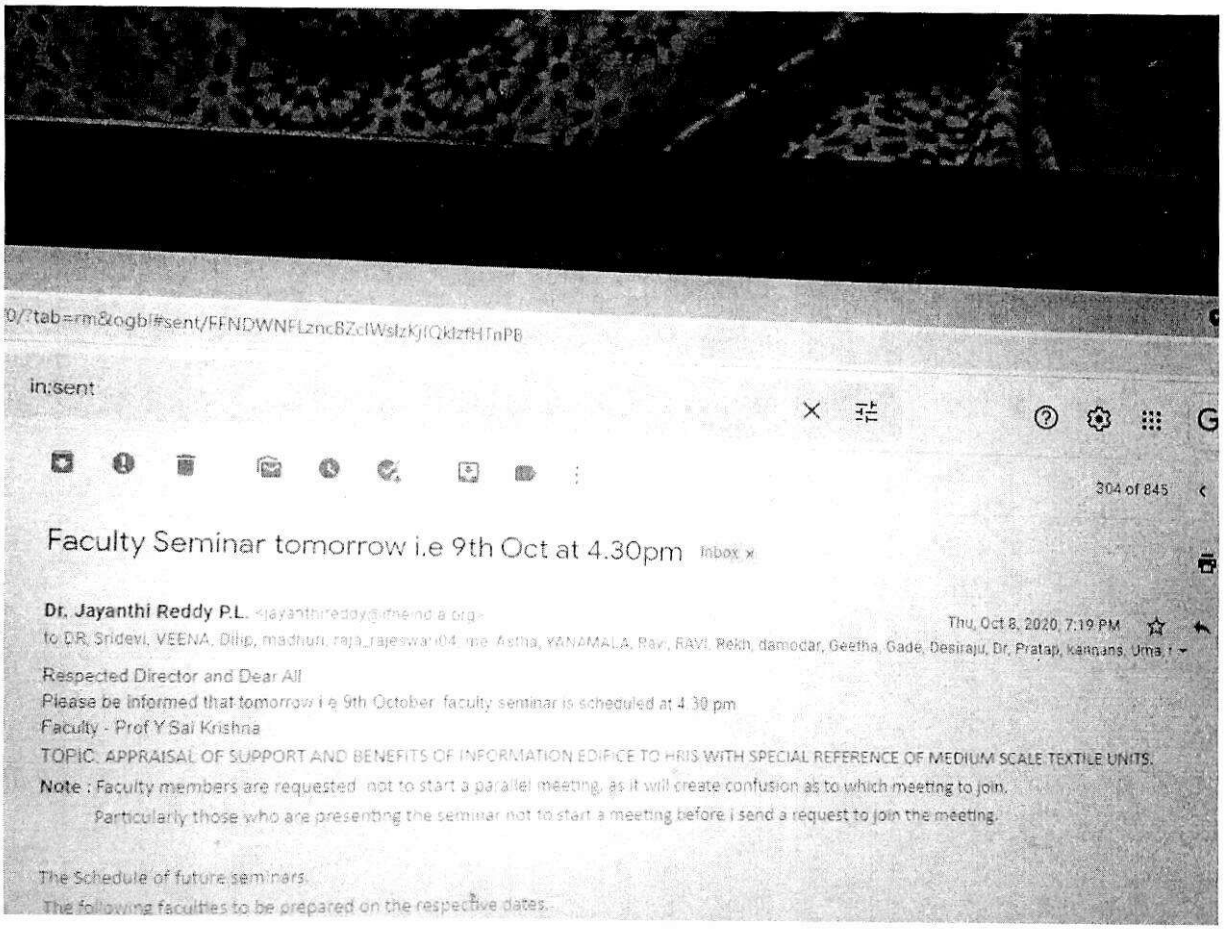
Topic:Appraisal of Support and Benefits of Information Edfice to HRIS with Special Reference of Medium Scale Textile Units.

Date: 09.10.2020

Number of Participants: 39

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304 of 845

Faculty Seminar tomorrow i.e 9th Oct at 4.30pm Inbox x

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifhe.ndl a org>
to DR, Sridevi, VEENA, Dilip, madhuri, raja_rajeswari04, me, Astha, KANAMALA, Ravi, RAVI, Rekh, damodar, Geetha, Gade, Desiraju, Dr, Pratap, kannans, Uma, r

Thu, Oct 8, 2020, 7:19 PM

Respected Director and Dear All
Please be informed that tomorrow i e 9th October faculty seminar is scheduled at 4 30 pm
Faculty - Prof Y Sai Krishna
TOPIC: APPRAISAL OF SUPPORT AND BENEFITS OF INFORMATION EDIFICE TO HRIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE OF MEDIUM SCALE TEXTILE UNITS.
Note : Faculty members are requested not to start a parallel meeting, as it will create confusion as to which meeting to join.
Particularly those who are presenting the seminar not to start a meeting before I send a request to join the meeting.

The Schedule of future seminars.
The following faculties to be prepared on the respective dates.

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DR. P.L. JA	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. M. MA	Joined be	10/9/2020
DR. KOMA	Joined be	10/9/2020
GEETHA PI	Joined	10/9/2020
RUKMA LA	Joined	10/9/2020
RICHA PR/	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. ITI VY/	Joined	10/9/2020
SUMANTA	Joined	10/9/2020
ASTHA SRI	Joined	10/9/2020
RUKMINI I	Joined	10/9/2020
S. RAKESH	Joined	10/9/2020
S. RAKESH	Left	10/9/2020
DR. G.P. SI	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. MD. A	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. K. S. R	Joined	10/9/2020
HARTEJ SI	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. M. RA	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. YADU	Joined	10/9/2020
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DR. Y. PRA	Joined	10/9/2020
K. RAJSEKI	Joined	10/9/2020
GADE MOI	Joined	10/9/2020
GADE MOI	Left	10/9/2020
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DR. Y. GAI	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. RAMA	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. K. HAI	Joined	10/9/2020
SRIDEVI. D	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. A.V. N	Joined	10/9/2020
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D. VENKA	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. S. KAI	Joined	10/9/2020
Dr. A. ARU	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. VINAY	Joined	10/9/2020
DILIP SHAI	Joined	10/9/2020

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Report

Faculty discussed n the concept of appraisal of support and benefits of information edifice to HRIS with special reference to medium scale textile units. In the current fast-paced global competitive business environment, the efficient and effective management of human capital is an immense challenge to the human resource departments. Information systems contribute to improve the organizational performance and enhance the competencies of human resource professionals. This paper aims to assess and establish the support levels and the benefits of the human resource information systems in the medium scale textile industries. As a core part of the study, the primary data was collected from the selected of respondents of textile companies who are using human resource information systems with the help of a survey questionnaire. The data analysis that was performed using cumulative weighted average technique concludes highly moderate support levels of human resource information systems exists in the medium-scale textile industries and they can attain only 2/3 of the benefits. Further the research, based on an evolutionary view of computing growth suggests improvements in the human resource information systems to gain the competitive advantage and to maximize the benefits. HRIS is a set of inter-related components working collectively to collect, process and store information to support HR decision making, coordination and control in an organization. HR professional's assignments involve a lot of manual paperwork and consequently, the focus on other core functions of HR decreases. HRIS comes to the rescue of human resource professionals, because it has common shared database, tools to analyze to aid in decision making and many other features such as scanning and matching resumes compatible with requirement of the

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organization. HRIS empowers the employees to access their personnel records, view the payroll, tax payments and compensational benefits like health coverage, retirement benefits and other perks and incentives. In the literature, Database, Employee Tracking, Benefits Administration, Payroll Administration and Employee Interfaces are deemed to be major components of human resource information systems. The researchers have identified the following twelve variables to assess the benefits of HRIS in the medium- scale textile industries - Workforce Planning, Employee Benefits Administration, Payroll Administration, Recruitment, Induction, Orientation and On-boarding, Training and Development, Skills Management, Personnel Administration, Time Management, Travel Management, Personnel Cost Planning, Performance Appraisal. The support to the HRIS components clearly indicates that medium-scale textile industries are still lagging behind the appropriate, wise and wide usage of information technology. Firms must first recognize the importance of HRIS and then enhance the systems to improve the organization performance. The companies can attain only 2/3 of the benefits from HRIS and losing the remaining 1/3 of benefits. This evidently indicates that the support levels must be improved to realize the full benefits from the HRIS. Faculty concludes by saying that the study confirms that the support levels of medium-scale textile industries towards the HRIS is highly moderate and suggest improvements in HRIS to use the system effectively and efficiently in order to attain the maximum benefits. The researchers recommend that firms must improve the weak areas of HRIS systems: Employee Tracking, Benefits Administration, Employee Interface and HR departments must have virtuous rapport and communication with other departments specially to overcome the identified interdependent problems such as Workforce Planning, Employee Benefits Administration, Skills Management, Personnel Administration, Travel Management and Personnel Cost Planning.

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Faculty Seminar

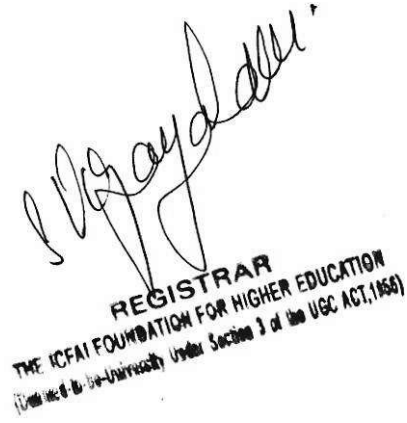
Name of the Faculty: Hartej Singh Kochher

Topic: The 'Control, Quandary-What Constitutes 'Control' Under the Competition Act 2002 in a Combination Transaction and How to Structure Combinations to Avoid CCI Scrutiny.

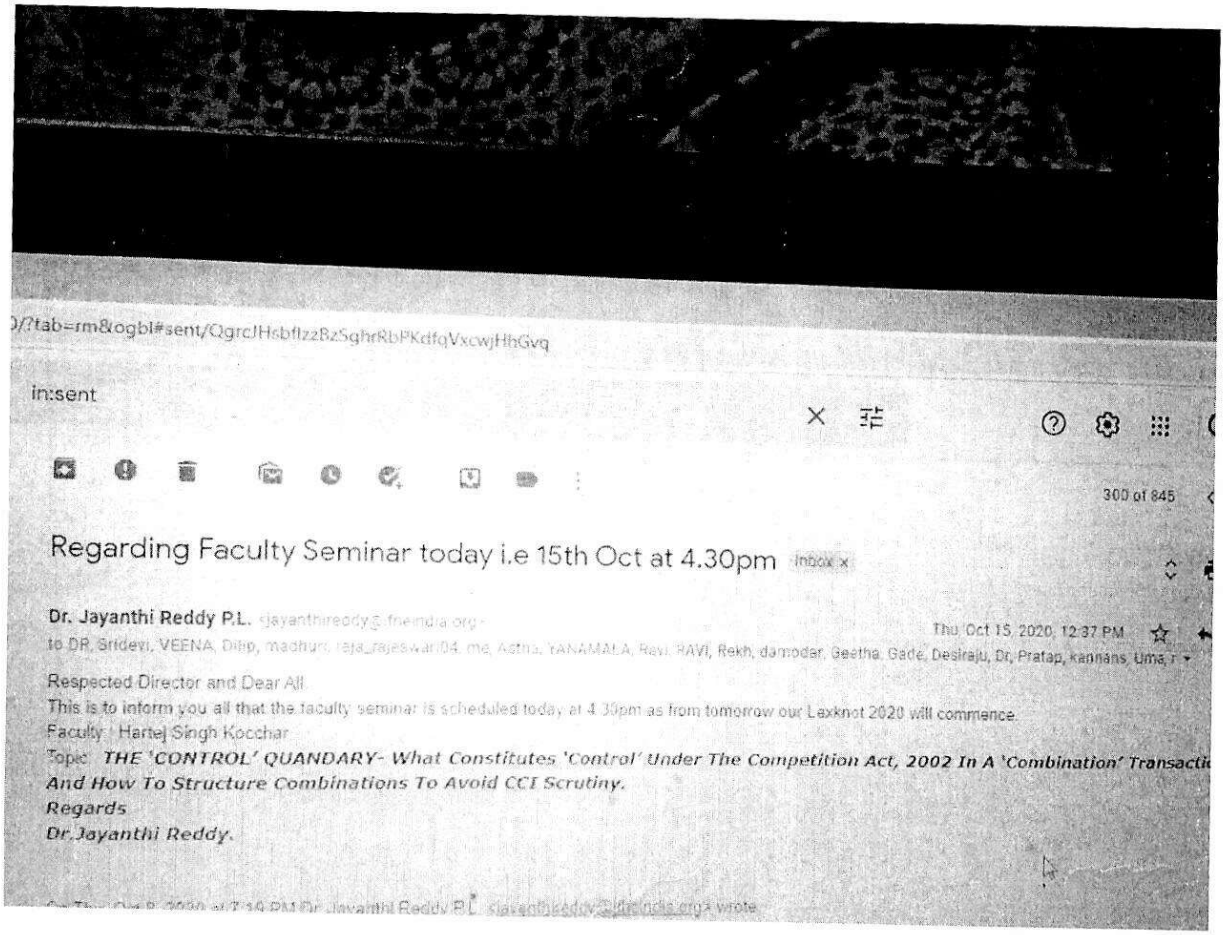
Date: 16.10.2020

Number of Participants: 38





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300 of 845

Regarding Faculty Seminar today i.e 15th Oct at 4.30pm Inbox x

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>
to DR. Sridevi, VEENA, Dilip, madhuri, reja_rajeswari04, me, Astha, YANAMALA, Ravi, RAVI, Rekh, damodar, Geetha, Gade, Desiraju, Dr, Pratap, kannans, Uma, r

Thu, Oct 15, 2020, 12:37 PM

Respected Director and Dear All

This is to inform you all that the faculty seminar is scheduled today at 4.30pm as from tomorrow our Lexknot 2020 will commence.

Faculty : Hartej Singh Kocchar

Topic: ***THE 'CONTROL' QUANDARY- What Constitutes 'Control' Under The Competition Act, 2002 In A 'Combination' Transacti***
And How To Structure Combinations To Avoid CCI Scrutiny.

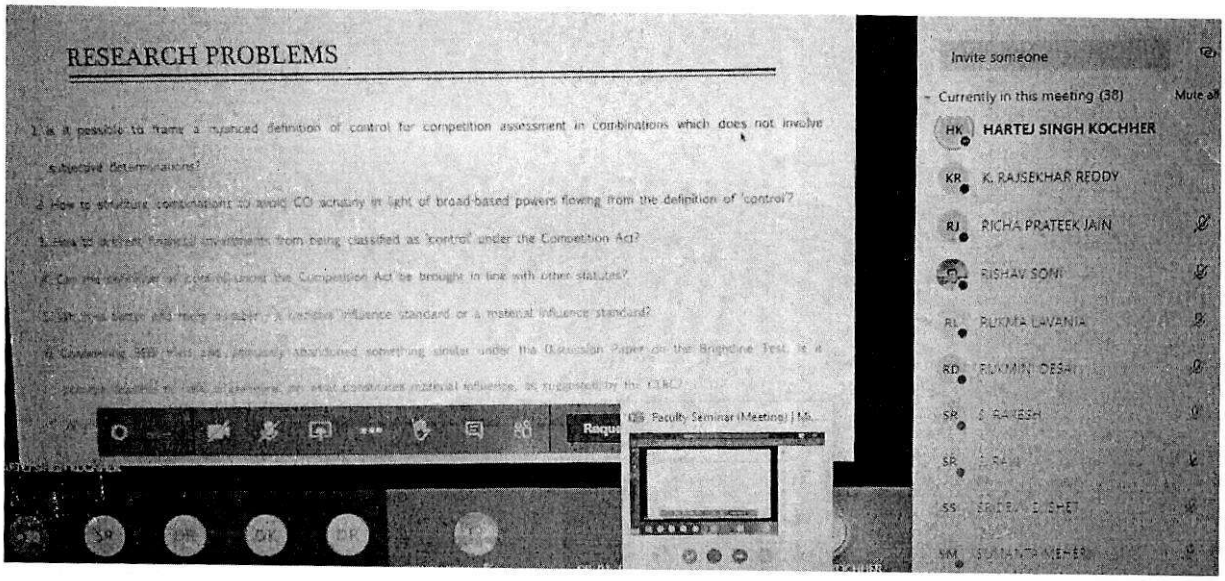
Regards

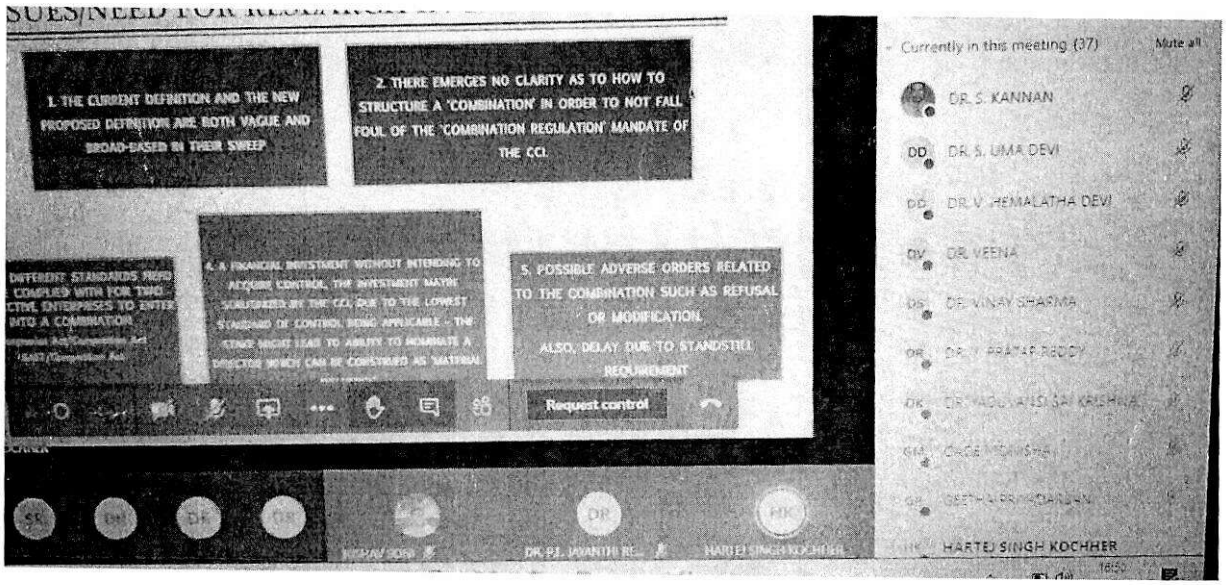
Dr.Jayanthi Reddy.

On Thu, Oct 8, 2020 at 7:10 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote

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Report

The differing interpretations by the CCI and the resultant recommendations by the Report of The Competition Law Review Committee which led to the Draft Competition Law (Amendment) Bill, 2020 have brought back the focus on the issue of 'control'. There exists a paucity of academic research in this evolving domain, especially with an industry specific focus the author intends to take through looking at means to 'structure' deals to avoid scrutiny of the CCI. RESEARCH PROBLEMS deals whether it possible to frame a nuanced definition of control for competition assessment in combinations which does not involve subjective determinations?How to structure combinations to avoid CCI scrutiny in light of broad-based powers flowing from the definition of 'control'?How to prevent financial investments from being classified as 'control' under the Competition Act? Can the definition of 'control' under the Competition Act be brought in line with other statutes?Which is better and more suitable - a decisive influence standard or a material influence standard? Considering SEBI tried and ultimately abandoned something similar under the Discussion Paper on the Brightline Test[1], is it possible/feasible to have a 'guideline' on what constitutes

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material influence, as suggested by the CLRC?What are the international best practices on the 'control' issue as regards combinations? These questions with help of literature are discussed in the working paper.



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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Richa Prateek Jain

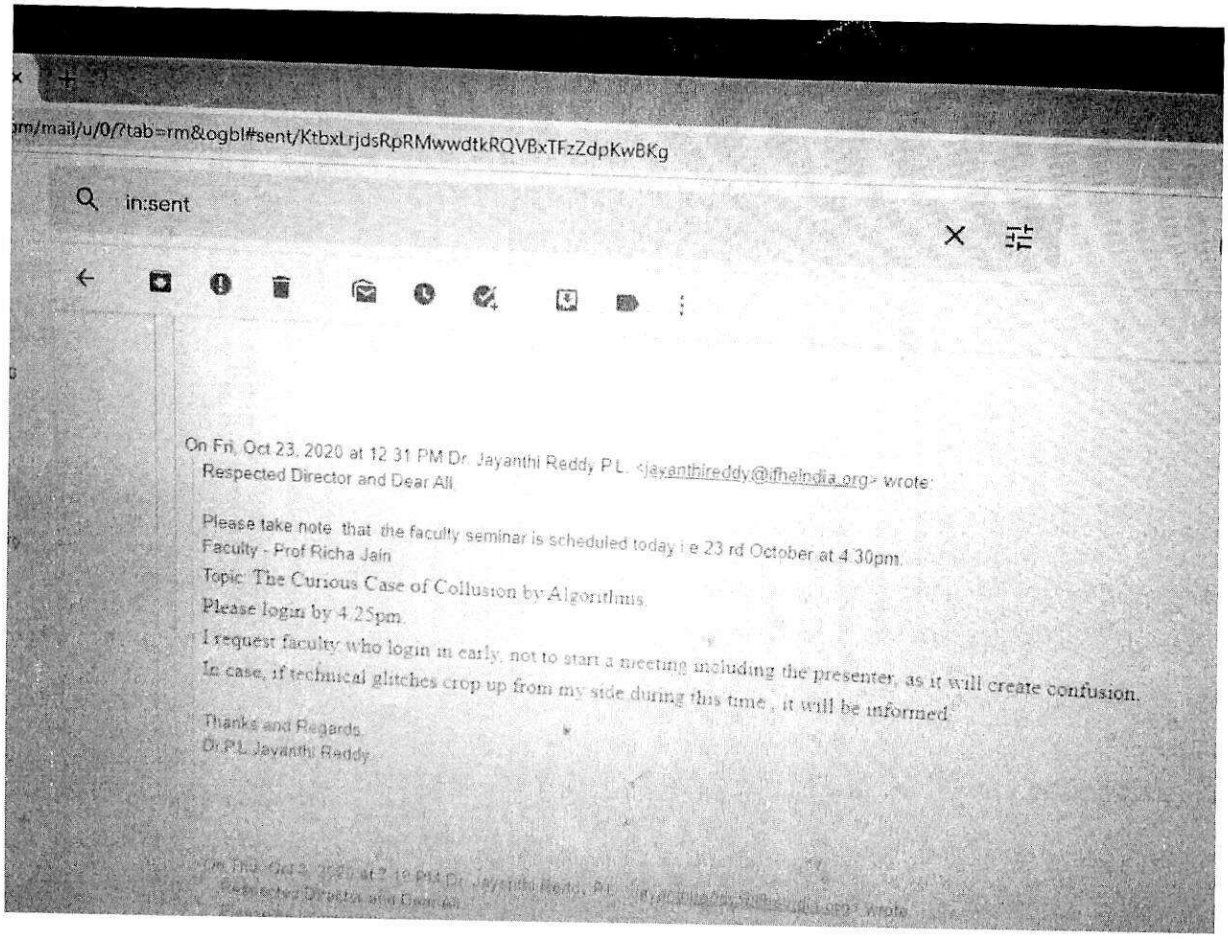
Topic: The Curious Case of Collusion by Algorithms

Date: 23.10.2020

Number of Participants: 38

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Circular/ Mail:



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in:sent

On Fri, Oct 23, 2020 at 12:31 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director and Dear All

Please take note that the faculty seminar is scheduled today i.e 23 rd October at 4.30pm.
Faculty - Prof Richa Jain
Topic: The Curious Case of Collusion by Algorithms
Please login by 4.25pm.
I request faculty who login in early, not to start a meeting including the presenter, as it will create confusion.
In case, if technical glitches crop up from my side during this time , it will be informed.

Thanks and Regards
Dr P.L.Jayanthi Reddy

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Name of the Faculty
Prof. (Dr.) V. Hemalatha Devi
Prof. (Dr.) Y.Pratap Reddy
Dr. Veena
Dr. S.V.Damodar Reddy
Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy
Dr. Madhuri Irene M.
Dr. Md. Akbar Khan
Dr. P. Kesari
Mrs. Sridevi D. Shet
Dr.. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy
Mr. D.V.N. Murthy
Mrs. Geetha Priyadarshini
Mrs. G. Monisha
Mrs. Astha Srivastava
Mr. Dilip Sharma
Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi
Mr. K. Raja Sekhar Reddy
Mr. S. Rakesh
Dr Y. Sai Krishna
Dr. A. Arun Kumar
Dr. Ity Vyas
Dr. K. Hari Haran
Dr. T. Himavathi
Dr. G.P. Sudhakar
Mrs. Richa Jain
Dr. Sumantha Mehar
Dr. Poorvi Kantroo
Dr. A. Sreelatha
Ms. Aditi Nidhi
Ms. Sthiti Das Gupta
Manani Siddhu
Rupak Das

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Katiyani Juneja
Dr. Manu Dutta
Gyandeep Choudary
Priyanka
S. Pathyusha

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Report

The Curious Case of Collusion by Algorithms-"The widespread use and growth of artificial intelligence and algorithms as a phenomenon in businesses and economic activities, both online and offline cannot be denied. Though at one hand, it has been associated with increasing efficacy of services, improving business pricing models and enhancing consumer choices by arraying tailor made services and goods; on the other hand, it has also raised concerns over possible anti-competitive behaviour such as collusion/cartelization.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the ability of a computer or a robot controlled by a computer to do tasks that are usually done by humans because they require human intelligence and discernment.

Most people focus on the results of AI. For those of us who like to look under the hood, there are four foundational elements to understand: categorization, classification, machine learning, and collaborative filtering. These four pillars also represent steps in an analytical process

The author through her research intends to evaluate whether algorithms have made it easier for the competitors to collude and whether the current Indian competition regime is equipped to deal with these challenges."

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Rishav Soni

Topic: Street Art and Graffiti: Basics and Recognition

Date: 30.10.2020

Number of Participants: 38

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Faculty Seminars:2020-2021

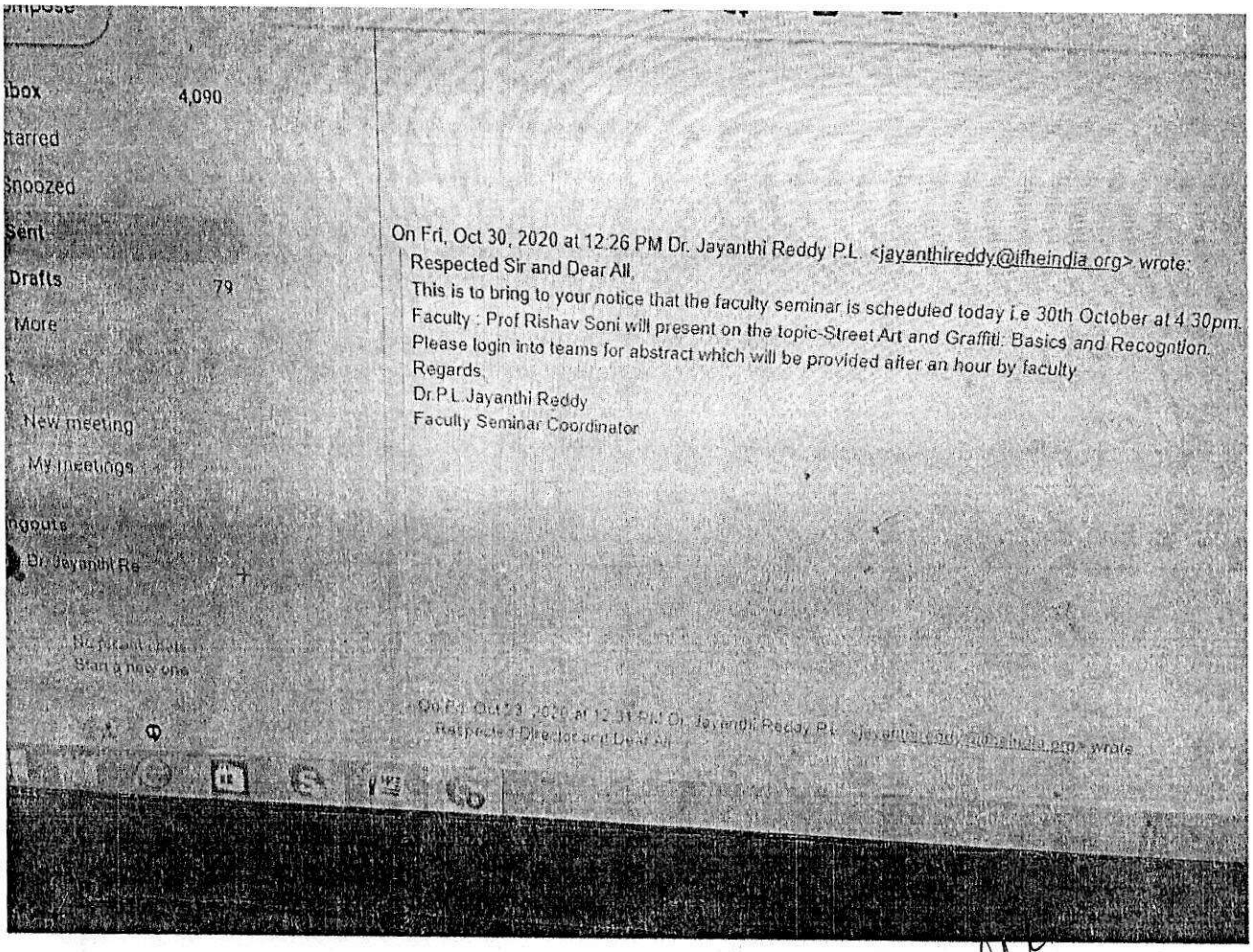
Name of the Faculty : Rishav Soni

Date: 30/10/2020

Number of Participants: 38

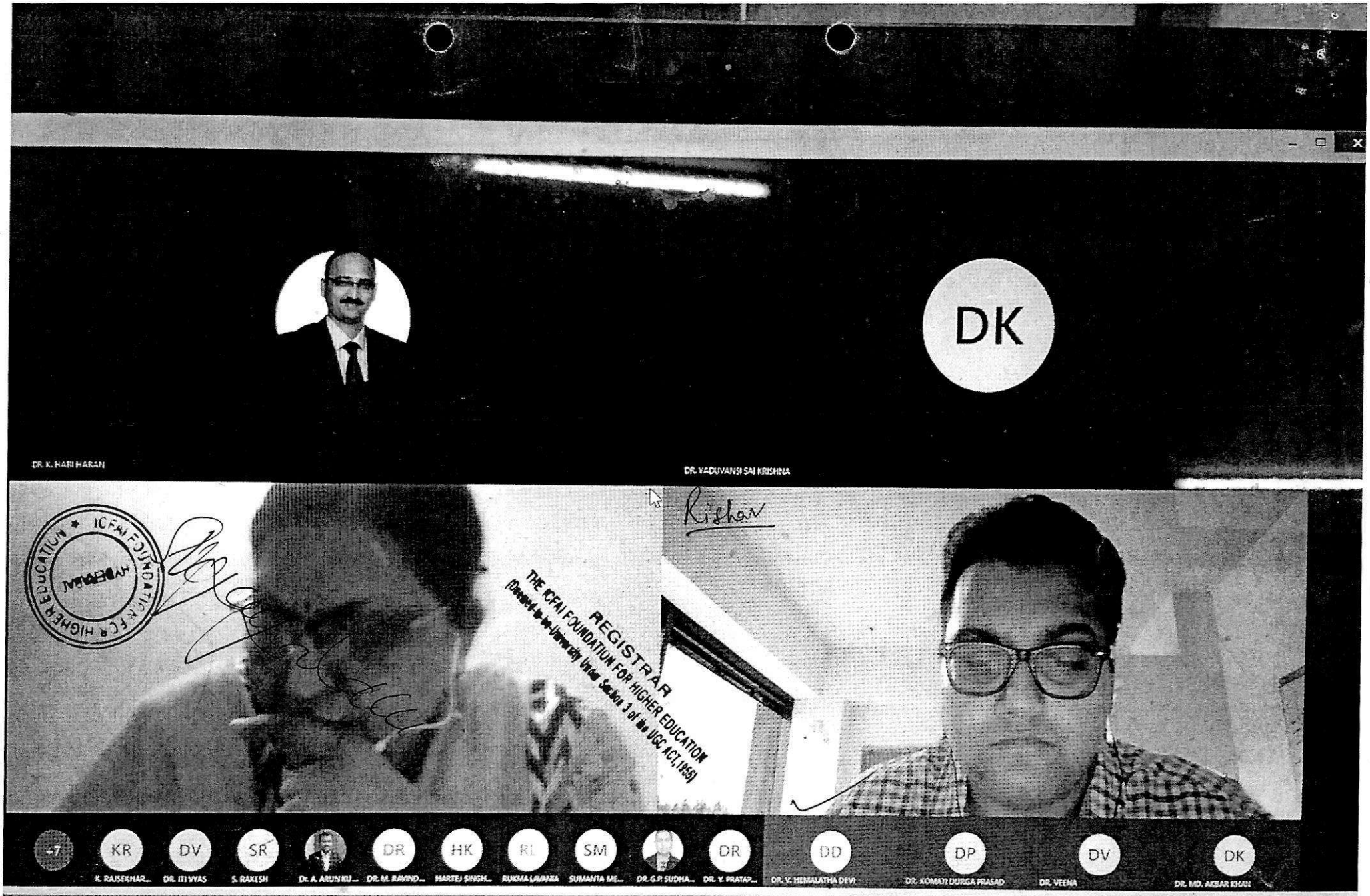
Topic: Street Art and Graffiti: Basics and Recognition

Circular/ Mail:

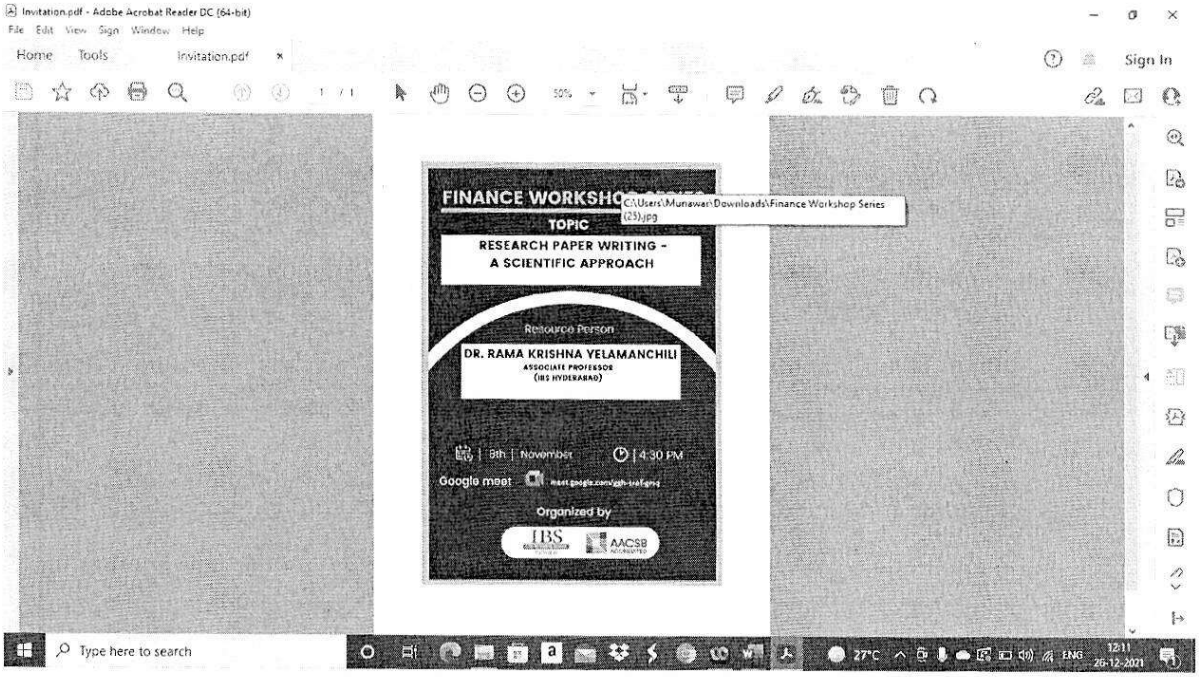


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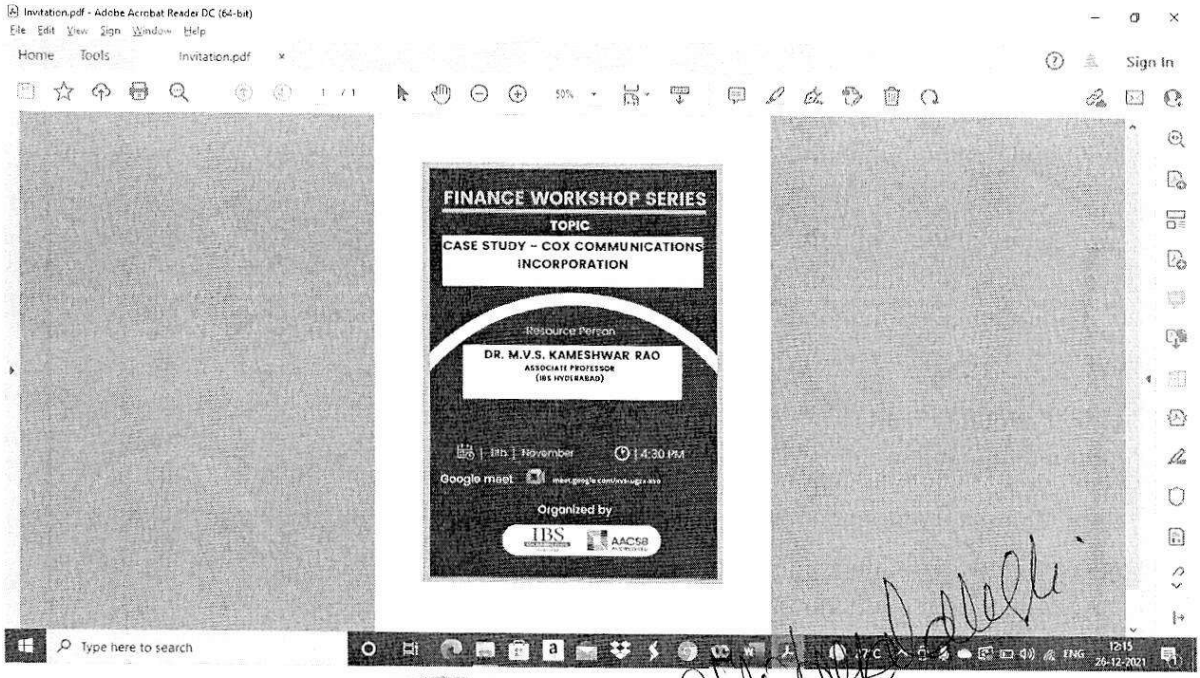
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DR. K. HARI HARAN
DK
DR. YADUVANSI SAI KRISHNA
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Rishav
47
KR
DV
SR
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K. RAJSEKHAR...
DR. ITI VYAS
S. RAKESH
DR. M. RAVIND...
HARTEJ SINGH...
RUKMA LAHARIA
SUMANTA ME...
DR. G.P. SUDHA...
DR. Y. PRATAP...
DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI
DR. KOMATI DURGA PRASAD
DR. VEENA
DR. MD. AKBAR KHAN
1:00 PM
1/3/2022

Title: Research Paper Writing – A Scientific Approach
Resource Person: Dr. Rama Krishna Yelamanchili
Date of workshop: Nov 8, 2021 (Monday)
Time: 4.30 PM



Case Study Workshop: Cox Communications Incorporation
Resource Person: M.V.S. Kameshwar Rao
Date: 11th November, 2021, Thursday
Time: 4.30 PM to 5.30 PM

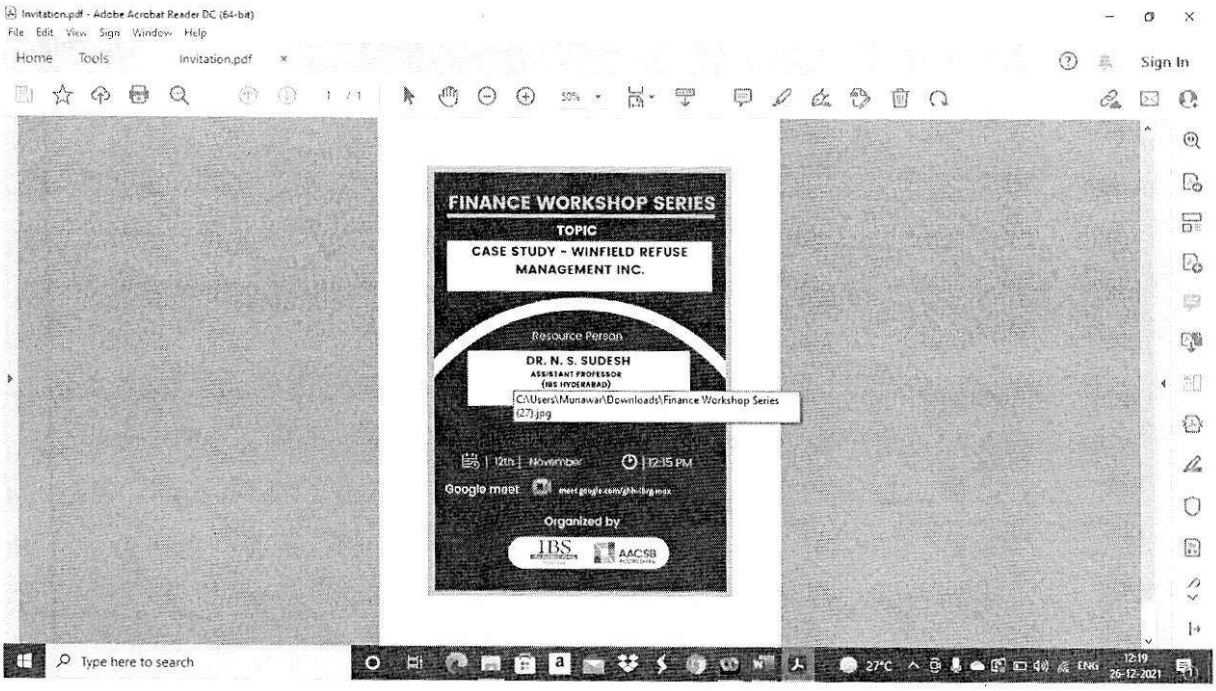


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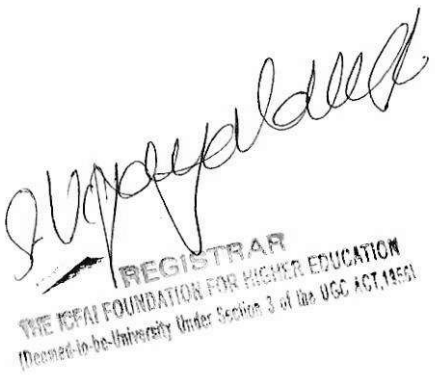
Case Title: Winfield Refuse Management Inc: Raising Debt vs. Equity

Date of workshop: 12 November, 2021

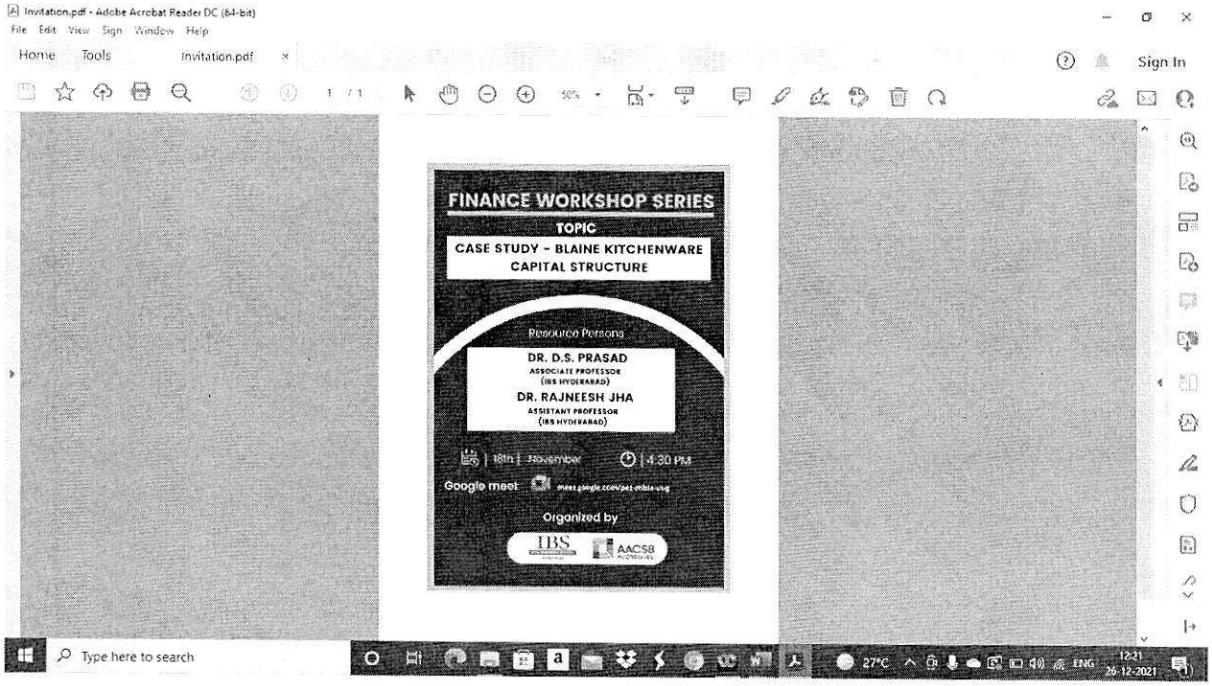
Resource Person: Dr. N. S. Sudesh





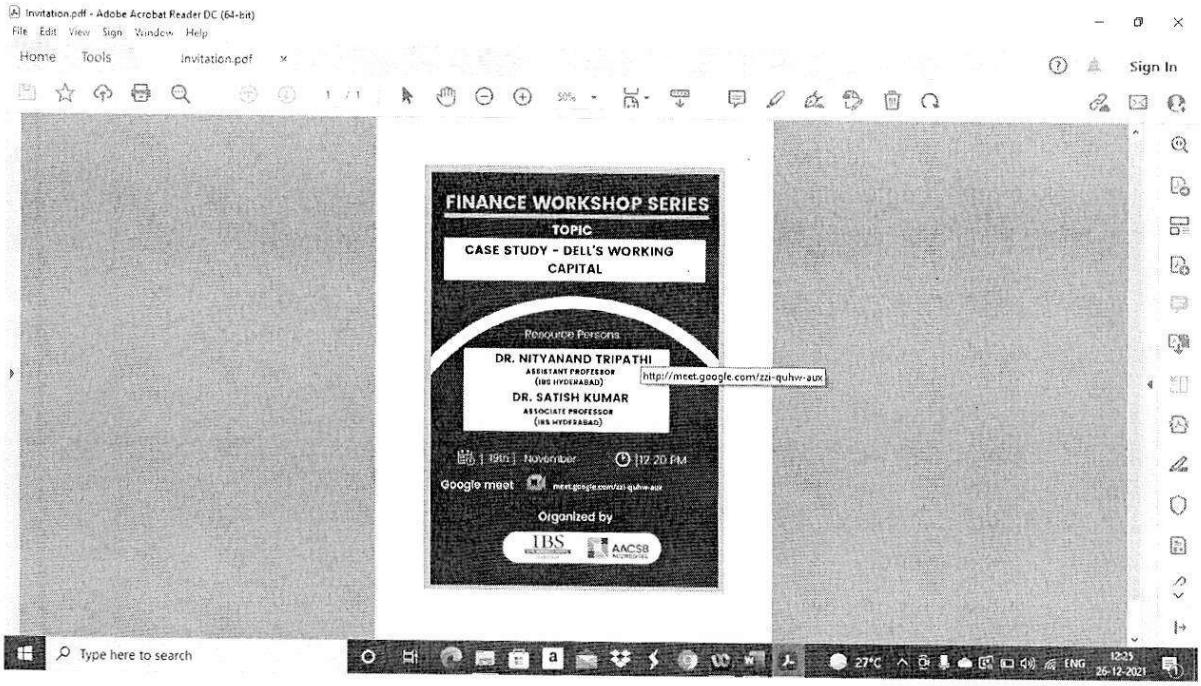


Case Title: Blaine Kitchenware, Inc.: Capital Structure
Date of workshop: 18th November, 2021
Meeting ID:
Resource Persons: Dr. D S Prasad & Dr Rajnish Ranjan Jha



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Case study: Dell's Working Capital
Department: Finance and Accounting
Date of discussion: November 19, 2021
Resource person: Dr. Nityanand and Dr. Satish Kumar



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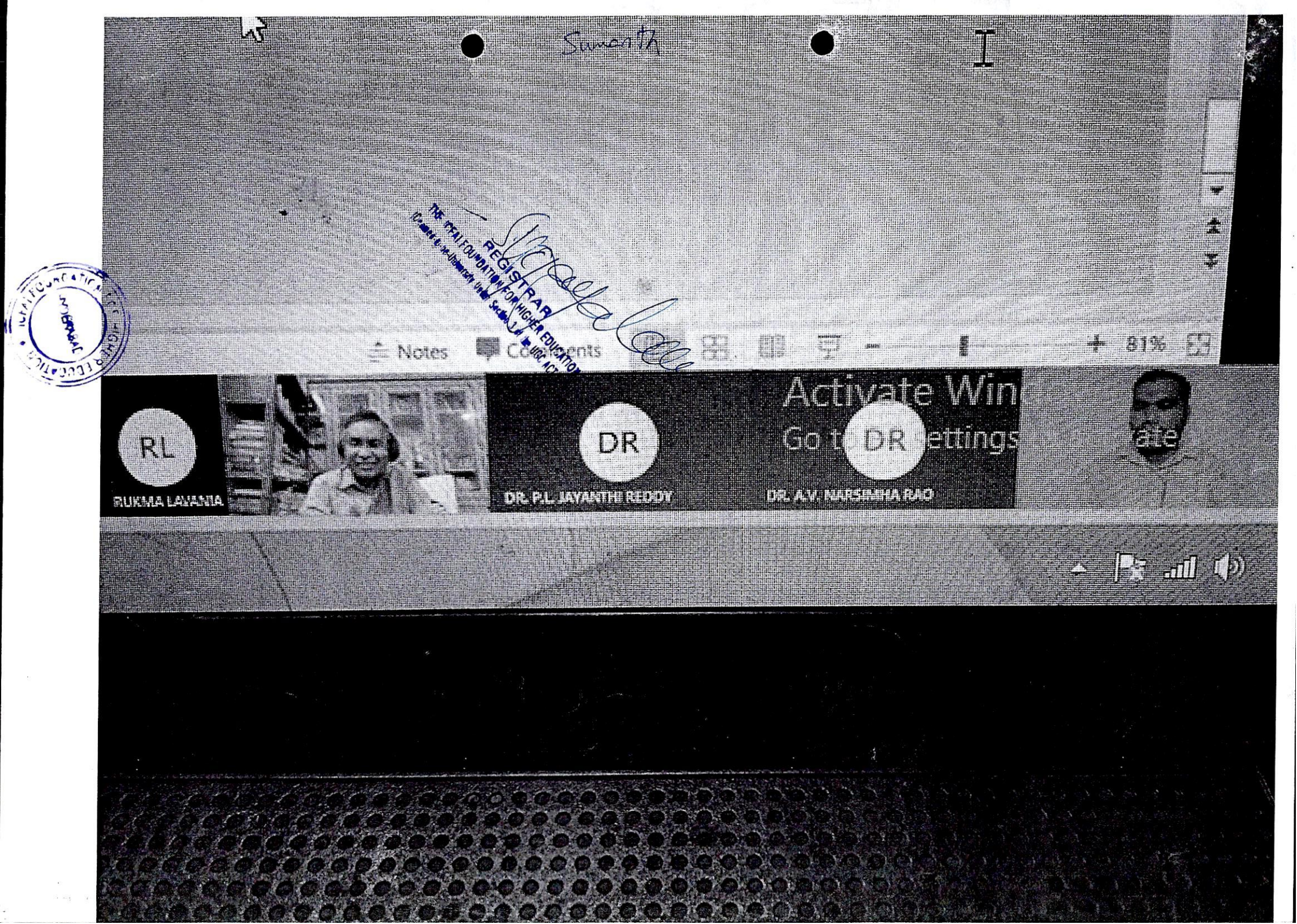
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Full Name	User Actic	Timestam
DR. P.L. JA	Joined	10/30/202
S. RAKESH	Joined be	10/30/202
DR. MD. A	Joined be	10/30/202
DR. KOMA	Joined be	10/30/202
DR. Y. PRA	Joined	10/30/202
DR. G.P. S	Joined	10/30/202
GEETHA P	Joined	10/30/202
DR. K. HAI	Joined	10/30/202
RISHAV SC	Joined	10/30/202
DR. YADU	Joined	10/30/202
RUKMINI I	Joined	10/30/202
SUMANTA	Joined	10/30/202
DR. M. RA	Joined	10/30/202
Dr. A. ARU	Joined	10/30/202
DR. V. HEI	Joined	10/30/202
DR. K. S. R	Joined	10/30/202
DR. VEENA	Joined	10/30/202
DR. VEENA	Left	10/30/202
S. RAVI	Joined	10/30/202
K. RAJSEK	Joined	10/30/202
ASTHA SR	Joined	10/30/202
RUKMA LA	Joined	10/30/202
DR. RAMA	Joined	10/30/202
DR. ITI VY	Joined	10/30/202
ANWESHA	Joined	10/30/202
HARTEJ SI	Joined	10/30/202
DR. S.V. D	Joined	10/30/202
RICHA PR	Joined	10/30/202
RICHA PR	Left	10/30/202
RICHA PR	Joined	10/30/202
GADE MO	Joined	10/30/202
D. VENKA	Joined	10/30/202
D. VENKA	Left	10/30/202
DR. S. KAI	Joined	10/30/202
DR. M. MA	Joined	10/30/202
DR. S. UM	Joined	10/30/202
Dr Poliset	Joined	10/30/202
DR. K. V. R	Joined	10/30/202
SRIDEVI. D	Joined	10/30/202
DR. VINAY	Joined	10/30/202
Dr. HIMAV	Joined	10/30/202
DR. Y. GAI	Joined	10/30/202

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Notes
Comments
81%
RL
RUKMA LAVANIA
DR
DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY
DR
DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO

Attendance:

Full Name	User Actic	Timestam
DR. P.L. JA	Joined	11/13/202
DR. KOMA	Joined be	11/13/202
DR. M. RA	Joined be	11/13/202
SUMANTA	Joined be	11/13/202
DR. V. HEI	Joined be	11/13/202
ASTHA SRI	Joined be	11/13/202
DR. S.V. D	Joined be	11/13/202
RUKMA LA	Joined be	11/13/202
DR. RAMA	Joined be	11/13/202
S. RAKESH	Joined be	11/13/202
GEETHA PI	Joined be	11/13/202
RUKMINI I	Joined be	11/13/202
DR. MD. A	Joined be	11/13/202
DR. YADU\	Joined be	11/13/202
DR. G.P. SI	Joined be	11/13/202
Dr. A. ARU	Joined be	11/13/202
DR. ITI VY/	Joined be	11/13/202
GADE MOI	Joined be	11/13/202
DR. S. KAI	Joined be	11/13/202
DR. K. HAF	Joined be	11/13/202
RICHA PR/	Joined be	11/13/202
K. RAJSEKI	Joined be	11/13/202
HARTEJ SI	Joined be	11/13/202
Dr. HIMAV	Joined be	11/13/202
DR. S. UM/	Joined be	11/13/202
DR. K. S. R	Joined be	11/13/202
DR. A.V. N	Joined be	11/13/202
S. RAVI	Joined be	11/13/202
DR. K. V. R	Joined be	11/13/202
SRIDEVI. D	Joined	11/13/202
ANWESHA	Joined	11/13/202
DR. Y. GAI	Joined	11/13/202
DILIP SHA	Joined	11/13/202
A. RAJA R/	Joined	11/13/202

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Fugitive Economic Offender and Extradition Law in India; A Critical Analysis

REPORT

Abstract

The economic offence is a broad subject which consists of diverse categories of financial offences. These financial offences are both white-collar crimes as well as blue-collar crimes. In India, to regulate these financial offences, the legislature has not only adopted the general criminal laws but also created several specific laws. Moreover, through the special laws, some specific investigating agencies and special courts have established to investigate and try the specific economic offences. Despite this, some offenders of the white-collar crimes find a way to evade legal process and flew away from the country. To address these specific issues, in 2018 the Indian Parliament has enacted the Fugitive Economic Offender Act, 2018. This Act of 2018 equipped with some stringent provisions to deter the economic offender from evading the legal process but these provisions have also attracted many criticisms. Moreover, some of the provisions of this Act of 2018 have adopted so as to indirectly compelled the fugitive economic offender to return back to the country. However, the transportation of those fugitives are regulated by the extradition law which is enacted in 1962 but it has severely criticized by the jurist for its practicality and insignificant result.

In light of the above stated facts, the researcher has made a doctrinal study of the Indian legal framework which is meant to regulate the fugitive economic offender and their extradition. The objective of the study is to ascertain and critically analyses the statutory measures to control the economic offences and fugitive economic offender. Moreover, the study also critically analyses the laws relating to the transportation of fugitive economic offender. In the end, the researcher has suggested certain measures to strengthen the legal framework to regulate the fugitive economic offender.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Raja Sekhar Reddy

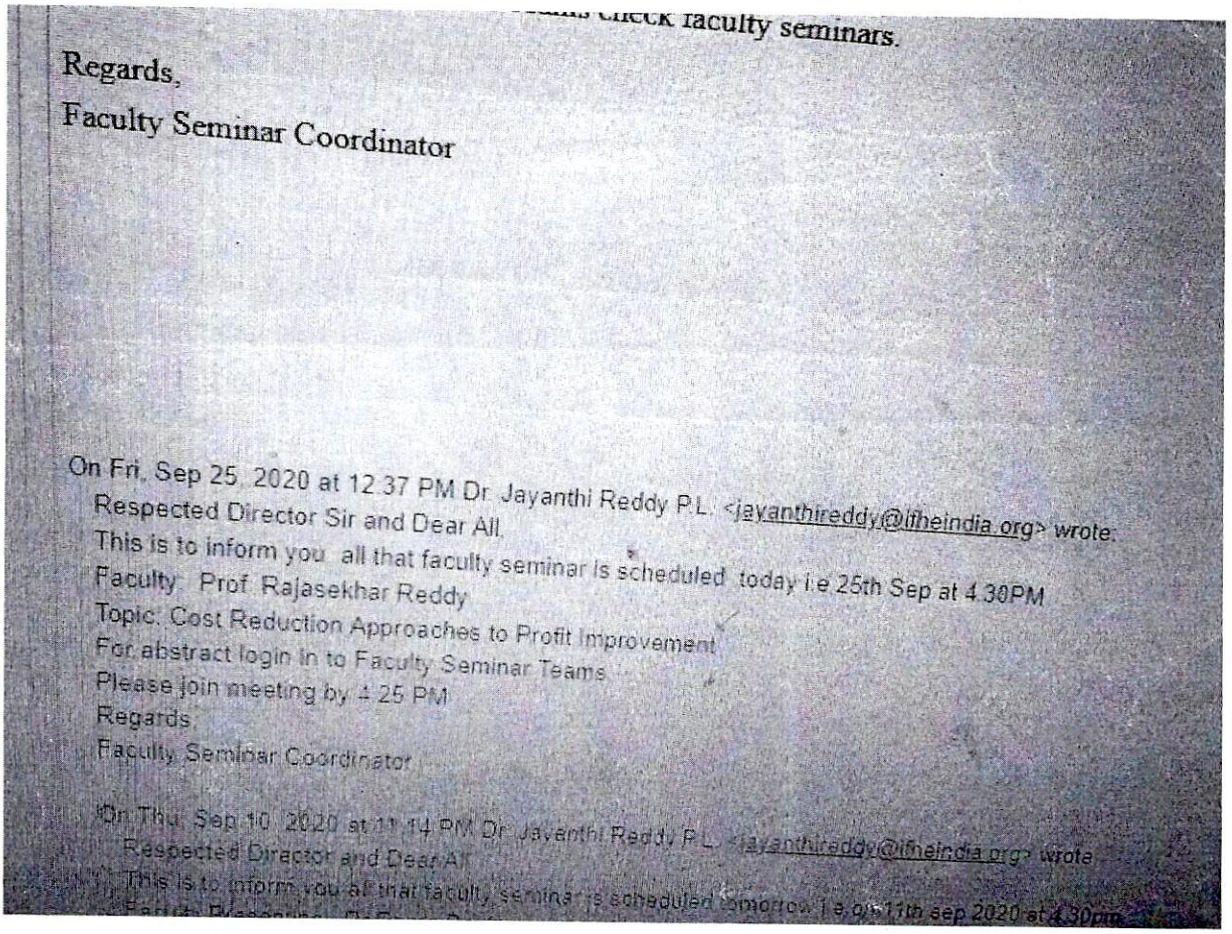
Topic: Cost Reduction Approaches to Profit Improvement

Date: 25.09.2020

Number of Participants: 30

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Circular/ Mail:



check faculty seminars.

Regards,

Faculty Seminar Coordinator

On Fri, Sep 25, 2020 at 12:37 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@icfaindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director Sir and Dear All,

This is to inform you all that faculty seminar is scheduled today i.e.25th Sep at 4.30PM

Faculty: Prof. Rajasekhar Reddy

Topic: Cost Reduction Approaches to Profit Improvement

For abstract login in to Faculty Seminar Teams

Please join meeting by 4.25 PM

Regards,

Faculty Seminar Coordinator

On Thu, Sep 10, 2020 at 11:14 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@icfaindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director and Dear All,

This is to inform you all that faculty seminar is scheduled tomorrow i.e. on 11th sep 2020 at 4.30pm

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Rajasekhar Reddy

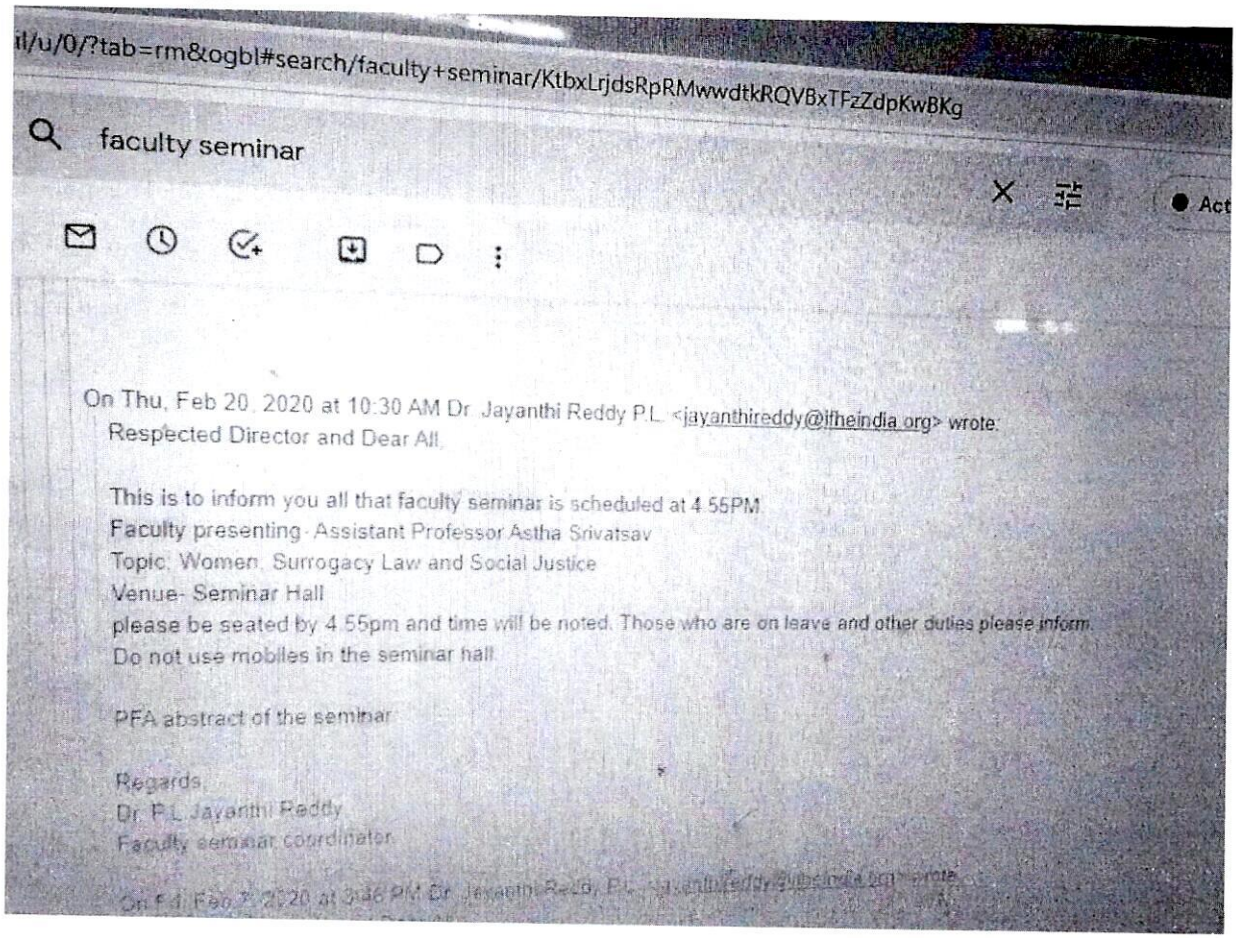
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Cost reduction approach to improve profits

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Meeting in 'General'

Circular/Mail:



il/u/0/?tab=rm&ogbl#search/faculty+seminar/KtbxLrjdsRpRMwwdtkRQVBxTFzZdpKwBKg

faculty seminar

On Thu, Feb 20, 2020 at 10:30 AM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director and Dear All,

This is to inform you all that faculty seminar is scheduled at 4.55PM.
Faculty presenting- Assistant Professor Astha Srivatsav
Topic: Women, Surrogacy Law and Social Justice
Venue- Seminar Hall
please be seated by 4.55pm and time will be noted. Those who are on leave and other duties please inform.
Do not use mobiles in the seminar hall.

PFA abstract of the seminar.

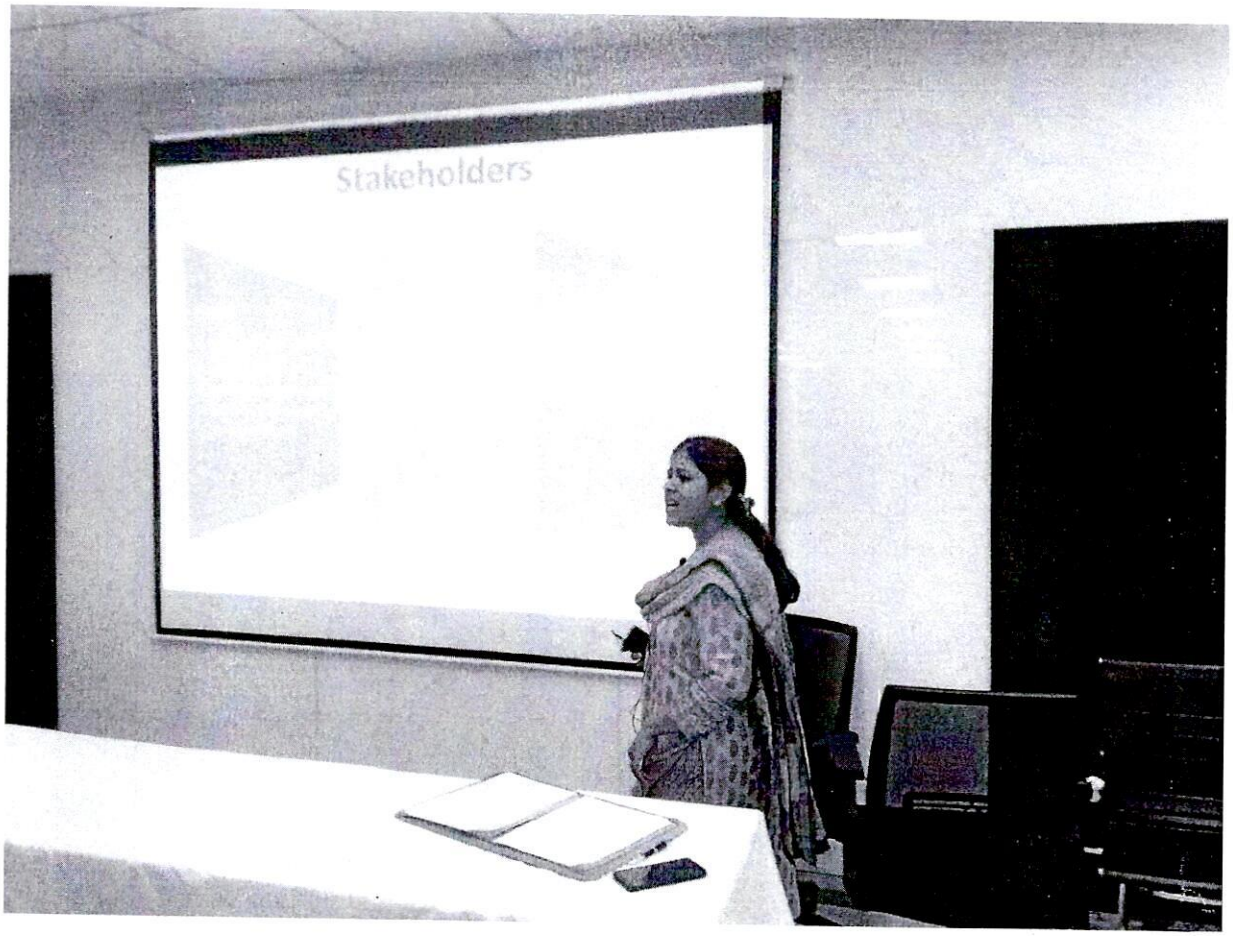
Regards,
Dr. P.L Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty seminar coordinator

On Fri, Feb 7, 2020 at 3:46 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

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Astha Srivastava 20/2/2020

Topic :- Women, Surrogacy laws & Social Justice.

Faculty Name	Signature
1. DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO	
2. DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI	
3. DR. Y. PRATAP REDDY	
4. DR. VEENA	
5. DR. S.V. DAMODAR REDDY	
6. DR. Y. GANGI REDDY	
7. DR. M. MADHURI IRENE	
8. DR. MD. AKBAR KHAN	
9. DR. P. KESARI	
10. DR. DURGA PRASAD	19/2/2020
11. DR. K. S. REKH RAJ JAIN	
12. DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY	
13. DR. K. RAVI KUMAR	
14. DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA	on duty
15. SRIDEVI. D. SHET	Leave
16. S. RAVI	
17. DR. G.P. SUDHAKAR	
18. DR. S. UMA DEVI	
19. DR. S. KANNAN	
20. DR. YADUVANSI SAI KRISHNA	on duty
21. DR. ITI VYAS	Permission on duty
22. DR. K. HARI HARAN	

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Astha Srivastava Presented on 20/2/2020

Topic :- Women, Surrogacy law and Social Justice.

Faculty Name	Signature
23. DR. HIMAVATHI. K	
24. DR. M. RAVINDRANATH	
25. Dr. A. ARUN KUMAR	
26. D. VENKATA NARSIMHA MURTY	
27. GEETHA PRIYADARSANI	Permission
28. GADE MONISHA	
29. RUKMINI DESAI	on duty
30. JYOTSNA NISHA	
31. S. RAKESH	
32. ASTHA SRIVASTAVA	
33. DILIP SHARMA	
34. RAJA RAJESWARI	
35. ANWESHA PANIGRAHI	
36. K. SRAVAN KUMAR	
37. K. RAJSEKHAR REDDY	
38. NEELESH SHUKLA	
39. HARTEJ SINGH KOCHHER	On leave
40. RICHA JAIN	
41. MRITYUNJAYA KUMAR	
42. PADMANABHA RAO	
43. Rishav Smi	
44. N. Vinay Sharma	

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Report

Faculty starts her presentation with a question as Whether surrogacy enhances women's reproductive liberty or creates a socially unjust arrangement to their detriment is an contentious topic. A meaningful analysis in this regard can be made only if the socio-economic position of the women is involved, their purpose and expectations from the process, as well as their roles and decision-making powers are thoroughly understood. An analysis of rights of the children born out of the whole process as well as the reproductive autonomy of commissioning parents is also required.

In India, women have had little bodily autonomy and their agency in the reproductive process is restricted by deep rooted patriarchy, weak position in the familial and social structures and the consequent poor health and educational status. This, along with the rapid development of Assisted Reproductive Technologies has created a paradoxical scenario in which enhancement of women's rights and their exploitation, share an uneasy co-existence in a surrogacy arrangement. As India gears up to adopt the Surrogacy Regulation (2019) Bill, its effect on both the sides of the surrogacy arrangement needs to be scrutinized.

The Bill, in its current form adopts a straight-jacketed approach and only partially succeeds in providing just opportunities and rights to all stakeholders. This paper

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analyses the possible impact that the bill may have on women, particularly in respect of their decision-making powers and their reproductive freedom. It takes into consideration legislations and international guidelines on surrogacy from around the world and experiences gained out of issues which have arisen in lawsuits.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Arun Kumar

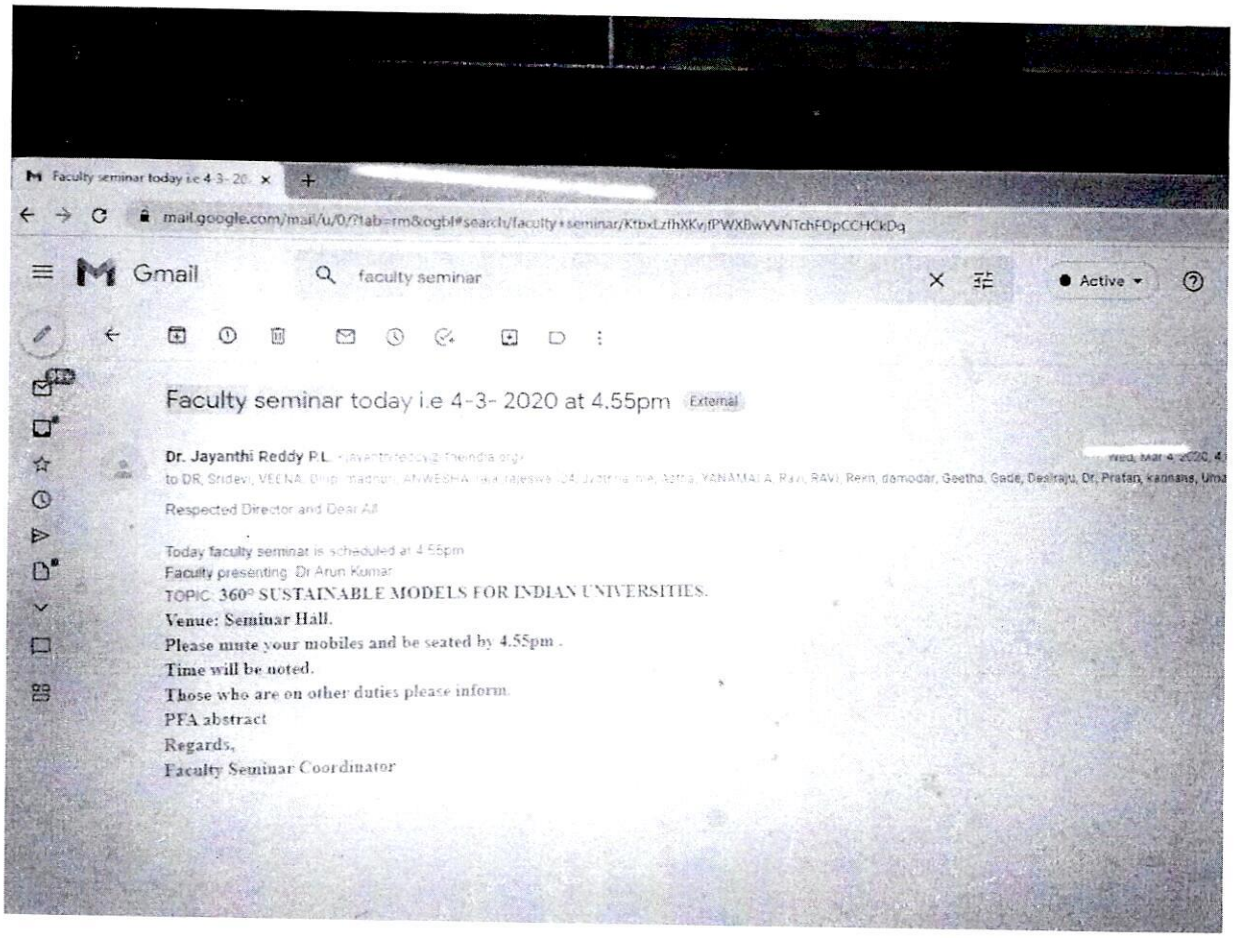
Topic: 360 Degrees Sustainable Models for Indian Universities

Date: 04/03/2020

Number of Participants:44

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Circular/Mail:



Faculty seminar today i.e 4-3- 20 ×

mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=rm&ogbl#search/faculty+seminar/KtbxLzfhXKvjfPWXBwVVNTchFDpCCHCkDq

Gmail faculty seminar Active

Faculty seminar today i.e 4-3- 2020 at 4.55pm External

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@theindia.org>

to DR, Sridevi, VEENA, Dilip, madhavi, ANWESHA, ilaiyaraja, JA, Jyothirmai, Sarita, YANAMALA, Ravi, RAVI, Reen, damodar, Geetha, Gade, Dasaraju, Dr, Pratap, kannans, Uma

Respected Director and Dear All

Today faculty seminar is scheduled at 4.55pm

Faculty presenting Dr Arun Kumar

TOPIC 360° SUSTAINABLE MODELS FOR INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

Venue: Seminar Hall.

Please mute your mobiles and be seated by 4.55pm .

Time will be noted.

Those who are on other duties please inform.

PFA abstract

Regards,

Faculty Seminar Coordinator

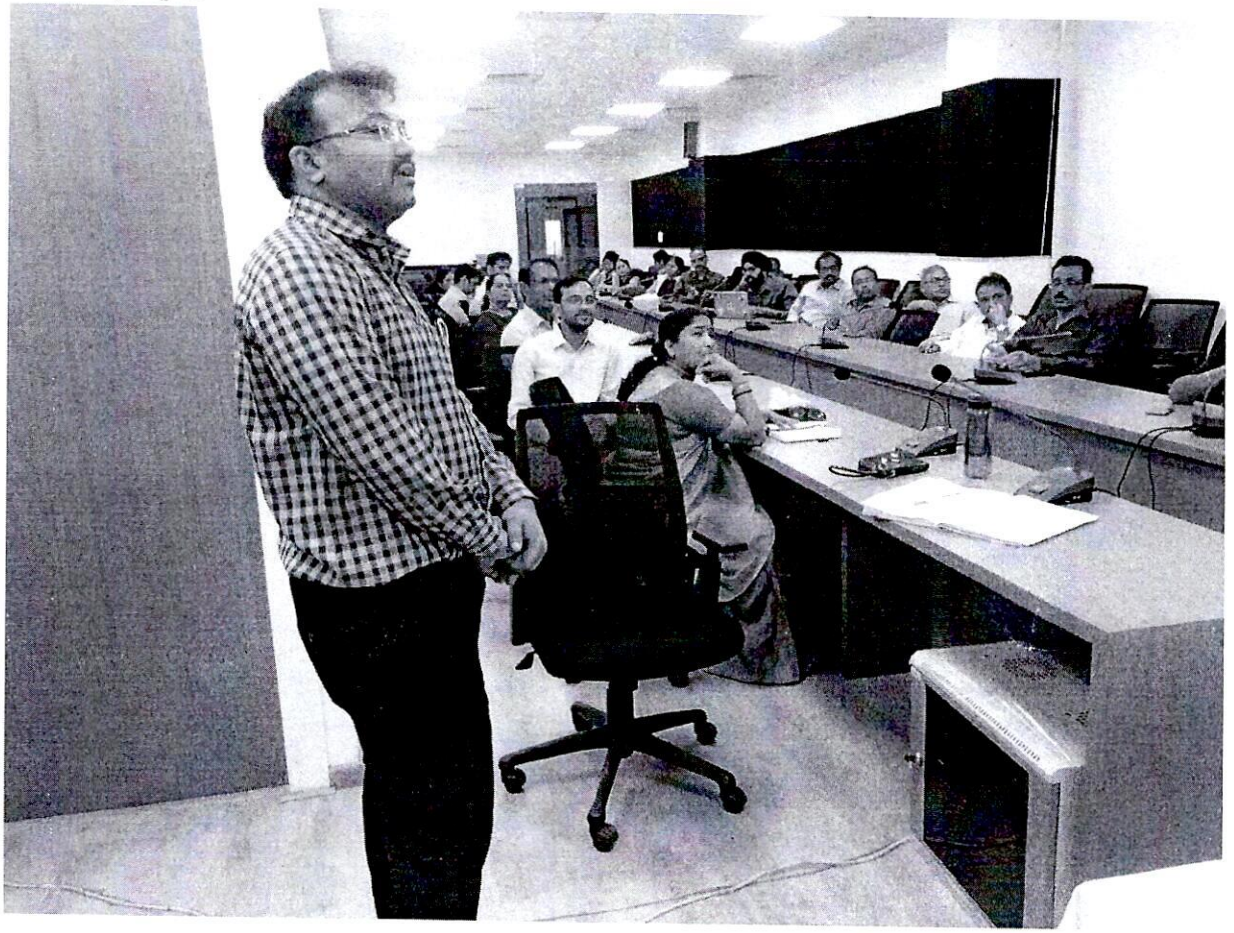
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Photograph:



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HYDERABAD

Dr. Arun Kumar

Attendance

TOPIC : 360° Sustainable Models for Indian Universities

presented on 24.3.2020

Faculty Name	Signature
1. DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO	
2. DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI	
3. DR. Y. PRATAP REDDY	
4. DR. VEENA	
5. DR. S.V. DAMODAR REDDY	
6. DR. Y. GANGI REDDY	
7. DR. M. MADHURI IRENE	
8. DR. MD. AKBAR KHAN	
9. DR. P. KESARI	
10. DR. DURGA PRASAD	
11. DR. K. S. REKH RAJ JAIN	
12. DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY	
13. DR. K. RAVI KUMAR	
14. DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA	
15. SRIDEVI. D. SHET	
16. S. RAVI	
17. DR. G.P. SUDHAKAR	
18. DR. S. UMA DEVI	
19. DR. S. KANNAN	
20. DR. YADUVANSI SAI KRISHNA	
21. DR. ITI VYAS	
22. DR. K. HARI HARAN	

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Faculty Name	Signature
23. DR. HIMAVATHI. K	Himavathi. K. 4/3/20
24. DR. M. RAVINDRANATH	
25. Dr. A. ARUN KUMAR	
26. D. VENKATA NARSIMHA MURTY	
27. GEETHA PRIYADARSANI	on leave
28. GADE MONISHA	permission
29. RUKMINI DESAI	
30. JYOTSNA NISHA	
31. S. RAKESH	
32. ASTHA SRIVASTAVA	Astha Srivastava 4/3/20.
33. DILIP SHARMA	
34. RAJA RAJESWARI	
35. ANWESHA PANIGRAHI	
36. K. SRAVAN KUMAR	
37. K. RAJSEKHAR REDDY	
38. NEELESH SHUKLA	
39. HARTEJ SINGH KOCHHER	
40. RICHA JAIN	?
41. MRITYUNJAYA KUMAR	?
42. DR. VINAY SHARMA	
43. PADMANABHA RAO	

Mr. Rishav - Soni

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Report

The Faculty explained the influencing factors and motives of Indian consumer's desires to purchase a smart phone. The increasing trend in use of smart phone among the Indian people and rapid increase in their obsession about the smart phone in recent times amplified our interest to research on smart phones. For this, common people from India were requested to participate in this study through online. A self administered questionnaire comprising of 20 questions with five point Likert scale yielded data from 274 smart phone users from India as well as few from USA. Multi criteria decision making using TOPSIS method was applied. The major findings of the study revealed that all mobile phone users have intention to buy apple phone in near future. This research will be helpful for the Indian and foreign smart phone companies to build their marketing strategies to influence the buying behaviour of mobile phone users to expand their reach in the worlds biggest smart phone market. These strategies include promotional campaigns, tie-ups with network carrier and improving the features of the smart phones in a customized way.

There are online advertisements of mobile phones with attractive pictures which plays an influencing role on the purchase behaviour of a user. Most of the respondents opined that they would prefer buying a smart phone through online websites owing to the wide range of offers and discounts provided by them and fast delivery by e-commerce companies. In today's world, every user is aware of 4G/5G/ LTE technology hence they prefer to buy phone wherein the use of this technology is possible. The factors affecting to purchase a smartphone are local or international. Most of the customers would prefer international brands to buy a smart phone (Arif,

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Hajra and Ahmed, Shahbaz and Aslam, Muhammad Farrukh(2015). The technologies and services are playing a vital role in mobile phone development. It is based on consumer's future possible needs and thus companies that best hunch the services and technologies of leaders will be in future in the discipline (Brown, Hamel and Prahalad, 1991, Kumar, 1997& Nagel, 2003). They are giving priority to the design such as slim phones are being more preferred and also to the functionality of the phone. The study also revealed that the factors like advertisement, price, appearance, features or functions and after sale service will influence the customer for purchasing a smart phone. Similar study conducted by Kivetz and Simonson, 2000 stated that consumers have many choices both unconscious and conscious motives to buy a smart phone.

The present study has revealed the opinions of Indian respondents towards smart phones. This empirical research explained the TOPSIS evaluation results. Indian users gave first preference to the brand of phone. Most of the smart phone users using Samsung were of the opinion to choose to buy Apple smart phone owing to its unbeatable security features, the hardware supported software and the sleek and novel design of the phone. The study revealed that the mobile phone users were aware of the pros and cons of using mobile phone but still preferred its use owing to the wide range of functionality. The study revealed a ranking of preferences preferred by users to buy smart phones. This ranking will help the smart phone companies to build market strategies that influence the buying behaviour of smart phone users to expand their niche in the world's biggest smart phone market. These strategies include promotional campaigns, tie-ups with network carrier and improving the features of the smart phones in a customized way for the people of India.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Iti Vyas

Topic: Maternal Commitments and Women Workforce Participation in Urban India

Date: 14.08.2020

Number of Participants: 38

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Faculty Seminar - 2020- 2021

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Iti Vyas Seminar

Asst.Professor

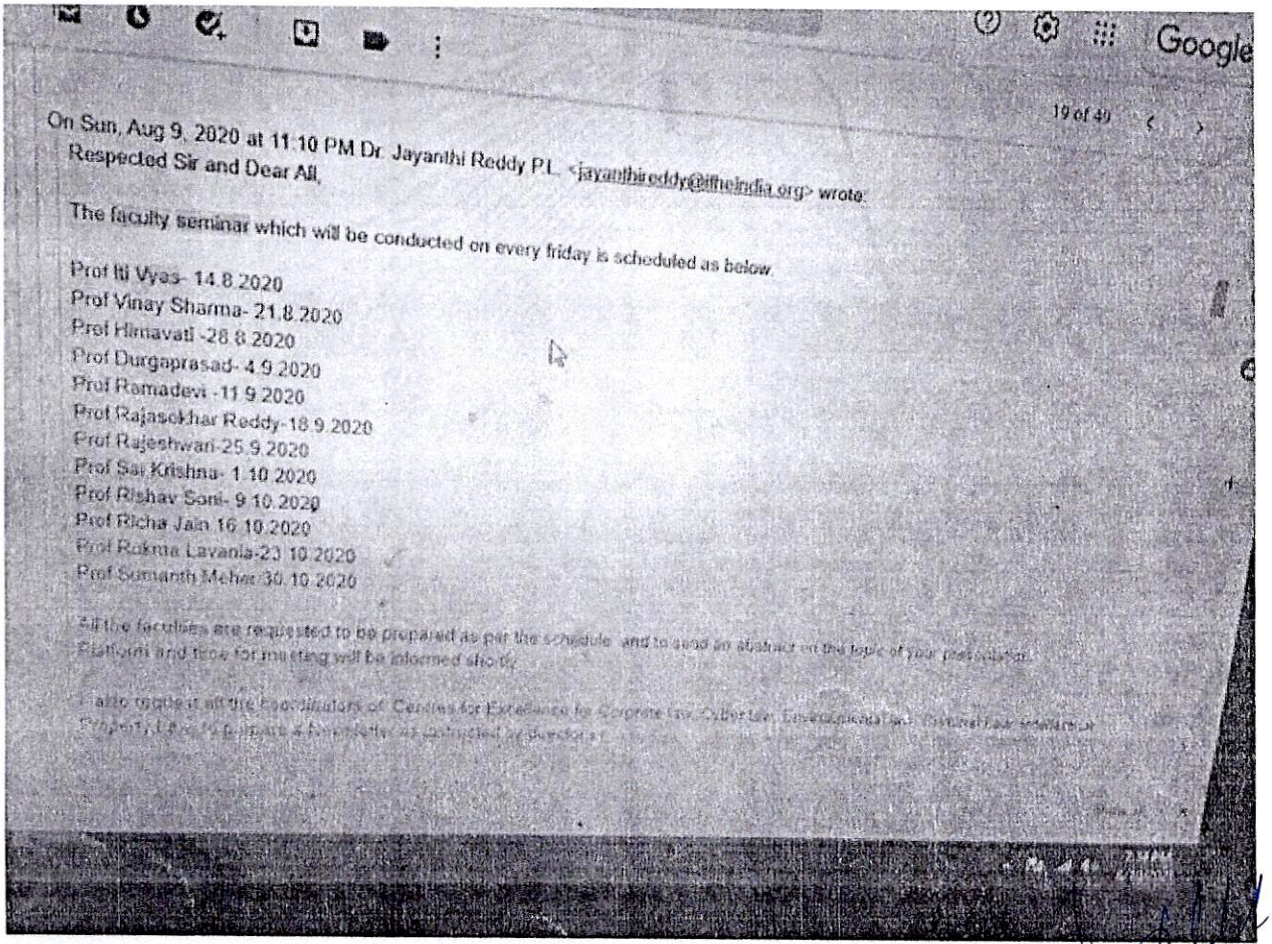
ICFAI Law School

IFHE

Topic: Maternal Commitments and Women Workforce Participation in Urban India

Date: 11/8/2020

Circular/Mail:



On Sun, Aug 9, 2020 at 11:10 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Sir and Dear All,

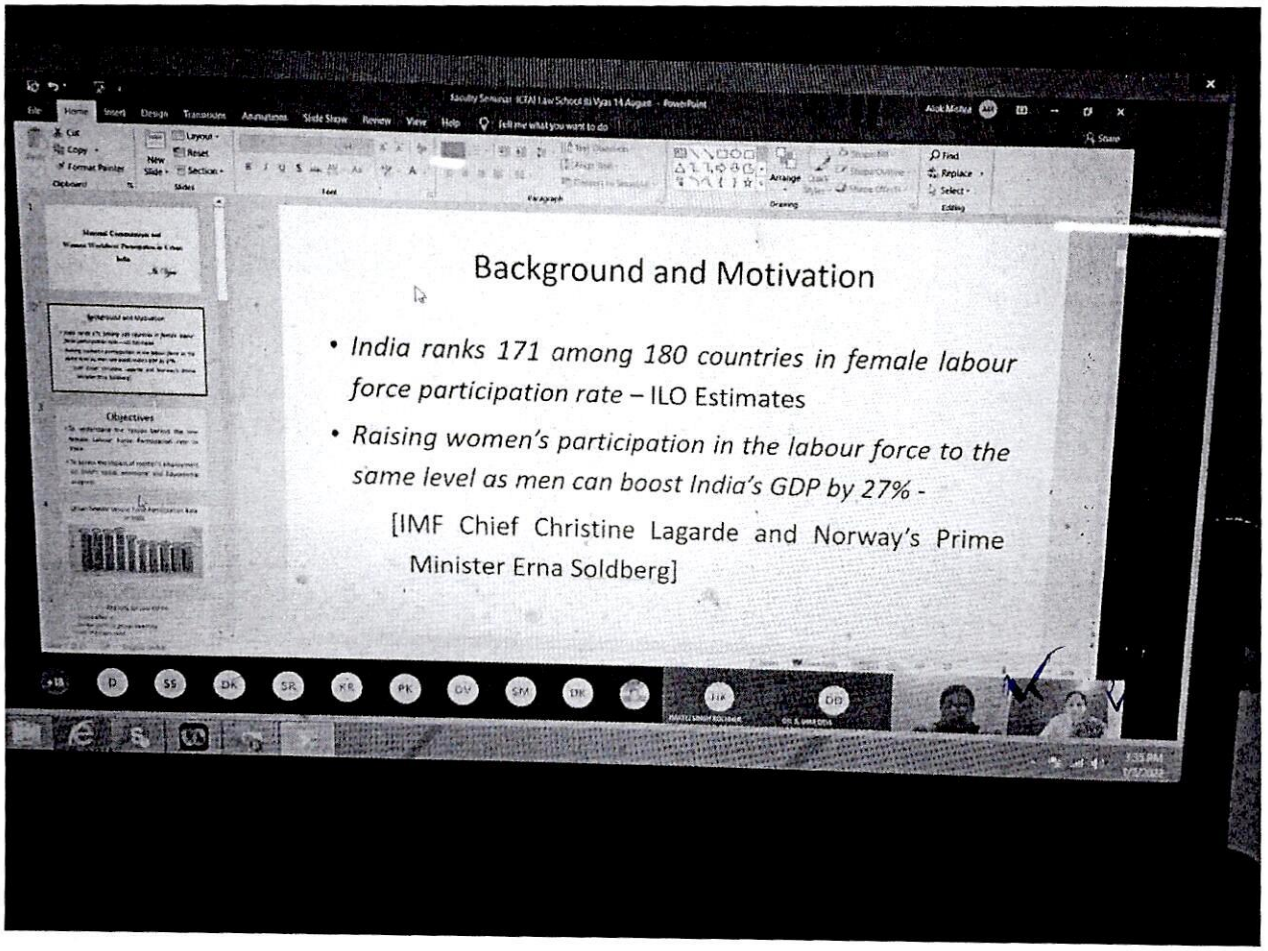
The faculty seminar which will be conducted on every friday is scheduled as below.

Prof Iti Vyas- 14.8.2020
Prof Vinay Sharma- 21.8.2020
Prof Himavati -28.8.2020
Prof Durgaprasad- 4.9.2020
Prof Ramadevi -11.9.2020
Prof Rajasekhar Reddy-18.9.2020
Prof Rajeshwari-25.9.2020
Prof Sai Krishna- 1.10.2020
Prof Rishav Soni- 9.10.2020
Prof Richa Jain 16.10.2020
Prof Rukma Lavania-23.10.2020
Prof Sumanth Meher 30.10.2020

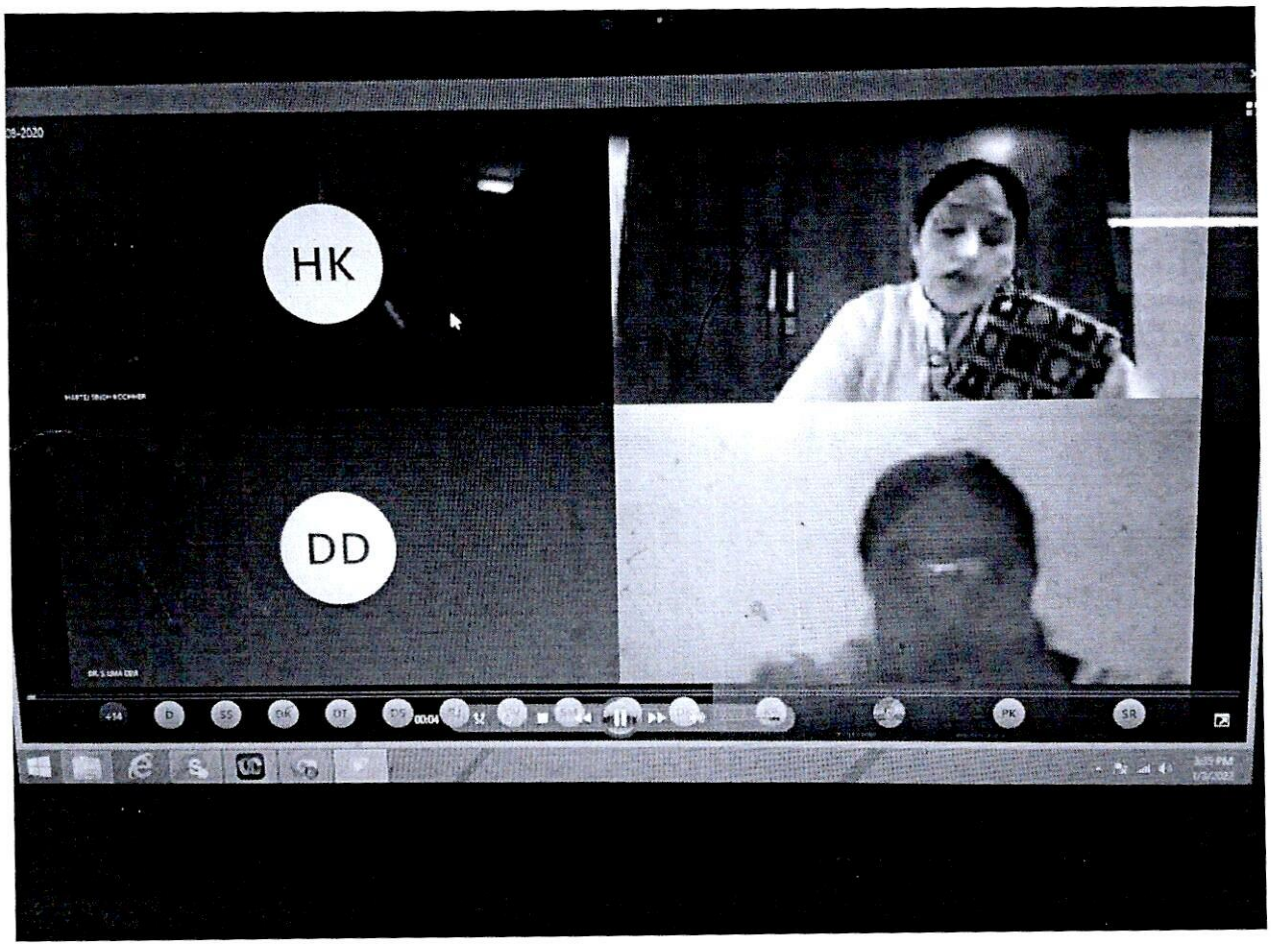
All the faculties are requested to be prepared as per the schedule and to send an abstract on the topic of your presentation. Platform and time for meeting will be informed shortly.

I also request all the Coordinators of Centres for Excellence for Corporate Law, Cyber Law, Environmental Law, Criminal Law, Intellectual Property Law, to participate actively as scheduled or previously.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad

LIST OF FACULTY - 2020-2021

Name of the Faculty
Prof. (Dr.) V. Hemalatha Devi
Prof. (Dr.) Y.Pratap Reddy
Dr. Veena
Dr. S.V.Damodar Reddy
Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy
Dr. Madhuri Irene M.
Dr. Md. Akbar Khan
Dr. P. Kesari
Dr. K. Durga Prasad
Mr. S. Ravi
Dr. K.S.Rekhraj Jain
Mrs. Sridevi D. Shet
Dr.. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy
Dr. S. Uma Devi
Mr. D.V.N. Murthy
Mrs. Geetha Priyadarshini
Mrs. G. Monisha
Dr. K.V.Ravi Kumar
Mrs. Astha Srivastava
Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi
Mr. S. Rakesh
Dr Y. Sai Krishna
Dr. A. Arun Kumar
Dr. Ity Vyas
Dr. M. Ravindranad
Dr. T. Himavathi
Mrs. Richa Jain
Dr. Sumantha Mehar
Dr. Poorvi Kantroo
Dr. A. Sreelatha
Ms. Aditi Nidhi
Manani Siddhu

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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Rupak Das
Katiyani Juneja
Dr. Manu Dutta
Gyandeep Choudary
Dr. Ravi Bundela
Priyanka



Report

Dr. Iti Vyas is an Assistant Professor , Icfai Law School, Hyderabad. She has presented this paper online through Microsoft teams on 14th August 2020 on the topic titled - **Maternal Commitments and Women Workforce Participation in Urban India**. A prior intimation is circulated via e-mail to all the faculty members by the faculty seminar Coordinator. The Faculty seminar started at 4.30 PM on 13.8.2020. The number of participants who were present for the seminar is thirtyseven.

Faculty discussed about economic growth and emphasized that Since 1990, India has witnessed robust economic growth. Despite of this high economic growth, urbanization, declining fertility rates and educational progress, a large part of the urban Indian women are out of the workforce. There is a gross mismatch between economic growth and female participation in the labor force. Many socioeconomic factors are responsible for this low female labourforce participation rate (FLFPR). The faculty tried to explore the relation between motherhood responsibilities/commitments and female participation in the work force.

The study made by the faculty is based on the secondary data, sourced from National Sample Survey, World Bank and primary (field) data to examine the impact of having a young child on mother's employment in urban India for the period 1990 to 2019 and its effect on child development. The analysis also looks at household environment, type of care provided to children, parental education, father's occupation etc. to examine the maternal commitments.
The Findings of her study shows that the care of young children plays an important role in deciding mother's labour force participation, especially when appropriate formal child care facility is not available. The study shows the mixed results when mothers return to paid work within six months after childbirth. Other factors such as family income, father's role, parental education, quality of interaction with children have greater influence on child development than early maternal employment per se.

After the faculty concluded her presentation , there were a few questions raised by other faculty and one of the important question is regarding the data that is collected by the faculty as why she has not included all the women in rural sector as well.

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The Director of Law School, appreciated her efforts in presenting on the topic which is more connected to modern women. At the same time he applauded all the women faculty who are mostly working and taking care of family by playing an important role in the society.



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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Vinay Sharma

Topic:The Threshold of OECD Revised Guidance on Profit-Split Method During Covid-19

Date: 21.08.2020

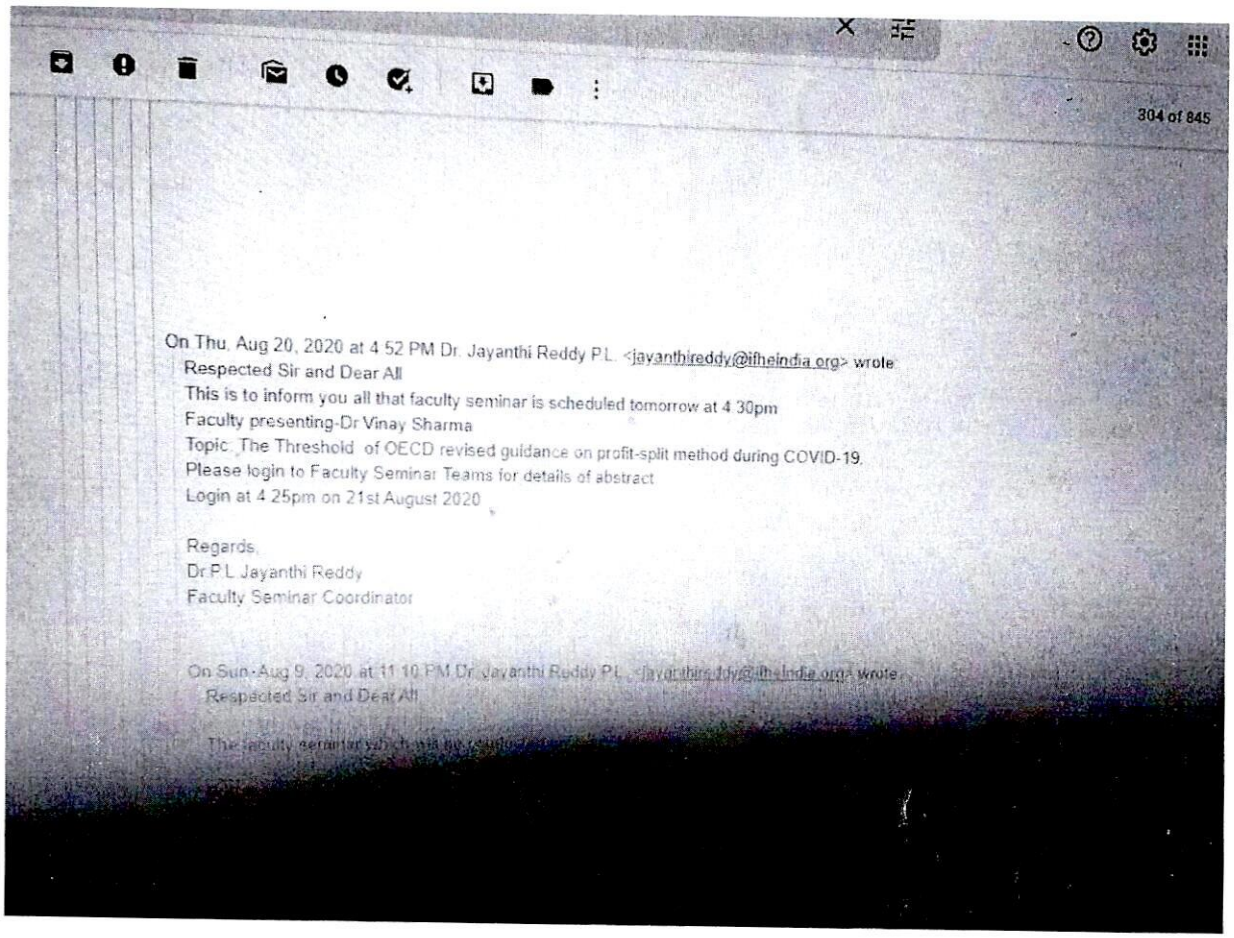
Number of Participants: 36

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Photograph/video:

Circular/ Mail:



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Dr. Vinay Sharma Attendance of seminar

Full Name	User Actior	Timestamp
DR. P.L. JA\	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
SUMANTA	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
Dr. HIMAV/	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
Dr. HIMAV/	Left	8/21/2020, 4:32:38 PM
Dr. HIMAV/	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:33:04 PM
DR. V. HEM	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
Dr. A. ARUI	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
Dr. A. ARUI	Left	8/21/2020, 4:48:27 PM
Dr. A. ARUI	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:48:32 PM
RUKMA LA\	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
D. VENKAT.	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
DR. ITI VYA	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
DR. VEENA	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
DR. K. HAR	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
DR. VINAY :	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
DR. VINAY :	Left	8/21/2020, 4:35:59 PM
DR. VINAY :	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:38:01 PM
DR. S. KAN	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
DR. MD. AI	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
DR. Y. PRA	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
S. RAVI	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
DR. M. MA	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
DR. YADUV	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
DR. YADUV	Left	8/21/2020, 4:34:13 PM
DR. YADUV	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:37:08 PM
HARTEJ SIN	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:27:48 PM
HARTEJ SIN	Left	8/21/2020, 4:29:54 PM
HARTEJ SIN	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:30:09 PM
DR. K. V. R/	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:28:17 PM
DR. A.V. N/	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:28:21 PM
ASTHA SRI\	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:28:30 PM
DR. S.V. DA	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:28:32 PM
A. RAJA RA	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:29:06 PM
DR. M. RA\	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:29:46 PM
DR. KOMA	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:30:27 PM
K. RAJSEKH	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:30:54 PM
SRIDEVI. D.	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:31:03 PM
RICHA PRA	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:31:09 PM
GEETHA PR	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:32:49 PM
DR. S. UMA	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:32:57 PM
DR. S. UMA	Left	8/21/2020, 4:44:28 PM
DR. S. UMA	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:48:07 PM
S. RAKESH	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:33:06 PM
RUKMINI D	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:34:09 PM
DR. Y. GAN	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:47:47 PM
DR. K. S. RE	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:50:35 PM

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DR. RAMA Joined 8/21/2020, 4:51:25 PM
RISHAV SOI Joined 8/21/2020, 4:54:57 PM



FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2020 TO JUNE 2021

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR Dr. VINAY SHARMA ON THE THRESHOLD OF OECD REVISED GUIDANCE ON PROFIT-SPLIT METHOD DURING COVID-19

2. Faculty – Dr. Vinay Sharma

Topic: The Threshold of OECD Revised Guidance on Profit-Split Method during COVID-19.

Presented on: 21/8/2020

Number of Participants: 36

Report

Abstract: The global outbreak of the novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) has engulfed the world economy by affecting healthcare systems; impacted financial markets devastated major world economies and disrupted lives and livelihood. It has not only been a supply chain disruption but it has brought to the fore the sustainability aspect in the near term of businesses.

Multi-National Enterprises (MNE) are exposed to risk of their business, tax impact on the profits earned by the over a financial period and legal jurisdictions which extend beyond local and international barriers. The impact of COVID-19 is that MNE's have turned their efforts to search for tax havens to reduce their tax liability and in particular to use transfer pricing scenarios to be assessed, by looking and re-examining the role and profile of their entities. MNE's need to analyse global transactions, risks and various assets and bring them to jurisdictions that are least affected so that losses are mitigated

The major issue before MNE's shall be on the perspective of transfer pricing with respect to compliance and the methods of transactional transfer pricing shall be apt to mitigate the crisis. Appropriateness of Transfer Pricing methods would be tested in the current scenario to conclude that Arm's – Length principle has been applied to inter-company transactions. Transfer pricing methods have been conservative and deal with multiple year data which can be co-related to the rules and methods of the Arms-length principle.

The role of transfer pricing has been based on the Arm's length principle and the evaluation of the same is done through methods of pricing. These methods followed have been the basis of transfer pricing and these methods have been scrutinized and evaluated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). OECD and G-20 countries have proposed a framework for transfer pricing and the methods of computation so that corporations have used tax havens to reduce their tax payments in that particular country. With these the OECD wanted to look into transfer pricing which would be inclusive of BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Sharing) and have issued revised guidelines to compute transactions under the transactional profit-split method.

In view of COVID-19 there is a need to analyse the role of profit split method vis-à-vis the Arms-length principle by countries and the need to look at controllable and uncontrollable transactions which are defined under the principle. An integrated approach towards the concept of uncontrollable transaction is needed and the methodology of transfer pricing

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.T Himavathi

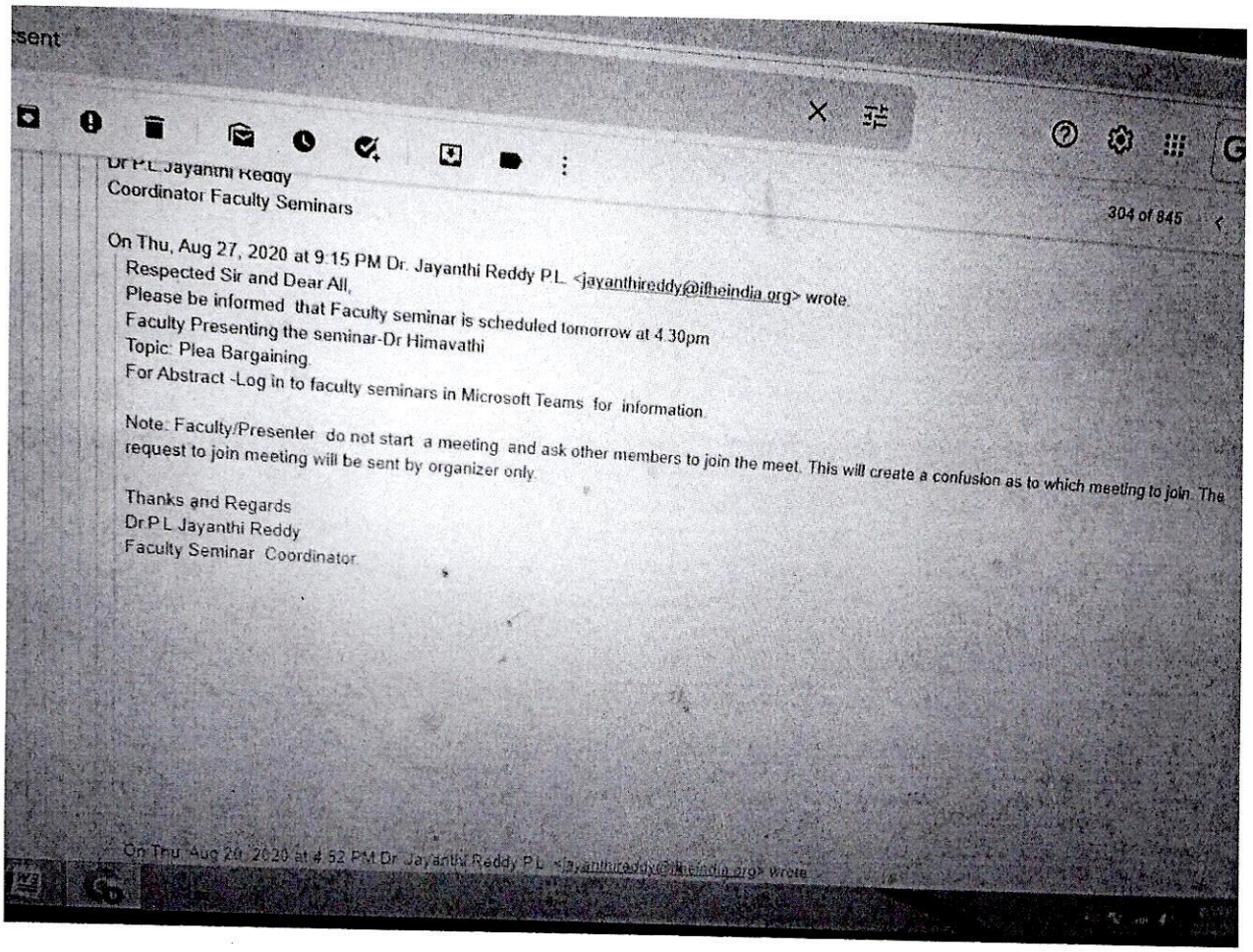
Topic: Plea Bargaining

Date: 28.08.2020

Number of Participants: 37

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Circular/ Mail:



sent

Dr P.L Jayanthi Reddy
Coordinator Faculty Seminars

304 of 845

On Thu, Aug 27, 2020 at 9:15 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Sir and Dear All,

Please be informed that Faculty seminar is scheduled tomorrow at 4.30pm

Faculty Presenting the seminar-Dr Himavathi

Topic: Plea Bargaining

For Abstract -Log in to faculty seminars in Microsoft Teams for information.

Note: Faculty/Presenter do not start a meeting and ask other members to join the meet. This will create a confusion as to which meeting to join. The request to join meeting will be sent by organizer only.

Thanks and Regards
Dr P L Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty Seminar Coordinator

On Thu, Aug 20, 2020 at 4:52 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

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Full Name	User Actic	Timestam
DR. P.L. JA	Joined	8/28/2020
SUMANTA	Joined be	8/28/2020
DR. G.P. S	Joined be	8/28/2020
DR. K. HAI	Joined be	8/28/2020
GADE MOI	Joined be	8/28/2020
GADE MOI	Left	8/28/2020
DR. RAMA	Joined be	8/28/2020
DR. RAMA	Left	8/28/2020
DR. Y. PRA	Joined be	8/28/2020
DR. Y. PRA	Left	8/28/2020
DR. Y. PRA	Joined	8/28/2020
DR. Y. PRA	Left	8/28/2020
S. RAVI	Joined be	8/28/2020
GEETHA PI	Joined be	8/28/2020
DR. KOMA	Joined be	8/28/2020
DR. KOMA	Left	8/28/2020
Dr. HIMAV	Joined be	8/28/2020
RICHA PRA	Joined be	8/28/2020
RICHA PRA	Left	8/28/2020
DR. ITI VYA	Joined	8/28/2020
DR. ITI VYA	Left	8/28/2020
DR. M. MA	Joined	8/28/2020
DR. M. MA	Left	8/28/2020
DR. M. MA	Joined	8/28/2020
DR. M. MA	Left	8/28/2020
DR. YADU	Joined	8/28/2020
DR. YADU	Left	8/28/2020
DR. Y. GAI	Joined	8/28/2020
DR. Y. GAI	Left	8/28/2020
ANWESHA	Joined	8/28/2020
ANWESHA	Left	8/28/2020
DR. V. HEI	Joined	8/28/2020

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HYDERABAD

Report

Plea bargaining introduced in Criminal Procedure Code by an amendment of Criminal Law Amendment Act 2005 is an exception to Rule of law which prevails in India .The Indian penal code is specific in providing specific punishments for offences and as per rule of law a criminal court should impose the same punishment without any change. But by introducing plea bargaining concept in criminal procedure code –Negotiations between prosecution and accused is made possible after charge sheet is laid, for a lenient or lesser punishment ,with approval of the judge .This mode of dispensation of Criminal justice was not available till 2005 in our country. The Supreme Court consistently disapproved the application of plea bargaining in its judgments and held that the plea bargaining is unconstitutional and State should dispense justice as statute provides .While that being so the Law Commission of India in its 154th Report recommended inclusion of plea bargaining in Criminal procedure code and the said report was approved by V.S. Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice reforms .Thus a new chapter XXIA consisting of sections 265A TO 265 L was added to Criminal Procedure Code giving scope to plea bargaining , which is a new concept in Criminal Law Justice System in India . This procedure is brought on statute book in the public interest to render speedy justice to the accused on one hand and for speedy disposal of huge pendency of criminal cases on the other.

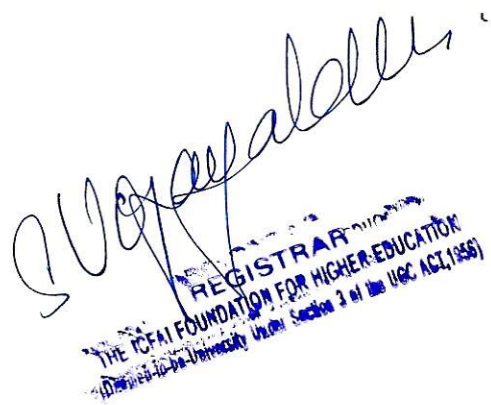
The provisions of section 265A TO 265L provide a detailed procedure to invoke the plea bargaining by the accused (subject to limitations).Plea bargaining is the process whereby the accused and the prosecutor in a criminal case work out a mutually satisfactory disposition of the case subject to the approval of the judge. It involves the defendant pleading guilty to lesser

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offence in return to a lighter sentence than that possible for the lesser charge. Therefore it can be said that plea bargaining refers to pre trial negotiations between the defendant through his or her advocate and the prosecution(and also victim) during which the accused agrees to plead guilty in exchange for lesser punishment with the approval of the judge. Thus it is a tripartite agreement

The concept of plea bargaining should be made more attractive for the accused to opt as alternative to regular court trial in criminal justice dispensation for speedy justice which is required in the interest of society at large. The present provisions of plea bargaining require a relook in the light of provisions of The Probation of Offenders Act 1958 to bestow the non disqualification on the accused (Defendant).





ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.Durga Prasad

Topic: Real Estate Market an Overview in the UAE-An Empirical Study on Dubai Real Estate

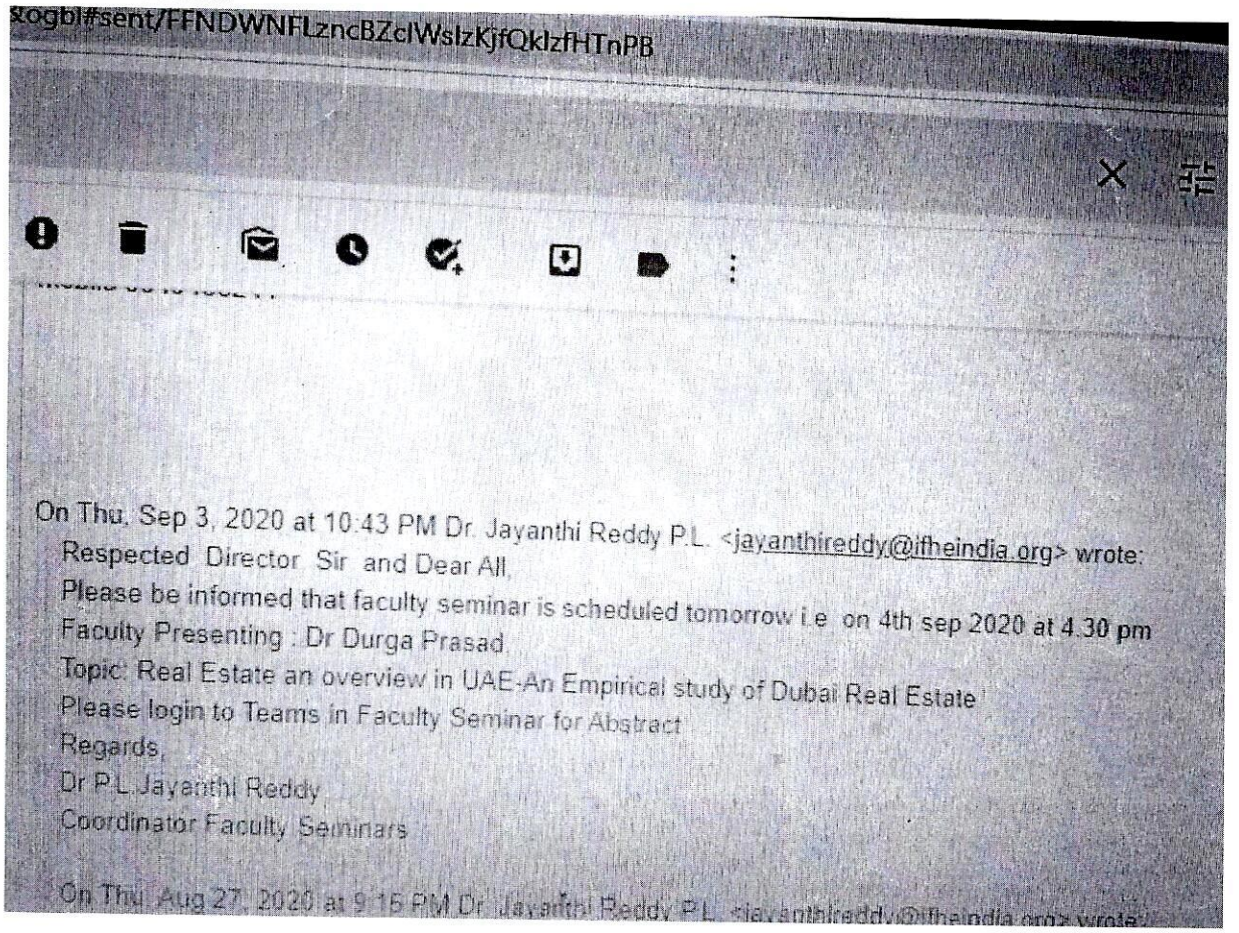
Date: 04.09.2020

Number of Participants: 34

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Circular/ Mail:



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On Thu, Sep 3, 2020 at 10:43 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director Sir and Dear All,

Please be informed that faculty seminar is scheduled tomorrow i.e on 4th sep 2020 at 4.30 pm

Faculty Presenting : Dr Durga Prasad

Topic: Real Estate an overview in UAE-An Empirical study of Dubai Real Estate

Please login to Teams in Faculty Seminar for Abstract

Regards,

Dr P.L.Jayanthi Reddy

Coordinator Faculty Seminars

On Thu, Aug 27, 2020 at 9:16 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

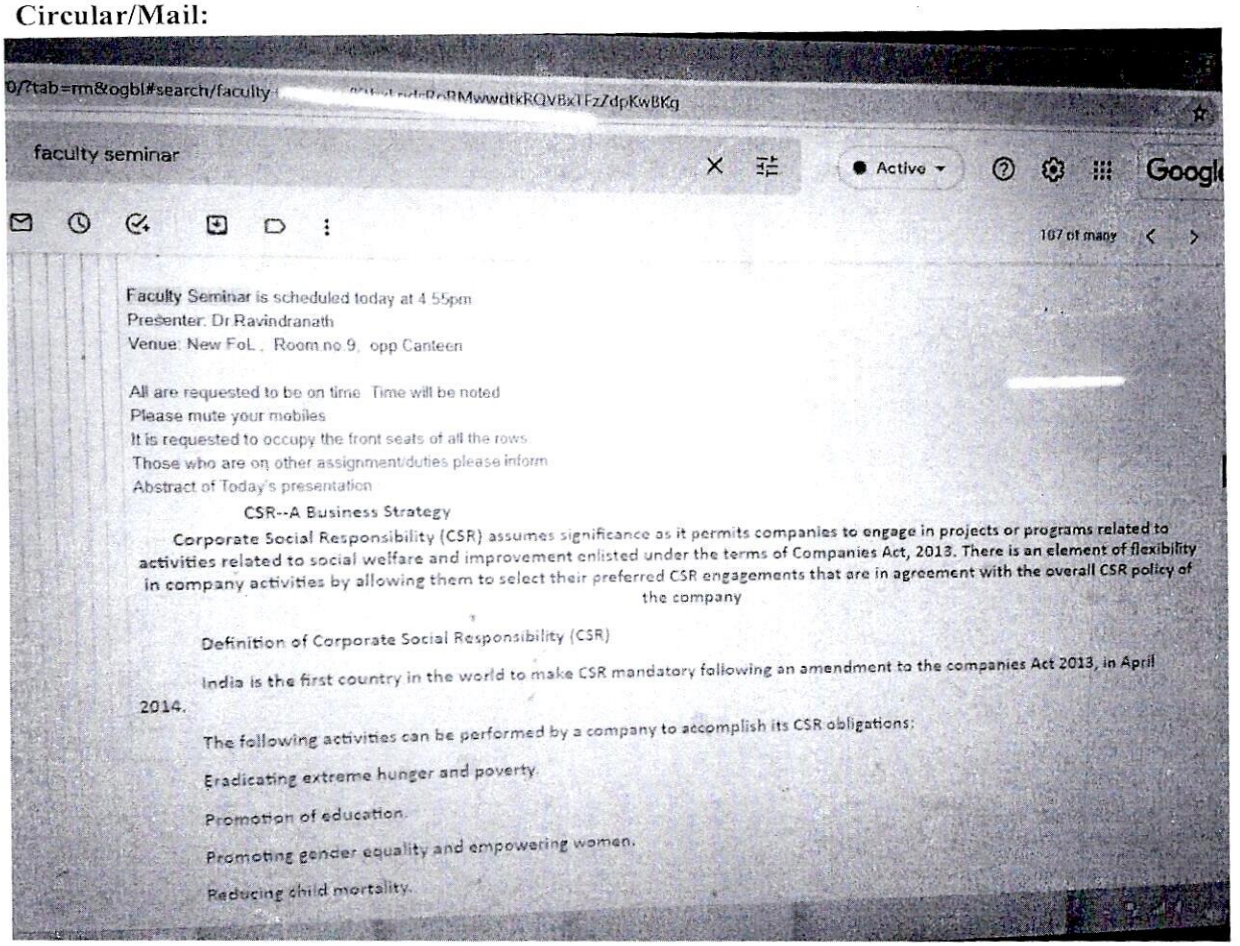
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Durga prasad

Full Name	User Actior	Timestamp
DR. P.L. JA\	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:27:23 PM
SUMANTA	Joined befc	9/4/2020, 4:27:23 PM
DR. V. HEM	Joined befc	9/4/2020, 4:27:23 PM
DR. V. HEM	Left	9/4/2020, 5:32:12 PM
D. VENKAT.	Joined befc	9/4/2020, 4:27:23 PM
ANWESHA	Joined befc	9/4/2020, 4:27:23 PM
DR. ITI VYA	Joined befc	9/4/2020, 4:27:23 PM
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DR. G.P. SU	Joined befc	9/4/2020, 4:27:23 PM
DR. K. S. RE	Joined befc	9/4/2020, 4:27:23 PM
ASTHA SRI\	Joined befc	9/4/2020, 4:27:23 PM
DR. K. HAR	Joined befc	9/4/2020, 4:27:23 PM
DR. K. HAR	Left	9/4/2020, 4:39:21 PM
DR. K. HAR	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:42:52 PM
DR. K. HAR	Left	9/4/2020, 5:03:44 PM
DR. K. HAR	Joined	9/4/2020, 5:10:01 PM
DR. K. HAR	Left	9/4/2020, 5:24:09 PM
Dr Polisetty	Joined befc	9/4/2020, 4:27:23 PM
DR. Y. PRA	Joined befc	9/4/2020, 4:27:23 PM
GEETHA PR	Joined befc	9/4/2020, 4:27:23 PM
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DR. KOMA	Joined befc	9/4/2020, 4:27:23 PM
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Dr. HIMAV/	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:27:47 PM
DR. VINAY	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:27:51 PM
DR. VINAY	Left	9/4/2020, 5:32:05 PM
DR. K. V. R/	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:28:01 PM
DR. K. V. R/	Left	9/4/2020, 5:32:11 PM
DR. S. KANI	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:28:28 PM
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S. RAKESH	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:29:27 PM
S. RAKESH	Left	9/4/2020, 5:32:13 PM
HARTEJ SIN	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:29:55 PM
HARTEJ SIN	Left	9/4/2020, 5:32:09 PM
RICHA PRA	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:30:00 PM
Dr. A. ARUI	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:30:01 PM
Dr. A. ARUI	Left	9/4/2020, 5:32:06 PM
S. RAVI	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:30:03 PM
DR. S.V. DA	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:30:17 PM
DR. S.V. DA	Left	9/4/2020, 5:32:11 PM
RISHAV SO	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:31:11 PM
A. RAJA RA	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:31:11 PM
SRIDEVI. D.	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:32:12 PM
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DR. RAMA	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:32:12 PM

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Circular/Mail:



0/?tab=rm&ogbl#search/faculty

faculty seminar

Active

107 of many

Faculty Seminar is scheduled today at 4 55pm
Presenter: Dr Ravindranath
Venue: New FoL , Room no 9, opp Canteen

All are requested to be on time Time will be noted
Please mute your mobiles
It is requested to occupy the front seats of all the rows
Those who are on other assignment/duties please inform
Abstract of Today's presentation

CSR--A Business Strategy

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) assumes significance as it permits companies to engage in projects or programs related to activities related to social welfare and improvement enlisted under the terms of Companies Act, 2013. There is an element of flexibility in company activities by allowing them to select their preferred CSR engagements that are in agreement with the overall CSR policy of the company

Definition of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

India is the first country in the world to make CSR mandatory following an amendment to the companies Act 2013, in April 2014.

The following activities can be performed by a company to accomplish its CSR obligations:

Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty.

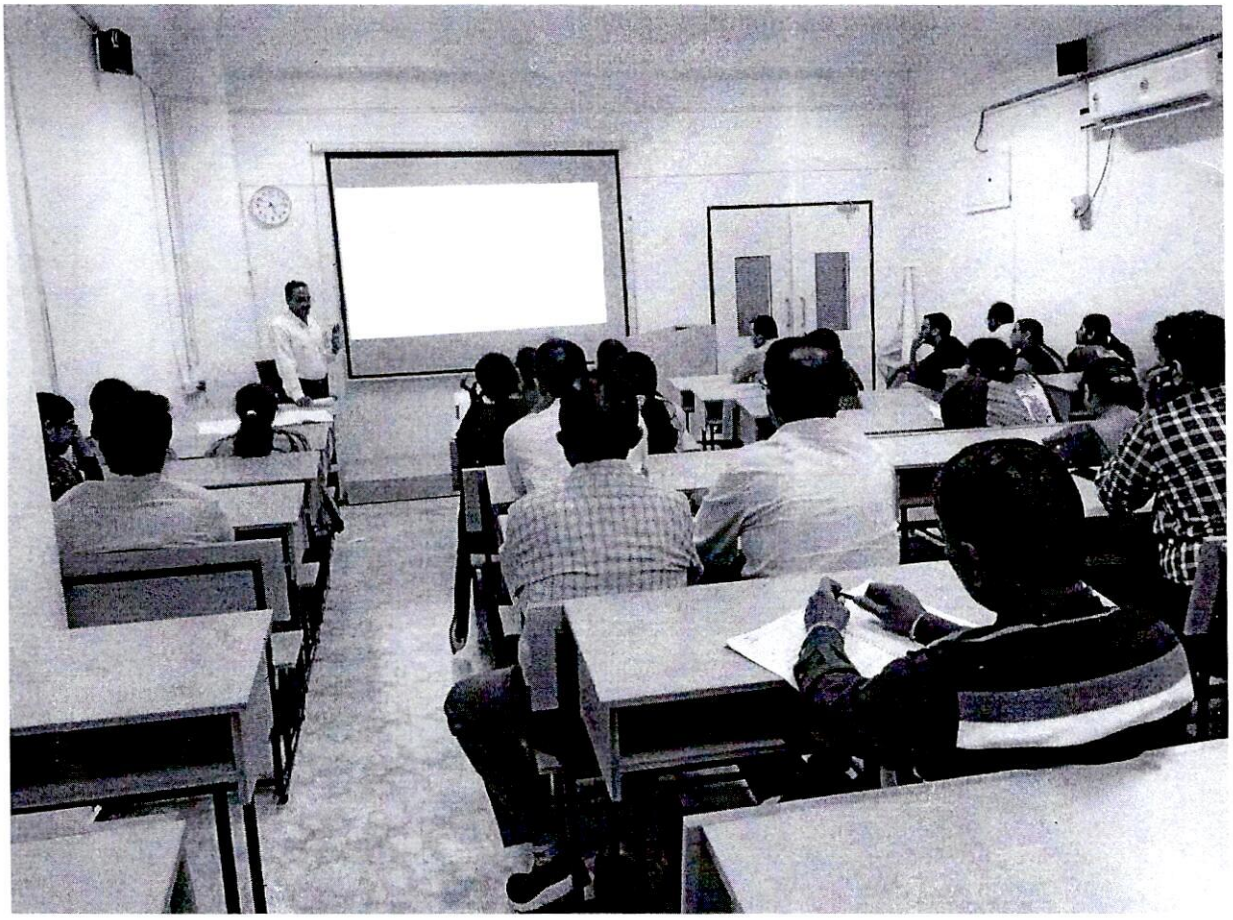
Promotion of education.

Promoting gender equality and empowering women.

Reducing child mortality.

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Photos:



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HYDERABAD

(71) Dr. Ravindranath

Presented on 5.11.2019

TOPIC : Corporate Social Responsibility A Business Strategy

Started at 5.00 Pm

- Faculty started with the meaning of Corporate Social Responsibility and the activities that can be Undertaken by Top Companies who have incorporated CSR like Tata chemicals Ltd, Ambuja Cements, Infosys, Mahindra Mahindra, Tata Motors, ITC. Pfizer, Wells Fargo
- Tom Stoms, Nike donated 10 million pairs of shoes to children in need. Nike adreebok also contributed to CSR.
- GE to boost energy production by 20%.
- Starbucks - Hired 25,000 veterans by 2025 and also provide young graduates to jump start their Careers - Hired 10,000 refugees by 2022.
- Walt Disney Company - Disney to reduce green house emissions
- A P Rayons - Thapar vidya vihar Public School, Thapar group Hospital.
- ITC Bhadrachalam - ITC donates one rupee from the Sale of every stationery product to CRY Foundation.

Concluded at 5.40

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Prof. Dr. Ravindranath — Professor on

Corporate Social Responsibility

Faculty Name	Time	Signature
1. DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO		on Duty
2. DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI		Attendance 5/11/19
3. DR. Y. PRATAP REDDY		
4. DR. T. VIDYA KUMARI		T. Vidya Kumari
5. DR. VEENA		5/11/19
6. DR. S.V. DAMODAR REDDY		
7. DR. Y. GANGI REDDY		
8. DR. M. MADHURI IRENE		
9. DR. MD. AKBAR KHAN	5.00 pm	5/11/19
10. DR. P. KESARI	5 pm	5/11/19
11. DR. DURGA PRASAD	5.09 pm	
12. DR. K. S. REKH RAJ JAIN	5.03 pm	
13. DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY		P.L. Jayanthi
14. DR. K. RAVI KUMAR	5.00 pm	
15. DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA	5.00	5/11/19
16. SRIDEVI. D. SHET		Leave
17. S. RAVI		5/11/2019
18. DR. G.P. SUDHAKAR		
19. DR. S. UMA DEVI	5.03 pm	
20. DR. S. KANNAN		
21. DR. YADUVANSI SAI KRISHNA	VAMSI	

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Corporate Social Responsibility

Faculty Name	Signature
22. DR. ITI VYAS	
23. DR. K. HARI HARAN	
24. DR. HIMAVATHI. K	5/11/19
25. DR. M. RAVINDRANATH	
26. Dr. A. ARUN KUMAR 5.09 pm	
27. D. VENKATA NARSIMHA MURTY	
28. GEETHA PRIYADARSANI 5.00 pm	
29. GADE MONISHA	
30. RANJEET KUMAR	
31. RUKMINI DESAI	
32. JYOTSNA NISHA 5.25 pm	
33. S. RAKESH	
34. ASTHA SRIVASTAVA	
35. DILIP SHARMA	
36. RAJA RAJESWARI	
37. ANWESHA PANIGRAHI	05/11/2019
38. K. SRAVAN KUMAR	
39. SATYABRATA MISHRA	5/11/19
40. K. RAJSEKHAR REDDY	
41. NEELESH SHUKLA	
42. HARTEJ SINGH KOCHHER 5.00 pm	
43. Amrutha Varshini	

Dr. G.P. Sudhakar

Dr. Yadu Vamsi Krishna

S Vijayalakshmi

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Report

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) assumes significance as it permits companies to engage in projects or programs related to activities related to social welfare and improvement enlisted under the terms of Companies Act, 2013. There is an element of flexibility in company activities by allowing them to select their preferred CSR engagements that are in agreement with the overall CSR policy of the company. Faculty explained definition of CSR. He further discussed about CSR in India as it is the first country in the world to make CSR mandatory following an amendment to the companies Act 2013, in April 2014. He highlighted the various activities performed by a company to accomplish its CSR obligations like Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty,Promotion of education.Promoting gender equality and empowering women,Reducing child mortality,Improving maternal health. He also cited Examples of Corporate Social Responsibility in Action like Reducing carbon footprints,Improving labor policies Participating in fair trade,Charitable giving,Volunteering in the community,Corporate policies that benefit the environment.

As companies develop strategies to implement Corporate Social Responsibility Comprehensive plan, design, execute, and analyze their corporate social

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responsibility initiatives. It includes specific focus areas, program design, promotion and communication approaches, and evaluation procedures.

Corporate social responsibility is traditionally broken into four categories: environmental, philanthropic, ethical, and economic responsibility.

He further discussed the top companies which have incorporated CSR initiatives in their policies successfully. He concluded by highlighting some of the leading International brands in CSR.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ sundeep

Dt: 25/01/2020

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Block Chain Applications**

Speaker : **Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **31th January 2020, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balasundaram

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Block Chain Applications

Speaker: **Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda**

Date and Time: 31st January 2020, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

During the last couple of years, cars have started to be regarded as "the ultimate consumer electronics (CE) product", mainly because of the recent research efforts and advancements in the development of autonomous vehicles. During this time, the wider public has also come to recognize the potential of block chain, which is regarded as a disruptive technology able to bring [illegible] changes to existing processes. A block chain is a public, decentralized ledger managed by a peer-to-peer network, which records transactions among network nodes. Past transactions cannot be modified and could be inspected by every node. The block chain uses a digital signature mechanism in which the issuer of a transaction uses his or her private key, stored in a wallet, to sign a message broadcast to the network to guarantee the integrity, authenticity, and reliability of transactions made. Even though the block chain was created initially to keep track, in a decentralized way, of financial transactions (bit coins and, later, other crypto currencies), researchers began to devise solutions to record different types of information (e.g., images and text messages) or even store and run programs, the so-called smart contracts. A smart contract is an autonomous piece of code saved on the block chain (hence, the code is immutable) that is programmed to behave in a defined manner when certain conditions are met. From the technical point of view. the code for smart contracts can contain variables and functions. When a programmer "publishes" (i.e., deploys) a smart contract on the block chain, it becomes accessible by every node of the network through a unique address. By sending transactions to this address, anyone can invoke the smart contract's functions and inspect values recorded in its variable. Many companies are currently investigating block chain technology and developing prototype solutions in different sectors, such as the Internet of Things (IoT), supply chain management [8], and autonomous vehicles.

Keywords: Block chain, Financial transactions, Cryptographically

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mrs. Sirisha P, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. B. Madhu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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6. Mr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Dr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
14. Mr. Thati Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What are the applications of block chain?
   Answer: Secure sharing of medical data. NFT marketplaces. Music royalties tracking. Cross-border payments. Real-time IoT operating systems. Personal identity security. Anti-money laundering tracking system. Supply chain and logistics monitoring.
2. What is block chain example?
   Answer: A block chain is a chain of blocks which contain information. The data which is stored inside a block depends on the type of block chain.
   For Example, A Bitcoin Block contains information about the Sender, Receiver, number of bitcoins to be transferred. The first block in the chain is called the Genesis block.
3. Can block chain be hacked?
   Answer: This article is educational for those that thought block chains were immutable. Of course, the 51% attack is a known threat vector for Bitcoin and other similarly designed crypto platforms.
4. Which is better Coin base or block chain?
   Answer: Coin base wallet is best fitted for manageable format and buying and selling of Bitcoins. On the other hand, Block chain provides comparatively more tools and resources for operating Bitcoin exchange in the digital marketplace. The dashboards of both platforms are almost identical.
5. How do I withdraw money from Block chain?
   Answer: If you have a linked Block chain Exchange and Wallet account and you wish to move your funds to your Block chain Wallet, you can simply select My Block chain Wallet as your destination address. Enter the amount you wish to withdraw along with your Two-Factor Authentication Code to withdraw your funds.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/VARAPRASAD

Dt: 07/02/2020

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**IPO vs ICO:A Tour From Empirical Funding To Token Based Funding**
Speaker	:	**Mr.Vara Prasad**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**14th Feb 2020, Friday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: IPO vs ICO:A Tour From Empirical Funding To Token Based Funding

Speaker: Mr. Vara Prasad

Date and Time: February 14, 2020, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Initial coin offerings (ICOs) are a new form of fundraising whereby blockchain-related ventures raise public capital in exchange for newly issued digital tokens. In recent years, ICOs have been a prominent focus of legal and economic studies, which analyze their characteristics and determinants of their success. In this paper, we systematically review these studies and identify key ICO success factors. We then offer theoretical explanations for our findings, and in certain cases, connect the empirical results with the IPO and crowdfunding literatures. The results of our analysis are important for two reasons. First, because there is no single formal data source, and there is evidence of inconsistencies across the different data sources available. Second, our results show in what circumstances ICO investors and initiators behave like IPO investors and initiators, and hence contribute to the literature on tokens as securities. In the second part of our paper, based on our analysis, we show that a high degree of information asymmetry exists in ICOs, identify three sources of informational asymmetries, and discuss the role of signaling theory and rating websites in mitigating these asymmetries. Finally, we discuss the regulatory implications of our findings, and propose specific disclosure requirements tailored to ICOs.

Question and Answers

Q1. Are ICOs legal?

Answer: Like how various industries have raised money in 2017 by launching an ICO than other traditional fund-raising, it seems like ICO will not be any more restricted in a near future by the regulations.

Q2. What is the cost involved in an ICO?

So many various costs are associated with the ICO. Apart from the cost of issuing tokens, businesses will be required to go through legal procedure and will be required to put efforts into marketing like, ETH purchases and other significant expense

Q3. What makes a "good" Token?

Beyond having figured that out, what makes a good token, it is completely dependent on the team behind it, because it is required to execute, iterate and deliver accurately.

Q4. How are Crypto tokens redeemed?

The token holder is required to contact the emitting company, who will then take the required steps for the token redemption.

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Q5. What happens to the tokens, which are left unsold?

Only the sold token will be created and issued. For example, if the 40% of the tokens are sold in the first round, then only 40% will be generated, diminishing the total token pool from 1 billion to 900 million

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
11. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mr. Vara Prasad (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/satya

Dt: 02/03/2020

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Enabling Smart Education System using Block chain and Smart Contracts**

Speaker : **Mrs. A.R. Satya**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **6th March 2020, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Enabling Smart Education System using Block chain and Smart Contracts

Speaker: **Mrs. A.R. Satya**

Date and Time: 6th March 2020, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Certificates play a significant role in education. Certificate proves the achievement of few learning outcomes. Till date certificates are issued in paper form. Having paper certificates has certain advantages like forging being difficult due to built-in security. Additionally, it is also easy for the recipients to store and show the paper certificates on demand. At the same time, having paper certificates has few disadvantages like verifying the certificates, maintaining the certificate registry for a longer time. As an alternative approach, we can have cryptographically signed digital certificates. It requires comparatively less time for managing. However, more effort is needed to secure digital certificates and to globally verify the digital certificate an open standard for digital signature is required. Also the problem of fake degrees is high in education sector. Thus, the ideal solution for the mentioned problems like fake degrees, paper or digital certificate is Block Chain Technology. Block chain is a public, decentralized, distributed peer-peer ledge. It is transparent, immutable and secure. Block chain provides easy verification and counterfeit protection of certificates. It automates the monitoring process with time-limited validity. Block chain is a rapidly growing technology and every industry is trying to adapt it due it diverse benefits.

Keywords: Block chain, cryptographically

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mrs. Sirisha P, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. B. Madhu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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14. Mr. Thati Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. Is any institute using BC for academic purposes?
   Answer: Yes.
2. Can the smart contracts be written in any other language?
   Answer: Yes
3. How BC is effective in online learning?
   Answer: store learning records in a trusted, distributed manner, provide credible digital certificates, realize learning resource sharing with smart contract, and protect intellectual property through data encryption.
4. Is it a novel idea?
   Answer: No it is based on MIT digicerts.
5. Which platform is being used?
   Answer: Ethereum Blockchain

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mrs. A.R. Satya**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mrs. A.R. Satya**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Madhu

Dt: 18/03/2020

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Email Investigation - Computer Forensics**

Speaker : **Mr.Madhu.B**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **18th March 2020 , Wednesday**

Time : **4:50 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Email Investigation - Computer Forensics

Speaker: **Mr.Madhu.B**

Date and Time: 18th March 2020, at 4.50 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

E-mail has emerged as the most important application on Internet for communication of messages, delivery of documents and carrying out of transactions and is used not only from computers but many other electronic gadgets like mobile phones. This paper is an attempt to illustrate e-mail architecture from forensics perspective. Also, paper projects the need for e-mail forensic investigation and lists various methods and tools used for its realization. A detailed header analysis of a multiple tactic spoofed e-mail message is carried out in this paper. It also discusses various possibilities for detection of spoofed headers and identification of its originator. Further, difficulties that may be faced by investigators during forensic investigation of an e-mail message have been discussed along with their possible solutions. Our focus is on email header analysis phase offered by the tools. We examine the capability of a particular tools such as:EmailTrackerPro and aid4mail in action.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mrs. Sirisha P, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. B. Madhu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. Thati Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Dr. Deevena Raju B, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Dr. Seetharamulu , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Mr. Brahmanaidu,Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What is "Computer Forensics?"

Answer: Computer Forensics, also known as Digital Forensics, is a scientific examination by a certified computer forensic specialist, which includes the

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identification, collection, preservation and analysis of all forms of Electronically Stored Information (ESI)

2. What types of data do you focus on in your investigations?

Answer: In computer forensics, there are three types of data that we are concerned with - active, archival, and latent.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to Email Investigations.
- Speaker (**Mr.Madhu.B**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mr.Madhu.B**, Faculty Associate of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.15 PM.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. G PSudhakar

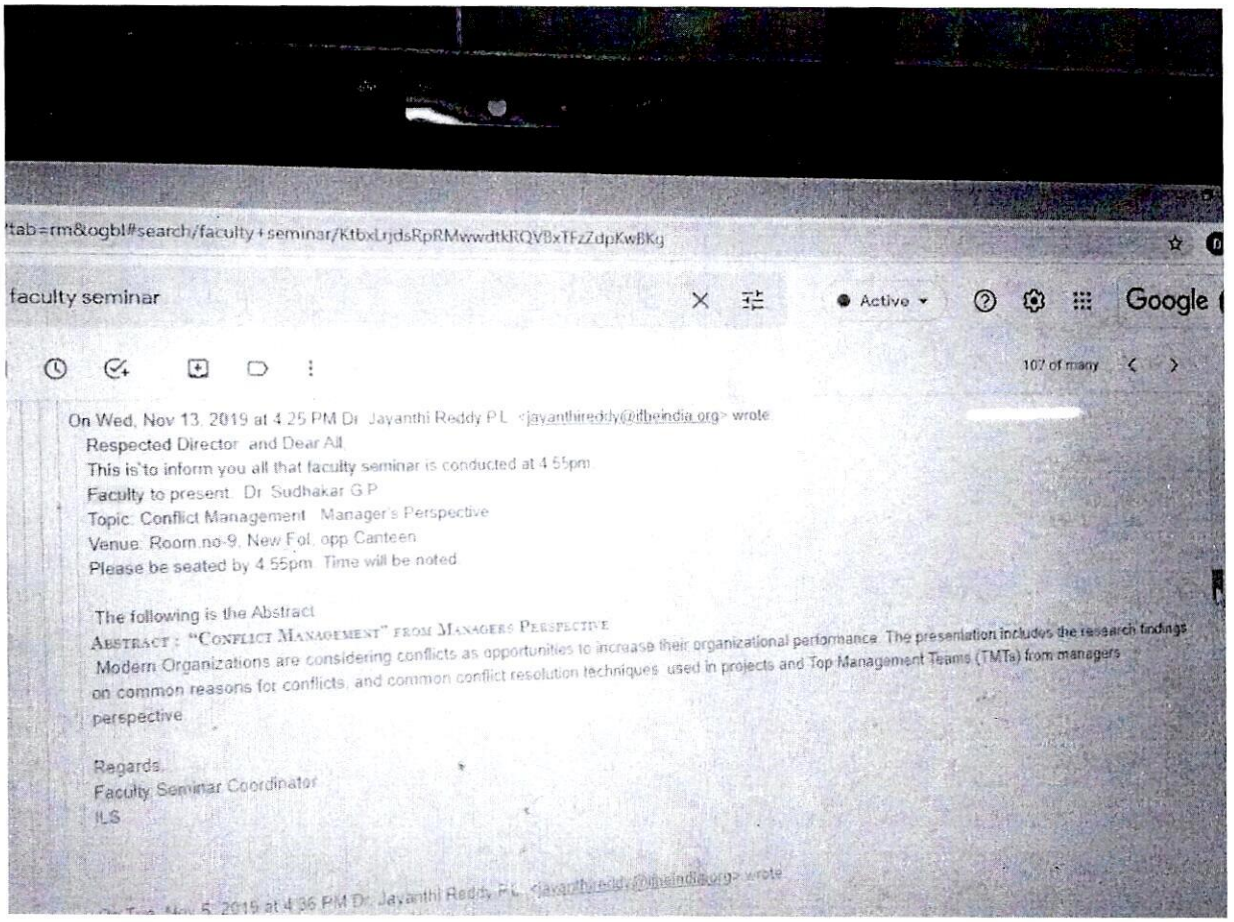
Topic: Conflict Management from Managers Perspective

Date: 13/11/2019

Number of Participants:42

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faculty seminar

Active

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On Wed, Nov 13, 2019 at 4:25 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director and Dear All,

This is to inform you all that faculty seminar is conducted at 4.55pm.

Faculty to present: Dr. Sudhakar G.P.

Topic: Conflict Management - Manager's Perspective

Venue: Room no-9, New F.of. opp Canteen

Please be seated by 4.55pm. Time will be noted.

The following is the Abstract.

ABSTRACT: "CONFLICT MANAGEMENT" FROM MANAGERS PERSPECTIVE

Modern Organizations are considering conflicts as opportunities to increase their organizational performance. The presentation includes the research findings on common reasons for conflicts, and common conflict resolution techniques used in projects and Top Management Teams (TMTs) from managers perspective.

Regards,

Faculty Seminar Coordinator

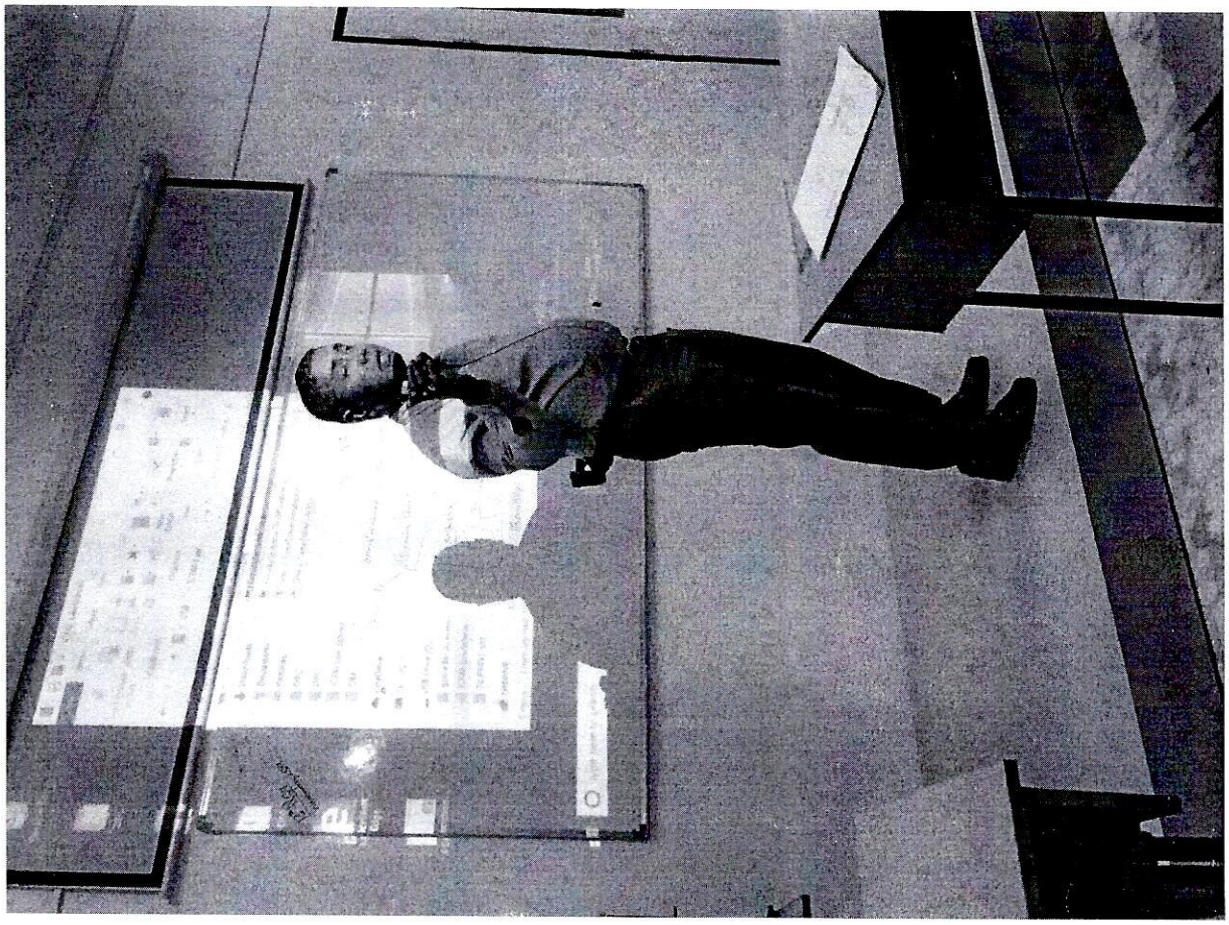
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On Tue, Nov 5, 2019 at 4:36 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

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Photos:



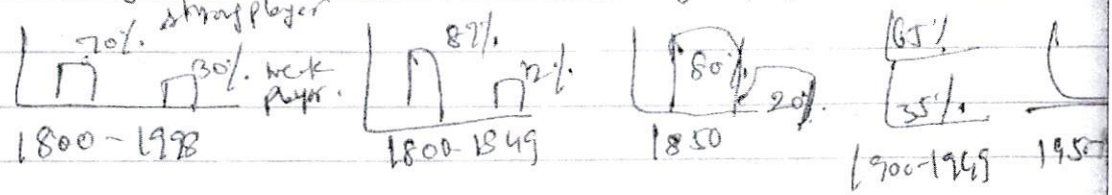
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(72) Dr. G.P. Sudhakar — Presented on 13.11.2019

Topic: Conflict Management from Manager's perspective

Started at 5.00 Pm.

- Faculty started with the meaning of Conflict, Reasons for conflict management and proceeded discussing the Origin of Conflict - explaining diversity, demographic, education, functional, knowledge.
- He spoke about Communication relating to task cohesion (task conflict) and social cohesion relating to relationship conflicts, process conflict leading to success/progress. Balance between all these. Abone is one type of conflict (task conflict also called as Cognitive conflict and affective conflict
- USA made study from 1800-1998 — about conflicts
  Symmetric conflict — equal.
  Asymetric conflict — High, low resources.



- Faculty discussed structural Model of Conflict Management. This model can be converted into questionnaire.
- Faculty found 105 reasons for conflicts in projects. 40 conflict resolutions techniques in projects.
- He further discussed top 10 reasons for conflicts in projects. Top 5 reasons for conflict techniques. Leadership style of Project Manager, Diversified Reasons.
- The Role of Conflicts in Top Management teams when complex problem arises. TMT's decisions

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2). Dr. G.P. Sudhakar — 1.0.11.20

Topic: Conflict Management from Manager's Per

Faculty Name	Signature
1. DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO	
2. DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI	
3. DR. Y. PRATAP REDDY	
4. DR. T. VIDYA KUMARI 5.23	
5. DR. VEENA 5.10	
6. DR. S.V. DAMODAR REDDY	
7. DR. Y. GANGI REDDY	
8. DR. M. MADHURI IRENE 5.10	
9. DR. MD. AKBAR KHAN	on duty
10. DR. P. KESARI	
11. DR. DURGA PRASAD	
12. DR. K. S. REKH RAJ JAIN	
13. DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY	
14. DR. K. RAVI KUMAR	
15. DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA	Leave
16. SRIDEVI. D. SHET	
17. S. RAVI	Leave
18. DR. G.P. SUDHAKAR	
19. DR. S. UMA DEVI	
20. DR. S. KANNAN	
21. DR. YADUVANSI SAI KRISHNA	

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Faculty Name	Signature
22. DR. ITI VYAS	
23. DR. K. HARI HARAN	
24. DR. HIMAVATHI. K	13/11/19
25. DR. M. RAVINDRANATH	
26. Dr. A. ARUN KUMAR	
27. D. VENKATA NARSIMHA MURTY	
28. GEETHA PRIYADARSANI	
29. GADE MONISHA	Leave
30. RANJEET KUMAR	13/11/2019
31. RUKMINI DESAI	Leave
32. JYOTSNA NISHA	
33. S. RAKESH	
34. ASTHA SRIVASTAVA	13/11/19
35. DILIP SHARMA	
36. RAJA RAJESWARI	
37. ANWESHA PANIGRAHI	13/11/2019
38. K. SRAVAN KUMAR	
39. SATYABRATA MISHRA	
40. K. RAJSEKHAR REDDY	
41. NEELESH SHUKLA	
42. HARTEJ SINGH KOCHHER	

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. S.Kannan

Topic: Commercialization of Leisure and Sports: A case Study of Khanapur Village, Telangana.

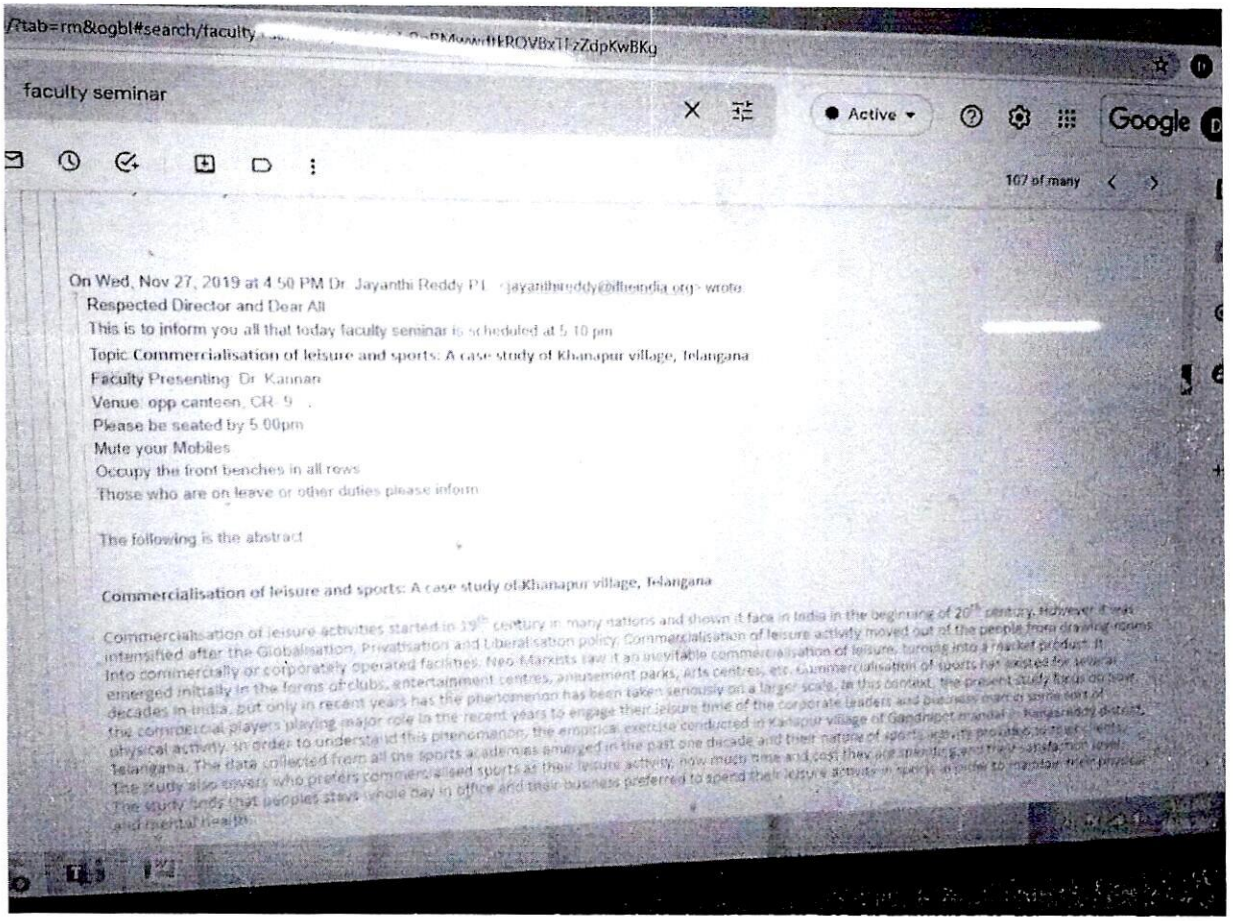
Date: 27/11/2019

Number of Participants:33

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On Wed, Nov 27, 2019 at 4:50 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director and Dear All

This is to inform you all that today faculty seminar is scheduled at 5.10 pm

Topic: Commercialisation of leisure and sports: A case study of Khanapur village, Telangana

Faculty Presenting: Dr. Kannan

Venue: opp canteen, CR- 9

Please be seated by 5.00pm

Mute your Mobiles

Occupy the front benches in all rows

Those who are on leave or other duties please inform

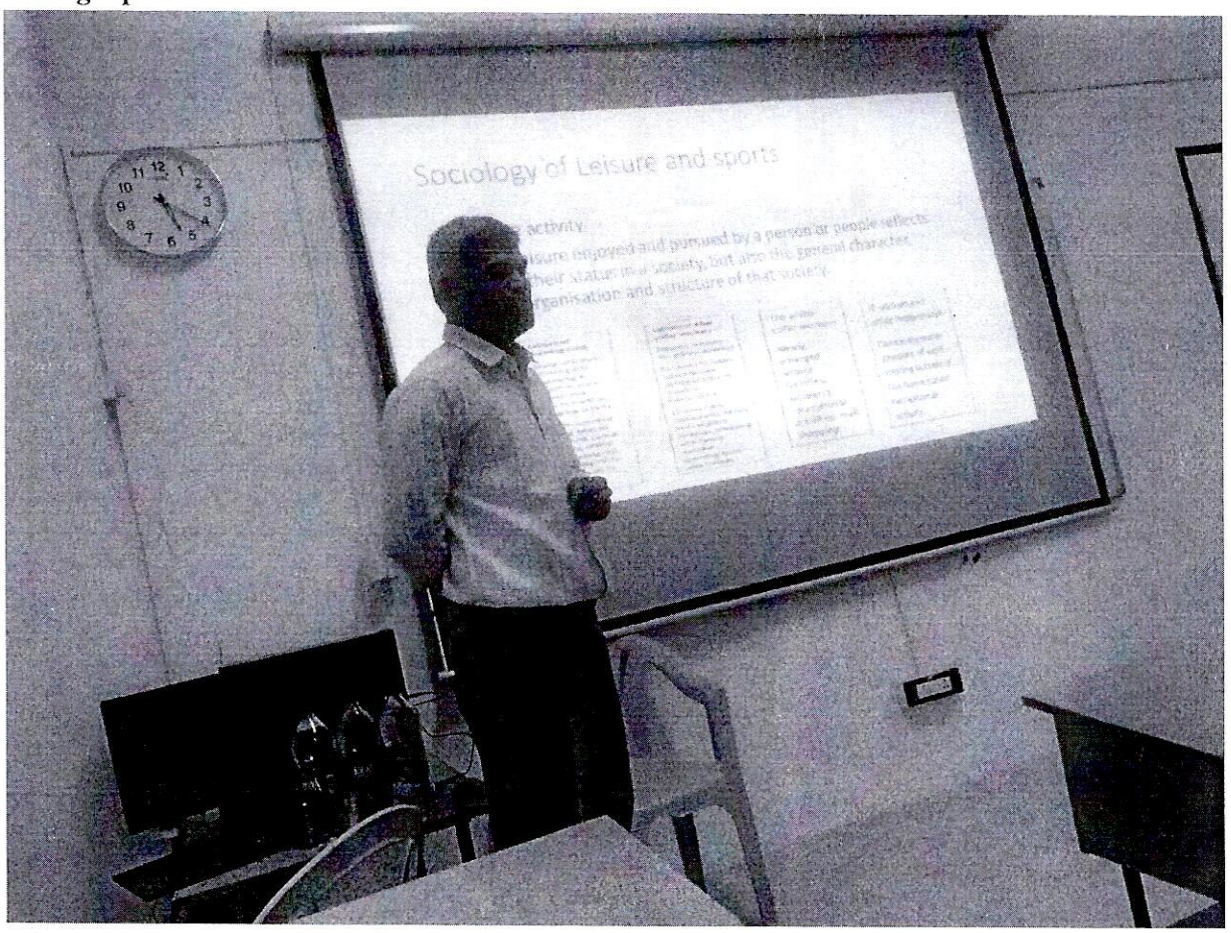
The following is the abstract

Commercialisation of leisure and sports: A case study of Khanapur village, Telangana

Commercialisation of leisure activities started in 19th century in many nations and shown it face in India in the beginning of 20th century. However it was intensified after the Globalisation, Privatisation and Liberalisation policy. Commercialisation of leisure activity moved out of the people from drawing rooms into commercially or corporately operated facilities. Neo Marxists saw it as inevitable commercialisation of leisure, turning into a market product. It emerged initially in the forms of clubs, entertainment centres, amusement parks, Arts centres, etc. Commercialisation of sports has existed for several decades in India, but only in recent years has the phenomenon has been taken seriously on a larger scale. In this context, the present study focus on how the commercial players playing major role in the recent years to engage their leisure time of the corporate leaders and business man in some sort of physical activity, in order to understand this phenomenon, the empirical exercise conducted in Khanapur village of Gandhipet mandal, Rangareddy district, Telangana. The data collected from all the sports academies emerged in the past one decade and their nature of sports activity provided to users, entry, The study also covers who prefers commercialised sports as their leisure activity, how much time and cost they are spending and their satisfaction level. The study finds that peoples stays whole day in office and their business preferred to spend their leisure activity in sports in order to maintain their physical and mental health.

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(73) Dr. S. KANNAN Presented on 27.11.201

TOPIC : Commercialisation of Leisure and Sports : A Case Study of Khanapur Village, ~~Telangana~~ Telangana

Started at 5.10 pm

- Faculty spoke on social behaviour of persons in free time. He referred to type of leisure enjoyed and pursued by a perso or people : Leisure of farming class, leisure of Blue Collar wor White Collar workers, IT Workers and other professionals.
- To study leisure activity in Khanapur village and different type of activities
- Data Analysis of the different persons engaged in different sports activity and their age group they are involved.
- Faculty referred to Anand Tennis Academy & Oro Sports village which provides sports activities to person
- Faculty discussed the activities that have success in turnovers and members are the one is more focussed by these academies.
- He discussed choices & preferences of diffrent age group children, Adults etc are discussed. depending on Physical fitness, nearest to home, situated in green environment, flexibility of time, Importance of physical & mental stability, facilities at the centre to spend more time, gathering of like minded people from similar social status etc. It depends on the go ~~Constructed~~ G.O - if relaxed these activities continue or it w be commercialized by high rise buildings etc.

SV

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73) Attendance

TOPIC: Commercialization of Leisure and sports: A case study of Kheraghar village, Telangana.

Faculty Name	Signature
1. DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO	On duty
2. DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI	27/11/19
3. DR. Y. PRATAP REDDY	
4. DR. T. VIDYA KUMARI	
5. DR. VEENA	
6. DR. S.V. DAMODAR REDDY	
7. DR. Y. GANGI REDDY	
8. DR. M. MADHURI IRENE 5.32	
9. DR. MD. AKBAR KHAN	
10. DR. P. KESARI	Leave
11. DR. DURGA PRASAD	
12. DR. K. S. REKH RAJ JAIN	
13. DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY	PL Jayanthi
14. DR. K. RAVI KUMAR	
15. DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA	
16. SRIDEVI. D. SHET	
17. S. RAVI (Voted) → 5.27	
18. DR. G.P. SUDHAKAR	
19. DR. S. UMA DEVI	
20. DR. S. KANNAN	
21. DR. YADUVANSI SAI KRISHNA SAI	

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Faculty Name	Signature
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25. DR. M. RAVINDRANATH 5.14	
26. Dr. A. ARUN KUMAR	
27. D. VENKATA NARSIMHA MURTY	
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29. GADE MONISHA	
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31. RUKMINI DESAI	
32. JYOTSNA NISHA	
33. S. RAKESH	
34. ASTHA SRIVASTAVA 5.19	
35. DILIP SHARMA [redacted]	
36. RAJA RAJESWARI	
37. ANWESHA PANIGRAHI 5.17	
38. K. SRAVAN KUMAR 5.20	
39. SATYABRATA MISHRA	
40. K. RAJSEKHAR REDDY [redacted] 5.20	
41. NEELESH SHUKLA 5.27	
42. HARTEJ SINGH KOCHHER 5.18	

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Report

Commercialisation of leisure activities started in 19th century in many nations and shown it face in India in the beginning of 20th century. However it was intensified after the Globalisation, Privatisation and Liberalisation policy. Commercialisation of leisure activity moved out of the people from drawing-rooms into commercially or corporately operated facilities. Neo-Marxists saw it an inevitable commercialisation of leisure, turning into a market product. It emerged initially in the forms of clubs, entertainment centres, amusement parks, Arts centres, etc. Commercialisation of sports has existed for several decades in India, but only in recent years has the phenomenon has been taken seriously on a larger scale. In this context, the present study focus on how the commercial players playing major role in the recent years to engage their leisure time of the corporate leaders and business man in some sort of physical activity. In order to understand this phenomenon, the empirical exercise conducted in Kanapur village of Gandhipet mandal in Rangareddy district, Telangana. The data collected from all the sports academies emerged in the past one decade and their nature of sports activity provided to their clients. The study also covers who prefers commercialised sports as their leisure activity, how much time and cost they are

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spending and their satisfaction level. The study finds that peoples stays whole day in office and their business preferred to spend their leisure activity in sports in order to maintain their physical and mental health. There were thirty five faculty members present and they interacted with the speaker.





ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Geetha Priyadarshini

Topic: Empowering Women through Micro-Finance

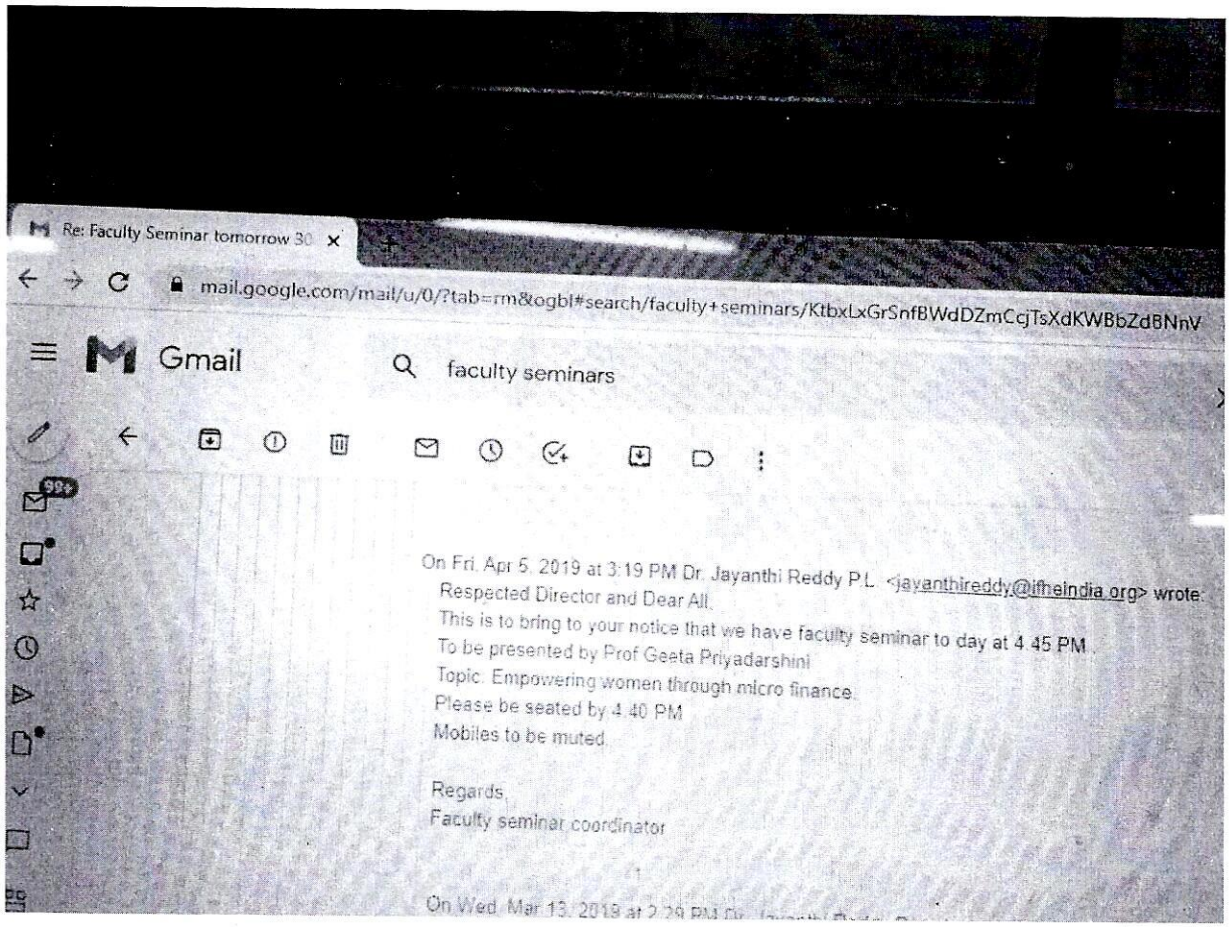
Date: 05/04/2019

Number of the Participants:23

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(58) Prof. Geetha Priyadarshini presented on 5.4.2019

TOPIC : Empowering Women through Micro Finance :

Faculty present ~~Absent~~ ~~Absent~~ -

Dr. A.V.N. Rao -
Dr. Pradeep Reddy - present
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - 4:52 PM
Dr. Madhavi Irene - present
Dr. Veena - Certificate Course
Dr. Damodar Reddy - Sent
Dr. Ranjit Reddy - not present
Dr. K. Ravi - 5/4/19
Dr. Kama Raju - 5/4/2019
Dr. Uma Devi - 5/4/19 4:51 PM
Dr. Kannan - 5/4/19 4:53 PM
Dr. Jagan Mohan -
Started at 4.50 PM

Dr. Hemalatha Devi - 5/4
Dr. Akbar Khan - 4:56 PM
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi - PL Jayanthi
Prof. Annapurna M. Bangaruraju
Prof. S. Ravi - 5/4/19
Prof. Priti - on leave
Prof. Sreedevi - 5/4/19 (4:51 PM)
Prof. D.V.N. Murty - (4:51 PM)
Prof. Mamatha -
Prof. Jyotsna -
Prof. Ranjit -
Prof. Rukmini - 5/4/19
Prof. Geetha Priyadarshini -

No. of Faculty Present =
" " " Absent =

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13. Faculty- Empowering Women through Micro-Finance

Topic: Geetha Priyadarshini

Presented on : 5/4/2019

Number of Participants : 24

Report: geetha.oxps **Women and Micro Finance**

Faculty explained about Microfinance and that it applies /stands for a Small loan. Poor entrepreneurs and low-income families who do not have collateral and do not have access to traditional bank loans are eligible for micro-finance. It is a type of joint lending liability that necessitates borrowing funds from a group of other borrowers. The primary benefits of a microfinance business are offered by low-income and underserved communities in society. Microfinance institutions protect the form of interest-free loans and low-interest rates. Further disussed that Microfinance aimed to implement all the primary benefits of developing small businesses; in accumulation, to help active enterprises diversifytheir activities. Micro Finance is the modern tool to reduce poverty, empowering women and for rural development. Women are the most underprivileged and discriminated group of the society as they do not have economic freedom. She further emphasized that the emergence of micro finance has changed the economic situation of women. Women in the rural as well as urban are able to take these small loans and are able to start their own business and able to look after their families. Micro finance services are helping women gain financial independence and empowering the to make good decisions. Empowering women means putting money in their hands and empowering them to earn money and contribute financially to their family and community. She concluded by saying that many women are benefitted by this and it is essential to empower even more and more women who are not aware about micro finance by educating them and creating awareness in them.

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Women Empowerment and Micro Finance

Microfinance stands for a 'Small loan.' Poor entrepreneurs and low-income families who do not have collateral and do not have access to traditional bank loans are eligible for micro-finance. It is a type of joint lending liability that necessitates borrowing funds from a group of other borrowers. The primary benefits of a microfinance business are offered by low-income and underserved communities in society. Microfinance institutions protect the form of interest-free loans and low-interest rates. Microfinance aimed to implement all the primary benefits of developing small businesses; in accumulation, to help active enterprises diversify their activities. Micro Finance is the modern tool to reduce poverty, empowering women and for rural development. Women are the most underprivileged and discriminated group of the society as they do not have economic freedom. The emergence of micro finance has changes the economic situation of women. Women in the rural as well as urban are able to take these small loans and are able to start their own business and able to look after their families. Micro finance services are helping women gain financial independence and empowering them to make good decisions. Empowering women means putting money in their hands and empowering them to earn money and contribute financially to their family and community.

Key words- micro finance, empowerment, women, poverty, economic freedom.

Micro finance in India is developed by Self Help Groups and this microfinance helped the poor to develop and especially poor women are able to start small business and earn their livelihood. The women of developing countries like India need microfinance as it will overcome exploitation and it generates confidence among women and they need not depend on others for their basic needs and they can have their own economic independence. The Self Help Groups are playing an important role in poverty reduction and women empowerment by propagating micro finance. The main aim of microfinance is to empower women. Microfinance is the provision of financial services to low-income clients, including consumers and the self-employed, who traditionally lack access to banking and related services. Microfinance provides women with the financial backing they need to start business ventures and actively participate in the economy. It gives them confidence, improves their status and makes them more active in decision making, thus encouraging gender equality. Majority of microfinance programmes focus women with a view to empower them. There are varying underlying motivations for pursuing women empowerment. Some argue that women

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are amongst the poorest and the most vulnerable of the underprivileged and thus helping them should be a priority. A more feminist point of view stresses that an increased access to financial services represent an opportunity for greater empowerment. Such organizations explicitly perceive microfinance as a tool in the fight for the women's rights and independence. Finally, keeping up with the objective of financial viability, an increasing number of microfinance institutions prefer women members as they believe that they are better and more reliable borrowers.

Women's access to savings and credit gives them a greater economic role in decision making through their decisions about savings and credit. When women control decisions regarding credit and savings, they optimize their own and the household's welfare. The investment in women's economic activities will improve employment opportunities for women. Micro finance can contribute to solving the problems of inadequate housing and urban services as an integral part of poverty alleviation programmes among women. Economic independence among women increases economic-decision making, purchasing capacity, control over income and savings, control over loans. Microfinance helps women to send their children to school and women are also able to take decision on family planning. Only when women develop in all fields the country also develops because half of the population are women. If man earns he will only develop but if a woman develops economically the total family is developed.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Sreedevi Shet

Topic: Barter to Crypto currency: Evolution of Moneyz

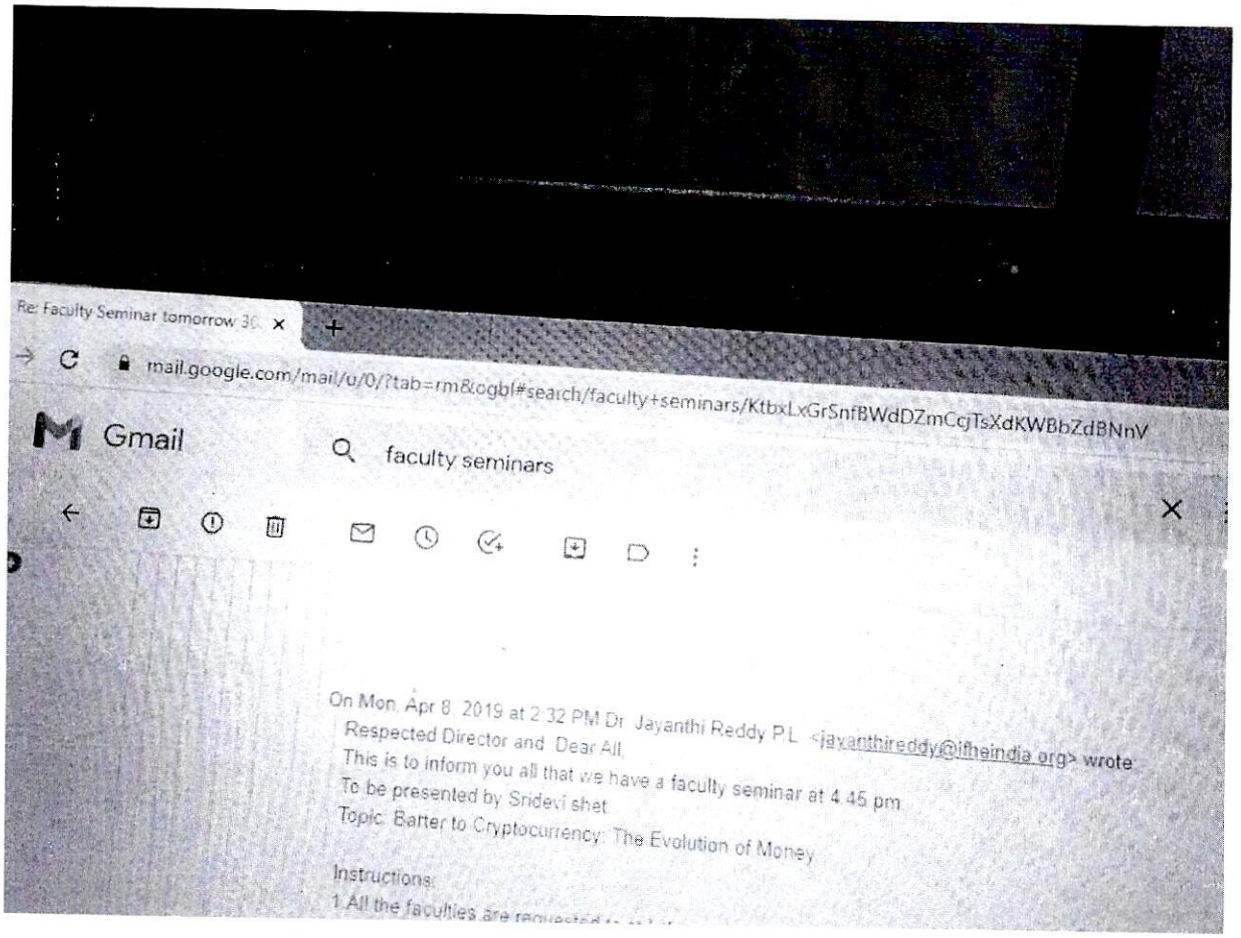
Date: 08/04/2019

Number of the Participants:23

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(59) Prof. Sridevi Set — Presented on 8.4.2019

Topic: Barter to Cryptocurrency & Evolution of Money.

Dr. A.V.N Rao —
Dr. Hemalatha Devi – HR Meeting
Dr. pratap Reddy – HR meeting
Dr. Damodar Reddy – Leave
Dr. Gangi Reddy – [illegible]
Dr. Kamakaji – Kamaraj 8/4/19
Prof. Ranjit – [illegible] 8/4/19
Prof. Geetha P. – [illegible] 8/4/19
Prof. Rutvini – [illegible]
Prof. Monika – [illegible]
Dr. Jagan Mohan – [illegible]
Prof. Ravi. S. – [illegible] 8/4/19
Dr. Madhu Trivedi – [illegible] 4.50pm 8/4/19

Dr. Veena – on permission
Dr. [illegible] Devi –
Dr. Kannan – on Duty (Guest visit)
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi – P. Jayanthi
prof Annapurna – M. Annapurna
Prof. priti – HR Meeting
prof. Sridevi – Leave [illegible]
prof. D.V.N Murthy – [illegible]
prof. Jyotsna – Certificate Course
Dr. Rekha Jain – OD (Court visit) (on duty)
Dr. K. Ravi – OD (on duty)
Dr. Akbar Khan – [illegible] 4.52 pm
Dr. Uma Devi – [illegible] 4.52 pm

Started at 4.50 pm
Concluded at 5.20 pm
Interactions – 10 minutes. → About Regulatory aspect of Cryptocurrency and Taxing on cryptocurrency. Black Money

- Faculty started with Barter System. Evolution of money, 13'14th century Paper Currency, Cryptocurrency, Bit coins technology, Regulatory aspect of cryptocurrency and RBI ~~Working~~ on Regulatory aspect.

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Report

Money, whether it's represented by a metal coin, a shell or a piece of paper, doesn't always have value. Its value depends on the importance that people place on it—as a medium of exchange, a unit of measurement, and a storehouse for wealth.

Money allows people to trade goods and services indirectly, it helps communicate the price of goods (prices written in dollar and cents correspond to a numerical amount in your possession, i.e., in your pocket, purse, or wallet), and it provides individuals with a way to store their wealth in the long-term.

Money–in some way, shape or form–has been part of human history for at least the last 3,000 years. Before that time, historians generally agree that a system of bartering was likely used. Bartering is a direct trade of goods and services; for example, a farmer may exchange a bushel of wheat for a pair of shoes from a shoemaker. However, these arrangements take time. If you are exchanging an axe as part of an agreement in which the other party is supposed to kill a woolly mammoth, you have to find someone who thinks an axe is a fair trade for having to face down the 12-foot tusks of a mammoth. If this doesn't work, you would have to alter the deal until someone agreed to the terms. One of the greatest achievements of the introduction of money was increasing the speed at which business, whether mammoth-slaying or monument-building, could be done.

Money has evolved through different stages according to the time, place, and circumstances. Some of the major stages through which money has evolved are as follows-

(i) **Commodity Money**:

In the earliest period of human civilization, any commodity that was generally demanded and chosen by common consent was used as money.

Goods like furs, skins, salt, rice, wheat, utensils, weapons etc. were commonly used as money. Such exchange of goods for goods was known as 'Barter Exchange'.

(ii) **Metallic Money**:

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With progress of human civilization, commodity money changed into metallic money. Metals like gold, silver, copper, etc. were used as they could be easily handled, and their quantity can be easily ascertained. It was the main form of money throughout the major portion of recorded history.

(iii) **Paper Money**:

It was found inconvenient as well as dangerous to carry gold and silver coins from place to place. So, invention of paper money marked a very important stage in the development of money. Paper money is regulated and controlled by Central bank of the country (RBI in India). At present, a very large part of money consists mainly of currency notes or paper money issued by the central bank.

(iv) **Credit Money**:

Emergence of credit money took place almost side by side with that of paper money. People keep a part of their cash as deposits with banks, which they can withdraw at their convenience through cheques. The cheque (known as credit money or bank money), itself, is not money, but it performs the same functions as money).

(v) **Plastic Money**:

The latest type of money is plastic money in the form of Credit cards and Debit cards. They aim at removing the need for carrying cash to make transactions.

Due to technological advancements, the payment system has improved over time, and we have to keep up with it if we want to understand the craze behind this. From what started with e-payments and e-wallets, cryptocurrency comes in the picture. So, what is cryptocurrency and why is it taking the world by storm?

Cryptocurrency is a medium of exchange that carries out a transaction digitally. They are virtual currencies completely independent of government control or any special authority, entity, server. One good example of a cryptocurrency is Bitcoin. The first bitcoin was invented by Satoshi Nakamoto during the late 2008. No one personally knows who Satoshi Nakamoto is. Satoshi wants to show to people that cryptocurrency is decentralized or no one has complete control of it. Due to Satoshi's creation on the Bitcoin, this took the world by storm and thus the reason why it's telling us that cryptocurrency will be the future of money.

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Conclusion - The important role played today in the economy by this form of payment is due to the innumerable advantages offered by it, speeding transactions with large sums, avoiding hoarding and diminishing the need of change by being a document completed by hand in the necessary amount.

Money, whatever the form it has, is not valuable for itself, but for the goods and services it may purchase. It is a sort of security giving its bearer the faculty of being creditor of society and take advantage, through his or her purchasing power, of all conquests of modern man.

Money was not, hence, invented by a stroke of genius, but stemmed from a need, and its evolution reflects, at each time, the willingness of man to harmonize its monetary instrument to the reality of its economy.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: DVN Murthy

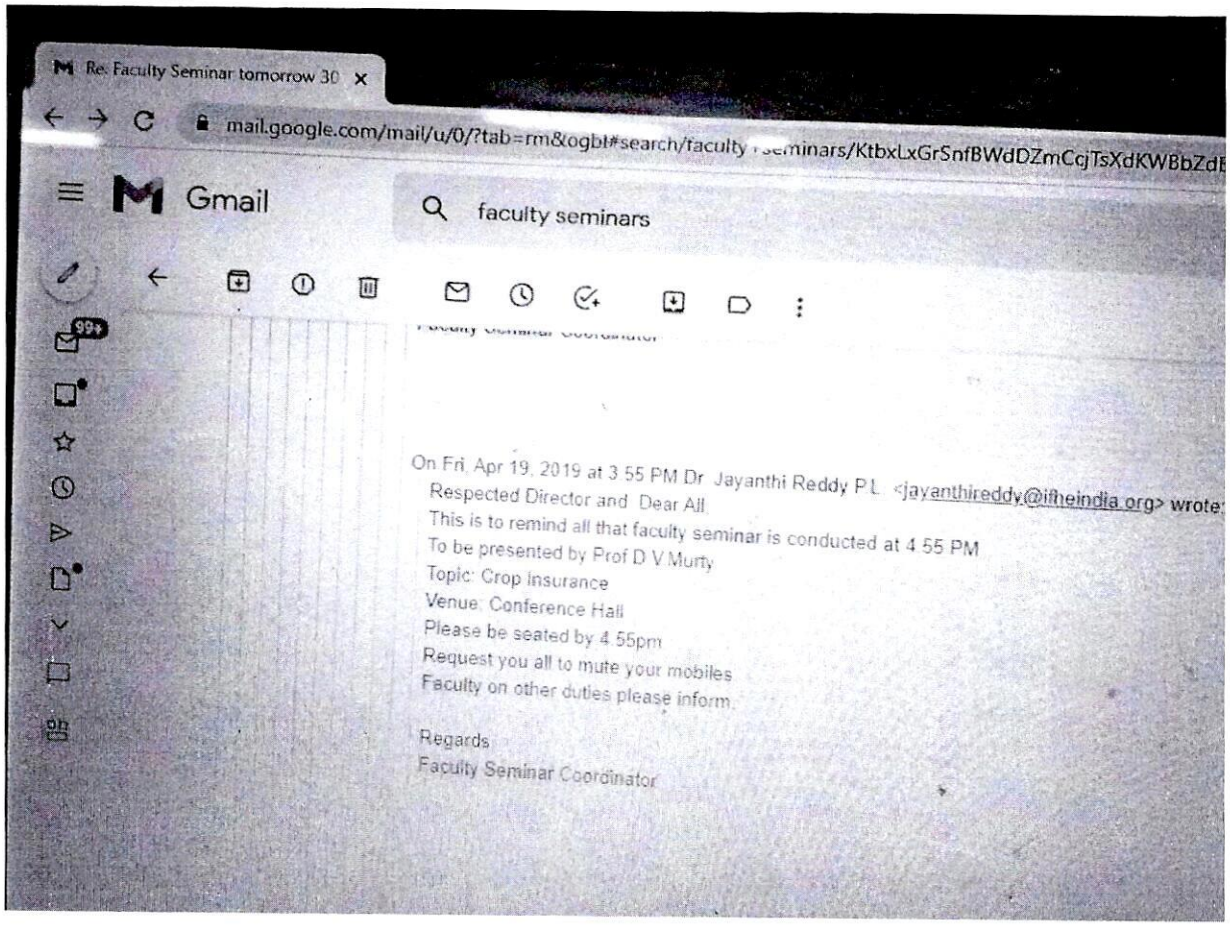
Topic: Crop Insurance

Date: 19/04/ 2019

Number of the Participants:19

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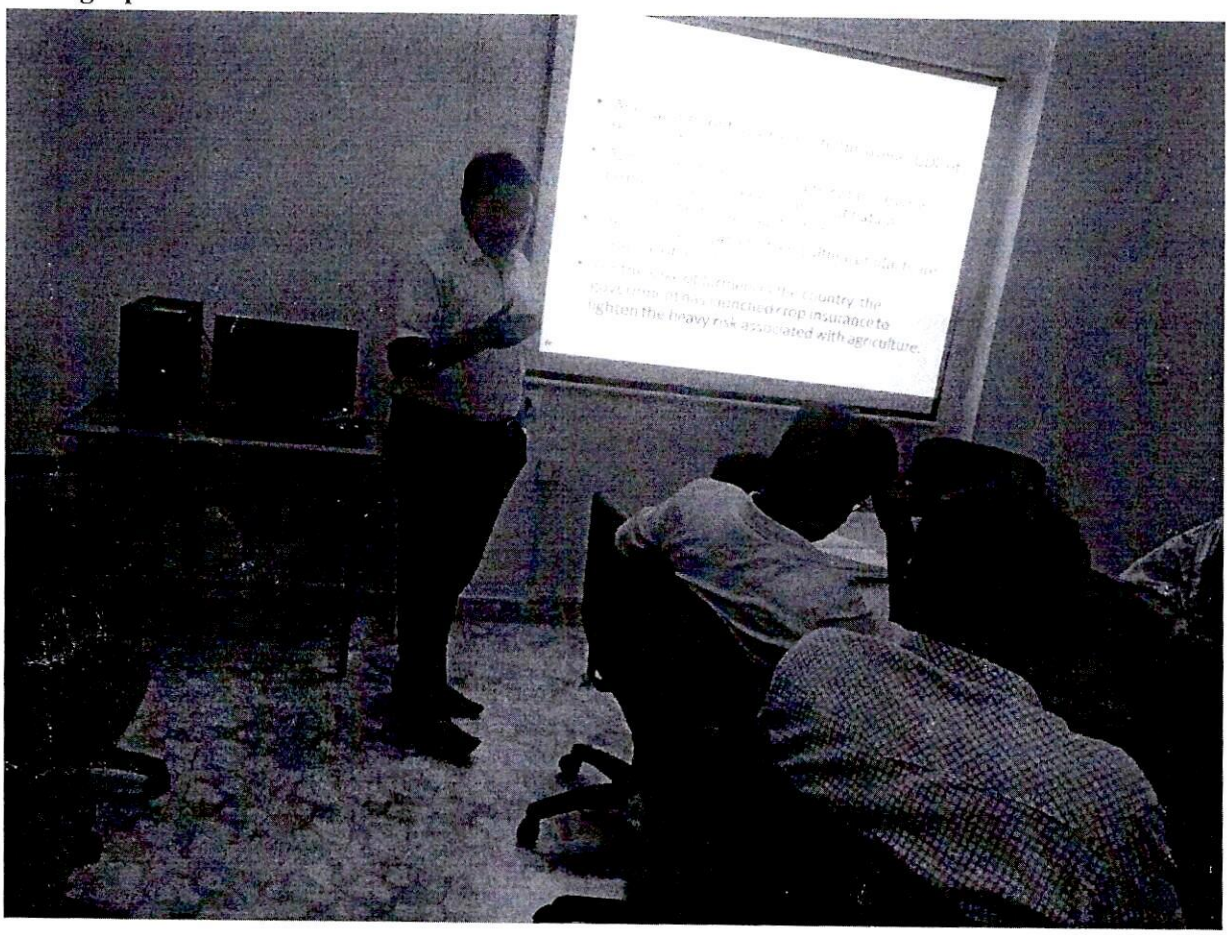
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(60) Prof. D.V.N. Murty

Presented on 19.4.2019

Topic : Coop Insurance

Dr. A.V.N Rao.
Dr. Hemalatha Devi - 19/4/19
Dr. pratap Reddy -
Dr. Damodar Reddy -
Dr. Ranga Reddy -
Dr. Kamaraju -
Prof. Ranjit - 19/4/2019
Prof. Geetha -
Prof. Rukmini.
Prof. Monisha -
Dr. Jagan Mohan -
Prof. Ravi. S:
Dr. Madhuri Irene - on duty

Dr. Veena - on duty
Dr. Kannan -
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi - P. Jayanthi
Prof. Annapurna - Y.L. Annapurna
Prof. Priti -
Prof. Sridevi -
Prof. D.V.N Murty -
Prof. Jyotsna - Certificate course
Dr. Rekharaj Jain - Certificate Course
Dr. K. Ravi - 19/4/19
Dr. Akbar Khan -
Dr. Uma Devi -

Started at 5.00 pm

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Report

Faculty discussed on the concept of Crop Insurance whether it is a a Boon or Bane. Crop insurance is purchased by agricultural producers, and subsidized by the federal government, to protect against either the loss of their crops due to natural disasters, such as hail, drought, and floods, or the loss of revenue due to declines in the prices of agricultural commodities. The two general categories of crop insurance are called crop-yield insurance and crop-revenue insurance. On average, the federal government subsidizes 62 percent of the premium. In 2019, crop insurance policies covered almost 380 million acres. Major crops are insurable in most counties where they are grown, and approximately 90% of U.S. crop acreage is insured under the federal crop insurance program. Four crops—corn, cotton, soybeans, and wheat—typically account for more than 70% of total enrolled acres. For these major crops, a large share of plantings is covered by crop insurance.

At present four crop Insurance schemes namely National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Pilot Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Pilot Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) is being implemented in the country.

1. **National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)** is the Government sponsored crop insurance scheme under implementation in the country since Rabi 1999-2000 seasons as part of risk management in agriculture with the objective of providing financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of crops as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases. Claims to the tune of about Rs. 25001 crore have been paid/payable against the premium of about Rs. 7565 crore benefiting about 518 lakh farmers (upto Rabi 2011-12 season).
2. **Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS):** To improve further and make the scheme easier & more farmer friendly, a Joint Group was constituted by GOI to study the existing crop insurance schemes. Based on the recommendations of the Joint Group and view/comments of various stakeholders, a proposal on Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) was prepared which has been approved for

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implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts during the remaining period of 11th Plan from Rabi 2010-11.

3. **Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)** was launched in 20 States (as announced in the Union Budget 2007). WBCIS aims to provide insurance protection to the farmers against adverse weather incidence, such as deficit and excess rainfall, high or low temperature, humidity etc. which are deemed to impact adversely the crop production. It has the advantage to settle the claims within shortest possible time.
4. The **Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS)** has also been approved for implementation on pilot basis from year 2009-10 in the selected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. Since inception of the Pilot in 2009-10, 27.66 lakh farmers have been covered over an area of 0.25 lakh hectares insuring a sum amounting to Rs.269.53 crore. The claims amounting to about Rs. 1.53 crores have become payable against the premium of about 1.46 crore benefiting about 3385 growers.

Faculty concludes by saying that even if the governments have come up with numerous schemes for the protection of farmers, less farmers are benefitted due to lack of awareness and availability of schemes by the authorities to the farmers. There is a need for mass awareness of the insurance schemes as they help the farmers to avail them in the right to save their produce from getting destroyed and suffer losses.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.Rekharaj Jain

Topic: A Qualitative Analysis of Restorative Prctices in Prisons for Well Being and Health Laws

Date: 13/05/2019

Number of the Participants:20

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16. Faculty: Dr.Rekharaj Jain

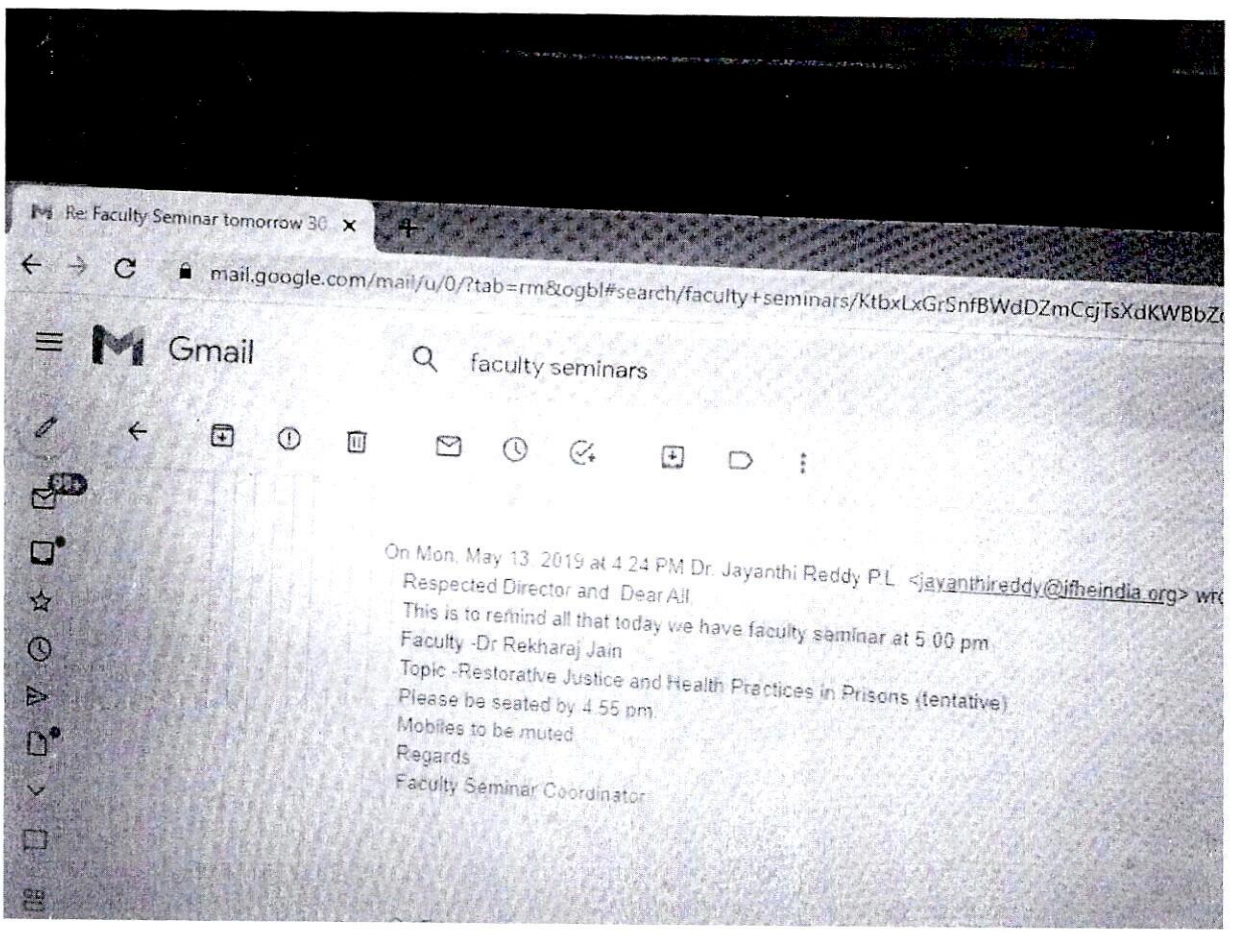
Topic: A Qualitative Analysis of Restorative Practices in Prisons for Well Being and Health Laws

Presented on : 13/5/2019

Number of Participants: 24

Report: jain-2.oxps data available in oxps

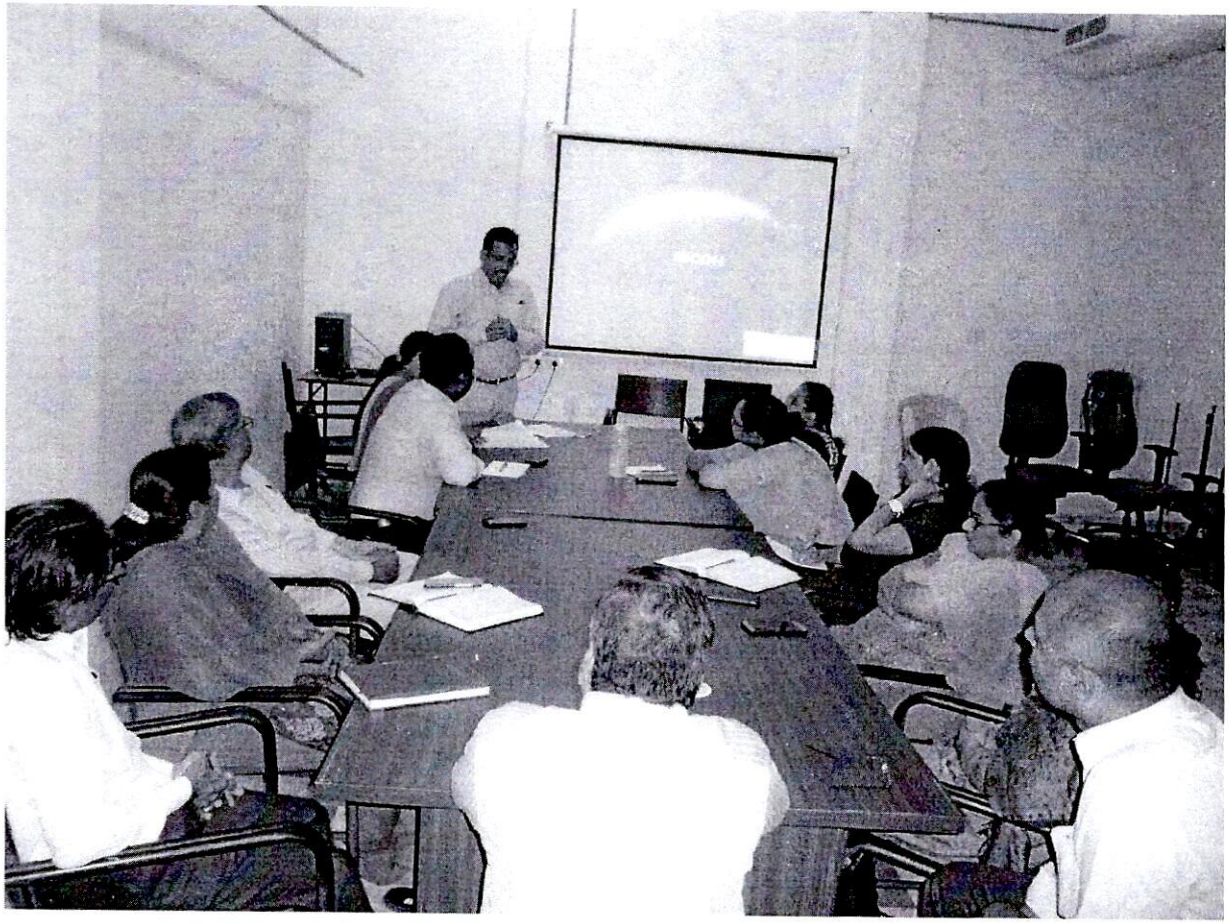
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International seminar
[Krotijk, Belgium.]

(61) Dr. Rakhaj Jain — Presented on 13.5.2019

Topic - A Qualitative Analysis of Restorative Practices in Prisons for Well being & Health laws.

Dr. A.V.N. Rao –
Dr. Hemalatha Devi –
Dr. Pratap Reddy –
Dr. Damodar Reddy –
Dr. Veena –
Dr. Madhuri Irene –
Dr. Changi Reddy –
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy –
Dr. Kannan –
Dr. Umabanti –
Dr. Jafar Mohan – on leave
Prof. Priti –
Prof. Annapurna –
Dr. Akbar Khan –

Prof. Ranjit – 13/5/2019
Prof. Monika –
Prof. Geetha P. –
Prof. Jyotsna –
Prof. Sridevi Shet – No information
Prof. D.V.N Murty – no information
Prof. S. Ravi – no information
Dr. K. Ravi –
Dr. Kamaraju –
Prof. Rukmini –

Started at 5.15 pm
Concluded at 5.45 pm.

- Faculty discussed about Determinants of health, notion of health in prisons, Prison Health care
- Comprehensive Health Care is spoken but not provided. Aging prison population experiencing
- Serious Health issues impacting on economy,
- Prison staff also experience Health issues being part and parcel of Prisons.
- Solitary confinement has repercussions on physical Psychological - 80,000 of inmates prisoners

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- Sexual victimization has repercussions on Psychology of the prisoners.
- Promoting and maintaining a healthy lifestyle in prison population and therefore a key challenge.
- Conflict between Health professionals and rules of prison Management.
- Prisoners have no choice of for selection of Health care professionals.
- Prison population overcrowded., lack of
- Another challenge is lack of resources and staffing in the prisons.
- Challenge of prisoners being released and making an entry - and again creating health issues.
- Challenge like poor health and poor health Conscious when they enter the society.
- Health needs of women prisoners is another challenge
- Art 12 of International Covenant of civil & political
- Prison should not be additional Punishment. cultural
- State to take responsibility and solve the challenges.
- Restorative Jurisprudence should develop and it has huge economical effect in each country
- Prison can Coordinate with NGO's to solve.
- Screening & Diagnosis of disease is not that good in India - and as it is delayed more Impact.
- Indian Judiciary not providing guidelines

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Report

Faculty discussed on the concept of qualitative analysis of Restorative Practices in Prisons for wellbeing and health laws. Growing crime rates and escalating rates of incarceration across the globe are a great concern. Prisons represent the marginalized populations of society and though all prisons are different, but they share common challenges.

Prison is a unique environment that has particular challenges when it comes to promoting health for the reasons being that the prison populations live in life-threatening conditions, treatment for community protection, society's commitment to social justice, prevention from vulnerability of diseases, prison health care in reducing health inequalities, prioritization of health in prisons by governments, prisoners' human rights, protection of their health and contribute to public health.

There are legal, ethical, social, and public health reasons why prisoners, should be given medical care. Ninety five percentage of the inmate will return to society. Hence restorative practices in prisons to address health issues as public health can no longer afford to ignore prison health. Thus achieving sustainable improvements in wellbeing for offenders and their reintegrating into society to embark on productive activities and avoid becoming a burden to all. Prisoners should have the same access to healthcare services as everyone else. Restorative prisons must provide health care to a standard equivalent to that available in the community, which can only be achieved when prison management and staff all understand and promote health and health care within prisons.

The physical and social environments of a prison play an important role in determining the health and well-being of prisoners. Indeed, the whole prison regime and environment should demonstrate a commitment towards holistic wellbeing of the prisoner who would reentry into the

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community as a healthy person. Health policy in prisons should be integrated into national health policy, and the administration of public health should be closely linked to the health services administered in prisons.

Several international standards define the quality of health care that should be provided to prisoners. However current position of prison health services varies substantially in prisons throughout the world. As community is well equipped with practitioners of professions and medical facilities while most of the prisons across the world lacks in provision of effective healthcare and if good healthcare is not available to prisoners, they have no alternative. The most important aspect is that prisoners themselves are a challenging population to treat effectively.

Faculty concludes by stressing on the importance of expanding research in this area whether restorative practices in prisons restore the inmates for healthy life as well as healthy prospective community and whether adequate restorative practices are practiced for wellbeing of prisons across the globe in pertinent to health laws.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.K.Ravi Kumar

Topic: Protection of Animal Rights in India

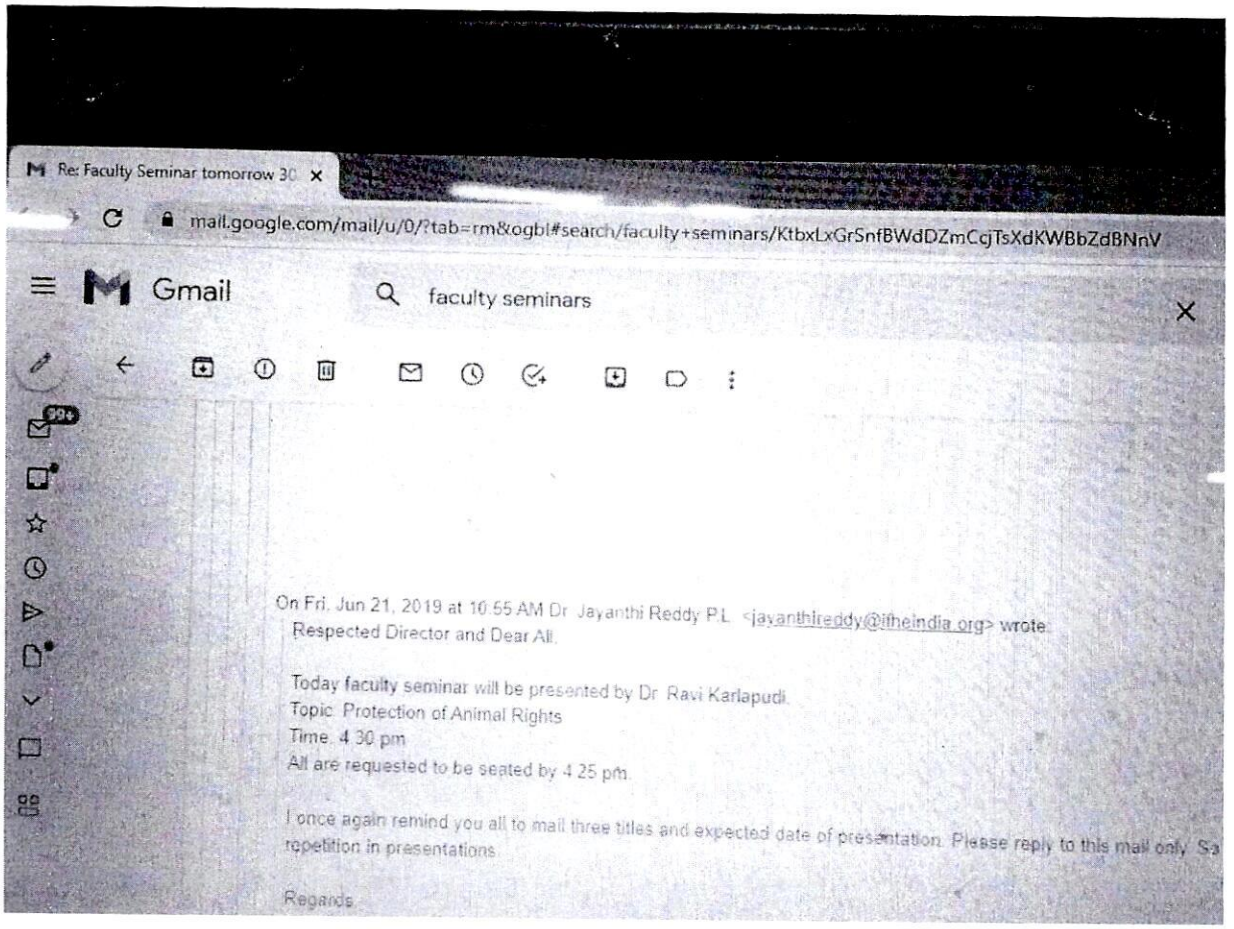
Date: 21/05/2019

Number of the Participants:17

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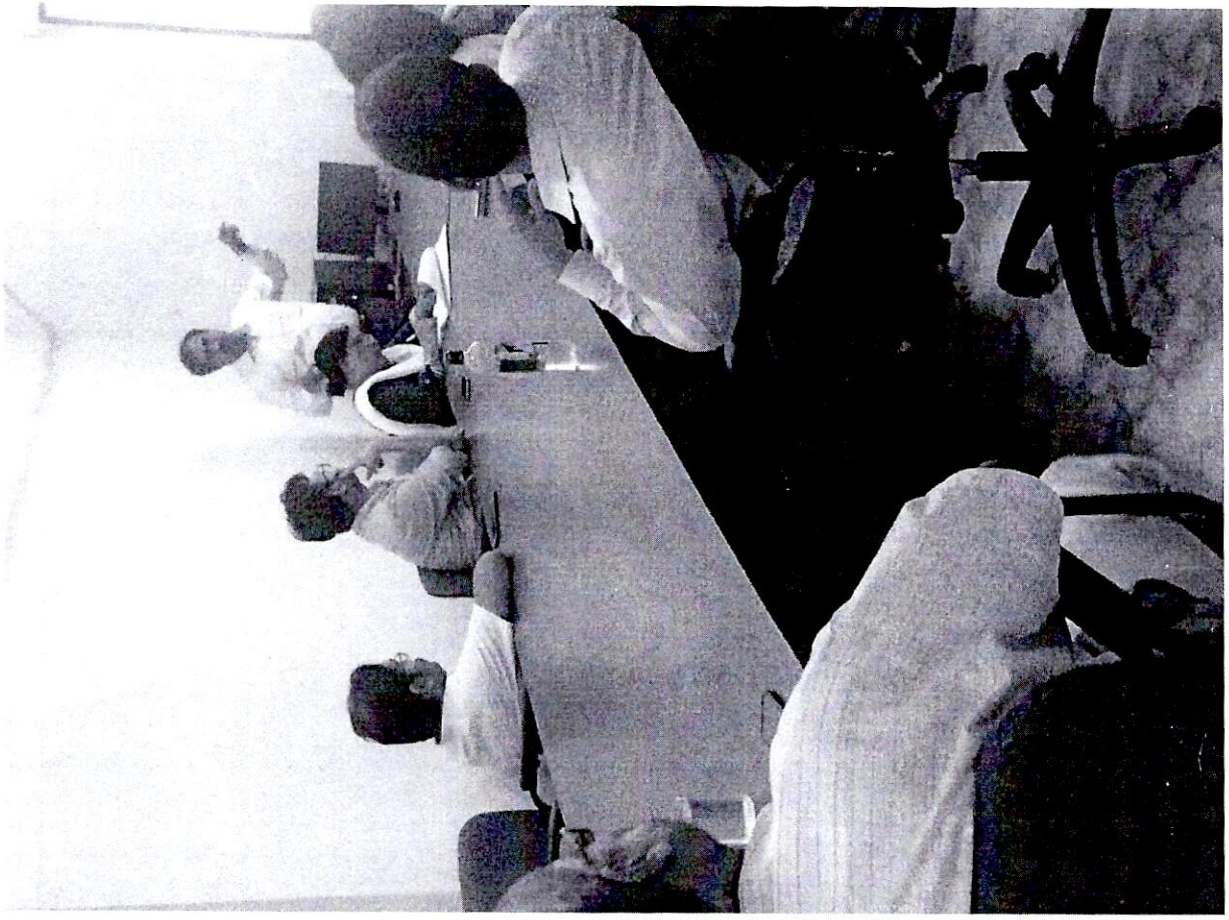
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(62) Dr. Ravi Kartapudi — Presented on 21.6.2019

Topic : Protection of Animal Rights in India

Dr. A.V.N. Rao
Dr. Hemalatha Devi – on leave
Dr. Pratap Reddy
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. Rekharaj Jain –
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy
Dr. Ravi K.
Dr. Uma Sonti
Dr. Jagan Mohan Rao
Dr. Akbar Khan –
Dr. Sangi Reddy – on leave
Dr. Kama Raju
Dr. Veena – No Info
Dr. Madhuri – on leave

Prof. Rukmini Devi
Prof. Geetha P.
Prof. Ranjit
Prof. [illegible]
Prof. D.V.N Murty
Prof. Jyotsna – on leave
Prof. Manisha – on leave
Prof. S. Ravi – permission
Dr. S. Kannan – on leave

Started at 4.30 pm Concluded by 5.00 pm, Interaction – 5.10 pm

- Faculty discussed the relevant Constitutional provisions protecting animals.
- Law Relating to Wild life protection Act 1972 and the relevant Amendment 2006 is discussed.
- Offences of Hunting sec 9, 17A. Poaching
- PC Act discussed – (prevention of cruelty act)
- Cruelty to Animals – relating to – festivals – Bull baiting, animal sacrifice, Bio medical research on animals like white mice, Animal exploitation in Circus, pulling vehicles there by animals.
- The prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 Sec 11 is explained relating to Cruelty of animals
- Offence u/s IPC relating to punishments prescribed. Discussed. sec 428, 429.

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- Role of Judiciary in protecting animals.
  - Animal welfare Board of India Vs. A. Nagaraja (2014) 7 SCC 547. In this case the scope of Art 21 has been interpreted. Jallikattu and other animal races & fights are prohibited. Court recognizes five freedoms hunger, discomfort, pain i
  - People for Animals & others Vs State of Goa & others writ. dismissed
  - People for Animals & Another V. Animal welfare Board. In this case transmitted from Rajasthan to Mumbai Heads of Camel. Ban of Commercial joy rides on beaches of Mumbai.
  - Narayan Dutt Bhatt Vs Union of India & others (To regulate the movement of horse carts between Nepal & India. Court granted legal personhood to the entire animal kingdom.
  - Gauri Maulekhi Vs Union of India (Radhimai case. (petitions seeking ban on animal sacrifice and of animals.)
  - S. Kannan Vs The Commissioner of Police, Madhurai - Cock fights declared as cruel.
  - Abdulkar Mohammad Azam Shaik Vs State of Gujarat. (Cruelty towards birds & animals. Gujarat
  - Ramesh Sharma Vs State of Himachal Pradesh & others. (Petition relating to slaughter of animals as religious sacrifice.
- Faculty includes - creating awareness as important Approach towards animal protection to be duty based. Coordination between law enforcement agencies required.

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Report

Faculty discussed on the concept of Protection of Animal Rights in India. He said that all animals should enjoy the same rights as human beings. In legal theory, the 'non-human animals' are merely treated as objects of legal rights and duties, but not the subjects thereof, as animals are incapable of holding legal rights and duties. The step taken by the Uttarakhand High Court in *Narayan Dutt Bhatt v Union of India & Others (Writ Petition (PIL) No. 43 of 2014)*, is a positive step towards the protection of wildlife as such a judgment to will secure environmental interests, but, the question of expanding the definition of legal persons to include animals, involves a deeply contentious issue in law and philosophy. If the rights of animals are truly recognized, the Indian legal system will have to be completely changed to cater to the rights of animals. The use of animals as labor will have to be completely eliminated, to actually recognize their rights.

In the society, people were ready to fight against the cruelty to animals such as Bear being dragged on the road, or a Zoo that keeps its animals badly, or a dog being beaten and chained, a Poacher or a restaurant that serves partridge, or venison or veal. Teachers do not know that dissection in schools is illegal, and the Municipal Corporation does not know that chickens cannot be carried stuffed in tempos and that small slaughterhouses situated in colonies are illegal. Policeman do not know about any of the laws pertaining to animal abuse. There is no end to cruelty to animals. You may have found full grown adults stoning and harming stray dogs, shooting innocent birds and leaving completely harmless animals to starvation and death, or seen companies illegally experimenting their products on animals, animals being mistreated and harmed for entertainment in zoos and parks, men carrying an unimaginable number of cattle in a cart or truck, beating them and overloading them. Faculty concludes by saying that despite prevailing of the laws to protect the animals, implementation of the laws in preventing the

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cruelty to animals is weak. Therefore, he made an attempt in this seminar to create awareness about the rights of animals to the society at large.



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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Monisha

Topic: Gaming in India Permitted or Prohibited

Date: 26/06/2019

Number of the Participants:21

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Circular Mail:

Gmail Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>

Today i.e 26/6/2019 faculty seminar at 4.30 pm by Prof Monisha

3 messages

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> Wed, Jun 26, 2019 at 3:20 PM
To: madhuriirene@ifheindia.org, Veena Herur <aneev22@gmail.com>, akbar khan <mdakbarkhan9@gmail.com>, priti@ifheindia.org, jayanthi reddy <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>, annapurnadevi@ifheindia.org, YANAMALA GANGIREDDY <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>, ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com, nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in, damodar reddy <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>, geethap@ifheindia.org, monugade@ifheindia.org, Desiraju Murty <murtydesiraju@gmail.com>, Amit Kedar Singh <amitsingh49@gmail.com>, ranjeetjnulaw@gmail.com, Phani Raj Wootla <phaniw13@gmail.com>, Kannan Subramaniam <kannan.soul@gmail.com>, drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in, sridevishet@yahoo.com, umasonti1@gmail.com, jyotsna7788@gmail.com, Rukmini Desai <rukmini.d@ifheindia.org>, jagan mohan rao <jgnmhnraokr@gmail.com>, Chitrapu KamaRaju <ipattorneykamaraju@gmail.com>, Ravi Karlapudi <RAVIKARLAPUDI74@gmail.com>, hemalathadevi@ifheindia.org, farzana farzana <farzanaakbar788@gmail.com>, Varshini Sridharan <varshinisoel2013@gmail.com>
Cc: avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in

Respected Director and Dear All,

This is to remind you all that faculty seminar will be conducted at 4.30 pm.
Topic: Gaming in India Permitted or Prohibited
All are requested to be seated by 4.25 PM
Faculty : Prof Monisha Gade

Regards,
Faculty Seminar Coordinator

On Fri, Jun 21, 2019 at 10:55 AM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:
Respected Director and Dear All,

Today faculty seminar will be presented by Dr. Ravi Karlapudi.
Topic: Protection of Animal Rights.
Time: 4.30 pm
All are requested to be seated by 4.25 pm.

I once again remind you all to mail three titles and expected date of presentation. Please reply to this mail only. So that your titles will be known to other faculty and there will not be any repetition in presentations.

Regards,
jayanthi reddy

On Wed, Jun 19, 2019 at 10:09 AM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:
Respected Director and Dear All,
This is to remind those faculty who have not presented faculty seminars to send a mail by tomorrow regarding -
1. The date they would like to present the seminar
2. The topic they have selected for presentation and
3. The abstract (to be sent well in advance)

I also request all the faculties to provide names of three topics for future faculty seminars and also the respective dates of presentation by today.

Regards,
jayanthi reddy

On Tue, Jun 18, 2019 at 12:38 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

On Tue, Jun 18, 2019 at 12:36 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

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99

(63) Prof. Monisha Presented by 26.6.2019

Topic: Gaming is India Permitted or Prohibited?

Dr. A.V.N Rao
Dr. Hemalatha Devi - on duty
Dr. Pratap Reddy
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. Veena - on duty
Dr. Madhuri - [4.40pm]
Dr. Changi Reddy
Dr. K. Ravi -
Dr. Uma Sonti - [4.46pm]
Dr. Jafar Mohan - [4.40pm]
Dr. Akbar Khan -
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi -
Dr. Kamaraju
Dr. S. Kannan
Dr. Rekharaj Jain

Prof. Rukmini -
Prof. D.V.N Murty -
Prof. Sridevi Shet
Prof. Geetha P.
Prof. Monisha -
Prof. S. Ravi 26/6/19
Prof. Ranjit
Prof. Jyotsna - on leave

started at 4.30 PM Faculty started presentation by discussing History of games played in Ancient India. Faculty referred Cases - State of Bombay Vs RMD Chamarbaughwala
- State of AP Vs K. Satyanarayana
- Dr. K.R Laxman Vs State of Tamilnadu
- Online gaming in India from 2000 - 2010 Three phases discussed.
- Business developed in this field initially by import of games and developing games in India and marketed in India Adding to the GDP of India.
- Faculty discussed different modes of machines in

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- State laws are enacted.
- State of Nagaland has enacted the Laws.
- Laws affecting the Content of the games, also controlled by IPC and Information Technology Act 2008.
- Director General, Director General of Doordarshan & Ors Vs Anand Patwardhan & Anr.
- Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986
- Young persons (Harmful publications) Act 1956.
- Design & Structure of the game can be protected by Patent law & Industrial Designs Act.
- Games are played on Smartphones.
- TRAI made Telecom Commercial Communications Regulation
- FDI policy is also impacted as people use US$ dollars to purchase the games.
- Concluded by suggesting - streamlining the law regulating the game in India. To make it a Central Subject by amending the Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India. To get all games to have Uniformity in law.

S. V. Rayalu

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Report

Faculty discussed on the concept of gaming in India whether it is permitted or prohibited . Human being does various activities in order to survive in the society. He or she aims at economic benefits to fulfil their unending desires. In this hunt for desires one will engage oneself in a busy ordeal. Stepping aside from this busy ordeal is necessary to uphold the productivity. Rejuvenation is the need of the hour in this competitive world. Gaming is a source of rejuvenation. The concept of gaming in India involves putting stakes and chances. There are various ideologies with regard to gaming. Many a times, betting, horse racing and gambling are regarded as games. But it is important to note that there is a thin line of difference between gaming and gambling. This can be analysed by applying the test of 'skill vs. chance'. Various courts of India pronounced judgments in which they have applied the test of skill vs. chance. The reason for this is that there is no clarity in the law relating to gaming.

Regulatory Framework in India:

As already elucidated in the earlier section of this article, there is a very thin line of difference between gaming and gambling. The laws regulating gambling or gaming in India are very vague. It is a well settled fact that Indian law prohibits gambling or gaming which lead to preponderance of betting or wagering and/or any act which is intended to aid or facilitate the same. Law has placed gaming as a subject in State List on the Seventh Schedule appended to the Indian Constitution. The law regulating gaming in India can be understood in two phases namely

i. Pre-Constitution era

ii. Post- Constitution era

The law in the pre-constitution era is a colonial legislation enacted by the then Central Government. It was contained in Public Gambling Act 1867. The law was passed with a view to regulate the activities in gaming houses. This enactment has strict sanctions which penalize an offender with imprisonment or fine or with both.

Faculty concludes by saying , after analysing the law and the precedents regarding gaming in India and at international level, it would be rightful to say that there are various legal and regulatory issues which are unaddressed till today. The law on gaming in India is not clear. Gaming is a state subject. All the states are not taking an equally strict stand on gaming. May it be physical or virtual, the law is vague, ambiguous and unclear. The judiciary has been taking up each and every case with great caution and bringing some clarity in the legal position of gaming in India. Though India stands second in the gaming population and has a huge gaming market which effects the domestic as well as international image of India in

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terms of business opportunities we are at failure to protect the interests of those who are involved in gaming business. Therefore the author would like to make the following suggestions.

1. Streamline the law regulating the gaming in India
2. Make it a central subject by amending the seventh schedule of Constitution of India so that all the states will have uniformity in law.
3. Establish a regulatory authority to address the key issues of gaming business
4. Establish an evaluation committee under the law to check the content and impact of the game on the society.
5. Give tax concessions to gaming companies in the start-up phase keeping in mind their contribution to the GDP of the country.





ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.S V Damodar Reddy

Topic: Intellectual Property Management in Universities, Research and Educational Institutions Practice &Perspectives Plans.

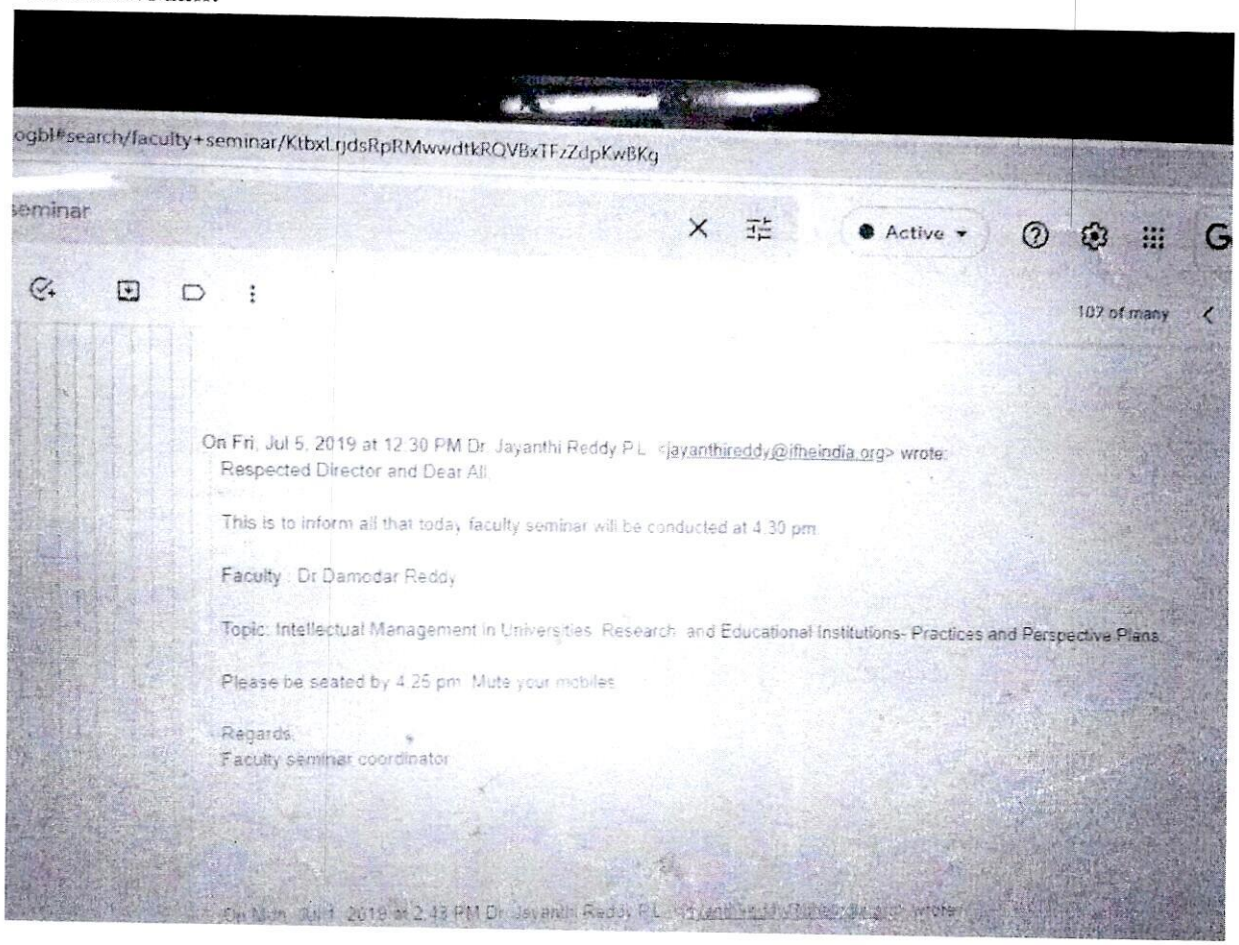
Date: 05/07/2019

Number of Participants:22

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seminar

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On Fri, Jul 5, 2019 at 12:30 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director and Dear All

This is to inform all that today, faculty seminar will be conducted at 4.30 pm

Faculty : Dr Damodar Reddy

Topic: Intellectual Management in Universities, Research and Educational Institutions- Practices and Perspective Plans.

Please be seated by 4.25 pm. Mute your mobiles

Regards

Faculty seminar coordinator

On Mon, Jul 1, 2019 at 2:43 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <[redacted]> wrote:

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(64) Dr. Damodar Reddy — Presented on 5.7.2019

TOPIC : Intellectual Property Management in Universities, Research, and Educational Institutions Practice & perspective plans.

Faculties Present and Absent

Dr. Hemalatha Devi — 5/7/19
Dr. Pratap Reddy —
Dr. Damodar Reddy —
Dr. Veena — on duty.
Dr. Rangi Reddy — permission
Dr. Ravi K. —
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy —
Prof. Leetha P. —
Prof. Jyotsna —
Dr. Rekharaj Jain —
Prof. Monisha —

Dr. S. Kannan —
Dr. Uma Sonti —
Dr. Kamakaiah —
Prof. D.V.N. Murty —
Prof. Ranjith — Rangs
Prof. Sridevi Shet — Leave Absent
Dr. Madhuri Irene — leave Absent
Dr. Akbar Khan — Leave Absent
Prof. S. Ravi — Leave Absent
Dr. Jagan Mohan —
Prof. Rukmini — Absent leave.

Started at 4.35

- Faculty spoke on Innovation and Development.
- IP developed in the Universities, Research & Educational Institutions
- Requirements & practices in developing IPR.
- File easily & file often MNCs & Global Companies Elegant to file patents.
- INTEL own 44,973 & Hewlet Packard own 56,274 patents as on 2018.
- IBM, Google Corporation & Amazon — Strategy adopted by these Companies They throw open source code for any one to develop the programs.
- Eagle Boy Pizza store, Infosys 3.0 Innovation strategy
- Shri Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Papad (Trade secrets)
- Jet Home products — how IPR are managed.
- Development of IPR's in Universities, Research, Educational
- 20th Century in — 1925 — University of Wisconsin

S Vijayalakshmi
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Wisconsin University (stem cell), Carnegie Mellon University - Innovation, Revolution, Virginia.
- Faculty discussed latest innovation technology of Blue light LED's by and 25 Companies who have inforged.

These are eleven important innovations that came from University Research - Life seat Belt, Internet, Rocket fuel, periodic table, Gatorade - drink, Flu shots, chemotherapy drugs CAT Scan - also these are developed by Universities,
- Fluride to toothpaste, google, television -
- Faculty spoke about 3 Universities who are granted patents and compared to the Universities in India 2016.
- Universities - Indian Institute of Science Bangalore 174 (patents) National chemical laboratory pune etc. who have several patents invented & developed by some Universities and private Universities are also contributing for development of IPR's.
- ARIIA - ATAL Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements by MHRD. - ranking given based on several categories. Marks are given to Innovations in Universities
- Top 5 Institutes in ARIIA Ranking, IIT Madras Kalaga, SRM, JSS high education, Vel Tech (Mysore) are private Universities are given rankings based on Innovations.
- NIRF Ranking - Weightage is given for innovations & patents. (MHRD)

Factors - Ranking, Image/perception, Industry academia link, Revenues for placements, Entrepreneurship - developed by Universities all these are considered for ranking a University.
- Faculty discussed the requirements for developments of IPR's.
  IPR policy (Separate for academics)
  IPR Cell - (for creating awareness, registration).
  Pre Incubation - (Before starting of start-up - Idea generation - viable ideas, funding etc incubation is done, and later on it will start ups fly.
- Accelerator is also another factor for start up's to fly.
- Further how to manage IPR's model is given - Audit,



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Faculty Seminar -JULY 2019- JUNE 2020

1. Faculty- Dr S V Damodar Reddy

Topic: Intellectual Property Management in Universities, Research and Educational Institutions Practice & Perspective Plans.

Presented on : 5/7/2019

Number of Participants : 22

Report: damodar-2.oxps **Available**

The seminar started at 4.35PM on 5/7/2019.
Intellectual Property Rights plays a vital role for the progress of the economies on account of the rapid developments and changing needs of the societies. Economies over the period have grown with considerable pace and are about to grown with leaps and bounds in the coming future. He emphasized on IP'S developed in Universities, Research and Educational Institutions. He described a slogan i.e file early and file often MNC's Global companies slogans to file patents. Intel own 44,973 patents and Hewlet Packard own 56274 patents as on 2018. IBM Google Corp and Amazon adopted strategies by open source code challenge for anyone to develop the program. He discussed trade secrets of Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Papad and Jet home products

At the same time others are progressing so as to catch the speed of the developed economies. This is all made possible only with the Intellectual Property Rights. The objective of this paper is to emphasize the importance of Intellectual Property Rights, its Generation and Management. Today effective management of Intellectual Property Rights play a vital role in order to reap the maximum benefits from the inventions and the innovations made. The paper mainly focuses on the Management of Intellectual Property Rights in the Universities, Research & Educational Institutions.

Future Economies thrive and progress to a great extent only if the invention and innovation culture develops right from the Institutes of learning, in contrast to the regular mode of developments which are made in the Industry, Trade and Commerce.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr Uma Sonti

Topic: Liberalism: The Most Relevant Ideology of the Present Age

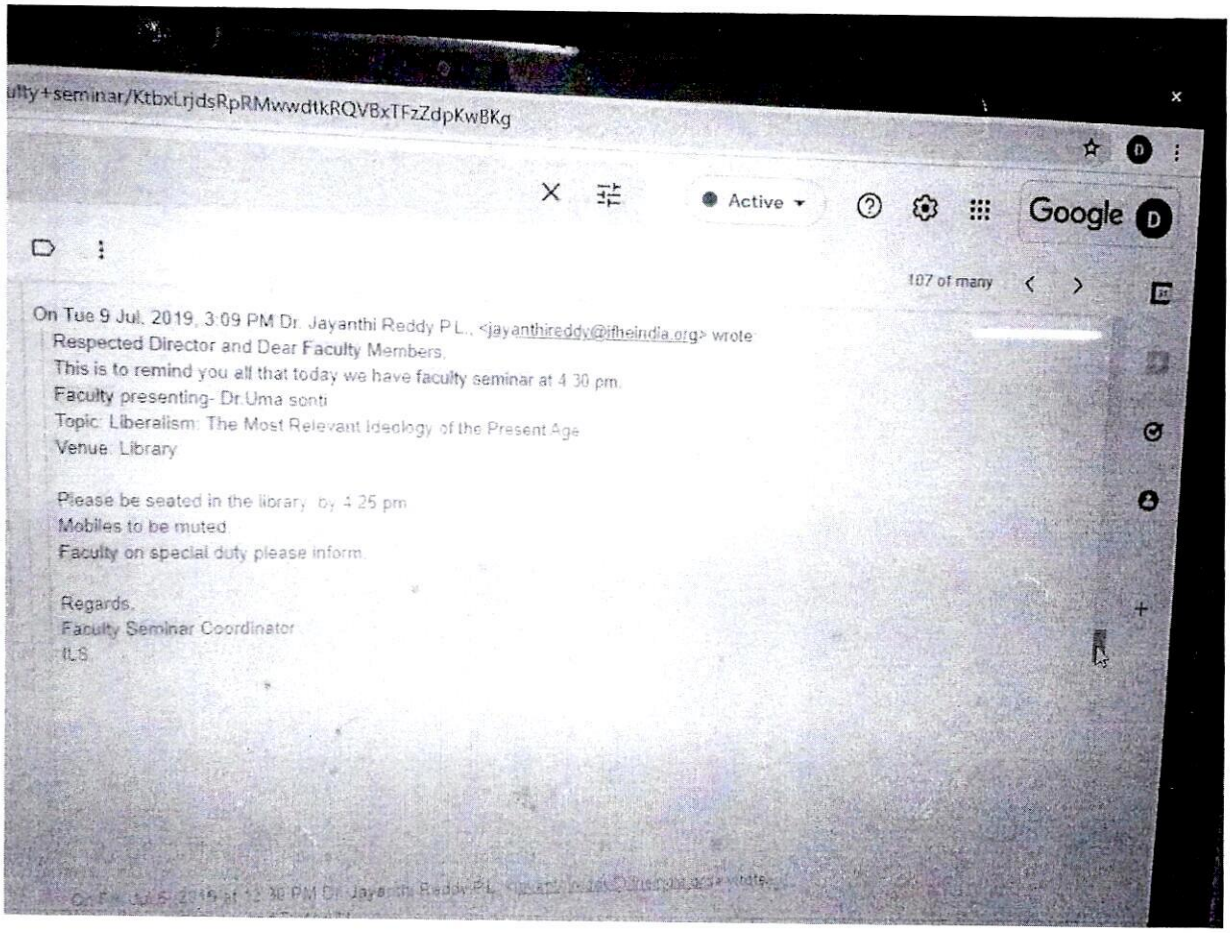
Date: 09/07/2019

Number of Participants:23





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On Tue 9 Jul, 2019, 3:09 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L., <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director and Dear Faculty Members,

This is to remind you all that today we have faculty seminar at 4.30 pm.

Faculty presenting- Dr.Uma sonti

Topic: Liberalism: The Most Relevant Ideology of the Present Age

Venue: Library

Please be seated in the library by 4.25 pm

Mobiles to be muted

Faculty on special duty please inform.

Regards,

Faculty Seminar Coordinator

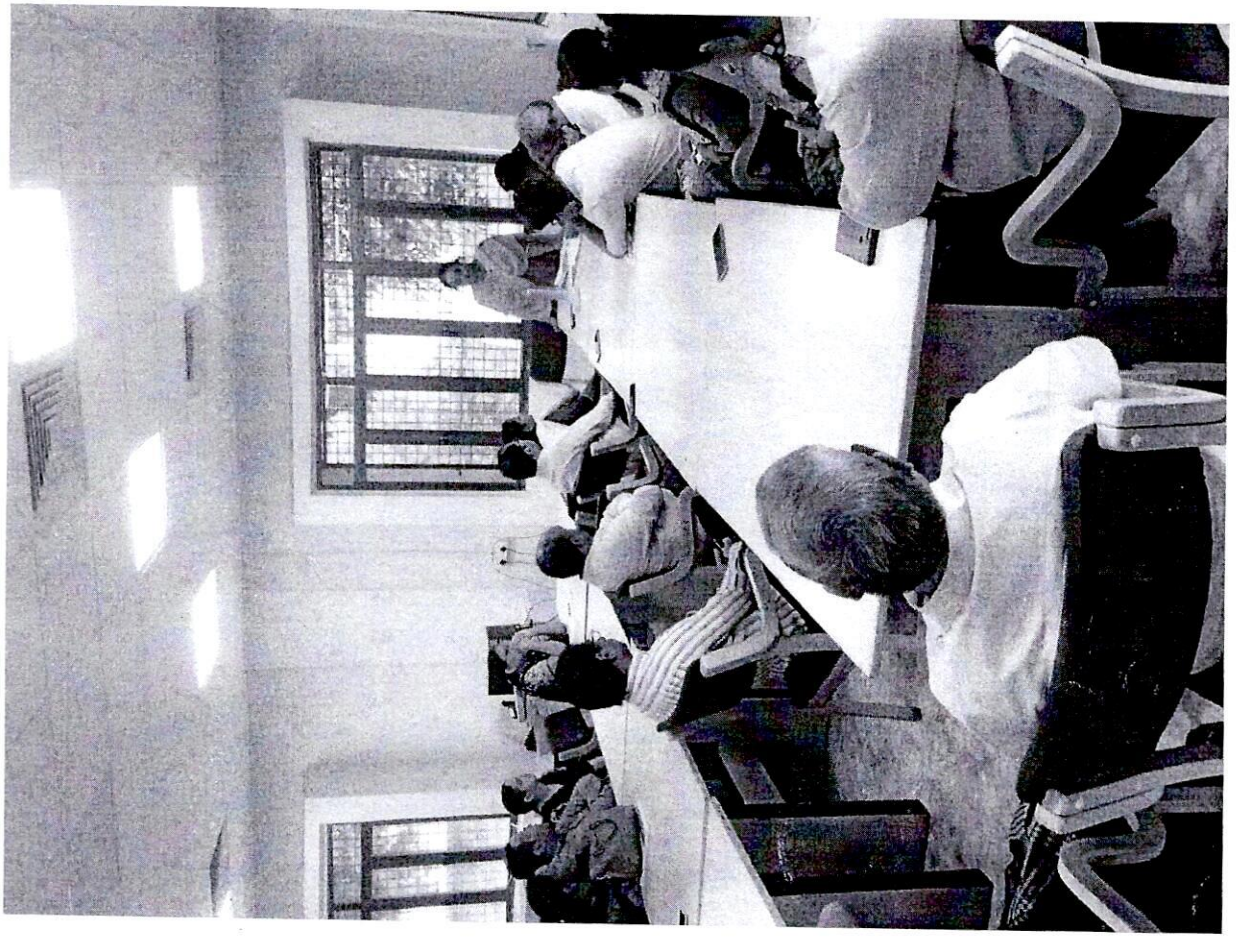
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(65) Dr. Uma Sonti — Presented on 9.7.2011

Topic : Liberalism : The Most Relevant Ideology of the Present Age.

Dr. A.V.N Rao –
Dr. Hemalatha Devi
Dr. Pratap Reddy
Dr. Vidya Kumari
Dr. Veena
Dr. Madhuri – Leave
Dr. Rekha Raj Jeth – Leave
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. Changa Reddy on duty
Dr. K. Ravi
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi
Dr. Kannan
Dr. Kamaraju
Dr. Uma Sonti
Dr. Jagan Mohan Rao
Dr. Akbar Khan – on duty

Prof. S. Ravi
Prof. Geetha P
prof. Manisha
prof. Sridevi Shet
prof. Jyotsna – Jyotsna
prof. Rukmini
prof. D.V.N Murty – on duty
prof. Ranjith
prof. Rama Devi
prof. Aastha

Started at 4.35

- Faculty started about her presentation with Communism and explaining liberalism - (equality & solutions)
- The goal of political Science - peaceful, Comfortable life and to achieve this.
- She spoke about totalism, marxism,
- Liberalism - Individual is the most basic unit of society
- Equal moral worth of Individuals, Dignity of Individuals.
- Rationality of Human beings,
- Faculty discussed the concept of Liberalism from Locke, Mill point of view.
- Do Ideology make any difference.
- Ideology provides certain models - like Soviet Model
- challenges to Liberalism – like emergency

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- During emergency - Art 21 is suspended.
- Previous Theory of liberalism no more is beneficial.
- liberalism to be redefined.
- India is most Liberal Country - Charvaka,
- Concept of Rajadharma existed earlier
- Interactions - What is the scope of the concept and limitations.
- Neoliberalism is discussed
- Liberalism in relation to the State has to be relevant whether there should be minimal intervention of maximum intervention and to link up with the present situations.
- well settled countries like Scandivian Countries can be model.
- It ~~can be~~ cannot be brought without state control not suitable to India.
- A.V. Dicey's book on India & public opinion. speaks about liberalism.
- Third stage speaks about Individualism and Collectivism
- Western perspective of Human Rights is challenged to be more duty based rather than right base.
- Rights & Duties are Dual opposites and viceversa

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2. **Faculty- Dr. Uma Sonti**

Topic: Liberalism : The Most Relevant Ideology of the Present Age

Presented on : 9/7/2019

Number of Participants : 23

Report: Liberalism is an ideology that stands for liberty and equality. This research paper elucidates why liberalism is the most relevant ideology that can be followed by the states in the present age and why it should be redefined. For many scholars liberalism stands for non- intervention of the government in people's lives. This kind of police state itself created inequalities by increasing the gap between rich and poor. Hence the need for state intervention only to the extent of providing basic facilities to all. At the same time it should not infringe on the rights of the people as it is the duty of the state to protect and promote the liberties of the people. Therefore, it is very necessary to redefine liberalism.

The goal of Political Science is to see that the individuals have a peaceful, comfortable and fulfilling life. For this purpose, what kind of State and government do we need? What kind of rights people should have? These ideologies come out with different aspects or dimensions to answer these questions and tell us how to organize our economic and political affairs. Ideologies determine what facts are important and relevant and what actions are acceptable.

Liberalism respects the freedom and dignity of all individuals. According to Liberalism State emerged out of contract for the sake of individuals. Liberalism believes that these economic, political and civil liberties are inherent to the individual and he cannot be deprived of them. The individuals are born with some natural rights and they cannot be taken away by anybody including the State.

Liberalism preserves its faith in the rationality of the individuals, therefore believes that individual should be given the right to choose government, right to property, right to freedom of speech, freedom of movement, freedom of residence and other personal liberties. Since an individual is rational and knows what is right and wrong, he can make proper use of his rights.

What Liberalism should be?

Classical liberalism was critical of the welfare state, as it interferes with the functioning of free market. This kind of liberalism that supports freedom, private property and legal equality is not sufficient for the present society. Human society has evolved over a period of time. In the

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present society the notion of equality includes equality of all the humans irrespective of economic and social differences. Liberalism advocates freedom and protection of individuals against tyranny. To make equality and liberty a reality, people should be politically and socially assertive and vigilant. To stimulate these qualities, education and good health of citizens are essential. Citizens should be empowered for political and economic participation in the society. Therefore free education and medical facilities should be provided to all the people by the state. Though capabilities of the people are different, these basic facilities help them to use their talents and become aware of their right to equality, justice and other rights and to use them in a constructive manner that will promote their own welfare.

Do ideologies make difference?

Ideologies give certain values to the society. Like liberalism stands for respect and dignity of the individual. It can work against violation of human rights, domestic violence, subordination of a gender etc. These values influence individuals and their behaviors.





ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Kannan

Topic: Community Sanitary Latrines in Insanitary Condition Requires Amendment in Manual Scavengers

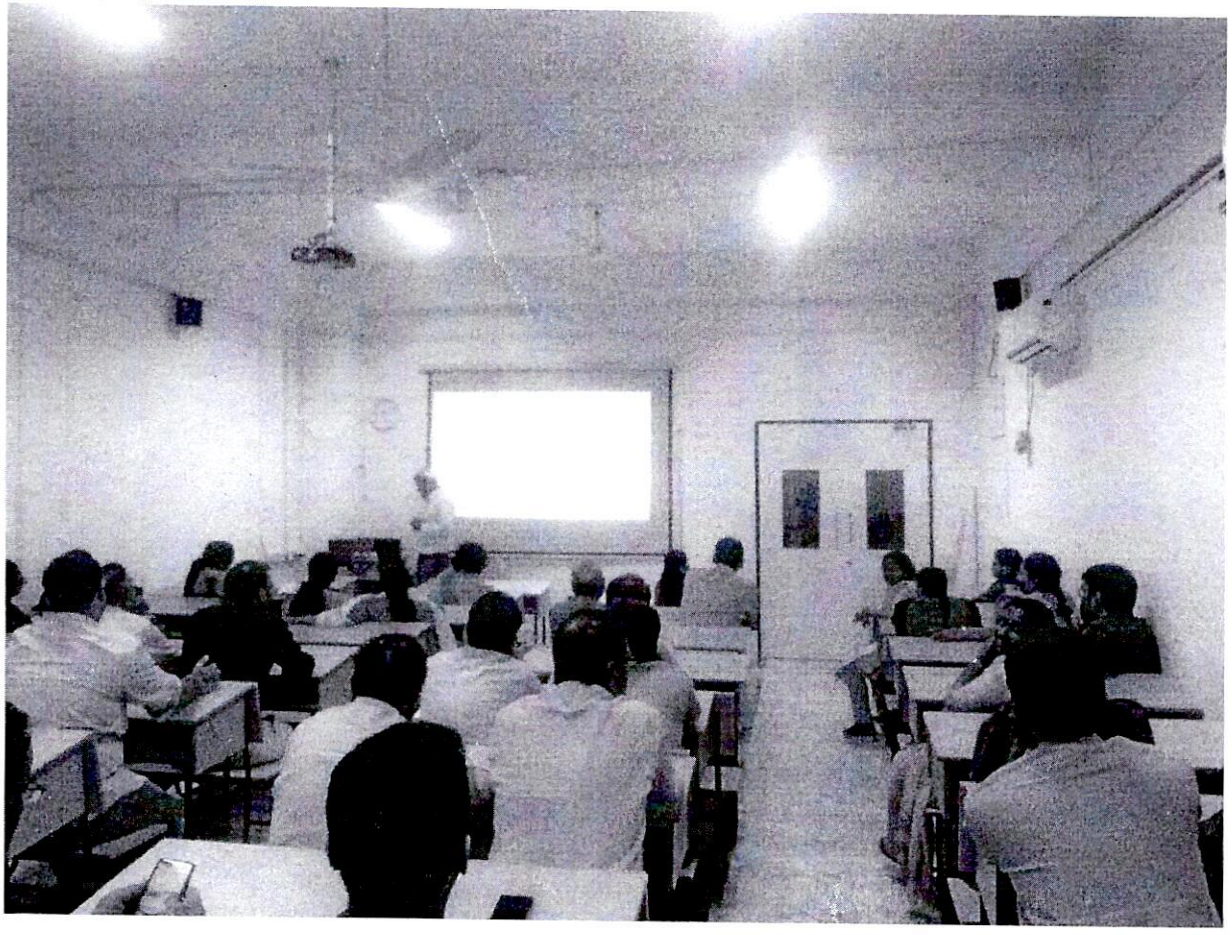
Date: 17/07/2019

Number of Participants:25

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(66) Dr. Kannan 96

Presented on 17.7.2019

TOPIC: Community Sanitary Latrines in insanitary Condition requires amendment in Manual Scavengers Act 2013

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66 Dr Kanaka (2)

Name	Signature.
1. Prof. V. Hemalatha Dea.	
2. Prof. Y. Pratap Reddy	
3. Prof. Vidya Kumari	
4. Dr. S. Uma Devi	
5. Mr. Dilip Sharma	
6. Dr K V RAVI Kumar	
7. Astha Srivastava	
8. Dr Kanaka G	
9. A.R. Rajeswari	
10. Monisha Gade.	
11. Dr S.V. Damodar Reddy	
12. Dr. M.S. REKHA RAY JAIN	
13. S. Ravi 17/7/2019	
14. K. Sravan Kumar	
15. Rukmini Desai	

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Report

Faculty emphasized on law relating to Manual Scavenger's Act 2013. He explained about manual scavenger and that law makes it offence to employ people as manual scavengers to clean insanitary latrines.He further said that it is the responsibility of every local authority whether municipality/panchayat,cantonment board or railway authority that it is responsible for scavengers in its area to identify manual scavengers.He also explained manual scavenger as a person who has been employed to handle undecomposed human waste from an insanitary latrine, open drain or pit/railway track is a manual scavenger under the law. He could have been employed by anyone ,someone from their village/by agency/contractor, irrespective of the fact whether employed on regular or contract basis.He also spoke about exception to this provision that if any person who is employed to clean human waste and does so with the help of the appropriate protective gear and equipment will not be considered as manual scavenger. He further explained that law prevents manual scavenger by demolishing insanitary latrines. It imposed time bound commitments by local authorities like municipal bodies, cantonment boards and railway authorities. The Act mandates local authorities that within two months it has to carry survey of insanitary latrines in its area and publish a list of all such latrines which were identified during the survey. Within 15 days of publishing the list the authority to send a notice to the person who has constructed/used the insanitary latrine to pull it down. The time given is six months. If not done then another three months is extended if there is good reason. Local authority to build as many sanitary latrines as possible in nine months. Local authorities to build an adequate number of sanitary latrines for the community in their respective areas within three years. Further he said that it is unlawful and an offence under this Act for any person municipality/agency/contractor to build an insanitary latrine or employ a manual scavenger. All

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the manual scavengers to be discharged immediately. A person who had an insanitary latrine at the time of the Act came into force had to pull it down/convert it within six mnths. Further extension of three months if good reason exists. It also lays down rules and procedures for the rehabilitation of manual scavengers thrugh training in alternate employment , financial help and help with purchasing property. Faculty concluded by saying that the law is not implemented effectively and still there are many remote villages where manual scavengers and insanitary latrines found and that the Act should be amended to make it more affective by adding stringent punishments for those who do not demolish/cnvert insanitary latrines within a certain period and steps to be taken more seriously to rehabilitate these manual scavengers.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Mr. Dilip Sharma

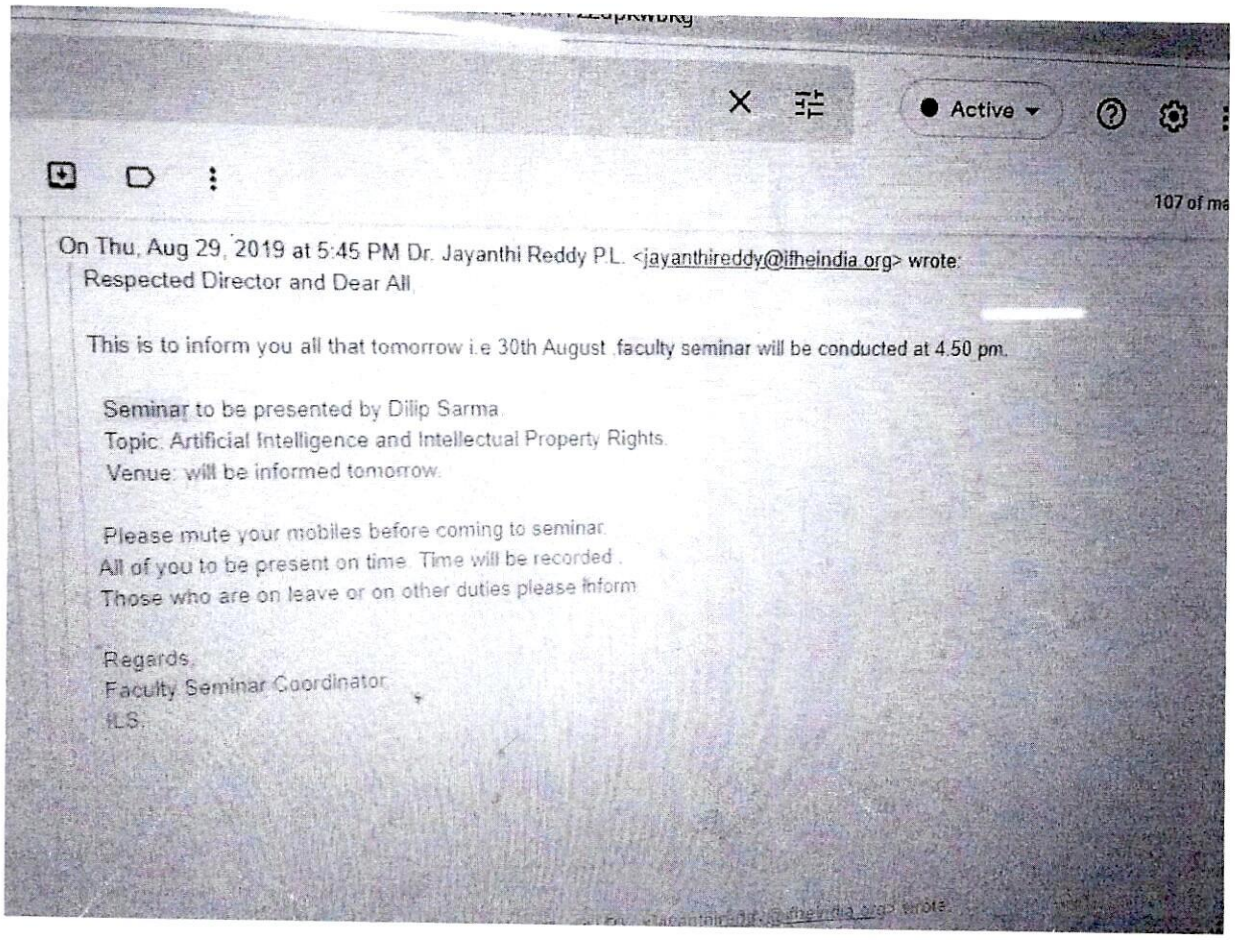
Topic: Intellectual Property aspects of Artificial Intelligence

Date: 30/08/2019

Number of Participants:43

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Circular/Mail:



On Thu, Aug 29, 2019 at 5:45 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director and Dear All

This is to inform you all that tomorrow i.e 30th August ,faculty seminar will be conducted at 4.50 pm.

Seminar to be presented by Dilip Sarma.
Topic: Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual Property Rights.
Venue: will be informed tomorrow.

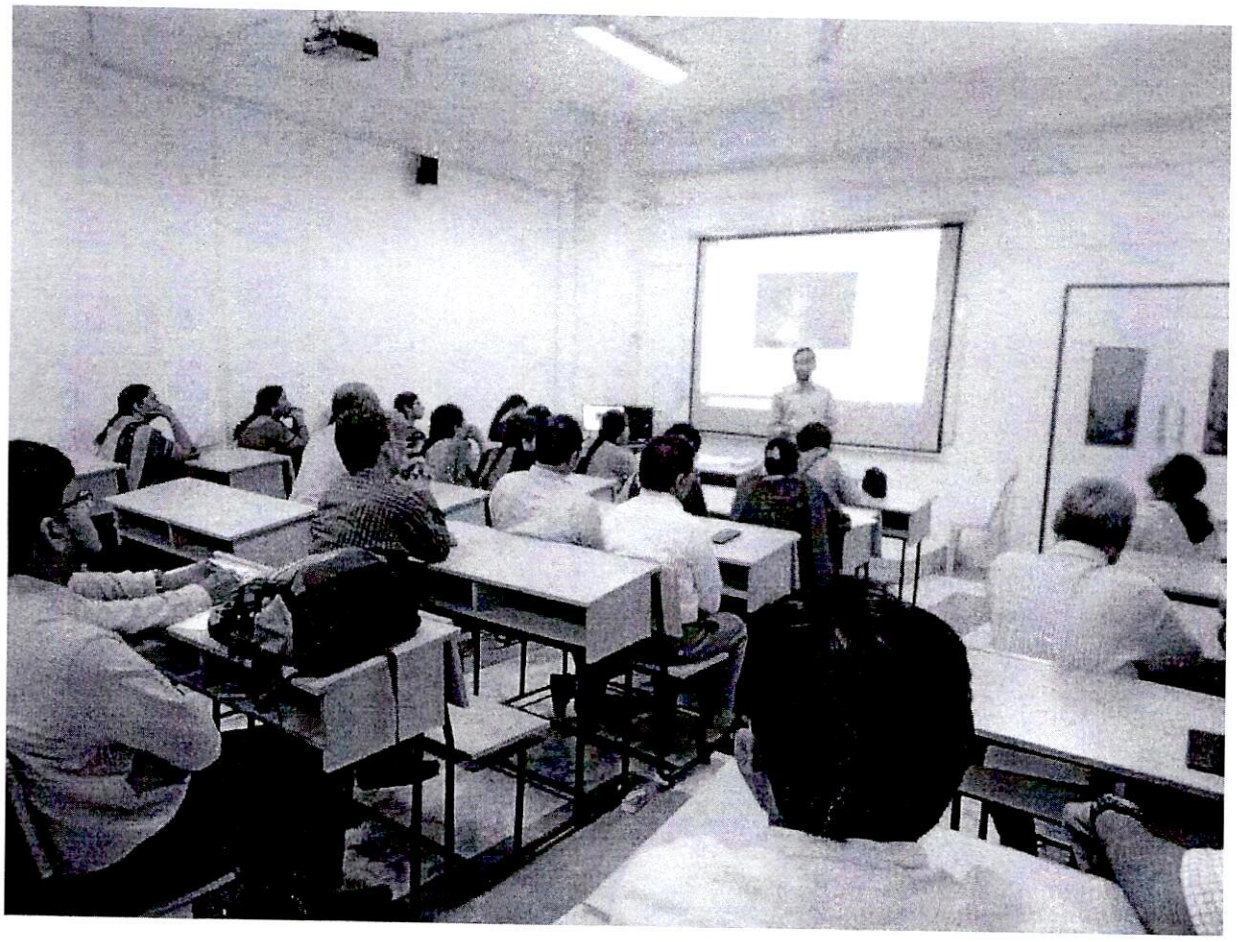
Please mute your mobiles before coming to seminar.
All of you to be present on time. Time will be recorded .
Those who are on leave or on other duties please inform

Regards,
Faculty Seminar Coordinator
ILS.

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(67) Dilip Sharma

Presented on 30.8.2019

TOPIC: Intellectual Property Aspects of Artificial Intelligence

Started at 4.55 pm

- Faculty clarified on what is Artificial Intelligence and referred to Racter an artificial intelligence computer program and about First Book titled 'The policeman's Beard is Half Constructed' in year 1983.
2 - Artificial Intelligence program of Cars and the strict liability that is imposed on the person who created was discussed.
- Henson Robotics case was referred
- Author spoke about Moral rights to be given to Robo
- programmer economic rights to another.
25 Interactions - Lifting of veil apply to programme if this a case of Company ?
- Royalty issues - who should get is it the Government & Owner.
6.
-

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Attendance

Sno.	FacultyName	FacDesignation	Signature	
1	DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO	DIRECTOR		
1	DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI	PROFESSOR		
2	DR. Y. PRATAP REDDY	PROFESSOR		
3	DR. T. VIDYA KUMARI	PROFESSOR		
4	DR. VEENA	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR		4.55
5	DR. S.V. DAMODAR REDDY	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR		
6	DR. Y. GANGI REDDY	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR		
7	DR. M. MADHURI IRENE	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR		no info
8	DR. MD. AKBAR KHAN	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR		no info
9	DR. P. KESARI	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR		permission
10	S. RAVI	ASST. PROFESSOR		
11	DR. K. S. REKH RAJ JAIN	ASST. PROFESSOR		5.00 pm
12	SRIDEVI. D. SHET	ASST. PROFESSOR		4.59 pm
13	DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY	ASST. PROFESSOR		
14	DR. S. UMA DEVI	ASST. PROFESSOR		4.58 pm
15	DR. S. KANNAN	ASST. PROFESSOR		no info
16	JYOTSNA NISHA	ASST. PROFESSOR		
17	DR. K. JAGAN MOHAN RAO	ASST. PROFESSOR		
18	DR. K. RAVI KUMAR	ASST. PROFESSOR		Permission
19	ASTHA SRIVASTAVA	ASST. PROFESSOR		
20	DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA	ASST. PROFESSOR		
21	SATYABRATA MISHRA	ASST. PROFESSOR		
22	DILIP SHARMA	ASST. PROFESSOR		
23	RAJA RAJESWARI	ASST. PROFESSOR		
24	K. SRAVAN KUMAR	ASST. PROFESSOR		5.00 PM
25	K. RAJSEKHAR REDDY	ASST. PROFESSOR		5.00 PM
26	S. RAKESH	ASST. PROFESSOR		
27	DR. YADUVANSI SAI KRISHNA	ASST. PROFESSOR		4.58 PM
28	DR. DURGA PRASAD	ASST. PROFESSOR		
29	HARI HARAN	ASST. PROFESSOR		4.45 pm
30	Dr. HIMAVATHI. T	ASST. PROFESSOR		
31	Dr. M. RAVINDRANATH	ASST. PROFESSOR		
32	NEELESH SHUKLA	ASST. PROFESSOR		5.03 PM
33	HARTEJ SINGH KOCHHA	ASST. PROFESSOR		
34	D. VENKATA NARSIMHA MURTY	FACULTY ASSOCIATE		4.58 pm
35	GEETHA PRIYADARSANI	FACULTY ASSOCIATE		
36	GADE MONISHA	FACULTY ASSOCIATE		
37	RANJEET KUMAR	FACULTY ASSOCIATE		
38	RUKMINI DESAI	FACULTY ASSOCIATE		
39	ANWESHA PANIGRAHI	FACULTY ASSOCIATE		
40	ITI VYAS	ASST. PROFESSOR		
41	Dr. M. Ravindranath			
42	Dr. G.P. Sudhakar			4:45 PM
43	Dr. K. Durga Prasad	Asso. Professor		4.50 PM

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4. Faculty- Dilip Sharma

Topic: Intellectual Property Aspects of Artificial Intelligence
Presented on: 30/8/2019.
Number of Participants: ~~38~~ 43

Report: Faculty spoke that in the modern era of technology, the concept of artificial intelligence has got widespread recognition all over the world. Now, the day is not far away when these artificial intelligence machines/programs will be making new innovative or creative works without any human intervention. Even in recent past, there were so many such incidents where these Artificial intelligence programs has shown their creative/innovative strength such as one computer generated short Japanese Novel qualified upto the second round of Japanese National Literary Prize. Similarly a portrait called '*The Next Rembrandt*' made by a computer program after analyzing the works of a 17th century Dutch Artist Rembrandt got attention from people all around the world. The music created by Google's Deepmind Software is another such example where an AI program has shown its creative strength.

Further, he said that in October, 2017 Saudi Arabia has given citizenship to a humanoid robot named 'Sophia'. The European Parliamentary committee has also recently proposed to grant the status of electronic person to AI robots. These incidents gave rise to a new issue under the intellectual property regime that who should be granted ownership over the intellectual property created by such artificial intelligence program or robotic citizen. Hence, it is now pertinent to relook into the existing IP laws to address the present issue of grant of intellectual property rights to artificial intelligence (Programs/Machines/Robots) over work created by them.

In this seminar presentation, he said that he will try to analyze the issue of grant of intellectual property rights to artificial intelligence generated creations/inventions. Further he said that he will attempt to find a probable solution to the existing issue of grant of ownership over the work generated by artificial intelligence.

Report: dilip-2.oxps

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Mr. Rakesh Suryadevara

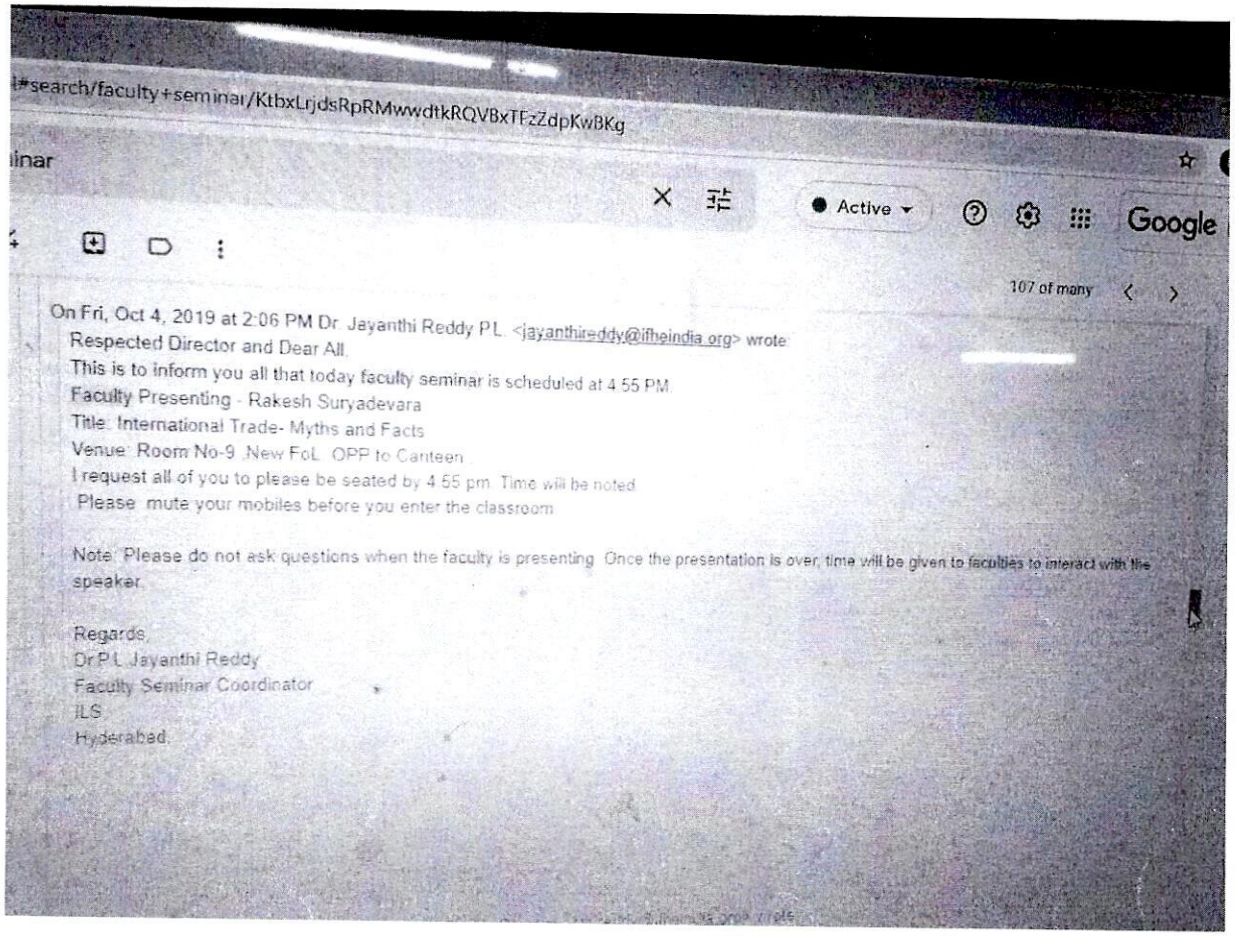
Topic: International Trade Facts and Myths

Date: 11/10/2019

Number of Participants:42

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inar

Active

Google

107 of many

On Fri, Oct 4, 2019 at 2:06 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director and Dear All,

This is to inform you all that today faculty seminar is scheduled at 4.55 PM.

Faculty Presenting - Rakesh Suryadevara

Title: International Trade- Myths and Facts

Venue: Room No-9 ,New FoL OPP to Canteen

I request all of you to please be seated by 4.55 pm. Time will be noted.

Please mute your mobiles before you enter the classroom.

Note: Please do not ask questions when the faculty is presenting. Once the presentation is over, time will be given to faculties to interact with the speaker.

Regards,

Dr.P.L. Jayanthi Reddy

Faculty Seminar Coordinator

ILS

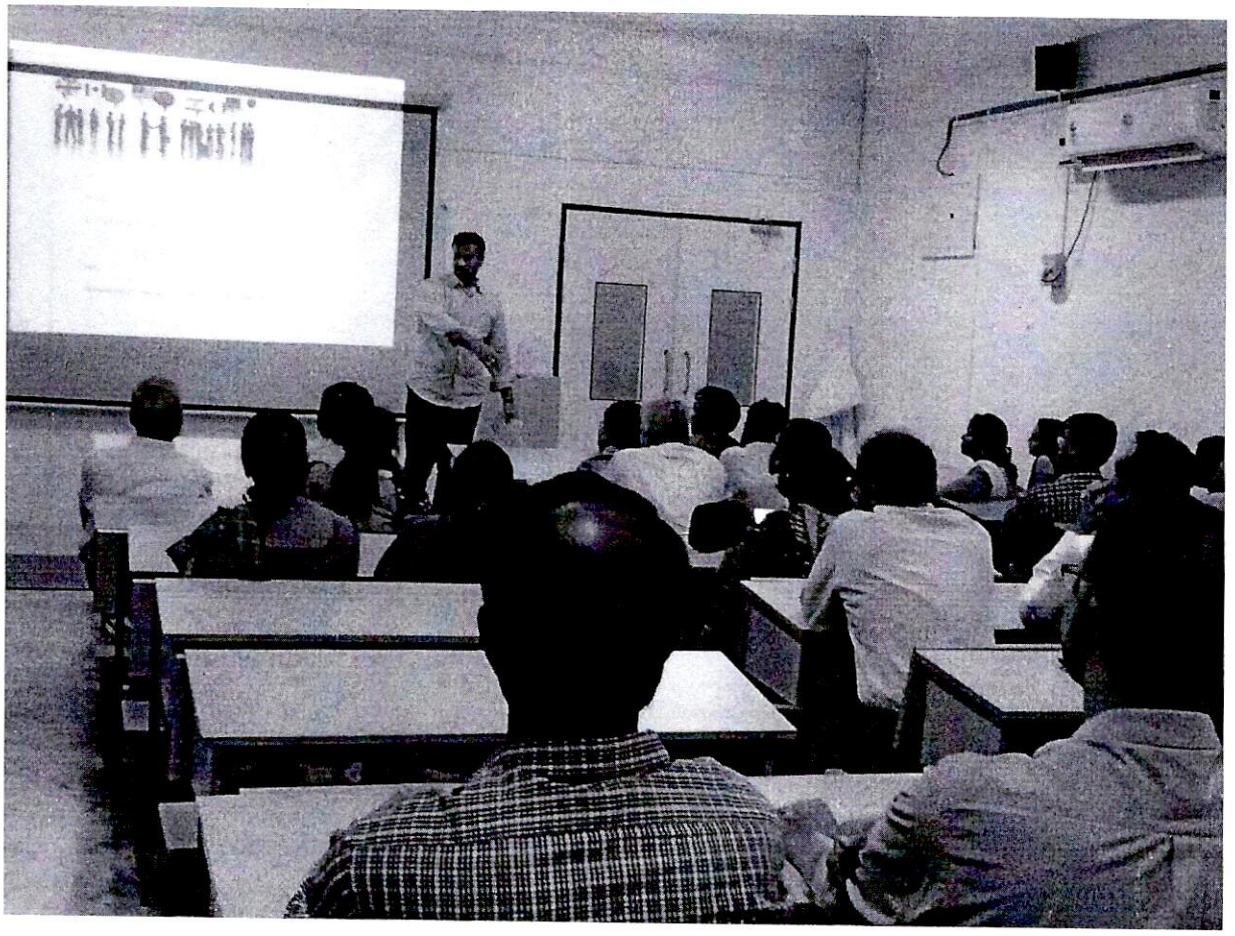
Hyderabad.

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(68) Rakesh Suryadevara 100 Presented on 11.10.2019

TOPIC :- International Trade : Facts & Myths.

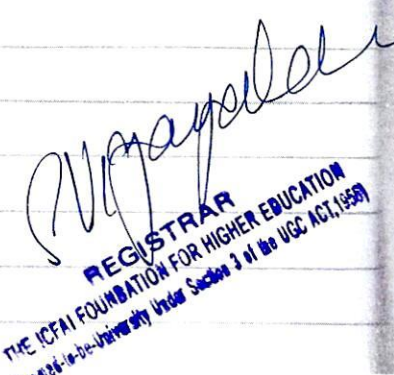
Started at 5.00 Pm

- Faculty spoke about globalization and Myths relating to employment.
- Speaker spoke about automation and glocalization and that glocal mostly is restricted to manufacting sector.
- Customization necessary to run a business and there is constant change in international trade.
- International business keeps changing in 3 waves.
  First wave - voyage Second wave - Internet use and developing.
  Eastern countries giving more products.
  by technological transfer. Transition from West to east because of globalization.

Interactions :

- Antiglobalization is the present scenario
  Primary reason goods are exported and there is rise in the price of Domestic market and that is one of the reason for antiglobalization.





Attendance

SNo	Faculty Name	Signature
1.	DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO	
2.	DR. VEENA	
3.	DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI	
4.	S. RAVI	
5.	DR. K. S. REKH RAJ JAIN	
6.	SRIDEVI. D. SHET	
7.	DR. S.V. DAMODAR REDDY	
8.	DR. Y. GANGI REDDY	
9.	DR. M. MADHURI IRENE	
10.	DR. MD. AKBAR KHAN	
11.	DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY	
12.	DR. Y. PRATAP REDDY	
13.	DR. S. UMA DEVI	
14.	DR. S. KANNAN	
15.	D. VENKATA NARSIMHA MURTY	
16.	GEETHA PRIYADARSANI	
17.	GADE MONISHA	
18.	RANJEET KUMAR	
19.	RUKMINI DESAI	
20.	JYOTSNA NISHA	
21.	DR. K. RAVI KUMAR	
22.	DR. G.P. SUDHAKAR	
23.	DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA	
24.	DR. T. VIDYA KUMARI	
25.	ASTHA SRIVASTAVA	
26.	DILIP SHARMA	
27.	RAJA RAJESWARI	

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100
Ref: Suryadevara

Presented on 11.10.19

Faculty Name	Signature
NWESHA PANIGRAHI	
. SRAVAN KUMAR	
ATYABRATA MISHRA	
. RAJSEKHAR REDDY	
R. YADUVANSI SAI KRISHNA	
. RAKESH	
R. P. KESARI	
R. DURGA PRASAD	
R. ITI VYAS	
R. K. HARI HARAN	
DR. HIMAVATHI. K	
R. M. RAVINDRANATH	
EELESH SHUKLA	
HARTEJ SINGH KOCHHER	
Dr. A. ARUN KUMAR	

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Report

The faculty said that at present; world is one small place where there is no dearth of options, alternatives .Business boundaries between different countries are just mirages. In this session he mentioned about throwback of events which led to the origin of International Trade, it`s progress and phases. He said that it will help everyone to understand few modern business terminologies like Glocal, reverse globalization... And let's dive into the transformation of globalization from the past, present and what can be expected in the future. He further said that above information will let us know better about the influence of various perspectives regarding the resultants of international trade. Throughout the session he tried to analyze few myths that were created as a result of the above mentioned influence of perceptions. He also tried to analyze and perform a fact check for some of these. To name a few:he tried to analyze and discuss the origin of international trade, where most of us do believe that international trades have all started because of unemployment, job, money etc. But after this session he said it will help us all to bring this myth into reality check and understand the actual reason of its origin.

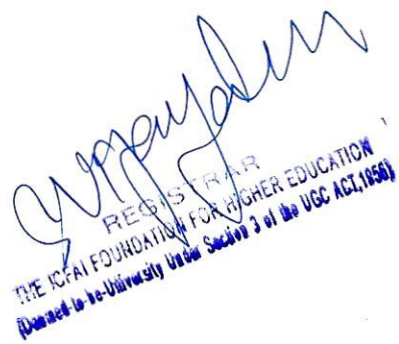
Similarly, let's try to understand the limitations of Glocal strategy and its influence on Goods & Services industries respectively. He then concludes the session by

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interpreting and anticipating the growth and influence of Asian countries in International Business markets. i.e. Asian countries which were so far relying on western countries technologies and churning out products in bulk have slowly become self reliant and will in future be able to supply high end technology to western countries. He concludes by saying that this session will be an introduction to International trade and analysis of various myths and facts involved and ends with the future scenario of the same.





ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Mr. Hari Haran

Topic: Transformation of Businesses

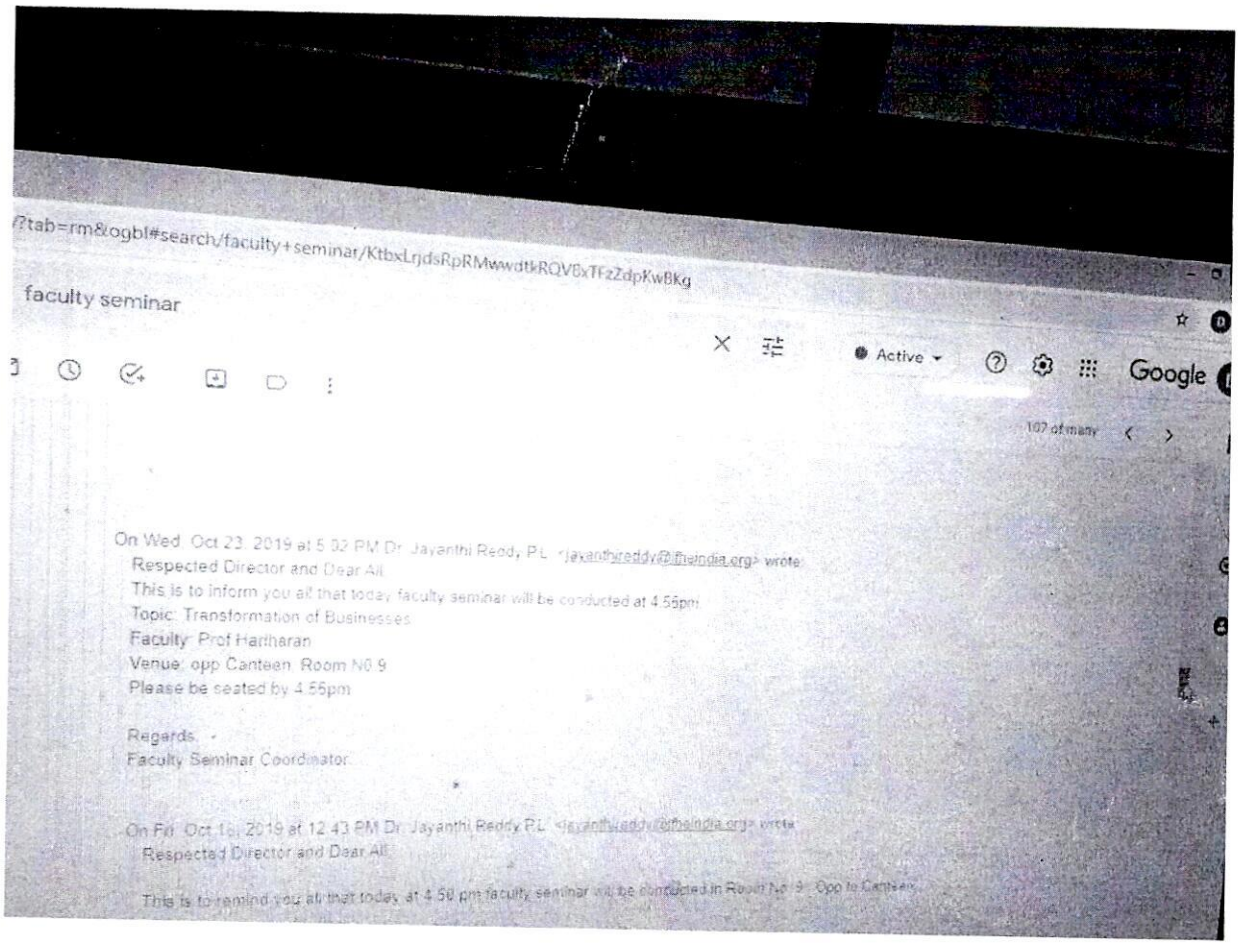
Date: 23/10/2019

Number of Participants:39

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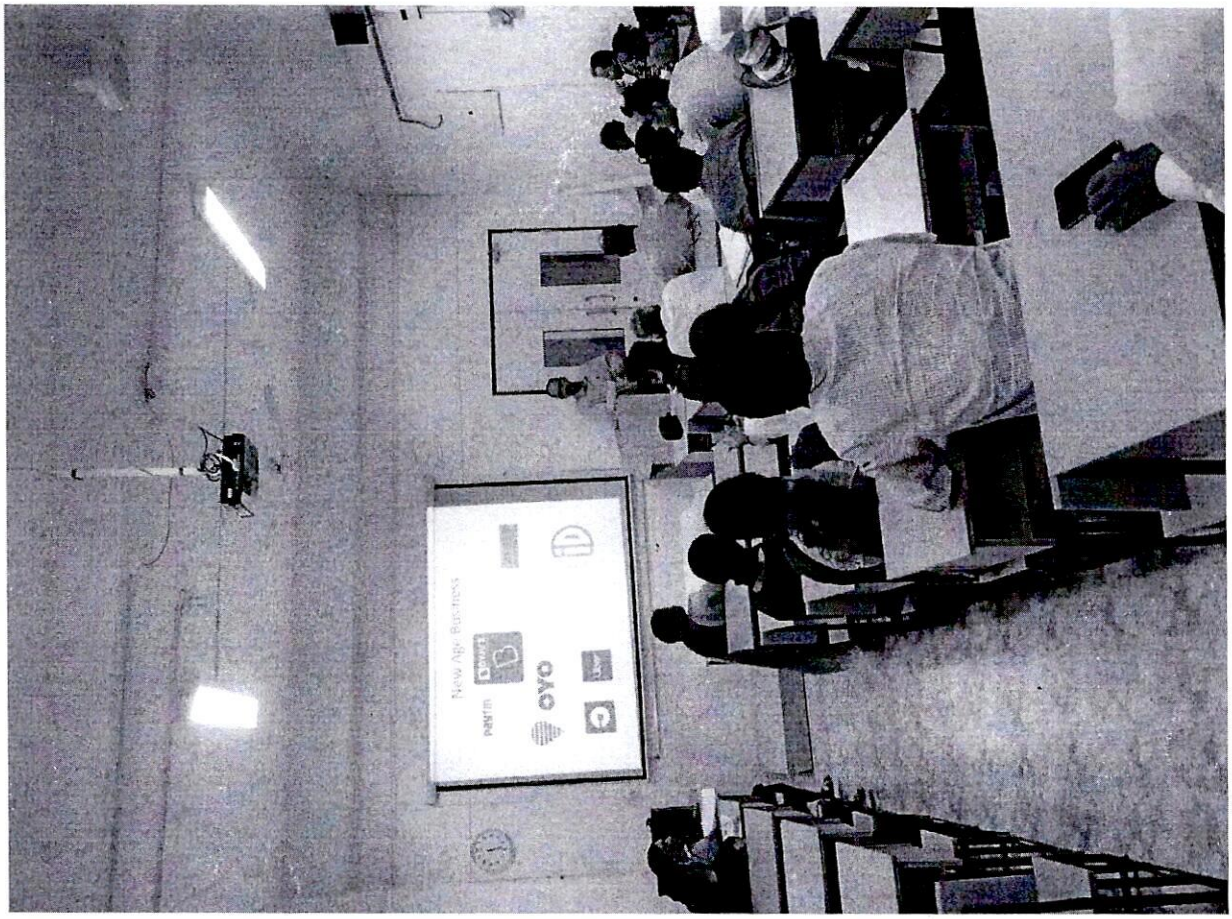
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Report: Attendance hariharan-.oxps

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Prof. K. Hariharan Attendence
Transformation of Businesses.

FacultyName	FacDesignation	Signature
1. DR. HIMAVATHI. K	ASST. PROFESSOR	23/10/19
2. DR. M. RAVINDRANATH	ASST. PROFESSOR	
3. NEELESH SHUKLA	ASST. PROFESSOR	
4. HARTEJ SINGH KOCHHER	FACULTY & RESEARCH ASSOCIATE	
5. Dr. A. ARUN KUMAR	ASST. PROFESSOR	
6. DR. VEENA	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	
7. DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI	PROFESSOR	23/10
8. DR. G.P. SUDHAKAR	ASST. PROFESSOR	23/10
9. S. RAVI	ASST. PROFESSOR	23/10/19
10. DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO	DIRECTOR	on Duty
11. DR. K. S. REKH RAJ JAIN	ASST. PROFESSOR	
12. SRIDEVI. D. SHET	ASST. PROFESSOR	Leave
13. DR. S.V. DAMODAR REDDY	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	Sevy
14. DR. Y. GANGI REDDY	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	
15. DR. M. MADHURI IRENE	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	
16. DR. MD. AKBAR KHAN	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	
17. DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY	ASST. PROFESSOR	
18. DR. Y. PRATAP REDDY	PROFESSOR	
19. DR. S. UMA DEVI	ASST. PROFESSOR	
20. DR. S. KANNAN	ASST. PROFESSOR	
21. D. VENKATA NARSIMHA MURTY	FACULTY ASSOCIATE	

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(6) **Faculty – K.Hariharan**

Topic: Transformation of Businesses

Presented on: 23/10/2019

Number of Participants: 39

Report: The Presenter focused on the Current Business Environment, Challenges faced by Market Leaders, Strategies on how companies Innovate new ways of doing business and so on.

Business transformation is an umbrella term for making fundamental changes in how a business or organization runs. This includes personnel, processes, and technology. These transformations help organizations compete more effectively, become more efficient, or make a wholesale strategic pivot.

Business transformations are bold, seismic shifts that organizations make to accelerate change and growth beyond typical incremental advancements. The scope is broad and strategic, such as switching to new business or operating models.

Organizations undertake business transformations to create additional value. It may mean unlocking the potential of employees, harnessing intellectual property and proprietary technology for other purposes, or becoming more efficient to maximize the company's potential.

Business transformations are large, multi-year initiatives requiring wholesale changes to fundamental aspects of the transforming companies. Given the size, scope, and timeframe of the undertaking, it must be driven from the top—be it the CEO or the Board of Directors—to position the company for sustained success and growth for the foreseeable future.

These transformations used to take many years. Now, the urgency of these changes and the support available have accelerated the timelines. Many are completing them in months versus years.

References were made on how Nirma took on Surf and dominated the market for 2 decades, Nokia losing its market share from 72% to struggling to survive and Jio unleashing the Telcom wave with its advanced technology.

The transformation of Process by Companies including Marico Industries, Walmart and Telecom companies were discussed.

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The presenter also highlighted the importance of the future being with the companies who focus on Data, Process re-engineering and out of the box thinking business leaders.



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Report

Seminar Executive Brief: Conflict is nothing but difference of opinion or disagreement between two or more parties. Basically, the origin of conflict can be many context/many locations/many events/many incidents. Any humanbeing, a group of people or an organization enters into a conflicting situation because as an entity having unique identity and presence in society, in day-to-day living or day-to-day operations, one has to communicate with another person or establishment. This specific communication may have specific purpose/task or communicating informally for togetherness or to gain mutual confidence or to gain mutual benefit.

If a business organization is considered, in order to meet an organizational objective, or in order to meet an employee career aspiration; one has to communicate with other person in organizational setting. Or even to develop a product or to provide service to customer, an employee cannot achieve the work product/service without communicating with other employee in day to day operations. This is because organizational tasks are interdependent. One employee's work product becomes input to another employee's work/task. Because of these dependencies an employee is forced to communicate with another employee in organization. This transfer of one worker's output as an input of another worker, involves transfer of resources and other control information. These intermediate work products, resources or control information one employee is passing to another employee which were not decided earlier or not agreed upon earlier or even agreed upon earlier also won't be agreeable to another employee sometimes based on several personal, psychological, or economic reasons from this other employee's side. This leads to disagreement or difference of opinion among employees working in the same organization. If these difference of opinions or disagreements at early stage are not resolved by themselves in a patient manner, they take shape of becoming full-fledged conflicts.

Here, the formal theory of *Conflict Management* comes into picture, giving way to managers/project managers and top management in the organization to enter into and resolve the conflict without giving a change to the conflict to increase its scope further in the organization or external to the organization. The early the conflict is resolved, the more damage can be avoided at early stages. Otherwise, the more the focus and attention conflict gets, resolving it requires increased effort, time, resources, and damage control. So, gaining expertise in conflict resolution is the skill a manager or top management in 21st century organizations has to excel in order to save money, time, resources and reputation to all the parties involved in the conflict.

One more thing in conflict management is, the *time* has effect over the result of conflict resolution. That is the time at which conflict is resolved, the time taken to resolve the conflict, the time at which conflict occurred, the time available to all the parties in resolving conflict, the total duration the conflict existed/present in the organization, the time available to the manager/top management in hearing

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about the conflict and resolving it would decide the quality of conflict resolution of the organization. That is, it decides the *Organizational Conflict Management Maturity Level* for the organization.

Modern day Organizations are considering conflicts as opportunities to increase their organizational performance. The presentation includes the research findings on common reasons for conflicts; and common conflict resolution techniques used in Projects and Top Management Teams (TMTs) from managers perspective.

From the secondary research/literature review, it was found that the Top-5 Reasons for Conflicts in Projects include Shared/Common Resources, Differences in Project Goals, Cultural Differences, Value Differences, and Personality Differences; also it was found that the Top-5 Conflict Resolution Techniques Used by the Project Managers include: Avoidance, Compromising, Confronting/Problem Solving, Accommodating, Smoothing.

Similarly, from the secondary research/literature review, it was found that the Top-5 Reasons for Conflicts among Top Management Teams include: Value Differences, Resources, Attitudes, Structures, Lack of Trust in TMT; and Top-5 Conflict Resolution Techniques used by Top Management Teams (TMTs) include: Avoidance, Compromise, Withdrawal, Collaboration, Confrontation.

Using above research findings, it can be inferred that The Common Reasons for Conflicts among Project Teams and Top Management Teams include: Shared/Common Resources, Values Differences, Personality Differences; and the same consolidation of above research findings finds that the Common Conflict Resolution Techniques being used by Project Managers and Top Management Teams include: Avoidance, Compromise, Confrontation.

Hence, it can be summarized that, from managers perspective (both project managers and top managers), the frequent/common reasons for conflicts include Shared/Common Resources, Value Differences, Personality Differences; the frequent/common conflict resolution techniques being used by Project Managers and Top managers include Avoidance, Compromise and Confrontation.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Mr. Dr. P Kesari

Topic: Problems and Prospects of Handloom Sector in Employment Generation in Telangana State

Date: 01/11/2019

Number of Participants:43

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(7)

7. Faculty – Dr.P.Kesari

Topic: Problems and Prospects of Handloom Sector in Employment Generation in Telangana State.

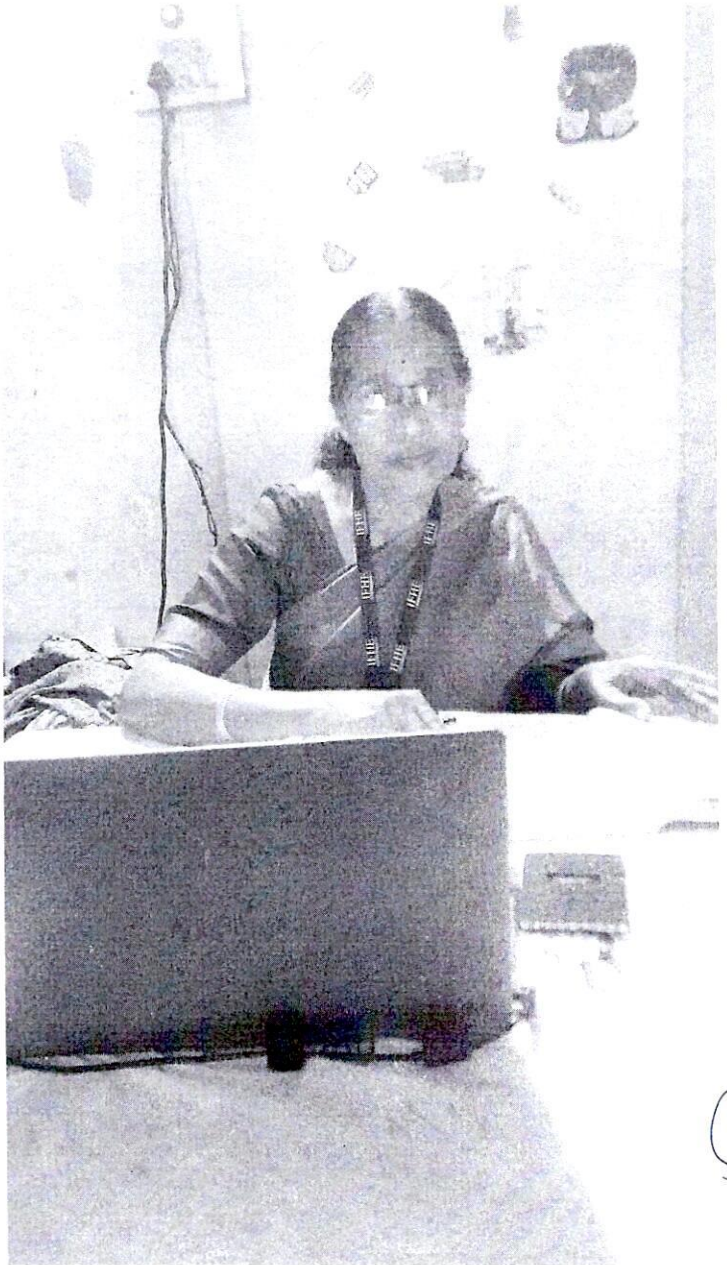
Presented on: 1/11/2019

Number of Participants: ~~35~~ 43

Report: kesari-2.oxps Available in oxps

Circular/Mail:

Photos:



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Prof. KESARI — Attendance — Dt. 1/11/2019

Problems & prospects of Handloom Sector in Employment Generation in Telangana State.

Faculty Name	Signature
1. DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO	
2. DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI	
3. DR. Y. PRATAP REDDY	Leave
4. DR. T. VIDYA KUMARI	
5. DR. VEENA	
6. DR. S.V. DAMODAR REDDY	
7. DR. Y. GANGI REDDY	
8. DR. M. MADHURI IRENE	Leave
9. DR. MD. AKBAR KHAN	
10. DR. P. KESARI	
11. DR. DURGA PRASAD	
12. DR. K. S. REKH RAJ JAIN	Leave
13. DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY	P L Jayanthi Reddy
14. DR. K. RAVI KUMAR	
15. DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA	
16. SRIDEVI. D. SHET	Leave
17. S. RAVI	
18. DR. G.P. SUDHAKAR	
19. DR. S. UMA DEVI	
20. DR. S. KANNAN	
21. DR. YADUVANSI SAI KRISHNA	on Duty

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Faculty Name	Signature
22. DR. ITI VYAS	
23. DR. K. HARI HARAN	
24. DR. HIMAVATHI. K	
25. DR. M. RAVINDRANATH	
26. Dr. A. ARUN KUMAR	
27. D. VENKATA NARSIMHA MURTY	
28. GEETHA PRIYADARSANI	
29. GADE MONISHA	
30. RANJEET KUMAR	
31. RUKMINI DESAI	On Duty
32. JYOTSNA NISHA	On Duty
33. S. RAKESH	
34. ASTHA SRIVASTAVA	
35. DILIP SHARMA	
36. RAJA RAJESWARI	
37. ANWESHA PANIGRAHI	
38. K. SRAVAN KUMAR	
39. SATYABRATA MISHRA	
40. K. RAJSEKHAR REDDY	
41. NEELESH SHUKLA	On Duty
42. HARTEJ SINGH KOCHHER	

43. AMIRTHAMRSHINIS

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Report

Indian Textile industry is as diverse and complex as our country itself. It occupies a unique place in the world economy. Of all the arts and crafts in India, hand-woven textiles are probably the oldest and most widely recognized cottage industry. It is the second largest economic activity in India providing direct and indirect employment to more than 30 lakh weavers. Its export revenue was the high during colonial rule and played a crucial role in generating revenue. This sector also occupies its importance in socio cultural traditions. Handlooms contribute to nearly 23% of cloth production and it plays a major role in the Indian economy in view of its significant contribution to GDP. This sector is still associated with numerous labour intensities activities and thereby by more allied activities and opportunities. However, with the increasing onslaught of changes in technology, fashion, the handloom sector has been suffering significantly in terms of Finance, technology, productivity and accessibility to market there by resulting into decay of age-old industry.

Historically, weavers in India enjoyed high bargaining power. With the industrial revolution gradually eroding this bargaining power, the weavers became economically backward, and the perception of handlooms changed from that of a cultural activity that paid rich dividends to a barely sustainable activity.

Today this sector comprises four important sectors in India: Modern Textile Mills, Independent power looms, Handlooms and garments. The focus of this paper is on the problems of the handloom industry in employment generation on a sustainable basis as many findings exhibited the industry is facing a number of challenges and require immediate policy measure.

Problems of Handloom Weavers: The lack of effective policy support combined with small number of weavers eking out their livelihood on this art. Most of the problems are associated with Finance, frequent changes in yarn prices, raw material availability, Marketing and more importantly the master weavers.

The first and most pertinent issue of the weaver is Financial Viability: Though this problem is associated with weaver at individual and personal level, but it is directly creating dis interest towards age old industry. Mostly weavers depend on indirect source of finance like moneylenders and master weavers who usually charge high rate of interest.

Numerous other process related supply chain problems are also equally hampering the interests of the weavers. Procurement of raw material, middlemen's role etc.

Marketing of Handloom products: The price fluctuations in the open market eat up the minimal profit margin thereby leaving nothing to the toiled weaver.

Collectively all this is resulting in the existing weavers are not showing interest in handling the tradition to their next generation.

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To overcome most of these challenges government is providing various incentives and benefits to the weavers, some of the policies are providing financial assistance to the cluster of weavers, construction of handloom parks, textile parks to increase employment opportunities.

To address the supply chain problems, the yarn supply scheme provides benefits to the weavers in the form of subsidies for purchasing yarn.

Finally, the difficulty in implementing any policy to address the problems in the informal handloom industry lies in the vast spread of weavers across various geographic locations of the country.

Thanking you.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. M.Ravindranath

Topic: Corporate Social Responsibility

Date: 05/11/2019

Number of Participants:42

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.Rama Devi

Topic: Inconvenience in Flag of Convenience

Date: 11.09.2020

Number of Participants: 39

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Faculty Seminars:2020-2021

Name of the Faculty – Dr. Rama Devi
Asst Professor

ICFAI Law School

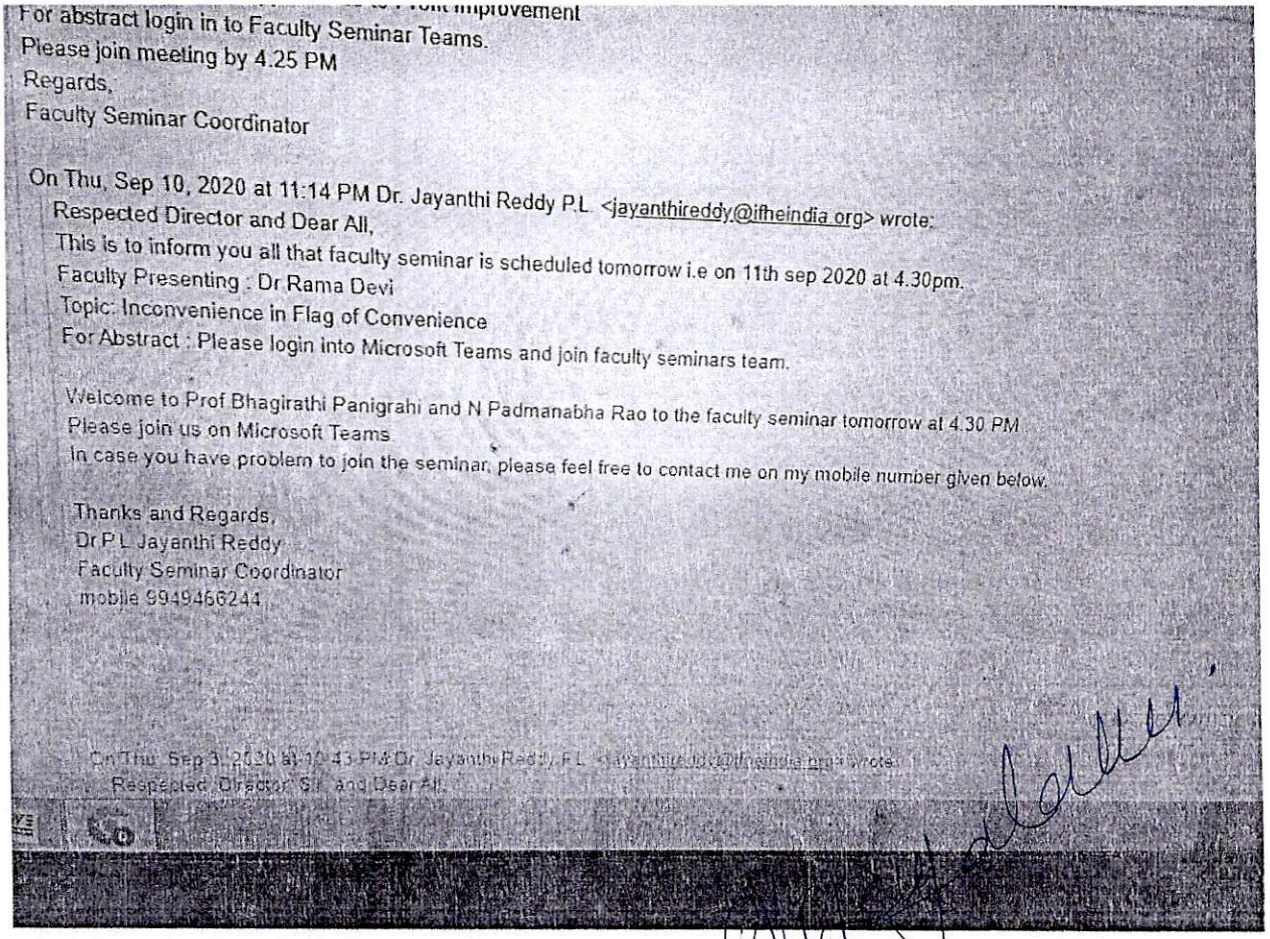
IFHE

Date: 11/9/2020

Topic: Inconvenience in Flag of Convenience

Number of Participants: 39

Circular/ Mail:



For abstract login in to Faculty Seminar Teams.
Please join meeting by 4.25 PM
Regards,
Faculty Seminar Coordinator

On Thu, Sep 10, 2020 at 11:14 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:
Respected Director and Dear All,
This is to inform you all that faculty seminar is scheduled tomorrow i.e on 11th sep 2020 at 4.30pm.
Faculty Presenting : Dr Rama Devi
Topic: Inconvenience in Flag of Convenience
For Abstract : Please login into Microsoft Teams and join faculty seminars team.

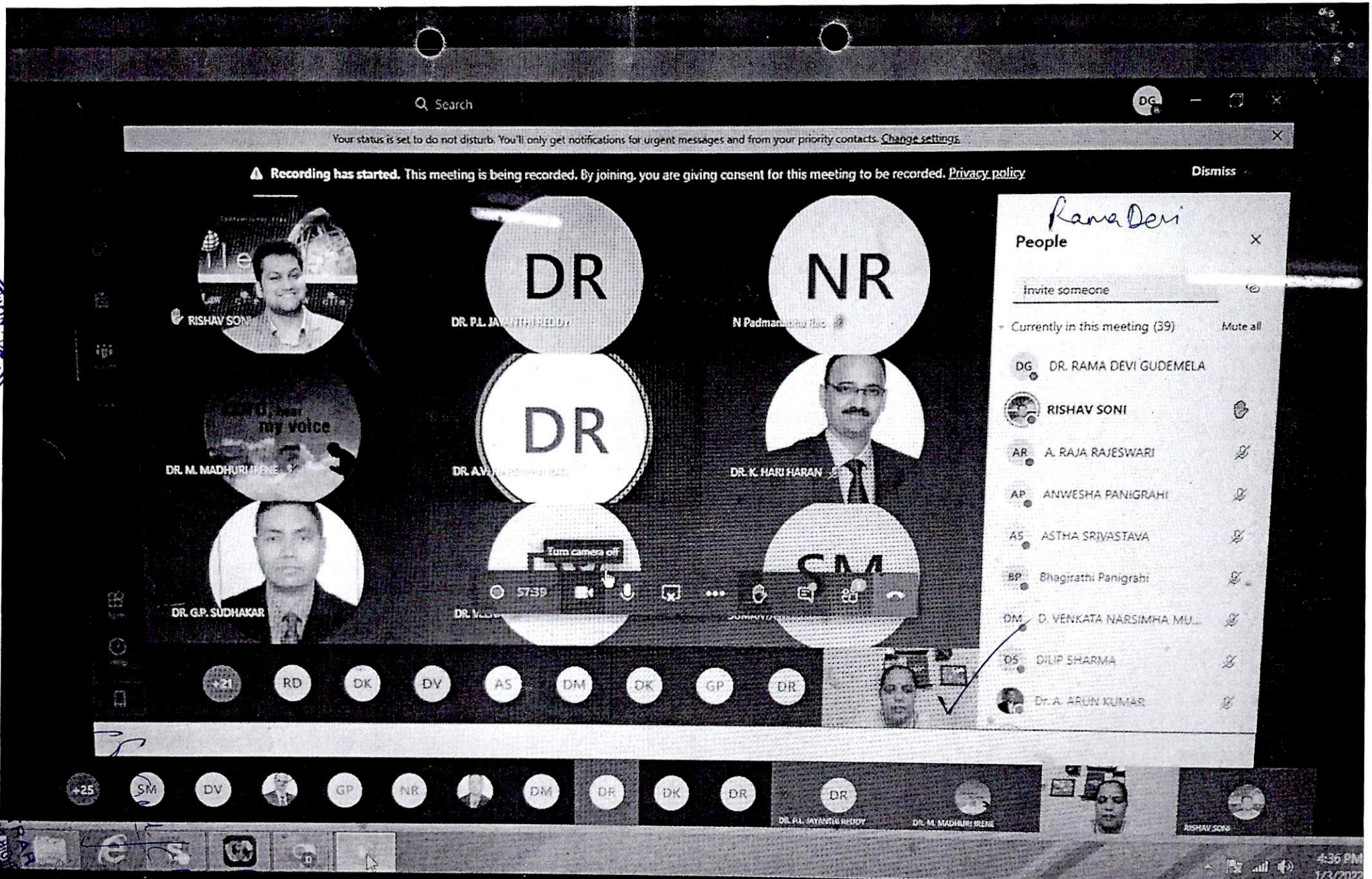
Welcome to Prof Bhagirathi Panigrahi and N Padmanabha Rao to the faculty seminar tomorrow at 4.30 PM
Please join us on Microsoft Teams
In case you have problem to join the seminar, please feel free to contact me on my mobile number given below.

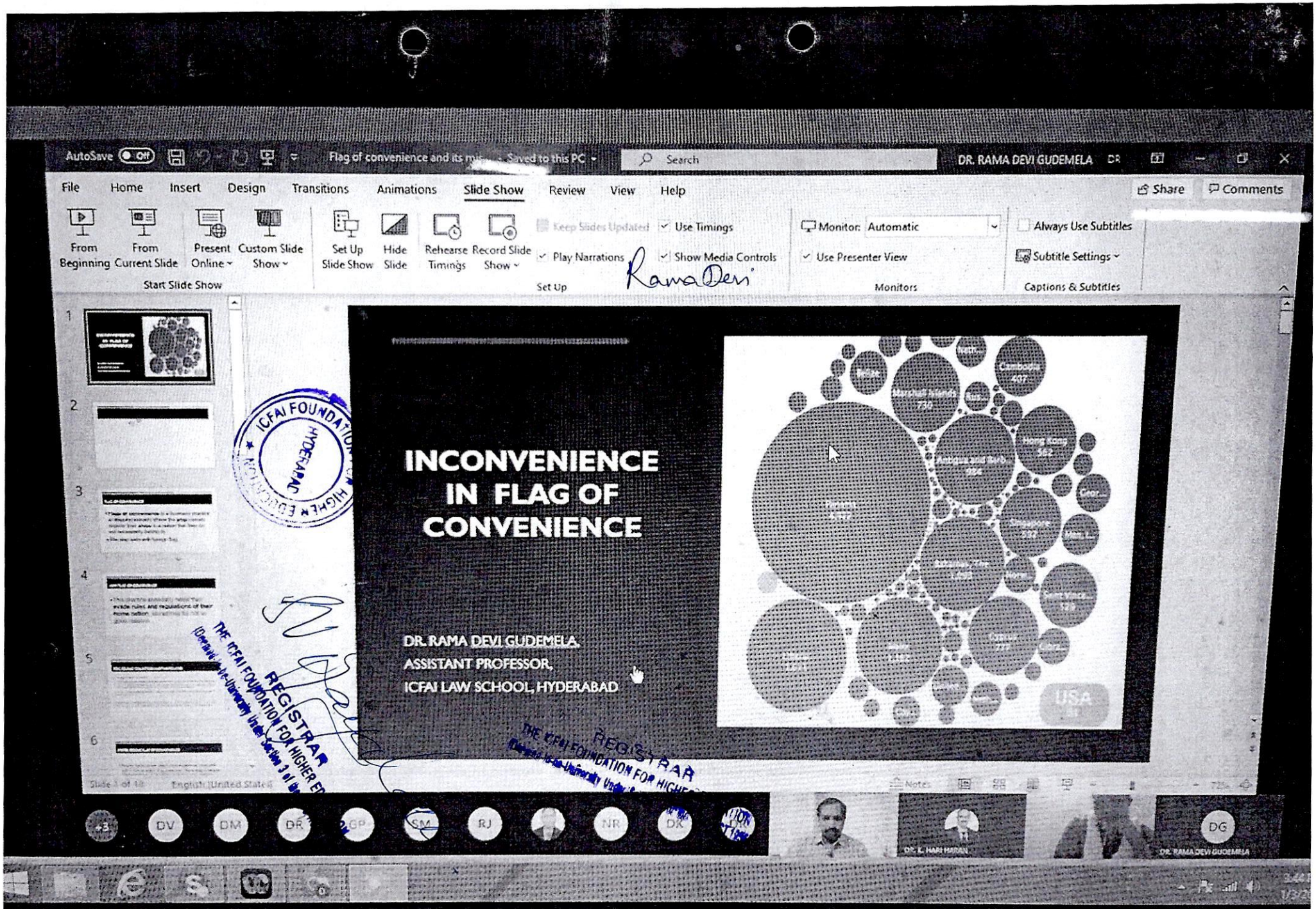
Thanks and Regards,
Dr.P.L Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty Seminar Coordinator
mobile 9949466244

On Thu, Sep 3, 2020 at 10:43 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:
Respected Director Sir and Dear All,

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DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY
N Padmanabha Rao
DR. M. MADHURI IRENE
DR. A.V.
DR. K. HARI HARAN
DR. G.P. SUDHAKAR
Turn camera off
57:39
People
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Currently in this meeting (39)
Mute all
DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA
RISHAV SONI
A. RAJA RAJESWARI
ANWESHA PANIGRAHI
ASTHA SRIVASTAVA
Bhagirathi Panigrahi
D. VENKATA NARSIMHA MU...
DILIP SHARMA
Dr. A. ARUN KUMAR
4:36 PM
1/3/2022


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Transitions
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Present Online
Custom Slide Show
Start Slide Show
Set Up Slide Show
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Use Presenter View
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INCONVENIENCE IN FLAG OF CONVENIENCE
DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,
ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, HYDERABAD
ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
HYDERABAD
REGISTRAR
THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
USA
DR. L. HARI HARAN
DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA

Rama Devi

Full Name	User Actior	Timestamp
DR. P.L. JA\	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:25:07 PM
SUMANTA	Joined befc	9/11/2020, 4:25:07 PM
RICHA PRA	Joined befc	9/11/2020, 4:25:07 PM
RICHA PRA	Left	9/11/2020, 4:46:23 PM
RICHA PRA	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:48:07 PM
DR. VEENA	Joined befc	9/11/2020, 4:25:07 PM
DR. G.P. SU	Joined befc	9/11/2020, 4:25:07 PM
DR. K. HAR	Joined befc	9/11/2020, 4:25:07 PM
DR. Y. PRA	Joined befc	9/11/2020, 4:25:07 PM
GEETHA PR	Joined befc	9/11/2020, 4:25:07 PM
DR. RAMA	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:26:19 PM
DR. MD. AI	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:26:25 PM
N Padmana	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:26:32 PM
DR. Y. GAN	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:27:32 PM
DR. Y. GAN	Left	9/11/2020, 4:50:05 PM
DR. Y. GAN	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:50:28 PM
D. VENKAT	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:27:44 PM
ASTHA SRI\	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:27:44 PM
DR. ITI VYA	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:27:49 PM
Dr. A. ARUI	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:27:56 PM
DR. K. V. R/	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:28:28 PM
RUKMINI D	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:28:40 PM
DR. KOMA	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:29:07 PM
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S. RAVI	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:29:52 PM
DR. M. RA\	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:29:53 PM
DR. V. HEN	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:29:55 PM
HARTEJ SIN	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:30:48 PM
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RUKMA LA	Joined	9/11/2020, 5:07:56 PM
Bhagirathi	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:31:31 PM
S. RAKESH	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:31:49 PM

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K. RAJSEKH	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:31:51 PM
SRIDEVI. D.	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:32:31 PM
DR. S. KANI	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:33:04 PM
DR. K. S. RE	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:33:40 PM
A. RAJA RA	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:34:52 PM
Dr. HIMAV/	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:39:12 PM
ANWESHA	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:40:35 PM
DR. M. MA	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:45:40 PM
DILIP SHAR	Joined	9/11/2020, 5:09:57 PM

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Report

International Maritime industry constitutes 90% of the International Trade. It is the primary responsibility of the States issuing Flags to the ships (Registration of the ships) to ensure maritime and environment safety on the international waters. To ensure maritime safety, many international treaties have been adopted and concluded by IMO and UNO. One such multilateral treaty which governs the rights and duties of States on the waters is UNCLOS. But the Flag of Convenience (FOC), a business practice followed by Shipping corporations where the ship owners register in their ships in a nation that they do not belong to, is subjected to severe criticism. States which issue FOC do not adhere to international standards set for regulating maritime safety.

The law under UNCLOS and few other conventions relating to maritime safety are insufficient due to non-solidification of Genuine Link concept and having no proper law in the direction of FOC.

A Genuine link should be established between the Ship and the Flag State it belongs to. It is also contended by the nations that most of the ships sailing with these FOC flags commit international crimes on the Sea and also cause loss to the marine environment. This loss is in turn born by the port States and not the Corporations to which the ship belongs to because of the anonymity status of the owners of the ships.

The Flag States issuing FOC has very lenient laws where the anonymity of the actual ship owner is maintained. Recent incident of Beirut which resulted in explosion of ammonium nitrate also exposed the inconvenience faced by Port States with respect to some ships sailing with

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FOC. Why FOC is preferred by Shipping Corporations? How it is misused? The international legislations in the direction of FOC will be discussed in the presentation along with conclusions and suggestions on how this problem can be addressed.

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Mcdh
2019-20

Date: 30th October, 2019

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Some Results on Fixed Point Theorems and Coupled Fixed Point Theorems in G-metric Spaces"** by Mr. Srinivasa Chary. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 1st November, 2019.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04.30 PM	Location: Room No. 309
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Mr. V. Srinivasa Chary
Title: "Some Results on Fixed Point Theorems and Coupled Fixed Point Theorems in G-metric Spaces."	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Mr. Srinivas Chary

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

srinivaschary.varanasi@gmail.com

TITLE

Some Results on Fixed Point

Theorems and Coupled Fixed Point Theorems in G-metric Spaces

About the speaker

Mr. Srinivas Chary is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Mathematics at ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad. His research interests include Computational Fluid Dynamics, Convection in porous media and Hydrodynamic stability.

Has been an active research member wherein he attended and presented papers at a few International and National conferences. He also has a teaching experience along with his research aptitude. He has worked as a lecturer at various Degree colleges for 13 years.

Abstract

Choudhury et al. obtained a generalization of the weak contraction principle in metric spaces. Seonghoon Cho has derived the notion of generalized weakly contractive mappings in metric spaces and proved the existence and uniqueness of fixed point for such mappings. In this paper we derive the fixed-point theorems for generalized weakly contractive mappings in G-metric spaces.

Keywords: Contractive mapping, G-Metric Spaces

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Seminar Details

Date: 1st November, 2019.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – 309
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Mr. V. Srinivasa Chary
Title: "Some Results on Fixed Point Theorems and Coupled Fixed Point Theorems in G-metric Spaces."	

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

What is coupled fixed point?

An element $(x, y) \in X \times X$, when X is any non-empty set, is called a coupled fixed point of the mapping $F: X \times X$ if $F(x, y) = x$ and $F(y, x) = y$.

What is G-Cauchy sequence?

For every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a positive integer N such that $G(x_n, x_m, x_m) < \epsilon$ for all $m > n \geq N$.

What is example of POSET?

The set of natural numbers equipped with the relation of divisibility is a Posset.

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Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

All the faculty and students attending the seminar/conference are requested to sign in the given sheet.

Seminar Information

Date: 1st November, 2019	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Mr. V. Srinivasa Chary
Title: "Some Results on Fixed Point Theorems and Coupled Fixed Point Theorems in G-metric Spaces."	

Attendees:

S.No	Name	Signature
1	Dr. G.S Mohan Reddy	
2	Dr. Anjanna Matta	
3	Rajesh Gudepu	
4	Dr. Loreina Pagag	
5	Dr. D P R V Subba Rao	
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Date: 22nd November, 2019

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Some Fixed Point Theorems for Modified JS –G_ Contractions and Applications to Integral"** by Dr. G.S Mohan Reddy. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 22nd November, 2019.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:50 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. G.S Mohan Reddy
Title: "Some Fixed Point Theorems for Modified JS –G_ Contractions and Applications to Integral"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr. G.S. Mohan Reddy

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

sudhamsh@ifheindia.org

TITLE

Some Fixed Point Theorems for Modified JS –G_ Contractions and Applications to Integral

About the speaker

Dr. G.S Mohan Reddy is Assistant Professor in the Department of Mathematics at ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad. He completed his doctoral studies from Osmania University, Hyderabad in the year 2010. His research interests include Number Theory, Applied Mathematical Physics

He has many research publications to his credit from various reputed International and National Journals. His total teaching experience till date is eighteen years. His teaching interests include Calculus, Complex Variables and Linear Algebra.

Abstract

In this article, we establish some fixed point results in G-metric spaces using the modified JS-G-contractions and we provide some suitable examples to support the results. Also, we give an application to solve an integral equation.

Keywords: G-metric space; fixed point; modified JS-G-contraction; integral equation.

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Seminar Details

Date: 22nd November, 2019.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:50 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. G.S Mohan Reddy
No. of Participants: 5	
Title: "Some Fixed Point Theorems for Modified JS –G_ Contractions and Applications to Integral"	

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

What is the example of G-metric space?

If X is a non-empty subset of R, then the function G : X x X x X → [0, ∞), given by G (a, b, c) = |a – b| + |b – c| + |c – a|.

What is G-complete?

Every G-Cauchy sequence in (X, G) is G-convergent in (X, G).

What is JS?

Jleli and Samet.

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Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

All the faculty and students attending the seminar/conference are requested to sign in the given sheet.

Seminar Information

Date: 22nd November, 2019	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. G.S Mohan Reddy
Title: "Some Fixed Point Theorems for modified JS –G_ Contractions and Applications to Integral"	

Attendees:

S.No	Name	Signature
1	Jyotiranjan Nayak	
2	Loreina Pagag	
3	Anjanna Matta	
4	Srinivasa Chary	
5	Rajesh Gudepu	
6	Mohan Reddy	
7		
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Date: 22nd November, 2019

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Double Diffusive Convection in a Horizontal Porous Layer with Effect of Variable Gravity and Internal Heat Source"** by Dr. Anjanna Matta. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 22nd November, 2019.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:50 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. Anjanna Matta
Title: "Double Diffusive Convection in a Horizontal Porous Layer with Effect of Variable Gravity and Internal Heat Source"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr. Anjanna Matta

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

anjireddyiith@ifheindia.org

TITLE

Double Diffusive Convection in a Horizontal Porous Layer with Effect of Variable Gravity and Internal Heat Source

About the speaker

Dr. Anjanna Matta is Assistant Professor in the Department of Mathematics at ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad. He completed his doctoral studies from IIT- Hyderabad in the year 2016. His research interests include Numerical Modelling, Computational Fluid Dynamics, Convection in porous media and Hydrodynamic stability

He has many research publications to his credit from various reputed International and National Journals. His total teaching experience till date is thirteen years. His teaching interests include Differential Equations, Numerical Analysis, Probability & Statistics and Linear Algebra.

Abstract

The study on double-diffusive convection in a horizontal porous bed is investigated through a linear stability analysis. The main focus on Hadley-flow with a concentration based heat source and variable gravity effect is evaluated. The thermal Rayleigh number is evaluated with respect to various flows governing parameters such as the magnitudes of the heat source and variable gravity. The corresponding eigenvalue problem is evaluated for eigenvalue. It is solved by using shooting and fourth order Runga-Kutta method.

Keywords: double-diffusive convection, Thermal Rayleigh number, Eigenvalue.

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Seminar Details

Date: 22nd November, 2019.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:50 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. Anjanna Matta
No. Of Participants: 5	
Title: "Double Diffusive Convection in a Horizontal Porous Layer with Effect of Variable Gravity and Internal Heat Source"	

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Q1) What is convection?

Ans. the movement caused within a fluid by the tendency of hotter and therefore less dense material to rise, and colder, denser material to sink under the influence of gravity, which consequently results in transfer of heat.

Q2) What is the Rayleigh number?

Ans. Rayleigh number is a dimensionless number that represents the ratio of buoyancy and thermal diffusivity. Difference between solid surface temperature and free stream temperature can be used as the characteristic temperature difference.

Q3) What is the eigenvalue problem?

Ans. Eigenvalue problems involving a differential operator may be solved either by expressing the problem in any basis and solving the resulting matrix problem or by using relevant properties of the differential equation.

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Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

All the faculty and students attending the seminar/conference are requested to sign in the given sheet.

Seminar Information

Date: 22nd November, 2019	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Organizer: Mathematics & English Department	**Presenter:** Dr. Anjanna Matta
Title: "Double Diffusive Convection in a Horizontal Porous Layer with Effect of Variable Gravity and Internal Heat Source"	

Attendees:

S.No	Name	Signature
1	Mohan Reddy	
2	Rajesh gudepu	
3	Anjana Matta	
4	D P R V Subba Rao	
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Date: 4th December, 2019

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"A Study on Inner Product Over a Lattice Vector Space"** by Mr. Rajesh Gudepu. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 5th December, 2019.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Mr. Rajesh Gudepu
Title: "A Study on Inner Product Over a Lattice Vector Space"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Mr. Rajesh Gudepu

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

rajeshgudepu9@gmail.com

TITLE

STUDY ON INNER PRODUCT OVER A LATTICE VECTOR SPACE

About the speaker

Mr. Rajesh Gudepu is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Mathematics at ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad. He submitted his thesis successfully and is awaiting his award of doctorate degree.

Has been an active research member wherein he attended and presented papers at International and National conferences. He published articles for reputed journals and conference proceedings. He also attended various national and international level FDP workshop to enhance both his research and teaching aptitude. He also has a teaching experience along with his research aptitude. He has worked as an assistant professor at various reputed colleges for 6 years.

Abstract

This paper introduces the concept of Lattice valued inner product space. A natural inner product structure for the space of n-tuples over Boolean algebras is generalized to n-tuples over distributive lattice with 0 and 1. A dimension theorem for orthonormal basis of a Boolean vector space is generalized to a lattice vector space. Further, we prove that for any naturals m, n with $m < n$, any set of m orthogonal unit ortho vectors in a lattice vector space can be extended to an orthonormal basis (known in the Boolean algebra case).

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Keywords: Distributive lattice, Lattice inner product, Lattice vector space, Linear operator, Orthonormal basis, Unit ortho vector.

Seminar Details

Date: 5th December, 2019.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Mr. Rajesh Gudepu
Title: "A Study on Inner Product Over a Lattice Vector Space"	

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Define inner product space.

Let V be a vector space over F. An inner product on V is a function which assigns to each ordered pair of vectors u,v in V a scalar in F denoted by u,v satisfying the following conditions.

(i) $[u+v,w] = [u,w] + [v,w]$

(ii) $[U, v] = [v, u]$
where $[v,u]$ is the complex conjugate of $[u,v]$

(iii) $[u,u] \geq 0$ and $[u,u] = 0$ iff $u=0$.

A vector space with an inner product defined on it is called an inner product space.

What is the difference between orthogonal and orthonormal?

Two vectors are orthogonal if they are perpendicular to each other. i.e. the dot product of the two vectors is zero. A set of vectors S is orthonormal if every vector in S has magnitude 1 and the set of vectors are mutually orthogonal.

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Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

All the faculty and students attending the seminar/conference are requested to sign in the given sheet.

Seminar Information

Date: 5th December, 2019	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Mr. Rajesh Gudepu
Title: "A study on inner product over a Lattice Vector Space"	

Attendees:

S.No	Name	Signature
1	Dr. Anjanna Matta	Anjana
2	Dr. G.S Mohan Reddy	
3	Dr. Jyothiranjan Naik	
4	Dr. D P R V Subba Rao	
5	Mr. Srinivasa Chary	
6	Dr. Loreina Pagag	
7	Rajesh Gudepu	Rajesh
8		
9		
10		

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Date: 23rd January, 2019

NOTICE
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"A Parametric Nonconvex Optimization approach to Machine Learning "** by **Dr. J. R Nayak.** The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 23rd January, 2019.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – R113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr.J.R.Nayak
Title: "A Parametric Nonconvex Optimization approach to Machine Learning" ".	

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Faculty seminar on

A Parametric Nonconvex Optimization approach to Machine Learning

Speaker: Dr. Jyotiranjan Nayak **Department:** Mathematics

Date: 23.01.2019 **Time:** 4:30PM to 5:30PM

Abstract:

In recent times, in the field of signal processing and machine learning the non-convex optimization approach has proved itself to be efficient in finding optimal solutions to problems which were thought of as NP-hard. Stochastic optimization, gradient descent, relaxation methods, expectation maximization algorithm are some of the techniques which are frequently used in non-convex optimization. In this presentation we generalize some of the existing application oriented problems to functional domain so that the preview and scope is broadened to a large scale of problems. The paper studies the basic tools theoretically with an analytical approach. We also propose a non-convex vector optimization model for a generalized machine learning problem. Here we have used parametric non-convex programming.

Keywords:Parametric non-convex optimization, machine learning, vector optimization.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

1. What is parametric optimization?
   Answer: The objective function and the constraints involve several variables. By use of different parameters the number of variables reduce which equally reduce the dimension of the solution space. The boundaries of the variables are modified accordingly.

2. How non convex functions appear in machine learning problems?
   Answer: All the machine learning problems end up wit minimizing a loss function. If the loss function is convex in nature then the optimal solution is unique which can be obtained by standard algorithms.
   On the contrary, in most cases such as clustering, classifying problems require linear and non linear regression. These are non convex problems which have no unique optimal solution.

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3. How vector optimization helps?
   Answer: Vector optimization extends the existing methods of solution to a large class of problems. We have generalized theprocess by involving non convex functions using parametric optimization. This also studies support vector machine which is actually a quadratic programming problem.

Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Mohan Reddy	
2	DPRV Subba Rao	
3	Anjana Matta	Anjana
4	Rajesh gudepu	

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Date: 22nd January, 2019

NOTICE
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"On Inner Product over a Lattice Vector Space"** by **Dr. D.Subba Rao & Mr. Rajesh Gudepu .** The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 22nd January, 2019.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. D.Subba Rao&Mr. Rajesh Gudepu
Title: "On Inner Product over a Lattice Vector Space ".	

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Faculty seminar on

Inner Product on Lattice Vector Spaces

Speaker: Dr. D. Subba Rao & RajeshGudepu **Department:** Mathematics

Date: 22.01.2019 **Time:** 4:30PM to 5:30PM

ON INNER PRODUCT OVER A LATTICE VECTOR SPACE

RAJESH GUDEPU[1] AND DPRV SUBBA RAO[2]

Department of Mathematics, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

[1]rajeshgudepu9@gmail.com, [2]sdprv@ifheindia.org

Abstract. This paper introduces the concept of Lattice valued inner product space. A natural inner product structure for the space of n-tuples over Boolean algebras is generalised to n-tuples over distributive lattice with 0 and 1. A dimension theorem for orthonormal basis of a Boolean vector space is generalised to a lattice vector space. Further, we prove that for any naturals m, n with $m < n$, any set of m orthogonal unit orthovectors in a lattice vector space can be extended to an orthonormal basis (known in the Boolean algebra case).

AMS Subject Classification: 06D99,15B99.

Key words and phrases. Distributive lattice, Lattice inner product, Lattice vector space, Linear opearator, Orthonormal basis, Unit orthovector.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

1. What is full rank lattice?
   Ans: The lattice rank is n and the lattice dimension is m if m=n then the lattice is said to be full rank lattice.

2. Is there any example of an inner product space, in which there exists a vector which is not orthogonal to any other vector?
   Ans: If dim(X) > 1, the answer is no, under the assumption that we are looking for a non zero vector. Two linearly independent vectors generate a two dimensional subspace, and Gram-Schmidt takes over.

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Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Mohan Reddy	
2	Anjana Matta	Anjana
3	D PR V Subba Rao	
4.	Rajesh Gudepu	

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Dr.Shanta Pendkar

Dt: 16/01/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Burrows Wheeler Transform and Alignment of DNA/ RNA Sequences**

Speaker : **Dr. Shanta Pendkar**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **16th January 2019, Wednesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balasubramanian

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Burrows Wheeler Transform and Alignment of DNA/ RNA Sequences

Speaker: Dr.Shanta Pendkar

Date and Time: 16th January 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The Next Generation Sequencing technology sequences short stretches of DNA/RNA which are obtained from randomly fragmenting the molecule, and applying the 'single molecule amplification' approach. In the presence of a reference genome, this data is used to study the DNA profile for a particular population, or a particular disease or environmental condition. The short sequences (called 'read') are aligned to the reference genome, and the profile of the number of reads aligned to any location ('read depth') is studied for features of interest. The Burrows- Wheeler Transform (BWT) is a technique from string algorithmic. It allows an efficient alignment of the reads. The BWT will be discussed, along with its use in a standard read alignment tool ("bowtie").. Application to RNA data will be touched upon.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Sandeepkumar Panda, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mrs. Shubhangi U V , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mr. MD Kaleem , Lab Instructor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

No Queries from Audience

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Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr.Shanta Pendkar**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/PROHINI

Dt: 16/01/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**Qunatized Local Neihbourhood Intensity Pattern for Medical Image Retrieval**
Speaker	:	**Mrs.P.Rohini**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**23rd Jan 2019, Wednesday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Copy:

1. Director-FST

Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Qunatized Local Neihbourhood Intensity Pattern for Medical Image Retrieval

Speaker: Mrs. P. Rohini

Date and Time: January 23, 2019, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

In this talk, a new texture descriptor based on the local neighborhood intensity difference is proposed for content based image retrieval (CBIR). For computation of texture features like Local Binary Pattern (LBP), the center pixel in a 3×3 window of an image is compared with all the remaining neighbors, one pixel at a time to generate a binary bit pattern. It ignores the effect of the adjacent neighbors of a particular pixel for its binary encoding and also for texture description. The proposed method is based on the concept that neighbors of a particular pixel hold significant amount of texture information that can be considered for efficient texture representation for CBIR. The main impact of utilizing the mutual relationship among adjacent neighbors is that we do not rely on the sign of the intensity difference between central pixel and one of its neighbors ( ) only, rather we take into account the sign of difference values between and its adjacent neighbors along with the central pixels and same set of neighbors of . This makes our pattern more resistant to illumination changes. Moreover, most of the local patterns including LBP concentrates mainly on the sign information and thus ignores the magnitude. The magnitude information which plays an auxiliary role to supply complementary information of texture descriptor is integrated in our approach by considering the mean of absolute deviation about each pixel from its adjacent neighbors. Taking this into account, we develop a new texture descriptor, named as Local Neighborhood Intensity Pattern (LNIP) which considers the relative intensity difference between a particular pixel and the center pixel by considering its adjacent neighbors and generate a sign and a magnitude pattern. Finally, the sign pattern and the magnitude pattern are concatenated into a single feature descriptor to generate a more effective feature descriptor. The proposed descriptor has been tested for image retrieval on four databases, including three texture image databases - Brodatz texture image database, and AT&T face database. The precision and recall values observed on these databases are compared with some state-of-art local patterns. The proposed method showed a

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significant improvement over many other existing methods.Keywords- Local Neighborhood Intensity Pattern, Local Binary Pattern, Feature Extraction, Texture Feature.

Question and Answers:

1. **What is the need of quantization?**

To recude the number of pixels

2. **Why LNIP?**

LNIP generates a sign and magitude pattern

3. **How many databases are considered?**

Three

4. **How is the performance measured?**

Precision and recall

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
10. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mrs. P.Rohini (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mrs. P.Rohini, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.
- Tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Dr. Vairanchalai

Dt: 13/02/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**Case Study: Reliance Market Stock Order Analysis**
Speaker	:	**Dr. Vairanchalai**
Venue	:	**R. No- 309**
Date	:	**13th February 2019, Wednesday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balaram

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

I/c Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Case Study: Reliance Market Stock Order Analysis

Speaker: Dr. Vairanchalai

Date and Time: 13th February 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The first Reliance Market was started at 2011 by Reliance Retail. Reliance Market enjoys strong support of its registered member partners by offering them a wide range of groceries, home and personal care products etc. Reliance Market needs 200000 rice bags with reliance logo at the end of April 2019. Reliance Market called ten rice mill owners for the consignment of rice bags. Each rice unit consists of 24 kilograms and the cost of 1kg rice is 46. The 6 rice mill owners are selected for the consignment of rice bags. Findings: Upon delivery, Reliance Market does quantity checks on a sample of rice bags in order to prevent theft or fraud from happening. Value: The findings of this study will provide relevant information to directors, financial controllers and accountants about the stock control systems which are in place in Reliance Market.

Faculty members Attended:

1.Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

2.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

3.Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

4.Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

5.Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

6.Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

7.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

8.Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

9. Dr. Sandeepkumar Panda, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

10. Mr. Madhu.B, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

11. Mr. Brahmanaidu , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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12. Dr. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

13. Dr. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

14. Mrs. Satya A.R, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

15. Mr. Kaleem, Lab Instructor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

No Queries.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Speaker (**Dr. Vairanchalai**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Vairanchalai**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/shirisha

Dt: 20/02/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **A Comprehensive Summary of Data Science**

Speaker : **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **22th February 2019, Tuesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balasubramanian

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: A Comprehensive Summary of Data Science

Speaker: Mrs. Shirisha Potluri

Date and Time: 22nd February 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The keywords like big data, data science and data analytics have been increasingly recognized as most important for research and education. Data science is a multidisciplinary platform that includes mathematics, statistics, advanced computing, visualization, data engineering and scientific methods. It is a blend of data visualization, machine learning, deep learning, pattern recognition, data preparation and text analytics in order to solve analytically complex problems. Latest attempts are increasingly made by the government, academia, industry (public and private) to promote research and development of data science. Data science is used by almost all like ecommerce, healthcare, manufacturing, banking, business, finance and many more. We will be greatly amazed by the surprising developments and potential changes that will take place in the next 50 years.

Keywords: Big date, Data Science, Data analytics

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. B. Deevenraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B.Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
14. Mr. Thati Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
15. Dr. Sundeep Kumar Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. When the data science word firstly appeared?

Answer: It is likely that the first appearance of "data science" as a term in literature was in the preface to Naur's book "Concise Survey of Computer Methods" [Naur 1974] in 1974.

2. What is advanced analytics?

Answer: Refers to theories, technologies, tools, and processes that enable an in-depth understanding and discovery of actionable insights in big data, which cannot be achieved by traditional data analysis and processing theories, technologies, tools, and processes.

3. What is Descriptive analytics?

Answer: Refers to the type of data analytics that typically uses statistics to describe the data used to gain information, or for other useful purposes. transmitting vast amount of data through the cloud.

4. What is Predictive analytics?

Answer: Refers to the type of data analytics that makes predictions about unknown future events and discloses the reasons behind them, typically by advanced analytics.

5. What is Implicit analytics?

Answer: Focuses on deep analytics, typically by predictive modeling, optimization, prescriptive analytics, and actionable knowledge delivery.

6. What is Deep analytics?

Answer: Refers to data analytics that can acquire an in-depth understanding of why and how things have happened, are happening, or will happen, which cannot be addressed by descriptive analytics.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/FS/SHUBHANGI

Dt: 29/02/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**Survey of Recent Trends and Issues In Visualization**
Speaker	:	**Mrs.Shubhangi**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**05th Mar 2019, Tuesday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Survey of Recent Trends and Issues In Visualization

Speaker: Mrs. Shubhangi

Date and Time: March 05, 2019, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Visualization is an extensive and diverse area of research, which is a combination of various distinct but overlapping areas. The term visualization came into history late but idea of expressing something using graphical means is prevalent from many past centuries. Due to the invention of computer graphics and animation, the interactivity has been added in visualization in modern digital era. The visualization nowadays is not only limited to generating visual scenes but the analysts are emphasizing to analyse their data using automated analysis combined with interactive visualization for effectively analysing, perceiving, interpreting and decision making. This paper presents the survey of work done by various prominent authors in the field of visualization. The objectives, advantages, disadvantages of visualization are also covered. The researchers are facing various difficulties in data/information visualization. The degree of challenges in visualization depends upon various factors such as size, complexity, quality, diversity and utility of data/information.

Keywords: Social network, Visualization schemes, Visualization layout.

Question and Answers:

1. **What is surface rendering in visualization?**

Lightening conditions in the screen assigned characteristics Degree of transparency how rough or smooth the surfaces are to be exploded and cutaway views three dimensional and stereoscopic views

2. **Some basic features of Computer Graphics?**

The salient feature of computer graphics is the creation and manipulation of graphics (artificial images) by computer. Computer graphics provides a tool called as motion dynamics, which allows user to move object.

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3. **Which major components (hardware and software) are needed for computer graphics?**

Besides the basic computer, some special devices and software may be required especially for computer graphics. For hardware, a special high-resolution, color monitor is often demanded and some input tools

4. **What is overlapping area?**

The overlap area function is a Spatial Numeric measurement that calculates the total area (or length or count) of overlap between features in the current layer and features in the target layer.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
12. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15. Dr. S.N. Mohanthi, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mrs. Shubhangi (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mrs. Shubhangi, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.
- Hi Tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

THE END

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/satya

Dt: 20/03/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : Predicting Students' Academic Performance Using Regression Analysis

Speaker : Mrs. A.R. Satya

Venue : R. No- 309

Date : 26th March 2019, Tuesday

Time : 4:30 PM-5:15 PM

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Predicting Students' Academic Performance Using Regression Analysis

Speaker: **Mrs. A.R. Satya**

Date and Time: 26th March 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Educational data mining field concentrate on Prediction more often as compare to generate exact results for future purpose. In order to keep a check on the changes occurring in curriculum patterns, a regular analysis is must of educational databases. The objective of this work is to predict the student's performance in final exam by applying machine-learning algorithms. The dataset of student academic records is tested and applied on Linear regression a data mining technique. The dataset uses various features including family background, past performances and many more to predict the performance. The results are 90% accurate.

Keywords: Machine-learning, Linear algorithm

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mrs. Sirisha P, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. B. Madhu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
14. Mr. Thati Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What predictor variables are used?

Answer: Past performances, cumulative GPA, family backround,

2. Can multiple regression be used for the same objective?

Answer: Yes

3. Which programming language was used for implementation?

Answer: Python

4. How did you find the best fit line?

Answer: Using least Square method

5. Can Linear Regression be used for predicting continuous dependent variable?

Answer: Yes

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mrs. A.R. Satya**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mrs. A.R. Satya**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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CSE
2019-20

Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/VARAPRASAD

Dt: 2/05/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	**: Crowd Funding Using Black Chain Technology**
Speaker	**: Mr.Vara Prasad**
Venue	**: R.No- 309**
Date	**: 06th May 2019, Monday**
Time	**: 4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balu

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Crowd Funding Using Black Chain Technology

Speaker: Mr. Vara Prasad

Date and Time: May 06, 2019, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Interest in Block chain technology is growing rapidly and at a global scale. As scrutiny from practitioners and researchers intensifies, various industries and use cases are identified that may benefit from adopting Blockchain. In this context, peer-to-peer (P2P) funding through initial coin offerings (ICOs) is often singled out as one of the most visible and promising use cases. ICOs are novel forms of crowd funding that collect funds in exchange for so-called Blockchain tokens. These tokens can represent any traditional form of underlying asset and have already been used, among others, to denote shares in a company, user reputations in online systems, deposits of fiat currencies, and balances in crypto currency systems. Importantly, ICOs allow for P2P investments without intermediaries. In this chapter, we explain the fundamentals of ICOs, highlight their differences to traditional financing, and analyze their potential impacts on crowd funding.

Question and Answers:

Q1. Limitations of current crowdfunding platform

Answer: High fees, Transparency, Security

Q2. How does Blockchain support Crowdfunding?

Answer: Decentralization, Peer to Peer, Flexible Options, Universal Opportunity

Q3. What is ICO

An initial coin offering (ICO) is a type of capital-raising activity in the cryptocurrency and blockchain environment

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. S. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. T. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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9. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
11. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mr. Vara Prasad (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/Bramhanaidu

Dt: 18/05/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : Document Ranking Using Topic Model

Speaker : Mr. Bramhanaidu K

Venue : R. No- 309

Date : 21st May 2019, Thursday

Time : 4:30 PM-5:15 PM

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Document Ranking Using Topic Model

Speaker: **Mr. Bramhanaidu K**

Date and Time: 21st May 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

In natural language understanding (NLU) tasks, there is a hierarchy of lenses through which we can extract meaning from words to sentences to paragraphs to documents. At the document level, one of the most useful ways to understand text is by analysing its topics. The process of learning, recognizing, and extracting these topics across a collection of documents is called topic modelling. In this topic, we will explore topic modelling through 4 of the most popular techniques today: LSA, PLSA, LDA, and the newer, deep learning- based lda2vec.Each document consists of a mixture of topics, an each topic consists of a collection of words. In other words, topic models are built around the idea that the semantics of our document are actually being governed by some hidden, or "latent," variables that we are not observing. As a result, the goal of topic modelling is to uncover these latent variables—topics—that shape the meaning of our document and corpus. Finally, we will discuss the how LSA is used for this purpose.

Keywords: Natural language understanding, LSA, Modeling

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Goutham Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Dr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
14. Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
15. Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. of CSE, FST

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Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. **What is the basic difference between NLP and NLU?**
   Answer: NLU is a subset of natural language processing (NLP). NLP attempts to analyse and understand the text of a given document, and NLU makes it possible to carry out a dialog with a computer using natural language. While both understand human language, NLU communicates with untrained individuals to learn to understand their intent. In addition to understanding words and interpret meaning, NLU is programmed to understand meaning despite common human errors, such as mispronunciations or transposed letters and words.
2. **List any three NLU applications?**
   Answer: Interactive Voice Response (IVR) is used for self-service and call routing, customer support and service through intelligent personal assistants, SIRI in IOS.
3. **What is machine translation?**
   Answer: Machine translation. Machine learning (ML) is a branch of AI that enables computers to learn and change behavior based on training data. Machine learning algorithms are also used to generate natural language text from scratch. In the case of translation, a machine learning algorithm analyzes millions of pages of text -- say, contracts or financial documents -- to learn how to translate them into another language.
4. **What is Conversational interfaces?**
   Answer: Many voice-activated devices -- including Amazon Alexa and Google Home -- allow users to speak naturally. By using NLU, conversational interfaces can understand and respond to human language by segmenting words and sentences, recognizing grammar, and using semantic knowledge to infer intent.
5. **What is the use of data capture in NLU?**
   Answer: Data capture is the process of gathering and recording information about an object, person or event. For example, if an e-commerce company used NLU, it could ask customers to enter their shipping and billing information verbally. The software would understand what the customer meant and enter the information automatically.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mr. Bramhanaidu K**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mr. Bramhanaidu K**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/FS/TRAVI

Dt: 28/05/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	**: Real time scheduler to Enhance Shared Cache Memory in Small to Medium Multicore Systems**
Speaker	**: Mr.T.Ravi**
Venue	**: R.No- 309**
Date	**: 31st May2019, Friday**
Time	**: 4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balaundi

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Real time scheduler to Enhance Shared Cache Memory in Small to Medium Multicore Systems

Speaker: Mr. T. Ravi

Date and Time: 31st May, 2019, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Multicore processing is a growing industry trend as single core processors rapidly reach the physical limitation of possible complexity and speed. A multicore processor is an Integrated Circuit (IC) to which two or more processors have been attached for enhanced performance, reduced power consumption, and more efficient simultaneous processing of multiple tasks. Interest in techniques for effectively scheduling real-time workloads on multicore has been increasing in recent years.

Two factors are driving this interest. First, algorithmic research on soft real-time systems has resulted in a number of new scheduling approaches that remove some of the fundamental barriers imposed by partitioning approaches, the schemes most commonly considered in earlier works. Second, the landscape in terms of hardware platforms has been changing; server-class multiprocessor machines have been available now, and chip makers are shifting to multicore technologies as a solution to the thermal roadblock imposed by single-core designs. A great amount of exploration on productive resource management policy design need to be made for multicore systems which is handling extensive sharing of physical and logical resources in a multicore processing environment. Innovative algorithm designs are essential to identify the various factors that influence the task performance in terms of response

time. Response time of multicore systems is actually influenced by task synchronization, inference scheduling, communication and overhead of system. Along with productive resource management various issues need to be addressed like task splitting of executable code into concurrent segments and allocating such concurrent segments to various processing elements of multicore platforms. Specifically, this proposal focuses on design and development of soft

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real-time scheduler for enhancing the shared cache performance, and escalates the level of shared cache reuse at the same time minimizes the overheads, on multicore systems when timing constraints must be fulfilled. The scheduler, implemented in modified Linux kernel, employs three functionalities. First, a scheduling method for soft real-time workloads that satisfies timing constraints while making reprocessing choices that minimizes shared cache miss rates. Second, a profiler that significantly approximates the shared cache impact of every eligible load during its reprocessing. Three, a minimum flexible close vector for decreasing the overhead bound of one task without disturbing the overhead bound of the other in the same real-time system.

Keywords: Soft Real-time Systems, LITMUSRT, CACTI

Question and Answers

1. **What is the expansion of LITMUS RT?**

   ANSWER: Linux Testbed for Multiprocessor Scheduling in Real-Time Systems (LITMUSRT)

2. **Is there a way to specify how many cores a program should run - in other words, can I control where the threads are mapped?**

   ANSWER: You can map the threads to specific cores.

3. **Why CPUs on PCs (for instance) still have so few cores, is there a technical problem or it's more about economics or marketing of such things? Is there a software problem? For example, there is no practical model for exploiting multiple cores as yet?**

   ANSWER: The technical problem of having multiple cores on a CPU is MEMORY management. Though CPU speed increases exponentially with multi cores upto 8 cores but the accessing of memory from DRAM and other levels of memory hierarchy could not match up with processor speed resulting in MEMORY WALL which is the greatest overhead to performance.

4. **What are the upcoming challenges in computer system design other than traditional challenges like power consumption and computation time?**

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ANSWER: Implementing large scale quantum computation seems to me to be the greatest challenge in computational methods and technology, and the most potentially fruitful by far. The vast storage and computing abilities enabled by superposition and quidbit coding will enable such systems to exceed current capabilities by many orders of magnitude, and to solve problems that currently literally could not be solved in a billion years. The technical challenges realizing such aspirations present are commensurate with their promise.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
12. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.45PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mr. T. Ravi (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr. T. Ravi, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/pavan

Dt: 10/06/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **The Human Motion Visual Analysis: A Review**

Speaker : **Mr. P. Pavan Kumar**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **14th June 2019, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balasubramani

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: The Human Motion Visual Analysis: A Review

Speaker: **Mr. P. Pavan Kumar**

Date and Time: 14th June 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

As one of the most active research areas in computer vision, visual analysis of human motion attempts to detect, track and identify people, and more generally, to interpret human behaviours, from image sequences involving humans. Human motion analysis has attracted great interests from computer vision researchers due to its promising applications in many areas such as visual surveillance, perceptual user interface, content-based image storage and retrieval, video conferencing, athletic performance analysis, virtual reality, etc. Human motion analysis has been investigated under several large research projects worldwide. For example, Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) funded a multi-institution project on Video Surveillance and Monitoring (VSAM), whose purpose was to develop an automatic video understanding technology that enabled a single human operator to monitor activities over complex areas such as battlefields and civilian scenes. The real-time visual surveillance system W4 employed a combination of shape analysis and tracking, and constructed the models of people's appearances to make itself capable of detecting and tracking multiple people as well as monitoring their activities even in the presence of occlusions in an outdoor environment. Researchers in the UK have also done much research on the tracking of vehicles and people and the recognition of their interactions [3]. In addition, companies such as IBM and Microsoft are also investing on research on human motion analysis.

Keywords: Computer Vision, Deep learning, Machine learning

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. B. Madhu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mrs. Satya. A. R. Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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12. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
14. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15. Mr. I. V. Sharma, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Civil Engineering, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. **What is Computer Vision?**
   Answer: Computer vision is a field of artificial intelligence (AI) that enables computers and systems to derive meaningful information from digital images, videos and other visual inputs — and take actions or make recommendations based on that information.
2. **What are the advantages of Computer Vision?**
   Answer: Faster and simpler process - Computer vision systems can carry out monotonous, repetitive tasks at a faster rate, making the entire process simpler.
3. **What are the Applications of Computer Vision?**
   Answer: It uses a camera to capture images and videos to analyse, which can then be purposed for object recognition, motion estimation, and video tracking. Machine learning and computer vision are often used together to effectively acquire, analyse, and interpret captured visual data.
4. **List any open source tool in Computer Vision?**
   Answer: CUDA, YOLO, MATLAB …etc.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.30PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mr. P. Pavan Kumar**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mr. P. Pavan Kumar**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/Madhu.B

Dt: 28/06/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Vulnerability Analysis of Cyber World**

Speaker : **Mr.Madhu.B**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **28th June 2019, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Vulnerability Analysis of Cyber World

Speaker: **Mr.Madhu.B**

Date and Time: 28th June 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

A key component of the vulnerability assessment is properly defining the ratings for impact of loss and vulnerability. The deliverable for the assessment is, most importantly, a prioritized list of discovered vulnerabilities (and often how to remediate). The findings are classified into categories of high, medium, and low risk. A vulnerability assessment system, will look at the network and pinpoint the weaknesses that need to be fixed/patched – before they ever get breached. With ever growing new vulnerabilities being announced each week, a company's network is only as secure as its latest vulnerability assessment. An ongoing vulnerability assessment process, in combination with proper remediation, will help ensure that the network is fortified to withstand the latest attacks.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What are the types of cross site scripting?
   Answer: 1. Reflected XSS 2. DOM-based XSS: What technology is used in block chain?
2. Define a Cyber Threat or Vulnerability.
   Answer: Employers will ask a prospective cyber security analyst interview questions about basic definitions to ensure that they have a strong foundation in the field.
3. What is the difference between IDS and IPS?

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Answer: IDS is Intrusion Detection System and it only detects intrusions and the administrator has to take care of preventing the intrusion. Whereas, in IPS i.e., Intrusion Prevention System, the system detects the intrusion and also takes actions to prevent the intrusion.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to Cyber Security Speaker (Mr.Madhu.B) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr.Madhu.B , Faculty Associate Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.10 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/Balamurali

Dt: 11/07/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : Fooling Automated Surveillance Cameras: Adversarial Patches to Attack Person Detection

Speaker : Dr. Balamurali

Venue : R. No- 309

Date : 11th July 2019, Thursday

Time : 4:30 PM-5:15 PM

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Fooling Automated Surveillance Cameras: Adversarial Patches To Attack Person Detection

Speaker: Dr. Balamurali

Date and Time: 11th July 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Adversarial attacks on machine learning models have seen increasing interest in the past years. By making only subtle changes to the input of a convolution neural network, the output of the network can be swayed to output a completely different result. The first attacks did this by changing pixel values of an input image slightly to fool a classifier to output the wrong class. Other approaches have tried to learn "patches" that can be applied to an object to fool detectors and classifiers. Some of these approaches have also shown that these attacks are feasible in the real-world, i.e. by modifying an object and filming it with a video camera. However, all of these approaches target classes that contain almost no intra-class variety (e.g. stop signs). The known structure of the object is then used to generate an adversarial patch on top of it. In this paper, we present an approach to generate adversarial patches to targets with lots of intra-class variety, namely persons. The goal is to generate a patch that is able successfully hide a person from a person detector. An attack that could for instance be used maliciously to circumvent surveillance systems, intruders can sneak around undetected by holding a small cardboard plate in front of their body aimed towards the surveillance camera. From our results we can see that our system is able significantly lower the accuracy of a person detector. Our approach also functions well in real-life scenarios where the patch is filmed by a camera. To the best of our knowledge we are the first to attempt this kind of attack on targets with a high level of intra-class variety like persons.

Faculty members Attended:

1.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

2. Dr.Vairachalai , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

3 . Mrs. Shirisha P, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

4.Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

5.Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

6.Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

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7. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

8. Madhu.B, Faculty Associate , Dept. Of CSE, FST

9. Mr. BrahmaNaidu, Faculty Associate , Dept. Of CSE, FST

10. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

11. Mr. T.Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

12. Mrs. Shubhangi, V U , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

13. Mrs. Satya A.R, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

14. Mr. MD Kaleem, Lab Instructor , CSE,FST.

15. Mr. Lokesh , Lab Instructor , CSE,FST.

16. Mr. Krishnan , Lab Instructor , CSE,FST.

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What is Yolo?

Answer: YOLO is an algorithm that uses neural networks to provide real-time object detection."

2. What is meant by adversial attack?

Answer: An adversarial attack consists of subtly modifying an original image in such a way that the changes are almost undetectable to the human eye. The modified image is called an adversarial image, and when submitted to a classifier is misclassified, while the original one is correctly classified.

3. Is the solutions offered by Deep Learning systems are Interpretable?

Answer: The interpretability of Deep NN are less that is also one of its disadvantage.

4. What is an epoch?

Answer: An epoch is a term used in machine learning and indicates the number of passes of the entire training dataset the machine learning algorithm has completed. Datasets are usually grouped into batches (especially when the amount of data is very large)."

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to Adversarial attacks on machine learning.
- Speaker (**Dr. Balamurali**) answers all the queries with patience.
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Balamurali**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Seetharamulu

Dt: 25/07/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **How Will the internet of Things Enable Augmented Personalized Health?**

Speaker : **Dr. Seetharamulu**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **25th July 2019, Thursday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: How Will the internet of Things Enable Augmented Personalized Health?

Speaker: Dr. Seetharamulu

Date and Time: 25th July 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The Internet of Things refers to network-enabled technologies, including mobile and wearable devices, which are capable of sensing and actuation as well as interaction and communication with other similar devices over the Internet. The IoT is profoundly redefining the way we create, consume, and share information. Ordinary citizens increasingly use these technologies to track their sleep, food intake, activity, vital signs, and other physiological statuses. This activity is complemented by IoT systems that continuously collect and process environment-related data that has a bearing on human health. This synergy has created an opportunity for a new generation of healthcare solutions.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mrs. Sirisha P, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. B. Madhu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Mr. Thati Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
14. Dr. Deevena Raju B, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
15. Mr. Brahmanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
16. Dr.Sachi Nandan Mohanty,Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
17. Dr.Vairachilai, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. Is ther any app to gathers patient-generated health data?
Answer: kHealth, and Health application that gathers patient-generated health data
2. GHD

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2. I am looking for an IoT healthcare dataset can u suggest?
   Answer: The patients and anyone participating in healthcare on any level have a right to expect their healthcare to be kept private and secure. IoT repeatedly has shown to be in the least secure group of our "information & data" gathering devices...and... worse, with respect to visualization.
3. Are there simulators to create IoT applications without using physical material?
   Answer: Yes, You can try NetSim from http://www.tetcos.com. It has a pretty easy and simple to use IOT library.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to IoT.
- Speaker (**Dr. Seetharamulu**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Seetharamulu**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/FS/SHUBHANGI

Dt: 31/07/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**Multi-criteria Decision-making for Purchasing Cell Phones Using Machine Learning Approach**
Speaker	:	**Dr.S.Mohanti**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**07th Aug 2019, Wednesday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Multi-criteria Decision-making for Purchasing Cell Phones Using Machine Learning Approach

Speaker: Dr.S. Mohanti

Date and Time: August 07, 2019, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The process of selecting and purchasing cell phones is a multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) problem with conflicting and diverse objectives. This study discusses various techniques involved in selecting and purchasing a cell phone by using machine learning approach. The responses of the participants were sought through a questionnaire which gave them different options with regard to the latest features available in a cell phone. Seven independent input variables - cost, battery backup, rear camera, weight, size, memory and operating system, were provided to the participants to elicit their responses. Each of the input variables was measured on a scale expressed in linguistic terms as low, medium and high. Mamdani approach, traditional fuzzy reasoning tool (FLC) and neuro-fuzzy system (ANFIS) were used to design three input and one output processes. The back-propagation algorithm formed the basis for application of the neuro-fuzzy system. Two traditional fuzzy reasoning tools - the artificial neural network (ANN) approach and the neuro-fuzzy system, were used to arrive at more accurate understanding of the process of selecting a cell phone for personal use.
Keywords: Machine Learning, Decision-tree, Fuzzy system.

Question and Answers:

1. **What is Multi-Criteria Decision-Making?**
   Multi-Criteria Decision-Making (MCDM) is about methods – including software for making decisions when multiple criteria (or objectives) need to be considered together, in order to rank or choose between the alternatives being evaluated.
2. **What are Multi-Criteria Decision-Making techniques?**
   There are several MCDM methods available such as the analytical hierarchal process (AHP), the analytical network process (ANP), TOPSIS, data envelopment analysis (DEA) and fuzzy decision-making.
3. **What is Mamdani model?**
   The Mamdani fuzzy inference system was proposed as the first attempt to control a steam engine and boiler combination by a set of linguistic control rules obtained from experienced human operators.

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4. **What is neuro-fuzzy system?**
   A fuzzy neural network or neuro-fuzzy system is a learning machine that finds the parameters of a fuzzy system (i.e., fuzzy sets, fuzzy rules) by exploiting approximation techniques from neural networks.
5. **What are the main differences between AI, Machine Learning, and Deep Learning?**
   AI stands for Artificial Intelligence. It is a technique, which enables machines to mimic human behavior.Machine Learning is a subset of AI which uses statistical methods to enable machines to improve with experiences. Deep learning is a part of Machine learning, which makes the computation of multi-layer neural networks feasible. It takes advantage of neural networks to simulate human-like decision-making.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
12. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Dr.S. Mohanti (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Dr.S. Mohanti, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.20 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Dr. R.Radha

Dt: 30/04/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : Centrality Based Energy optimization to pro-long the Lifetime of Sensor Networks

Speaker : **Dr. R.Radha**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **30th April 2019, Tuesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Centrality Based Energy optimization to pro-long the Lifetime of Sensor Networks

Speaker: Dr. R.Radha

Date and Time: 20th August 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

A wireless sensor network (WSN) contains a large number of sensor nodes that work collaboratively. Groups with similar traits are arranged in clusters. Each cluster contains a cluster head (CH) to collect the data from sensors. Cluster head transmits the data to the Base station (BS). Since the sensors are battery driven, minimizing the energy consumption and maximizing the network lifetime are the major challenges for WSN. We propose a fuzzy logic approach to decrease the energy consumption and increase the lifetime of the network. Topology among CH is dynamically constructed by the BS. The cluster head which lies in multiple shortest paths is expected to drain its energy faster. The scenario becomes worse, when the CH acts as an Articulation Point. We have chosen the Between's centrality, Criticality and Residual energy asthe factors to decide the periodicity of changing the cluster head. We use NS-2.35 to simulate and measure theperformance of sensor network. Performance is evaluated in terms of Network lifetime, Total residual energy, Number ofalive nodes and Energy spent. Experimental results prove that the proposed method improves the network life time by10% as well as significant reduction in energy consumption.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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5.Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

6.Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

7.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

8.Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

9.Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

10.Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

11. Dr. Sandeepkumar Panda, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

12. Mrs. Shubhangi U V , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

13. Dr. Vairanchalai, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. How Computational is Perform?
   Answer: we have created a framework which energy efficiency goal is to maximize the useful life of the battery-operated nodes while coping with the rest of WSN requirements.
2. What are the applications of DS in WSN?
   Answer: The application of DS evidence theory in node attributes fusion as routing is very few in WSN. DS-EERA regards three indexes as evidence, and determines whether the node can become the next hop as the recognition target.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members are asked about the Computational in WSN.
- Speaker (**Dr. R.Radha**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. R.Radha**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Dr. Vairanchalai

Dt: 30/08/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Case Study: Trent Sales Predictions using Machine Learning Models**

Speaker : **Dr. Vairanchalai**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **30th August 2019, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Case Study: Trent Sales Predictions using Machine Learning Models

Speaker: Dr. Vairanchalai

Date and Time: 30th August 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Trent is a major Indian Business Group retail operations company that owns and manages a number of retail chains in India. Established in 1998, Trent runs a lifestyle chain, one of India's largest and fastest growing chain of lifestyle retail stores (Westside), a hypermarket chain (Star Bazaar), a books and music chain (Landmark), and a complete family fashion store (Fashion Yatra). When Atul Jain, an MBA, joined the company (Trent) as a business analyst on April 1, 2008, his boss Gaurav Rai assigned him the task of forecasting "Net Sales" (NS) for the company for the June-end quarter of 2008. Atul learnt a few things from his Business Statistics course. He requested his boss Gaurav for past Trent data on its Net Sales and a few other "explanatory" variables such as Advertising Expense (AE) and Personnel Cost (PC). Before starting his analysis Atul arranged the data in an Excel file. Atul also found out from his boss that the company budgeted/planned to spend Rs 21 crore on AE and PC respectively during the June-end quarter of 2008. To find the "best" model, a Training dataset (14quarters data till Mar-07) is formed and predictive ability of the models is checked on the Hold-Out dataset consisting of the last 4 quarters. The "best" model is then estimated on the basis of the entire dataset of 18 quarters and is used to predict Net sales for Jun-'08 Quarter.

Faculty members Attended:

1.Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

2.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

3.Dr. K. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

4.Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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5.Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

6.Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

7.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

8.Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

9. Dr. Sandeepkumar Panda, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

10. Mr. Madhu.B, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

11. Mr. Brahmanaidu , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

12. Dr. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

13. Dr. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

14. Mrs. Satya A.R, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

15. Mr. Kaleem, Lab Instructor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. Machine-Learning Predictive Models

   Answer: we used store sales historical data from "Rossman Store Sales" Kaggle competition. These data describe sales in Rossmann store.

2. What is sales forecasting?

   Answer: A sales forecast is an estimation of future sales. This estimation can be based on past values, economic indicators, seasonality, weather forecast.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Speaker (**Dr. Vairanchalai**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Vairanchalai**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/pavan

Dt: 10/09/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Managing tardiness bounds and overload in soft real-time systems**

Speaker : **Dr. P. Pavan Kumar**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **17th September 2019, Tuesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balasubramanian

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

REGISTRAR
THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Managing tardiness bounds and overload in soft real-time systems

Speaker: **Dr. P. Pavan Kumar**

Date and Time: 17th September 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

In some systems, such as future generations of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), different software running on the same machine will require different timing guarantees. For example, flight control software has hard real-time (HRT) requirements—if a job (i.e., invocation of a program) completes late, then safety may be compromised, so jobs must be guaranteed to complete within short deadlines. However, mission control software is likely to have soft real-time (SRT) requirements—if a job completes slightly late, the result is not likely to be catastrophic, but lateness should never be unbounded. The global earliest-deadline-first (G-EDF) scheduler has been demonstrated to be useful for the multiprocessor scheduling of software with SRT requirements, and the multicore mixed-criticality (MC2) framework using G-EDF for SRT scheduling has been proposed to safely mix HRT and SRT work on multicore UAV platforms. This dissertation addresses limitations of this prior work.

G-EDF is attractive for SRT systems because it allows the system to be fully utilized with reasonable overheads. Furthermore, previous analysis of G-EDF can provide "lateness bounds" on the amount of time between a job's deadline and its completion. However, smaller lateness bounds are preferable, and some programs may be more sensitive to lateness than others. In this presentation, we explore the broader category of G-EDF-like (GEL) schedulers that have identical overhead characteristics to G-EDF. We show that by choosing GEL schedulers other than G-EDF, better lateness can be achieved, and that certain modifications can further improve lateness bounds while maintaining reasonable overheads. Specifically, successive jobs from the same program can be permitted to run in parallel with each other, or jobs can be split into smaller pieces by the operating system.

Keywords: Soft Real-Time (SRT) Systems, G-EDF-like (GEL) schedulers, Tardiness

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. B. Madhu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. Seetharamulu. B. Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
12. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13. Mr. I. V. Sharma, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Civil Engineering, FST
14. Mrs. Satya. A. R. Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What are UAVs?
   Answer: unmanned aerial vehicles
2. What are the advantages of UAVs?
   Answer: Quality Aerial Imaging. Drones are excellent for taking high-quality aerial photographs and video, and collecting vast amounts of imaging data.
3. What are the Applications of Computer Vision?
   Answer: Automated drones can be used in oil & gas facilities for security, surveillance, emergency response and infrastructure inspection.
4. List any open source tool in Hard Real-time Systems?
   Answer: Amos.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.30PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Dr. P. Pavan Kumar**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. P. Pavan Kumar**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/shirisha

Dt: 04/11/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Optimization model for QoS based Task Scheduling in Cloud Computing Environment**

Speaker : **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **8th November 2019, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

REGISTRAR
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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Optimization model for QoS based Task Scheduling in Cloud Computing Environment

Speaker: **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**

Date and Time: 8th November 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Cloud computing is a practice of using a network of remote servers hosted on the internet to store, manage and process data, rather than a local server or a personal computer. The main task of cloud computing is to schedule the existing tasks with specified constraints for execution. The main requirement for this is applying the Quality of Service (QoS) as per user requirements, coordinating among the QoS and equality among the tasks. To satisfy the obligations of cloud computing, many algorithms have been enhanced. Priorities that are evaluated by the task scheduling algorithm for each task based on its attributes. Subsequently, the first tasks is scheduled which have utmost priority is the one of these algorithms. Shortest job first algorithm schedules the tasks with least execution time and the schedules longer tasks later whereas Min- min algorithm schedules short task in parallel and long tasks after them. But longer tasks will be scheduled only when the system is free for long enough to schedule and execute them. Shortest job first task scheduling algorithm allocates task based on the length of the task, i.e the task that will have small execution time will be scheduled first and the longer tasks will be executed later based on system availability. Min- Min algorithm will schedule short tasks parallel and long tasks will follow them. Short tasks will be executed until the system is free to schedule and execute longer tasks. Task Particle optimization model can be used for allocating the tasks in the network of cloud computing network by applying Quality of Service (QoS) to satisfy user's needs.

Keywords: Big date, Data Science, Data analytics

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. B. Deevenraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B.Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
14. Mr. Thati Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
15. Dr. Sundeep Kumar Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What Shortest job first task-scheduling algorithm does?
   Answer: Shortest job first task scheduling algorithm allocates task based on the length of the task, i.e the task that will have small execution time will be scheduled first and the longer tasks will be executed later based on system availability.
2. What is the basic use of Task Particle optimization?
   Answer: Task Particle optimization model can be used for allocating the tasks in the network of cloud computing network by applying Quality of Service (QoS) to satisfy user's needs.
3. What are QoS parameters?
   Answer: QoS parameters such as reliability, availability, degree of imbalance, performance and SLA violation and response time for cloud services can be used to deliver better cloud services.
4. What is SJF? How it works?
   Answer: Shortest Job First scheduling typically select the job with shortest execution time. This is the best approach to minimize waiting time. This is used in Batch Systems. It is of two types: Non Pre-emptive and Pre-emptive.
5. What is MIN-MAX algorithm works?
   Answer: This algorithm works in the opposite direction of Min-Min algorithm. While Min-Min algorithm selects and assigns cloudlet to a virtual machine (vm) with minimum completion time first before considering cloudlets with maximum execution time, Max-Min does the opposite by selecting and assigning cloudlets with maximum completion time first. Max-Min algorithm gave priority to cloudlets with maximum completion time. However, its disadvantage is that, it sometimes leaves the short tasks unattended or waited for so long before execution.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/Bramhanaidu

Dt: 04/12/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Optimization model for QoS based Task Scheduling in Cloud Computing Environment**

Speaker : **Mr.Bramhanaidu**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **10th December 2019, Tuesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Understanding Document Semantics from Summaries: A Case Study on Indian Context.

Speaker: **Mr. Bramhanaidu**

Date and Time: 10th December 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Summary of a document contains words that actually contribute to the semantics of the document. Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) is a mathematical model that is used to understand document semantics by deriving a semantic structure based on patterns of word correlations in the document. When using LSA to capture semantics from summaries, it is observed that LSA performs quite well despite being completely independent of any external sources of semantics. However, LSA can be remodeled to enhance its capability to analyse correlations within texts. By taking advantage of the model being language independent, this article presents two stages of LSA remodeling to understand document semantics in the Indian context, specifically from Hindi text summaries. One stage of remodelling is done by providing supplementary information, such as document category and domain information. The second stage of remodeling is done by using a supervised term weighting measure in the process. The remodeled LSA's performance is empirically evaluated in a document classification application by comparing the accuracies of classification to plain LSA. An improvement in the performance of LSA in the range of 4.7% to 6.2% is achieved from the remodel when compared to the plain model. The results suggest that summaries of documents efficiently capture the semantic structure of documents and is an alternative to full-length documents for understanding document semantics.

Keywords: Latent Semantic Analysis, Remodelling

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. B. Deevenraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B.Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST

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9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
14. Mr. Thati Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
15. Dr. Sundeep Kumar Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. Applications of Latent semantic analysis?
   Answer: Shortest Compare the documents in the low-dimensional space (data clustering, document classification). Find similar documents across languages, after analysing a base set of translated documents (cross-language information retrieval). Find relations between terms (synonymy and polysemy).
2. **What are fundamental problems in natural language processing**
   Answer: Task Synonymy is the phenomenon where different words describe the same idea. Thus, a query in a search engine may fail to retrieve a relevant document that does not contain the words which appeared in the query. For example, a search for "doctors" may not return a document containing the word "physicians", even though the words have the same meaning.
3. **Commercial applications of LSA**
   Answer: Applications in human memory
4. **Alternative methods of LSA?**
   Answer: Symantec hashing

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mr.Bramhanaidu**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mr.Bramhanaidu**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/Seetharamulu

Dt: 13/12/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Enhanced Noise Removal Technique Based on Window Size for SAR Data**

Speaker : **Dr. Seetharamulu**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **13th December 2019, Tuesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Enhanced Noise Removal Technique Based on Window Size for SAR Data

Speaker: **Dr. Seetharamulu**

Date and Time: 13th December 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Manufactured gap radar (SAR) picture include extraction is turning into an imperative procedure for remote detecting, and for this, numerous apparatuses are accessible. In this exploration work the specialist proposes another procedure called an 'Improve Gamma Map' (EGM) system. In this system (which relies on the window size) a subset from the SAR picture is gathered and this gathered subset picture ought to be changed over from Slant Range (SR) to the Ground Range (GR). This SR to GR transformation figures adjust qualities and furthermore to discover the sigma nothing (σ0) esteem from every pixel. Thereafter, in light of sigma nothing esteem, the Land use and Land Cover (LULC) realities can be distinguished. Henceforth, the EGM strategy expels the clamor and it ascertains the histogram and disperse plots. At that point, this determined (histogram and disperse plots) values viably recognize the SAR picture with 72% enhancement for ground truth.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
6. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr.Madhu.B , Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mr. Brahmanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. From where we have to take data sets?
   Answer: we collect data from ISRO Goverment of India. I have collected SAR IMAGES of Nellore from ISRO Nellore. and we can also collect data from NRSC Balanagar Hyderabad.
2. What is the suitable ratio of the land use(housing, green area, etc) in the city when we update the master plan ?

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Answer: In my opinion, it is not possible to determine the appropriate proportion of the housing area or green areas in absolute terms when updating the master plan of cities because it depends on the amount of available area of the city for future expansion and that the determination of the area allocated for housing depends on many other factors but in general can be between 40% 60% of the area allocated, either green areas, the upper limit does not exceed 12%, Thank you for your attention

3. What is the difference between HH and HV polarized SAR images?

   Answer: HV measures the part of the emmitted waves which are polarized at the earth's surface and return vertically to the sensor. This doesn't happen to a large degree. Accordingly, the measure of HV is way lower than of HH in most cases. Still, the information content of both rasters ist different. Surfaces which are likely to cause change in polarization are often characterized by volume scattering .Comparing HH and HV often shows the spatial distribution of volume scattering in your image. Also, vertically oriented structures at the scale of the wavelength of the sensor are highlighted in HV.

4. Should smart cities be steered by IT technology alone or to be led by land use planning principles ?

   Answer: It seems to me that only technology or planning systems are not able to control the changes in behaviour and activities in the city, so that land use or smartness can only be considered as developmental features, while activity in space is far from monopolistic technology. So for better results, it's best to check feedbacks in a design mechanism

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to Noise Removal Technique.
- Speaker (**Dr. Seetharamulu**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Seetharamulu**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/FS/SHUBHANGI

Dt: 11/12/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**Comparative study of link prediction measures in dynamic network**
Speaker	:	**Mrs.Shubhangi**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**18th Dec 2019, Wednesday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balasundi

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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(Deemed-to-be University Under Section 3 of the UGC ACT,1956)

Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Comparative study of link prediction measures in dynamic network

Speaker: Mrs. Shubhangi

Date and Time: December 18, 2017, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Social networks are growing like a giant for the duration of several past years. This emergence has made a magneto effect on researchers of network analytics field. In this, we are going to examine Link Prediction in Social Network. It is a problem that guesstimates the probability of existence of future links between any two particular nodes. In this, we will use four different similarity based proximity measures namely: Common Neighbor; Jaccard Index; Salton Index and Preferential Attachment. We will experiment these proximity measures on Facebook data that has been collected from SNAP (Stanford Network Analysis Project) and find out AUC (Area Under the receiver operating Characteristic curve) to analyse accuracy.
Keywords: Social network, Prediction, Dynamic network.

Question and Answers:

1. What is dynamic network?
Dynamic network analysis (DNA) is an emergent scientific field that brings together traditional social network analysis (SNA), link analysis (LA), social simulation and multi-agent systems (MAS) within network science and network theory.

2. What is jaccard index?
The Jaccard similarity index (sometimes called the Jaccard similarity coefficient) compares members for two sets to see which members are shared and which are distinct. It is a measure of similarity for the two sets of data, with a range from 0% to 100%. The higher the percentage, the more similar the two populations.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Dr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST

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12. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15. Dr. S.N. Mohanthi, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.45PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mrs. Shubhangi (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mrs. Shubhangi, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Dr.Shanta Pendkar

Dt: 16/01/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Burrows Wheeler Transform and Alignment of DNA/ RNA Sequences**

Speaker : **Dr.Shanta Pendkar**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **16th January 2019, Wednesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Burrows Wheeler Transform and Alignment of DNA/ RNA Sequences

Speaker: Dr.Shanta Pendkar

Date and Time: 16th January 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The Next Generation Sequencing technology sequences short stretches of DNA/RNA which are obtained from randomly fragmenting the molecule, and applying the 'single molecule amplification' approach. In the presence of a reference genome, this data is used to study the DNA profile for a particular population, or a particular disease or environmental condition. The short sequences (called 'read') are aligned to the reference genome, and the profile of the number of reads aligned to any location ('read depth') is studied for features of interest. The Burrows- Wheeler Transform (BWT) is a technique from string algorithmic. It allows an efficient alignment of the reads. The BWT will be discussed, along with its use in a standard read alignment tool ("bowtie").. Application to RNA data will be touched upon.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Sandeepkumar Panda, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mrs. Shubhangi U V , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mr. MD Kaleem , Lab Instructor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

No Queries from Audience

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr.Shanta Pendkar**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/Physics/ Leela Chelikani

Dt: 02/10/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Physical Sciences, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : Laser induced shock waves from polymers

Speaker : Dr. Leela Chelikani

Venue : R.No- 102

Date : 03.10.2019

Time : 04.45 pm onward

Coordinator – Physical Sciences

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Laser induced shock waves from polymers

Abstract

Polymers are considered to be cleaner, environmental friendly replacements for older perchlorate based propellants and hence used as plasma thrusters. For e.g., energetic hydroxyl terminated polybutadiene (HTPB) is being used as a binder for high-performance composite propellants. Characterization of these new polymers is not an easy task as the conversion of optical energy to kinetic energy is essential in understanding the laser ablation of polymers. Energy released in the process and the propagation speed of the gaseous products can be understood by studying the laser ablative shock waves (LA) and blow-off (BO) shock waves (SWs). Propagation of Laser Ablative Shock Waves (LASWs) and contact front from the polymers into ambient atmosphere was studied using time resolved defocused shadowgraphy technique. Second harmonic of Nd:YAG laser (532nm, 7ns, 10Hz) is used to create LASWs by ablating energetic polymers of HTPB (~ 260μm thick) and its variants with energetic additives taken in the form of a sheet were studied over 0.2 - 30μs time scales. The results were compared with non-energetic Poly Vinyl Chloride polymer (PVC) (130μm) under same experimental conditions.

References

[1] Ch. Leela, S. Bagchi, V. R. Kumar, S. P. Tewari, and P. P. Kiran, Laser Part. Beams, 31 (2013) 263.
[2] Ch. Leela, P.Venkateshwarlu, R.V.Singh, P.Verma, and P. P.Kiran, Optics Express, Vol.22, No. S2, (2014).
[3] Ya. B. Zel'dovich and Yu. P. Raizer, *Physics of SW's and High-Temperature Hydrodynamic phenomena.* Wallace D. Hayes and Ronald F. Probstein. United States of America: Dover Publications (2002).
[4] J.E. Sinko and C.R. Phipps, Appl. Phys. Lett., 95 (2009) 131105.
[5] S.H. Jeong, R. Greif and R.E. Russo, Appl. Surf. Sci., 127-129 (1998) 1029-1034.
[6] C.R. Phipps, J.P. Rielly, and J.W. Campbell, Laser Part. Beams, 18 (2000) 661.

Report:

Second harmonic of Nd:YAG laser (532 nm, 7 ns, 10Hz) is used to create LASWs from energetic polymers of pure Hydroxyl Terminated Poly Butadiene (HTPB) (~260μm thick) and its variants with energetic additives such as 1-Chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene (DNCB) and 5-diazido-2, 4, 6-triazine (DT). The results were compared with non-energetic polymer such as Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) (130 μm) under the similar experimental conditions. The polymers used in this work were synthesized by colleagues of School of Chemistry, University of Hyderabad. The evolution of SWs into surrounding air is studied over 0.2-30μs time scales from the laser pulse using defocused shadowgraphy imaging technique (fig.1). An expanded He-Ne laser used as probe beam to capture the time resolved shadowgraphy images. An ICCD camera (ANDOR, DH-734) with 1.5 ns temporal resolution is used to understand the SW evolution revealing position of SW fronts [1, 2], expansion of hot gas and electron density respectively.

To summarize, we estimate the specific impulse values of polymers by imaging the shock front due to laser ablation. The observed values propose that these materials are suitable for applications like laser ablation propulsion for micro thruster applications [5, 6]. More detailed studies have to be taken up in the future under the same target thickness conditions.

Questionnaire: Materials and laser used, Applications.

No. of Participants: 04



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ Pravat Ranjan Pati

Dt: 19/02/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Mechanical Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	**: Dry sliding wear behavior of LD slag filled epoxy composites using Experimental Design**
Speaker	**: Dr. Pravat Ranjan Pati**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 20.02.2019**
Time	**: 04.50 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Dry sliding wear behavior of LD slag filled epoxy composites using Experimental Design

Pravat Ranjan Pati
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science & Technology, IFHE, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

This article reports the fabrication and investigation of sliding wear properties of Linz-Donawitz (LD) slag reinforced epoxy composites. Hand lay-up technique is used for composite fabrication. LD slag is varied from 0 to 30% by weight and sliding wear tests are performed. The sliding wear performance of these composites is evaluated at various sliding velocities and normal loads. It is found that the incorporation of increased LD slag content resulted in significant enhancement in sliding wear resistance. This work also shows that LD slag content and sliding velocity are the most influencing factors as far as the minimization of specific wear rate is concerned.

Keywords: LD slag, Epoxy composite, Sliding wear, Taguchi technique

References

1. Kang, Y., Chen, X., Song, S., Yu, L., Zhang, P.: Friction and wear behavior of nanosilica-filled epoxy resin composite coatings. Applied Surface Science 258 (17), 6384-6390 (2012).
2. Basavarajappa, S., Ellangovan, S.: Dry sliding wear characteristics of glass-epoxy compo-site filled with silicon carbide and graphite particles. Wear 296 (1-2), 491-496 (2012).
3. Purohit, A., Satapathy, Alok.: Development and characterization of epoxy-based compo-sites filled with Linz-Donawitz sludge. Journal of Composite Materials 51 (7), 899-911 (2017).
4. Shivamurthy, B., Udaya Bhat, K., Anandhan, S.: Mechanical and sliding wear properties of multi-layered laminates from glass fabric/graphite/epoxy composites. Materials and Design 44, 136-143 (2013).

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ D V Raghunatha Reddy

Dt: 21/02/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Mechanical Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	**: A Comparative Study of Multiple Regression and Artificial Neural Network models for a domestic refrigeration system with a hydrocarbon refrigerant mixtures**
Speaker	**: Prof. D V Raghunatha Reddy**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 22.02.2019**
Time	**: 04.50 pm onward**

A. Tarakkumar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A Comparative Study of Multiple Regression and Artificial Neural Network models for a domestic refrigeration system with a hydrocarbon refrigerant mixtures

by

D. V. Raghunatha Reddy

Abstract:

Present paper discus with the development models such as Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA) and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) for a domestic refrigeration system to predict the performance of a system using Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures (HCRM). The experiments conducted with the changing evaporator temperature (Te), different hydrocarbon refrigerant mass (mf), and variation in capillary tube length (Lc). The ANN model working with the feed backward back-propagation and Levenberg-Marquardt training algorithm are used to develop the model. This model is used to predict the performance considerations such as power consumption, refrigeration effect and COP. Similarly to develop an MRA and it has been checked for adequacy and significance. Finally, the ANN model is a good agreement to a multiple regression model with the coefficient of determinations (R^2) of 0.989. The minimum correlation coefficient obtained with ANN method is higher than the maximum correlation coefficient obtained from the MRA. In addition, the value of the error of the ANN method is much less than the MRA method indicating the higher confidence coefficient of the ANN. These values indicate that the developed ANN model is more reliable and accurate than the multiple regression analysis. Based on the above study reveals that the ANN approach is a better technique than MRA for a performance and prediction of domestic refrigeration system with high accuracy.

Keywords: HCRM, LC, mf, Artificial Neural Network, Multiple Linear Regression, Domestic Refrigeration System, Power consumption and COP

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ D. V Nair

Dt: 10/04/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Topic: Reconfigurable control based fault tolerant design for wide area damping control of power systems

Speaker: Mr. D. V Nair

Date: 12.04.19[Friday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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12th April'2019

Mr. D. V Nair

Title: Reconfigurable control based fault tolerant design for wide area damping control of power systems

Abstract:

In this seminar effectiveness of using wide area controller with multiple outputs in feedback path of power system for damping of power oscillations is presented. The output of feedback controller (FBC) goes as multiple wide area control signals at reference inputs of power system. The challenge is in ensuring minimum damping in system even in presence of loss of some of wide area control signals called as actuator fault(s). A bench mark two area power system model is considered in studying effectiveness of use of wide area damping controller with multiple outputs. It is seen damping in system reduces in event of actuator faults. Some cases of multiple actuator faults results into reduction in damping below open loop system condition and controller action is seen going against its intended use. This justifies need for an appropriate fault tolerant control strategy for wide area controller in event of actuator faults. In second part of the paper a reconfiguration control law as part of fault tolerant control (FTC) method to maintain minimum damping in presence of actuator faults is presented. Reconfiguration control involves activation of reconfiguration component called virtual actuator(VA) and reconfiguring other existing controls in real time. This presentation shows steps in determining (VA) leading to reconfiguration of system and masking the fault and at the same time hiding from nominal (FBC). Reconfiguration control is based on fault hiding principle (FHP).

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Dharavath Kishan

Dt: 05/04/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Topic: Investigation of MI between circular spiral coils with misalignments for EV battery charging

Speaker: Dr. Dharavath Kishan

Date: 05.04.19[Friday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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05th April'2019

Dr. Dharavath Kishan

Investigation of MI between circular spiral coils with misalignments for EV battery charging

Abstract

Electric vehicles (EVs) are becoming more popular due to ever increasing concern on the environmental effects and rising gasoline prices. However, the disadvantage of EV is their driving range and charging time. This can be overcome by a simple concept as inductive power transfer, which is an emerging EV battery charging technology. In static and dynamic charging of EV, the mutual inductance (MI) plays a key role in effective power transfer. This study proposes a new analysis concept for computation of MI between circular spiral inductive coils without core, with core and chassis. The MI is computed using Neumann's approximated equation for possible misalignments such as perfect, planar and angular misalignments. The computed values of MI for the above-mentioned alignments are verified using finite element modelling analysis and also validated through experimentation. The comparative analysis conveys that the computed values of MIs are accurate and relative error is negligible.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty:Mr.DVN Murthy

Topic: Evolving Capacities of Children: An Analysis in Reference to the Juvenile in Conflict

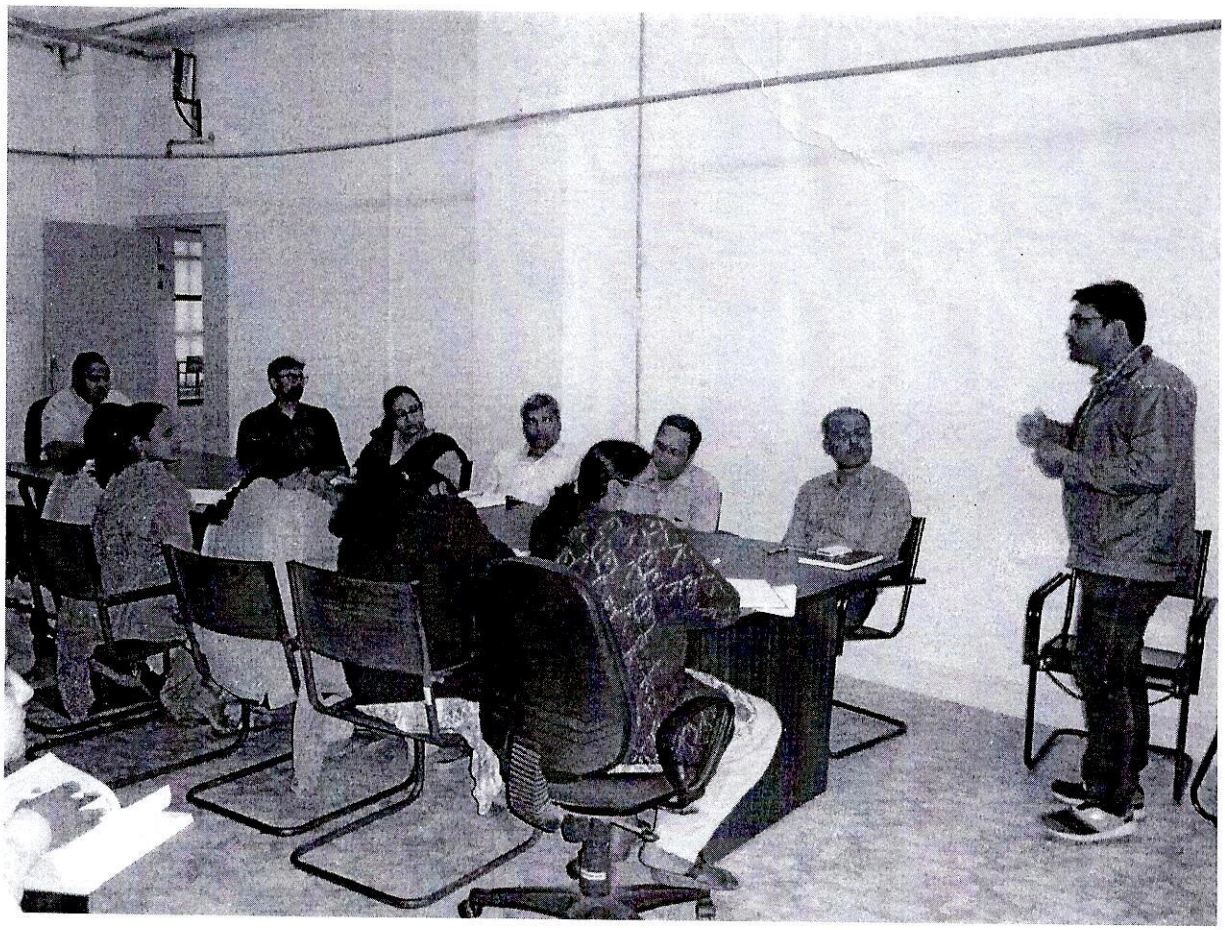
Date: 05/01/2018

Number of the Participants:21

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(36) Prof. D.V.N. Murty — Presented on 5.1.2018

TOPIC :- Evolving Capacities of Children : An Analysis in Reference to the Juvenile in Conflict with law in India.

Faculty Members present: 21

Dr. A.V.N. Rao –
Dr. Pratap Reddy –
Dr. Akbar Khan –
Dr. Gangi Reddy –
Dr. Damodar Reddy – Seady
Dr. Uma Devi –
Prof. Annapurna Devi
Prof. Geetha Priyadarshini – 5/1/18
Prof. Monika –
Dr. Veena –
Dr. P.L. Jayanth Reddy –
Sujit Pengonda & Naveen (K kumar. V)

Absent – 2

Dr. S. Kannan –
Prof. Phanraj –
Prof. Priti –
Prof. Sankar –
Prof. Nazia –
Prof. Anil – Amit
Prof. Ranjeet –
Prof. Rukmini –
Prof. D.V.N. Murty –
Prof. Sreedevi Chet –
Dr. Madhuri Irene – on leave
Dr. Rekharaj Jain – permission

Started at 4.35

- Definition of child is explained referring to different laws.
- Articles of CRC is discussed by faculty. (Art 5, 12)
- Child in conflict with law and reasons as to why children commit crimes – (society influence, environment, pressure, lack of attention, low self esteem, fun out of ignorance etc) are discussed.
- The different types of crimes i.e stealing, vandalism, Homicide, Sexual assault.
- What kind of children commit crimes, whether literate, illiterate, homeless children. NCRB statistics are referred (2016). (Competition, less interaction with friends & parents are reasons for committing crimes)
- Parents role is the ~~be~~ criminal behaviour of child is explained by Art 5 of CRC.

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Interactions

- Did India ratify CRC. Is the age in Criminal Amendment Act 2013 age in Consonance with CRC. latest judgement of SC. reducing age ~~to~~ of child to 16. was discussed.
- An example of 8 yr old child who is serial ~~a~~ Killer of 44 ~~dead~~ people is a psycological prob and Conflict with law.
- Are parents ready to talk about sex to child, As on now in India - no.

Conclusion - by Dean - Parent, child, teacher, Society play important role in growth of child. It depends on several factors like the country they live, the area, the religion and it also depends on whether they live in joint family where all play important role in the growth of child because of togetherness and guide the child in all aspects and which plays important role in his growth.

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Report: Faculty discussed on evolving capacities of children with reference to juvenile in conflict. He explained the definition of child referring to different laws. Child is unique in himself or herself. A child happens to be what an adult is in front of him or her. In our daily life we hear about different crimes from petty to heinous being committed by children who are either economically affluent, or poor or orphans. They are the takers of different fate but what is common among them all is that they are children still in the stage of development. When a child develops right from infancy to the teenage he or she has got some capacities in all these stages. These capacities may be to take a decision or to form an opinion or any talent which may be much beyond their age which they want to express but the adults around them unmindfully snub them for what they are saying or doing. This leads to suppression of their feelings affecting their psychologies which later on either construct them or destruct them. This psychological depression sometimes leads some children to commit crimes through which they satisfy their frustration which emerges out of the former. Children are taken for granted as not having any capacity to think, act or take any decision, but children at every stage have got some capacities which must be respected.

Faculty concludes by saying that his study will deal with the definitional aspect of evolving capacities, reasons for the juvenile delinquency in evolving children, different reasons for such delinquency and the responsibility of the parents or guardians in making better the future citizens.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty:Dr.Rekhraj Jain

Topic: Heterogeneity and Spirituality

Date: 17/01/2018

Number of the Participants:24

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(37) Dr. Rekha Raj Jain — presented on 17.1.2018 (38)

TOPIC: Heterogeneity & Spirituality

Faculty Members present:		Absentees:
Dr. A.V.N. Rao	17/1/18	prof Annapurna Devi, Annagandi
Dr Pratap Reddy		prof. Nazia
Dr. Veena	17/1/18	prof. Monisha
Dr. Madhuri		prof. Geetha Priyadarshini
Dr. Uma Devi		Dr. Kannan
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain		Prof. Amit
Dr. Damodar Reddy		prof. Ranjit
Dr. Gangi Reddy		Prof. Rukmini
Prof. Phani Raj		Dr. Akbar Khan
Prof. Ravi		prof. Moharty 17/1/18
Prof. D.V.N Murty		Prof. Priti
Prof. Sreedevi Shet		Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy

Summary —

started at 5.0 clock

- The importance of spirituality is discussed by faculty.
- Liberalism, democracy is spoken in terms of spirituality.
- Is spirituality associated with Liberalism,
- Compatability of democracy and spirituality is explained.
- Spiritual democracy ~~we~~ government role is discussed.
- Sovereignity, Secularism in context of spirituality is explained by the faculty.
- Secularism more emphasis on religion.

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Report: Faculty discussed on the concept of heterogeneity of spirituality and contrusion, liberalism, democracy and human rights in the age of globality. Heterogeneity signifies variability which is often used in distinction to homogeneity. Spirituality is an array of many perspectives and it is quite difficult to assign a precise content. Spirituality is wide term which covers many things and which does not consist abstract words or scholarly sermons. There is no single, widely agreed definition of spirituality. Spirituality, in fact, is a process of converting our everyday material events into spiritual experiences. The journey of spirituality begins with the urge to search for the veracity and spirituality develops within the context of a search for answers. Liberalism and spirituality are distinct aspects of our human existence but hand in hand. Liberalism is philosophy advocating maximum liberty and minimum control. Liberalism is founded on notions of liberty and equality. In global age spirituality and democracy must stay engaged in equipping its adherents to hold the democratic system. Democracy is an extraordinarily challenging system in which welfare of people and humanity is primary and one's own welfare comes next Spirituality and human rights are two indispensable mores which, in diverse ways, contribute immensely to the development of human societies. Human rights and Spirituality are related in several ways. practice paves in profound transformations of one's inner point of view and transformation of inner attitudes enabling in improving human rights across the globe. Faculty concludes by saying that spiritual practice paves in profound transformations of one's inner point of view and transformation of inner attitudes enabling in improving human rights across the globe. In an era of globalization, liberalism, democracy and human rights will have the meaning only if we all make a great contribution to human existence through spirituality.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr Veena

Topic: Mentally Afflicted Persons: Human Right Perspective

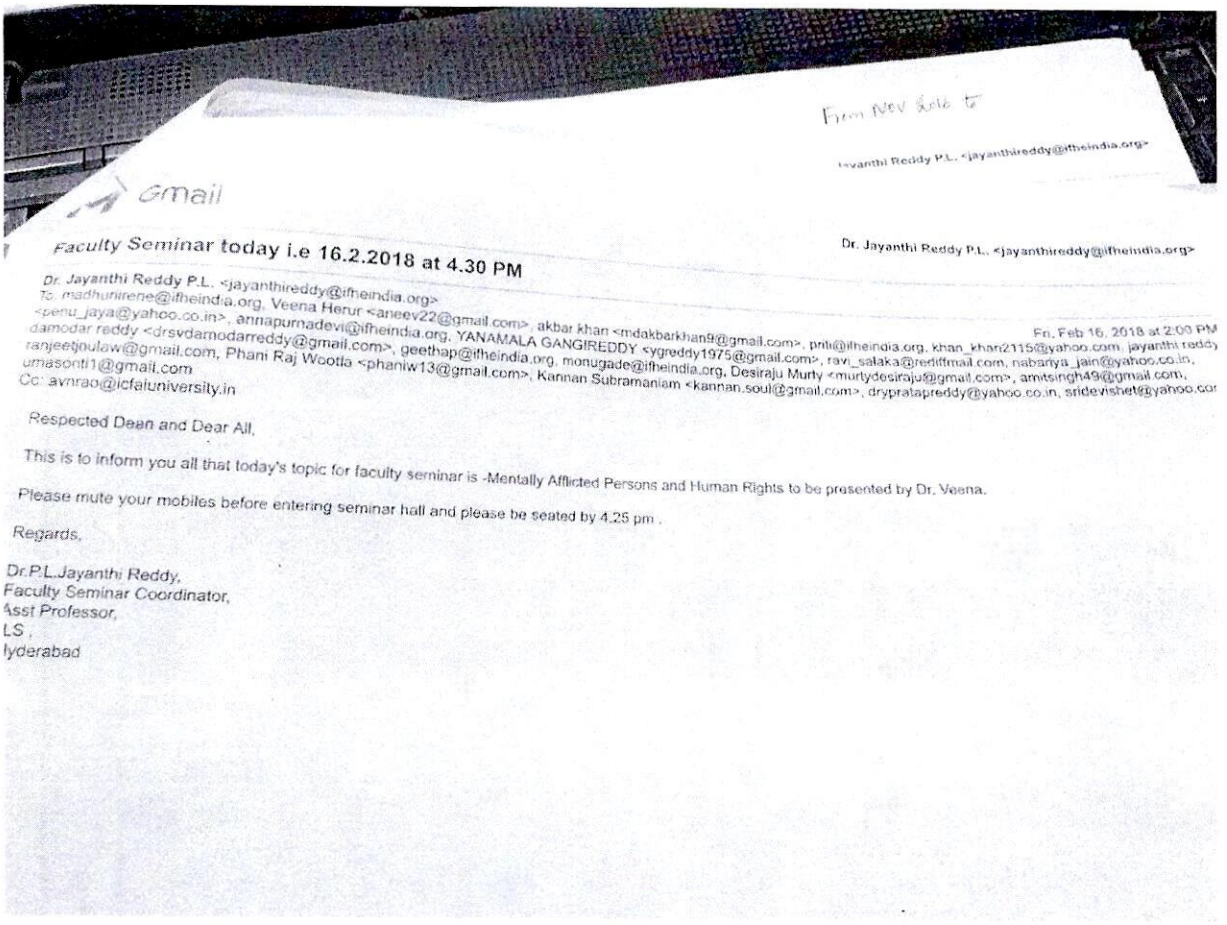
Date: 16/02/2018

Number of the Participants:14

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Circular:



From Nov Sent to

Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>

Gmail

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>

Faculty Seminar today i.e 16.2.2018 at 4.30 PM

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>
To: madhurirene@ifheindia.org, Veena Herur <aneev22@gmail.com>, akbar khan <mdakbarkhan9@gmail.com>, priti@ifheindia.org, khan_khan2115@yahoo.com, jayanthi reddy <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>, annapurnadevi@ifheindia.org, YANAMALA GANGIREDDY <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>, ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com, nabanya_jain@yahoo.co.in, damodar reddy <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>, geethap@ifheindia.org, monugade@ifheindia.org, Desiraju Murty <murtydesiraju@gmail.com>, amitsingh49@gmail.com, ranjeetjnulaw@gmail.com, Phani Raj Wootla <phaniw13@gmail.com>, Kannan Subramaniam <kannan.soul@gmail.com>, drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in, sridevishet@yahoo.com, umasonti1@gmail.com
Cc: avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in

Fri, Feb 16, 2018 at 2:00 PM

Respected Dean and Dear All,

This is to inform you all that today's topic for faculty seminar is -Mentally Afflicted Persons and Human Rights to be presented by Dr. Veena.

Please mute your mobiles before entering seminar hall and please be seated by 4.25 pm .

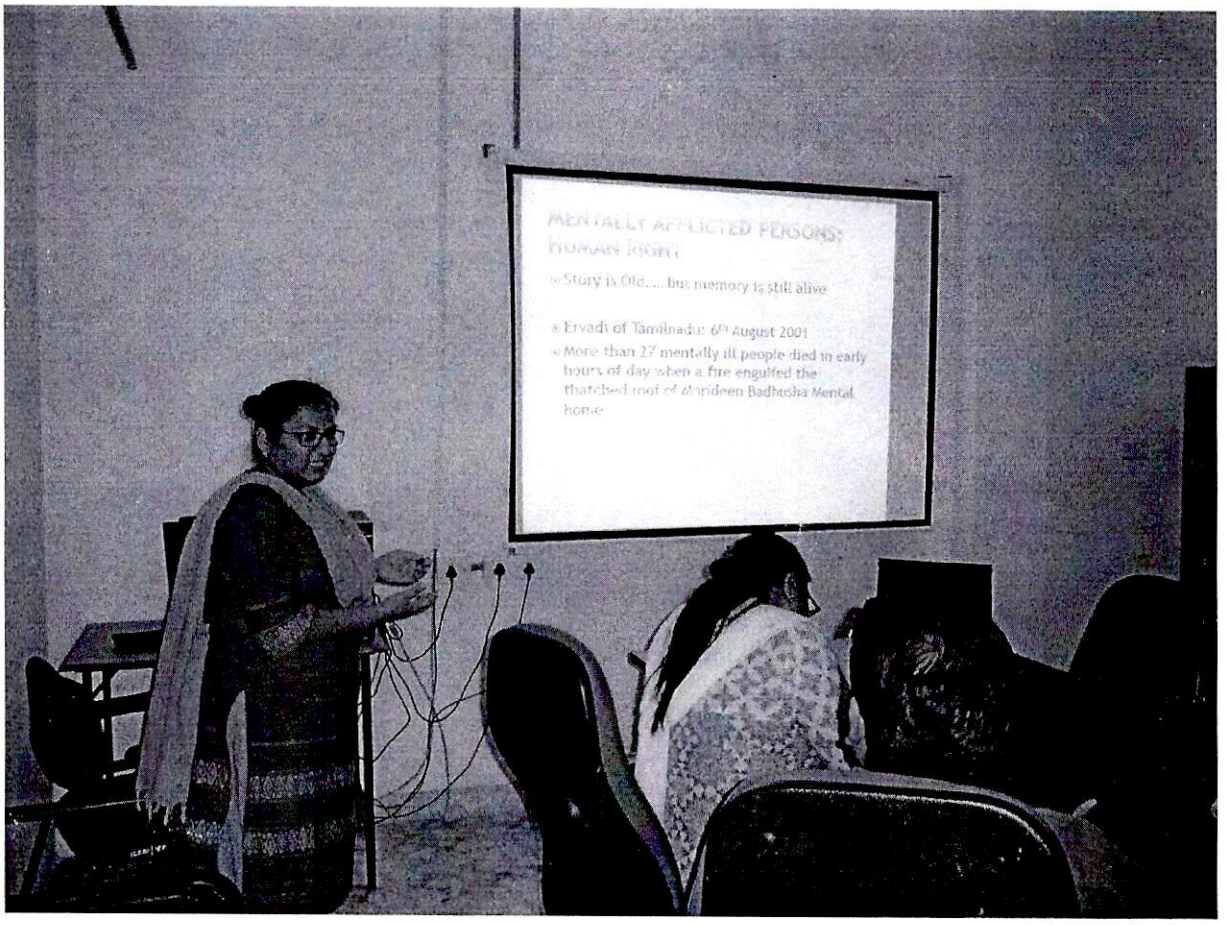
Regards,

Dr.P.L.Jayanthi Reddy,
Faculty Seminar Coordinator,
Asst Professor,
LS ,
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38. Dr. Veena

Presented on 16.2.2018

Topic: Mentally Afflicted Persons: A Human Right Perspective

Faculty Members present:

Dr. Pratap Reddy –
Dr. Veena –
Dr. Madhuri Irene – Half day leave
Dr Rekha Raj Jain – on duty
Dr. Damodar Reddy –
Dr. Changi Reddy –
Prof. Phani Raj –
Prof. Ravi –
Prof. D.V.N Murty
Prof. Sreedevi Shet –
Prof. Priti –
Sameer D –

Addendum

Prof. Annapurna –
Prof. Nazia –
Prof. Manisha – on duty
Prof. Geetha Priyadarshini – on duty
Dr. Kannan –
Prof. Amit –
Prof. Ranjit –
Prof. Rekha –
Dr. Akbar Khan –
Dr. P.C. Jayanthi –
Prof. Uma devi –

Started at ~~4~~ 4.45

- The difference between mentally ill person and criminal and the treatment are discussed from human right perspective.
- Evolution of Human Rights – Different Conventions related to mental ill / disabled persons are brought about by the faculty.
- Incident at Erwadi 2001 – (AIR 2002 SC P.979) – guidelines to be followed after that incident is discussed.
- Mental Health Care Act 2017 – Sec 2(s) of the Act is discussed. Sec 2(1) of Mental Health Act 1987 is discussed.
- Uma Manickan Vs Inspectors of police – ~~2007~~ 2008 2007 – Neighbours filing Habeas Corpus petition for a person not found over property –
- How the new Act is going to work it is [illegible]
- [illegible]

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FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2017 TO JUNE 2018

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR DR. VEENA ON MENTALLY AFFLICTED PERSONS: HUMAN RIGHT PERSPECTIVE

18: Faculty: Dr.Veena

Topic: Mentally Afflicted Persons: Human Right Perspective

Number of Participants : 23

Date of Presentation: 16/2/2018

Report: veena.oxps

Article 21 of India Constitution articulates for the 'right to life', i.e. right to live with dignity. The Human Right Conventions argues for the protection of human rights which include the right to life, liberty and security of persons and live with dignity without any discrimination. Article 5 of Human Right Declaration 1948 advocates that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. But, in reality, the mentally afflicted persons are treated inhumanly by keeping them in secluded places and jails. They are tied-up, beaten, reprimanded, isolated and ultimately human rights are dissolved. They are treated worse than that of the animals. The incident that took place at Erwadi (Tamilnadu) is a living example of heights of ill treatments and abuse of human rights of the mentally disabled people. The Courts have issued guidelines and directed the state and central governments to pay utmost care in protecting and disposing the mentally ill people in hospitals. The Mental Health Act 1987 is one of the exhaustive legislation in India against all previous legislations. It has provided norms and standards for treatment of mentally ill people in psychiatric hospitals. Even then, there is no improvement. The UNHCR and World Health Organization made guidelines for improvement of the mentally disabled persons. The 'Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, (CRPD) passed by the UN General Assembly in 2006 has laid down certain principles for the protection of the human rights of inmates of psychiatric hospitals and mentally ill people. Based upon the aforesaid recommendations, India has passed a legislation 'Mental Health Care Act in 2016. It incorporated many provisions and principles laid down by the UN General Assembly and CRPD. In addition to the appropriate legislation, there is a need for involvement and commitment of the people serving the cause for effective implementation of the provisions of the law and protecting the human rights of the mentally afflicted people.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Amit Kumar

Topic: Decriminalization of Adultery Law

Date: 22/03/2018

Number of the Participants:21

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FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2017 TO JUNE 2018

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR AMIT KUMAR ON DECRIMINALIZATION OF ADULTERY LAW

19. Faculty: Amit Kumar

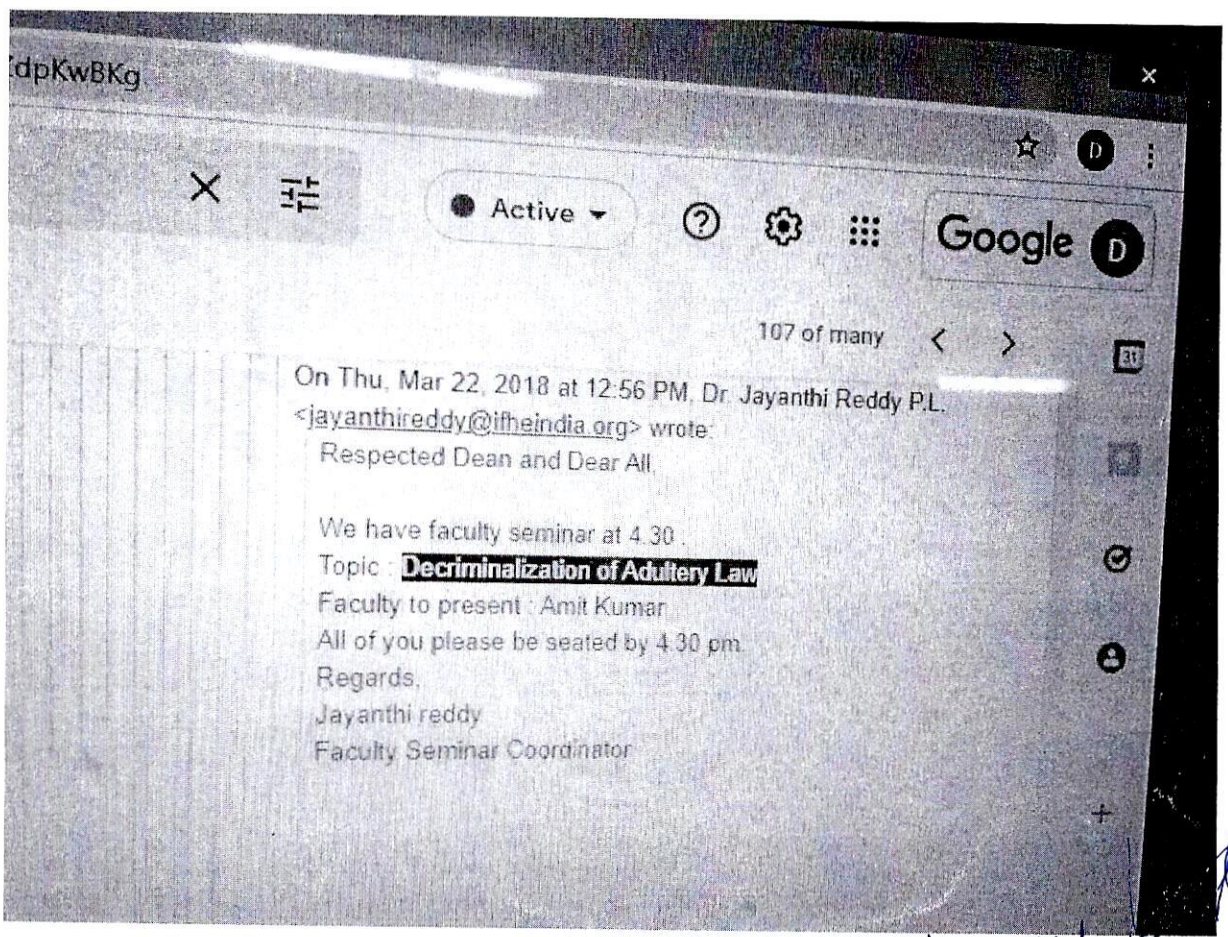
Topic: Decriminalization of Adultery Law

Number of Participants : 21

Date of Presentation: 22/3/2018

Report: amit kumar.oxps **data available**

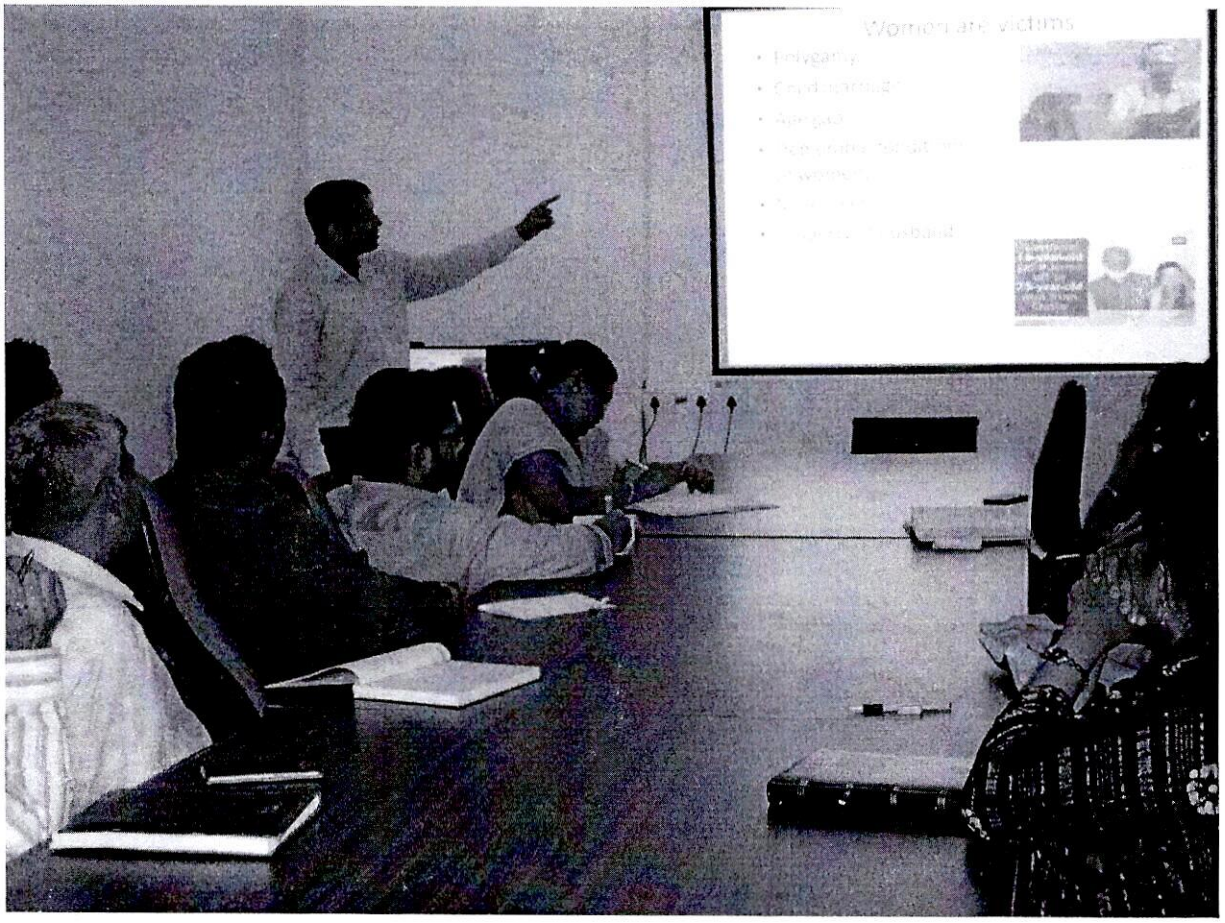
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(39) Prof. Amit Kumar

Presented on 22.3.2018

Topic: Decriminalization of Adultery Law

Faculty Members Present

Dr. A.V.N Rao
Dr. Pratap Reddy - on leave
Dr. Veena - on leave
Dr. Madhavi -
Dr. Umadevi -
Dr. Rekharaj Jain - on duty
Dr. Gangi Reddy -
Dr. Damodar Reddy -
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy -
Prof. D.V.N Murthy -
Dr. AKbar Khan - 22/3/18

Leave: 2
Absent - 2

Prof. Priti -
Prof. Annapurna -
Prof. Rukmini Devi -
Prof. Jyotsna -
Prof. Geethapriyadarshi -
Prof. Sasidevi Bhat -
Dr. Sankar. O -
Dr. S. Kannan -
Prof. Rao - 22/3/18
Prof. Phani Raj -
Prof. Ranjit -
Prof. Amit Kumar -
Prof. Monisha Grade -

Summary

Started at 4.40

- Adultery is explained in the light of case laws.
  Yusuf Abdul Aziz Vs State of Bombay, Soumithri Vishnu Vs Union of India, V. Revathi Vs Union of India
- PIL 2017 Joseph Shine Vs Union of India - Women can also be punished not only male.
- Legal Issues - Discussed in the light of Art 14, 15, & 21
- 42nd Report of Law Commission 1971 - Anna Chandy Woman HC Judge - Spoke about adultery should be decriminalized (Unstatutory rape)
- Malimath committee -
- National Commission of women 2007
- K.S Puttaswamy Judgment - Privacy is a fundamental right - sexual privacy is an integral part of right to privacy.
- Global perspective -
  Entire Europe decriminalized Adultery law
  - decriminalization in other countries

SV Registrar

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FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2017 TO JUNE 2018

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR DR S. KANNAN ON EXCLUDED AMONG THE EXCLUDED: THE STATUS OF TRIBAL WOMEN IN TELANGANA

20. Faculty: Dr S Kannan

Topic: Excluded among the Excluded : The Status of Tribal Women in Telangana

Number of Participants : 15

Date of Presentation: 20/4/2018

Report: kannan-1.oxps

In the process of planned development in India, the different segments of the population uplifted their socio-economic condition by utilizing the educational, occupational and other infrastructural facilities provided by the central as well as state governments. However, certain segments of the population like schedule caste and schedule tribe population were excluded and highly exploited in the process of industrialization and urbanization. The most vulnerable and excluded group in the process is Schedule Tribe population in general and in particular the tribal women. They are the most excluded among the excluded. Against this background the study analyses through the tribal literatures in which way they are excluded in the process of development. The literature review reveals that the factors like mean age of marriage and fertility, sex ratio, literacy and work participation rate can better reveal the status of tribal women. The study covers only the tribal population of Telangana state of India (as it is newly formed in 2014 from the state of Andhra Pradesh and no study conducted on status of tribal women). Further, Scheduled Tribes also constitute about 9.34% (the tribal women constitutes 4.5%) of the total population in Telangana state. The information were gathered from Census of India reports and Statistical Year Book of Telangana. This paper analyze the status of women among the scheduled tribes in Telangana state. Frequent comparisons made by using the factors like mean age of marriage and fertility, sex ratio, literacy and work participation rate to the tribal women with other segments of the women population. Through the analysis, the study portrays the backwards of the tribal women in terms of work participation, literacy, mean age of marriage and fertility. The tribal development policies need to keep eye on the above factors to uplift the status of tribal women in the state of Telangana.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Mr Ranjith

Topic: Medium of Instruction and Equality of Opportunity as one of the Constitutional Goals of the Indian Constitution.

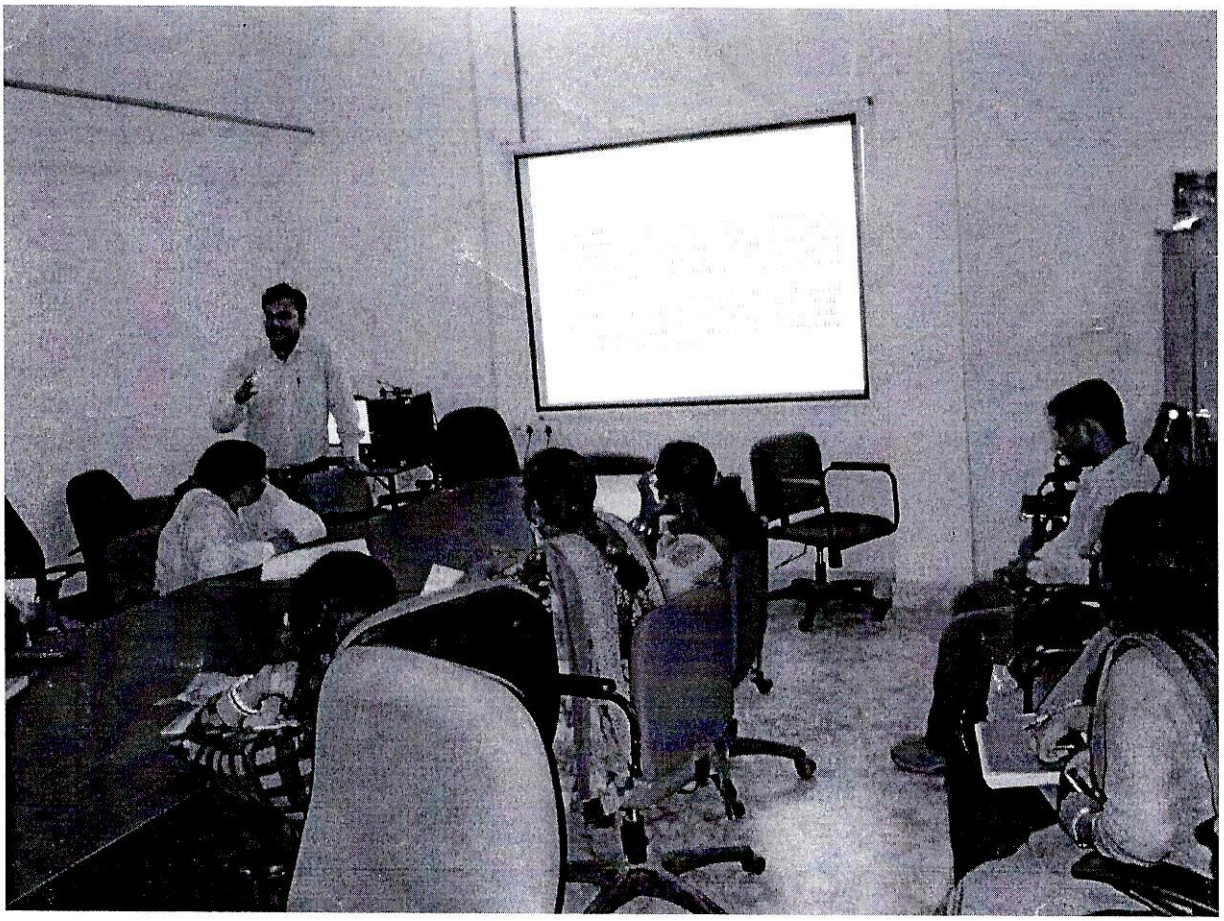
Date: 27/04/2018

Number of the Participants:21

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(41) . Prof. Ranjit Kumar — Presented on 27.4.2018

Topic : Medium of Instruction and equality of opportunity as one of the Constitutional goals of the Indian Constitution.

Faculty Members present - 21

Dr. A.V.N Rao
Dr. Pratap Reddy
Dr. Akbar Khan
Dr. Changa Reddy
Prof. Jyotsna
Prof. Ranjit
Prof. Rukmini
Prof. Manitha
Prof. Leela priyadarshini
Dr. Uma Devi
Dr. P.L. Jayasthi Reddy
Prof. Amit

Absent

Prof. Sreedevi Shet
Prof. Priti
Dr. Sankar
Prof. Murty
Prof. Phani Raj
Prof. Ravi
Dr. Madhuri Irene - permission
Dr. Veena - Permission
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - Permission
Prof. Annapurna
Dr. Damodar Reddy

Started at 4.45.

- Kothari Commission - English should be medium of Instruction in government Colleges -
- Accessibility to English language is less and not affordability to all.
- Vernacular languages in Schools and its effects in education -

Concluded at 5.30, with interactions by faculty.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.S.Kannan

Topic: Excluded Among the Excluded: The Status of Tribal Women in Telangana

Date: 20/04/2018

Number of the Participants:15

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Circular:

Gmail Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>

faculty seminar at 4.30 today i.e 25th june

2 messages

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> Mon, Jun 25, 2018 at 3:15 PM
To: madhurirene@ifheindia.org, Veena Herur <aneev22@gmail.com>, akbar khan <mdakbarkhan9@gmail.com>, priti@ifheindia.org, jayanthi reddy <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>, annapurnadevi@ifheindia.org, YANAMALA GANGIREDDY <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>, ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com, nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in, damodar reddy <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>, geethap@ifheindia.org, monugade@ifheindia.org, Desiraju Murty <murtydesiraju@gmail.com>, Amit Kedar Singh <amitsingh49@gmail.com>, ranjeetjnulaw@gmail.com, Phani Raj Wootla <phaniw13@gmail.com>, Kannan Subramaniam <kannan.soul@gmail.com>, drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in, sridevishet@yahoo.com, umasonti1@gmail.com, jyotsna7788@gmail.com, rukmini.d@ifheindia.org
Cc: avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in

Respected Dean and Dear All,

Today at 4.30 we have faculty seminar by Asst professor Jyotsna Nisha .
Topic: The Case of Speculean explorers: A Jurisprudential Puzzle.
Those who are on leave/on permission or on duty pl inform.

Regards.

jayanthi reddy

On Wed, Jun 13, 2018 at 12:48 PM, Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:
Respected Dean and Dear All,

Today at 4.30 we have faculty seminar on ' Parallel Imports and Trademark Law'

by Faculty-Rukmini Desai. Pl be seated by 4.20.

If anybody is on leave /permission/on duty pl keep me informed.

Regards,
jayanthi reddy
coordinator.

On Thu, Apr 19, 2018 at 1:57 PM, Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:
Respected Dean and Dear All,

This is to inform all, that tomorrow at 4.45pm faculty seminar will be conducted and all are requested to be present by 4.40pm.
Faculty : Dr.S.Kannan
Topic: **Excluded among the excluded: status of tribal women in Telangana**
Regards,
Jayanthi reddy
Faculty seminar coordinator

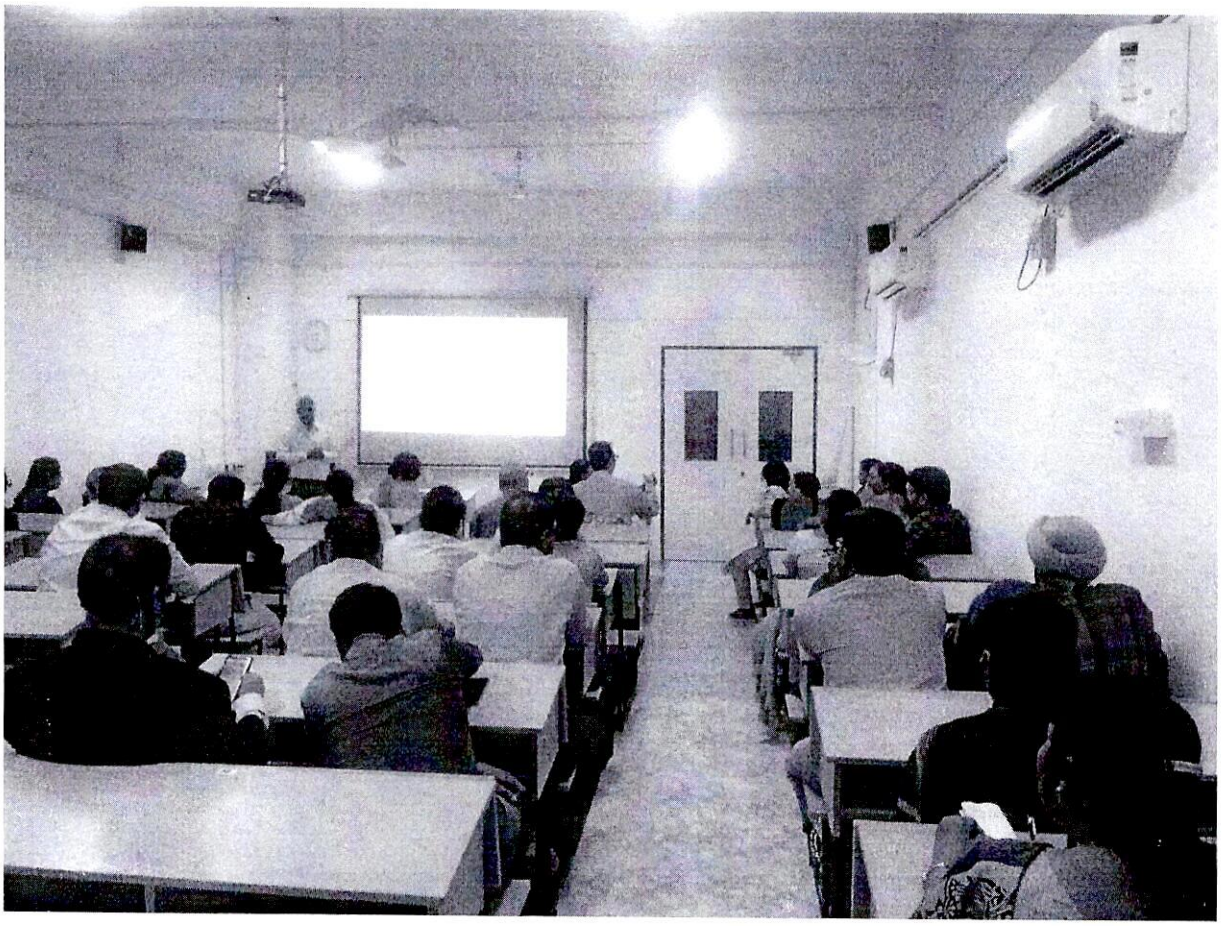
On Thu, Mar 22, 2018 at 12:56 PM, Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:
Respected Dean and Dear All,

We have faculty seminar at 4.30 .
Topic :
Faculty to present : Amit Kumar
All of you please be seated by 4.30 pm.
Regards,
Jayanthi reddy

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(40) Dr. S. Kannan — Presented on 20.4.2018

TOPIC: Excluded among The Excluded : The status of Tribal Women in Telangana

Faculty Members present : 11

Dr. S. Kannan
Dr. Pratap Reddy - on leave
Dr. Veena - on leave
Dr. Madhuri - Absent
Dr. Vmadevi -
Dr. Rethoraj Jain - on leave
Dr. Gangi Reddy
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. P. L. Jayanthi Reddy
Dr. Akbar Khan - Absent
Rukmini Devi -
Jyotsna Nisha -
Started at 4.45

Leave : 5
Absent : 4

Prof. Prathi - on leave
Prof. Annapurna - on permission
Prof. Sreedevi Shet - Absent
Prof. Jyotsna -
Prof. Geetha Priyadarshi -
Dr. Sankar. O - Absent
Prof. Ravi -
Prof. Phani Raj -
Prof. Ranjit -
Prof. Amit Kumar - on leave
Prof. Monisha Gade -
Prof. D. V. N Murthy -

- Faculty discusses the Sources of collection of data of tribal women. Data is collected for ten districts of different castes group.
- Literacy rate is the major determinant of status of tribal women. Social, economic factors taken in to consideration.
- Age, sex, fertility rate. - (2017 data - Dept of economics & Statistics Hyderabad.)
- Literacy rate of tribal women in Nalgonda, Medak, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar is very less.
- Age of Marriage is 16 yrs
- Work participation - more -
- Suggestions are made by faculty -
  - Strengthening of voice of socially excluded is possible.
  - High work participation is out of economic necessity.

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Faculty discussed on the concept of revisiting language policy in Indian School Education System, the need for a holistic approach. Recently many state governments particularly Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal have decided to introduce English as the medium of instruction in the state run government schools from the primary level. The revolutionary steps taken by these state governments have renewed the debate of medium of instruction with a new vigour. This radical change and the paradigm shift in the approaches of the state governments regarding the introduction of English as a medium of instruction provide us an opportunity to take a deeper and critical look at India's language policy in the school education system as proposed under the three language formula in a changed social-economic-political perception of the people regarding the language in a globalised world. The article raises the question as to what should be the basis for language in education policy and who should decide what language to learn and not to learn? In a democracy should it be citizen's decision or should the state intervene in the name of national identity, integration and nation building? It argues for adoption of a holistic approach based on democratic deliberations rather than impetuous decisions.

The language policy in the post independent India existed under the treaty of Westphalia, 1648 gave foundational basis to the modern system of sovereign nation state where national language became one of the unifying force among people living within a defined territory of the nation-state (MacIver, 1976.:20). National language is treated as an issue of pride of the nation which helps in achieving the goal of national unity and integrity. In this process of the development of one language as national language, many nation –states have used the method of eradication of dialects and regional languages and impose a national language on the people (Gavaskar, 2002:5274). It is well known that there are two language planning strategies: assimilation and integration. While assimilation strategy to eliminate the linguistic diversity in a favor of a single language, integration strategy accepts not only the linguistic diversity but also one or more languages for official purposes (Nayar, B. R. (1969) 10). In India, with three-language and later two language formula, integration strategy has been accepted at Union and state levels. Two approaches were developed to solve the complex issue of language policy in the national education system i.e. education in national or official language and multilingual education. With the passage of the time the core human rights values of respect for diversity and inclusion got a prime place in the policy making and nation building process. But, one can see that there is a divided opinion regarding how to approach the problem of development of language policy for a nation -state. Language being the most important medium of communication and education, its development occupies an important place in the National Policy on Education and Programme of Action. The Language Policy of India relating to the use of languages in administration, education, judiciary, legislature, mass communication, etc., is pluralistic in its scope. It is both language-development oriented and language-survival oriented (Austin, 1966:348). The policy is intended to encourage the citizens to use their mother tongue in certain delineated levels and domains through some gradual processes, but the stated goal of the policy is to help all languages to develop into fit vehicles of communication at their designated areas of use, irrespective of their nature or status like major, minor, or tribal languages. It is necessary to understand the difference between Language as subject and Language of instruction or medium of instruction (Baker, 1988:30). English language as a subject and as a medium of instruction.

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Faculty concludes by saying that though it is evident that the government run vernacular language medium school are unable to fulfil the aspiration of the common masses. Now question arise that what is the purpose of running governments schools and for whom? Is there any aspirational conflict between the state and common public? Whether medium of instruction should be decided by the state or it should be decided on basis people choice? It has been observed that English medium schools are mostly filled by educationally and economically forward communities where as Government-run vernacular schools are for the economically poor and SEBC communities who are historically deprived of education. Therefore author suggests that the public's aspirational demand of English as medium of instruction in government run schools from primary level need to be seen by the government from two perspectives; one, the changed socio-economic situations at the local, regional, national and global level, language cannot remain silent spectator to these changes. Speech communities make language choices that go contrary to age-old political ideologies. Multicultural and multilingual India necessitates a holistic approach involving state-actors, civil society and linguistic minority associations, non-governmental organisations, linguists, academic as well as policy planners for designing a language policy encapsulating most, if not all, aspirations of the common people. There is a need for formulating a language policy which is dynamic and can withstand the pressures of globalisation.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Rukmini Desai

Topic: Parallel Imports, Issues and Trade Marks

Date: 13/06/2018

Number of the Participants:14

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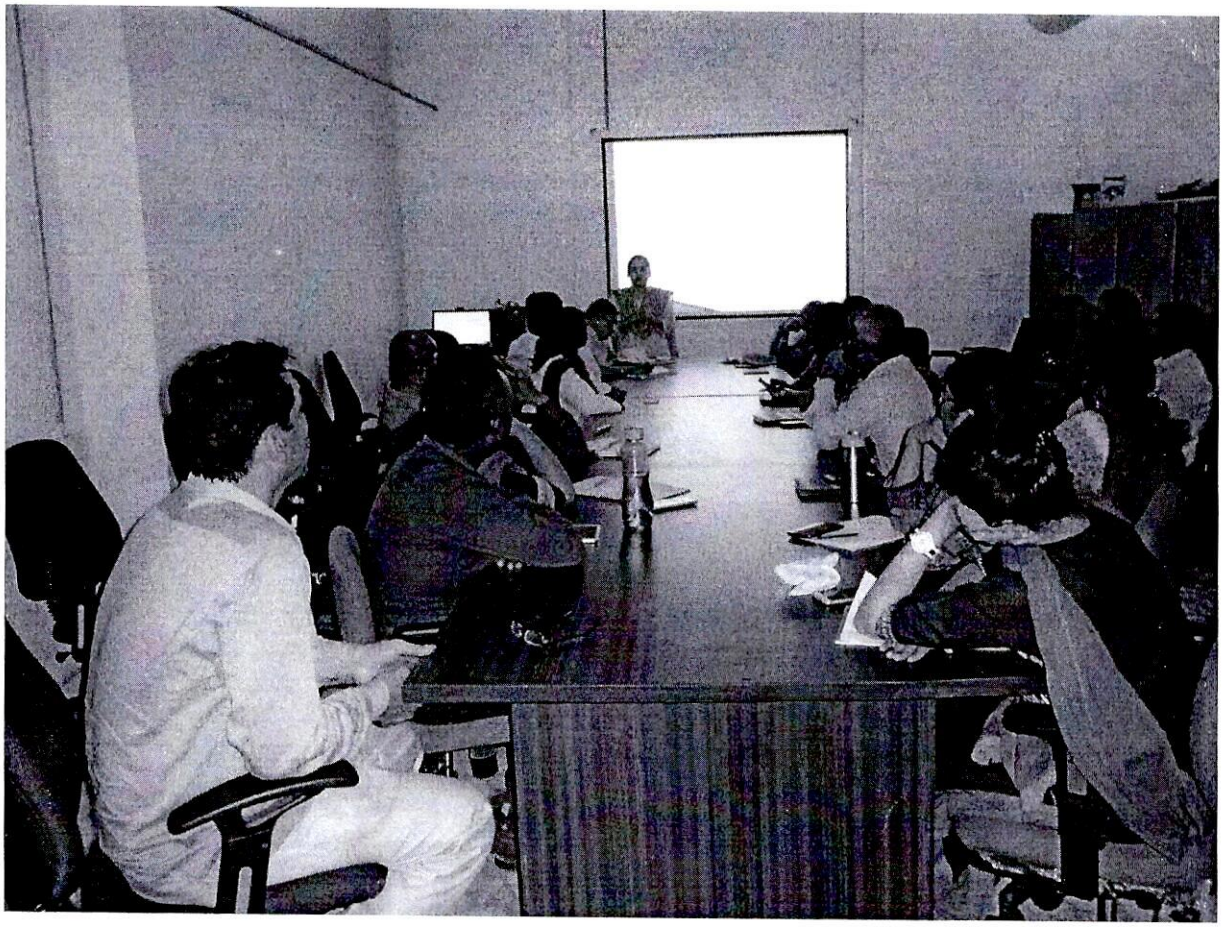
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(42) Prof. Rukmini Desai

Presented on 13.6.2018.

Topic: Parallel Imports Issues under Trademark Law

Faculty Members present - 20

Dr. Veena –

Dr. Pratap Reddy on leave

Dr. Akbas Kham – on leave

Dr. Damodar Reddy

Dr. Gangi Reddy –

Dr. Madhuri Irene –

Dr. Rekharaj Jain –

Dr. Sankar O –

Dr. Umadevi

Dr. P.L. Jayanth Reddy –

Prof. Rukmini Desai –

Prof. Annapurna Devi – H. Annapurnadevi

Dr. Kannan –

Absent - 3

Prof. Sreedevi Shetty –

Prof. Prasti –

Prof. Murty – on leave

Prof. Phani Raj –

Prof. Ravi –

Prof. Ranjit –

Prof. Amit Kumar –

Prof. Jyotsna Nicka – Lyotsna

Prof. Monisha –

Prof. Neeta Priyadarshini –

Started at 4:30 Concluded at 5.10.

- Faculty discusses about Parallel Imports and Doctrine of Exhaustion.
- Sec 30(3) of Trade Mark Law is discussed in this context.
- Kapil Wadhwa case law guidelines are explained (2013) case.
- TRIPS Agreement of principle of Exhaustion u/Art 6 is explained and its application of doctrine.
- Concluded with interactions by faculty.

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FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2017 TO JUNE 2018

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR RUKMINI DESAI ON PARALLEL IMPORTS, ISSUES AND TRADEMARKS

22. Faculty: Rukmini Desai

Topic: Parallel Imports , Issues and Trademarks

Number of Participants : 18

Date of Presentation: 13/6/2018

Report: rukmini.oxps A parallel import is a non-counterfeit product imported from another country without the permission of the intellectual property owner. Parallel imports are often referred to as grey goods or grey-market goods. The goods imported are different from genuine goods, meaning that they have actually been manufactured by, for or under license from the brand owner for the requirements of the consumers of a particular jurisdiction, and then are imported into a different jurisdiction from that intended by the brand owner Parallel importers usually purchase products in one country at a price that is cheaper than the price at which they are sold in a second country. They then import the products into the second country. The products are then sold at a price which is normally somewhere between the usual price found in the country of export and the country of import. A related concept is the exhaustion of rights, or the doctrine of exhaustion. This is a concept in intellectual property law whereby an owner will lose or exhaust certain rights after the first use of the subject matter which is the subject of intellectual property rights. Exhaustion of IP rights refers to the extent to which IP owners can control the distribution of their products. For example, the ability of a trade mark owner to control further sales of a product bearing its mark are generally exhausted following the sale of that product.

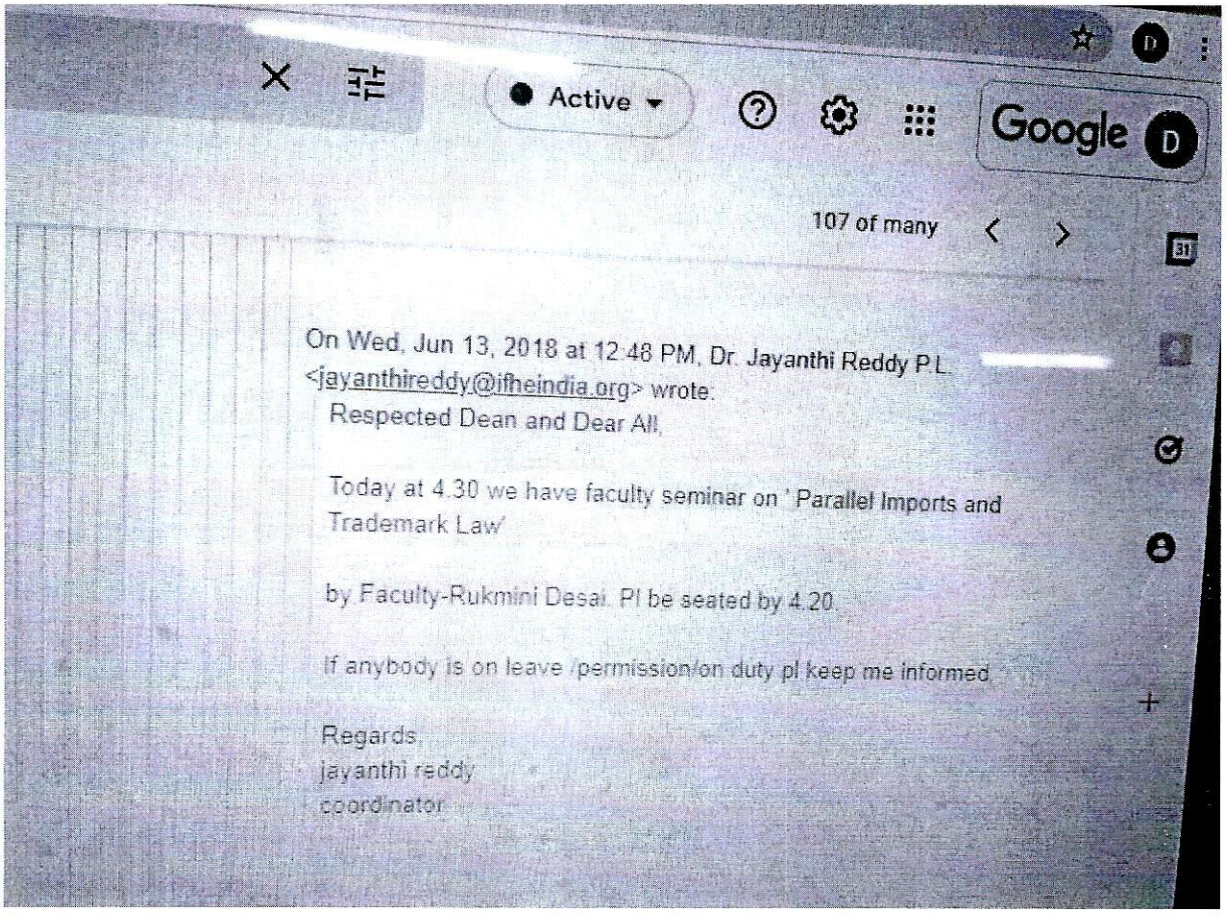
This concept typically arises in the context of parallel imports, and may therefore be relevant nationally, regionally or internationally. If a right becomes exhausted in one jurisdiction, an intellectual property owner may not be able to enforce its rights in another jurisdiction. In India, parallel importation is intricately linked to the principle of exhaustion of rights under the Trademarks Act, 1999. The principle of exhaustion of rights is enshrined in Article 6 of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs), which states that "nothing in this Agreement shall be used to address the issue of the exhaustion of intellectual property rights". Hence, each state is entitled either to prohibit or to allow parallel imports within its own legal framework. The Government of India definitely here must intervene in this matter so as to maintain a balance between the interests of the Consumers and Trademark Holders, so

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that no one is at a higher risk. Ultimately the bottom line is that the decision on whether to allow Parallel Imports is a choice between quality control and price control; between the economic rights of trademark owners and consumer access; between trade monopolies and free trade.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty:Ms Priti

Topic: Socio-Legal Disparity and the need for Sentencing Reforms in White Collar Crimes

Date: 15/06/2018

Number of the Participants:20

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FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2017 TO JUNE 2018

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR MS PRITI ON SOCIO-LEGAL DISPARITY AND THE NEED FOR SENTENCING REFORMS IN WHITE COLLAR CRIMES.

23: Faculty: Ms Priti

Topic: Socio-Legal Disparity and the Need for Sentencing Reforms in White Collar Crimes .

Number of Participants : 16

Date of Presentation: 15/6/2018

priti 1.oxps

Report: Faculty explains that white collar crimes are generally non-violent crimes committed by a person belonging to high and respectable social status in commercial setups for financial gains. These offences tend to have a huge bearing on an individual's pockets, corporation's accounts and the economy of the nation. They can be in the form of frauds, thefts, tax evasions, insider trading, corruption and bribery, embezzlement, forgery, counterfeiting, money-laundering, insurance fraud, medical fraud, identity thefts and so on. The recent surge in white collar crimes has led to debates on the effectiveness of the legislations dealing with such offences. The treatment of such offenders in the criminal justice system has been an issue of deliberation since the very beginning. Further she said that the fact that white collar crimes are differentiated from other crimes raises more concerns of the effectiveness of the sanctions. It has been observed that those who enjoy a place in the higher social circle, may use their status to get an unfair advantage in the legal process and tend to get away with less sanctions. Faculty discusses about another pertinent issue is that the data on white collar crimes is not easily available in the public domain and remains concealed under the cloak of official confidentiality. The reason behind the same is that incumbent governments do not wish to give an impression of their country as one which is perforated with the higher-class being law-breakers. Further the fact that the officials who themselves are involved in illegal activities do not wish to alert the public of the wrongful acts happening in other such places. She concludes by referring about the recent years, that India has seen a surge in white collar crimes due to rapid increase in commerce and technology. Furthermore the intermittent technological

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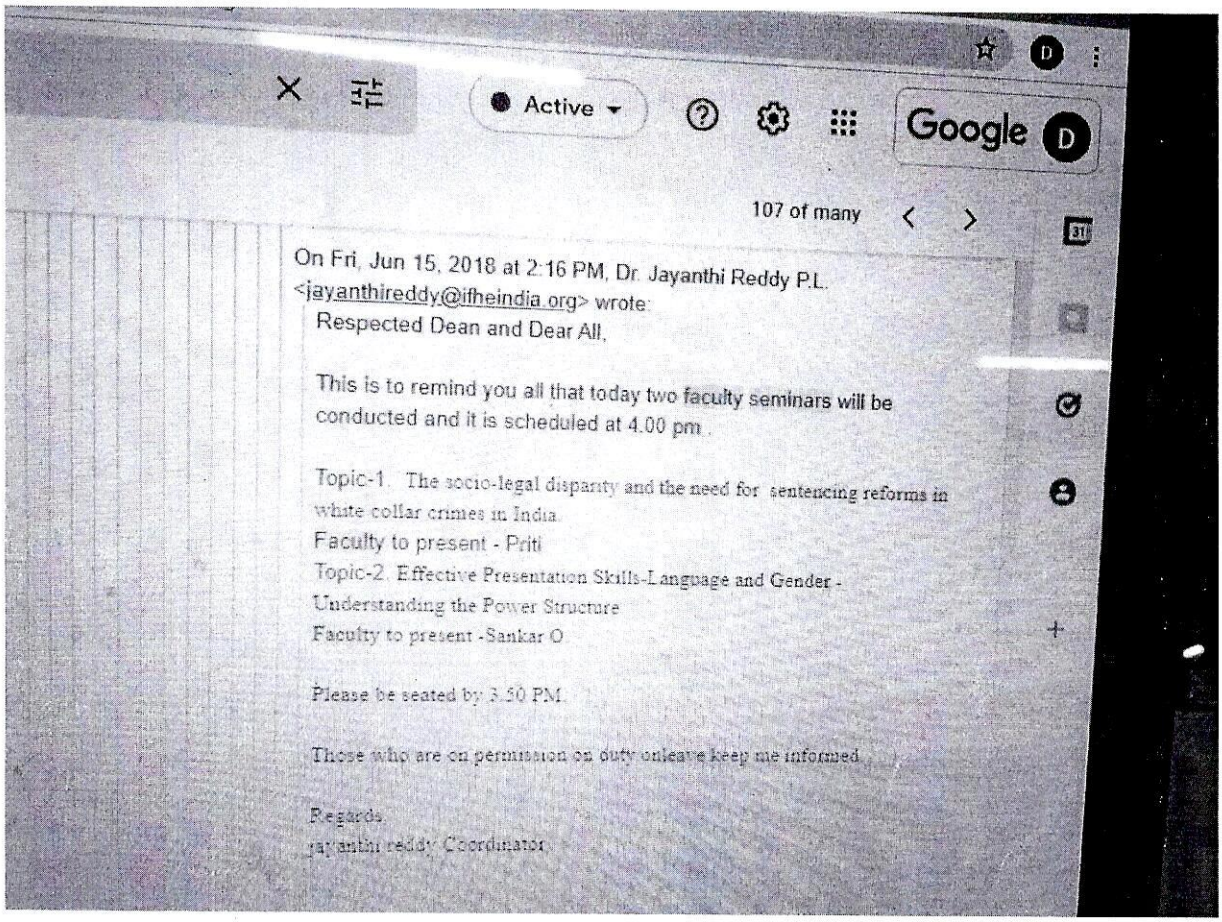
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slump has added to the pressures of the employees to meet the high standards set by the companies. Even though there are several legislations in our country like Essential Commodities Act 1955, the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, The Import and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, Companies Act, 2013, Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and regulatory bodies like Securities and Exchange Board of India, *Serious Fraud Investigation Office,* Reserve Bank of India the gaps in these legislations and regulatory bodies seem to be ineffective in handling the cases efficiently. Therefore a need has been felt to introduce certain reforms in the sentencing pattern of these offences in order to handle them more effectively.

It is pertinent to note that these offences may have a serious impact on the victim, public and economy therefore sentencing reforms are vital. This article will dwell upon various possible alternatives to imprisonment one of which could be imposing higher amount of fines, this will not only help in saving the various administrative costs attached to imprisonment but also help in neutralizing the loss caused by these frauds to the economy. If the cost of incarceration for white collar crimes is the same for offenders with dissimilar earning capabilities, imprisoning the ones with very high earning capabilities is a waste of social capital if the objectives sought to be achieved by imprisonment can be achieved via other means. This can be further substantiated by doing a cost benefit analysis of the choice between fining and imprisoning. Some of the other suggested alternatives to imprisonment can be disgorgements, cancellation of licenses, revoking of registrations, dismissal from boards etc. This article intends to discuss the various feasible alternatives to imprisonment by analyzing the lacunae in the present legal framework and suggest reforms in order to make sentencing more effective for white collar offences.

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On Fri, Jun 15, 2018 at 2:16 PM, Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Dean and Dear All,

This is to remind you all that today two faculty seminars will be conducted and it is scheduled at 4.00 pm .

Topic-1. The socio-legal disparity and the need for sentencing reforms in white collar crimes in India.
Faculty to present - Priti
Topic-2. Effective Presentation Skills-Language and Gender - Understanding the Power Structure
Faculty to present -Sankar O

Please be seated by 3.50 PM.

Those who are on permission on duty on leave keep me informed.

Regards
jayanthi reddy Coordinator

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(43) Prof. Potti

presented on 15.6.2018

TOPIC : The Socio-legal disparity and the need for sentencing reforms in White Collar crimes in India.

Faculty Members present : 20 / Absent : 3 ~~Absents~~

Dr. A.V.N Rao
Dr Pratap Reddy / on leave
Dr. Akbar Khan on leave
Dr. Hargi Reddy
Prof. Jyotsna
Prof. Ranjit
Prof. Rukmini
Prof. Monika
Prof. Geeta Priyadarshini
Dr. Umadevi
Dr. P.L. Jyothi Reddy
Prof. Amit Kumar

Prof. Srinivas Rao
Prof. Potti
Dr. Sankar
Prof. D.V.N Murthy — on leave
Prof. Phani Raj
Prof. Ravi 15/6/18
Dr. Madhavi Irene 15/6/18
Dr. Veena
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain
Prof. Annapurna
Dr. Damodar Reddy

Started at 4.00 PM. Concluded at 4.40 PM

S Vijayakumar

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: O Shankar

Topic: Effective Presentation Skills, Language, Gender, Understanding the Power Structure

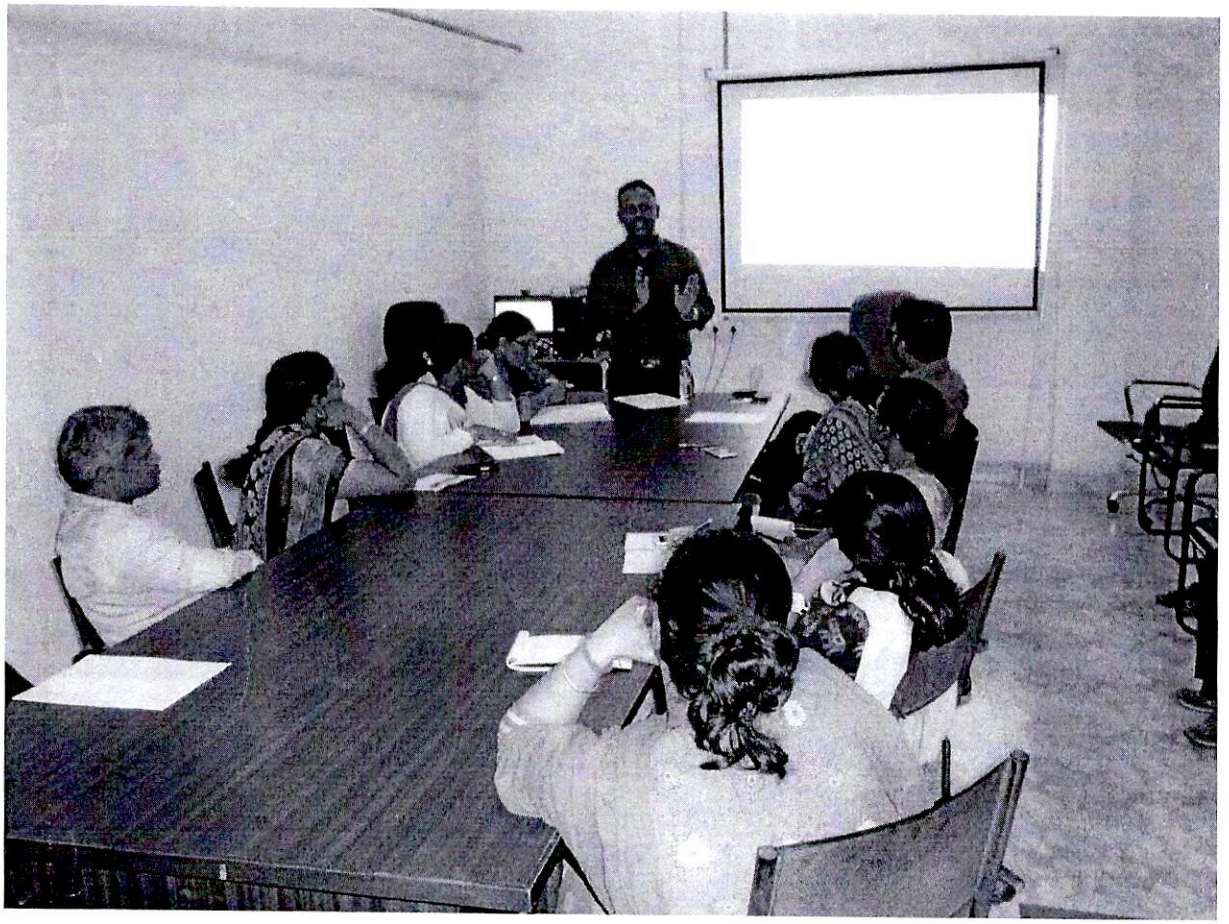
Date: 15/06/2018

Number of the Participants: 10

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(44) Prof. O. Sankar

Presented on 15.6.2018

Topic - Effective Presentation skills - Language and Gender. Understanding the Power Structure.

Faculty Members present: 20 Absent: 3

Dr. A.V.N Rao -
Dr. pratap Reddy - on leave
Dr. Akbar Khan - on leave
Dr. Rangi Reddy -
Prof Jyotsna -
prof. Ranjit
prof. Rupam
Prof. Monishe
prof. Geeta Priyadarshini -
Dr Uma Devi -
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy -
Prof. Amit Kumar -

Prof. Priti -
prof. Sridevi -
Dr. Sankar
Prof. D.V.N Murty - on leave
prof. Phani Raj
prof. Ravi
Dr. Madhuri Irene -
Dr. Veena
Dr. Rekha Raj
prof. Annapurna
Dr. Damodar Reddy

Started at 4.45 PM Concluded by 5.25 PM.

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FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2017 TO JUNE 2018

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR O. SANKAR ON EFFECTIVE PRESENTATION SKILLS, LANGUAGE, GENDER, UNDERSTANDING THE POWER STRUCTURE.

24: Faculty: O Sankar

Topic: Effective Presentation Skills , Language, Gender, Understanding the Power Structure.

Number of Participants : 20

Date of Presentation: 15/6/2018

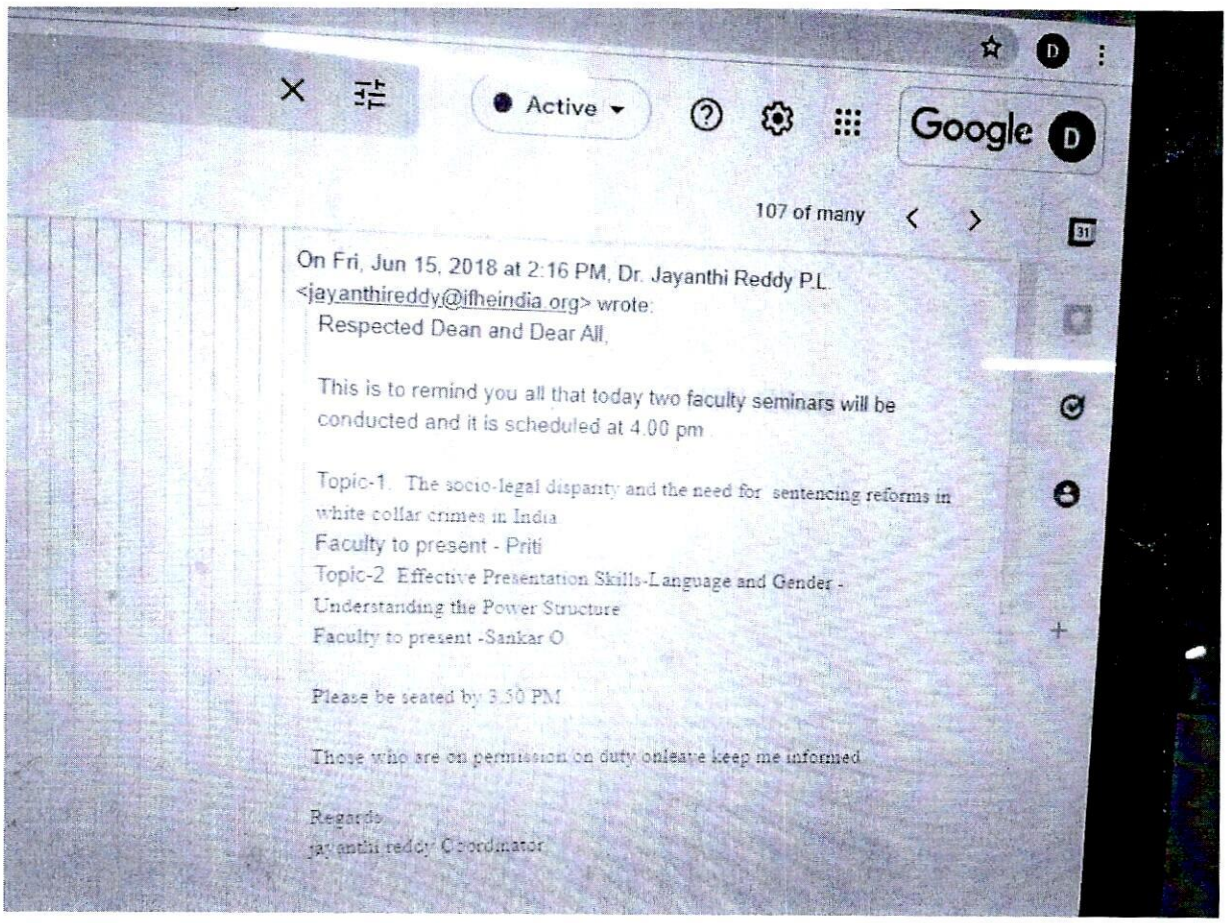
Report: sankar2.oxps Faculty discussed that the development in science and technology made every individual autonomous in learning. It is unlikely in this digital world for a student to be physically present to access knowledge. Every book of History, philosophy, medicine, economics, science and literature are digitalized; and are made available for the students. Further he said every individual can access information/ knowledge on their computer or from their smartphone. Meanwhile, the digital platform, internet in specific is facing knowledge explosion. That is, sites like Wikipedia/ Quora/ Yahoo answers and other such websites invite its user to edit the contents. When the contents are open for the public to edit, even the 'opinions' of an individuals is passed on as knowledge. Many students rely on information that is gathered on such sites. Thereby making the teachers responsible to guide the students towards proper source of knowledge. Technology also brought observable change in behavior among the students. It is undeniable that the students these days use smartphone in excess, both inside and outside the classroom. The illusion of staying connected elsewhere on social network and ignoring the present can be seen in almost all the students. The juncture of virtual knowledge and the mental absence of the student-learners drive teachers, educators, academicians in formulating different methods to keep the students engaged intellectually in classroom. He finally concludes by saying that his paper focuses on the digital distractions, overlapping and manipulation of knowledge and the importance of classroom learning/ teaching. In precise, it talks about "performance" a

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method in classroom teaching that includes singing, acting and other activities; and how it enhances both the teachers and the students in knowledge sharing process. In addition to it, the paper also focuses on teacher-centric performances that not only grasps the attention of the students, but creates a space for limitless learning opportunities between teachers and students.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty:Ms Jyothsna Nisha

Topic: The Case of Speluncean Explorers: A Jurisprudential Puzzle

Date: 25/06/2018

Number of the Participants:16

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Gmail Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>

faculty seminar at 4.30 today i.e 25th june

2 messages

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> Mon, Jun 25, 2018 at 3:15 PM
To: madhuriirene@ifheindia.org, Veena Herur <aneev22@gmail.com>, akbar khan <mdakbarkhan9@gmail.com>, priti@ifheindia.org, jayanthi reddy <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>, annapurnadevi@ifheindia.org, YANAMALA GANGIREDDY <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>, ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com, nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in, damodar reddy <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>, geethap@ifheindia.org, monugade@ifheindia.org, Desiraju Murty <murtydesiraju@gmail.com>, Amit Kedar Singh <amitsingh49@gmail.com>, ranjeetjnulaw@gmail.com, Phani Raj Wootla <phaniw13@gmail.com>, Kannan Subramaniam <kannan.souf@gmail.com>, dryprataprreddy@yahoo.co.in, sridevishet@yahoo.com, umasonti1@gmail.com, jyotsna7788@gmail.com, rukmini.d@ifheindia.org
Cc: avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in

Respected Dean and Dear All,

Today at 4.30 we have faculty seminar by Asst professor Jyotsna Nisha .
Topic: The Case of Speculean explorers: A Jurisprudential Puzzle.
Those who are on leave/on permission or on duty pl inform.

Regards,

jayanthi reddy

On Wed, Jun 13, 2018 at 12:48 PM, Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:
Respected Dean and Dear All,

Today at 4.30 we have faculty seminar on ' Parallel Imports and Trademark Law'

by Faculty-Rukmini Desai. Pl be seated by 4.20.

If anybody is on leave /permission/on duty pl keep me informed.

Regards,
jayanthi reddy
coordinator.

On Thu, Apr 19, 2018 at 1:57 PM, Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:
Respected Dean and Dear All,

This is to inform all, that tomorrow at 4.45pm faculty seminar will be conducted and all are requested to be present by 4.40pm.
Faculty : Dr.S.Kannan
Topic: **Excluded among the excluded: status of tribal women in Telangana**
Regards,
Jayanthi reddy
Faculty seminar coordinator

On Thu, Mar 22, 2018 at 12:58 PM, Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:
Respected Dean and Dear All,

We have faculty seminar at 4.30 .
Topic : [illegible]
Faculty to present : Amit Kumar
All of you please be seated by 4.30 pm.
Regards,
Jayanthi reddy

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(45) Prof. Jyotsna Nisha — Presented on 25.6.2018

Topic: The Case of Speluncean Explorers: A Jurisprudential Puzzle

Faculty Members present: 16 Absent: 7

Dr. A.V.N Rao – on duty
Dr. Pratap Reddy – Leave
Dr. Akbar Khan – on leave
Dr. Gangi Reddy – Absent
Prof. Jyotsna –
Prof. Amit –
Prof. Ranjit – on leave
Dr. Veena –
Dr. Madhuri –
Dr. Kannan –
Dr. Rekharaj Jain –
Dr. Damodar Reddy –

Prof. Rukmini –
Prof. Annapurna –
Prof. Monika –
Prof. Preeti –
Dr. P.L. Jayadhi Reddy –
Dr. Uma Devi –
Dr. O. Sankar –
Prof. Ravi – 25/6/18.
Prof. D.V.N Murty –
Prof Geetha Priyadarshini – on leave
Prof. Sreedevi Shet – on leave
Prof. Phani Raj – on leave

Started at. 4.30 pm

- Faculty explained the case of Speluncean explorers a fictitious case from jurisprudential point of view. It is by Lon L. Fuller published by Harvard law Review in 1949.
- Its about a legal philosophy Puzzle and three possible solutions in the form of Judicial opinions that are attributed to judges sitting on the fictional Supreme Court of Newgarth in the year 4300.
- It is an hypothetical case it involves a group of cave explorers who are trapped following a cave-in and face the risk of death starvation.
- The case examines how the rescued survivors might Kill and eat one person in order to survive, should be treated by the law.
- Fuller's [illegible]

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Report : Faculty Jyotsna Nisha discussed a hypothetical case from jurisprudential point of view. Faculty has choosen a case of an article The Case of Speluncean Explorers written by Lon L. Fuller who presents a legal philosophy puzzle to the reader and five possible solutions provided in the form of judicial opinions that are attributed to judges sitting on the fictional "Supreme Court of Newgarth" in the year 4300. Fuller's hypothetical case involves a group of cave explorers who are trapped following a cave-in and face the risk of death from starvation. It is about five explorers who are caved in following a landslide. They learn via intermittent radio contact that, without food, they are likely to starve to death before they can be rescued. They decide to engage in cannibalism, and select one of their number to be killed and eaten so that the others may survive. They decide who should be killed by throwing a pair of dice. After the four survivors are rescued, they are charged and found guilty of the murder of the fifth explorer. If their appeal to the Supreme Court of Newgarth fails, they face a mandatory death sentence. Although the wording of the statute is clear and unambiguous, there is intense public pressure for the men to avoid facing the death penalty. The case examines how the rescued survivors, who kill and eat one person in order to survive, should be treated by the law. Faculty discussed the five judicial opinions, written in the article, each differing in its reasons, and on whether the survivors, should be found guilty of breaching the law. In the fictional Supreme Court of Fuller, two judges affirm the convictions, emphasising the importance of the separation of powers and literal approach to statutory interpretation. Two other judges overturn the convictions; one focuses on "common sense" and the popular will while the other uses arguments drawn from the natural law tradition, emphasizing the purposive approach. A fifth judge, who is unable to reach a conclusion, recuses himself. As the Court's decision is a tie, the original convictions are upheld and the men are sentenced to death. Faculty concluded by saying that this

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particular case helped in drawing contrasts between different legal philosophies , the main being natural law and legal positivism. After this famous case many authors tried to write hypothetical judgments from different perspectives.





ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.PL Jayanthi Reddy

Topic: Challenges in Enforcing Foreign Arbitral Awards. An Analysis in the light of 2015 Arbitration and Conciliation Amendment.

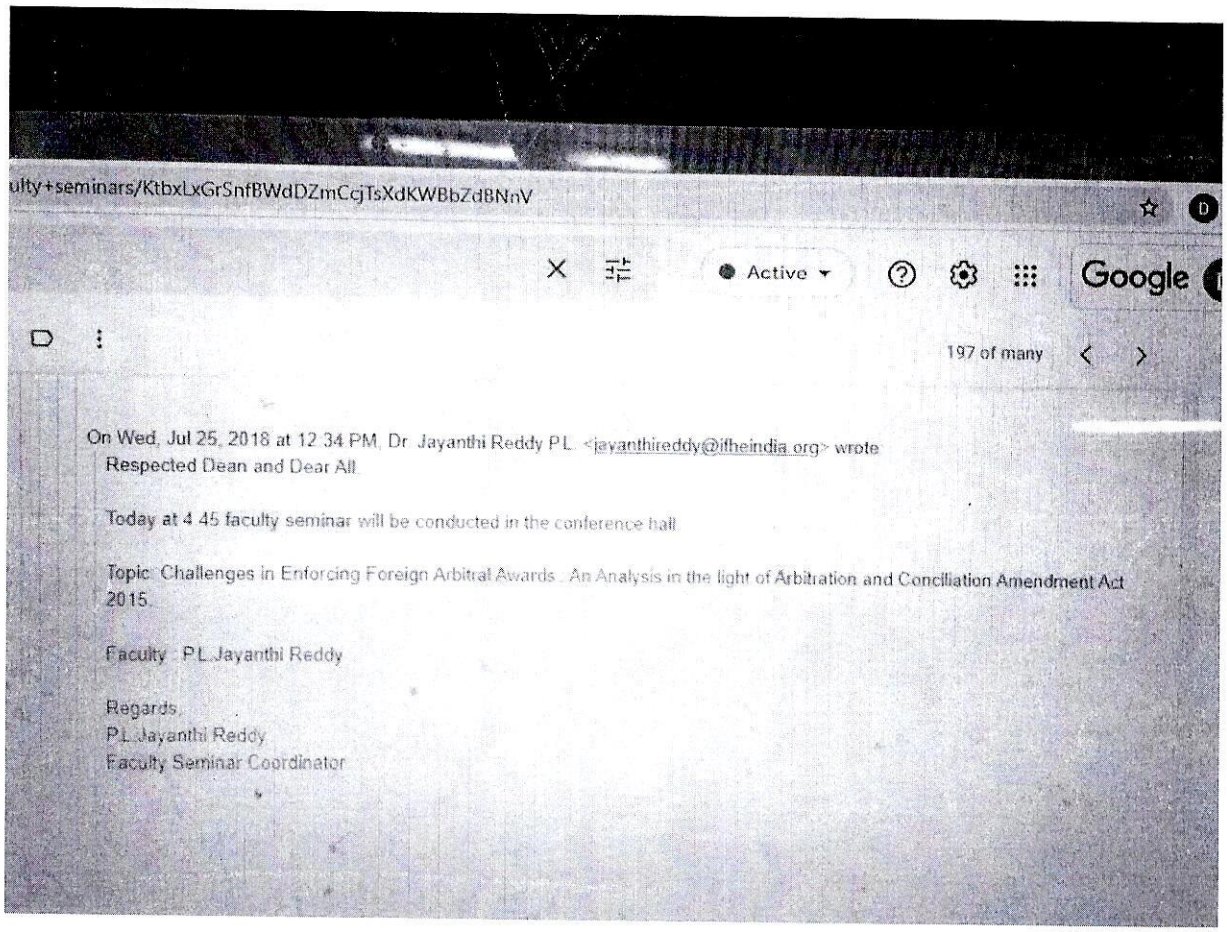
Date: 25/07 2018

Number of the Participants:22

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On Wed, Jul 25, 2018 at 12:34 PM, Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@itheindia.org> wrote

Respected Dean and Dear All

Today at 4.45 faculty seminar will be conducted in the conference hall

Topic: Challenges in Enforcing Foreign Arbitral Awards - An Analysis in the light of Arbitration and Conciliation Amendment Act 2015.

Faculty : P.L.Jayanthi Reddy

Regards,
P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty Seminar Coordinator

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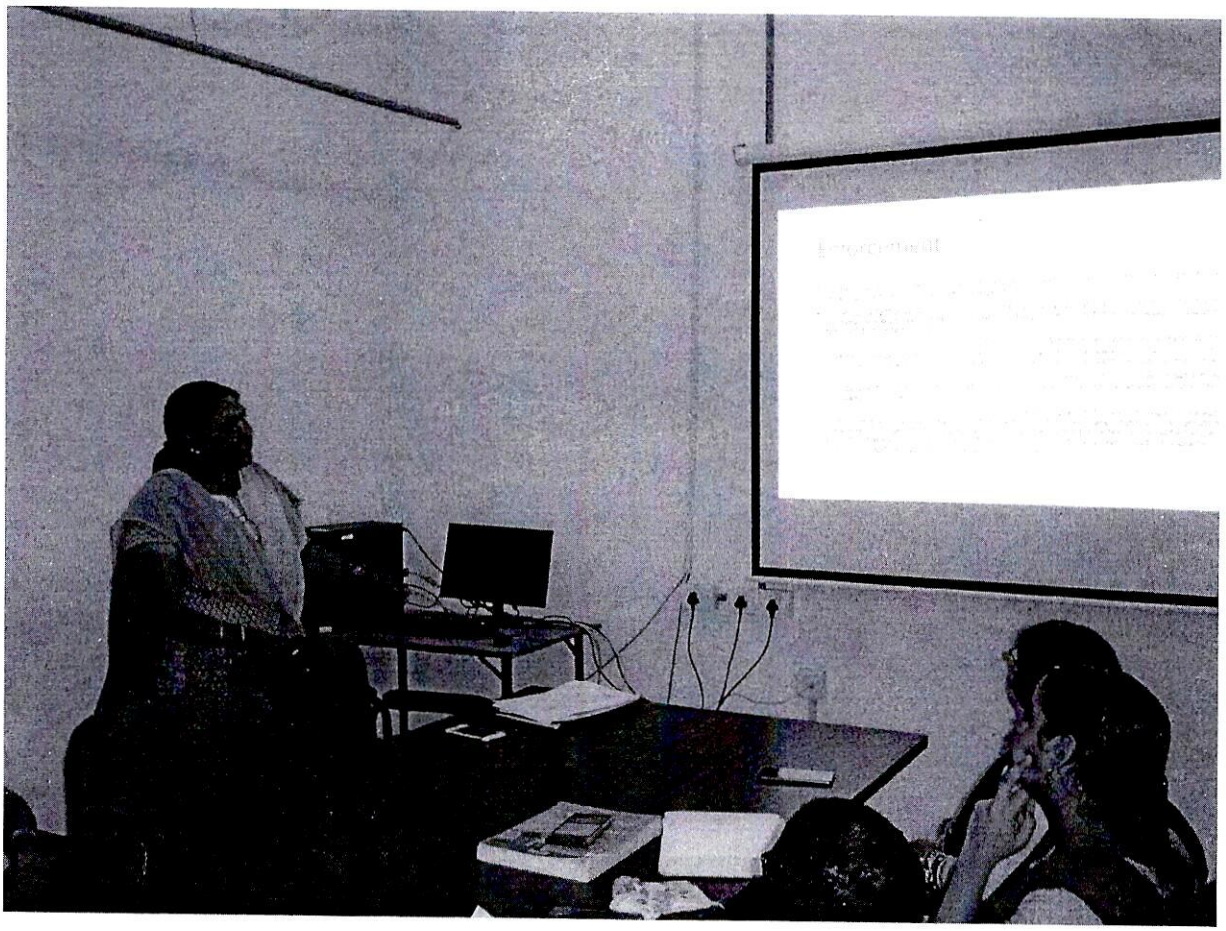
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International Seminar NLSIU, Bangalore.

69

18 (46) Prof. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy Presented on 25.7.2018

Topic : Challenges in Enforcing Foreign Arbitral Award: An Analysis in the light of 2015 Arbitration & Conciliation Amendment

Faculty Members present - 29 Absent - 2 - on duty - 4

Dr. A.V.N Rao
Dr. Pratap Reddy
Dr. Akbar Khan
Dr. Sangi Reddy . on duty
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi - PL Jayanthi
Prof. Jyotsna - Jyotsna
Prof. Amit
Prof. Ranjit
Dr. Veena - on duty
Dr. Madhuri Irene -
Dr. Kannan
Dr. Ketkaraj Jain
Dr. Damodar Reddy Seedy

Prof. Rukmini Pattabiraman
Prof. Annapurna - Annapurna
Prof. Monisha
Prof. Priti
Dr Uma Devi
Dr. D. Sankar - Absent.
Prof. Ravi 25/7/18
Prof. D.V.V Murty - on duty
Prof. Geetha Priyadarshini
Prof. Stephen Shetty - Evidently
Prof. Phaneraj - on duty
Dr. K Jagan Mohan Rao

started at
Mrs. Farzana Begum farzana
started at 4.45 pm

- Explanation of Domestic Arbitration & Foreign Arbitration by the faculty. The enforcement of foreign Arbitral Award under the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 and the conditions to set aside the award by the enforcing courts is discussed with the help of several case laws like Renusagar, Oil & Natural gas, Venture global engineering Shree Lal Mahal case, City corp Mauritius holdings etc. The Definition of public policy non existence of Public to Amend 2015 has been explained by the significant

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Report

Faculty discussed the concept of foreign awards under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996. A foreign award by definition under section 44 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 means an award passed in such territory as the Central Government by notification may declare to be a territory to which the New York Convention applies. Therefore being mere signatory to convention is not enough. Identifying international dispute is a task ,most importantly the award must relate to arbitration disputes that may be commercial disputes, property disputes, family disputes etc. Again the challenge is of domicile of party and hence private international law plays an important role. In recent years the growth of International Commercial Arbitration in India is because of rise of disputes in International commercial transactions between foreign and indian parties and parties choosing more of arbitration for resolution. In recent years India was criticized for being an arbitration -unfriendly jurisdiction but currently the arbitration community witnessed significant judicial maturity by Indian courts.

The recent Amendment 2015 has brought India a pro arbitration approach rather than an arbitration unfriendly by narrowing the scope of intervention of the Indian Courts in execution of foreign awards and by limiting the scope of public policy of India applicable to foreign awards. This article discusses in the light of several judgments, the excessive intervention of courts prior to 2015 Amendment and role of international conventions, also the hostility it received from arbitration community and the success of arbitration in the current years. There are no strict rules laid down

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neither in domestic law, nor in conventions and UNCITRAL model law with regard to enforceability of awards. Faculty concludes by saying that there are many lacunas and challenges in excecution of foreign arbitral awards. This presentation is an attempt to look into those lacunas and to address the problem of enforceability of foreign arbitral award .

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr Kannan

Topic: Access to Institutional Credit Among Scheduled Tribes in Telangana: A Case Study in Shankarpalli Mandal

Date: 31/08/ 2018

Number of the Participants:28

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2. Faculty- Dr. Kannan

Topic: Access to Institutional Credit among Scheduled Tribes in Telangana . A Case study from Sankarpalli Mandal.

Presented on : 31/8/2018

Number of Participants : 26

Report: kannan.oxps

Faculty discussed about India having a vast network of financial institutions, with co-existence of dual (formal and informal) financial systems that both operate in the rural credit requirement. A large number of formal and informal agencies lend money to farmers for their short and long term needs. The formal agencies include Cooperatives, Regional Rural banks, Scheduled Commercial Banks, Non-banking financial institutions, Self-help groups, Microfinance institutions and other government agencies. The informal sources comprise money lenders, friends, relatives, traders/shop keepers, employers and others. A large number of formal institutional agencies are involved in the disbursement of credit to agriculture and non-agricultural activities. However, the persistence of money lenders in the rural credit requirement is still a major concern. In this backdrop, faculty has examined the penetration of agricultural and non-agricultural credit flow and has identified the determinants of institutional credit at the tribal household level in Telangana through macro and micro level analysis. For macro level analysis the data collected from Statistical Year Book and Social Development Report of Telangana State to understand the credit flow among the schedule tribes. For micro level analysis on the access to institutional credit facility among schedule tribes in comparative perspective, three villages were chosen from Shankarpally Mandal (having tribal population of 2085, which constitute 3.19% to the total population) of Ranga Reddy District in Telangana state. One of the village situated nearby Mandal office (within radius of 5 km), another village little far away from the Mandal office (within radius of 10 km) and the third village far away from Mandal office (within and above radius of 15 km). From each village all the available Schedule Tribe households with the criteria of resident of that particular village for stipulated period of time (at least for the period of two census years) were included for the study. Semi structured interview schedule was used to collect from the head of Schedule Tribe households. The macro level analysis on access to institutional credit support assessed through holding of bank account, sources of credit facility, rate of interest for loan, duration and security for the loan. Majority of them have bank account (75%), however, the proportionate of the household utilizing non-institutional credit facility with high rate of interest (22%) is higher among schedule tribes in Telangana. They borrowed for household expenditure for long term duration of payment by providing personal security. This call for micro-level explorations that enable comprehension of the linkage between purpose of loan, source of loan, duration of loan and type of security against which loans are provided to the schedule tribes.

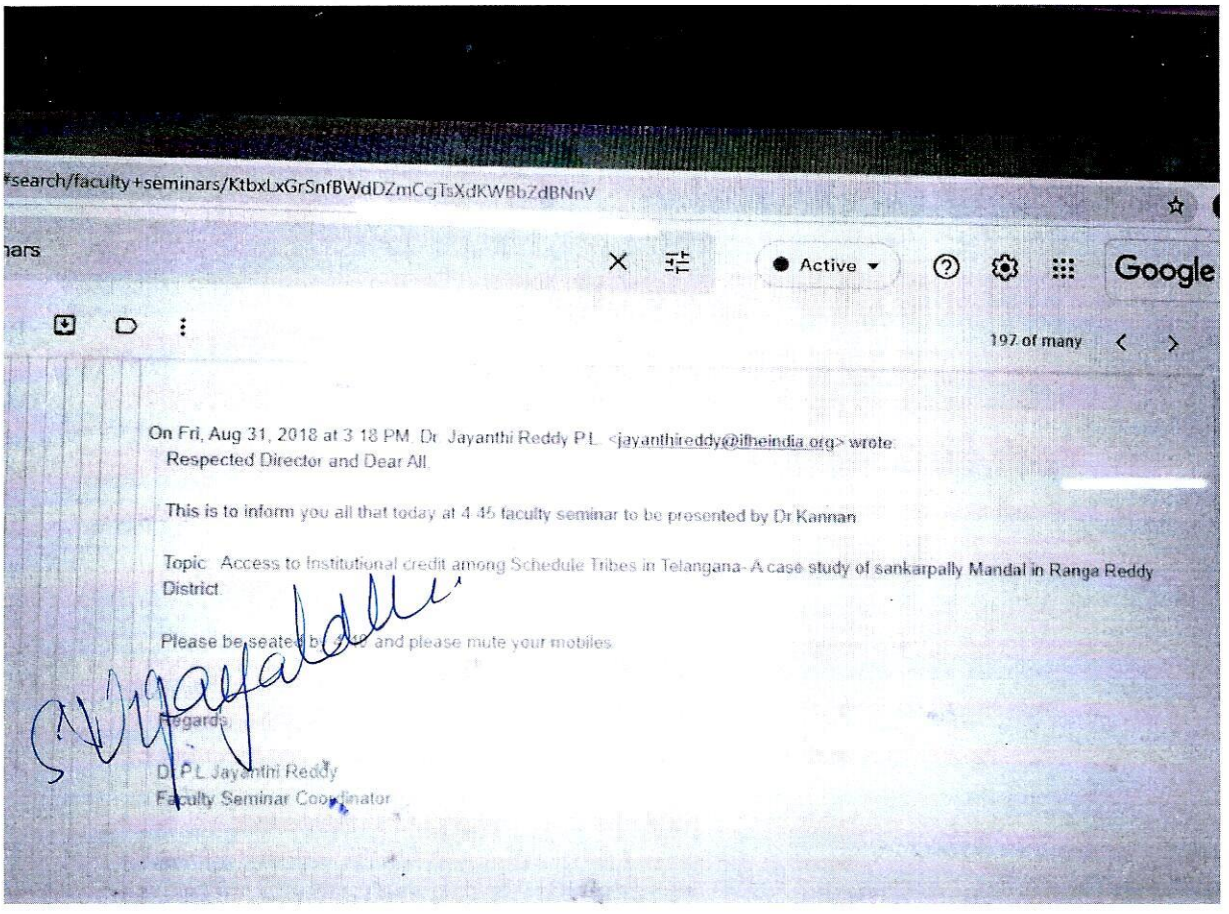
He further highlighted on the micro level analysis which reveals that the village which have close proximity to Mandal office have more access to institutional credit than the villages situated far away from the Mandal office. The reasons for more access in close proximity

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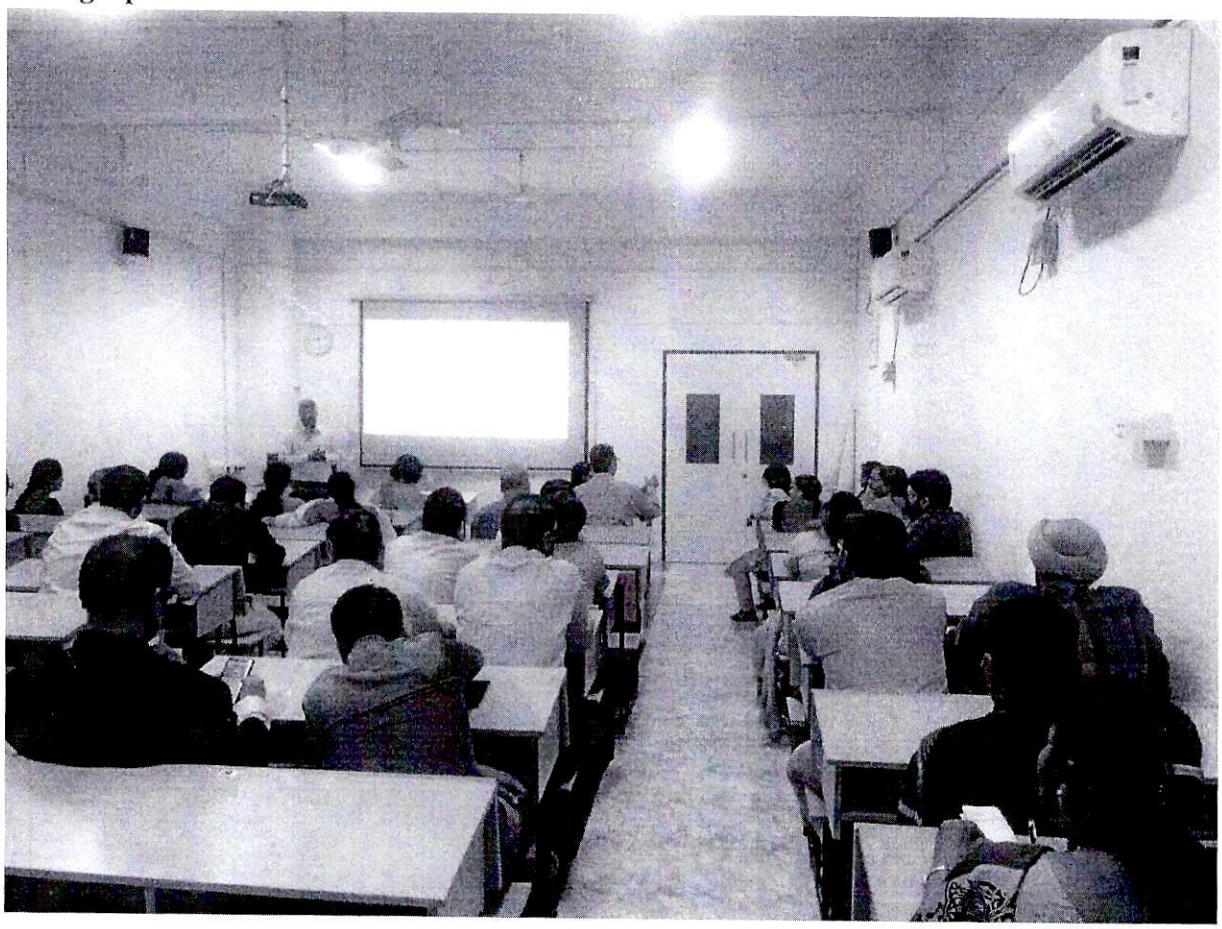
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villages were banks are situated in Mandal head quarter area, educational attainment of the household head, small family size, household expenditure and occupation in non-agricultural sector. The reasons for less access to institutional credit facility for villages situated far away from Mandal office reveals that dependency on agriculture with small land holding, illiteracy, household and medical expenditure and more procedures for formal credit. Further, borrowing from money lender makes him to less right on selling his farm products of his own, which leads to fall in debt trap. At the end the he suggested for policy implication like, formal financial institutions should develop more flexible products and service to meet the income and expenditure pattern of the tribal household. Also to establish customer service centers which can be established in the remote villages on alternative days, so as to cover all the remote villages. Judiciary action against money lenders needs serious attention to protect the tribals from their clutches. He suggested Literacy programme for household heads on various schemes on tribal welfare and skill development for alternative employment through audio-video visual methods will improve the prevailing situation.

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Photograph:



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(47) Prof. Kannan — Presented on 31.8.2018

Topic :- Access to Institutional Credit among Schedule Tribes in Telangana. A case study from Sankarpalli Mandal.

Faculty Members present - 26 Absent.

1. Dr. A.V.N Rao
2. Dr. Pratap Reddy
3. Dr. Hemalata Devi
4. Dr. Akbar Khan — 31/8/18
5. Dr. Rekha Raj Jain — 31/8/18
6. Dr. Veena
7. Dr. Madhuri
8. Dr. Damodar Reddy
9. Dr. Langi Reddy
10. Prof. Phani Raj
11. Prof. Jagan
12. Dr. Uma Devi
13. Prof. D.V.N Murty
14. Prof. Ranjeet
15. Prof Amit Kumar
16. Prof. Sreedevi Shet
17. prof. Monisha
18. prof. Geetha priyadarshini
19. Prof. Annapurna
20. Prof Rukmini Desai
21. prof. Jyotsna
22. Prof. Farzana — 31/8/18
23. Prof G. Ravi — 31/8/18
24. Prof. Preeti

(27) Dr. S. Kannan
(28) Dr. P.L. Jayanthi

S. Vijayalakshmi

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Mrs:Farzana

Topic: Electronic Contract Vis-à-vis Cloud Computing

Date: 27/09/ 2018

Number of the Participants:26





3. Faculty- Mrs. Farzana

Topic: Electronic Contract VIS A VIS Cloud Computing

Presented on : 27/9/2018

Number of Participants : 26

Report: farzana.oxps

Faculty discussed about cloud technology that allows hosting of applications and documents into a cloud consisting of thousands of computers and servers which are linked together and accessible through internet. Further everything done on a computer through cloud technology is web based and desktop based documents and applications are moving into cloud. Traditional desktop based documents are accessible to computers within their network and not oustside their network whereas in cloud computing this barrier is removed. In this software programs are are not run by personal computer instead they are stored and run by the cloud servers. Cloud computing encompasses multiple computers, multiple servers, multiple networks. Cloud is nothing but a collection of computers and servers which are accessible through internet. A web based application or service offered via the internet is cloud computing. Faculty tries to examine electronic contracts from the perspective of cloud computing. She further explained the meaning of electronic contracts and its validity as per the Information Technology Act 2000 and the relevant provisions. She also discussed about the compliance of pre-requisites under the Indian Contract Act and that the courts have given due regard to electronic contracts under the provisions of Indian Evidence Act. She further discussed about modes of communication of e-contracts. She also mentioned about the instruments to which IT Act does not apply. Further the evidentiary value of electronic records are discussed with the help of case laws. She further explained about click wrap and shrink wrap agreements and digital signatures. Faculty also discussed about stamp duty requirements in physical contracts did not discuss about electronic contracts, but some states in India like Maharashtra, UP and Gujarat amended their respective stamp duty legislation to specifically include electronic record .within the definition of instrument. The result is if stamp duty

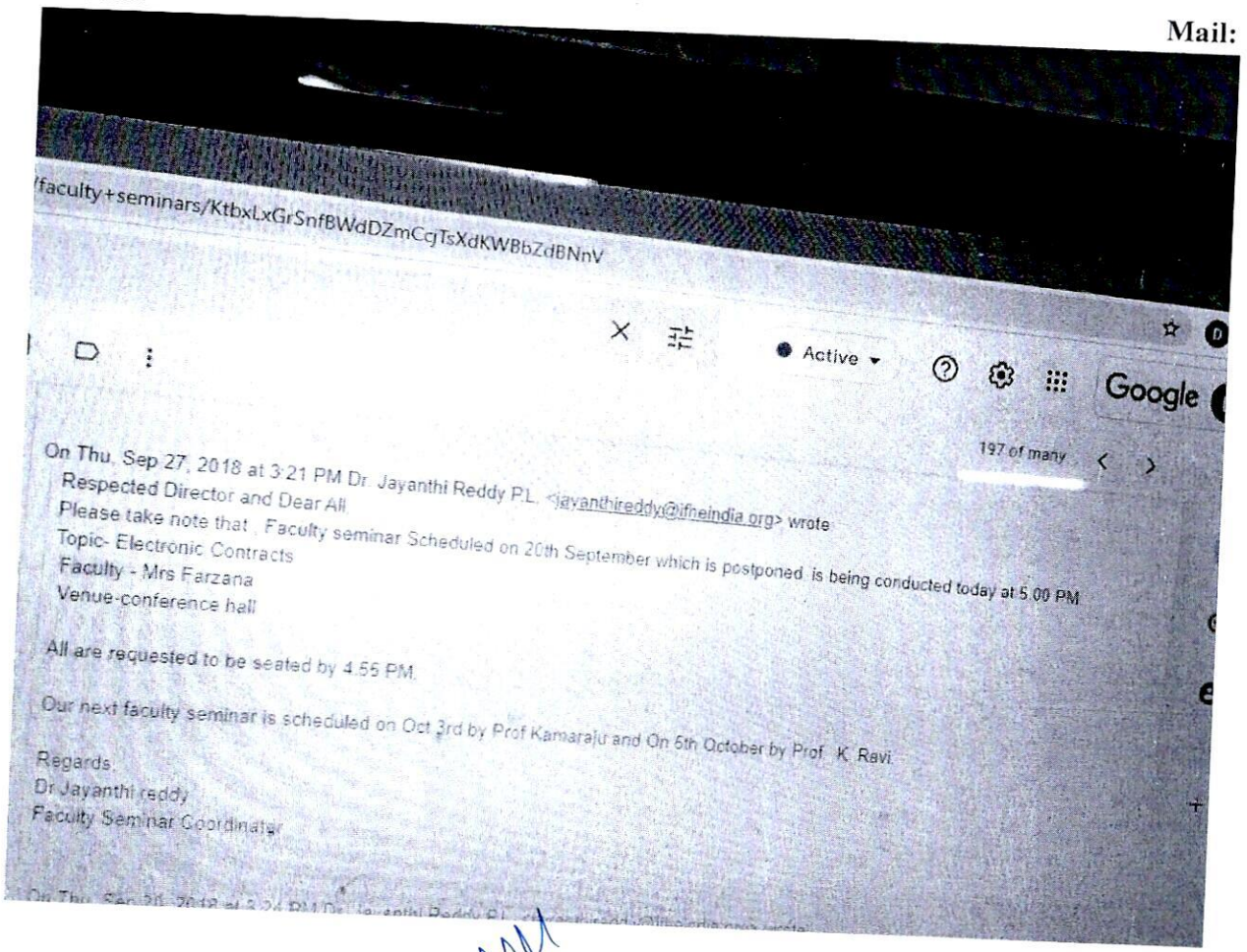
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requirements not complied it will attract penalty ten times without impacting the validity of contracts. Faculty tries to examine the provisions of electronic contracts validity by referring to various other laws associated with the concept since recent times more of electronic contracts are entered using the technology.

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(48) Prof Farzana — Presented on 7.9.2018

Topic :- Electronic Contract VIS A VIS CLOUD Computing

Faculty Members present — 26 — Absent — 3

1. Dr. A.V.N Rao
2. Dr. Hemalatha Devi
3. Dr. Pratap Reddy —
4. Dr. Rekharaj Jain
5. Dr. Akbar Khan — 7/9/18
6. Dr. Veena
7. Dr. Madhuri
8. Dr. Damodar Reddy
9. Dr. Changi Reddy
10. Prof. Phani Raj
11. Dr. Uma Devi
12. Dr. S. Kannan —
13. Dr P.L. Jayanthi —
14. Prof. Jagan —
15. Dr. Ramaraju —
16. Prof. S. Ravi — 7/9/18
17. Prof. D.V.N Murty
18. Prof. Amit Kumar
19. Prof. Ranjeet — 7/9/2018
20. Prof. Monisha
21. Prof. Geetha Priyadarshini
22. Prof. Annapurna — on duty
23. Prof. Sreedevi Sheti — on duty
24. Prof. Preeti —
25. Prof. Jyotsna —

28. Prof. K.V. Ravi Kumar — Attended on 7/9/2018

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Jagan Mohan Rao

Topic: Work Place Etiquette

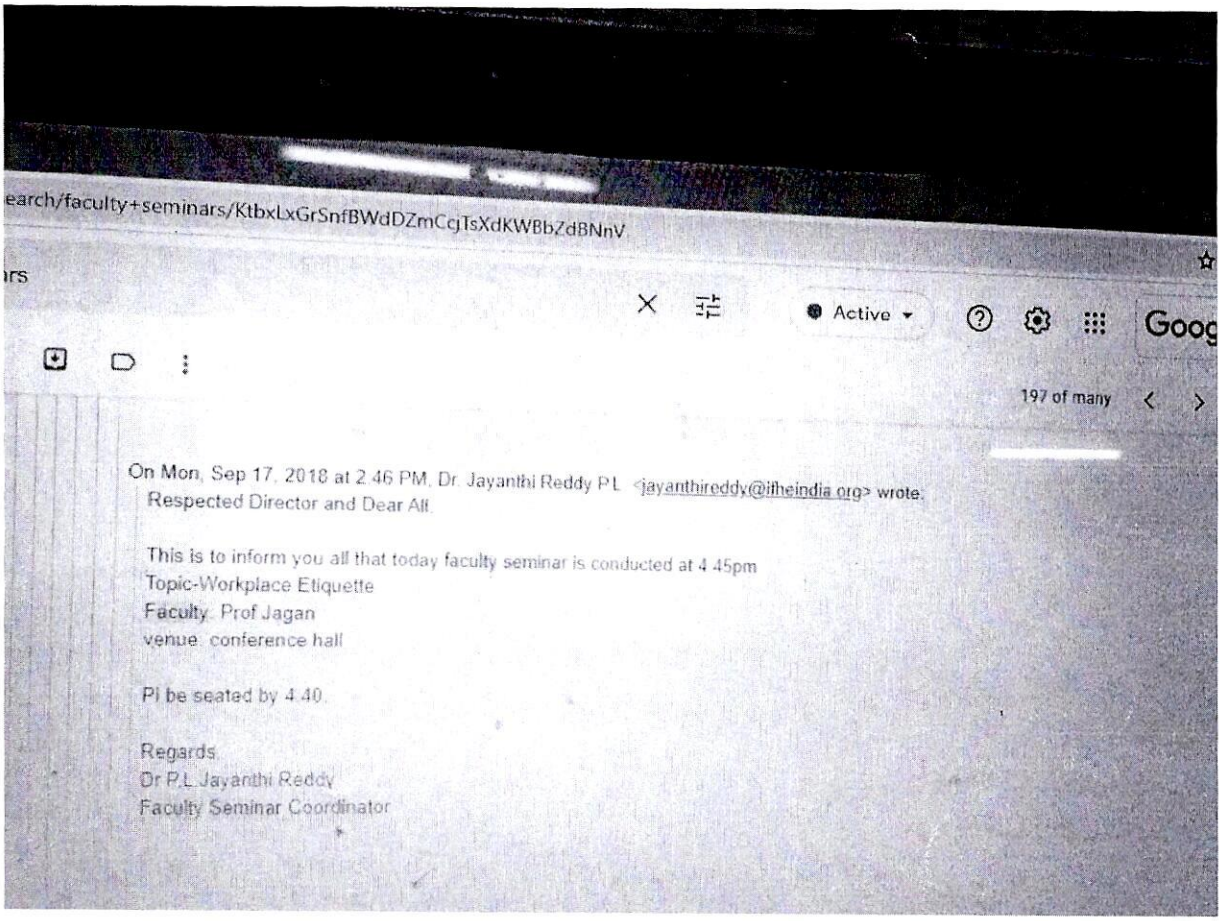
Date: 017/09/2018

Number of the Participants:28

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(49) Dr. Jagan Mohan Rao

Presented on 17.9.2018

Topic : Workplace Etiquette

Faculty Members present - 27 Absent : NIL On Duty : 2

1. Dr. A.V.N Rao
2. Dr. Pratap Reddy
3. Dr. Hemalatha Devi
4. Dr. Akbar Khan
5. Dr. Rekha Raj Jain
6. Dr. Veena
7. Dr. Madhuri
8. Dr. Damodar Reddy
9. Dr. Gangi Reddy
10. Prof. Phani Raj
11. Prof. Jagan
12. Dr. Uma Devi
13. Prof. D.V.N Murty
14. Prof. Ranjeet
15. Prof. Amit Kumar
16. Prof. Sreedevi shet
17. Prof. Monika
18. Prof. Geetha Priyadarshini
19. Prof. Annapurna
20. Prof. Rukmini Desai
21. Prof. Jyotsna
22. Prof. Farzana
23. Prof. S. Ravi
24. Prof. Priti
25. Prof. Ravi
26. Dr. S. Kannan
27. Dr. P.L Jayanthi

28. Dr. Kanaka Raj - C. Kanaka Raj
29. S. Vanthiar

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Faculty discusses about workplace Etiquette that it is said to be standard that controls social behavior expectations in the work place. Basically it is how you conduct yourself around coworkers, business partners and customers. There is no universal agreement to standard workplace etiquette rules apply to all business. If any person wants to promote a professional and civilized environment for himself and his coworkers it is essential to adopt the etiquette rules as early as possible. The most popular etiquette rules are explained by the faculty that one should be respectful to his coworker, for virtual meetings maintain virtual office etiquette, say accountable, should know what to wear to a workplace, understand team work, make friendlier employee atmosphere for new comers by cooperating with them, think before you speak, respect others perspectives that in turn helps in maintaining a friendly and productive workplace. It is equally important to make them aware of workplace etiquette. Faculty concludes by providing suggestions for workplace etiquette expectations from all the workers.

The employee should stand straight and make an eye contact. Office dress code to be followed. Create net work with people outside. How we presents himself/ herself and interacts with those around may be matters much-workers, supervisors or officers. Cooperation and coordination and team spirit are required if one is the member of a team. The presenter also explained certain actions and

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behaviors which should not be brought in to professional work place like....not to reply all to an email chain, not to have personal conversations at the desk, not bringing emotional feelings into office, not to gossip about fellow or coworkers or boss so on so forth.



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Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.Kamaraju

Topic: Cloud Computing and Block Chain Technology

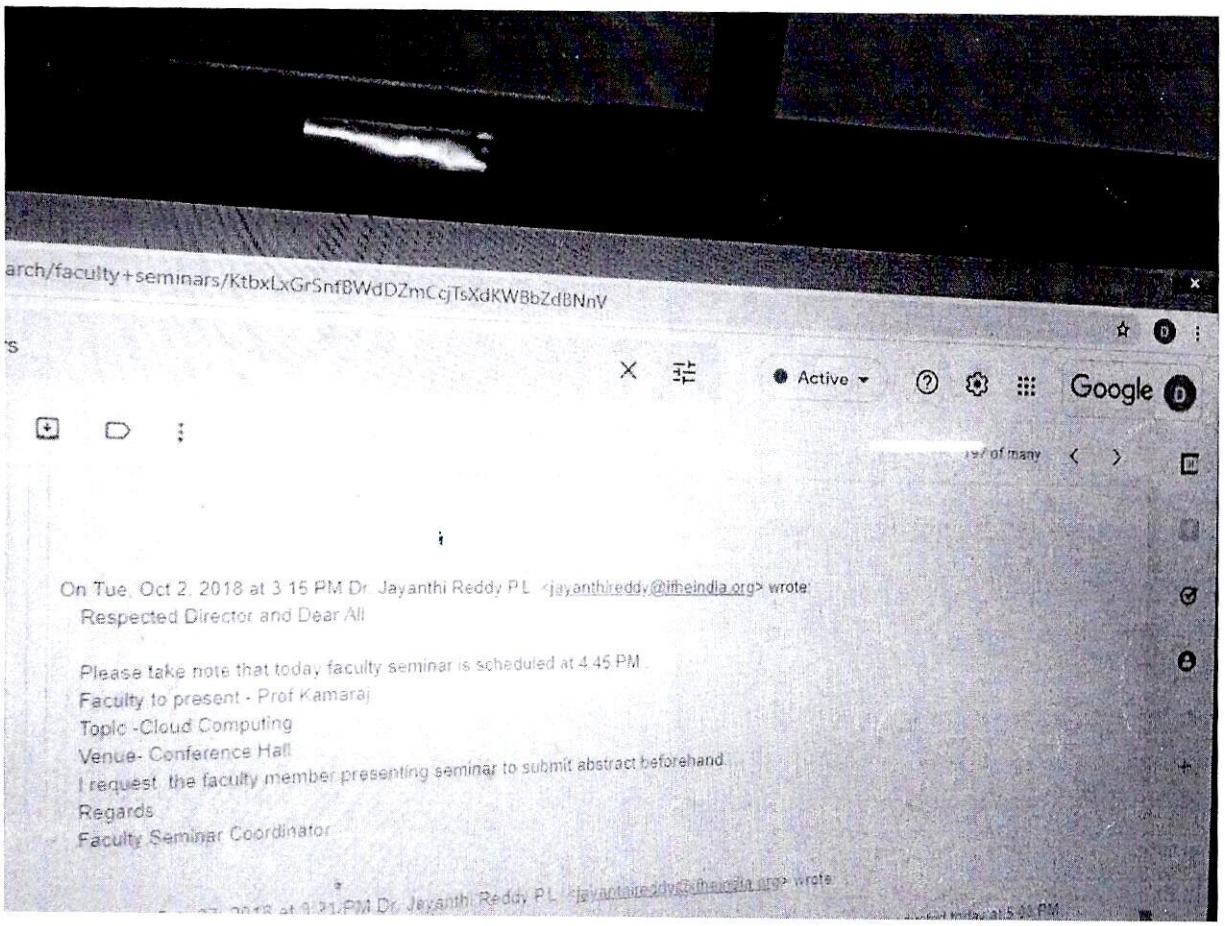
Date: 03/10/2018

Number of the Participants:28

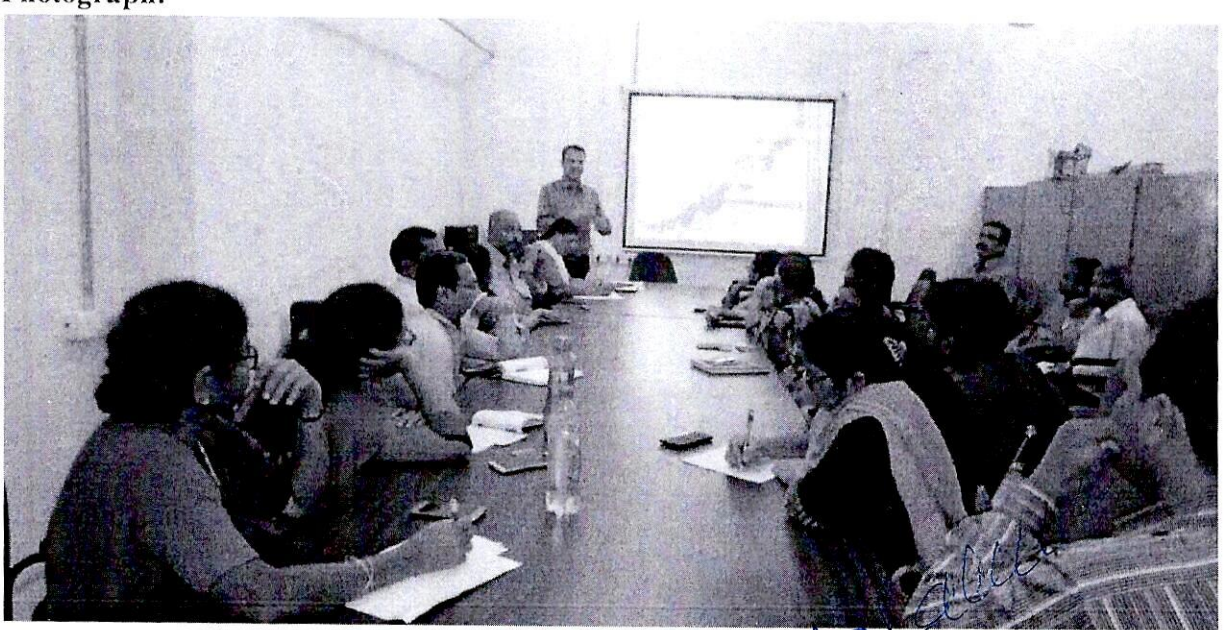
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(59) Dr. Kamaraju

Presented on 3.10.2018

Topic: Blockchain Technology

Faculty Members present :-

1. Dr. A.V.N Rao
2. Dr. Pratap Reddy - Leave
3. Dr. Hemalatha Devi
4. Dr. Akbar Khan
5. Dr. Veena - 3/10/18
6. Dr. Rekha Raj Jain
7. Dr. Madhuri Irene
8. Dr. Damodar Reddy
9. Dr. Gangi Reddy
10. Prof. Phani Raj
11. Prof. Jagan
12. Dr. Uma Devi
13. Prof. D.V.N Murthy
14. Prof. Ranjeet
15. Prof. Amit Kumar
16. Prof. Sridevi
17. Prof. Monisha
18. Prof. Neelapanyabrishini
19. Prof. Anupama
20. Prof. Rukmini Devi
21. Prof. Jyotsna
22. Prof. Farzana
23. Prof. S. Ravi
24. Prof. Prita
25. Prof. Ravi
26. Dr. S. Kannan
27. Dr. P.L Jayanthi
28. S. Varshini
29. Dr. Kamaraju

Started at 4:50 Pm.

- Faculty discussed primary features of blockchain.
- ~~He~~ Distinction between private & Public blockchains is made out by faculty with the help of photographs.
- UPROOV - Mobile trust Machine is explained.
- Blockchain Voting
- Environment law blockchain technology

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Report

Faculty discussed the concept of Cloud Computing and its connection with Block chain technology. Cloud computing encompasses multiple computers, multiple servers, multiple networks. Cloud is nothing but a collection of computers and servers which are accessible through internet. A web based application or service offered via the internet is cloud computing. Cloud Technology allows hosting of applications and documents into a cloud consisting of thousands of computers and servers which are linked together and accessible through internet. Everything done on a computer through cloud technology is web based and desktop based documents and applications are moving into cloud. In traditional desktop based documents are accessible to computers within their network and not outside their network whereas in cloud computing this barrier is removed. Further faculty explained that for crypto currency Block chain technology is used which is a web based service offered via the internet using cloud computing.

This Block chain technology has gained popularity and at present we have so far nearly 2000 Crypto currency in the market and hence Crypto world has begun. But Reserve Bank of India is not in favour of these crypto currency and Courts have also opined in favour of RBI and hence it has no legal sanctity. The RBI is yet to legalize as it has sent circular to ban banks and financial institutions from providing services to any individual or business entities. Faculty concluded by providing future prospects of crypto world and hoped that if security is high in Crypto currency using block

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chain technology then RBI would rethink and provide rules for effective use of Crypto currencies using Block chain technology and cloud computing.



ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.K Ravi Kumar

Topic: Protection of Human Rights in India

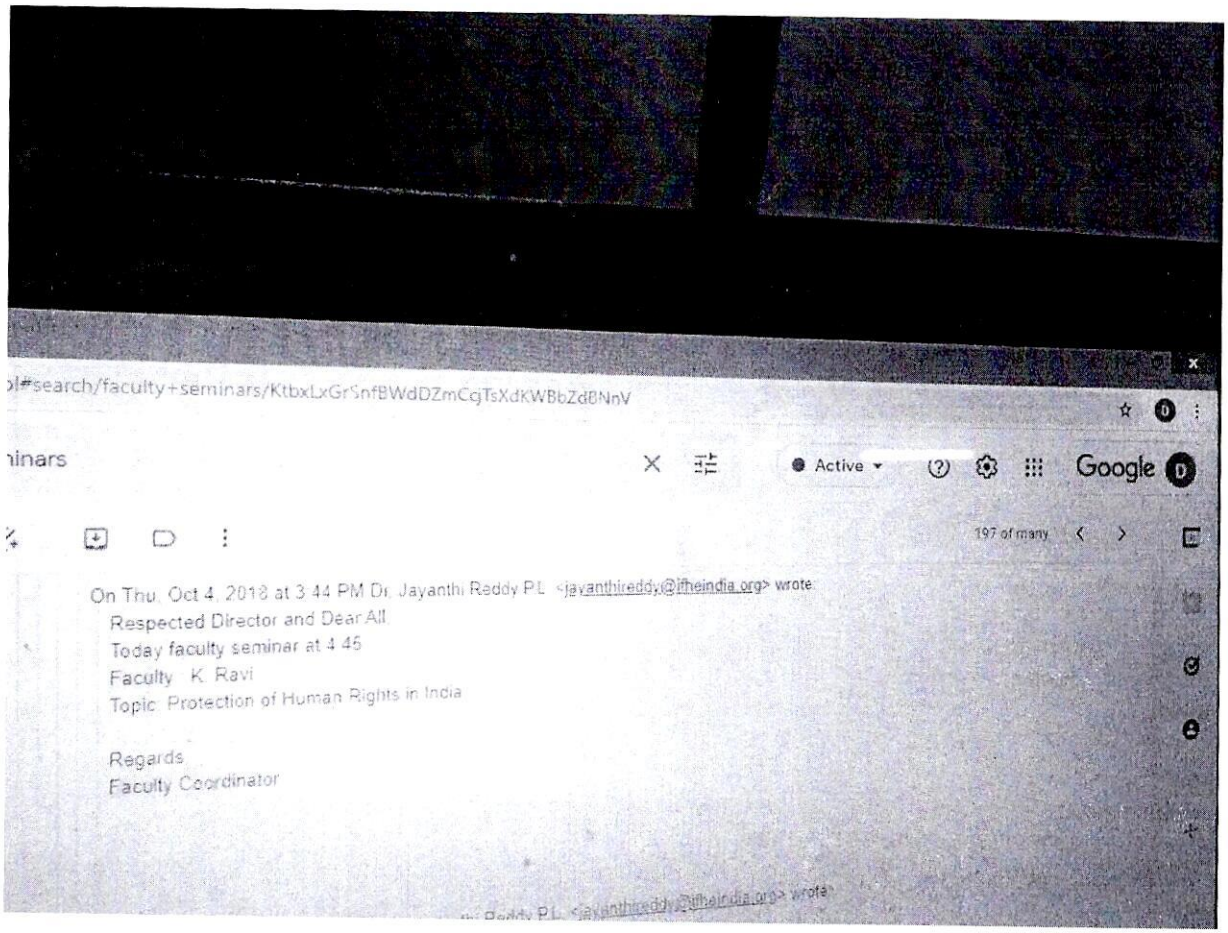
Date: 05/10/2018

Number of the Participants:26



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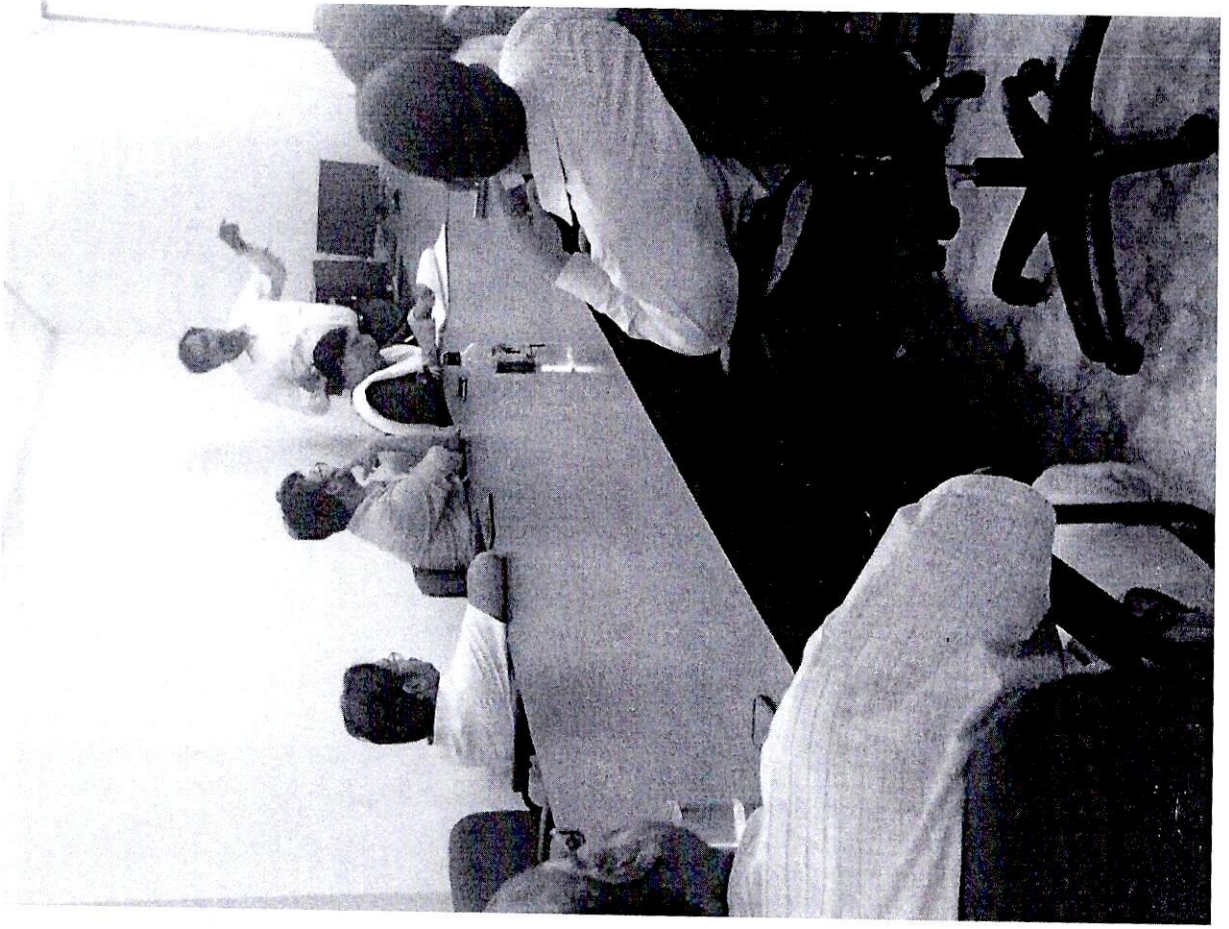
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(51) Dr. K. Ravi

Presented on 5.10.2018

Topic : Protection of Human Rights in India

Faculty Members Present: 25 Absent: On Duty:

Dr. A.V.N Rao -
Dr. Pratap Reddy -
Dr. Hemalatha Devi 5/10/2018
Dr. Akbar Khan 5/10/18
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. Gangi Reddy
Dr. Madhuri -
Dr. Veena - (Leave)
Dr. Jagan
Prof. Phani Raj
Prof. Sudha Priyadarshini
Prof. Manisha
Prof. Amit Kumar
Prof. Ranjeet
Prof. Ravi 5/10/18

Prof. Priti -
Prof Sreedevi Shet
Prof D.V.N Murty
Prof Annapurna
Prof. Rukmini
Prof. Jyotsna
Prof. Farzana
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain -
Dr. Uma Devi -
Prof. K. Ravi
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi
Dr. Kannan. - on duty
Dr. Kamaraju -
Vanshini

Started at 4.50. Concluded at 5.30.

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Protection of Human Rights in India

Abstract

Faculty started his presentation by stressing the importance of human rights and said that Human Rights are those minimal rights which every individual must have against the State or other Public Authority by virtue of his being a member in human family. These human rights could apply to every person and every part of the world without any exception irrespective of race, sex, religion, creed and color, therefore these rights said to be universal. Violations of human rights is a heinous crime against society i.e. Discrimination and inequalities, custodial deaths, sexual violence, communal violence, abuse of human rights. They have been taking in a systemic manner. He highlighted that the concept of Human Rights is relatively new. Traditionally, it was known by the name of natural rights of man. At that time natural rights mainly included rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. Darwin's assumptions 'Might is Right' and 'Survival of the Fittest' have universal connotations in the sense that might are likely to belittle and exploit weak. While the fittest will survive at the cost of rights of other human beings in all times and ages. Human Rights came into being since the advent of civilization. Man without society is unthinkable and rights are meaningless out of society. With the development of civilization, Human Rights became an integral part of society. The foundational norm governing the concept of Human Rights is that of the respect for human personality and its absolute worth, regardless of colour, race, sex, religion or other considerations. These rights are essential for the adequate development of human personality and for human happiness, without getting involved in definitional controversies. At the very outset it is pertinent to mention that rights are those essential conditions of life without which man cannot be at his best. Precisely rights lead to the development and fulfillment to human beings..

Further he stated that the concept of Human Rights originally evolved in England. The struggle for Human Rights continued for centuries but the first victory was won through the charter of liberty, i.e. Magna Carta of 1215 A.D, exacting some Human Rights from the English King John. The royal whim of imprisoning and punishing the people was checked. The supremacy of law was put into operation. The supremacy of law was established. It was said to be the first milestone on the roads of liberty of the people of the England. Thus Magna Carta starts new trends with its implications. Nobody was to be denied the right to justice. The

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American Declaration of Independence was adopted on 4th July, 1776 by the Constitutional Congress and it was declared that we hold those truths to be itself evident that all men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights government are instituted among men, driving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government laying its foundation on such principles and organizing it's likely affect their safety and happiness.

He laid the historical foundation of human rights by stating that the Second World War marked a turning point in the development of international concern for Human Rights. The introduction of Human Rights into international law was an important feature of the post-war years. The American President, Franklin Roosevelt's 'four freedom' speech in his state of the union address in 1941, is often credited with laying the foundation for the incorporation in Human Rights in the post-war international order. In fact, the second half of the last century saw a universal acceptance of Human Rights in principle and general agreement on its contents. International Charters and National Constitutions framed after World War-II have shown an increasing realization of the truth that peace within and among nations can be lasting, only if it is based on basic Human Rights socio-economic justice.24 Thus the horrors of Second World War led to the birth and recognition of the modern Human Rights movement. When in 1945, the charter of the United Nations was formed, proposals were made that an international bill of Human Rights should be drafted, but the task was only undertaken after the United Nations had come into existence.

Therefore, he said that he had chosen the topic for seminar because it is important to protect human rights in general and specifically role of the Supreme Court of India in protecting the human rights at National level is significant to discuss.



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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Rekhraj jain

Topic: Effective Human Restoration of Prisoner's with Special Reference to India

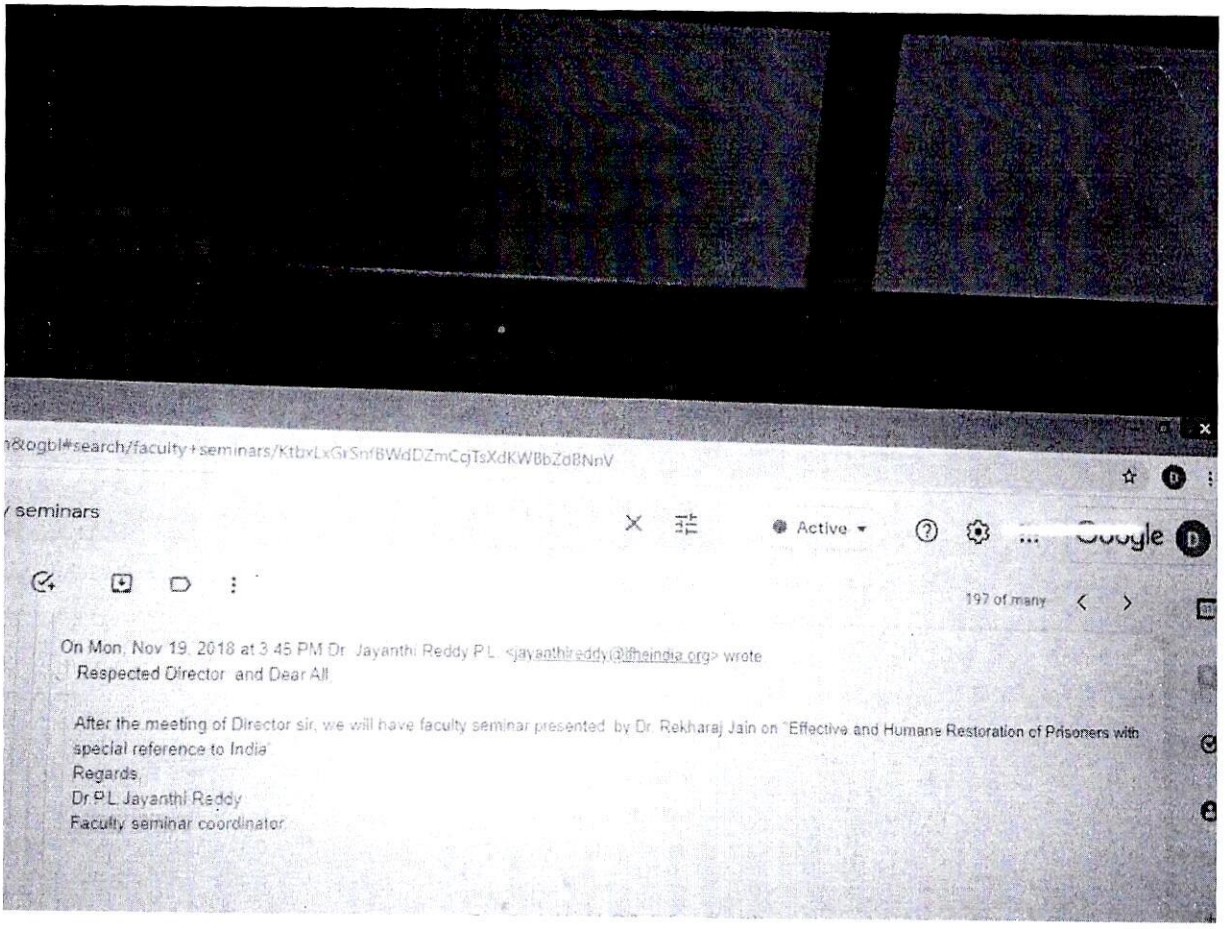
Date: 19/11/2018

Number of the Participants:29

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/ seminars

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On Mon, Nov 19, 2018 at 3:45 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote

Respected Director and Dear All

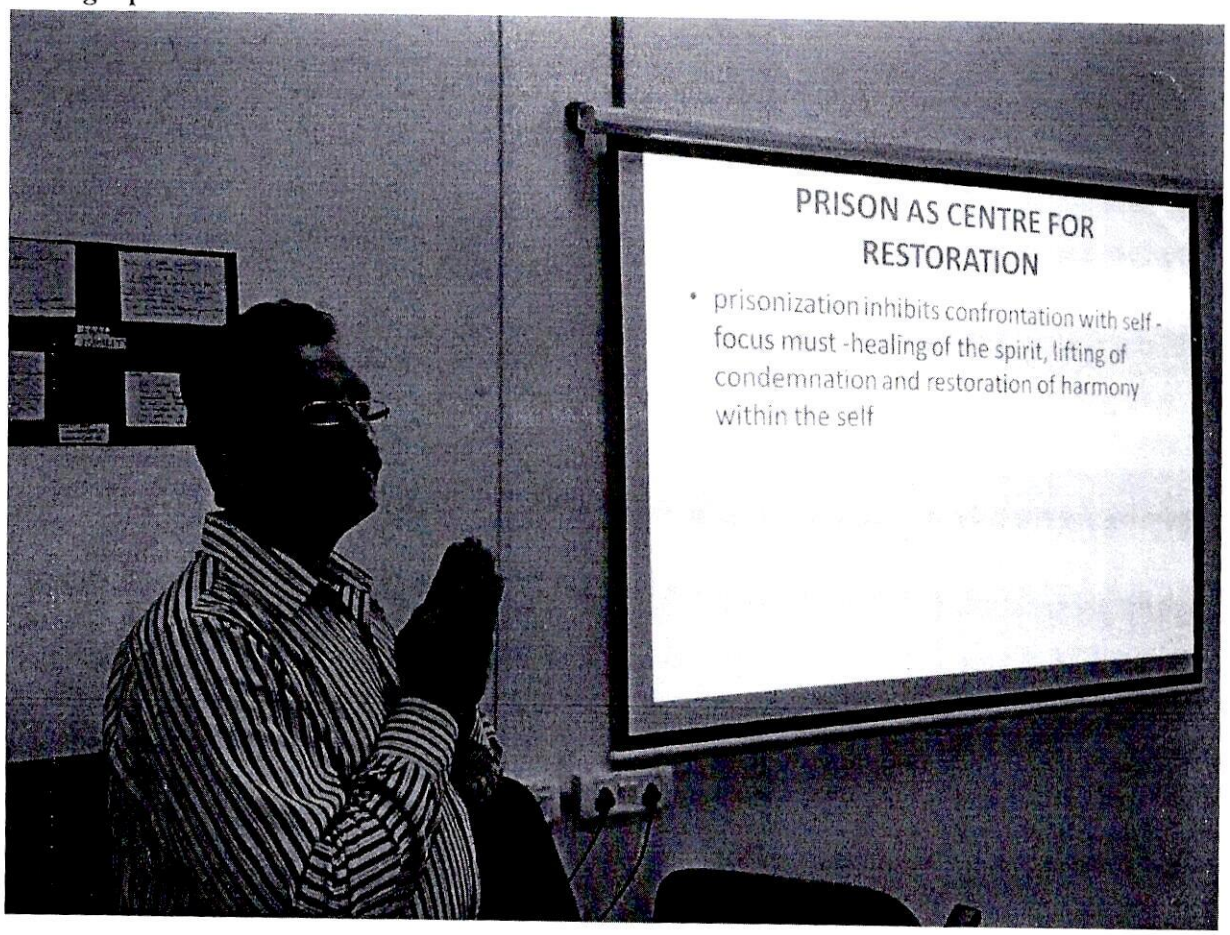
After the meeting of Director sir, we will have faculty seminar presented by Dr. Rekharaj Jain on "Effective and Humane Restoration of Prisoners with special reference to India"

Regards,
Dr.P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty seminar coordinator

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International Seminar - NEPAL.

(32) Dr. RekhaRaj Jain — presented on 19.11.2018

Topic :- Effective & Humane Restoration of prisoners with Special Refrence to India

Faculty Members present

Dr. A.V.N. Rao
Dr. Hemalatha Devi 19/11/18
Dr. pratap Reddy
Dr. Akbar khan
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. Ganji Reddy
Dr. Madhuri Rao
Dr. Veena
Dr. Jagan
Dr. Rekharaj Jain
Dr. Umadevi
Dr. Kannan
Dr. KamaRaju
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy
Dr. K. Ravi

Prof. Priti
Prof. Sreedevi Shet
Prof. D.V.N Murty
Prof Annapurna.
Prof. Rukmini
Prof. Jyotsna
Prof. Farzana
Prof. Phani Raj
Prof. Geetha priyadarshini
Prof. Monisha
Prof. Ranjeet
Prof. S. Ravi 19/11/18
Prof. Amit Kumar
Varshini

Started at 5.20 pm Concluded at 5.50 pm.

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7. **Faculty- Dr.Rekharaj Jain**

Topic: Effective Human Restoration of Prisoner's with Special Reference to India

Presented on : 19/11/2018

Number of Participants : 24

Report: jain.oxps

Faculty explained about criminal justice system that the tail-end of the criminal justice system is the prison. In the era of mass incarceration a question arises how can a prisoner be restored to live a successful life after incarceration? The architecture of restoration of prisoners to begin the movement the prisoner placed under the authority of prison officials. Restoration is not a soft option, as many prisoners find it extremely difficult to face up to the impact of their crimes. The entire prison environment and the stakeholders of the prison department shall be involved in the restorative process. Restoration is the shift from retribution and vengeance to a more human approach. Hence restorative processes shall focus on physical, behavioral, emotional and restoration of dignity. The transition from prison to re-integration into the society after being incarcerated for number of years is the most difficult task for the prisoner. Therefore perseverance of restoration in prisons shall be a continuous process which would be a great investment to everyone. Research and studies across the world reveals that the scale of victimization among the prisons is very high and at time most devasting and India is not an exception. He further said adoption of restorative restoration approaches and practices in prison setting will not only successfully navigate reentry both into the family and society but also a realistic future and an effectiveness and positive impact outside the prison world. If prison officials want to reduce recidivism it is vital that they ensure effective and humane restoration of prisoners. Faculty concludes by saying it is necessary to take stock of the current context and that he aims to bring greater clarity pertinent to the thematic area of concerns regarding effective and humane restoration of prisoners with special reference to India.

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Effective human restoration of prisoners with special reference to India

Crime is a universal phenomenon. No society primitive or modern, developed or developing is free from its clutches. Punishing the wrongdoers is a paramount duty of all civilized states. As per law a sentence forms the final explicit act of a judge and the sentencing authority has to ultimately determine the quantum and nature of punishment as per the statutes to suffice the ends of justice. The tail-end of the criminal justice system is the prison. In the era of mass incarceration, a question arises how can a prisoner be restored to live a successful life after incarceration? The architecture of restoration of prisoners to begin the movement the prisoner placed under the authority of prison officials.

Restoration literally means an integrity that aims to restore a person back to a former or original or unimpaired position. Restoration emerged with advocacy, theory and research associated with restorative justice. Restoration is the shift from retribution and vengeance to a more human approach. Hence restorative processes shall focus on physical, behavioural, emotional and restoration of dignity. The transition from prison to re-integration into the society after being incarcerated for number of years is the most difficult task for the prisoner. Therefore, perseverance of restoration in prisons shall be a continuous process which would be a great investment to everyone.

Restoration is not a soft option, as many prisoners find it extremely difficult to face up to the impact of their crimes. The core aim of prisons must be restorativeness. For restoration to be most effective, the prison staff need to be properly selected, trained, supervised and resourced to deliver the highest quality rehabilitation services to the most complex and challenging people. Provision of skilled prison work would pave the way not only to 'normalize' the prisoner but also for better restoration, enabling to improve their chances of being reintegrated into society upon their release. The purpose of restorative prison would be to prepare prisoners for return to the community as law-abiding citizens. The entire prison environment and the stakeholders of the prison department shall be involved in the restorative process.

Prison victimization has long been recognized as a significant problem across the globe. Prisoners become vulnerable and susceptible to victimization because of certain characteristics they possess. Research and studies across the world reveal

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that the scale of victimization among the prisons is very high and at time most devasting and India is not an exception.

The assumption of restoration is that prisoners are not perpetually criminal and that it is possible to restore prisoners as useful and socially productive. The present administration of prisons in India is making an effort of restoring through education, industrial work, vocational training and engaging in various activities. In addition, therapeutic methods, yoga, meditation, vipassana, etc. are practised to bring a prisoner into a more peaceful state of mind or into an attitude which would eradicate the craving, aversion and ignorance that are responsible for all the miseries.

To bring out everlasting transformation and to restore the prisoners' holistic correction needs to be explored and regularly evaluated. The preparation for restoration should begin from the first day.

It is indicative that prison system in India is providing the device that facilitates individual recovery, whether direct or indirect, visible or invisible, conscious or subtle with greater emphasis on the restoration of prisoners. Adoption of restorative restoration approaches and practices in prison setting will not only successfully navigate re-entry both into the family and society but also a realistic future and an effectiveness and positive impact outside the prison world. If prison officials want to reduce recidivism it is vital that they ensure effective and humane restoration of prisoners.

Effective and humane restoration would be possible only with combined effort of prison administration and management, prisoners' family members and the society. Ensuring effective and humane prison environment that is in line with international and regional standards for the treatment of prisoners is key to the establishment of fair and effective restoration of prisoners. Perseverance is the only mantra for restoration of prisoners.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.Akbar Khan

Topic: Triple Talaq

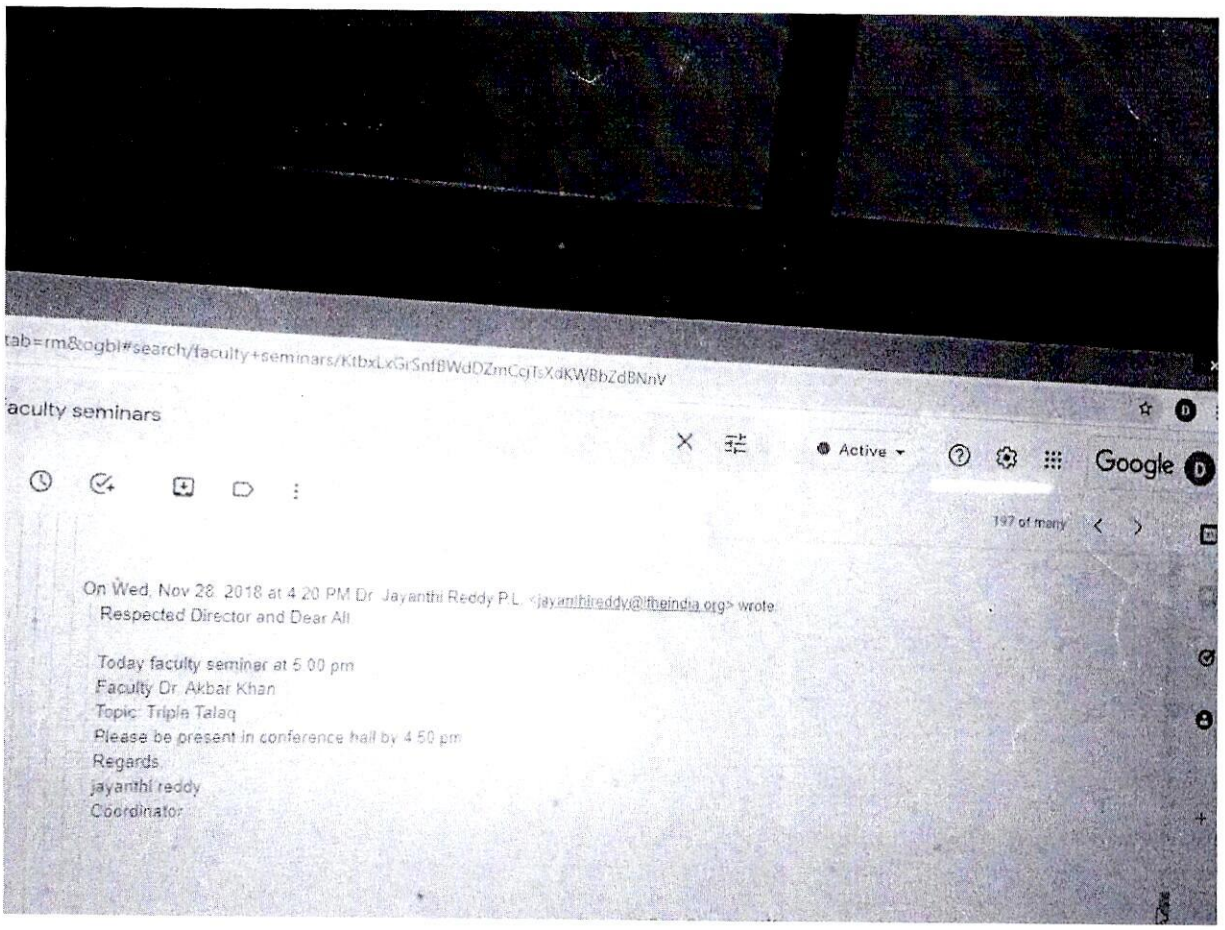
Date: 28/11/2018

Number of the Participants:25

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faculty seminars

Active

Google

197 of many

On Wed, Nov 28, 2018 at 4:20 PM Dr Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@theindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director and Dear All

Today faculty seminar at 5:00 pm
Faculty Dr. Akbar Khan
Topic: Triple Talaq
Please be present in conference hall by 4:50 pm
Regards
jayanthi reddy
Coordinator

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53) Dr. Akbar Khan

Presented on 28.11.2018

Topic :- Triple Talaq

Faculty Members present :

Absent :

Dr. A. V. N. Rao
Dr. Pratap Reddy
Dr. Hemalatha Devi – on duty
Dr. Akbar Khan 28/11/18
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. Gangi Reddy
Dr. Madhuri
Dr. Veena 28/11/18
Dr. Kama Raju C Kama Raju
Dr. K. Ravi
Dr. Jagan
Dr. Kannan
Dr. Uma Devi
Dr. P.L Jayanth Reddy

Prof. Annapurna
Prof. Sridevi
Prof. Rukmini
Prof. Geetha
Prof. Monisha
Prof. Jyotsna
Prof. Prabhu
Prof. S. Ravi
Prof. Ranjit
Prof. D.V.N Murty
Prof. Farzana
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain – on leave

Started at ~~5.00~~ 5.00 PM Concluded at 5.40 PM.

Concept of Talaq explained.

Talaq ul Ahsan - Talaq ~~pronounced~~ declared during Purity Period of Women

Talaq ul Biddat - Recognized form of divorce among Hanafis

Queries procedure explained by faculty. Shias & Malikis do not recognize this form of divorce

State of Bombay Vs Narasu Appa Mali (AIR 1952 Bom 84)

Daniel Latifi Vs Union of India

Mary Roy Vs State of Kerala.

Supreme Court on Triple Talaq.

~~Indian~~ Young Lawyers Association Vs State of Kerala

interested in [illegible]

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Report

Faculty discussed on the concept of Triple Talaq the Constitution seeks to establish a secular socialist democratic republic in which every citizen has equality of status and of opportunity, to promote among the people dignity of the individual, unity and integrity of the nation transcending them from caste, sectional, religious barriers fostering fraternity among them in an integrated Bharat. The emphasis, therefore, is on a citizen to improve excellence and equal status and dignity of person. With the advancement of human rights and constitutional philosophy of social and economic democracy in a democratic polity to all the citizens on equal footing, secularism has been held to be one of the basic features of the Constitution and egalitarian social order is its foundation. Unless free mobility of the people is allowed transcending sectional, caste, religious or regional barriers, establishment of secular socialist order becomes difficult.

On 22 August 2017, the Indian Supreme Court deemed instant triple talaq (talaq-e-biddah) unconstitutional. Three of the five judges in the panel concurred that the practice of triple talaq is unconstitutional. The seminar deals with the question of triple talaq in the light of the recent practices of triple talaq which is treated as talaq-ul-biddat and is not acceptable in accordance with the injunctions of Quran and Hadis and it throws light on how it is not a good form of custom. This attempt is to explain the forms of talaq laid down under the holy Quran and the procedure for the same. This is to analyze one of the hottest and most tricky issues of the Muslim personal Law. The whole triple talaq issue has become a battleground for the culture versus mordernity debate.

The order given by Hazrat Omar for validating triple talaq was for that particular period of time to restrain the evil practice and misuse of three utterances of talaq by the Arabs then. After the conquest of Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Persia, the Arabs wanted to marry the beautiful women of the said countries as well as wanted to retain their Arab wives. It was as good as eating a cake and having it too. This infuriated Hazrat Omar and so he validated triple talaq. The order thus promulgated forms the Ijma, the third source of Islamic law. Ijma of the companion of prophet is accepted as an incontrovertible source and as such it has also been approved of by Imam Abu Hanifa. Hence the Muslims feel that it is but inevitable to follow the concept of triple talaq and feel that it would be irreligious to do away

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with. On 22 August 2017, the Indian Supreme Court deemed instant triple talaq (talaq-e-biddah) unconstitutional. Three of the five judges in the panel concurred that the practice of triple talaq is unconstitutional. The remaining two declared the practice to be constitutional while simultaneously asking the government to ban the practice by enacting a law.

Faculty concludes by suggesting that it would have been better if the Muslim Community itself had come forward to bring the reforms within in accordance with the tenets of Quran and sunna, instead of giving away the opportunity to the secondary sources or other mechanisms. In order to bring in reforms as desired by the community in accordance with the social requirement under its progressive thinking and in the light of Quran and Hadis should have taken recourse to Ijma and Qiyas that form the other two important sources of Islam.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.S V Damodar Reddy

Topic: Victims of Development in the light of Land Acquisition by Government

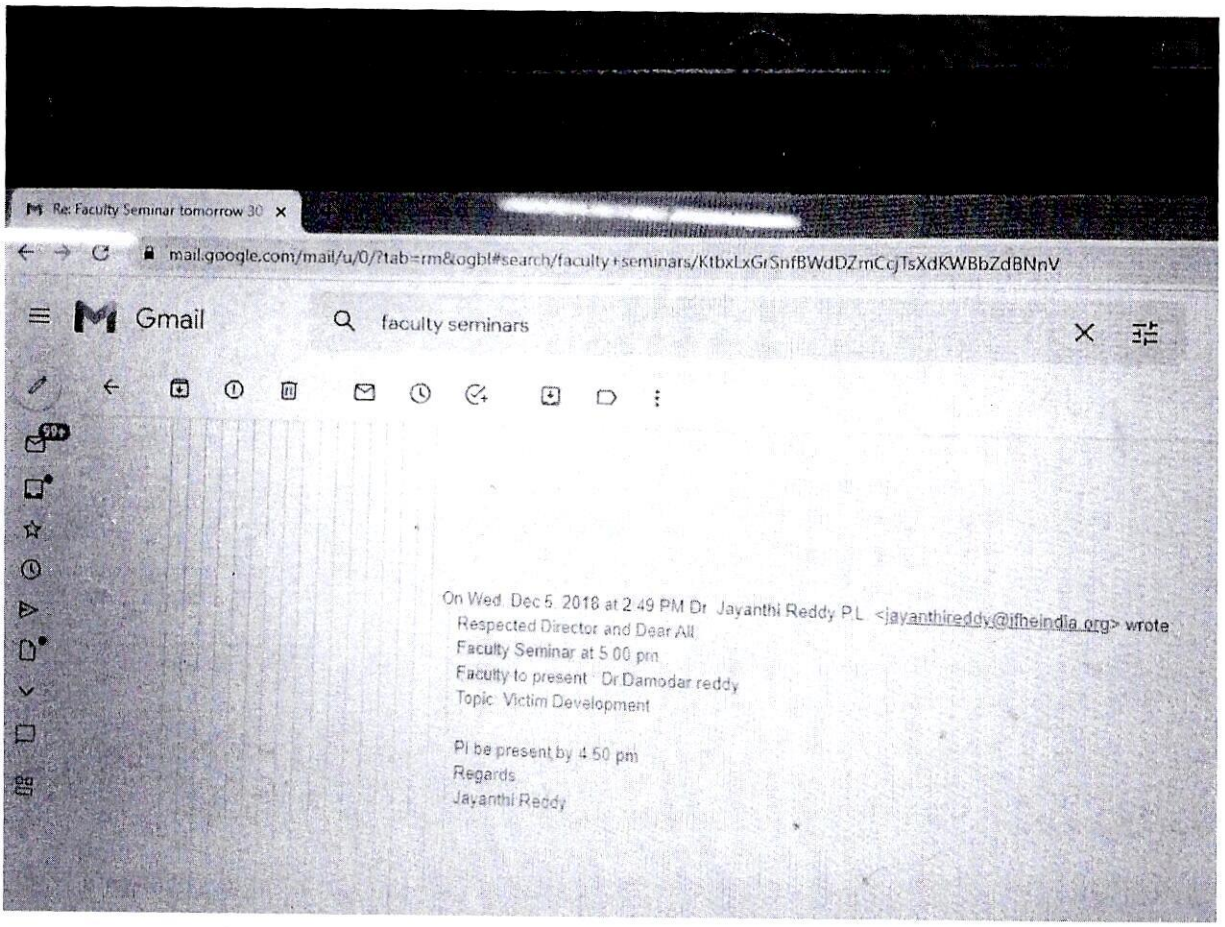
Date: 05/12/2018

Number of the Participants:22

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(54) Dr. Damodar Reddy — Presented on 5.12.2018

Topic : Victims of Development in the Light of Land Acquisition by Government

Faculty Members present : — Absent : —

Dr Pradeep Reddy – on leave
Dr. Hemalatha Devi – on leave
Dr. Veena – on duty
Dr. Akbar Khan – 5/12/18
Preeti – on duty 5/12/18
Dr. Madhavi –
Dr. Ranga Reddy –
Dr. Kama Raju – C. Kamaraju
Prof S. Ravi –
Dr K. Ravi –
Prof Geetha –
Prof. Jyotsna –
Prof. Annapurna – N. Annapurneswari
Prof. Monisha –
Prof. Sridevi Chet – Sridevi
Prof. Ranjit – Ranjit
Dr. Jagan Mohan –

Dr. Uma Devi – UD
Dr. Kannan –
Prof. D.V.N Murty – DVN Murty
Dr. Damodar Reddy – Leave
Dr Rekharaj Jain – Rekharaj
Prof. Phani Raj – on leave
Prof. Varshini – Varshini
Prof. Farzana – on leave
Dr. P.L Jayanthi – PL Jayanthi
Prof. Rukmini – on leave

Started at 5.00 PM.

- Definition of Public Purpose explained (sec 2) RTFCTLARR Act, 2013
- Acquisition of Public Private projects for Public Purpose
- Prior consent of minimum 70% of the affected families.
- Acquisition of land by private Companies for public purpose
- Land Acquisition in Scheduled Areas. Samatha Judgment of A.P. & others AIR 1997, SC 3297. Guidelines provided

S Vijay Lakshmi

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- Smart Cities Mission — Acquisition of land ~~state~~ are bringing state Acts is contrasted with central Act 2013.
- Double Crop wetland Acquisition of government Compensation to be provided follows (right to fair Compensation of) RR Act.
  - Purpose for acquisition to be stated.
  - If for 5 yrs the purpose not commenced then land to be returned.
- Lapse of proceedings Commenced under Land Acquisition Act 1894. — No award is made for the payment of Compensation ~~against~~
  - India Development Authority Case 2018 discussed.
- Right to Fair Compensation & transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (Amendment) Bill, 2015.

projects

Bullet train project, Gujarat — Ahmedabad - Mumbai.

1. Crore left project for this Gujarat brought about Right to Fair Compensation & transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act Gujarat enacted.

- Saudi ARAMCO & JV project - Maaras.
- Ghoraktpur (UP) UP. No compensation paid.
- Gujarat power Corp Ltd (GPCL) Bhavnagar, Dist, Gujarat —
- International Airport project - Mopure - (lot of land acquired - farmers agitating)
- ~~Tata~~ power Grid Corporation of India —
- Odisha Mining Corporation — Scheduled Areas not to be acquired except in exceptional cases — Orissa Mining Corp Case 2013. (Favourable judgment)
- Delhi ~~Metro~~ ... by ... Land ...

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Report

Faculty discussed on the concept of Victims of Development in the light of land acquisition by the government . He quoted Abraham Lincoln that *"Democracy is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."* and Konkan Vinashkari Prakalp Virodhi Samiti's Satyajit Chavan—quote "We are not opposed to development. But development needs to have a human face and it should suit the needs of the people and the environment..anything that pollutes the air and destroys agriculture and anything that increases heat and destroys fishing is not welcome," Faculty further said that While land acquisition is necessary and inevitable for economic and social development the power of government to acquire land under the "Doctrine of Eminent Domain" is draconian as well as in violation of human rights of the land owners under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. His research is about the provisions of the much talked about people friendly Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) which is said to imbibe the maxims *Solus populi est suprema lex* and *Necessitas public major est quam private*. It also discusses the issues related to implementation of this Act in letter and spirit and how unjust efforts are made to water down the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Today, in the 21st Century people eat, talk, walk and sleep with the buzz words Knowledge, Technology and Globalization under the aim of "Development". To promote this, world countries are signing the New Economic Regimes. Towards this social and economic development land is the base and land acquisition is necessary and inevitable. In this direction India also has taken steps. The power of government to acquire land under the "*Doctrine of Eminent Domain*" was draconian as well as in violation of human rights of the land owners under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. His research contains discussion on the provisions of the

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much talked people friendly the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR Act, 2013) which is said to imbibe the maxims *Salus populi est supreme lex* and *Necessite public major est quam*. It is also discussed on the issues on the implementation of this Act in the letter and spirit matching with the intention of the makers. The crux of his research is on the implementation and how the circumvention measure are made by putting holes to water down the letter and spirit of the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 by withering away the democratic process and benefits even before they reached the land owners by passing the Ordinances in 2014 and 2015 and with the lapse of the 2015 Ordinance, States are motivated to make the State amendments to the main provisions like consultation, consent of the Gram Sabha, Social Impact Assessment Study and other provisions.

Faculty concludes by saying that the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Telangana and Tamil Nadu have already passed Amendment Acts amending the vital provisions of the RTFCLARR Act, 2013. These amendments has resorted the State Governments to have a free ride over the people and acquisition of their fertile lands. There is also a big challenge before the Central Government in acquiring the land to implement its plan to build 100 smart cities across India.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Ms. Priti

Topic: Institution of Marriage Among Hindus: Economic Analysis in India

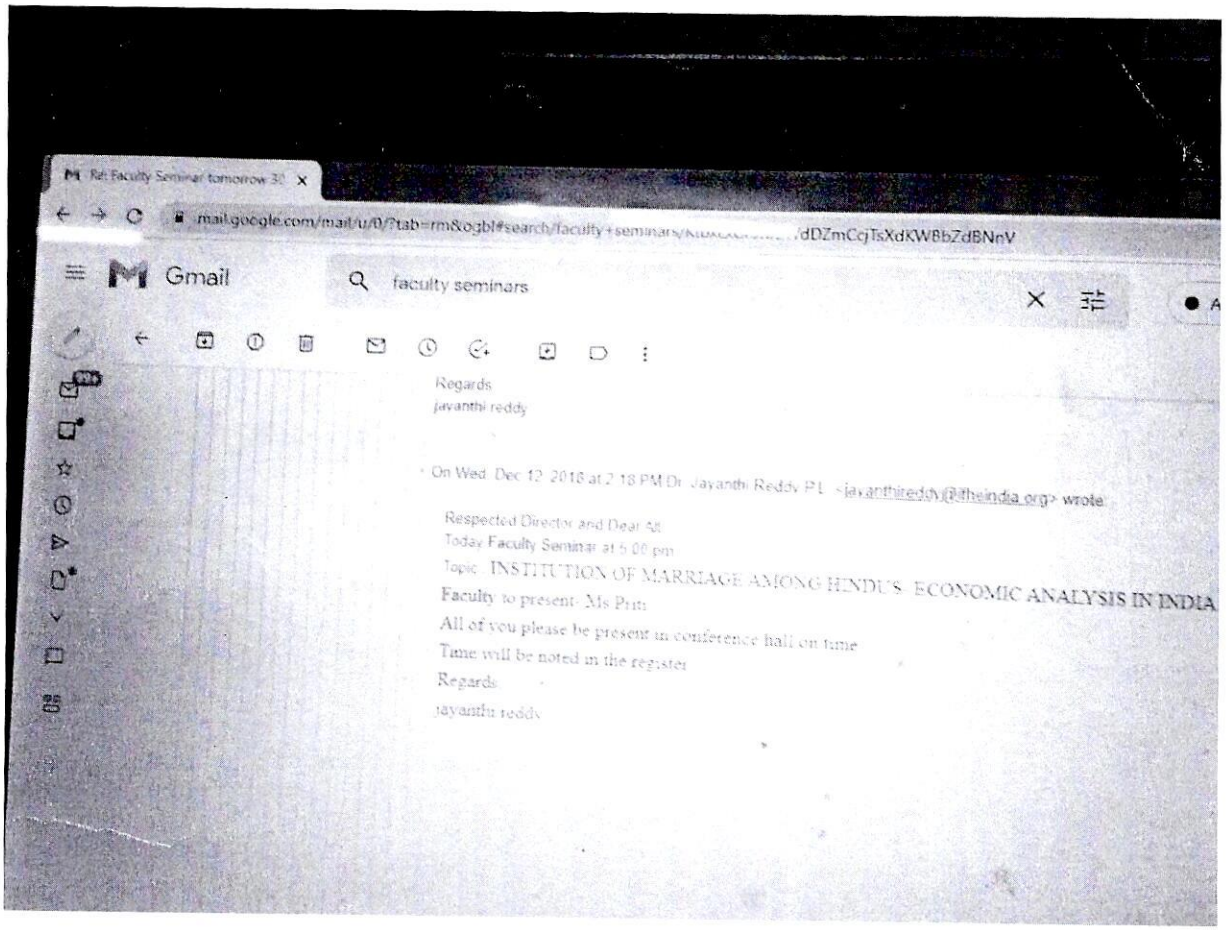
Date: 12/12/2018

Number of the Participants:22

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55 Prof. Priti

Presented on 12.12.2018

Topic: Institution of Marriage Among Hindus: Economic Analysis in India.

Dr. Hemalatha Devi – on duty
Dr. Akbar Khan – [illegible] 12/12/18
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain – 12/12/18
Dr. Uma Devi –
Dr. Kanga Reddy – on duty.
Dr. Dameder Reddy
Dr. Jagan –
Dr. Kannan –
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi –
Dr. Veena – on duty
Dr. Madhumi – 5.3 pm
Dr. Ravi – 5.04 pm
Prof. Priti –
Started at 5.00 pm

Dr. Pratap Reddy – on duty.
Prof. Anandhavalli – M. Anandhavalli
Prof. Sreedevi Sk – 5.04 pm
Prof. Jyotsna – 5.32 pm.
Prof. Farzana –
Prof. Rukmini –
Prof. Geetha –
Prof. D.V.N Murthy –
Prof. S. Ravi –
Prof. Ranjit –
~~Prof. Kathyayini~~
Prof. Monisha. ~~–~~

- Institution of Marriage among Hindus – discussed
- Economic Costs, opportunity costs explained with the help of Rational choice theory.
- Data of Marriage & Divorce from 2001 to 2011
- Matrimonial property U/s 27 – in & at the time of Marriage.
- Lata Wadhwa Vs State of Bihar – 2001 SC 32.15
- Malay Kumar Ganguly Vs Dr. Sukumar Mukherjee 2009 (10) SCALE 625.
- Maintenance discussed in the light of Hindu Marriage Act 1955 & Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act 1956.
- Cost benefit Analysis discussed with regard to Maintenance
- Quantum of Maintenance depending on certain factors – Judgments cited. Dr. [illegible]

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Report

Faculty discussed about institution of marriage among Hindus from economic perspective. In the recent years the usage of economics in law has seen a rise. It was earlier restricted to more of the commercial areas of law like the tax law or the anti-trust law. But after the 1960's it has found it application in more of the traditional areas of law like criminal law, constitutional law and even family law. The institution of marriage is considered to be one of the most important institutions in the society.

Marriage is considered to be one of the most important civil rights recognized globally. A valid marriage confers status of husband and wife on the couple which in turn confers certain rights and liabilities on them. These rights are known as matrimonial rights which include maintenance, custody, separation and so on. Marriage, separation and succession in India is regulated by the various personal laws governing them. Marriage and separation under Hindu law is governed by the Hindu Marriage Act 1955. Before the enactment of this legislation it was governed by various customs and the concept of divorce was not recognized among the Hindus except certain communities. That's why prior to the codification marriage among the Hindus was considered to be a sacrament. After the codification, divorce was granted as a statutory right to the legally wedded spouse. The fact is that even after divorce, the responsibilities of the spouses towards each other do not extinguish. The spouse has to provide for maintenance in the form of alimony.

With the changing society, the dynamics of marital institution has also changed. Marriage is now considered as more of a contract than sacrament. Apart from this the marriage market also is now a booming part of the commerce. The advent of several matrimonial websites which are being considered as a preferred substitute to the conventional sources of finding the match has contributed to the boost in the marriage market. Furthermore, the choice of the prospective partners for choosing their spouses is being given more weightage by the parents in the recent years.

The traditional theory on family was not considered by the legal or the academic fraternity as a part of the market forces. Families and the households were not considered to be economically productive. The new family theory recognizes family life as a process of exchange between the individuals. Marriage, divorce and other decisions relating to marriage are nowadays

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analyzed in terms of bargaining and rational choice. The legal fraternity has realized the importance of the economic approach to the family structure.

The concept of matrimonial property is something that is not recognized by the Indian legal system. The contributions made by the wife in a household is not considered to be value oriented and hence not considered to be a part of the production. In western nations, the non-financial contribution of the women in household are taken into consideration while fixing the alimony amount by the courts. The property of the spouses acquired before or after marriage is treated as joint property and not as separate property and is divided between the spouses on the dissolution of marriage.

In India for the first time, beyond the state of Goa, the Marriage Laws Amendment Bill was introduced in the Parliament in 2010 which aimed to recognize the concept of "matrimonial property" among Hindus. The objective of the bill was to vest the wife with a certain share in the assets of the husband acquired by him in the course of the marriage. In the event of dissolution of the marriage, the proposed bill provided that the wife would be entitled not only to maintenance but also a share in the husband's "share of the immovable property" to be determined by the court.

Faculty concludes by saying that her research paper aims to discuss the changing approach to the family structure among the Hindus in India. The researcher aims to analyze the family structure from an economic point of view by applying the theory of rational choice while choosing the partners and household work as a value oriented means of production while deciding quantum of maintenance in the event of dissolution of marriage. Further the researcher intends to analyze the growing incidence of divorce among the Hindus and the trend of the Indian judiciary while awarding maintenance to the spouses.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Ms.Annapurna

Topic: Taxing the Block Chain Technology Transactions in India: A Comparative Analysis to European Countries.

Date: 12/12/2018

Number of the Participants:24

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Circular Mail:

Gmail Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>

Faculty seminar today 13th December at around 5.00 pm

1 message

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> Thu, Dec 13, 2018 at 4:14 PM
To: "madhuriirene@ifheindia.org" <madhuriirene@ifheindia.org>, Veena Herur <aneev22@gmail.com>, akbar khan <mdakbarkhan9@gmail.com>, "priti@ifheindia.org" <priti@ifheindia.org>, jayanthi reddy <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>, "annapurnadevi@ifheindia.org" <annapurnadevi@ifheindia.org>, YANAMALA GANGIREDDY <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>, "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>, "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>, damodar reddy <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>, "geethap@ifheindia.org" <geethap@ifheindia.org>, "monugade@ifheindia.org" <monugade@ifheindia.org>, Desiraju Murty <murtydesiraju@gmail.com>, Amit Kedar Singh <amitsingh49@gmail.com>, "ranjeetjnulaw@gmail.com" <ranjeetjnulaw@gmail.com>, Phani Raj Wootla <phaniw13@gmail.com>, Kannan Subramaniam <kannan.soul@gmail.com>, "drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in" <drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in>, "sridevishet@yahoo.com" <sridevishet@yahoo.com>, "umasonti1@gmail.com" <umasonti1@gmail.com>, "jyotsna7788@gmail.com" <jyotsna7788@gmail.com>, "rukmini.d@ifheindia.org" <rukmini.d@ifheindia.org>, jagan mohan rao <jgnmhnraokr@gmail.com>, Chitrapu KamaRaju <ipattorneykamaraju@gmail.com>, Ravi Karlapudi <RAVIKARLAPUDI74@gmail.com>, "hemalathadevi@ifheindia.org" <hemalathadevi@ifheindia.org>, farzana farzana <farzanaakbar788@gmail.com>, Varshini Sridharan <varshinisoel2013@gmail.com>
Cc: avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in

Respected Director and Dear All,
Today faculty seminar at 5.00 pm
Faculty : prof Annapurna
Topic: Taxing the Block chain technology transactions in India: A comparative study with European Countries.

Regards,
Jayanthi Reddy
Seminar coordinator

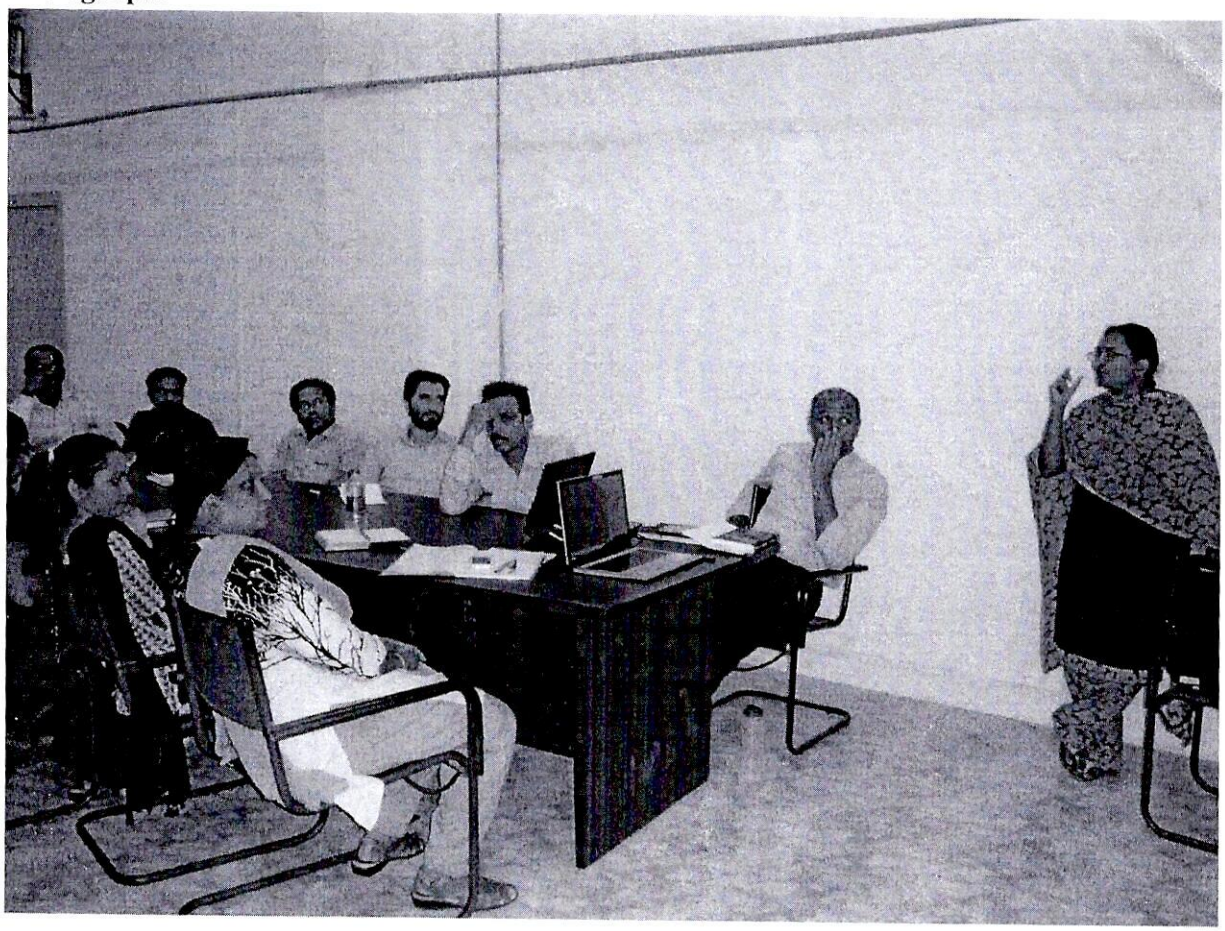
On Wednesday, December 12, 2018, Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director and Dear All,
Today Faculty Seminar at 5.00 pm
Topic : INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE AMONG HINDUS- ECONOMIC ANALYSIS IN INDIA.
Faculty to present- Ms Priti
All of you please be present in conference hall on time.
Time will be noted in the register.
Regards,
jayanthi reddy

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International Seminar Series - IV

(56) Prof. 80 Annapurna Devi — Presented on 13.12.2018

Topic: Taxing the Block chain Technology Transactions in India: A Comparitive Analysis to European Countries.

Faculty present and Absent

Dr. A.V.N Rao –
Dr. Hemalatha Devi –
Dr. Pratap Reddy –
Dr. Akbar Khan – 13/12/18
Dr. Madhuri Joshi – 5.45pm
Dr. Kannan –
Dr. Damodar Reddy –
Dr. Jafar –
Dr. Kamaraju
prof. Priti –
prof. D.V.N Murty
prof. Sridevi
prof. Annapurna Devi –
Dr. K. Ravi
prof S. Ravi
Dr. Veena – on duty

prof. Rangath –
prof. Rukmini
prof Farzana
Dr. Uma Devi –
prof. Chetna P.
prof. Munde
prof. Jyotsna –
prof. Rekha Raj Jain
Dr Langi Reddy – on leave
Dr. P.L Tripathi Reddy –

Started at 5.00 pm.

- Faculty explained about Blockchain Functionality of Block chain Technology.
- Public Block chains – Concept of Mining and Distributed ledgers explained Private ledger, Public Ledger.
- Utilization of block chain in bit coin transactions.
- Taxing Bit Coins in India – Parameters for consideration.
  - Bit Coin property – sec 2(13) of IGST of 2016 taxable Supply
  - Bit Coin Currency.
  - Bit Coin as a security – sec 2(h) of Securities Contract Regulation Act 1956
  - Bit Coin C.I. – Income Tax

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- Faculty made a Comparitive Analysis with European Countries and the India's position.
- ECJ - Skatteverket Vs David Hedqvist 2015 to discussed.
- In almost all European Countries Bit Coins not considered as legal tender.
- Rate of taxation is different from Country to Country
- Belgium imposed 33% on gains including Mining, Bulgeria - 10% on capital gains.
- Croatia - Determined as per transactions.
- Czech & Estonia - Denmark, Finland & France - Imposed as per transaction.
- India - No regulatory framework.
- Jurisdiction - not decided.
- Granting License - Clarity on Criteria for Taxation Suresh Chandra Committee.
- Determination of Rate whether long Term / short term to be decided
- Notification, transparency / security measure regulations required.
-

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Report

Faculty discussed on the concept of taxing the block chain technology transactions in India by making a comparative analysis with European Countries on this aspect. Since the invention of block chain technology by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2008,that secured momentum had opened trade gates in virtual world by allowing digital information in the form of bitcoins or digital currency. The block chain technology is based on a distributed p2p topology where the data can be stored in digital form across the globe that connected to millions of servers at a time. The said technology uses cryptography to create distributed trust network and act as a decentralized public ledger of all crypto currency transactions that can be used for commercial and non-commercial purposes. Apart from the business of crypto currency, some of the digital signature platforms are now using block chain technology to record and verify the documents that have been digitally signed. In this regard, India has recognized the legal validity of digital and electronically signed documents under the Information Technology Act, 2005. The blockchain technology has gained prominence among the financial institutions, technology providers and other private as well as government bodies. It enables the users to share their ledger of transactions in a given network by avoiding intermediaries and became a potential method for payments, settlement, capital markets, smart contracts, digitalization etc. The blockchain technology has converted the traditional contracts into smart contracts which are self- performing and can operate on the said technology. The contractual terms and conditions are automatically self-enforcing in smart contracts and are entered into the software code and creates obligations on the parties. In India, the smart contracts relating to crypto currencies are not legally recognized and hence left ambiguity to the issue of valid consideration.

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In the light of this advancements, many bit coin exchanges started their investments in India without any prior permission from the concerned authority as the law is vacuum in the specified area. On April 6th, 2018 a circular was issued by the Reserve Bank of India, banning all financial institutions under its control from servicing crypto currency companies. This has led to filing various petitions across country challenging the ban on crypto currency and all these petitions have been transferred to the Supreme Court of India. Meanwhile, the Income tax Department of India has sent notices to individual dealing with fraudulent crypto currency transactions upon receiving complaints from investors. As a result the IT Department has issued notice to the crypto currencies exchanges in India to pay tax on capital gains. The Crypto currency is subjected to capital Asset (generic) definition under Income Tax Act 1961. Though the transactions are not legally recognized but to the extension of imposing tax it is considered. In this regard, it is to understand whether such capital asset is mined in India or abroad. The research paper focus on taxing parameters on crypto currency transactions and it comparative analysis with European countries. Faculty concludes by enlightening on the issues of applicable laws in India and its difference from European countries. Also focuses on the determinents of tax and legal status and other social issues connected in this regard.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.Rekhraj Jain

Topic: A Qualitative Analysis of Cross Dressing Legitimacy with Special Reference to India

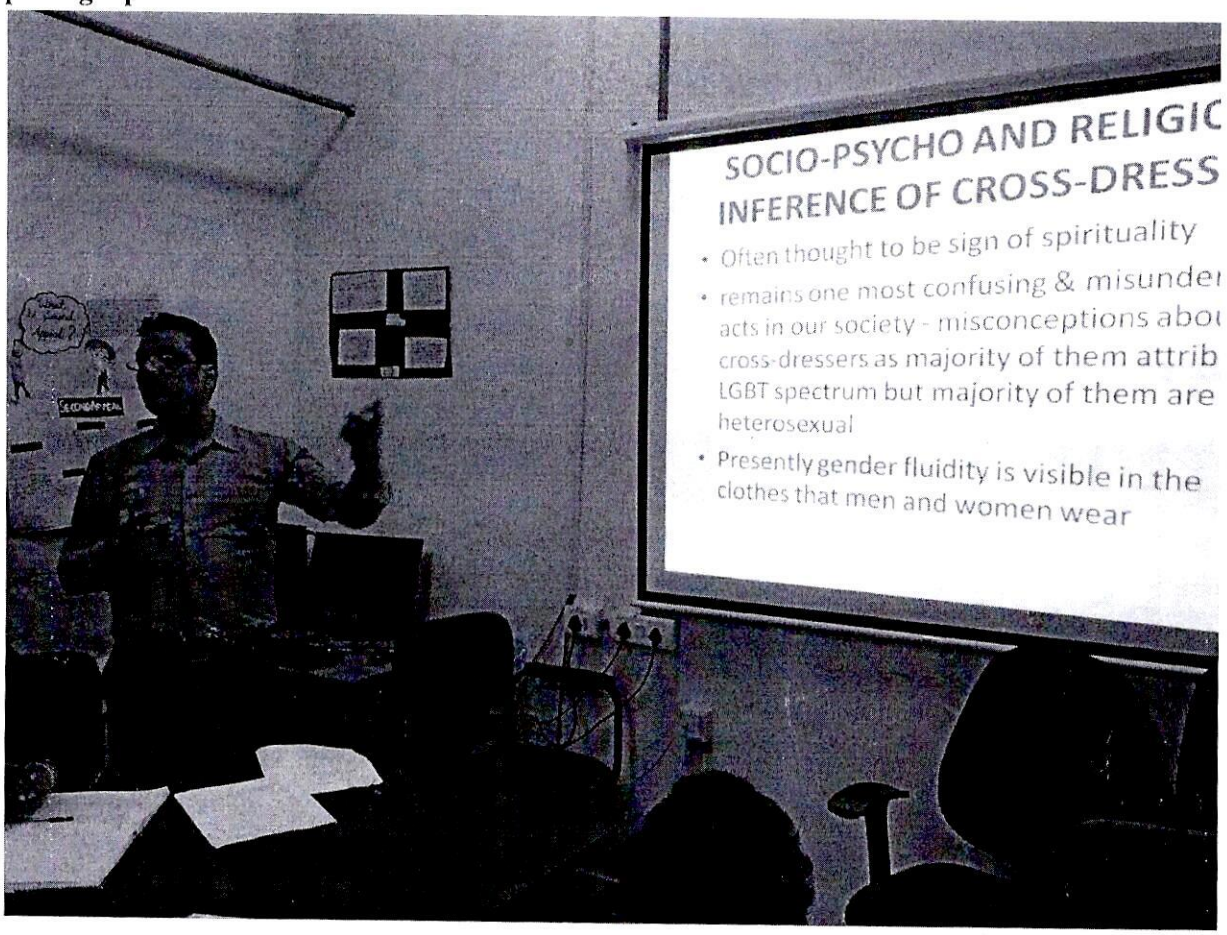
Date: 21/12/2018

Number of the Participants:16

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82

(57) Prof. Rekha Raj Jain — presented on 21.12.2018

TOPIC: A Qualitative Analysis of Cross Dressing Legitimacy with Special Reference to India

Faculty present — Absent

Dr. A.V.N. Rao -
Dr. Pratap Reddy
Dr. Hemalata Devi - 21/12/2018
Dr. Akbar Khan - on leave
Dr. Rekharaj Jain -
Dr. Madhuri Irene - on leave
Dr. Veena - on leave
Dr. Damodar Reddy.
Dr. Ranga Reddy - on leave
Dr. K. Ravi - Zoom class
Dr. Hema Raju - on leave
Dr. Uma Devi - on leave
Dr. Kannan - on leave

Dr. P.L. Jagadish - PLJagadish
Prof. Rukmini - Online
Prof. Geetha P - 21/12/18
Prof. Annapurna - M. Annapurna
Prof. Ravi -
Prof. Farzana - 21/12/18 Farzana 21/12/18
Prof. Prithi - Prithi 21/12/18
Prof. Sreedevi - Leaves
Prof. Monika - on leave
Prof. D.V.N. Murthy - on leave
Prof. Jyotsna - on leave
Prof. Ranjit - on leave
Prof. Jagan Mohan - on leave

Started at 2.05 Pm.

- Faculty traces the history of cross dressing.
- She discusses Sociological, Psychological aspects of cross dressing - Referred Hindu Mythology eg: Brihannala & Shikhandi.
- Pictorial representations -
- Socio-Psycho & Religious Influence of cross dressing discussed.
- Some countries prohibited cross-dressing.
- Laws prohibiting cross dressing in some countries
- Religions preventing cross dressing.
- Cross dressing in temple - festivals in T.N. & other
- [illegible]

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12. Faculty- Dr.Rekharaj Jain

Topic: A Qualitative Analysis of Cross Dressing Legitimacy with Special Reference to India .

Presented on : 21/12/2018

Number of Participants : 13

Report: jain-3.oxps

Faculty explains the ways of dressing echoes human prerequisite which attempt to align one's self with a specific sexual group and also reflects sensation of attire. Attires influence and shape the appearance with substantial impression on the construction of social identity. Cross-dressing is morphism of expression of disguise and self-expression usually associated with the opposite sex which has been practiced in ample in many societies. Crossdressing reveals a form of gender transgression indicating the most visible form of gender non-conformity Crossdressers can be categorized into clear groups-transvestities, enuchs, transsexual men and drag queens. He further said cross dressing are of diverse diversities and various reasons may be attributed. Mostly crss dressing has been used for purpose of disguise,comfort,and self-expression throughout history including the modern times. Even socio-pyscho and religious inference also reveals that individuals who cross-dressed did so for innumerable reasons. Originally cross dressing was a private affair but currently it is visible openly due to growing acceptance of different sexualities as people are veering away from the strict confines of dress code. Dressing to express sexual orientation adds a different layer of complexity. He further sais that laws pertaining to dress varied around the world. Laws criminalizing cross-dressing flourished throughout the 20th century, which was perhaps a relection of sciety's perception of cross-dressing as sexual deviance yet cross-dressing existed. Later on cross dressing laws are challenged on varius grounds. Faculty contention is that one's choice of attire may be described as an expression of individual liberty and autonomy, or an expressive statement protected under the right to freedom of expression. He further said that his paper takes the current stock of the context and aims to bring greater clarity pertinent to the thematic area of concerns regarding a qualitative analysis of cross-dressing legitimacy with special reference to India.

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A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CROSS-DRESSING LEGITIMACY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA

The ways of dressing echoes human prerequisite which attempt to align one's self with a specific sexual group and also reflects sensation of attire. When a person intentionally dress to reflect his sexuality it represents a means to increase the visibility of sexual identities which are not universally accepted. When it comes to dressing and sexuality, context is everything and sexually differentiated people willing to be considered different from the mainstream dress differently to express their sexual orientation in public. This includes forms of cross-dressing intended to break down stereotypical gender roles. Crossdressers can be categorized into four clear groups – Transvestites, Eunuchs, Transsexual men and Drag queens.

Sexual identity is a representative concept. Attires influence and shape the appearance with substantial impression on the construction of social identity. Until the 18th century there were no significant differences in the dressing of both sexes and it was from 19th century expression of sexual difference through the clothing was more important than that of the social order.

Cross-dressing is morphism of expression of disguise and self-expression usually associated with the opposite sex who may be male, female, straight, gay, lesbian or bisexual. There are numerous definitions and perspectives with regard to crossdressing. Cross-dressing refers to the deliberate act of wearing clothing other than those to which an individual has been socially assigned for a specific purpose. Cross-dressing perhaps is for recreation, expression or art, or for erotic gratification. It is often assumed that the connotation is directly correlated with behaviors of transgender identity or sexual, fetishist and homosexual behavior and is not synonymous to one's gender identity.

Cross-dressing are of diverse diversities and various reasons may be attributed why an individual is engaged in such behaviour. Crossdressing is recorded around the world from the ancient past up to the present. Cross-dressing has been practiced throughout much of recorded history and in many societies. Cross-dressing implies different things in different cultures and has been viewed historically in wide varying ways. Originally cross dressing was a private affair which was confined in the bedroom and the dressers remain anonymous, without revealing their male identity. Cross-dressers may cross-dress for reasons other than sexual stimulation for example, to reduce anxiety, to relax, or, in the case of male cross-dressers, to

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experiment with the feminine side of their otherwise male personalities. Cross-dressing remains one of the most confusing and misunderstood acts in our society. Cross-dressing can be a very liberating experience to express one's gender attire.

A question arises whether is it legitimate to cross dress or is it against the law to cross-dress. Laws criminalizing cross-dressing flourished throughout the 20th century, which was perhaps a reflection of society's perception of cross-dressing as sexual deviance. Cross-dressing laws are challenged on various grounds. The legality of cross-dressing varied transtemporally and transnationally.

India's history reflects that traditional Indian attire was the way of life which changed with the changing times. In India cross-dressing is not a new phenomenon. It's been going on for centuries. Cross-dressing, it seems, was a viable and visible choice that was available to persons, being one that was just as often voluntary as it was a necessity. The history reveals abundant testimony of men dressing as women and playing female characters. In traditional, folk theatre ("nautankis") or street plays, or in classical dance or drama performances, men have often taken up the feminine role. Bollywood has a long history of making prominent actors dress up as women.

With time, cross dressing became quite a discreet affair and over the years including the contemporary men have been seen to slip into the dresses of women, wear make-up and portray women. Cross-dressing remains one of the most confusing and misunderstood acts in our society. Cross-dressing was considered a non-conformity behaviour and was mostly attributed to homosexuality and transgenders. Cross-dressing is a meaningful occupation for certain group of cross-dressers. Cross-dressing is rooted in the desire for equivalence which the modern world shall seek to create.

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Date: 22 March, 2018

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Test of Significance of Two Means for Small Samples and Problems"** by Mr. V. Srinivasa Chary. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 22 March, 2018.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:50 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Mr. V. Srinivasa Chary
Title: "Test of Significance of Two Means for Small Samples and Problems"	

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Date: 14th August, 2018

NOTICE
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic " **Optimization of Non ConvexProgramming Problem by Simulated Annealing"** by **Dr. J. R Nayak.** The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 14th August, 2018.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – 321
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr.J.R.Nayak
Title: "Optimization of Non ConvexProgramming Problem by Simulated Annealing".	

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Faculty seminar on

Optimization of Non convex Programming Problem by Simulated Annealing

Speaker: Dr. J. R. Nayak
Date: 14.08.2018

Department: Mathematics
Time: 4:30PM to 5:30PM

Abstract:

Local optimal solutions have been stumbling blocks in the search methods used for nonlinear objective functions. Non convex problems pose a greater challenge because of several local optimal solutions in the search domain. The generalized simulated annealing method overcomes this difficulty by avoiding these local solutions.Here we present a simple simulated annealing approach to obtain global optimal solution to an unconstrained non convex programming problem.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

1. Give examples of non convex functions.
   Answer: A function which is not convex, for example sinx, cosx, x^3, $x-x^2+x^3$ are nonconvex in nature.

2. What is the role of simulated annealing in optimization?
   Answer: Annealing is a metallurgical process in which molten metal is given an optimal shape through controlled cooling. Similarly in non convex optimization we track the optimal point using probability and sigmoid function. This an advanced algorithm better than hill climbing and random walk.

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Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Anjana Matta	Anjana
2	Mohan Reddy	
3	D P R V Subba Rao	
4	Rajesh gudepu	

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Date: 16th August, 2018

NOTICE
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Prime Counting Functions"** by **Dr. S.Srinivas Rau.** The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 16th August, 2018.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – 325
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. S.Srinivas Rau
Title: "Prime Counting Functions ".	

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Faculty seminar on
Prime Counting Functions

Speaker: Dr. VS.Srinivas Rau

Department: Mathematics

Date: 16.08.2018

Time: 4:30PM to 5:30PM

Abstract:

The question of distribution of primes takes two forms.(i) the ratio of the counting function pi(n)/n and (ii) estimate of the nth prime p_n. The asymptotic answer to (i) is 1/ logn and to (ii) is n logn. These are equivalent forms of the Prime Number Theorem.Several versions of the Prime Number Theorem are discussed ;motivation for the above answers is presented.The question of direct proof for (ii) is raised.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

1. Do Prime numbers have a special place in nuclear physics and magic numbers do?
   Ans: all prime numbers are odd. Since nuclei with odd Z or odd N (or both) are less stable than nuclei with even Z or even N, it follows that nuclei with primes are more unstable. But perhaps this should be verified more closely.
2. What is counting prime function?
   Ans: The counting prime function, called $\pi(n)$, aims to count the prime number less than or equal to a number n.

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Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Mohan Reddy	
2	Anjana Matta	Anjana
3	D P R V Subba Rao	
4.	Rajesh Gudepu	

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Date: 3rd December, 2018

NOTICE
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Numerical study on indoor temperature inmulti-storey buildings "** by **Dr. Anjanna Matta** . The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 3rd December, 2018.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:00 PM	**Location:** Room – R113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr.J.R.Nayak Anjanna Matta
Title: "Numerical study on indoor temperature inmulti-storey buildings ".	

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Faculty seminar on

Numerical Study on Indoor Temperature in Buildings

Speaker: Dr. Anjanna Matta **Department:** Mathematics

Date: 03.12.2018 **Time:** 4:00PM to 5:00PM

Numerical study on indoor temperature in multi-storey buildings

Abstract

The present study is analyzed the thermal distribution inside the multi-storey buildings. This numerical study importance is to enhance the energy optimization by providing a forecasting information on the heat flow demand. A generalized mathematical modeling is used to find the performance of thermal distribution. The available information from different sources are used. The given model initiates to a optimal number of predefined variables are applied. It can be assist required optimal heat source/sink in multi-storey buildings.

Key words: Indoor temperature prediction, Thermal distribution, Parameter estimation

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Q1) What is the meaning of thermal distribution?

Ans: Heat distribution in PSHSs is generally based on natural heat transfer phenomena such as conduction, convection, and irradiation. A homogeneous distribution of heat gains is first of all determined by spreading both solar energy access and heat storage within the building form.

Q2) What is convection?

Ans: The movement caused within a fluid by the tendency of hotter and therefore less dense material to rise, and colder, denser material to sink under the influence of gravity, which consequently results in transfer of heat.

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Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Anjana Matta	Anjana
2	Mohan Reddy	
3	DPRV Subba Rao	
4.	Sajeeth Gudepu	

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Date: 4th December, 2018

NOTICE
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Dirichlet series connected to L(d,1) /L(d,2) "** by **Dr. G.S.Mohan Reddy.** The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 4th December, 2018.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – R113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr.G.S.Mohan Reddy
Title: "Dirichlet series connected to L(d,1) /L(d,2) ".	

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Faculty seminar on

Dirichlet Series related to L(d,1)/L(d,2)

Speaker: Dr. G.S.Mohan Reddy

Department: Mathematics

Date: 04.12.2018

Time: 4:00PM to 5:00PM

ABSTRACT

Let d be a square free integer and $L_d(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(\frac{d}{n})n^{-s}$ (Re $s > 0$,$(\frac{d}{n})$= Legendre symbol). We derive convergence and formulas for coefficients of two Dirichlet series $L_d(s)/L_d(s+1)$ and $L_d(s)/L_d(2s)$. We compare the two Dirichlet series. The common value $L_d(1)/L_d(2)$ arises as the residue at $s = 1$ in both cases for modified Dirichlet series.

2000 Mathematics subject Classification : 11M06

Key words and Phrases : L-series;Dirichlet series;Convergence;Mean of Sequence

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

1. Define L-Series.

Ans: A Dirichlet L Series of the form $L_k(s, X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_k(n)\, n^{-s}$ where the number theoretic character $X_k(n)$ is an integer with period k, are called Dirichlet L-series.

2. When $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n\, z_n$ is convergence.
   Ans: if $if\ |z| \leq R$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n\, z_n$ is convergence.

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Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Mohan Reddy	
2	Rajesh gudepu	
3	Anjana Matta	Anjana
4.	D P R V Subba Rao	

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THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Date: 13th August, 2018

NOTICE
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"A Study of Thermal Convection with Variable Gravity and Internal Heat Source "** by **Dr. Anjanna Matta.** The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 14th August, 2018.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – 321
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr.Anjanna Matta
Title: "A Study of Thermal Convection with Variable Gravity and Internal Heat Source".	

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Faculty seminar on

A Study of Thermal Convection with Variable Gravity and Internal Heat Source

Speaker: Dr. Anjanna Matta

Department: Mathematics

Date: 27.12.2018

Time: 4:30PM to 5:00PM

A study of thermal convection in a horizontal porous layer with effect of variable gravity and internal heat source

Abstract

In this study analyze the thermal convection with the effect of heat source and variable gravity in a infinite length of horizontal porous layer. Both the boundaries are considered to be inclined temperature gradient with bottom wall heating and top wall cooling. For a better understanding the combined influence of variable gravity and heat source is investigated by using linear stability analysis. This thermal study is evaluated by applying shooting and Runga-Kutta methods for the velocity, temperature and vertical thermal Rayleigh number (Rz) corresponding to different flow parameters.

Key words: Thermal convection, variable gravity, heat source, horizontal porous layer.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Q1) What is porosity ?

Ans. Porosity is the quality of being porous, or full of tiny holes. Go back far enough and you'll find that porosity stems from the Greek word poros for "pore," which means "passage." So something with porosity lets things through.

Q2) What is the meaning of instability?

Ans. lack of stability or steadiness. tendency to variable or unpredictable behaviour. physics a fast growing disturbance or wave in a plasma

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Q3) How is gravity measured?

Gravity is measured by the acceleration that it gives to freely falling objects. At Earth's surface the acceleration of gravity is about 9.8 metres (32 feet) per second per second. Thus, for every second an object is in free fall, its speed increases by about 9.8 metres per second

Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	mohan Reddy	
2	Anjana matta	Anjana
3	D P R V Sarbba Rao	
4.	Rajesh Reddy	

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Maths
2018-19

Date: 23rd August, 2018

NOTICE
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Eigen Values and Eigen Vectors for matrices over distributive lattices"** by **Dr. D P R V Subba Rao.** The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 23rd August, 2018.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – R118
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr.D P R V Subba Rao
Title: "Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors for matrices over distributive lattices"	

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Faculty seminar on

Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors for matrices over distributive lattices

Speaker: Dr. DP R V Subbarao

Department: Mathematics

Date: 23.08.2018

Time: 4:30PM to 5:30PM

Abstract:

Let (L, b, Ú, Ù) be a complete and completely distributive lattice. A vector X is said to be an eigenvector of a square matrix A over the lattice L, if AX = lX, for some lÎL. The elements lÎL are called the associated eigen values. In this presentation, characterization of the eigenvalues and the eigenvectors, characteristic equation of A and the roots of the characteristic equation of A are presented.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

1. Defination eigen vector of a Matrix.

Ans: Eigen vector of a matrix A is a vector represented by a matrix X such that when X is multiplied with matrix A, then the direction of the resultant matrix remains same as vector X.

2. If an eigenvector ξ of A $\in$ Mn(L) has the unique eigenvalue λ, then what condition satisfies.

Ans; $0 \leq \lambda \leq \|A^n\|$

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Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Anjana Matta	Anjana
2	DPRV Subba Rao	Subba
3	Rajesh Gudepu	Rajesh
4		
5	Mohan Reddy	

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Date: 23 March, 2018

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Derivation of a Stronger Condition to Compute Generalized Inverse of Product of Two Matrices"** by Mr. Rajesh Gudepu. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 23 March, 2018.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:50 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Mr. Rajesh Gudepu
Title: "Derivation of a Stronger Condition to Compute Generalized Inverse of Product of Two Matrices"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Mr. Rajesh Gudepu

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Derivation of a Stronger Condition to Compute Generalized Inverse of Product of Two Matrices

Abstract

This paper introduces the concept of Lattice valued inner product space. A naturalinner product structure for the space of n-tuples over Boolean algebras is generalised to ntuplesover distributive lattice with 0 and 1. A dimension theorem for orthonormal basis of aBoolean vector space is generalised to a lattice vector space. Further, we prove that for anynaturals m, n with m < n, any set of m orthogonal unit orthovectors in a lattice vector spacecan be extended to an orthonormal basis (known in the Boolean algebra case).

AMS Subject Classification: 06D99,15B99.

Key words and phrases. Distributive lattice, Lattice inner product, Lattice vector space, Linear opearator, Orthonormal basis, Unit orthovector.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Is every modular lattice distributive?
Every distributive lattice is modular. Dilworth (1954) proved that, in every finite modular lattice, the number of join-irreducible elements equals the number of meet-irreducible elements.

What is Distributive lattice?

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A lattice $(L,\vee,\wedge)$ is distributive if the following additional identity holds for all x, y, and z in L:

$x \wedge (y \vee z) = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z)$.

Viewing lattices as partially ordered sets, this says that the meet operation preserves non-empty finite joins. It is a basic fact of lattice theory that the above condition is equivalent to its dual

$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$ for all x, y, and z in L

In every lattice, defining $p \leq q$ as usual to mean $p \wedge q = p$, the inequality $x \wedge (y \vee z) \geq (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z)$ holds as well as its dual inequality $x \vee (y \wedge z) \leq (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$. A lattice is distributive if one of the converse inequalities holds, too. More information on the relationship of this condition to other distributivity conditions of order theory can be found in the article on distributivity (order theory).

Is Boolean algebra a vector space?

Roughly speaking, a Boolean vector space is a vector space in which the scalars are elements of a Boolean algebra. Although some of our results can be generalized to the infinite dimensional case, in this work we only consider finite-dimensional spaces.

Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

S.No	Name	Signature
1	Mohan Reddy	
2	Anjana Matta	
3	PRV Subba Rao	
4	Rajesh gudepu	
5		
6		
7		
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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Date: 21st August, 2018

NOTICE
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Hadley Flow with variable gravity and internal heat source"** by **Dr.Anjanna Matta.** The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 21st August, 2018.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:00 PM	**Location:** Room – 321
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. Anjanna Matta.
Title: " Hadley Flow with variable gravity and internal heat source ".	

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Faculty seminar on

Hadley Flow with variable gravity and internal heat source

Speaker: Dr. Anjanna Matta

Department: Mathematics

Date: 21.08.2018

Time: 4:30PM to 5:30PM

Study of Hadley-flow in a horizontal porous layer with the effect of variable gravity and internal heat source

Anjanna Matta

Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science and Technology,

ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 500082, Telangana, India

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Abstract

This study analyzes the effect of heat source and variable gravity on the onset of Hadley-flow in a horizontal fluid-saturated porous medium with inclined temperature gradients. It is examined by using the linear stability analysis. Then subsequent eigenvalue problem is solved numerically by using shooting method and fourth order Runga-Kutta method to evaluate eigenvlue, which is treated as vertical critical thermal Rayleigh number R_z. Also, the critical thermal Rayleigh number R_z is investigated for different parameters governing the flow.

Keywords: Linear stability analysis, gravity effect, heat source, porous medium.

Email addresses: anjireddyiith@ifheindia.org (Anjanna Matta)

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Q1) What is laminar flow?

Laminar flow, type of fluid flow in which the fluid travels smoothly or in regular paths, in contrast to turbulent flow, in which the fluid undergoes irregular fluctuations and mixing.

Q2)What is hydrodynamic stability?

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Hydrodynamic stability is the field which analyses the stability and the onset of instability of fluid flows. The study of hydrodynamic stability aims to find out if a given flow is stable or unstable, and if so, how these instabilities will cause the development of turbulence.

Q3) What is the Rayleigh number?

Ans. Rayleigh number is a dimensionless number that represents the ratio of buoyancy and thermal diffusivity. Difference between solid surface temperature and free stream temperature can be used as the characteristic temperature difference.

Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1.	Anjana Matta	Anjana
2.	Mohan Reddy	
3.	D.P.R.V Subba Rao	Self
4.	Rajesh Gudepu	Rajesh

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/Pavan

Dt: 25/01/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar Minimizing Overheads in Task Reprocessing Procedure in Small to Medium Multicore Systems

Speaker : **Mr. P. Pavan Kumar**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **31st January 2018, Wednesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balaubadi

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Minimizing Overheads in Task Reprocessing Procedure in Small to Medium Multicore Systems

Speaker: **Mr. P. Pavan Kumar**

Date and Time: 31st January 2018, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Multiprocessor are treated as viable solution as single processor systems are suffering with heat and power leakage problems raised by the exponential increase of the transistor count. In recent days research on soft real-time scheduling on multi-core systems changed its focus on lateness bound rather than tardiness bound. Many research works has experimentally proven that the Real-Time Earlier Deadline First algorithm (RT-EDF) is not an optimal solution under global scheduling. There are multiple reasons for changing the path from tardiness bound to lateness bound. First, tardiness bounds derived under global EDF is not compact. Second, maximum tardiness of implicit-deadline sporadic tasks are having single tardiness bound for the jobs under a independent load set on a multiprocessor system. Third, parameters of a implicit-deadline with maximum tardiness of a task is similar. In this paper, we experimentally evaluate the lateness bound related to different tardiness bounds of a different tasks with dissimilar parameters and derive a minimum flexible close vector for reprocessing processing a eligible load set to minimize the lateness bound related to tardiness bound. We apply minimum compliant vector laws to reprocessing load set procedure to achieve the lower overhead and minimum lateness than Earlier Deadline First algorithm under global scheduling procedures. We compare our experimental results with Global fairness (G-FL) algorithm which is shown as better than Real-Time Earlier Deadline First algorithm (RT-EDF) under global scheduling methods.

Keywords: Multiprocessor, Real-Time Earlier Deadline First algorithm (RT-EDF), Global fairness (G-FL) algorithm

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mr. Srinivasa Murthy, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. K. Abhishek, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. S. Goutham Kumar, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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12. Mrs. Satya. A. R. Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
14. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
16. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
17. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What is basic difference between Multiprocessor and Multicore System?
   Answer: Both are same.
2. What are the advantages /Applications of Multicore systems?
   Answer: A multi-core processor in a computer will work faster for certain programs. The computer may not get as hot when it is turned on. The computer needs less power because it can turn off sections that are not needed.
3. What are the Applications of Multicore systems?
   Answer: Various industrial areas such as military, transportation, automation and control etc. work with multicore systems because of their intensive advantages.
4. Which simulator is used to Test the performance of the cache?
   Answer: CACTI
5. CACTI is open source?
   Answer: Yes, available in HP systems site.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mr. P. Pavan Kumar**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mr. P. Pavan Kumar**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/PROHINI

Dt: 7/02/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**Image Retrieval Using Data Mining and Image Processing Techniques**
Speaker	:	**Mrs.P.Rohini**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**14th Feb 2018, Wednesday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Copy:

1. Director, FST

Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Image Retrieval Using Data Mining and Image Processing Techniques

Speaker: Mrs. P. Rohini

Date and Time: February 14, 2018, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

In the domain of Image processing, Image mining is advancement in the field of data mining. Image mining is the extraction of hidden data, association of image data and additional pattern which are quite not clearly visible in image. It's an interrelated field that involves, Image Processing, Data Mining, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence and Database. The lucrative point of Image Mining is that without any prior information of the patterns it can generate all the significant patterns. This is the writing for a research done on the assorted image mining and data mining techniques. Data mining refers to the extracting of knowledge /information from a huge database which is stored in further multiple heterogeneous databases. Knowledge/ information is communicating of message through direct or indirect technique. These techniques include neural network, clustering, correlation and association. This writing gives an introductory review on the application fields of data mining which is varied into telecommunication, manufacturing, fraud detection, and marketing and education sector. In this technique we use size, texture and dominant colour factors of an image. Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) feature is used to determine the texture of an image. Features such as texture and color are normalized. The image retrieval feature will be very sharp using the texture and color feature of image attached with the shape feature. For similar types of image shape and texture feature, weighted Euclidean distance of color feature is utilized for retrieving features.

Question and Answers:

1. **How can we determine te texture of the image?**
   Using GLCM
2. **Which datamining techniques can be used for image retrieval?**
   Classification,clustering correlation
3. **What is the platform used?**
   Matlab

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. K. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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7. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
10. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mrs. P.Rohini (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mrs. P.Rohini, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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CSE
2018-19

Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/FS/TRAVI

Dt: 01/04/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **High Performance Parallel Computing**

Speaker : **Mr.T.Ravi**

Venue : **R.No- 309**

Date : **06th April 2018, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Copy:

1. Director-FST

Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: High Performance Parallel Computing

Speaker: Mr. T. Ravi

Date and Time: April 06, 2018, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The past decade has seen democratization of massively parallel computing with the introduction of accelerators in various forms, GPUs, and technologies like cloud computing, HPC, Big data, and web technologies converging. The extent to which we can parallelize an application/program depends on the granularity required. A program running on the system can be considered as a big task which can be split into smaller tasks and if these smaller tasks can be executed in parallel, then the parallel programming can be applied to achieve better performance. Because of the various new parallel architectures available, the developers now are in a better position to decide whether they want the application to be coarse grained or fine grained. The next decade will see a rise in the applications related to computer vision, image and video processing, machine and deep learning, web services, natural language processing, medicine, drug discovery, autonomous driving, and biotechnology.

Keywords: GPU, Parallel computing, HPC

Question and Answers

1. **What is a GPU?**

   A graphics-processing unit is a specialized electronic circuit designed to rapidly manipulate and alter memory to accelerate the creation of images in a frame buffer intended for output to a display device. GPUs are used in embedded systems, mobile phones, personal computers, workstations, and game consoles.

2. **What is a TPU?**

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Tensor Processing Unit is an AI accelerator application-specific integrated circuit developed by Google specifically for neural network machine learning, particularly using Google's own TensorFlow software.

3. How can GPU help in Machine Learning?

GPUs are optimized for training artificial intelligence and deep learning models as they can process multiple computations simultaneously. They have a large number of cores, which allows for better computation of multiple parallel processes.





Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
12. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
13. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
16. Dr. S.N. Mohanthi, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.45PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mr. T. Ravi (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr. T. Ravi, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.
- Hi Tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

THE END

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/AJITKJAIN

Dt: 23/04/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Description Logic Reasoning in Web Ontology**

Speaker : **Mr.Ajit K Jain**

Venue : **R.No- 309**

Date : **30th Apr 2018, Monday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balasubramanian

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Copy:
Director-FST

Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Description Logic Reasoning in Web Ontology

Speaker: Mr. Ajit K Jain

Date and Time: April 30, 2018, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The ontology language for the semantic web OWL provides means to describe entities of an application domain in an ontology in a well-structured way. The underlying formalism for OWL are Description Logics (DLs), which are a family of knowledge representation formalisms that have formal semantics. This family of logics is tailored towards representing terminological knowledge of an application domain in a structured and formally well-understood way.

Keywords: OWL, Ontology, Description logic.

Question and Answers:

1. **What is the use of OWL?**
   The W3C Web Ontology Language (OWL) is a Semantic Web language designed to represent rich and complex knowledge about things, groups of things, and relations between things. ... OWL is part of the W3C's Semantic Web technology stack, which includes RDF, RDFS, SPARQL, etc.
2. **Use of Logic in OWL?**
   DLs or Description Logic are used in artificial intelligence to describe and reason about the relevant concepts of an application domain (known as terminological knowledge). It is of particular importance in providing a logical formalism for ontologies and the Semantic Web: the Web Ontology Language (OWL) and its profiles are based on DLs. The most notable application of DLs and OWL is in biomedical informatics where DL assists in the codification of biomedical knowledge.
3. **Future of OWL with respect to Semantic Web?**

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The semantic web has great potential and is generally believed to be the future of the web, Web 3.0; which is not a system of interlinked documents as the early web, but a system of interlinked data.

Faculty members Attended:

29. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
30. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
31. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
32. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
33. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
34. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
35. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
36. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
37. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
38. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
39. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
40. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
41. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
42. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mr. Ajit K Jain (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.
- Hi Tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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THE END

Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Dr. Vairanchalai Dt: 30/04/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : Features Extraction and Dataset preparation for Grading of Ethiopian Coffee Beans using Image Analysis Techniques

Speaker : **Dr. Vairanchalai**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **30th April 2018, Monday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Features Extraction and Dataset preparation for Grading of Ethiopian Coffee Beans using Image Analysis Techniques

Speaker: Dr. Vairanchalai

Date and Time: 30th April 2018, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Coffee is the natural gift of Ethiopia. Generally, the export quality washed coffee beans of Ethiopia are classified into two grades and sundried coffee beans into five different grades based on their number of defects. The objective of the research is to extract the features of green coffee beans from the images which would be helpful on classifying the coffee beans to different grades by an automated system. Different image processing techniques are applied on the images to perform pre-processing, segmentation and feature extraction. The extracted features of the coffee beans from images are broadly classified as morphological, textural and colour. The morphological feature includes area, perimeter, major axis length, minor axis length, Eccentricity. Energy, Entropy, contrast and homogeneity are the information relevant to texture. Individual color component values of the three primary colours, along with its hue, intensity and saturation values are extracted for color features of the coffee beans. Automated classification and machine learning algorithms needs a data set for further processing. Data mining applications for discovering different patterns for various grades and knowledge discovery need a highly accurate dataset. Hence, preparing such data set by applying image processing techniques is becoming the objective of this research study. The objective is realized with a dataset of 100 observations for each grade with morphological, textural, and color features.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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6.Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

7.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

8.Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

9.Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

10.Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

11. Dr. Sandeepkumar Panda, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

12. Mrs. Shubhangi U V , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

13. Mr. MD Kaleem , Lab Instructor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

14. Mr. Lokesh , Lab Instructor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

15.Mr.Krishnan , Lab Instructor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

No Questions from Audience

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Speaker (**Dr. Vairanchalai**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Vairanchalai**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/PROHINI

Dt: 20/07/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**Quantized local trio patterns for multimedia Image Retrieval System**
Speaker	:	**Mrs.P.Rohini**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**27th July 2018, Friday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balasubramanian

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Copy:

1. Director-FST

Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Quantized local trio patterns for multimedia Image Retrieval System

Speaker: Mrs. P. Rohini

Date and Time: July 27, 2018, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

In this talk, we introduce a novel feature descriptor named quantized local trio pattern (QLTP) for any application in multimedia image retrieval. The QLTP extracts quantized edge information from the pixels in a specified neighborhood. QLTP integrates the quantization and trio patterns for image retrieval. Performance of the QLTP is evaluated by conducting experiments on Corel-10 000 databases. Experimental results depict the increase in the values of avg. retrieval precision (ARP) and avg. retrieval rate (ARR) when compared to the other related methods.

Question and Answers:

1. **What are trio patterns?**
   Trio patterns will consider values 1,0,-1
2. **Why QLTP?**
   QLTP extracts quantized edge information from the pixels in a specified neighbourhood.
3. **Which databases are used?**
   Corel-10K

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Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
10. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mrs. P.Rohini (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mrs. P.Rohini, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.
- Hi Tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

THE END

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/VARAPRASAD

Dt: 16/08/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**Block chain Technology**
Speaker	:	**Mr.Vara Prasad**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**23rd Aug 2018, Tuesday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Block chain Technology

Speaker: Mr. Vara Prasad

Date and Time: Aug 23, 2018, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Blockchain, the foundation of Bitcoin, has received extensive attentions recently. Blockchain serves as an immutable ledger which allows transactions take place in a decentralized manner. Blockchain-based applications are springing up, covering numerous fields including financial services, reputation system and Internet of Things (IoT), and so on. However, there are still many challenges of blockchain technology such as scalability and security problems waiting to be overcome. This paper presents a comprehensive overview on blockchain technology. We provide an overview of blockchain architecture firstly and compare some typical consensus algorithms used in different blockchains. Furthermore, technical challenges and recent advances are briefly listed. We also lay out possible future trends for blockchain.

Question and Answers

Q1. What is Merkel Tree?

Merkel Tree is a data structure that is used for verifying a block. It is in the form of a binary tree containing cryptographic hashes of each block. A Merkle tree is structured similarly to a binary tree where each leaf node is a hash of a block of transactional data and each non-leaf node is a hash of its leaf node. The Merkel root or hash root is the final hash root of all the transaction hashes. It encompasses all the transactions that are underlying all the non-leaf nodes.

Q2. What is cryptography? What is its role in Blockchain?

Blockchain uses cryptography to secure users' identities and ensure transactions are done safely with a hash function.

Cryptography uses public and private keys in order to encrypt and decrypt data. In the Blockchain network, a public key can be shared with all the Bitcoin users but a private key (just like a password) is kept secret with the users.

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Blockchain uses SHA - 256 which is secure and provides a unique hash output for every input. The basic feature of this algorithm is whatever input you pass, it will give you a standard alphanumeric output of 64 characters. It is a one-way function from which you can derive an encrypted value from the input, but not vice-versa.

Q3. Name some leading open-source platforms for developing Blockchain applications.

- Ethereum is one of the popular platforms for building Blockchain-based applications
- Eris is used for building enterprise-based solutions

Some of the other widely used platforms for building Blockchain include Hyperledger, Multichain, Open chain.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
11. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mr. Vara Prasad (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.
- Hi Tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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THE END

Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/sundeep

Dt: 1/08/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Block Chain Evolution, Principles, Challenges and opportunities**

Speaker : **Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **8th August 2018, Tuesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Babamudi

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Block Chain Evolution, Principles, Challenges and opportunities

Speaker: **Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda**

Date and Time: 7th Auguest 2018, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Blockchain is the terminology comes to me for many things to many people. For developers, it is a set of protocols and encryption technology for securely storing data in the distributed network. For business and finance, it is a distributed ledger and the technology underlying the explosion with new digital currency. For technologist, it is the driving force behind the next generation of the internet. For others, it is a tool for radically reshaping the society and economy taking the descent decentralized world, which ever you look at the blockchain is become a term to capture the imagination and fascinate many as the implication of such technology and truly profound. For the first time in human history, people any where can trust each other and transact within large peer-to-peer networks without centralized management.
Keywords: Block chain, Peer-to-peer

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Goutham Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. Nandini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Mr. Ch. Rajesh, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of MECH, FST
14. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
15. Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. **What are the common types of ledgers that can be considered by users in blockchain?**
   Answer: There are three common types of a ledger that can be considered by users in the Block chain:
   Centralized Network.
   Decentralized Network.
2. **What technology is used in block chain?**
   Answer: Block chain is a combination of three leading technologies: Cryptographic keys. A peer-to-peer network containing a shared ledger. A means of computing, to store the transactions and records of the network. Is any system uses de-normalized data?
   Answer: Yes. mostly in OLAP systems
3. **How blocks are linked in blockchain?**
   Answer: A blockchain is "a distributed database that maintains a continuously growing list of ordered records, called blocks." These blocks "are linked using cryptography. Each block contains a cryptographic hash of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data.
4. **What are the key principles in blockchain that are helpful in eliminating the security threats that needs to be followed?**
   Answer: The fundamental principles in Block chain that must be followed to eliminate security threats are:
   Auditing.
   Securing applications.
   Securing testing and similar approaches.
   Database security.
   Continuity planning.
   Digital workforce training.
5. **How many types of block chain are there?**
   Answer: There are four main types of block chain networks: public block chains, private Block chains, consortium block chains and hybrid block chains.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/FS/SHUBHANGI

Dt: 04/09/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**Predictive Analysis: Employee leaves the organization**
Speaker	:	**Mrs.Shubhangi**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**11th Sept 2018, Tuesday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Director-FST

Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Predictive Analysis: Employee leaves the organization

Speaker: Mrs. Shubhangi

Date and Time: September 11, 2018, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Predictive data analytics are everywhere. It is in its essence a technology that learns from existing data, and it uses this to forecast individual behaviour. This means that predictions are very specific. Predictive analytics is an upcoming trend in Human Resources (HR). Recruitment tools predict high performers, and increasingly companies are able to predict which employee is likely to leave.

Keywords: Data analytics, Predictive analysis, Mathematical tools.

Question and Answers:

1. **What is Predictive Analytics?**
   Predictive analytics utilizes a variety of statistical techniques, such as automated machine learning algorithms, deep learning, data mining, and AI, to create predictive models, which extract information from datasets, identify patterns, and provide a predictive score for an array of organizational outcomes.
2. **How many Predictive Models?**
   There are three types of predictive analytics techniques: predictive models, descriptive models, and decision models.
3. **What are the benefits of predictive analytics?**
   Business Benefits of Predictive Analytics, Gain a Competitive Advantage, Reduce Risk, and Reduce Cost, Increase Production and Operational Efficiency.
4. **How does predictive analysis work?**
   It is the process of using data analytics to make predictions based on data. This process uses data along with statistics, analysis, and machine learning techniques to create a predictive model for predicting future events.

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Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
12. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15. Dr. S.N. Mohanthi, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mrs. Shubhangi (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mrs. Shubhangi, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.20 PM.
- Hi Tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

THE END

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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/FS/TRAVI

Dt: 12/09/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**Implementation of IaaS Using Amazon Web Services EC2 - PaaS Using Microsoft Azure App Services- SaaS Using Dropbox, Google Spread Sheets**
Speaker	:	**Mr.T.Ravi**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**20th Sept 2018, Thursday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balaravi

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Implementation of IaaS Using Amazon Web Services EC2 - PaaS Using Microsoft Azure App Services- SaaS Using Dropbox, Google Spread Sheets

Speaker: Mr. T. Ravi

Date and Time: Sep 20, 2018, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) is a form of cloud computing that provides virtualized computing resources over the internet. IaaS is one of the three main categories of cloud computing services, alongside software as a service (SaaS) and platform as a service (PaaS). With Azure's IaaS offering you outsource all your network and computing needs to Microsoft, removing all infrastructure from your own servers and basing it all at Microsoft's end. All infrastructure is managed on your behalf, leaving you to purchase, install, configure, and operate the software that runs on it, such as operating systems, apps, and middleware.Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) provides scalable computing capacity in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) Cloud. Using Amazon EC2 eliminates your need to invest in hardware up front, so you can develop and deploy applications faster.

Keywords: Amazon EC2, Google sheets, AWS

Question and Answers

1. What are the uses of Microsoft Azure?

At its core, Azure is a public cloud computing platform—with solutions including Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS) that can be used for services such as analytics, virtual computing, storage, networking, and much more.

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2. What are real-world applications of cloud computation?

Cloud service providers provide various applications in the field of art, business, data storage, and backup services, education, entertainment, management, social networking, etc.

3. Where are Amazon Web Services used?

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2). Amazon EC2 provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS), Amazon CloudFront, Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS), Amazon DevPay

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
12. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
13. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
16. Dr. S.N. Mohanthi, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.45PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mr. T. Ravi (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr. T. Ravi, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.
- Hi Tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

THE END

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/shirisha

Dt: 20/09/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **The rise of "big data" on cloud computing: Review and open research issues**

Speaker : **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **25th September 2018, Tuesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: The rise of "big data" on cloud computing: Review and open research issues

Speaker: Mrs. Shirisha Potluri

Date and Time: 25th September 2018, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Due to dawn of internet parallel computing, distributed computing, grid computing and recently cloud computing have evolved. Cloud computing can be called as a collection of service, network, operating system, software, hardware, storage and resources. Cloud computing has many advantages like cost reduction, requires less technical skills to use, reliable service, resource sharing, easy maintenance, usage measuring, performance motoring and security. Due to numerous advantages of cloud computing now-a-days all organizations are using this. With advent use of cloud computing research is immensely going on the areas of virtualization, quality of service, task scheduling and security issues to efficiently deliver the service and deployment models in cloud computing. To address the big data challenges the system requires a big distributed and computational infrastructure, which in turn takes care of successful data processing and analysis. Furthermore, research challenges are investigated, with focus on scalability, availability, data integrity, data transformation, data quality, data heterogeneity, privacy, legal and regulatory issues, and governance.
Keywords: Internet parallel computing, Distributed computing, Grid computing

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Goutham Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. Nandini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

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11. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
14. Mr. Thati Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
15. Dr. Sundeep Kumar Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What is Big date?

Answer: The continuous increase in the volume and detail of data captured by organizations, such as the rise of social media, Internet of Things (IoT), and multimedia, has produced an overwhelming flow of data in either structured or unstructured format. Data creation is occurring at a record rate, referred to herein as big data, and has emerged as a widely recognized trend.

2. What is the basic characteristics of big data?

Answer: three aspects characterize big data:

(a) data are numerous,

(b) data cannot be categorized into regular relational databases, and

(c) data are generated, captured, and processed rapidly.

3. What are the advantages of cloud computing?

Answer: The advantages of cloud computing include virtualized resources, parallel processing, security, and data service integration with scalable data storage. Cloud computing can not only minimize the cost and restriction for automation and computerization by individuals and enterprises but can also provide reduced infrastructure maintenance cost, efficient management, and user access.

4. What is visualization?

Answer: Virtualization is a process of resource sharing and isolation of underlying hardware to increase computer resource utilization,
efficiency, and scalability.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/satya

Dt: 1/10/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **An Algorithmic Approach to Database Normalization**

Speaker : **Mrs. A.R. Satya**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **4th October 2018, Tuesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: An Algorithmic Approach to Database Normalization

Speaker: Mrs. A.R. Satya

Date and Time: 4th October 2018, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Normalization is the most exercised technique for the analysis of relational databases. It aims at creating a set of relational tables with minimum data redundancy that preserve consistency and facilitate correct insertion, deletion, and modification. A normalized database does not show anomalies on future updates. Normalization is one of the key issues to be carried out manually in database design. This research work aims to resolve this issue by doing normalization of databases using an algorithmic approach. This approach provides normalization of databases up to 3NF.Most of the recent works on database normalization use a restricted definition of normal forms where only the primary key is taken into account and ignoring the rest of candidate keys. An algorithmic approach for database normalization is proposed up to third normal form by taking into account all candidate keys, including the primary key.

Keywords: Normalization, 3NF, Primary key

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Goutham Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. Nandini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Mr. Ch. Rajesh, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of MECH, FST
14. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
15. Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. Is it necessary to have the data normalized?
Answer: Yes
2. Is it ok to have data normalized upto 3NF?
Answer: Yes
3. Is any system uses de-normalized data?
Answer: Yes. mostly in OLAP systems
4. Does normalization completely avaoid anomolies?
Answer: Yes

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mrs. A.R. Satya**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mrs. A.R. Satya**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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HYDERABAD

Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Dr. Vairanchalai

Dt: 12/10/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Analysis of Decision Tree, K- Nearest Neighbour & K-Means Clustering Algorithms**

Speaker : **Dr. Vairanchalai**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **12th October 2018, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Analysis of Decision Tree, K- Nearest Neighbour & K-Means Clustering Algorithms

Speaker: Dr. Vairanchalai

Date and Time: 12th October 2018, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

In recent years, machine learning has seen huge adoption in many applications such as Face Recognition and Email filtering. Machine learning algorithms can build a model to perform significant tasks by generalizing from examples. Machine learning algorithm is broadly classified into two: (i) Supervised learning algorithm (ii) Unsupervised learning algorithm. In supervised learning, classification is approach in which the machine learns from the input given to it and then uses this learning to classify new observation. There are a lot of classification algorithms are available such as Decision tree, Naïve Bayes Classifier, Linear Regression, K- Nearest Neighbor, etc. Similarly, In unsupervised learning, clustering is a approach in which the machine discover pattern in the data. The clustering algorithms are K-means, K-medoids, Fuzzy C- means, and Hierarchal clustering. This paper gives overview of working principle of decision tree, K-Nearest Neighbor & K- means clustering and how to implement for the particular applications.

Faculty members Attended:

1.Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

2.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

3.Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

4.Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

5.Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

6.Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

7.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

8.Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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9. Dr. Sandeepkumar Panda, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. Which of the following is the most appropriate strategy for data cleaning before performing clustering analysis, given less than desirable number of data points:

Answer: Capping and flouring of variables.

2. What is meant by K-Means Algorithm

Answer: The k-means algorithm is an unsupervised clustering algorithm. It takes a bunch of unlabelled points and tries to group them into "k" number of clusters."

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to KNN and K-Means algorithm..
- Speaker (**Dr. Vairanchalai**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Vairanchalai**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/pavan

Dt: 20/10/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Understanding the Real-time GPU Scheduling in Next Generation Progressive Automotive Systems**

Speaker : **Mr. P. Pavan Kumar**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **25th October 2018, T**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST
2. Dr. M. Balamurali- Coordinator Computer Science and Engineering

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Understanding the Real-time GPU Scheduling in Next Generation Progressive Automotive Systems

Speaker: Mr. P. Pavan Kumar

Date and Time: 25th October 2018, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The computer hardware industry experienced a rapid growth in the graphics hardware market during this past decade, with fierce competition driving feature development and increased hardware performance. One important advancement during this time was the programmable graphics pipeline. Such pipelines allow program code, which is executed on graphics hardware, to interpret and render graphics data. Soon after its release, the generality of the programmable pipeline was quickly adapted to solve non-graphics-related problems. However, in early approaches, computations had to be transformed into graphics-like problems that a graphics processing unit (GPU) could understand. Recognizing the advantages of general purpose computing on a GPU, language extensions and runtime environments were released by major graphics hardware vendors and software producers to allow general purpose programs to be run on graphics hardware without transformation to graphics-like problems. Today, GPUs can be used to efficiently handle data parallel compute-intensive problems and have been utilized in applications such as cryptology, supercomputing, finance ray-tracing, medical imaging, video processing, and many others. There are strong motivations for utilizing GPUs in real-time systems. Most importantly, their use can significantly increase computational performance.

Keywords: Graphics Processing Units(GPUs), Performance, Hardware

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. K. Abhishek, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. S. Goutham Kumar, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mrs. Satya. A. R. Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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10. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
12. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
14. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
16. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
17. Mr. I. V. Sharma, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Civil Engineering, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What is GPU?
Answer: Graphics Processing Unit
2. What are the advantages of GPUs?
Answer: The primary benefit of running two graphics cards is **increased video game performance**.
3. What are the Applications of GPUs?
Answer: GPUs can process many pieces of data simultaneously, making them useful for **machine learning, video editing, and gaming applications**. GPUs may be integrated into the computer's CPU or offered as a discrete hardware unit.
4. Which vendors provide GPUs?
Answer: INTEL, IBM, AMD, NVIDIA
5. List any open source tool in GPUs?
Answer: CUDA, OPENCV.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.30PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mr. P. Pavan Kumar**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mr. P. Pavan Kumar**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/Balamurali

Dt: 01/11/2018

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**Energy Collection and Measurement of power of the movement of the Human Body**
Speaker	:	**Dr. Balamurali**
Venue	:	**R. No- 309**
Date	:	**01st November 2018, Thursday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Energy Collection and Measurement of power of the movement of the Human Body

Speaker: Dr. Balamurali

Date and Time: 01st November 2018, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

In this work, a scheme for the collection of potential energy from the movement of the human body has been presented. According to the analysis of the movement characteristics of the body parts, an energy conversion mechanism was designed to adapt to the characteristics of human body movement. According to the characteristics of output energy conversion mechanism, an energy collection circuit was designed to convert the weak pulse energy storage output using a body energy conversion mechanism to provide a stable energy source for low-power-consumption sensors. The experimental results showed the energy conversion efficiency of the energy collection system proposed in this paper to be 42%. It was able to collect about 2 mW of human lower legs motion energy, which can meet the daily needs of low-power sensors mounted on the human body.

Faculty members Attended:

1.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

2. Dr.Vairachalai , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

3. Mrs. Shirisha P, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

4.Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

5.Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

6.Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

7. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

8. Madhu.B, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST

9. Mr. BrahmaNaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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10. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

11. Mr. T.Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

12. Mrs. Shubhangi, V U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

13. Mrs. Satya A.R, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

14. Mr. MD Kaleem, Lab Instructor, CSE, FST.

15. Mr. Lokesh , Lab Instructor, CSE,FST.

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. what is meant by conversion efficiency?

Answer: Conversion efficiency =Collection of electrical energy/Mechanical energy

2. what type of devices can be powered with the collected energy?

Answer: low power sensors.

3. How much energy conversion efficiency is achieved?

Answer: he experimental results showed the energy conversion efficiency of the energy collection system proposed in this paper to be 42%

4. How much power the model was able to collect in a day?

Answer: It was able to collect about 2 mW of human lower legs motion energy, which can meet the daily needs of low-power sensors mounted on the human body.

5. Which MAC protocol is most suitable for WBAN?

Answer: ZigBee IEEE 802.15.4"

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to Zigbee.
- Speaker (**Dr. Balamurali**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Balamurali**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ sandeep

Dt: 1/02/2019

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Anatomy and Lifecycle of a Bitcoin Transaction**

Speaker : **Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **4th February 2019, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Anatomy and Lifecycle of a Bitcoin Transaction

Speaker: **Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda**

Date and Time: 4th February 2019, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Block chain is a trusted, distributed, peer to peer, open, public, techno-cryptographic ledger to manage and transfer the value of digital assets, to provide immutability, anonymity and security. Bitcoin is a decentralized virtual, digital and programmable currency. Wallet is an interface to user in bitcoin network where we can store send and receive funds. This paper follows a novel approach in elaborating the underlying technical concepts of a transaction which comprises of locking and unlocking scripts, verification. Additionally, it also presents the details of block header that incorporates the concepts of difficulty, Merkle tree and proof of work. The paper highlights the mechanism of resolving ambiguity when there is more than one chain is available.

Keywords: Block chain, Bitcoin, Techno-cryptographic ledger

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mrs. Sirisha P, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. B. Madhu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
14. Mr. Thati Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
15. Dr. Deevena Raju B, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. Where does Bitcoin get its value?

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Answer: Bitcoin's value is largely dependent on its supply and the market's demand for it. Its value is also attributed to other factors, such as alternative digital currencies—including their supply and price—availability, and rewards for mining.

2. How long does it take to mine 1 Bitcoin?

Answer: 10 minutes.

3. Can a Bitcoin crash?

Answer: Whenever something puts Bitcoin's long-term future in doubt, demand is temporarily stifled and a crash ensues. And if the current crash follows the historical pattern -- a drop of 80% or more -- Bitcoin still has a long way to fall from where it is right now.

4. Is Bitcoin is legal?

Answer: As of June 2021, bitcoin was legal in the U.S., Japan, the U.K., and most other developed countries. In the emerging markets, the legal status of bitcoin still varied dramatically. China heavily restricted bitcoin without actually criminalizing the holding of bitcoins.

5. Who is controlling bitcoin?

Answer: Bitcoin is controlled by all Bitcoin users around the world. While developers are improving the software, they can't force a change in the Bitcoin protocol because all users are free to choose what software and version they use.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Date: 14 March, 2018

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Statement and proof of Chinese Reminder Theorem"** by Mr. V. Srinivasa Chary. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 14 March, 2018.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:50 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Mr. V. Srinivasa Chary
Title: "Statement and proof of Chinese Reminder Theorem"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Mr. V. Srinivasa Chary

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Statement and proof of Chinese Reminder Theorem

Abstract

The Chinese remainder theorem is a theorem of Number Theory, which states that if one knows the remainders of the Euclidean division of an integer n by several integers, then one can determine uniquely the remainder of the division of n by the product of these integers, under the condition that the divisors are pairwise coprime.The Chinese remainder theorem is widely used for computing with large integers, as it allows replacing a computation for which one knows a bound on the size of the result by several similar computations on small integers.

The Chinese remainder theorem is true over every Principal ideal domain. It has been generalized to any commutative ring, with a formulation involving ideals.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

What is principal ideal domain?

a principal ideal domain, or PID, is an integral domain in which every ideal is principal, i.e., can be generated by a single element. More generally, a principal ideal ring is a nonzero commutative ring whose ideals are principal, although some authors (e.g., Bourbaki) refer to PIDs as principal rings. The distinction is that a principal ideal ring may have zero divisors whereas a principal ideal domain cannot.

Mention PID in Class inclusions?

rings ⊃ commutative rings ⊃ integral domains ⊃ integrally closed domains ⊃ GCD domains ⊃ unique factorization domains ⊃ principal ideal domains ⊃ Euclidean domains ⊃ fields ⊃ algebraically closed fields

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Examples on PID

1. any field,
2. the ring of integers
3. rings of polynomials in one variable with coefficients in a field. (The converse is also true, i.e. if A[x] is a PID then A is a field.) Furthermore, a ring of formal power series in one variable over a field is a PID since every ideal is of the form x^k,
4. the ring of Gaussian integers,

Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

S.No	Name	Signature
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Date: 15 March, 2018

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Isomrphism Theorem In Modular Lattice"** by Mr. Rajesh Gudepu. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 15 March, 2018.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:50 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Mr. Rajesh Gudepu
Title: "Isomrphism Theorem In Modular Lattice"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Mr. Rajesh Gudepu

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Isomrphism Theorem In Modular Lattice

Abstract

Since the dual of a modular lattice is again modular $\varphi\psi$ is also the identity on [a, a ∨ b] and [a ∧ b, b] . In this presentation, we study, the two maps φ and ψ are isomorphisms between these two intervals. This result is sometimes called the diamond isomorphism theorem for modular lattices.

Reference: D. E. Rutherford, Introduction to Lattice Theory (Oliver and Boyd, 1965), 117 pp.,35s, Cambridge University Press.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Write something about Modular lattice and Modular law?

a modular lattice is a lattice that satisfies the following self-dual condition. a ≤ b implies a ∨ (x ∧ b) = (a ∨ x) ∧ b where x, a, b are arbitrary elements in the lattice, ≤ is the partial order, and ∨ and ∧ (called join and meet respectively) are the operations of the lattice. This phrasing emphasizes an interpretation in terms of projection onto the sublattice [a, b], a fact known as the diamond isomorphism theorem. Modular lattices arise naturally in algebra and in many other areas of mathematics. In these scenarios, modularity is an abstraction of the 2nd Isomorphism Theorem. For example, the subspaces of a vector space (and more generally the submodules of a module over a ring) form a modular lattice.

Diamond isomorphism theorem

For any two elements a,b of a modular lattice, one can consider the intervals $[a \wedge b, b]$ and $[a, a \vee b]$. They are connected by order-preserving maps

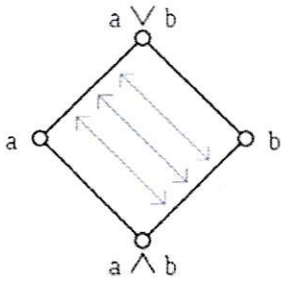
φ: $[a \wedge b, b] \to [a, a \vee b]$ and

ψ: $[a, a \vee b] \to [a \wedge b, b]$

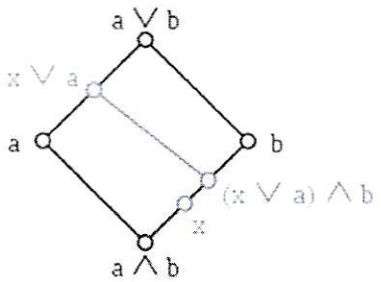
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that are defined by $\varphi(x) = x \vee a$ and $\psi(y) = y \wedge b$.



In a modular lattice, the maps φ and ψ indicated by the arrows are mutually inverse isomorphisms.



Failure of the diamond isomorphism theorem in a non-modular lattice.

The composition $\psi\varphi$ is an order-preserving map from the interval $[a \wedge b, b]$ to itself which also satisfies the inequality $\psi(\varphi(x)) = (x \vee a) \wedge b \geq x$. The example shows that this inequality can be strict in general. In a modular lattice, however, equality holds. Since the dual of a modular lattice is again modular, $\varphi\psi$ is also the identity on $[a, a \vee b]$, and therefore the two maps φ and ψ are isomorphisms between these two intervals. This result is sometimes called the **diamond isomorphism theorem** for modular lattices. A lattice is modular if and only if the diamond isomorphism theorem holds for every pair of elements.

The diamond isomorphism theorem for modular lattices is analogous to the second isomorphism theorem in algebra, and it is a generalization of the lattice theorem.

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Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

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Date: 15 March, 2018

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Basic properties of Generalized Inverse (P10) –(P11) and computation of A+"** by Mr. V. Srinivasa Chary. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 15 March, 2018.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:50 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Mr. V. Srinivasa Chary
Title: "Basic properties of Generalized Inverse (P10) –(P11) and computation of A+"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Mr. V. Srinivasa Chary

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Basic properties of Generalized Inverse (P10) –(P11) and computation of A+

Abstract

In generalised inverse,these two properties more useful to find the inverse of the matrix and it is frequently helpful to know the ranges and nullspaces of expressions involvingthe inverse of matrix.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

What is principal ideal domain?

a principal ideal domain, or PID, is an integral domain in which every ideal is principal, i.e., can be generated by a single element. More generally, a principal ideal ring is a nonzero commutative ring whose ideals are principal, although some authors (e.g., Bourbaki) refer to PIDs as principal rings. The distinction is that a principal ideal ring may have zero divisors whereas a principal ideal domain cannot.

Mention PID in Class inclusions?

rings ⊃ commutative rings ⊃ integral domains ⊃ integrally closed domains ⊃ GCD domains ⊃ unique factorization domains ⊃ principal ideal domains ⊃ Euclidean domains ⊃ fields ⊃ algebraically closed fields

Examples on PID

1. any field,
2. the ring of integers
3. rings of polynomials in one variable with coefficients in a field. (The converse is also true, i.e. if A[x] is a PID then A is a field.) Furthermore, a ring of formal power series in one variable over a field is a PID since every ideal is of the form x^k,
4. the ring of Gaussian integers



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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Geetha Priyadarshini

Topic: Sexual Abuse of Minor Girl Child

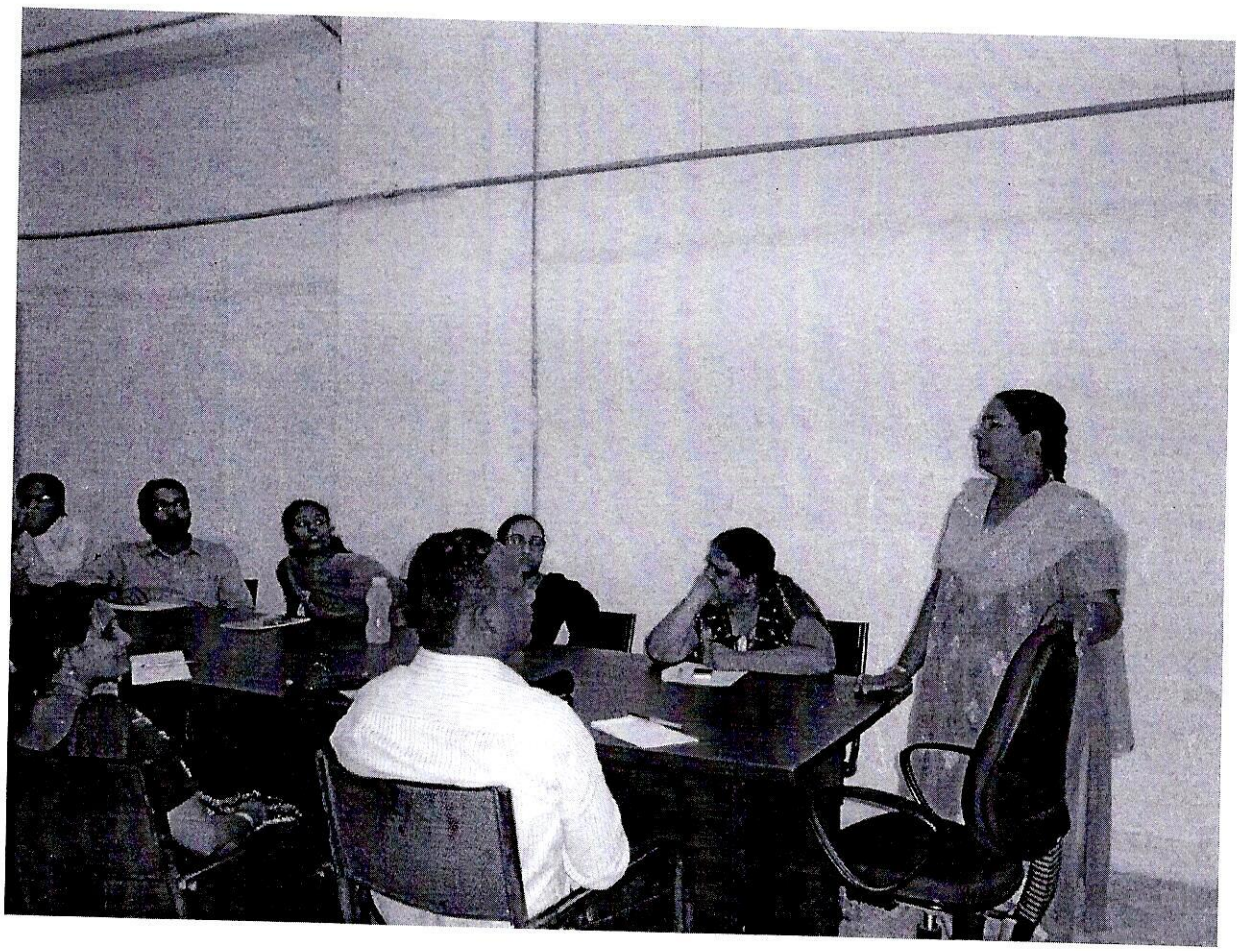
Date: 06/10/2017

Number of the Participants:14

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(28) Prof. Geetha Priyadarsani Presented on 6.10.2017

TOPIC: Sexual Abuse of Minor Girl Child

Faculty Members present - 16 Absent - 1

Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy - in leave
Dr. Veena - "
Dr. Madhavi Irene -
Dr. Rekharaj Jain -
Dr. Damodar Reddy -
Dr. Jagdi Reddy - Absent
Prof. Geetha Priyadarsini -
Prof. Priti -
Dr. O. Sankar -
Dr. Akbar Khan - 6/10/17

Prof. Sreedevi Sheb -
Prof. Monisha -
Prof D.V.N Murthy
Dr. S. Kannan -
Dr. Umadevi -
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi - PL Jayanthi
Prof. Annapurna - M. Annapurna
Prof. Ravi - 6/10/17
Prof. Phani Raj - on duty

Summary

Started at 4.50

Child abuse - definition refered to child Act 2012.

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FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2017 TO JUNE 2018

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR GEETHA PRIYADARSHINI ON SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINOR GIRL CHILD

8. Faculty: Geetha Priyadarshini

Topic: Sexual Abuse of Minor Girl Child

Number of Participants : 18

Date of Presentation: 6/10/2017

Report: geetha.oxps

Faculty discussed about Child sexual abuse as a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent uses a child for sexual stimulation. Forms of child sexual abuse include engaging in sexual activities with a child, child grooming, or using a child to produce child pornography.

She further dealt with WHO Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention (62) which stated that: "Child sexual abuse is the involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, is unable to give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared and cannot give consent, or that violates the laws or social taboos of society. Child sexual abuse is evidenced by this activity between a child and an adult or another child who by age or development is in a relationship of responsibility, trust or power, the activity being intended to gratify or satisfy the needs of the other person. This may include but is not limited to: — the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; — the exploitative use of a child in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; — the exploitative use of children in pornographic performance and materials".

Faculty explains Child sexual abuse can occur in a variety of settings, including home, school, or work (in places where child labor is common). Child marriage is one of the main forms of child sexual abuse.The effects of child sexual abuse can include depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, complex post-traumatic stress disorder, propensity to furthervictimization in adulthood, and physical injury to the child, among other problems. Sexual abuse by a family member is a form of incest and can result in more serious and long-term psychological trauma, especially in the case of parental incest.

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Further, the emphasize on the POCSO Act 2012, which protects the children from sexual abuse and throws light on the important provisions under the Act. She concludes by suggesting that proper implementation of these provisions required for affective working of the POSC Act.





ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty:Dr S Uma

Topic: Democracy in Singapore

Date: 29/11/2017

Number of the Participants:17

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(29) Dr. Uma Devi

Topic : Democracy in Singapore

Presented on 17.10.2017

Faculty Members present – 17

Absent – 1

Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy –
Dr. Veena – (Absent)
Dr. Madhavi Irene – Absent
Dr. Rekharaj Jain – Absent
Dr. Damodar Reddy – Seeely
Dr. Ranjit Reddy – Absent class
Prof. Geetha Priyadarsini –
Prof. Priti –
Dr. O. Sankar –
Dr. Akbar Khan –

Prof Sreedevi Shet – class
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy – PL Jayanthi
Prof D.V.N. Murthy – class
Dr. S. Kannan –
Dr. Uma Devi –
Prof. Monisha –
Prof Annapurna – M. Annapurna
Prof. Ravi –
Prof. Phani Raj –
A. Anil Kumar –

Summary

Started at 4.50.

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Report: Faculty discussed on the concept of Democracy in Singapore. Democracy is the most popular form of government because it is based on the will of the people and for their welfare. small island nation like Singapore became one of the developed countries in the world under the leadership of Lee Kuan Yew, The first Prime Minister of Singapore. He is also called as the father of Singapore as he is responsible for setting Singapore, a small country with no natural resources, as one of the important countries on the world map. The great leap of Singapore from third world to first world was the remarkable achievement of Lee Kuan Yew. The PAP government has been instrumental in providing a comfortable material life. Singapore has a parliamentary democracy as a form of government with a unicameral legislature. With free and fair elections, the Singapore government was recognized for its stability, honesty and efficiency. Like any other constitution of a democratic country, Singapore constitution also provides for provisions such as existence of political parties, popularly elected government, free and fair elections, right to vote, ministerial responsibility to the executive fundamental rights, including freedom of expression etc.

In spite of all these democratic provisions of the constitution, the government is accused of blocking the rise and growth of an effective opposition essential for a democracy .In practice, the freedom of expression of the people and the presswhich is the fourth pillar of democracy s curtailed. This seminar analyses how the government's policies of meritocracy and discipline, though restricted the freedoms of the people, contributed to national integration and economic development of the country. Laws like the Internal Security Act (ISA), restrictions on the press and banning of trade unions violated the fundamental rights of the people. These laws on one hand, denied freedom of expression which is one of the basic prerequisites of democracy, on the other hand, they promoted multi-racialism and the concept of the welfare state in the real sense

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of the term. The state took the responsibility of cleanliness, housing and employment of the people and was successful in providing the same. This led to a dominant one party system which blocked the rise and growth of opposition necessary for a democracy. The PAP gave more importance to merit and talent than popularity to foster economic development. This attitude of PAP ultimately depoliticized the country and led to the emergence of an "administrative state".

Regardless of all the achievements, Singapore government is criticized as being undemocratic and suppressing freedom of expression. The Internal Security Act, banning of strikes, establishment of National Trade Union Congress and the government's monopolizing of the trade unions encouraged foreign investments. These policies ensured peaceful and uninterrupted economic activities,therefore, attracted foreign investors and many foreign companies opened their branches in Singapore and many Singaporeans got training in these companies. This created lots of employment in the country. Freedom of expression is sacrificed for the sake of economic development. Important achievements of the PAP government like success in providing basic needs to the people, which is absent in many democratic countries is also discussed, as political democracy cannot be achieved without the fulfilment of basic needs.

Faculty concludes by saying the government always gave highest priority to efficiency and talent. The meritocratic principle depoliticized the society and at the same time gave opportunities for talented people and made the government less corrupted.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Monisha Gade

Topic: Real Estate Act in India

Date: 24.10.2017

Number of Participants:20

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(30) Prof. G. Manisha — Presented by on 24.10.2017

TOPIC : Real Estate Act in India

Faculty Membus present - 20 — Absent - 0, O.D - 4

Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy —
Prof. Manisha —
Prof. Geetha Priyadarshini —
Dr. O. Sankar — On going
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy — PL Jayanthi
Prof. Prithi — Prithi
Dr. Kannan —
Dr. Umadevi —
Prof. Annapurna — Annapurna
Prof. Mohanty — Mohanty

Dr. Akbar Khan — 24/10/17
Dr. Damodar Reddy — Secretary
Prof. Ravi — 24/10/17
Prof. Annapurna — Annapurna
Dr. Rakharaj Jain — Rakharaj
Prof. Phani Raj — Phani Raj
prof. Sreedevi Sheti — class
Dr. Veena — on duty
Dr. Madhavi Irene —
Dr. Gangi Reddy — class
Prof. D.V.K. Murthy — class

Summary.

Started at 4:50

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Interactions

(1) How can Suo moto powers be given to RERA Authorities as it is administrative body (being regulatory body) when Judicial persons are not given Suo moto powers facility ~~to act~~ suggested as not correct.

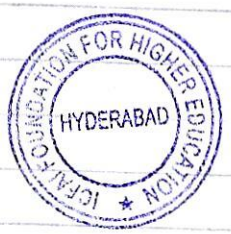
(2) Conversion from residential to Commercial is not addressed in the Act.

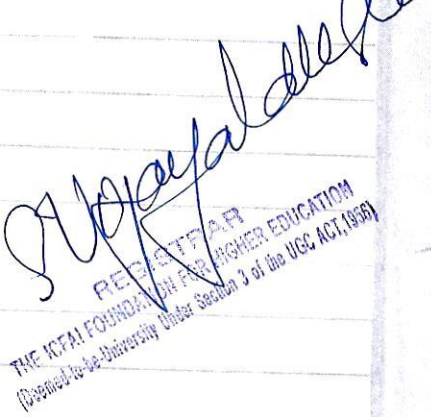
(3) Rules under Real Estate Regulation Act to be also looked in to for further clarifications.

(4) Maximum limit of flats - Class between municipal authorities and RERA - needed clarification

(5) Encumberances with regarding to land used for construction of building.

(7) Any time limit specified to dispose of the complaint made by buyer and if so within what period - No time specified.





Report

During the seminar, presenter highlighted about the legislation of RERA in details and holds that RERA stands for Real Estate Regulatory Authority came into existence as per the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 which aims to protect the home purchasers and also boosts the real estate investments. The bill of this Parliament of India Act was passed on 10 March 2016 by the Upper House (Rajya Sabha). The RERA Act was effective on and from 1 May 2016. At that time, out of 92 sections only 52 were notified. All the other provisions were effective on and from 1 May 2017. Real estate sector as and when have seen the recession, one of the major factors had been trust. Buyers were always been in the fear that the developer will not give possession on time or he will not provide the required documents or he will not give the said quality of property. They were a fear that developer will fly-by-night. India's real estate sector has been one of the world's largest market. It is to be noted that India's real estate sector is of around 7 lakh cr. Out of which almost 6 lakh crores come from unorganized sector and the rest is organized sector. Unorganized sector being the dominant in the sector, there was a need of the transparent government body which keep a check on the unorganized companies and forced them to come under the organized sector. Developer were selling the property on super built up area and home buyers end up paying more and receive lesser usable space. Home buyers had to give booking amount to booked the apartment and rest of the payment in instalments without knowing where is there money being used, developer use the money to purchase new land rather than completing the existing project. There was no mechanism to check the credibility of the developer and have to rely on the market image of the developer. There was no specific redressal mechanism for the sector for delay in delivering and other related project.

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She has also asserted recommendations during the seminar that To reduce the time taken for approvals, digitisation of the documentation/approval and outsourcing of certain type of work to competent parties should be initiated. Projects should be classified under two categories, low risk and high risk projects. Some permission should automatically granted to low risk projects, and high risk projects should grant permission online within 15-30 days of application. Provision for punishment should be intact in all states, according to central RERA imprisonment up to 3 years or fine to the amount of total estimated cost of the project or both is applicable to developer, buyer, and real estate agent, whosoever does not comply to rules and regulation. But except Kerala all other states and UT have added a clause to compound the offence to avoid imprisonment. Central RERA law should clarify on uniform payment schedule. Currently the law states that 10% advance is taken when signing a sale agreement, but no further clarification is made on payment of the rest 90% of the payment. Gujarat and Maharashtra has link all the payment instalments with the stages of construction. Similar model should follow in central RERA law and all the States should be notified to link the payment schedules with the stages of construction. The percentage of the amount that should be deposit in escrow account should be reduce to 60%, this will give more cash to developer on hand to invest in different project and the growth of the market will not be sluggish. If the demand exceeds the supply than the rates of the real estate property will increase and may go out of the reach of the middle class.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty:Mr. Phani Raj

Topic: A Study of Psychoanalysis

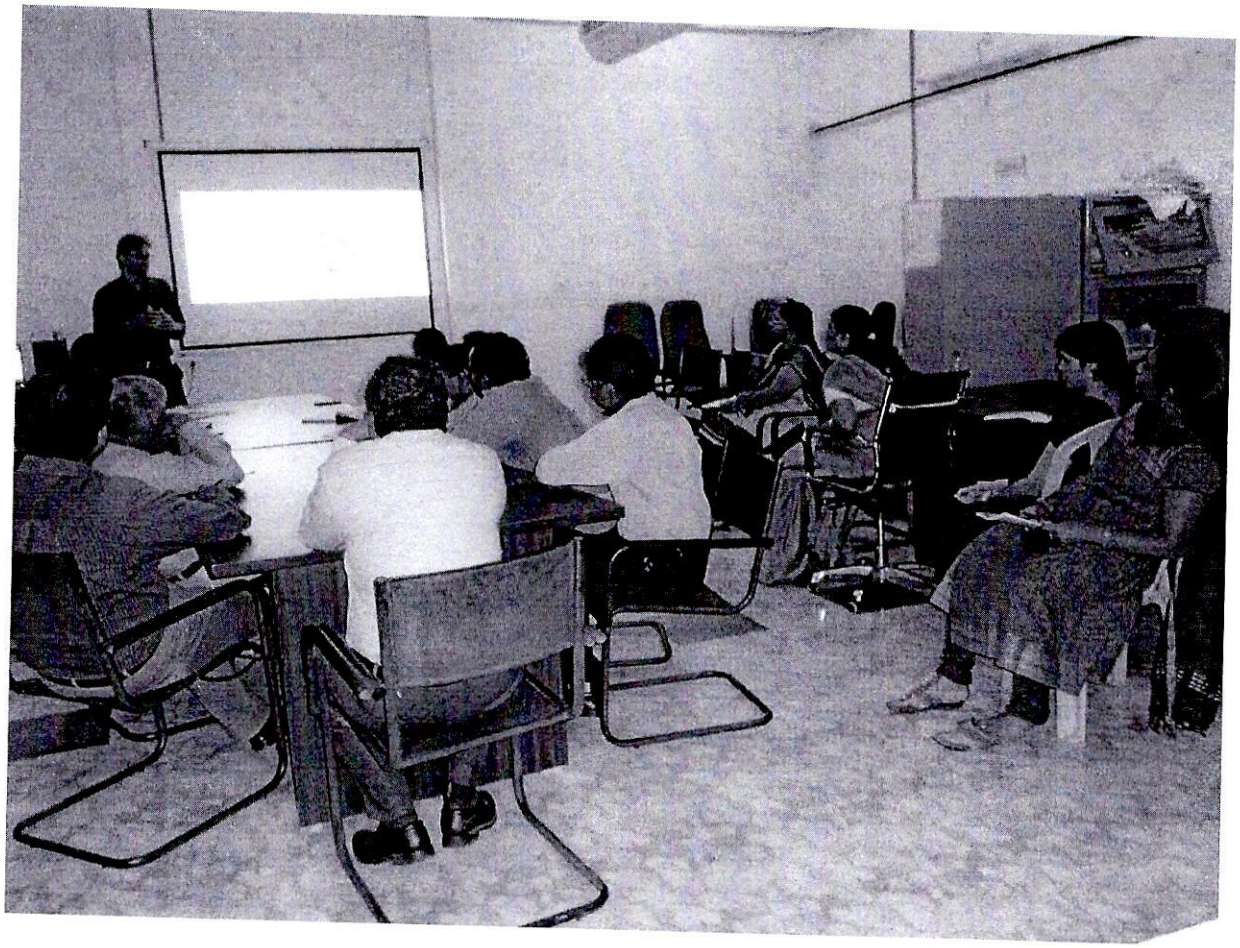
Date: 27/10/2017

Number of the Participants:15

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(31) Prof. Phani Raj — Presented on 27.10.2017.

Title — Psychoanalysis: The study of Unconscious

Faculty Members present 20 — Absent — 1

Dr. A.V.N Rao — Dr. Prathap Reddy — Leave
Dr. Damodar Reddy — Dr. Uma Devi —
Dr. Madhuri — Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy — P.L. Jayanthi
Dr. Akbar Khan — class — Prof. Priti —
Prof. Sreedevi Shet — Prof. Mohanty —
Dr. Veena — class — Prof. Monisha —
Dr. Rekharaj Jain — on permission — Prof. D.V.N Murthy —
Prof. Phani Raj — Prof. Geetha Priyadarshini —
Dr. O. Sarkar — Prof. Annapurna —
Dr. S. Kannan — Prof. Ravi —
Dr. Hanji Reddy — class

Started at 4.45 pm

Summary

Definition of Psychology - explained.
Wilman, Sigmund Freud - spoke about Unconscious motivation.
Hallucination, Hipnotis - Charlot, and Freud theory of
psychoanalytic theory of personality is explained by
three levels of consciousness - Conscious mind, preconscious mind
and Unconscious mind discussed. Freud personality structure
explained. Repression, Regression, Denial (refusal to accept reality)
Displacement & Rationalization (giving reasons), projection
reaction, sublimation (channelization of acceptable and feelings)
Freud's psychosexual stages. Depending on age explained.
Psychoanalytic Techniques adopted by therapist discussed
story of Anna O discussed
Concluded at 5.20

Interactions :- acquired by

(1) Characters of Genes, Can it be changed through
(2) Split Personality - Does the patient

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Report: Faculty discussed on the concept of Psychoanalysis which is a study of the unconscious. The primary assumption of psychoanalysis is the belief that all people possess unconscious thoughts, feelings, desires, and memories. The aim of psychoanalysis therapy is to release repressed emotions and experiences, i.e., make the unconscious conscious. Psychoanalysis is defined as a set of psychological theories and therapeutic methods which have their origin in the work and theories of Sigmund Freud. Much earlier Freud maintained that the personality consists of three different elements, the id, ego, and the superego. The id is the aspect of personality that is driven by internal and basic drives and needs. These are typically instinctual, such as hunger, thirst, and the drive for sex, or libido. The id is also the unconscious and stems from our instinctive abilities. The id acts in accordance with the pleasure principle, in that it avoids pain and seeks pleasure. Due to the instinctual quality of the id, it is impulsive and often unaware of the implications of actions. The ego is driven by the reality principle. The ego works to balance the id and superego, by trying to achieve the id's drive in the most realistic ways. It seeks to rationalize the id's instinct and please the drives that benefit the individual in the long term. It helps separate what is real, and realistic of our drives as well as being realistic about the standards that the superego sets for the individual. Additionally, the Ego is how we view ourselves. This is conscious, but not always true. For example, someone could believe they are the best-looking person in the world, however, this is just an opinion they have and not everyone will agree with that belief. The superego is driven by the morality principle. It acts in connection with the morality of higher thought and action. Instead of instinctively acting like the id, the superego works to act in socially acceptable ways. It employs morality, judging our sense of wrong and right and using guilt to encourage socially acceptable behavior. Furthermore, the Superego comes from the people around us. They affect what we believe in and how we view

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things, so this can be different depending on how you were raised and the culture you were around. The Superego is also responsible for finding the happy medium between the Id and Ego. The Id can sometimes be overly dominant when there are humanistic urges. The Ego can be very unrealistic in terms of how we view ourselves. The fundamental rule of psychoanalysis that the patient must attempt to put all spontaneous thoughts, feelings, and memories into words without censorship, so that they can be analyzed to reveal unconscious wishes, conflicts, and emotions.

Psychoanalytic theory is the theory of personality organization and the dynamics of personality development that guides psychoanalysis, a clinical method for treating psychopathology. First laid out by Sigmund Freud in the late 19th century, psychoanalytic theory has undergone many refinements since his work. Faculty said his study discusses about the different Psychoanalytical theories of researchers like Wilman, Sigmund Freud, Charlot freud theories and their unconscious motivation and Psychoanalytical theory of personality. The emphasis is laid on these exponents theories that discuss about three levels of consciousness that is conscious mind, pre conscious mind and unconscious mind. Freud personality structure ,repression, regression, Daniel displacement and rationalization concept is explained in this seminar.. Freud 's concept on psychosexual stages depending on their age are highlighted in this article. Finally this paper analyzes the Pschoanalytical techniques adopted by therapists which are explained with the help of case studies.





ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty:Dr Akbar Khan

Topic: Cyber Crimes and Digital Signatures

Date: 31/10/2017

Number of the Participants:14

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FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2017 TO JUNE 2018

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR DR. AKBAR KHAN ON CYBER CRIMES AND DIGITAL SIGNATURES

12. Faculty: Dr.Akbar Khan

Topic: Cyber Crimes and Digital Signatures

Number of Participants : 19

Date of Presentation: 31/10/2017

Report: akbar khan.oxps available

Circular:

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(32) Dr. Akbar Khan — Presented on 31.10.2017

Title : Cyber Crimes and Digital Signatures

Faculty Members present - 29 — Absent - 1

Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy -	Prof. Monisha -
Dr. Akbar Khan - 31/10/17	Prof. Geetapriyadarshini -
Dr. Damodar Reddy -	Prof. Sreedevi Shet - class
Dr. O. Sankar -	prof. D.V.K Murthy - class
Prof. Annapurna -	Dr. Madhuri - Leave
Dr. Veena - class	Dr. Ranji Reddy - class
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy -	Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - permission
Dr. Umadevi -	Prof. Mohanty -
Dr. S. Kannan -	Prof. Ravi - 31/10/2017
Prof. Priti -	Prof. Phani Raj -

Summary :

started at 4.45 pm

- Hacking is explained. Different forms of Hacking i.e legal and illegal hacking discussed.
- Difference between Virus and Worm explained. Trojan horse differentiated. Logic bomb also called as Salami attack
- DOS - Denial of Service by putting a hurdle - Distributed Denial of Essential Service - program -
- Phishing & Wishing, Webjacking, Cyber Squatting - (float websites of popular Companies then have bargain with them and sell it)
- Domain Squatting - First Come is VS - Federal Trademark Dilution Act case filed.
- Data Diddling, Identity theft and Credit Card Fraud - Cyber Terrorism.
- IT Act Amend 2008. Earlier DSP to investigate, now even Inspector can investigate
- Digital Signatures explained by Symmetric cryptography, Asymtriccryptography
- Various offences and punishment under IT Act is explained.
- Safety measures - Firewalls for not carrying data to Server
- Digital Signatures - Private key & Public key, Hash function encryption & decryption discussed - Integrity & Authority explained
- Certifying Authorities licences discussed

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Report : Faculty discussed on the concept of Cyber crimes and Digital signatures. The emergence of new types of crime as well as the commission of traditional crimes by means of new technologies and committed on cyber space, a virtual reality that we call "Cybercrime". The growing danger from cyber crimes where in a Computer is a tool as well as a target. The crimes are committed against computers or against information on computers. They are beginning to command attention across the globe. The Information Technology Act (Amended 2008) includes most of the offences under the category of bailable offences, except cyber terrorism for which life imprisonment is the punishment. The presentation highlights its strengths and weaknesses besides delineating the vulnerability of its provisions. The lack of legal protection means that businesses and governments must rely solely on technical measures to protect themselves from those who would steal, deny access to, or destroy valuable information. Moreover, the consequences of criminal behavior can be more far-reaching than before because they are not restricted by geographical limitations or national boundaries. The rule of law must also be enforced.

The government should draw on best practices from other countries and work closely with industry to enact enforceable legal protections against these new crimes. The recent spread of detrimental computer viruses and Malwares all over the world has provided proof of this reality. Other than computer viruses, worms and Trojan horse, cybercrime also consists of specific crimes dealing with computers and networks such as hacking, Identity theft, Phishing, Vishing, Distributed Denial of

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Service Attack, cyber stalking, cybersquatting, Data Diddling, child pornography, hate crimes, telemarketing/Internet fraud, so on and so forth. The Introduction and working of digital signature and the related public key infrastructure helps in data integrity, authenticity and non-repudiation. It helps in maintaining secrecy and authenticity and the regulation required to be controlled by the controller of certifying authorities.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty:Ms.Priti

Topic: Capital Punishment: A Legal Assault on the Indian Economy

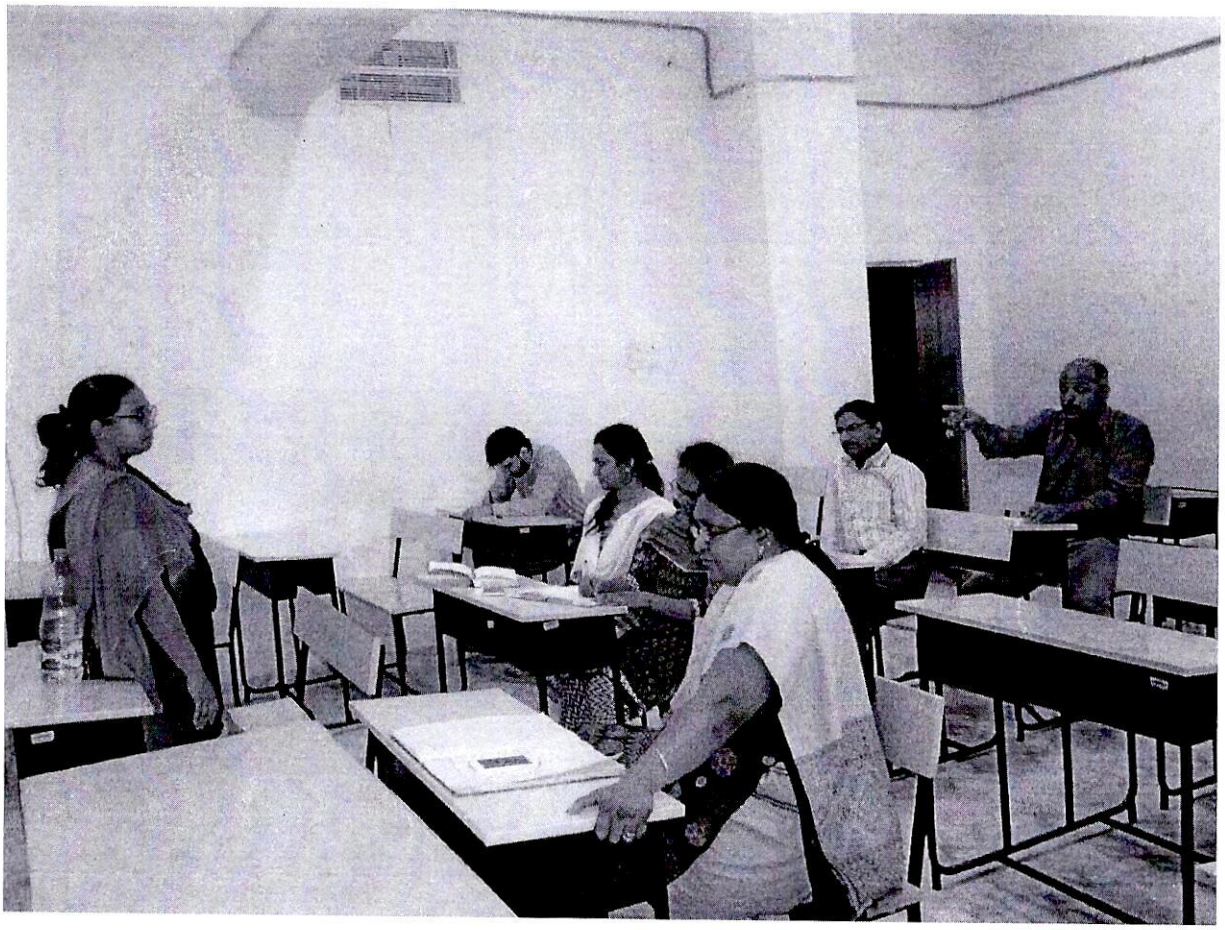
Date: 15/11/2017

Number of the Participants:14

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(33) Prof. Priti 54 Presented on 15.11.2017

Topic: Capital punishment - A legal Assault on the Indian Economy. Faculty Members present - 80 Absent - 1

Dr. A.V.N Rao - on duty
Dr. Pratap Reddy - on duty
Dr. Akbar Khan - 15/11/17
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - P. Jayanthi
Dr. S. Kannan -
Prof. Phani Raj -
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain -
Prof. Annapurna Devi -
Dr. O. Sankar -
Dr. Uma Devi -

Prof. D.V.N. Murthy - Murthy
Prof. Ravi - 15/11/17
Prof. Monisha -
Prof Geetha Priyadarshini -
Dr. Madhuri Irene - on duty
Dr. Veena - on leave
Prof. Sreedevi Shetty - class
Dr. Damodar Reddy - class
Dr. Gangi Reddy - class
Prof. Priti -

Started at 2.40

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Interactions

— Suggestion was made by faculty that there should be Abolition of Capital punishment - Interaction by faculty as what should be the alternative - Alternative not suggested but looked more from economy point of view.

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Report: Faculty discussed on the concept of Capital Punishment as a Legal assualt on the Indian Economy. Faculty started by explaining that until 1960's, the usage of economics was restricted to anti-trust laws, tax law or for determining the quantum of compensation or monetary damages in claims. But after 1960, the limited application of economics expanded to more traditional legal areas like Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Property Law etc. She said, Capital punishment has probably been one of the most argued penological measures in the contemporary criminal justice delivery systems. In India capital punishment is given for offences under Indian Penal Code 1860 like murder, dacoity with murder, waging war against the state, abetment of mutiny, giving or fabricating false evidence leading to procure one's conviction for capital offense, abetment of suicide by child or insane person, attempt to murder by a life convict if hurt is caused, kidnapping for ransom, rape resulting in death or permanent vegetative state of the victim, punishment for repeat offenders of rape. Apart from the offences mentioned in IPC there are certain other offences under special legislations like Defense of India Act 1971, Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967, Air Force Act 1950, Army Act 1950, Navy Act 1957, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act 1985 etc. which are punishable by death. Further she states that the most favored arguments by propounders of death penalty as stated by Martin Kasten for death penalty is that it acts as a deterrence against crimes in the society and that it is more economical than keeping a convict behind bars for his entire life Vis a Vis life imprisonment. This research paper tries to highlight the economic impact of executing a death penalty case in India starting from trial to the execution of sentence. The research paper intends to do a cost benefit analysis of death penalty as opposed to a sentence of life imprisonment i.e. by weighing the costs of executing the convict versus the costs of keeping the convict alive for life by using empirical study. She further explains the cost of a death penalty case includes not only the cost of executing the penalty as such but also several other costs incurred by the State like collection of forensic evidence, special security for the convicts etc. in all stages of the trial the punishment for which is death. It may be noted that majority of the countries provide a multi-layered procedural safeguard such as reviews, revisions, appealsto the interests of a person convicted and awarded capital punishment because human life is precious and any attempt to take away that life by the State must be based on proper procedure and on reasonable grounds. Similarly in India, there are several layers of procedural safeguards given to a convict after he is awarded death penalty like confirmation of sentence by High Court, review, revision, appeal to the Supreme Court, curative petitions, and pardon by the President.

Moreover the costs incurred in investigation, discovery, collecting the evidence; that includes forensic evidence is much more when compared to that of a case where the intended punishment is not death penalty because of the assessment of mitigating and aggravating circumstances. The calculation of mitigating and aggravating factors based on which the death penalty is awarded in

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our country seems to be an expensive exercise because expert opinion is required to solidify these factors. Furthermore the expenses incurred in the upkeep and security of the death row convicts is comparatively high as they are usually high profile criminals who require a more secure haven. She concludes by saying that the paper contends to point out that it is economically unviable to bear these costs, which is reflected from the argument that the death penalty also fails in achieving the intended utility of deterrence, as India follows the rarest of the rare principle where minimum number of death sentences are awarded and not all of which actually result in execution. Most death penalty sentences are either commuted to life imprisonments or the trials take decades to get completed or the convicts are eventually granted pardon by the President. However, as aforementioned, regardless of these significant possibilities, the extra expenses attached to a trial of a death penalty case start mounting right from when the trial commences. Therefore the pertinent point here is that not only the State incurs these extra expenditures in the first place, they are also rendered pointless when the execution is not materialized. It is also remarkable to note that once we arrive at an estimate that death penalty does burn a hole in the state exchequer's pockets and that too without any material yields, we can further reflect upon the opportunity costs of retaining the capital punishment.

Faculty concludes by saying that if our country eliminates death penalty, the valuable employee hours spent on the trial of death penalty cases can be directed towards any other project of the State for strengthening the legal system like incorporating effective rehabilitative and reformative elements in the criminal justice delivery system.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Ms Annapurna Devi

Topic: A Categorical Study on Resolving Commercial Disputes: India's Strategies Towards Ease of Doing Business

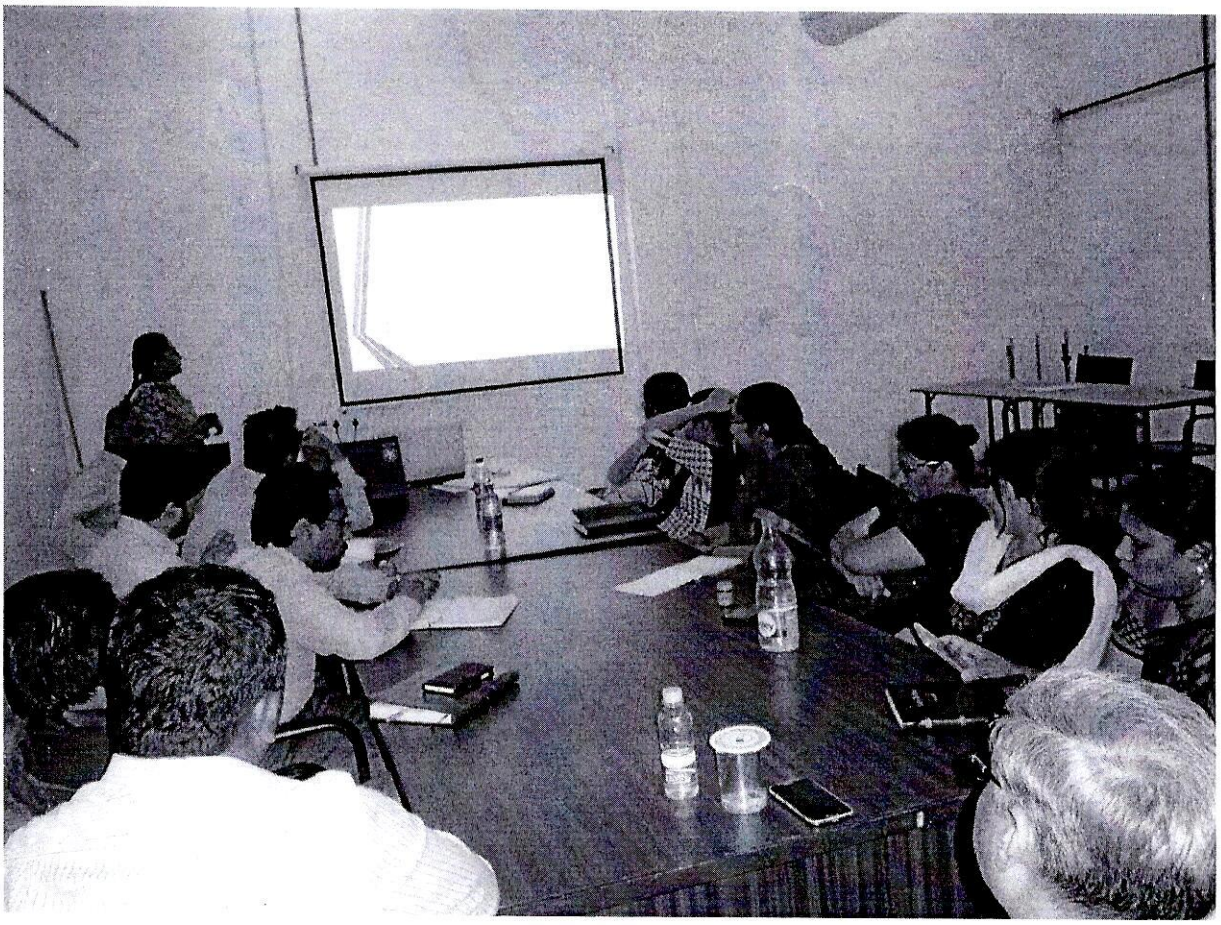
Date: 15/11/2017

Number of the Participants:14

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56

(34) Prof. Annapurna Devi — Presented on 15.11.2017

Topic: A Categorical Study on Resolving Commercial Disputes: India's strategies towards Ease of doing Business.

Faculty Members present - 20 — Faculty Members Absent - 1

Dr. A.V.N Rao — on duty
Dr. Pratap Reddy — on duty
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain — [signature]
Dr. O. Sankar — [signature]
Prof. Annapurna Devi — [signature]
Prof. Phani Raj — [signature]
Prof. Sreedevi Sheti — [signature]
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy — [signature]
Dr. Uma Devi — [signature]
Dr. Md Ahsan Khan — [signature] 15/11/17

Prof. Priti — [signature]
Dr. S. Kannan — [signature]
Prof. D.V.N Murthy — [signature]
Prof. Monisha — [signature]
Prof. Geeta priyadarshini — [signature]
Prof. Ravi — [signature] 15/11/17
Dr. Veena — on leave
Dr. Madhuri — on duty
Dr. Gangi Reddy — class
Dr. Damodar Reddy — class

Summary —
Started at 5.10 and Concluded at 5.40

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NO

Report: Faculty discussed on the concept of resolving commercial disputes and India's strategies towards ease of doing business. She started her presentation by highlighting the rapid changes in the global economic and political scenario in the world countries definitely have its implication on India's economy to take step towards global trade compliance policies. The current trade regime of Indian economy mainly focuses on *look east* policy while linking with the *west*. According to Alice Amsden's thesis on the "Rise of Rest", India was chosen as one of emerging economies among a dozen non-western countries that were rising through industrialization. In support of this, India is also implementing several trade policies that can enable to reconstruct its economy into a manufacturing destiny in goods and services. The objective of the present Indian trade policy is to feasible international trade and formulates clear standards. The policies of the present government like 'Make in India, Digital India, Skill India etc, have been elevated India's position to some extent in global competitiveness. Despite the policies, India is still facing many obstacles like lack of full knowledge of trade policies, regional trade agreements, constrained relationships, delay in enforcing the contracts etc,.

According to the World Bank's Report, India has secured global position at 130th rank out of 190 countries which is comparably low in the Business environment category among its neighbor countries like Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. At present India has ranked at 100th position. According to World Bank's Doing Business Report, 2017, India ranks 172 out of 190 countries under the indicator of "enforcing contracts". In the latest report of 2018 it position has slightly improved to 164th position. This might question India's lowering position in the global trade and its object of achieving global competitiveness. The current Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 of Government of India has laid down two important goals like 'ease of doing business and 'trade facilitation' for the effective implementation of "Make in India Initiative". With an object to give effect to the said goals, the government has enacted the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Court Act, 2015. The Act has defined the meaning of "Commercial disputes', 'Specified Value', further the Act would widened the scope of commercial disputes in enforcing cross border transactions or contracts. The new legislation acts as catalysts for achieving the government objective in attracting the business with better enforcement of contract and recovery of monetary compensation. The importance of 'Doing Business' measures the time and cost for resolving a commercial dispute through the court of first instance like the new commercial courts established in India. In order to make India a perfect business destination and to attract the foreign investments, the government is gearing up to make its judicial system perfect and is training the judicial officers to handle over such cases. Recently, the Minister of Law and Justice, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, approached the CJI to

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prepare module and tailor it according to the kind of dispute prevailing in courts which shows the need of the hour of the research paper.

Faculty in her presentation mainly discusses on a categorical study relating to the process of analyzing the subject in an absolute, unqualified and unconditional between the two variables of commercial disputes in the light of 'ease of doing businesses in the present paper. Further her research also enunciates that, a commercial dispute can lead to lengthy litigation with no guarantee of success if not provided with a precise and simple way of mechanism.

Finally concludes the presentation by talking about the economics of conducting business in an effective manner by strengthening its adjudicating mechanism. she also discusses the resolving of commercial dispute through arbitration. Faculty also highlights to focus on India's strategies for the ease of doing business and recommend certain suggestions that throw light on new dynamics of ease of doing business.





FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2017 TO JUNE 2018

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR MS ANNAPURNA DEVI ON A CATEGORICAL STUDY ON RESOLVING COMMERCIAL DISPUTES: INDIA'S STRATEGIES TOWARDS EASE OF DOING BUSINESS.

14. Faculty: Ms Annapurna Devi

Topic: A Categorical Study on Resolving Commercial Disputes: India's strategies Towards Ease of Doing Business.

Number of Participants : 20

Date of Presentation: 15/11/2017

Report: annapurna.oxps

Faculty discussed the challenges faced by the Indian economy in moving ahead to ease of doing business and how effective the new adjudicating mechanism will fulfil the object. She limits her study to the extent of the Commercial disputes that would arise in ease of doing business. It covers both the procedures of dispute resolution by court and arbitral tribunals. To understand Indian trade policies in compliance with the global standards. Her research objectives are 1. To analyse Indian strategies for securing better rakings in Ease of Doing Business.2. To incorporate advantages of better rakings countries in Indian dispute resolution particularly in the segment of "enforcing contracts".3.To insist the government for the creation of more "commercial courts".4. To evaluate certain provision of rules of procedure in India that causes delay in resolving a commercial dispute. 5.To focus on the expertise training of judges dealing with commercial cases. She explained the meaning of commercial and the definition of commercial disputes by referring to the procedure under the Commercial Disputes Act 2015 and the Commercial Arbitration under the Commercial Arbitration and Conciliation Act Amendment Act 2015. Further she discussed the Indian strategies towards ease of doing business and concluded by some suggestions.

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Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty:Mr. O Shankar

Topic: Can we Understand Technology: The need for Pragmatic English Language Teaching in Schools

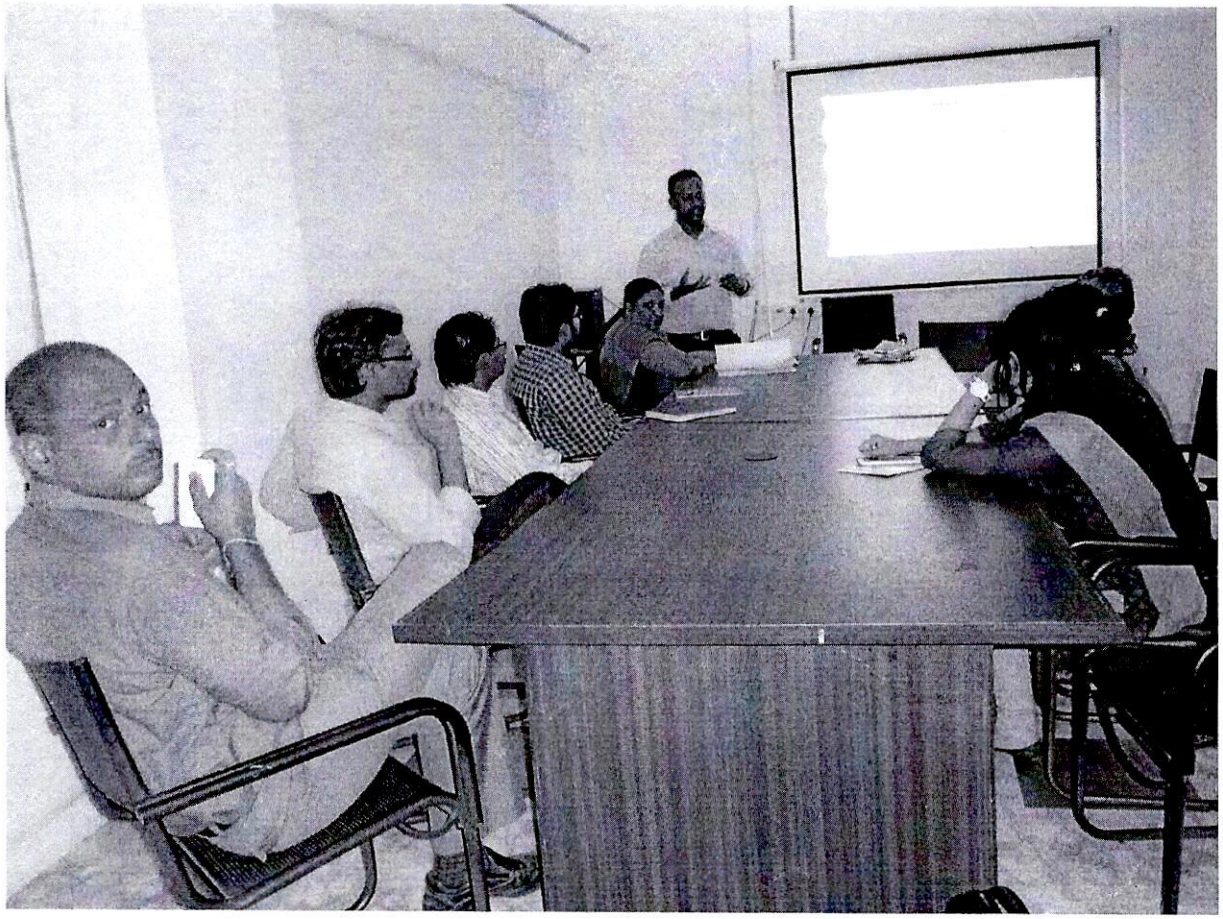
Date: 29/11/2017

Number of the Participants:15

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(35) Dr. Sankar Gomadurai

Presented on 29.11.2017

Topic : Can we Understand Technology ? The Need for pragmatic English language Teaching in Schools.

Faculty Members present - 15

Dr. A.V.N. Rao - on duty
Dr. Pratap Reddy - on leave
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - on duty
Dr. O. Sankar - Joining
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - Present
Dr. Damodar Reddy - Seat
Prof. Ravi
Prof. Mohanty - 29/11/17
Prof. D.V.N. Murthy
Dr. Uma Devi -
Dr. Veena - on leave

Faculty Members Absent

Prof. Annapurna Devi - Hyderabad
Prof. Sreedevi Nair - Sreedevi
Prof. Preeti - Preeti
Prof. Monisha -
Prof. Geetha Priyadarshini -
Prof. Phani Raj -
Dr. S. Kannan -
Dr. Akbar Khan - on duty
Dr. Madhuri Irene - on duty
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - on duty
Mr. Anil -

Summary

Started at 4.45.

- Technology in class room, Using offline / online games to teach english language, Students Autonomy, Issues pertaining to learning through technology, limitations of technology
- Sensory perceptions : How do we learn, senses, trial & error, Collective & shared knowledge - societal.
- How do we recognize and understand language - John Locke's tabula Rasa, Word & object, Word & Symbol. Arbitariness object & Experience, Experience and Relative experience
- Pragmatic Method to be used is teaching like story telling, Role play, Performance, drama and Reading sessions and so on.

Interactions — whether technology can replace a teacher. NO technology cannot replace a teacher.

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Faculty discussed on the concept of revisiting language policy in Indian School Education System, the need for a holistic approach. Recently many state governments particularly Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal have decided to introduce English as the medium of instruction in the state run government schools from the primary level. The revolutionary steps taken by these state governments have renewed the debate of medium of instruction with a new vigour. This radical change and the paradigm shift in the approaches of the state governments regarding the introduction of English as a medium of instruction provide us an opportunity to take a deeper and critical look at India's language policy in the school education system as proposed under the three language formula in a changed social-economic-political perception of the people regarding the language in a globalised world. The article raises the question as to what should be the basis for language in education policy and who should decide what language to learn and not to learn? In a democracy should it be citizen's decision or should the state intervene in the name of national identity, integration and nation building? It argues for adoption of a holistic approach based on democratic deliberations rather than impetuous decisions.

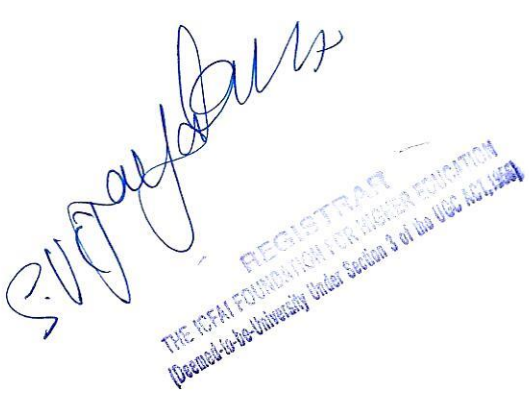
The language policy in the post independent India existed under the treaty of Westphalia, 1648 gave foundational basis to the modern system of sovereign nation state where national language became one of the unifying force among people living within a defined territory of the nation-state (MacIver, 1976.:20). National language is treated as an issue of pride of the nation which helps in achieving the goal of national unity and integrity. In this process of the development of one language as national language, many nation –states have used the method of eradication of dialects and regional languages and impose a national language on the people (Gavaskar, 2002:5274). It is well known that there are two language planning strategies: assimilation and integration. While assimilation strategy to eliminate the linguistic diversity in a favor of a single language, integration strategy accepts not only the linguistic diversity but also one or more languages for official purposes (Nayar, B. R. (1969) 10). In India, with three-language and later two language formula, integration strategy has been accepted at Union and state levels. Two approaches were developed to solve the complex issue of language policy in the national education system i.e. education in national or official language and multilingual education. With the passage of the time the core human rights values of respect for diversity and inclusion got a prime place in the policy making and nation building process. But, one can see that there is a divided opinion regarding how to approach the problem of development of language policy for a nation -state. Language being the most important medium of communication and education, its development occupies an important place in the National Policy on Education and Programme of Action. The Language Policy of India relating to the use of languages in administration, education, judiciary, legislature, mass communication, etc., is pluralistic in its scope. It is both language-development oriented and language-survival oriented (Austin, 1966:348). The policy is intended to encourage the citizens to use their mother tongue in certain delineated levels and domains through some gradual processes, but the stated goal of the policy is to help all languages to develop into fit vehicles of communication at their designated areas of use, irrespective of their nature or status like major, minor, or tribal languages. It is necessary to understand the difference between Language as subject and Language of instruction or medium of instruction (Baker, 1988:30). English language as a subject and as a medium of instruction.

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Faculty concludes by saying that though it is evident that the government run vernacular language medium school are unable to fulfil the aspiration of the common masses. Now question arise that what is the purpose of running governments schools and for whom? Is there any aspirational conflict between the state and common public? Whether medium of instruction should be decided by the state or it should be decided on basis people choice? It has been observed that English medium schools are mostly filled by educationally and economically forward communities where as Government-run vernacular schools are for the economically poor and SEBC communities who are historically deprived of education. Therefore author suggests that the public's aspirational demand of English as medium of instruction in government run schools from primary level need to be seen by the government from two perspectives; one, the changed socio-economic situations at the local, regional, national and global level, language cannot remain silent spectator to these changes. Speech communities make language choices that go contrary to age-old political ideologies. Multicultural and multilingual India necessitates a holistic approach involving state-actors, civil society and linguistic minority associations, non-governmental organisations, linguists, academic as well as policy planners for designing a language policy encapsulating most, if not all, aspirations of the common people. There is a need for formulating a language policy which is dynamic and can withstand the pressures of globalisation.





ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: O. Shankar

Topic: 19th Century African-American Women Slave Narrative

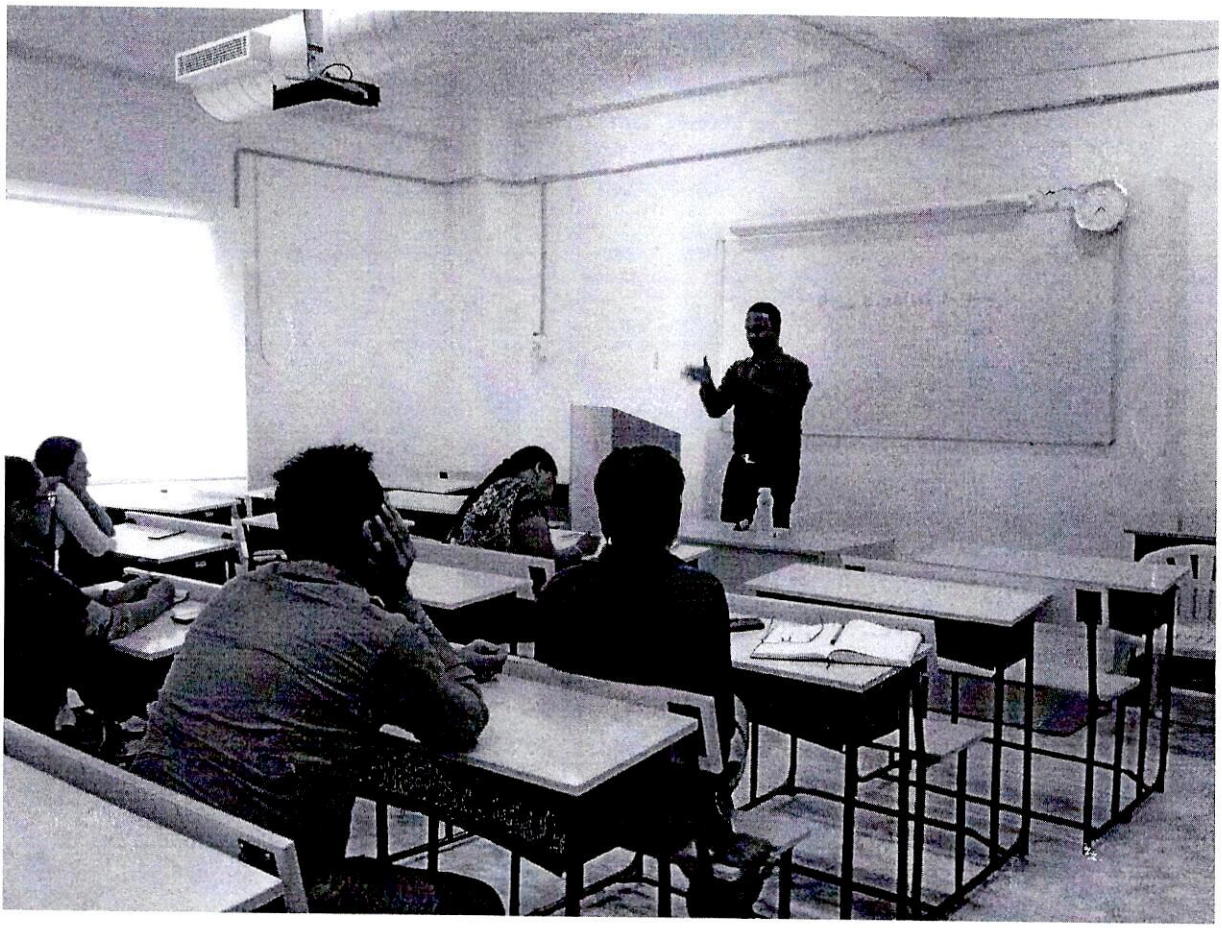
Date: 02.06.2017

Number of Participants:10

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30

(17) Prof O. Sankar — Presented on 2 June 2017

Topic : 19th Century African-American Women Slave Narratives. (PhD topic)

Faculty Members present :- 10 Faculty Absent 4

Dr. Pratap Reddy - on leave
Dr. L. Lakshmi — Lakshmi
Dr. Irfan Rasool — [signature]
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain — [signature]
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi — PLJ
Dr. Madhavi Irgne — [signature]
Prof. Priti — [signature]
Sanu Rani — [signature]

Dr. Madhavi Irgne — [signature]
Prof. Ravi — [signature]
Dr. Veena — on duty
Dr. Damodar Reddy — [signature]
Dr. Gangi Reddy — on leave
Prof. Annapurna — on leave
Prof. Freeden Shet — on leave
Prof. Sankar O — [signature]

Session started at 4.05

- Introduction of African-American slaves and their experiences as farm slaves as as domestic slaves.
- These narratives carries testimony of white masters and then only it can be published.
- Objectives — Power of writing, Politics of writing.
- Concluded at 4.20.
- Interactions - 5.00 :— About findings & suggestions on PhD.
- Difference of writing in 19th century and the present century.

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S Vijayalakshmi

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FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2016 TO JUNE 2017

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR BY O.SANKAR

ON 19TH CENTURY AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN SLAVE NARRATIVE

17. **Faculty:** O.Sankar

Topic: 19th Century African-American Women Slave Narrative

Date of Presentation: 2.6.2017

Number of Participants : 10

Report: sankar 1.oxps Faculty discusses that his paper seeks to interrogate the different ways in which the Slave History has been mediated throughout history in the form of writing and the possibilities of retrieving human experience, in this case slave experience, from the 'text', is the primary focus of the chapter. When education is denied to the slaves, we should re-read the available documents to comprehend the text. Also we should re-examine the agencies and the writers who construct the black identity in narration. Historically, such construction was made possible by blacks who had spacial interaction with the whites. Domestic slaves in particular had spacial interaction with the mistress and it is often observed in their writing. The narration of a Black Women primarily emerges from such interaction, and their history has been written. But the conventions of the slave narration and its implied readers somehow restricts the delivery of the narration from their social standing. Such restricted narration down the history is perceived for the empowerment of the narrator and their coloured community. Further he said , for most of the 19th Century African American Women writing – the "freedom of speech" is unattainable because of the then existing readership. Their narration has been embedded with anonymity, and their readers has been advised frequently that "It will naturally excite surprise that a woman reared in Slavery should be able to write so well" (Maria Child). These testimonies not only interrupts the narration, but unstabilises the textual space of an autobiography. Nonetheless, their narration has been brought in print and academicians like Jean Fagan Yellin for an instance, retrieves Harriet Jacobs's family history. Further he said the events within the narrative carrying oral essence in the form of soliloquy, aside, lament, gossips,

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rumors, has to be critically examined. And such attempts provides the clue to analyze the mediation of slave experience within the restricted writing space of 19th Century America.



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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.S V Damodar Reddy

Topic: Human DNA Profiling Bill 2015: An Analysis

Date: 09.06.2017

Number of Participants:07

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FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2016 TO JUNE 2017

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR BY DR DAMODAR REDDY ON 19TH

HUMAN DNA PROFILING BILL 2015 : AN ANALYSIS

18. Faculty: Dr Damodar Reddy

Topic: Human DNA Profiling Bill 2015 : An Analysis

Date of Presentation: 9.6.2017

Number of Participants : 7

Report: data available damodar 1.oxps

Circulur:



The following is the faculty seminar schedule

1. Prof. Priti on "Changing Dynamics of Live in Relationships in India- on 26th May
2. Dr.L.Lakshmi on " Accessibility for persons with Disability- Legislation and Policy Issues -on 30th May
3. Prof. O.Sankar " Personality Development"- on 2nd June,and
4. Dr.Gangi Reddy on" Critical Analysis of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005- on 2nd June
5. Dr. Damodar Reddy on " The Human DNA Profiling Bill,2015- An Analysis- on 9th June.
6. Dr.Veena on-"An Overview of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Act 2016- on 13th June
7. Prof. Ravi on- " Tax Challenges in Demonetization" on June 16th
8. Dr. Madhuri Irene on " Enforceability of Foreign Judgments -on 20th June
9. Dr. Irfan Rasool on " Case Study - Constitution and Judicial Process- on 23rd June
10. Prof. Sreedevi Shet on -------- on- 27th June
11. Dr. Rekha Raj Jain on- "The Role of Pyschologist in Judicial System "on 30th June
12. Dr. Sanu Rani Paul on-"Standard Essential Patents and competition laws"--on 4 June
13. Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy on- " Issues and Challenges in Money Laundering"- on 7th July

Please provide an abstract on the relevant topics to be presented by you at the earliest. If in case you are not presenting on the scheduled date ple so as to make alternate arrangements.

I request Prof. Sreedevi to select a topic and inform me at the earliest.

As per the instructions of Dean Sir, I request all the faculties to select at least two current topics in your interested area and mail to me.

Kindly respond at the earliest.

Regards
Dr.P.L. Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty Seminar Coordinator.

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; 'drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@g aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; 'ravi_sa 'ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; Law.priti@gmail.cor lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com> <kranmtech2009@gmail.co

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(18) Dr. Damodar Reddy

31
Presented on 9th June 2017

Topic: Human DNA Profiling Bill 2015 - An Analysis

Faculty Members present - 7 Absent - 4

Dr. Pratap Reddy – [signature]
Dr. Damodar Reddy – [signature]
Dr. P. C. Jayanthi Reddy – [signature]
Dr. L. Lakshmi – [signature]
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain – Present but did not attend
Dr. Saru Rani Paul – [signature] attended
Prof. O. Sankar – [signature]
Prof. Priti – [signature]
Prof. Ravi – [signature] 9/6/17

Dr. Madhuri Irene – On Leave
Prof. Annapurne Devi – on leave
Dr. Veena – present but did not attend (Maternity)
Dr. Irfan Rasool – on leave
Prof. Sreedevi Bhat – on leave

Summary

Started at 4.05.

- Introduction — Meaning of DNA, DNA Profiling (body substances used to identify individuals by characteristics of their DNA. Forensic technique in analysing body substances.
- DNA testing and analysis required for catching offenders.
- DNA collected from body fluids, hair or even a from a Wine glass & spoon or other things used.
- An Individual gets 50% of one's DNA from each of one's parents, so it can be used to identify parents, siblings and relatives of an individual.
- DNA - Test reported in year 1984 — History of DNA.
- The possible locations of DNA on the evidence — eg:- bite marks, fingernail, stamp/envelope (Saliva)
- Developed Countries made changes to legislations to incorporate DNA Testing:- USA - Identity Act (Congress Act)
- Admissibility of DNA - International perspective

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- DNA Profiling & Indian legal system - No specific provision / legislation, but evidences are used to solve the cases.

Indian Evidence Act - sec 112 determine child's parentage, a child born to parents within 280 days.

CrPC - sec ~~53 & 54~~ - Examination of accused by medical practioner at the request of police officer

Specific provisions of CrPC

sec 53A and 54 - Examination of accused - blood, blood stains, semen, swabs etc to be collected - medical practitioner with out delay - should conduct Test and submit report. Aarushi Talwar Case

- No specific procedure for collection & storage of DNA testing,
- DNA Testing challenged on Right to privacy, right to self incrimination. - Kharak Singh V. State of UP. AIR 1963 SC 1295. SC held that right to privacy is not a guaranteed right under our Constitution - Govind Singh Vs State of MP, AIR 1975 SC 1378 -
- State Vs Sushil Sharma 2007, Cri LJ, 4008 (Nanavati Murder case)
- State through SP CBI/SIT Vs Nalini and Ors. AIR, 1999 SC 2640 - Rajiv Gandhi assassination case of 1992 - Used DNA fingerprinting technology.
- Santosh Kumar Singh Vs State through CBI (Madhumita case)
- Types of cases where DNA Test used, Murder, Rape, Testing of Paternity
- Defects in the use of DNA Technology

Rajesh Talwar Vs CBI & others - Forensic expert who testified failed to remember which samples were collected.

Pascal Mazurier (French Diplomat) rape case April 19, 2017 - DNA report came out with both negative and positive results -

- Human DNA Profiling Bill - 2015

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of DNA laboratories - Schedule-1 Applicable to all offences
- Composition of Board - Members, Functions of Board (sec 12)
- Standards, quality control of DNA laboratory - (sec 13), 14
- Infrastructure & training of DNA - (sec 28 29, 30)
- DNA - profiling Board, its Constitutions and Functions.
- DNA - Laboratory license Cancellation.
- Security & Safety.
- Establishment of DNA & Data Bank -
- DNA Data Bank - DNA Data Bank Manager, -
- Retention & Expunction of Records - (sec 37) 39,
- Confidentiality of and Access to DNA Profiles.
- Restrictions.
- Penalties for Unauthorised disc of Info in DNA Data Bank - (3 yrs and 1 lakh). (sec 52, 55, 56 for destruction, alterations, Contaminations and tampering with biological evidence)
- Concluded at 5.00.

- Interactions - Why Cases fail - where if Collection is not done with its limit and procedure of collection fails
- Tampering of collected evidences - Cases failed, No time specified in BILL but Board will/may decide.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.Y Gangai Reddy

Topic: Critical Analysis on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2006

Date: 15.06.2017

Number of Participants:10

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Circulur:

<annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>; Pratap Reddy <drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in>; Priti . <priti@ifheindia.org>; "sridevishet@yahoo.com" <sridevishet@yahoo.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Friday, 30 June 2017 12:32 AM
Subject: Re: Faculty seminar today i.e 30th june at 4.30 pm

Respected Dean and Dear All,

This is to remind you all that we have a faculty seminar today at 4.30 pm on the topic " Tax Challenges in Demonetization" to be presented by Prof. S.Ravi .

Regards
Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty Seminar Coordinator

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>; Pratap Reddy <drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Thursday, 15 June 2017 2:46 AM
Subject: Re: Faculty seminar at 4.pm

Respected Dean and Dear All,

Today at 4.30 PM we have faculty seminar on the topic " Critical Analysis of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005" to be presented by Dr.Gangi Reddy.

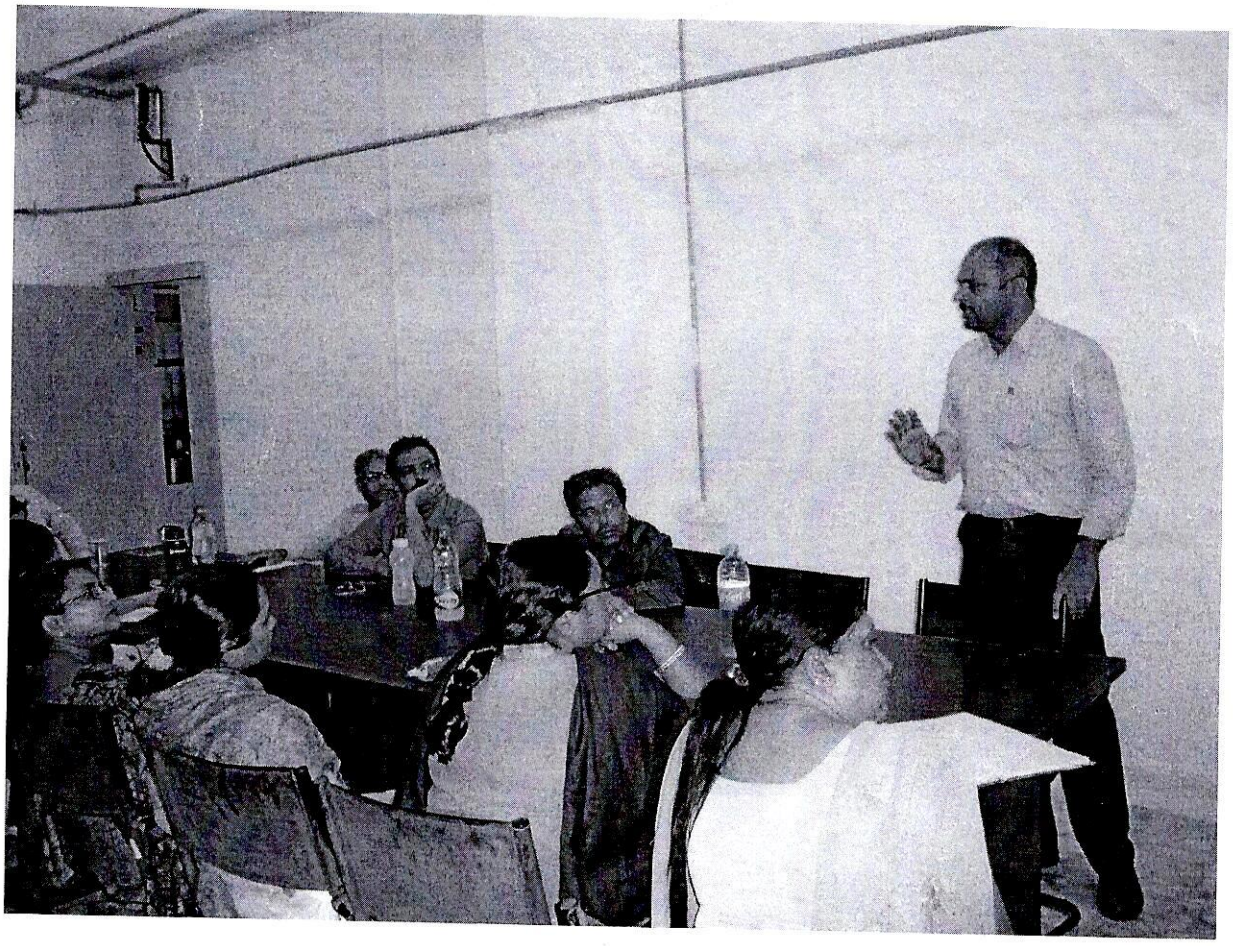
Regards,
Dr. P.LJayanthi Reddy
Coordinator Faculty Seminar

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Tuesday, 30 May 2017 1:28 AM
Subject: Re: Faculty seminar at 4.pm

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(19) Prof. Y. GANGI REDDY

Presented on 15.6.2017

Topic: Critical Analysis on Mahatma Gandhi Rural Development Employment Guarantee Programme Act 2005 (MNREG) Act.

Faculty Members present - 10

Faculty Members Absent - 4.

Dr. A.V. Narsimha Rao
Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy
Dr. L. Lakshmi - Lakshmi
Dr. Veena - on permission
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - RJain
Dr. Damodar Reddy - Reddy
Prof. Ravi - on leave
Dr. Gangi Reddy - Reddy

Dr. Madhuri Irene - on leave
Prof. Sreedevi Shet - Shet
Prof. Priti - Priti
Prof. Annapurna - M. Annapurna
Dr. Sunil Ravi Paul -
Dr. Irfan Rasool - on leave
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - PLJayanthi

Summary -

- Started at 4.40.
- Discussed the objectives of the Act.
- Several schemes for rural employment introduced by government are discussed.
- Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana.
- Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana - objectives discussed.
- Explained MNREA Act objectives. Specific activities
- Criticism against this Act - Bogus registrations, no equal wages, delay in preparing estimates, requisition of funds based on false measurement of works. threatens food security and livelihood, quality of life affected
- Concluded at 5.10.
- Interactions - To incorporate food security and farmers safety & security in the legislation. Farmers Suicide.

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Report

The presenter discussed about the objectives of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2006, and stated that the objectives are to stem the tide of migration from villages to cities so as to reduce the economic pressure on urban areas and yet at the same time make rural economy vibrant and self-sustained through creation of durable assets. The Act of the Govt. has given statutory status to the programme by Guarantying 100 days of employment to a rural household whose adult members are willing to work or volunteer to do unskilled manual labour. Social Security for unorganised sector in India vis-à-vis the impact of the Act has to be assessed on the parameter of employment generation, impact on migration, impact on quality of life particularly those belonging to BPL families and participation of women.

He also stressed about several schemes for rural employment introduced by the Government. Rechristened as MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme) is a flagship programme of the Indian Government which marks a paradigm shift from the employment programmes launched earlier by the Govt. of India. He highlighted about the legislation that the Act of the Government has given statutory status to the programme and has the following salient provisions:- (1) Guaranteed 100 days of employment to a rural household whose adult members are willing to work or Volunteer to do unskilled manual labour. (2) Only productive works are envisaged to be taken up under the programme which may contribution towards social equity and their ability to create permanent assets. All works and transactions are subject to social audit by the Gram Sabha or appropriate village level committees. (3) Wages may be paid in cash or kind with a provision for deduction to the extent of 5% for the benefit such as health insurance, accident insurance maternity benefits and social security schemes. The state councils constituted as per provisions of the Act can make guidelines and recommendations qua the wage determination and payment. (4) Job is to be provided within a radius of 5 km of the registered household. Special provisions are mandated at worksites to look after children under the age of six year and women engaged under the Act. (5) There is a provision of payment of compensation if the registered household is not provided employment or job within days of making the request for job after issuance of Job card and registration. This provision is conspicuous for its role in maintaining sustainability of livelihood in rural areas.

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The presenter also highlighted about the Jawahar Gram Samriddhi Yojana and stated that it is the restructured, streamlined and comprehensive version of the erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Launched on 1st April 1999, it has been designed to improve the quality of life of the rural poor by providing them additional gainful employment. The programme is being implemented entirely at the village panchayat level. District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zila Parishads (ZPs) will release the funds including state matching share directly to village panchayats. Village panchayat is the sole authority for preparation of annual action plan and its implementation with the approval of Gram Sabha. 22.5 percent of JGSY funds have been earmarked for individual beneficiary schemes for SCs/STs. Three percent of annual allocation would be utilized for creation of barrier-free infrastructure for the disabled.

The state government will fix wages under JGSY. Village panchayats will have the power to execute works/ schemes up to Rs.50, 000 with the approval of Gram Sabha. However, for works/schemes costing more than Rs50, 000, after taking the approval of the Gram Sabha, the Village panchayat shall seek the technical/administrative approval of appropriate authorities. The programme is being implemented entirely at the village panchayat level. District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zila Parishads (ZPs) will release the funds including state matching share directly to village panchayats. Village panchayat is the sole authority for preparation of annual action plan and its implementation with the approval of Gram Sabha. 22.5 percent of JGSY funds have been earmarked for individual beneficiary schemes for SCs/STs. Three percent of annual allocation would be utilized for creation of barrier-free infrastructure for the disabled.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Mr.Salaka Ravi

Topic: Demonestration and GST Challenges.

Date: 30/06/2017

Number of Participants:11

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Regards
Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty Seminar Coordinator

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To: nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>; Pratap Reddy <drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in>
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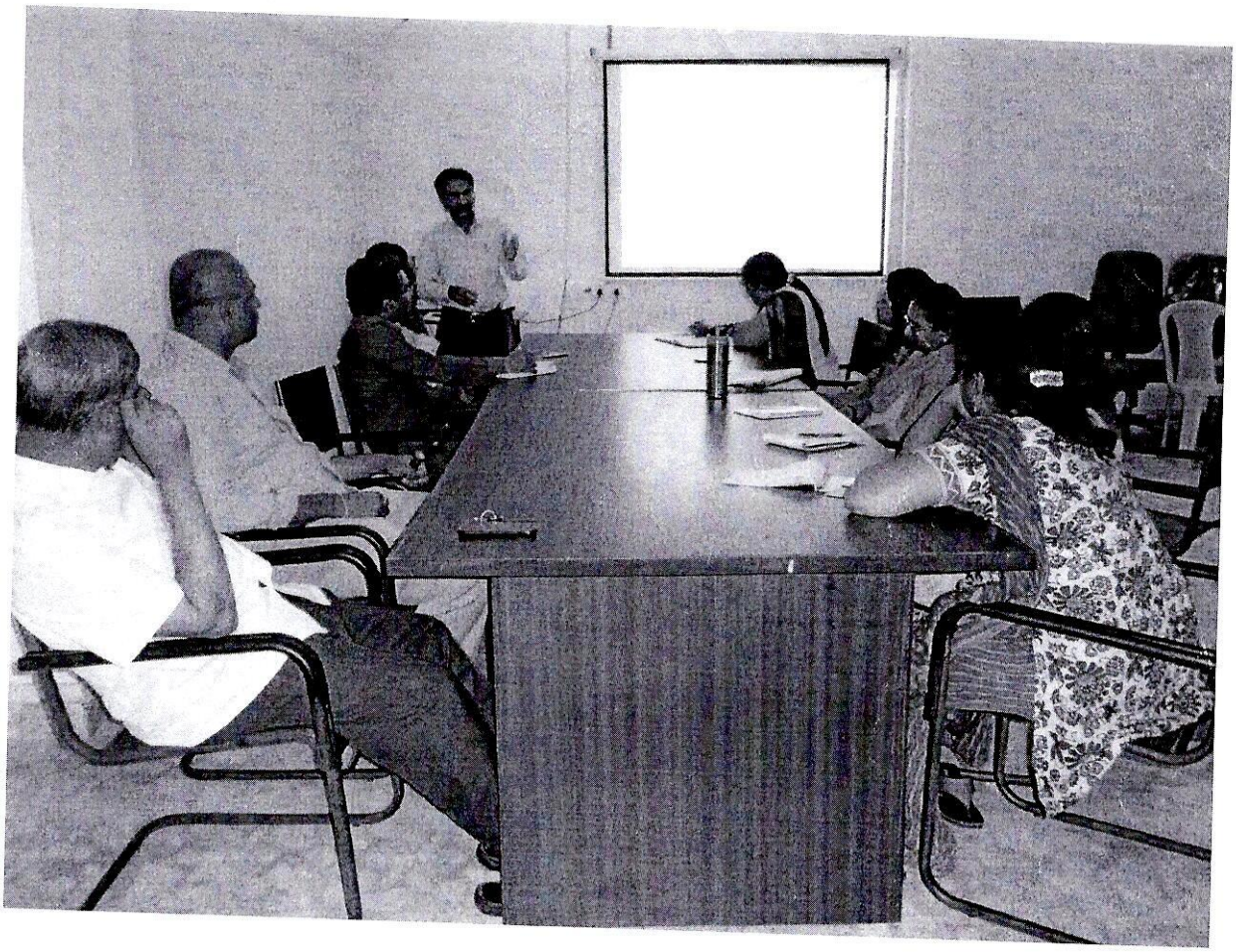
Regards,
Dr. P.LJayanthi Reddy
Coordinator Faculty Seminar

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Tuesday, 30 May 2017 1:28 AM
Subject: Re: Faculty seminar at 4.pm

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35

20) Prof. Saleka Ravi — Presented on – 30th June 2017

Topic: Demonetization and GST challenges

Faculty Members present – 11

Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy – Yes
Dr. L. Lakshmi – permission
Dr. Veena – Leave
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain – Permission
Dr. Damodar Reddy – Sally
Prof. S. Ravi –
Dr Gopal Reddy –
Dr. Madhuri Irene –
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy – PLJ

Faculty Members Absent – 3

Prof. Priti – Priti
Prof. Sreedevi Shetty – Sreedevi
Prof. Annapurna – Annapurna
Dr. Sanu Ravi Paul – SRP
Prof O. Sankar – Left Seminar

Started at 4.30 pm

Summary

- Demonetization and reasons for taking it and role of Government and plan of government is discussed.
- World Bank Report – 2000 – 23.1 % of GDP was Black money.
- Pros and Cons of Demonetization in India.
- Effects on economy (Demand, Supply, Prices, Consumer goods)
- Effect on Real Estate and property
- Effect on online transactions and alternative modes of payment.
- GST – Reduce the Cascading effect, Single market. Sellers & Service providers Collect the tax from their Customer.

– Concluded at 5.45

—o—

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GST Challenges in Demonetization

The presenter has highlighted the theme of the Demonetization and GST on the recent changes in India:

Recently, the two main developments in the Indian landscape that have/will impact various stakeholders/sectors are Government's stand to introduce Goods and Services tax (GST) and the draconian announcement of demonetization of Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 notes. Weighing the benefits it brings in the long run, introduction of GST has been much appreciated by the various stakeholders. However, the move of demonetization has brought mixed reactions.

With the objective of curbing corruption, terrorism, black money and counterfeit notes, people have appreciated the decision; however, the manner of execution of this decision has caused a lot of inconveniences to various stakeholders. The reason being that the frequency of cash transactions are much higher in retail than perhaps in any other sector as retail sector is predominantly operated by local kirana / provisions stores, owner-manned stores, footwear shops, apparel stores, paan and beedi corner shops, chemists and handcart and pavement vendors etc.

Immediate reduction in money supply (inadequacy of sufficient cash and small denomination currency) would lead to local retail shops and also malls wearing a deserted look. The move seems to have clearly brought a slowdown in the discretionary spending that includes purchase of white goods, high-end fashion items, luxury goods etc. Even for e-commerce industry where more than 60 per cent of the business is said to be carried through cash on delivery (COD) basis, this change has caused a lot of order to be returned due to unavailability of money. This eventually certainly causes further reduction in the demand for goods of retailers also.

The question for consideration is that will the Goods and Services Tax (GST) proposed to be implemented from April 2017 prove to be a short in the arm for the retail sector that's currently bleeding with Demonetisation?

The overall efficiencies that GST will bring in the ecosystem such as improving the supply chain across India, removal of state barriers leading to faster and efficient movement of trucks for transportation of goods, removal of taxes at various levels leading to better margins and inter-fungibility of taxes across goods and services will lead to a massive growth of the retail sector.
One can say that to everyone's surprise, the Government's preparation for GST has outpaced the preparedness of the industry. This can be seen by various facts such as the Government putting up the bill in winter session of the parliament, assessees in various states have been requested to obtain registration under GST in a phased manner, weekly meetings of GST Council etc. whereas the industry is still familiarizing itself with the laws, rules and regulations which have been released in public domain.

The after-effects of demonetization were digested, even welcomed, from a sense of participation in an overwhelmingly virtuous act of cleaning up the Indian economy. No first- or second-quarter benefit will however be seen with implementation of GST to those who will be impacted by the new law. What matters, therefore, is how the government undertakes various change

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management measures in the wake of GST implementation. What matters is how long it will be before the GST rules, procedures and, most importantly, the backbone information technology (IT) systems stabilize.

The aim of this presentation is to provide a brief summary of some of the main aspects of demonetization and the GST roll out that would likely cause the most disruptive (and important) change in India's economy.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.Sanu Rani Paul

Topic: UBER Implications from the Point of Employees

Date: 10/10/2017

Number of the Participants:11

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circular:

Sent: Thursday, 6 July 2017 3:14 AM
Subject: Re: Faculty seminar on Monday from 4 to 5.30 PM

Respected Dean and Dear All,

This is to inform you all that today' seminar will be conducted on Monday i.e on 10th July on the request of faculty members.

Next week, on Wednesday and Friday we will have three more presentations by Dr. Madhuri Irene, Dr. Rekharaj Jain and Dr.Veena.

Regards,
Dr.Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty seminar Coordinator

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>; Pratap Reddy <drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in>; Priti . <priti@ifheindia.org>; "sridevishet@yahoo.com" <sridevishet@yahoo.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Tuesday, 4 July 2017 5:05 AM
Subject: Re: Faculty seminar on Thursday i.e 6th of July from 3 to 5 PM.

Respected Dean and Dear All,

This is to remind you all that we will have two Faculty seminars on Thursday from 3 to 5 PM to be presented by Prof. Sanu Rani Paul and Prof. Sreedevi Shet. I request both the professors to submit a summary of your presentations by tomorrow. Further as per the instructions by dean sir all are required to follow certain discipline-

1. To be seated in seminar hall five minutes before presentation.
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All are advised to follow the instructions strictly.

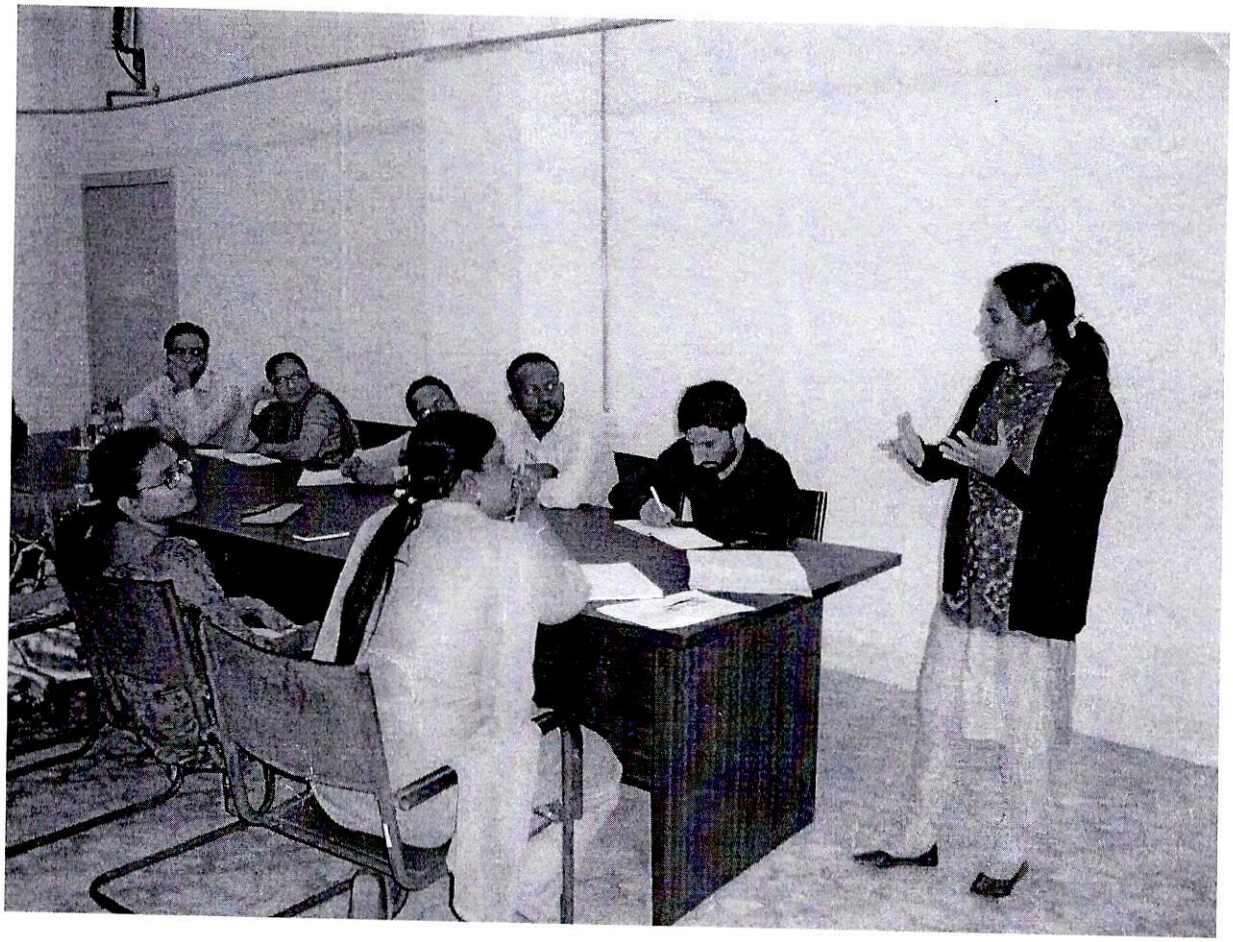
Regards,
Jayanthi Reddy
Coordinator Faculty Seminar

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(21) Dr. Samu Ravi paul (36) Presented on 10th July 2017.

TOPIC : UBER Legal Implications from the point of Employee V.

Faculty Members present - 11 Faculty Members Absent - 4

Dr. Samu Ravi Paul -
Dr. V. Pratap Reddy - on duty
Dr. Veeraj - on duty
Dr. Madhuri -
Dr. Rekharaj Jain -
Dr. L. Lakshmi -
Dr. Changi Reddy -
Dr. Damodar Reddy - on duty
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - PLE

Prof. Annapurna Bhat
Prof. Sreedevi Shet - Leave
Prof. Pasha
Prof. Ravi
Prof. O. Sankar

Summary -

Started at 4.05

- UBER Business model and about the application
- UBER is Compared to OLA.
- UBER legal issues -
- Discussed about Secret Hell - Right to privacy - United States Vs. Jones 2012
- Grey Ball - Portland, Oregon, Philadelphia, Boston and ~~Las Vegas~~ Las vegas, Paris, Australia, China, South Korea, Italy
- Sexual Harassment and discrimination.
- Background checks of drivers
- Uber Pooling - Uber V. Waymo - Google - Light detection and Ranging.
- Uber Cancellation Charges - South Africa.
- Legal statuses of Uber Employees - O'Connor V. Uber Technologies Inc - California. labour issues

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Independent Contractor?

- Borello & Test - S G Borello & Sons, Inc. V. Dept of Indus. Relations (Borello), 48 Cal. 3d 341, 350, 256.
- ~~Case concluded~~ - Uber in United Kingdom -
- Landmark case - Aslam, Farrar & Ors. V. Uber & Ors
  Court contention of Uber - they sell software only and not service. Court questioned if it only app that is provided - then why Uber is claiming as a service company

Interactions -

- All faculties interacted and concluded that many laws of India like Contract Act, Motor vehicle Act, Labour laws.
- No India case law discussed and Indian position is not discussed.

—o—

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Sreedevi Shet

Topic: Corporate Insolvency Under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code: An Overview

Date: 10/07/2017

Number of the Participants:10

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Dr.Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty seminar Coordinator

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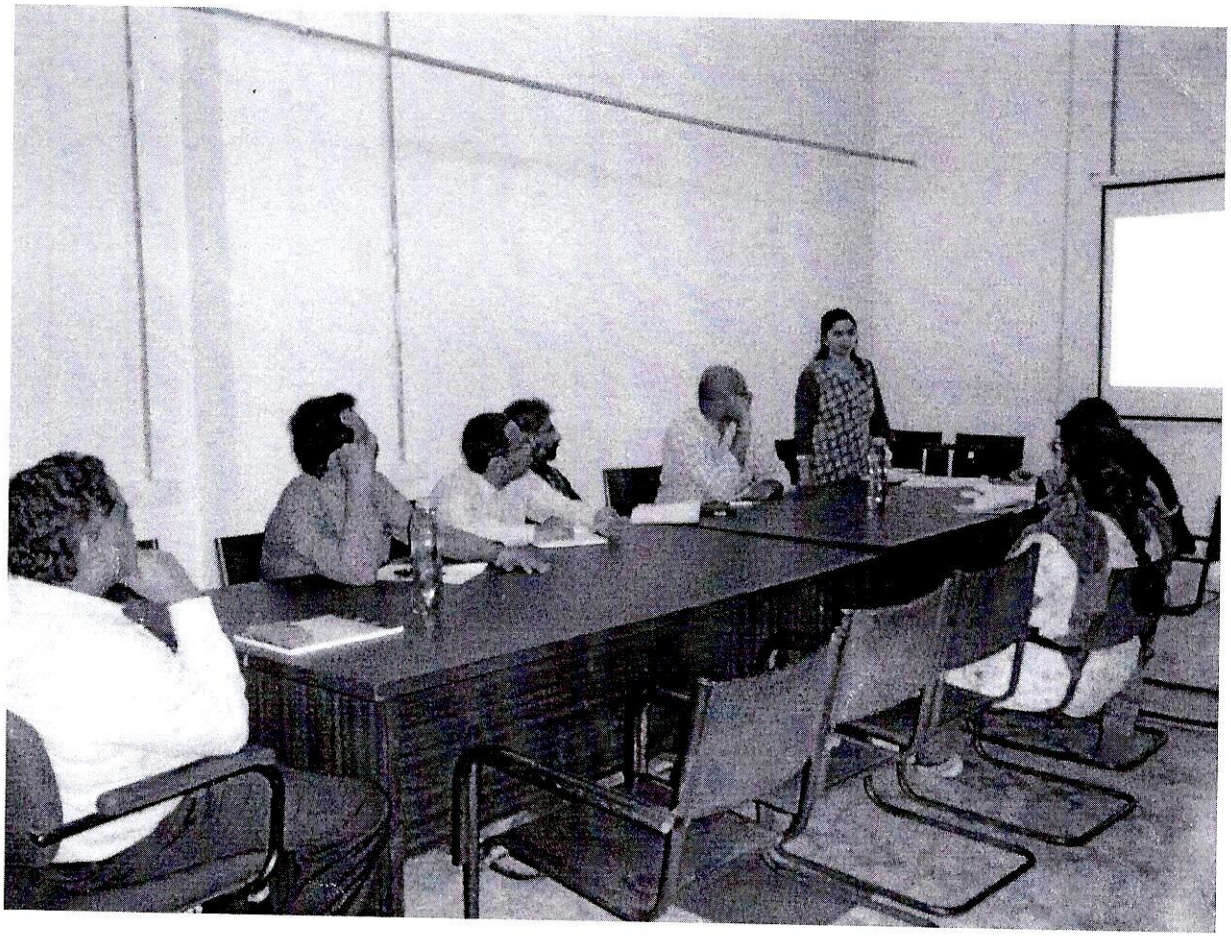
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Jayanthi Reddy
Coordinator Faculty Seminar

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(22) Prof. Sreedevi Shet — Presented on 20th July 2017

TOPIC: Corporate Insolvency under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code - An overview.

Faculty Members present - 10 — Faculty Members Absent - 3

Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy on duty
Dr. Veena - on duty
Dr. Damodar Reddy - on duty
Prof. Sreedevi Shet - Guided
Prof. O. Sankar - Joining
Dr. L. Lakshmi
Dr. Gangi Reddy
Dr. Madhavi
Dr. Sanu Ravi Paul

Prof. Prabhu - Pune
Prof. Anupama - Out
Prof. Ravi - [illegible]
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - Hostel
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - PLT

Started at 5.05

- Bankruptcy, Insolvency & Liquidation defined.
- BLRC Committee Report -
- Financial creditor and Operational creditor
- Insolvency Resolution process - 180 days -
- Interim Insolvency professional -
- Notice to interested persons. Matter decided by Board approval - 75% creditors approval
- Moratorium period of 180 + 90 days.
- Restructuring Mode of Payment.
- Resolution has to be approved by NCLT.
- Silent on Cross border Insolvency
- Agreements with foreign Companies
- Fast track Insolvency Process
- Voluntary [illegible]

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FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2017 TO JUNE 2018

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR SREEDEVI SHET ON CORPORATE INSOLVENCY UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE : AN OVERVIEW

2. Faculty: Sreedevi shet

Topic: Corporate Insolvency under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code : An Overview

Date of Presentation: 10/7/2017

Number of Participants : 10

Report: sreedevi.oxps

Faculty started with Introduction of the Bankruptcy meaning and history of bankruptcy and the current Bankruptcy resolution mechanism in India that it is highly fragmented. Further explained about Lack of clarity and certainty due to large number of legislations and non statutory guidelines have made recovery of debt a complex and time consuming process. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 seeks to consolidate the existing framework by creating a single law for bankruptcy and insolvency. She explained about Insolvency and Bankruptcy Ecosystem- and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board- (IBB).IBB is an apex body/ Regulator governing Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. It will set up the necessary infrastructure required for executing the IBC,2016.Further about Insolvency Professionals are licensed professionals registered with Insolvency Professional Agencies who would act as resolution professional/ liquidator/bankruptcy trustee in an insolvency resolution process. Information Utilities would collect, store and distribute information related to the indebtedness of Companies. The various Adjudicating Authority. National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) would be AA for Corporate and LLP insolvency Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT) would be AA for individual or partnership insolvency. She further discussed the Key aspects of the CIRP regulations-Public announcement,Moratorium,Meeting of the Committee of creditors,Approval of resolution plan and the steps to be followed by the NCLT along the consensus of IBB to reach a Resolution plan and if the resolution plan is not concluded the company goes into liquidation.Faculty dealt in detail the impact of IBC provisions as to corporate insolvency on corporate sector.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Rekhraj Jain

Topic: Abortion Laws in India: An Appraisal of Court Decisions

Date: 12/07/2017

Number of the Participants:13

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<ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>; Pratap Reddy <drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in>; Priti . <priti@ifheindia.org>; "sridevishet@yahoo.com" <sridevishet@yahoo.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Wednesday, 12 July 2017 3:57 AM
Subject: Re: Faculty seminar on Monday from 4 to 5.30 PM

Respected Sir and Dear All,

This is to inform you all that at 4.30 please assemble at seminar hall for faculty seminar. Seminar is presented by Dr. Rekharaj Jain- -on Topic- Abortion laws in India: An Appraisal of Court Decisions.

Regards,
Dr.P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Seminar Coordinator

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>; Pratap Reddy <drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in>; Priti . <priti@ifheindia.org>; "sridevishet@yahoo.com" <sridevishet@yahoo.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Monday, 10 July 2017 2:16 AM
Subject: Re: Faculty seminar on Monday from 4 to 5.30 PM

Dear Faculty Members,
Those who are presenting today please send the summary of your presentation.

Regards,
jayanthi reddy

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>; Pratap Reddy <drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in>; Priti . <priti@ifheindia.org>; "sridevishet@yahoo.com" <sridevishet@yahoo.com>
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(23) Dr. Rekha Raj Jain

Presented on 12.7.2017

TOPIC :- Abortion Laws in India – An Appraisal of ~~Interactive~~ Court Decisions.

Faculty Members present - 13

Dr. A.V.N. Rao
Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain
Dr. Lakshmi -
Dr. Veena
Dr. Damodar Reddy -
Dr. Sanu Rani Paul
Dr. Gangi Reddy -

Faculty Members Absent :-

Prof. Annapurna
Prof. Prithi
Prof. Sreedevi Shet
Dr. O. Sankar
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy
Dr. Madhuri Sree
Prof. S. Ravi

Started at 4.35

- Why women intends to go for an Aborted Abortion
- Statistical Representations pertaining to Abortion across the globe and in particulars to India.
- Evolution of Abortion laws in India and the Enactment of MTP Act 1971 discussed.
- Analysis of MTP Act 1971 in particulars to Area of Consent and its implications. The area of the Consent was discussed with the help of appraisals of Courts decisions. In the areas of Consent ~~was supported~~ Women, minor and unsoundmind were specifically discussed.
- Mothers Rights Vs Fetus Rights were discussed with reference to the Act, and were supported with latest case laws like Nand Kishore Sharma Vs Union of India, Dr. Nikhil Dhattar Vs Union of India were discussed
- Important Aspect regarding termination of Pregnancy beyond the Prescribed period of the enactment i.e 20 weeks

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FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2017 TO JUNE 2018

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR DR.REKHARAJ JAIN ON ABORTION LAWS IN INDIA: AN APPRAISAL OF COURT DECISIONS

3. Faculty: Dr.Rekharaj Jain

Topic: Abortion Laws in India: An Appraisal of Court Decisions

Date of Presentation: 12/7/2017

Number of Participants : 13

Report: jain.oxps Faculty dealt with Abortion Laws in India and An Appraisal of Court Decisions. The topic dealt by faculty is specificity about women intending to go for an induced termination of pregnancy whereby the fetus is aborted before the fetus is able to sustain independent life.Statistical representation pertaining to abortion across the globe and in particular to India reveals that abortion have been around forever. Women choose to terminate their pregnancies for a variety of reasons. According to government data, in India only about one million of these are performed legally. The remaining abortions are performed by medical and non-medical practitioners. Depending on the weeks, the pregnancy is ended either by taking medication or by having a surgical procedure. He explained that In India abortion laws are dealt under SS. 312 to 316 of IPC and MTP Act 1971. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971 with the intention of reducing the incidence of illegal abortion and with the goal of regulating and ensuring access to safe abortion. Analysis of MTP Act 1971 makes it clear that this Act does not give any right to abortion to woman and complete decision depends upon the medical practitioners and taken in good faith.He further discussed that When it comes to abortion, Indian courts' interpretations of the MTP Act have shown the variance. The important aspect dealt was pertinent to consent of women, minor and unsound mind and mothers rights vs. fetus rights which were supported with appraisal of courts decisions. The abortion law in India, is at variance. The courts have progressively acknowledged a woman's right to decide whether or not she will continue a pregnancy. Over the last decade in India, important advances have been made toward improving the availability and accessibility of safe abortion service. He concluded

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by saying that the decisions of courts reveals that the mother's rights is preferred over the fetus rights.



ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.P L Jayanthi Reddy

Topic: Money Laundering :Issues and Challenges

Date: 28/07/2017

Number of the Participants: 11

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Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Thursday, 27 July 2017 9:52 PM
Subject: Re: Today seminaris presented by Dr. O.Sankar and Dr,Jayanthireddy at 4.30 pm O.Sankar 4.30pm

Respected Dean Sir and Dear All,

This is to inform you all that our faculty seminar is at 4.30 pm .

Prof.Sankar on Personality Development and Prof.Jayanthi on Money Laundering : Issues and Challenges.

Please be seated by 4..20 pm .

Regards,
Coordinator
Jayanthi Reddy

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
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Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Friday, 21 July 2017 2:07 AM
Subject: Today seminar is presented by Dr.Madhuri Irene at 4.30pm

Respected Dean and Dear All,

This is to remind you all that today's seminar is conducted at 4.30 pm.
Venue : Conference Hall.
Topic: "Dilemma in divorce theory - with special reference to Hindu Law.

Kindly be seated by 4.25 pm

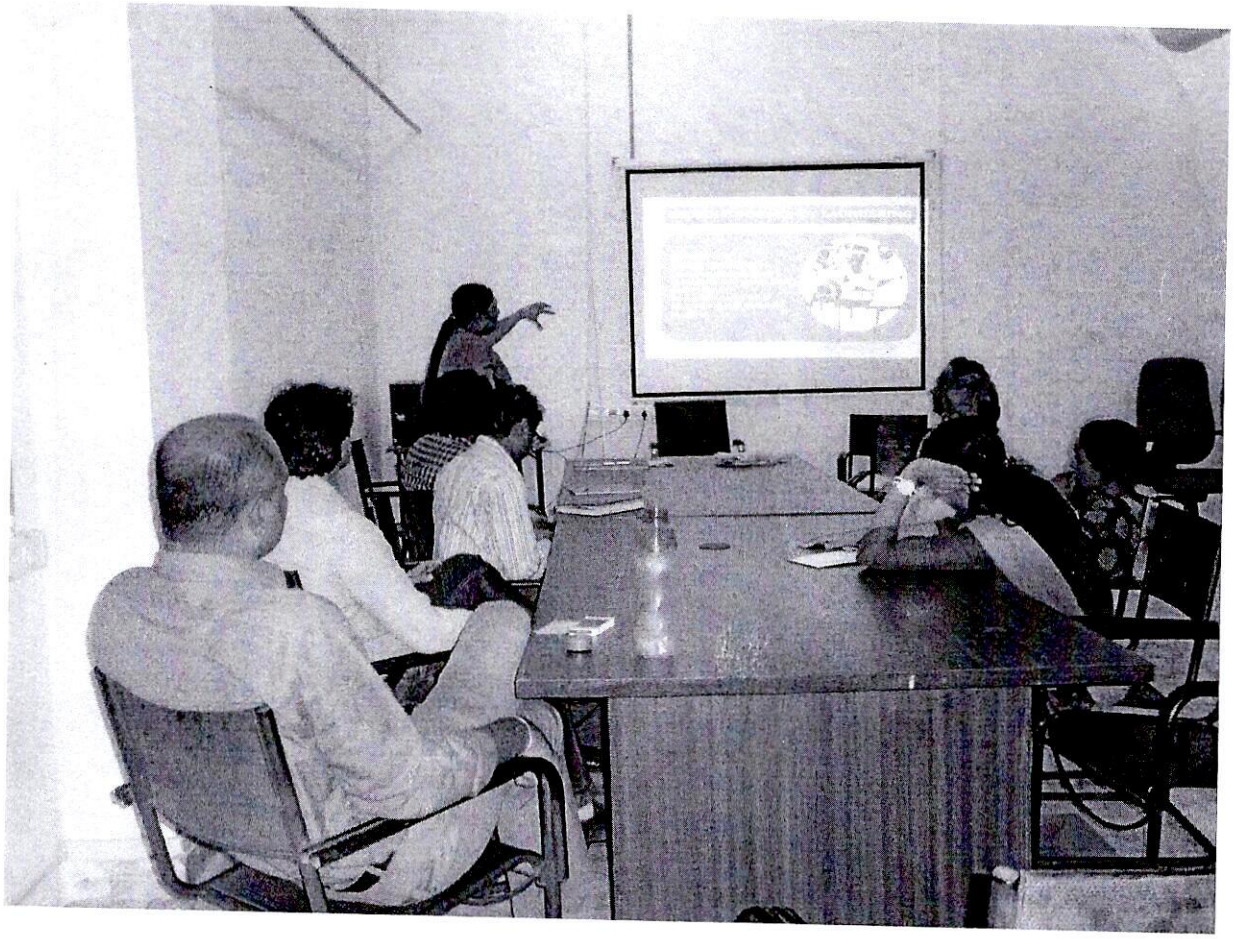
Regards,
Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Coordinator

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17 (25) Dr. O. Sankar

Topic - Personality Development Presented on 28.7.2012

Faculty Members present - 31 Absent - 5

Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy - on leave Prof. Pitti - on leave
Dr. Veena Prof. Kannan -
Dr. Madhuri Joshi - on leave Prof. Ravi -
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - Dr. Sami Ravi - on leave
Prof. Annapurna - Dr. Devendra Reddy
Prof. Sreedevi Shet - Prof. D.N. Murthy -
Dr. Chengi Reddy -
Dr. Uma Devi -
Prof. Phani Raj -
Dr. P.C. Jayanth Reddy PCJ

Summary.

Started at 4.30 pm Concluded at 5.00 PM.

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Report: Faculty explains the concept of Money Laundering, its issues and challenges and the various organizations involved in fighting against money laundering. Money laundering is a process by which illegal proceeds of crime are converted into legitimate funds and assets. This is done in three stages by firstly introducing proceeds of crime into financial system by placement process and second by layering process and third by integration process. She explained that globally illegal money obtained through crimes like drug trafficking, smuggling, terrorism, bribery, corruption ,gambling, cheating, kidnapping, extortion, robbery, counterfeiting and forgery are hidden in safe heavens and slowly made legitimate by placing into financial system. The result is huge impact on the economy of our country as well as GDP of our country as the resource is not effectively used. Criminals throughout the world do money laundering to hide illegally accumulated wealth to avoid its seizure by authorities and to avoid prosecution under Anti-Money Laundering Laws.

Faculty further discussed that to tackle this problem organizations like Financial Action Task Force i.e FATF provided several recommendations and sought member countries to follow recommendations to protect the integrity of financial system, so that money is not laundered through financial system. The FATF is an international policy-making body that sets international anti-money laundering standards and counter-terrorist financing measures. However, the FATF is not in a position to give any advice concerning the credentials or work of associations. The FATF mandate focuses only on the fight against laundering of proceeds of crimes and the financing of terrorism.Other agencies like FIU's Financial Intelligence Unit are helping member countries in providing information regarding suspicious transactions and helping authorities under the PMLA 2002 to implement the law effectively. The FIU is the

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national agency responsible for inter alia the receipt of all reports, including suspicious transaction reports pertaining to money laundering and terrorism financing. The Unit cooperates extensively with other law enforcement agencies both domestically and internationally.

Faculty concludes by saying that even now the problem is not solved and there is need to address the problem more stringently by strictly punishing the launderers of money by way of bringing amendments into the law.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty:Mr. O Shankar

Topic: Personality Development

Date: 28/07/2017

Participants:10

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Please be seated by 4..20 pm .

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Coordinator
Jayanthi Reddy

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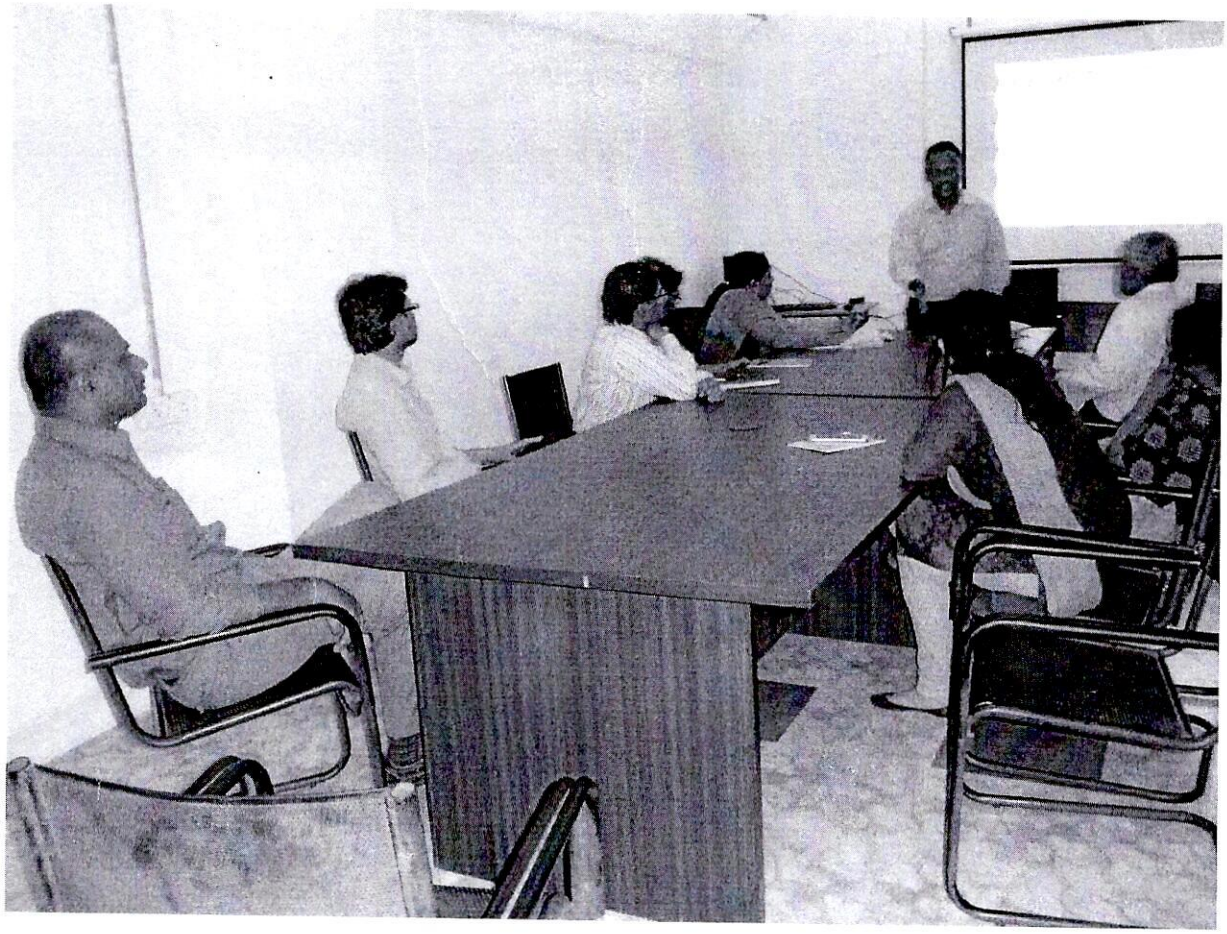
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Coordinator

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(26)

Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy — Presented - 28.7.2017

Topic : Money laundering : Issues & challenges

Faculty Members present - 19 — Absent 5

Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy – on leave
Dr. Veena – permission
Dr. Rekharaj Jain – permission
Dr. Damodar Reddy – on leave
Prof. Sreedevi Shet
Dr. O. Sankar –
Prof. Annapurna – Thumpraveen
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy – PLJ
Prof. Phani Raj
Dr. Uma Devi – UD
Dr. Madhavi Sree – on leave
Prof. Priti – on leave
Prof. Ravi
Dr. Sam Ravi Paul
Prof. Kannan – L.K
Dr. G. REDDY – G. Reddy

Summary

Started at 5.00 PM and Concluded at 5.45.

- Meaning and process of money laundering is explained
- Different types of crime from where black money is brought i.e (illegitimate) money is converted to legitimate money is explained.
- Critically analyzed the prevention of Money laundering Act 2002.
- Discussed the various international organizations working towards fighting against money laundering and financing of terrorism. ie FATF, FIU's discussed.
- Various Conventions like Narcotic drug and Psychotropic Substances Act Convention, Basel Committee UN Conventions on money laundering & financing of terrorism OECD Conventions on fighting against Corruption & bringing out principles for protection of financial systems explained.
- Cases which are recently filed under PMLA Act discussed, Hasan Ali

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Report: Faculty discussed about the concept of personality development of a person. He explained Personality development is actually the development from the organized pattern of attitudes and behaviors which makes an individual distinctive. A quick definition could be, personality is composed of the characteristic designs of feelings, behaviors and thoughts which make a person special. Faculty spoke on things that enhance personality like not too compare your life with other, not to have negative thoughts or things that you cannot control, instead to invest your energy in the positive present moment. Not to waste precious energy on gossip,and to dream more while you are awake.

He further highlighted on personality traits of a person which are discussed like Positive – Accessible, Active, Adaptable, Anticipative, Appreciative, Calm, Confident, Disciplined, Dutiful, Dynamic, Flexible, Focused, Independent, Individualistic, Observant, Scholarly, Self-critical, Unfoolable, Upright, Wise, Witty.Neutral – Absentminded, Aggressive, Ambitious, Amusing, Artful, Authoritarian, Big-thinking, Determined, Dominating, Dreamy, Emotional, Enigmatic, Experimental, Formal, Freewheeling, Frugal, Glamorous, Noncompetitive, Obedient, Old-fashioned, Whimsical .Negative – Deceitful, Disrespectful, Egocentric, Forgetful, Irrational, Irresponsible, Narcissistic, Perverse, Vulnerable, Weak,. These traits are explained with examples by the faculty. Faculty stressed upon to be a leader and to think about how to change people. Further said a leader's job is to change people's attitudes and behavior. Leader should honestly appreciate, call attention to people's mistakes indirectly talk about your own mistakes before criticizing the other person. Faculty concludes by suggesting to stop worrying and to start living.not to think about the future and to just live each day until bed time. Also said to prepare oneself mentally to accept the worst if necessary and to then calmly try to improve upon the worst which you have accepted.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/Goutham

Dt: 12/06/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : Formal verification on signcryption re-cryptography
Speaker : **Mr. Goutham Kumar**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **17th June 2017, Wednesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Formal verification on signcryption re-cryptography

Speaker: **Mr. Goutham Kumar**

Date and Time: 17th June 2017, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Cryptography is a discipline of computer science, which is directing the requirement specifications for satisfactory protection mechanism with efficient and smooth functioning in the real world. Signcryption is one of the most promising primitives of cryptography that was proposed by Y. Zheng (1997), that has rationally combines digital signature and encryption in a single step, for lowering the less computational and communications cost when compared with the cost of separate signature and encryption schemes. The concept of proxy re-cryptography first proposed by Blaze at Eurocrypt (1998), and formalized by Ateniese and Hohenberger (2005). They defined the model using two approaches like proxy re-signature and proxy re-encryption. In this manuscript, we directed towards a probably secure and efficient approach regarding the trust problem for third party, who is not directly involved „called proxy", can be solved using signcryption re-cryptographic approach. In modern era of cryptography, this is one of the new diverse trend and motivating issues. To solve the cryptological problems such as trust and ciphertext access control problems into a single location so that researchers can evaluate their suitability for various applications. Research interest focuses on situations under a cryptographic key management by a semi-trusted proxy with special information where data encrypted under one cryptographic key need to be re-encrypted. Further, proposed work has simulated on AVISPA/SPAN, using the automated formal verification tool.

Keywords: Signcryption, Cryptography, Cryptographic key

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mr. Srinivasa Murthy, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. K. Abhishek, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. S. Goutham Kumar, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
12. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

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14. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What is the main reason for End-to-end encryption increasing popularity?
   Answer: End-to-end encryption is increasingly becoming a staple in the security consid- erations of user-facing services, applications and communications infrastructure.
2. What is TLS?
   Answer: The Transport Layer Security (TLS) standard to upgrading to a protocol that was, for the first time, designed hand in hand with cryptographers and academics since its inception.
3. What is a microcosm?
   Answer: A microcosm within this massive shift into ubiquitous, real-world crypto-graphic systems has been the involvement of formal methods and analysis of the underlying cryptography.
4. What is key role played by secure messaging?
   Answer: Secure messaging today occupies a central position in real-world cryptography, primarily due to the deployment of secure messaging systems in Apple iMessage, Google Allo, Microsoft Skype, Telegram, WhatsApp
5. What is the key advantage of TLS?
   Answer: The Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol is widely used to establish secure channels on the Internet.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.30PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mr. Goutham Kumar**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mr. Goutham Kumar**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.45 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/pavan

Dt: 12/08/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : Real time task reprocessing procedure for medium large multi core systems

Speaker : **Mr. P. Pavan Kumar**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **16th August 2017, Wednesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

Report

On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Real time task reprocessing procedure for medium large multi core systems

Speaker: **Mr. P. Pavan Kumar**

Date and Time: 16th August 2017, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Enacting task reprocessing -- an approach called rescheduling on multicore platform (which is an exemplar for high-performance computing). Many works has proven that real-time scheduling algorithms are efficient to enhance performance of shared cache regions in multicore platform. Reweight tasks with better average-case performance can be accomplished with partitioning-based scheduling algorithms, but suffer with higher overheads. It is proven that the performance of a job can be seriously infected by other co-scheduled job, due to interference in the shared cache on multicore platform. In this paper, Our exceptional focus is rescheduling tasks which are neglected due to encouraging of other tasks. The Enhancing CAche Performance(ENCAP) reassembles the discouraged tasks based on the repeatedly scaling the simultaneous process. Additionally, an empirical comparison of performance of ENCAP on small to medium scale multicore platforms.

Keywords: Task reprocessing, Shared Cache, Performance, LITMUSRT

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mr. Srinivasa Murthy, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. K. Abhishek, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. S. Goutham Kumar, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
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13. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
16. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What is Multicore System?
   Answer: Which have multiple processing units on a single die.
2. What is the basic difference between core2deo and dual core?
   Answer: Dual core is the technology introduced by INTEL. First Duel core technology model released by INTEL is core2Deo.
3. What is ENCAP?
   Answer: Enhancing the shared CAche Performance.
4. Which simulator is used to Test the performance of the Algorithm?
   Answer: LITMUSRT
5. What is the expansion of LITMUSRT?
   Answer: Linux Testbed for Multi-core Systems.
6. Why Soft Real Time System Scheduling algorithms are used in this research work?
   Answer: Real-time systems are systems that carry real-time tasks. These tasks need to be performed immediately with a certain degree of urgency. In particular, these tasks are related to control of certain events (or) reacting to them. Real-time tasks can be classified as hard real-time tasks and soft real-time tasks. A hard real-time task must be performed at a specified time which could otherwise lead to huge losses. In soft real-time tasks, a specified deadline can be missed. This is because the task can be rescheduled (or) can be completed after the specified time,

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.45PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mr. P. Pavan Kumar**) answers all the queries with patience
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IcfaiFoundation for Higher Education Hyderabad

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/FS/TRAVI

Dt: 16/08/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar	:	**Introduction to high performance parallel computing**
Speaker	:	**Mr.T.Ravi**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**23rd Aug 2017, Wednesday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Introduction to high performance parallel computing

Speaker: Mr. T. Ravi

Date and Time: Aug 23, 2017, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

High performance computing research had an interesting journey from the year 1972 to this day. In the initial years HPC was considered synonyms with supercomputing and was accessible to the scientists and researchers who worked in the domain of aeronautics, automobiles, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, particle physics, weather forecasting, etc. to name a few. Next came a phase where the term supercomputing gradually was replaced by high performance computing and the computing power gradually shifted to PCs in the form of multicore processors for various reasons. This was the time when lot of researchers saw benefit in parallelizing their applications achieving speedups, scale ups and robustness. This was possible because of concepts like Message passing interface, OpenMP, etc. which got evolved. Lot of research was carried out related to HPC systems architecture, computational models, parallel algorithms, and performance optimization, as a result of which renewed interest was created in parallel computing for HPC.

Keywords: HPC, OpenMP, MPI

Question and Answers

1. What are the examples of High-Performance Computing(HPC)?

Deployed on-premises, at the edge, or in the cloud, HPC solutions are used for a variety of purposes across multiple industries. Examples include: Research labs. HPC is used to help scientists find sources of renewable energy, understand the evolution of our universe, predict and track storms, and create new materials. Media and entertainment. HPC is used to edit feature films, render mind-blowing special effects, and stream live events around the world. Oil and gas. HPC is used to more accurately identify where to drill for new wells and to help boost production from existing wells.

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Artificial intelligence and machine learning. HPC is used to detect credit card fraud, provide self-guided technical support, teach self-driving vehicles, and improve cancer screening techniques. Financial services. HPC is used to track real-time stock trends and automate trading. HPC is used to design new products, simulate test scenarios, and make sure that parts are kept in stock so that production lines aren't held up.

HPC is used to help develop cures for diseases like diabetes and cancer and to enable faster, more accurate patient diagnoses.

2. What is a supercomputer?

A supercomputer is a computer with a high level of performance as compared to a general-purpose computer. The performance of a supercomputer is commonly measured in floating-point operations per second instead of million instructions per second. Since 2017, there are supercomputers that can perform over 1017 FLOPS.

3. What are the domains/application where a supercomputer can be used?

Common applications for supercomputers include testing mathematical models for complex physical phenomena or designs, such as climate and weather, the evolution of the cosmos, nuclear weapons and reactors, new chemical compounds (especially for pharmaceutical purposes), and cryptology.

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Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
12. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
13. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
16. Dr. S.N. Mohanthi, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.45PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mr. T. Ravi (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr. T. Ravi, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/AJITKJAIN

Dt: 05/10/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	**Soft computing: from Core to Fuzziness-Paradigms, Scenario, and Issues**
Speaker	:	**Mr.Ajit K Jain**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**12th Oct 2017, Thursday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Copy:

1. Director-FST

Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Soft computing: from Core to Fuzziness-Paradigms, Scenario, and Issues

Speaker: Mr. Ajit K Jain

Date and Time: October 12, 2017, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Soft Computing (SC) represents a significant paradigm shift in the aims of computing, which reflects the fact that the human mind, unlike present day computers, possesses a remarkable ability to store and process information which is pervasively imprecise, uncertain and lacking in categoricity. Now, the principal constituents of Soft Computing (SC) are Fuzzy Systems (FS), including Fuzzy Logic (FL); Evolutionary Computation (EC), including Genetic Algorithms (GA); Neural Networks (NN), including Neural Computing (NC); Machine Learning (ML); and Probabilistic Reasoning (PR). In this, we focus on fuzzy methodologies and fuzzy systems, as they bring basic ideas to other SC methodologies. The other constituents of SC are also briefly surveyed here but for details, we refer to the existing vast literature.

Keywords: Fuzzy system, Neural computing, Machine learning.

Question and Answers:

1. **Neural Network Vs Fuzzy Logic?**
   Answer: The main difference between fuzzy logic and neural network is that fuzzy logic is a reasoning method that is similar to human reasoning and decision making, while the neural network is a system that is based on the biological neurons of a human brain to perform computations.
2. **Applications of Machine Learning?**
   Answer: Machine learning is a buzzword for today's technology, and it is growing very rapidly day-by-day. We are using machine learning in our daily life even without knowing it such as Google Maps, Google Assistant, Alexa, etc. Below are some most trending real-world applications of Machine Learning: Traffic Alerts, Social Media, Transportation and Commuting, Products Recommendations, Virtual Personal Assistants, Self-Driving Cars, Dynamic Pricing.
3. **What is Evolutionary Computation?**
   Answer: In computer science, evolutionary computation is a family of algorithms for global optimization inspired by biological evolution, and the subfield of artificial intelligence and soft computing studying these algorithms.
4. **What is Probabilistic Reasoning? Use of it in AI?**
   Answer: Probabilistic reasoning is a way of knowledge representation where we apply the concept of probability to indicate the uncertainty in knowledge. In probabilistic reasoning, we combine probability theory with logic to handle

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uncertainty. Need of probabilistic reasoning in AI: When there are unpredictable outcomes. When specifications or possibilities of predicates become too large to handle. When an unknown error occurs during an experiment.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
7. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
8. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
9. Mr. V.S. Murthy, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mr. Ajit K Jain (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/shirisha

Dt: 15/10/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : A Study on Task Scheduling Algorithms Using Quality of Service In Cloud Computing

Speaker : **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **16th October 2017, Monday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: A Study on Task Scheduling Algorithms Using Quality of Service In Cloud Computing

Speaker: **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**

Date and Time: 16th October 2017, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

In cloud computing resources are considered as services hence utilization of the resources in an efficient way is done by using task scheduling and load balancing. Quality of service is an important factor to measure the trustiness of the cloud. Using quality of service in task scheduling will address the problems of security in cloud computing. This paper studied quality of service based task scheduling algorithms and the parameters used for scheduling. By comparing the results the efficiency of the algorithm is measured and limitations are given. We can improve the efficiency of the quality of service based task scheduling algorithms by considering these factors arriving time of the task, time taken by the task to execute on the resource and the cost in use for the communication.

Keywords: cloud computing resources, Task scheduling algorithms, Limitations

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Goutham Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. Nandini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
14. Mr. Thati Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. Why is Cloud computing considered as efficient?
Answer: In cloud computing resources are considered as services hence utilization of
the resources
in an efficient way is done by using task scheduling and load balancing.

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2. Why Quality of service is most important in cloud computing?
Answer: F Quality of service is an important factor to measure the trustiness of the cloud. Using quality of service in task scheduling will address th e problems of security in cloud computing.

3. How cloud environment is formed?
Answer: Interface and infrastructure together forms a cloud environment

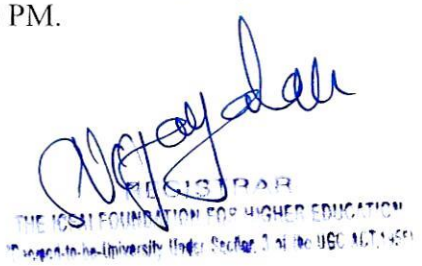
4. How quality factor is measured in cloud computing?
Answer: Quality of service is an important factor to measure the user's satisfaction in cloud environment. Using quality of service in task scheduling will address the problems of security in cloud compu ting.

5. What are parameters considered to measure quality in task scheduling in cloud computing?
Answer: make span, accepted rate, cost, fairness completion time, minimum completion time.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.





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IcfaiTech
Faculty of Science & Technology (FST)

Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/Goutham

Dt: 18/10/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : Monomials Cryptographic Approach and Advanced Scenario for Length Based Attacks

Speaker : **Mr. Goutham Kumar**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **25th October 2017, Wednesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Monomials Cryptographic Approach and Advanced Scenario for Length Based Attacks

Speaker: **Mr. Goutham Kumar**

Date and Time: 25th October 2017, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The security and performance advancement for the Discrete Logarithmic Problem (DLP) in the following primitives of cryptography such as: Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC), Edwards and twisted Edwards Curves, Noncommutative Cryptography (NCC), multilayer key generation for ECC using signcryption and proxy re-cryptographic approach. These entire primitive formulates into the following five objectives: The first objective claims Radix-16 scalar multiplication without pre-computations for ECC. Using the designed hardware support the proposed claim shows the more appropriateness for reduced instruction set computing and is a particular suite for low memory devices with resistance to the simple side channel attack and safe-error fault attack. This is in theoretically computing 6.25 percent faster than the recently proposed Radix-8 scalar conversion technique without pre-computed operations. The performance from the hardware perspective also improves by 8.33 percent. The second objective works on the architecture of prime Edwards curves and extended Twisted Edwards curves on 4-processors and 8-processors. The proposed scalar multiplication results for both the curves are available on the reduced clock cycles and in a reduced multiplication processing costs. The third objective pertains on Noncommutative Cryptography (NCC), which is truly a fascinating area with great hope of advancing performance and security for high end applications. It provides a high level of safety measures.

Keywords: Discrete Logarithmic Problem, Elliptic Curve Cryptography, Noncommutative Cryptography

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mr. Srinivasa Murthy, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. K. Abhishek, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
12. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

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13. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What are the primitives of Discrete Logarithmic Problem (DLP)?
   Answer: Discrete Logarithmic Problem (DLP) in the following primitives of cryptography such as: Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC), Edwards and twisted Edwards Curves, Noncommutative Cryptography (NCC), multilayer key generation for ECC using signcryption and proxy re-cryptographic approach.
2. Which tool(s) are used to test the work?
   Answer: SPAN and Automated Validation of Internet Security Protocol Architecture (AVISPA) tools.
3. What How the efficiency of algorithm is measured?
   Answer: The efficiency of algorithm is measured in terms of the computation costs.
4. What are Cryptography primitives says?
   Answer: The cryptographic algorithms should be on well-established on low-level protocols, which are frequently used to construct cryptographic functions for computer system securities. Their routine includes public or private key cryptography, encryption, authentication, digital signatures, one-way hash functions, pseudo randomness, private information retrieval, commitment scheme, and pool communication schemes to anonymize from the mix networks
5. What is happens if cryptographic primitives are combined?
   Answer: Combining cryptographic primitives is to make a security protocol. Most exploitable errors (i.e., insecurities in crypto systems) are not only due to design errors in the primitives (assuming always that they were chosen with care), but to the way they are used, i.e. bad protocol design.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.30PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mr. Goutham Kumar**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mr. Goutham Kumar**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.45 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/FS/SHUBHANGI

Dt: 26/10/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **A Survey on Social Network Visualization**

Speaker : **Mrs.Shubhangi**

Venue : **R.No- 309**

Date : **01st Nov 2017, Wednesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: A Survey on Social Network Visualization

Speaker: Mrs. Shubhangi

Date and Time: November 01, 2017, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The rapid development of Micro-blog, Renner and other social networks, on the one hand it is difficult to manage these social networks with figures and tables, on the other hand it is difficult to find a wealth of information in social networks. Visualization technology provides an effective way to understand the social network structure and dig information. This talk introduces the social network data features, social network visualization solutions, common layout of social network visualization, and social network visualization application in various fields.
Keywords: Social network, Visualization schemes, Visualization layout.

Question and Answers:

1. **What is Micro Blogging?**
   Microblogging is an online broadcast medium that exists as a specific form of blogging. A micro-blog differs from a traditional blog in that its content is typically smaller.
2. **Is Online Social network datasets needed for privacy scheme?**
   Yes. The datasets should allow interaction among online social users, recommender systems and online social network server or in a decentralized system. Other static profiles (e.g. interests, locations) that could be preserved by privacy schemes.
3. **Why is it important to post to a blog? What is Data Visualization?**
   Keep readers engaged. Data visualization is the graphical representation of information and data. By using visual elements like charts, graphs, and maps, data visualization tools provide an accessible way to see and understand trends, outliers, and patterns in data.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST

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12. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15. Dr. S.N. Mohanthi, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.45PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mrs. Shubhangi (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mrs. Shubhangi, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/VARAPRASAD

Dt: 15/11/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	**: Kerberos: Secure Single Sign-on Authentication Protocol Framework for Cloud Access Control**
Speaker	**: Mr.Vara Prasad**
Venue	**: R.No- 309**
Date	**: 22nd Nov 2017, Wednesday**
Time	**: 4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

K. Vara Prasad

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Kerberos: Secure Single Sign-on Authentication Protocol Framework for Cloud Access Control

Speaker: Mr. Vara Prasad

Date and Time: November 22, 2017, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Cloud is a relatively new concept, so it is unsurprising that the security of information and data Protection concerns, network security and privacy still need to be addressed fully. The cloud allows clients to avoid hardware and software in Investments, gain flexibility, and cooperation with others, and to take advantage of sophisticated Services. However, security is a big problem for cloud clients especially access control; client profiles management and access services provided by public cloud environment. This article we are proposing an authentication model for cloud based on the Kerberos V5 protocol to provide single sign-on and to prevent against DDOS attacks in the access control system. This model could benefit by filtering against unauthorized access and to reduce the burden, computation and memory usage of cloud against authentication checks for each client. It acts as a trust third party between cloud servers and clients to allow secure access to cloud services. In this paper we will see some of the related work for cloud access control security issues and attacks. Then in next section we will discuss the proposed architecture

Question and Answers

Q1. Where does the name "Kerberos" come from?

The name Kerberos comes from Greek mythology; it is the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to Hades.

Q2. What is LDAP?

LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) is a software protocol for enabling anyone to locate organizations, individuals, and other resources such as files and devices in a network, whether on the public Internet or a corporate intranet

Q3. What is RADIUS?

Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) is a networking protocol that provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA or Triple A) management for users who connect and use a network service

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
11. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mr. Vara Prasad (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/PROHINI

Dt: 7/12/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	**: Recent Advancements in content based Image Retrieval :A Literature Survey**
Speaker	**: Mrs.P.Rohini**
Venue	**: R.No- 309**
Date	**: 14th Dec 2017, Thursday**
Time	**: 4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Recent Advancements in content based Image Retrieval:

A Literature Survey

Speaker: Mrs. P. Rohini

Date and Time: December 14, 2017, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The explosive increase and ubiquitous accessibility of visual data on the Web have led to the prosperity of research activity in image search or retrieval. With the ignorance of visual content as a ranking clue, methods with text search techniques for visual retrieval may suffer inconsistency between the text words and visual content. Content-based image retrieval (CBIR), which makes use of the representation of visual content to identify relevant images, has attracted sustained attention in recent two decades. Such a problem is challenging due to the intention gap and the semantic gap problems. Numerous techniques have been developed for content-based image retrieval in the last decade. The purpose of this paper is to categorize and evaluate those algorithms proposed during the period of 2003 to 2016. We conclude with several promising directions for future research.

Question and Answers:

1. **How can we extract information from the image?**
   By considering center pixel and surrounding 8 pixels
2. **what are various CBIR techniques available?**
   Binary patterns,ternary patterns,trio patterns etc
3. **Which databases are available?**
   Brodartz,Corel,ImageNet.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST

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10. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mrs. P.Rohini (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mrs. P.Rohini, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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Date: 24th November, 2017

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"Thermal Instability Analysis for Maxwell Fluid flow through a horizontal porous layer with the effect of internal heat source"** by Dr. Anjanna Matta. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 24th November, 2017.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:00 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. Anjanna Matta
Title: "Thermal Instability Analysis for Maxwell Fluid flow through a horizontal porous layer with the effect of internal heat source"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr. Anjanna Matta

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education,

Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

anjireddyiith@ifheindia.org

TITLE

Thermal Instability Analysis for Maxwell Fluid flow through a horizontal porous layer with the effect of internal heat source

Abstract:

This study analyzes the effect of stress relaxation on the mechanism of instability of the thermal convection. It is also worked-out the effect of heat source on the onset of Hadley- Prats flow in a horizontal fluid saturated porous medium with inclined temperature gradients. This investigation is analyzed by using linear stability analysis for a large number of parameter values. The horizontal components of these inclined gradients induce a Hadley circulation, which becomes unstable when vertical components are sufficiently large and this instability is analyzed using three dimensional normal modes. The vertical thermal Rayleigh number is treated as the eigenvalue. The system that constitutes the eigenvalue problem. Which is solved by using Chebyshev tau-QZ method for various modes of thermal instability.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Q1) What is Hadley-prats flow?

Ans. The Hadley- prats flow, named after George Hadley, is a global-scale tropical atmospheric circulation that features air rising near the Equator

Q2) Types of convections?

Ans. There are two types of convection: natural convection and forced convection.

Q3) What type of convection happeing in this problem?

Ans.naturalconvection

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Date: 12 March, 2018

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic **"That was a crime! Who's going to punish that?' - Reinterpreting 'crime' and 'empathy' in Susan Glaspell's Trifles"** by Dr. C.Savitha. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 12 March, 2018.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:50 PM	**Location:** Room – 113
Organizer: Department of English	**Presenter:** Dr. C.Savitha
Title: "That was a crime! Who's going to punish that?' - Reinterpreting 'crime' and 'empathy' in Susan Glaspell's Trifles"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr. C.Savitha

Department of English

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

That was a crime! Who's going to punish that?' - Reinterpreting 'crime' and 'empathy' in Susan Glaspell's Trifles

Abstract

In 1916, Susan Glaspell, composed *Trifles* a one-act play for the Provincetown Players. The plot revolved around an inquiry into the murder of a Midwestern farmer and the search for evidence that would implicate his wife. The obvious inspiration for the play was the 1900 case that Glaspell had covered as a young reporter for the *Des Moines Daily News.* The murder, as the newspaper reports of the time show, had not only divided public opinion but also brought into discussion the attitudes towards crime and justice, especially when seen from gendered locations. The first production of *Trifles* was a huge success and later Glaspell reworked the play into a short story titled 'A Jury of Her Peers' (Midnight Assassin). Both the play and the short story have been at the centre of many discussions regarding the position and role of women within the social and legal structures.

One of the reasons for the 'undue' significance assigned to these two texts is that they go beyond 'demonstrating the inequities of patriarchy to show how the legal system itself is flawed'. As the play and the story show, the legal system of the day not only appeared to operate in a privileged manner, but also had limited avenues for the articulation of 'gendered' and 'marginalised' voices. Glaspell's play and story then, become an examination of how such a dominance can be subverted.

In the context of *Trifles,* this paper proposes that the play has been structured around the trope of a conscious subversion of the legal processes. To examine this position, this paper will first consider the original murder on which the play was based and how the play became a popular vehicle for articulating the feminist concerns related to equal representation. Nevertheless, Glaspell's concerns regarding the legal system of the day were far more universal — ambiguity in the applicability of law especially when the nature of the crime cannot be defined clearly and when the legal processes are conflated by gender-based

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assumptions. Such concerns emerge when the play is seen as occupying an interdisciplinary space between literature and law; more precisely as a narrative subverting the legal process of 'unearthing' the evidence and 'establishing a motive' for the crime albeit in a more humanistic context. The possibilities for empathy embedded within the narrative structure of the play will be considered from this perspective.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Q.1. How do the women's perspectives on men differ?

Answer: Men's arrogance and dominance are on display in this play. They have demonstrated their superiority over women. We think they're showy and pointless. Most of the time, they make fun of women. Throughout the investigation, men constantly mock women's perspectives. All men do not take women's acts and discussions seriously. Women's perspectives are taken as trifles by men.

Q.2. In what ways do societal norms affect you?

Answer: Societal norms are basis of living in this society. Everyone is connected with societal norms. Without societal norms no one can imagine living their lives in the society. Societal norms affect me in the following ways:

a. I have to follow all these norms.
b. These norms have taught me the ways of living.
c. Societal norms prevent me from doing bad deeds in society.
d. Societal norms have provided me with knowledge related to my culture, tradition and rituals.

Q.3. Are there differences between men and women in how they think, act, communicate, behave and relate to others?

Answer: There are many differences between men and women in how they think, act, communicate, behave and relate to others. These differences are as follows:

a. Women think deeply about trifles while men don't.
b. They act a bit slower than the men.
c. They communicate being careful about bad words whereas men don't.
d. They behave and relate to others in a very polite way whereas men can be aggressive sometimes.

Q.4. Are women dominated by men in your society?

Answer: No, women are not dominated by men in my society. Women are very well treated by men. I find the perfect concept of quality among men and women in my society. Women are given respect and preferences in my society.

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IcfaiTech
Faculty of Science & Technology (FST)

Ref: IFHE-FST/Physics/ Mahendra Shinde

Dt: 30/03/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Physical Sciences, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : **Hysteretic behavior in metallic granular matter**

Speaker : **Dr. Mahendra Shinde**

Venue : **R.No- 102**

Date : **31.03.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Physical Sciences

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Date & Time : 4.40 pm, 31st March, 2017

Venue : FST-102

Speaker : Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Physics, IcfaiTech

Title : Hysteretic behavior in metallic granular matter

Abstract : A review of the work done by Dorbolo et.al.[1] is presented. A transition from insulating to conducting state in a metallic granular matter is seen. The I-V characteristic is non-linear, hysteretic, and saturates to a low voltage per contact. Electro-thermal coupling can explain the phenomenon qualitatively.

Report :

The work is a review of the work done by Dorbolo et.al.[1] A concise description of the review is given as below.

Introduction –

Non-conducting granular media has been known to exhibit various patterns in their behaviour. It is known that granular packing may exist in two different states: one conducting and another insulating. A dc current allows to crossover the insulating state towards the conducting state. Moreover, a small shock resets the system in the insulating mode. They also found that an incoming electromagnetic wave transforms the insulating system into the conducting state. The mechanism and the explanation of those phenomena are not yet explained. This should include both mechanical and electrical aspects of the granular matter. Dorbolo et.al. [1] study electrical properties of a 2d conducting granular matter.

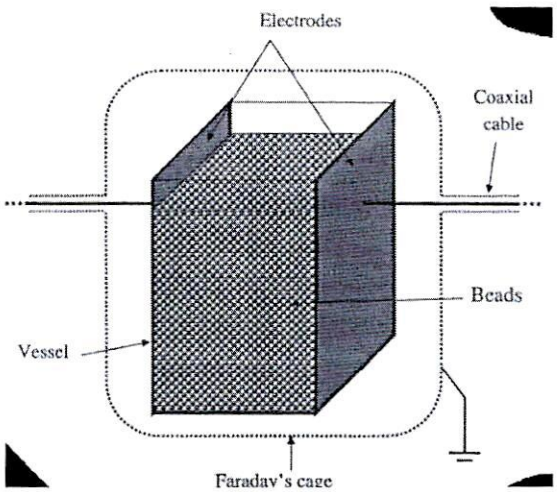
Experimnetal setup –

About 14 000 polydisperse beads constitute the typical metallic granular packing in this study. Beads are lead spheres ~2.35 mm of diameter in average with polydispersity of 2%. The chemical composition has been checked by energy dispersive x ray. The surface is composed of a nanometric layer of lead oxide. Beads are placed in a parallelepedic vessel of size 40350350 mm^3 . The packing density has been estimated to be around 0.9, approximately the close packing situation. Planar electrical contacts are disposed on two opposite vertical faces of a vessel. The geometrical setup of the experiment is illustrated in Fig. 1. In order to avoid electro-magnetic perturbations, the vessel is placed in a Faraday cage. Contacts are connected by coaxial cables to a Keithley K2400 current source. The

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ground of the coaxial cables is fixed to the potential of the Faraday cage. Different materials have been used for the electrodes ~brass, stainless steel, and lead! without changing the results. That shows that the measured resistance is only due to beads-beads contacts.



I-V characteristics -

They found that for low currents the electric voltage increases non-linearly with the injected current. This part of the I-V characteristic can be fitted with an exponential functional form like in the case of semiconductors. When the current reaches a threshold value a sharp breakdown occurs. This is reminiscent of the dielectric breakdown. The electrical resistance of the packing drop by more than 2 orders of magnitude. After breakdown there is a blow-up of the I-V curve.

When the current is decreased below the threshold, the linear conducting behaviour of the packing continues. A small tap on the vessel, which is expected to perturb the granular packing, reverses the electrical state. This process induces an insulating behavior following exactly the same curve as if the current is less than the threshold.

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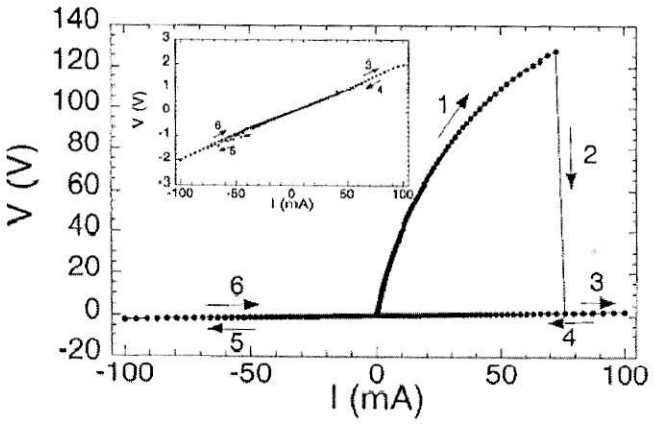


FIG. 2. The $I-V$ curve for a granular packing made of 14 000 lead beads. Numbered arrows indicate the different stages of the measurement. The inset represents a blow up of the linear (conducting) part of the $I-V$ curve.

Conclusion –

It is known in solid state physics that surface states in metal or semiconductor are important for creating electrical barriers. These barriers are characterized by their spatial extension L depending on the charge distribution and an electrical potential height which is linked to surface nature and/or impurity state energy.

References:

Hysteretic behavior in metallic granular matter, Dorbolo, Ausloos, and Vandewalle, Appl. Phys. Lett., Vol. 81, No. 5, 29 July 2002

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Faculty Seminar From June 2016 To June 2017

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR BY : Mrs. ANNAPURNA DEVI ON " A CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING OF REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS: A CRITICAL STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO INDIA'S DEVIATION FROM MULTILATERAL TRADE .

6. Faculty: Mrs. Annapurna Devi

Topic: " A Conceptual Understanding of Regional Trade Agreements: A Critical Study with Reference to India's Deviation from Multilateral Trade .

Date of Presentation: 14.12.2016

Number of Participants : 9

Report: Available annapurna.oxps

Faculty spoke about the inception of the Comparative advantage theory by David Ricardo,that lead to emergence of international trade and its requirement for regulatory framework in the international trade. International trade had existed long time back in pre and post GATT scenario. She said that it secured a dynamic presence in the WTO regime in general and besides creating or constructing regional blocks among the nations in specific. Further she said that a debate also went on a time regarding regionalism and multilateralism and their prominence over each other. The concept of Regionalism lies in creation of RTA'S, PTA's, CU's, CECA, CEPA, Common Markets etc,. Among these, Regional trade agreements (RTAs) have peculiar character and become dominant feature of contemporary global trade. The increase in the number of RTAs strengthened since the early 90s. The development of these regional trade agreements took place against the background of a multilateral trading system based on fundamental principles such as the most-favoured-nation principle. The relationship between regionalism and multilateralism could be symbolized by the rules applicable between the Members of the WTO continues to be a critical question for the development of both international trade and the multilateral trading system. She discussed about meaning of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs), the agreements whereby members accord preferential treatment to one another in respect to trade barriers. The most common trade agreements are of the preferential and free trade types are concluded in order to reduce (or eliminate) tariffs, quotas and other trade restrictions on items traded between the signatories. RTAs and PTAs are subject to different legal requirements, and different procedures are attached to them. Faculty focuses on the conceptual understanding of RTA and WTO rule to enlighten the target group on various WTO Rules. Also focuses on different kinds of Regional Economic Integrations and their impact on global Trade. Faculty discussed on the Indian Regional trade pacts with other groups and the way of deviation from multilateral pacts. Further she also analyses the present situation of the decade where India exactly stands in its way ahead of global trade relations.

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty:Dr.S Kannan

Topic: Manhole Deaths: Realising the Unrealistic

Date: 04/10/2017

Number of the Participants:16

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Circular:

Gmail

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>

Re: Faculty seminar on wednesday at 4.30 pm and on Friday 6th of October at 4.40

Dr. S.Kannan <kannans@ifheindia.org>
To: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>, jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org

Fri, Sep 29, 2017 at 1:54 PM

Dear Madam,

As you scheduled my presentation on Wedensday (04.10.2017) next week, i will be presenting in the following theme and also i provided my abstract for your kind perusal.

"Manhole deaths: realizing the unrealistic"

Abstract

The scavenger community possess the lowest occupational status in the social structure of the society from the beginning of the caste system. As per the 2011 Socio-Economic and Caste Census, 1,80,657 households in India were dependent on manual scavenging for income. However many provision in the constitution and also an enactment of a comprehensive legislation on The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation between 2013 and mid of 2017, nearly 1,400 people have died while cleaning septic tanks and underground sewage across India. Why it happens and why it is stereotyped to particular community and effectiveness of this legislation are taken into consideration for the present study. Further, the legislation prohibits employment of manual scavengers, terming it as a non-bailable offence and offenders could be imprisoned for up to five years and also provides one-time rehabilitation package of Rs.40,000 to the identified manual scavengers. However, no study has conducted to what extent this act was utilized/benefitted by the manual scavengers. The study also analyses the fund allocation and also status of rehabilitation work undertaken by the state governments in India. At the end the study provides the policy measures to eradicate and the alternatives for the manual scavenging occupation in India.

Dr.S.Kannan
Assistant Professor
ICFAI Law School (ILS),

The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education,

Hyderabad,

Dontanpalli, Shankerpalli Road,

Hyderabad, TG, India.

Mobile: 09442007216

On Wed, Sep 27, 2017 at 4:16 AM, laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in> wrote:

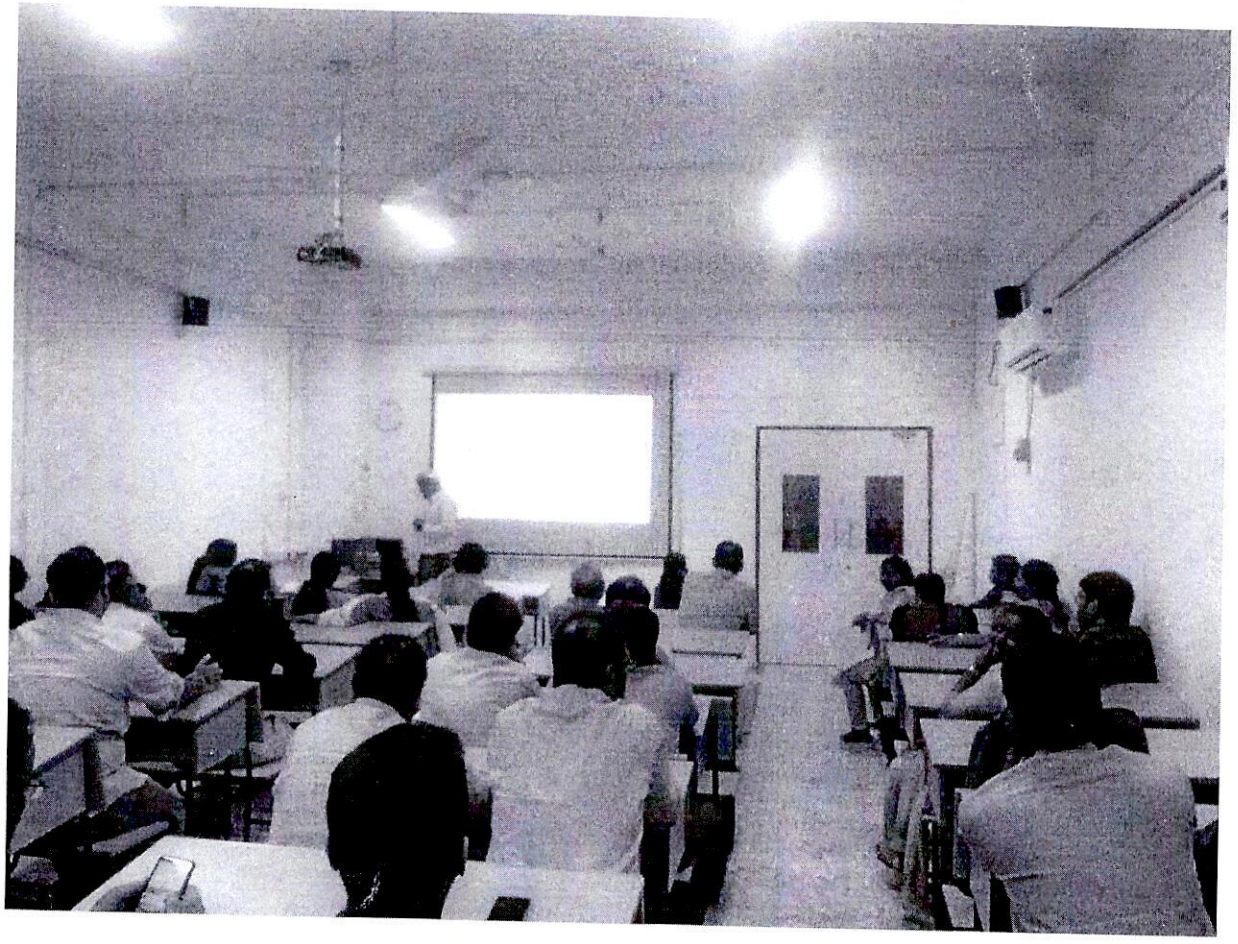
Respected Dean and dear faculty members,

This is to inform you all that on wednesday i.e 4th october at 4.40, faculty seminar will be conducted. please be present at 4.30.
Topic : Social Mobility in India
Prof: S.Kannan.

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(27) Dr. S. Kannan — Presented on 4.10.2017.

TOPIC: Manhole Deaths: Realizing the Unrealistic"

Faculty Members present — 18 — Absent —

Dr. A.V.N Rao —
Dr. Damodar Reddy —
Dr. S. Kannan —
Dr. O. Sankar —
Dr. Gangi Reddy —
Prof. Annapurna —
Prof. S. Ravi —
Prof. Priti —
Dr. Akbar Khan —
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain —

Prof. Sreedevi Shet —
Prof. Mohanty — 4/10/2017
Prof. Monisha —
Prof. Geeta —
Dr. Uma Devi —
Dr. Veena —
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy —
Prof. D.V.N Murthy —
Dr. Madhuri Irene —

Monisha & ad

Started at 4.45

Summary

- Sewerage cleaning relating to particular community and migrant labourers used.
- Scavenging community like Bhangis (North) and Sakkaliars in Tamil Nadu (South).
- Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013) - Previous Act of 1993 Manual Scavengers Act is discussed. - provisions for Rehabilitation and Compensation and prohibition of manual scavenging provisions are explained. Manual cleaning of sewer ducts and septic tank without protective gear is prohibited. It prohibits employment of sewerage cleaning of human excreta manually.
- Reasons are people engaged are illiterate so no awareness/education of the provisions of MS Act and not knowing the job they are supposed to do till last minute.
- protective gears if used - the benefits are provided if death happens.
- study reveals protective gears are uncomfortable - eg not provided with proper quality.
- Rehabilitation - provided u/s the Act — only 40,000/- Scholarship amount
  Death cases — 10,00,000 Rupees. Paid to spouse or dependent children
- Protection of Human Rights —

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Faculty gives insight on the scavenger and that they possess the lowest occupational status in the social structure of the society from the beginning of the caste system. For examples Bhangi's in north and sakkaliars in south As per the 2011 Socio-Economic and Caste Census, 1,80,657 households in India were dependent on manual scavenging for income. However many provision in the constitution and also an enactment of a comprehensive legislation on The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation between 2013 and mid of 2017, nearly 1,400 people have died while cleaning septic tanks and underground sewage across India. Why it happens and why it is stereotyped to particular community and effectiveness of this legislation are taken into consideration for the present study. Further,he says that the legislation prohibits engagement of sewerage carrying human excretes manually. Reasons for persons engaged in this activity are mostly illiterate and there is no awareness regarding the Manual Scavengers Act. Man hole deaths the study reveals the protective gears that are given are not comfortable and not of good quality. Several machines like sewer jetter machines , mini air tech machines, sunction pumps used by scavengers should be trained as how to use them. In this regard government is very negligent in providing training them resulting in death of workers and general public falling in these manhole, particularly during heavy rains falling prey to negligent officials.

Further faculty said that the , the legislation prohibits employment of manual scavengers says it is a non-bailable offence and offenders could be imprisoned for up to five years. It also provides one-time rehabilitation package of Rs.40,000 to the identified manual scavengers. However, no study has conducted to what extent this Act was utilized/benefitted by the manual scavengers. Further he said that the study also analyses the fund allocation and also status of rehabilitation work undertaken by the state governments in India. At the end the study provides the policy

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measures to eradicate and the alternatives for the manual scavenging occupation in India. He said protection of human rights of a person is necessary. Faculty suggested no contract employers to be taken, and sufficient training for use of new machines and government should work efficiently to implement this legislatin.





ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.Rekharaj Jain

Topic: Legal Contours of Transgender Rights

Date: 04.11.2016

Number of Participants:13

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Circulur:

<madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Tuesday, 8 November 2016 4:20 PM
Subject: Faculty Seminar tomorrow - 9th Nov at 4.30 P.M Conference Hall

Respected Dean and my dear colleagues,

This is to inform you all to attend the next Faculty Seminar scheduled on 9th of November i.e tomorrow, to be presented by Dr.Gangi Reddy Sir on **A role of Judiciary in preventing Corruption at 4.30 PM .**

Regards
Dr.P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
Icfai Law School,
IFHE ,Hyderabad,
Telangana

----- Forwarded Message -----
From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "sridevishet@yahoo.com" <sridevishet@yahoo.com>; "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodareddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodareddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Wednesday, 2 November 2016 5:05 PM
Subject: Faculty Seminar tomorrow - 3rd Nov at 4.30 P.M Conference Hall

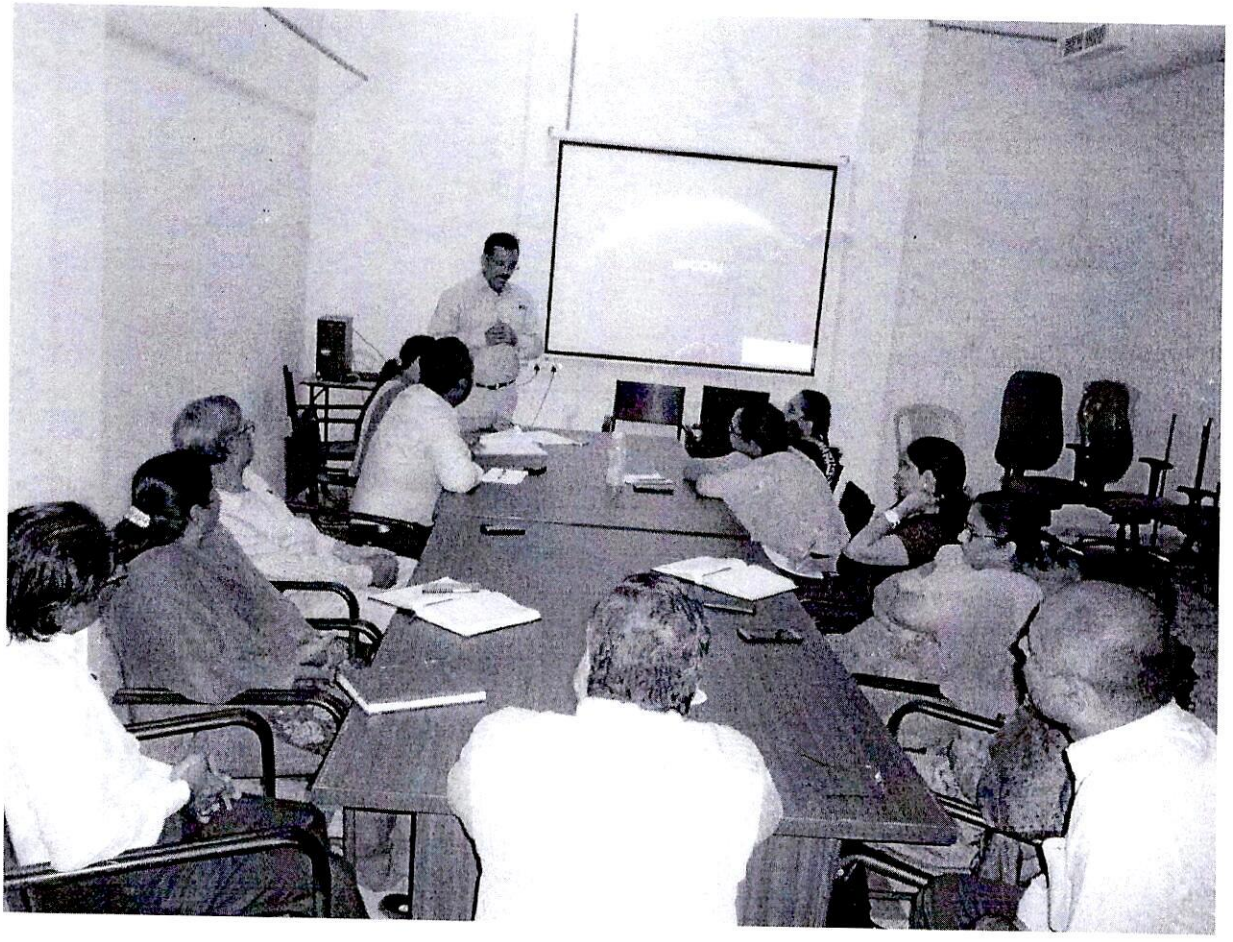
Respected All,
On the request made by Dr.Rekharaj Jain Sir and with the permission of Dean Sir, the faculty seminar that is Scheduled on 4th of Nov is preponed to tomorrow i.e on 3rd Nov at 4.30 pm. Venue: Conference Hall,FOL.

Regards,
Dr.P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,

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Photo:



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July - Dec 2016

Dr. Rekha Raj Jain Sir

1. Faculty Seminar Conducted on 4.11.2016 (Scheduled on 3.11.2016)
   Presented by Dr. Rekha Raj Jain
   Topic :- Legal Contours of Transgender Rights

   Reason - on duty for change of schedule

   Faculty Members present - 13

- All members present except Dr. Gangi Reddy (no permission taken)

Minutes

Started at 4.35
Presented by way of PPT
Interaction by faculty members after 50 minute presentation.
Faculties suggested to add more of legal perspective to the topic.
Concluded at 5:30 PM.

Faculty Members

1. Dr. L. Lakshmi	Lakshmi	
2. Dr. Veena		
3. Dr. Rekharaj Jain		
4. Dr. Damodar Reddy		
5. Dr. Irfan Rasool		
6. Dr. Gangi Reddy		Absent
7. Dr. Saru Rani Paul		
8. Mrs. Annapurna Devi	H. Annapurnadevi	
9. Dr. Madhuri Irene		
10. Mrs. Sri Devi Shet		
11. Ms. Kirankumari		
12. Mrs. Priti	Priti	
13. Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy	PL Jayanthi	

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Faculty Seminar from June 2016 to June 2017

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR BY DR. REKHRAJ JAIN ON LEGAL CONTOURS OF TRANSGENDER RIGHTS

1. Faculty: Dr. Rekharaj Jain

Topic: Legal Contours of Transgender Rights

Date of Presentation: 4.11.2016

Number of Participants : 13

Report: jain.oxps Faculty started by explaining the sex of a human baby is determined at the time of birth either as male or female. An individual is either born as a male or female and at times can be a hermaphrodite. The person's whose gender identity, expression or behavior is different from those typically associated with their assigned sex at birth is termed as transgender. Being transgender does not imply any specific sexual orientation. Therefore transgender people may identify as straight, gay, lesbian, bisexual. Gender identity refers to a person's internal sense of being male, female or something else - a blend of both or neither. For transgender people, however, their birth sex and their gender identity are different. Further he said transitioning from one gender to another is a complex process and may involve transition to a gender that is neither traditionally male nor female. Many countries have enacted laws for recognizing rights of transsexual persons, who have undergone either partial/complete SRS. Today most of the countries now legally recognize sex reassignments surgery. In spite of it they face many legal issues after transition.Transgender face discrimination in nearly every aspect of their lives. Various surveys and reports finding reveals that transgender people experience high levels of discrimination in the area of marriage, employment, housing, health care, education, and legal systems.In India transgender community as a whole, face multiple forms of oppression. In India due to the absence of suitable legislation protecting the rights of the members of the transgender community, they are been excluded from all social, cultural, political and economic spaces, leaving them vulnerable to physical and sexual violence and poverty. Further he said India's

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third gender has finally achieved full legal recognition with Supreme Court landmark ruling in 2014. The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2014 was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 24th April, 2015 an historic private Bill to promote transgender rights. He concludes by saying that the transgenders continue to experience both blatant and subtle forms of discrimination in everyday life. Our society often ridicules and abuses the transgender community. Now it is a time to confront anti-transgender bias in our communities and rebuild a foundation of health, social and economic security for transgender people in our communities. It is not only for the State but also every individual must take responsibility for the pervasive civil rights violations and callous disregard towards transgender.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.Y Gangi Reddy

Topic: Role of Supreme Court in Preventing Corruption in India with Special Reference to Political Corruption

Date: 10.11.2016

Number of Participants:15

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Circulur:

<madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Tuesday, 8 November 2016 4:20 PM
Subject: Faculty Seminar tomorrow - 9th Nov at 4.30 P.M Conference Hall

Respected Dean and my dear colleagues,

This is to inform you all to attend the next Faculty Seminar scheduled on 9th of November i.e tomorrow, to be presented by Dr.Gangi Reddy Sir on **A role of Judiciary in preventing Corruption at 4.30 PM .**

Regards
Dr.P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
Icfai Law School,
IFHE ,Hyderabad,
Telangana

----- Forwarded Message -----
From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "sridevishet@yahoo.com" <sridevishet@yahoo.com>; "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Wednesday, 2 November 2016 5:05 PM
Subject: Faculty Seminar tomorrow - 3rd Nov at 4.30 P.M Conference Hall

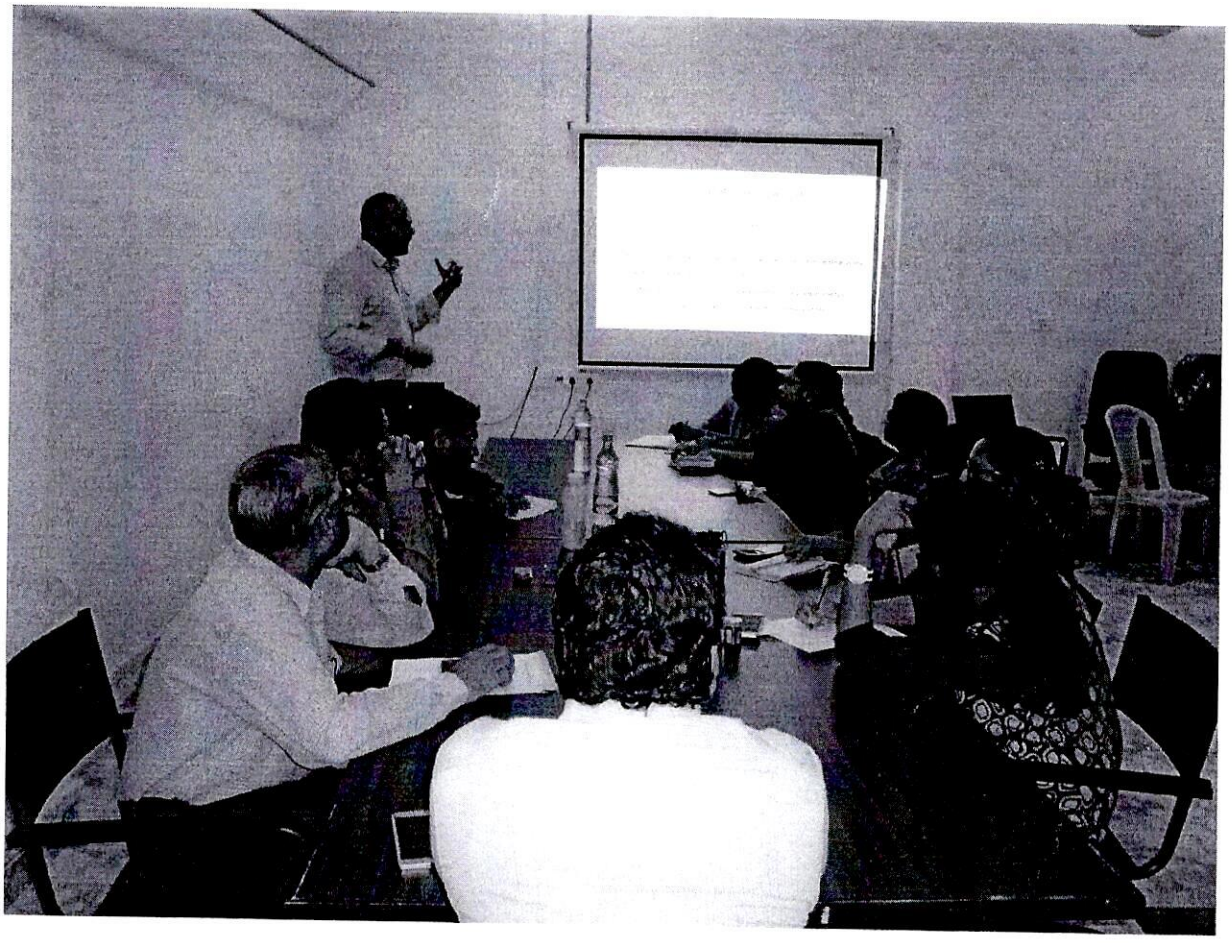
Respected All,
On the request made by Dr.Rekharaj Jain Sir and with the permission of Dean Sir, the faculty seminar that is Scheduled on 4th of Nov is preponed to tomorrow i.e on 3rd Nov at 4.30 pm. Venue: Conference Hall,FOL.

Regards,
Dr.P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,

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(2).

DT. 10.11.2016

Dr. Changi Reddy

2. Faculty Seminars Scheduled on 9.11.2016
Presented on 10.11.2016

on 9 - FSt proceedings worked by Comitta
11 - Balakrishna Reddy first lecture.

Presented by - Dr. Changi Reddy

Topic :- Role of ~~Judiciary~~ Supreme Court in preventing Corruption - in India with special reference to political Corruption.

- Members present - 13
- All members present except Madhuri Irene. (Permission of Dean Sir)

Vineet Narayan Vs Union of India.

Minutes

Started at 4.30 - Concluded by 5.10. presentation
Interaction by faculties 5.10 to 5.30.
Suggestions made by ~~faculty~~ to make a comparative Study, on Corruption.

Faculty Members

1. Dr. I. Lakshmi — Lakshmi
2. Dr. Veena
3. Dr. Rekharaj Jain
4. Dr. Damodar Reddy — Reddy
5. Dr. Irfan Rasool
6. Dr. Changi Reddy — Reddy
7. Dr. Sami Rani Paul
8. Mrs. M. Annapurna Devi — M. Annapurnadevi
9. Dr. Madhuri Irene — Permission
10. Mrs. Srikevi Shet
11. Ms. Kiran Kumari
12. Mrs. Priti — Priti.
13. Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy — Pl. Jayanthi

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Report on Role of Supreme Court in preventing corruption in India with special reference to political corruption

The presenter discussed about the Corruption in India specifically with reference to Supreme Court of India. Corruption in India is a problem that has serious implications for both protecting the rule of law and ensuring access to justice. Corruption is pervasive in the system of governance in India, undermining the effectiveness of all institutions of governance. Since independence, successive governments have attempted to take numerous measures to reduce the levels of corruption in the country, including legislative and institutional measures. However, absence of the political will and sincerity in taking concrete steps to eliminate corruption has resulted in most of these measures not achieving the results that were intended. Corruption in India is not merely a law enforcement issue where the existing laws of the state are violated and can be remedied merely by more stringent law enforcement. Rather, corruption in India is a much more fundamental problem that undermines the very social fabric, and political and bureaucratic structure of the Indian society. Thus, while it is necessary for the law enforcement machinery to be empowered, the larger issue concerning corruption in India is how it violates the human rights — and, in particular the constitutional rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India. Further, corruption in India violates the constitutional foundations of Indian democracy, on the basis of which a rule of law society in India was meant to be established. However, the promises made by the writers of the Indian Constitution have been broken over the years by a scourge of corruption in every institution, which has led to a blot in the governance apparatus from top to bottom.

The presenter also stressed upon the corruption that it is a plague to the society and has caused denial of justice and basic rights to many beings by inculcating unfair and impartial trials. Judicial corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gains and is a

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menace to society, as it fractures the working of the society and also neutralises the effect of law on citizens. There are two types of judicial corruption:-(a)Political interference in judicial processes, which refers to manipulation of the justice system by politicians with strong influence, (b) Bribery i.e. giving/taking money for a undue advantage.

He also highlighted about The Indian Supreme Court has become a major site of anti-corruption activism in India in the late 1990s, with anti-corruption NGOs bringing litigation to a strongly counter-majoritarian Court. The Court had begun to entertain public interest litigation (PIL) petitions in the early 1980s, relaxing the strict rules of standing, allowing representative actions as well as actions by concerned citizens for issues of public interest. While it had primarily heard cases related to social causes and human rights issues in its early period, corruption-related complaints began to rise, with weak elected coalition governments increasing NGOs' reliance on the Court. There are a number of reforms that can be implemented to achieve a corruption free judiciary and curb existing practices and they are i) Increase the number of judges, as this would result in the speedy process and enable quick remedy to the citizens. ii) Judicial accountability so as to the courts are made answerable to the public. iii) Codes of Conduct, an attempt was made by the Conference of Chief justice in 1996 which resulted in a code of conduct being adopted by a full court meeting of the Supreme Court under the title 'Restatement of Values of Judicial Life. iv) Court record management should be upgraded and courts should be equipped with technology so that all the legal documents and cases are updated online regularly, this will indeed help in transparency. v)There should be financial aid to the judges so that they are not succumbed to take any bribes any sort of economic vulnerability should be removed.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.Veena

Topic: Compulsory Licensing Challenges in Patent Law

Date: 16.11.2016

Number of Participants:11

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Circular:

This is to remind you that our next faculty Seminar as per the schedule is on 16 th of November on the topic -Compulsory Licensing Challenges in Patent Law to be presented by Dr. Veena at 4. 30 PM.

Regards,
Dr.P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
Icfai Law School,
IFHE ,Hyderabad,
Telangana

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Thursday, 10 November 2016 3:13 PM
Subject: Faculty Seminar today at 4.30 PM

Respected Dean Sir and dear faculty members,
As you all are aware that tomorow we have guest lecture by Dr. Balkista Reddy Sir , Registrar, Nalsar at 2 to 5 p.m and as all of you would be interested to attend his lecture, i am instructed by Dean Sir, to conduct the faculty seminar of Gangi Reddy Sir today at 4.30 pm.

Regards,
Dr.P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
Icfai Law School,
IFHE ,Hyderabad,
Telangana

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com"

Photo: not available

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(3)

Dr. VEENA 16.11.2016

Faculty Seminar Conducted on 16.11.2016 presented by Dr. Veena.

Topic: Compulsory Licensing challenges in Patent Law.

Faculty Members present : 11 Absent: Dr. Rekha Raj Jain, Ms. Kiran Kumari, Dr Damodar Reddy (Permission of Dean Sir..)

Minutes:

Started at 4.35PM, Method of Presentation PPT
Concluded at 5.20 Interaction - 5.20 - 5.30

Dr. Madhuri –
Dr. L. Lakshmi – Lakshmi
Ms. Priti – Priti
Ms. Sridevi Dasari –
M. Annapurna Devi –
Dr. Sanu Rani Paul –
Mr. S. RAVI
Dr. IRFAN RASOOL
Mr. SANKAR OOMAIDURAI
Dr. Y. GANGI REDDY
Dr. P.L Jayanthi Reddy P L Jayanthy
Dr. Veena
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain Permission
Dr. Damodar Reddy Permission
Ms. Kiran Kumari Permission

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Faculty Seminar from June 2016 to June 2017

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR BY DR.VEENA ON COMPULSORY LICENSING CHALLENGES IN PATENT LAW

3. Faculty: Dr.Veena

Topic: Compulsory Licensing Challenges in Patent Law

Date of Presentation: 16.11.2016

Number of Participants : 11

Report: veena.oxps The patent is one of the intellectual property rights granted for an invention, a product or process. It is an exclusive monopoly right to the patentee for a limited period of 20 years to make use of the patented product or process. The patentee has a right to commercialize his invention which is an incentive to his intellectual outcome and excludes others to make use unauthorizedly. The Agreement on Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) is one of the World Trade Organization agreements provides global minimum standards for grant, protection and enforcement of intellectual property which includes patents to bring harmonization of laws. India being a member of WTO amended Indian Patent Act 1970 accordingly in 2005 for product patents in the pharmaceutical field.

The population in developing and least developed countries could not afford patented drugs as they were proved expensive due to exclusive patent right. The generic industries cannot reverse-engineer the process of research and development carried out by foreign researches, as it is prohibited under the patent law. The TRIPS Agreement made provisions relating to public health and made a provision for compulsory licensing. In this paper an attempt was made to study the concept of compulsory licensing at national level with respect to domestic law which is a check to the exploitation of patentee rights and public health of national interest.

The compulsory licensing was to make use of a patented product by a third party which is opposite to right of voluntary license exercised by the patentee. Sections 84-92 of Patent Act 1970 deals with the various provisions which need to be fulfilled for grant of compulsory license to someone other than the rightful owner. A person can approach and make a request to the Controller for grant of compulsory license on expiry of three years of grant on any of the conditions – i) reasonable requirement of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied, ii) patented invention is not made available to the public at reasonable or affordable price or iii) patented invention is not worked within the territory of India. The Controller is empowered to issue compulsory licenses Suo motu in case of 'national emergency' or 'public non-commercial use'

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India granted first compulsory license to Natco pharma on March 9, 2012 for the generic production of Bayer's corporation Nexavar, a life saving drug used to cure liver and kidney cancers. In some of the cases, controller rejected outrightly compulsory license on the grounds that it was not applied for license before approaching the Controller for compulsory license, or not substantiated public use, exorbitant prices, etc., In Roche's Herceptin case, Ministry of Health denied compulsory license. Other cases include the BDR Pharma concerning Dasatinib and Lee Pharma for Saxagliptin drug denied compulsory license. The paper focus on the study of various judicial pronouncements towards the protection of patent rights and public welfare. It further studies about how to strike a balance between patent rights and compulsory license by overcoming the challenges to make it available in sufficient quantity at required time and at affordable prices. It also suggests to promote research and development and to establish full proof legal mechanism in this regard.

Photo:



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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Fa: culty: Dr.Irfan Rasool

Topic: Article 370 of the Constitution of India: A Cratological Critque

Date: 07.12.2016

Number of Participants:14

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Circulur:

"sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Tuesday, 6 December 2016 5:25 PM
Subject: Re: Faculty Seminar tomorrow at 4.30 PM

Respected Dean Sir and dear faculty members.

This is to remind you that tomorrow (i.e-7-12-2016) this week's faculty seminar is scheduled at 4.30 PM to be presented by Dr. Irfan Rasool.

Topic- Article 370 of the Constitution of India: A Cratological Critique
Venue -Conference Hall

and

on 9-12-2016 to be presented by Mr.S.Ravi at 4.30 PM
Topic- Direct Taxes Code Bill 2013- A Critical Analysis.

Those who are on leave please inform.

Regards,
Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
Icfai Law School,
IFHE ,Hyderabad,
Telangana

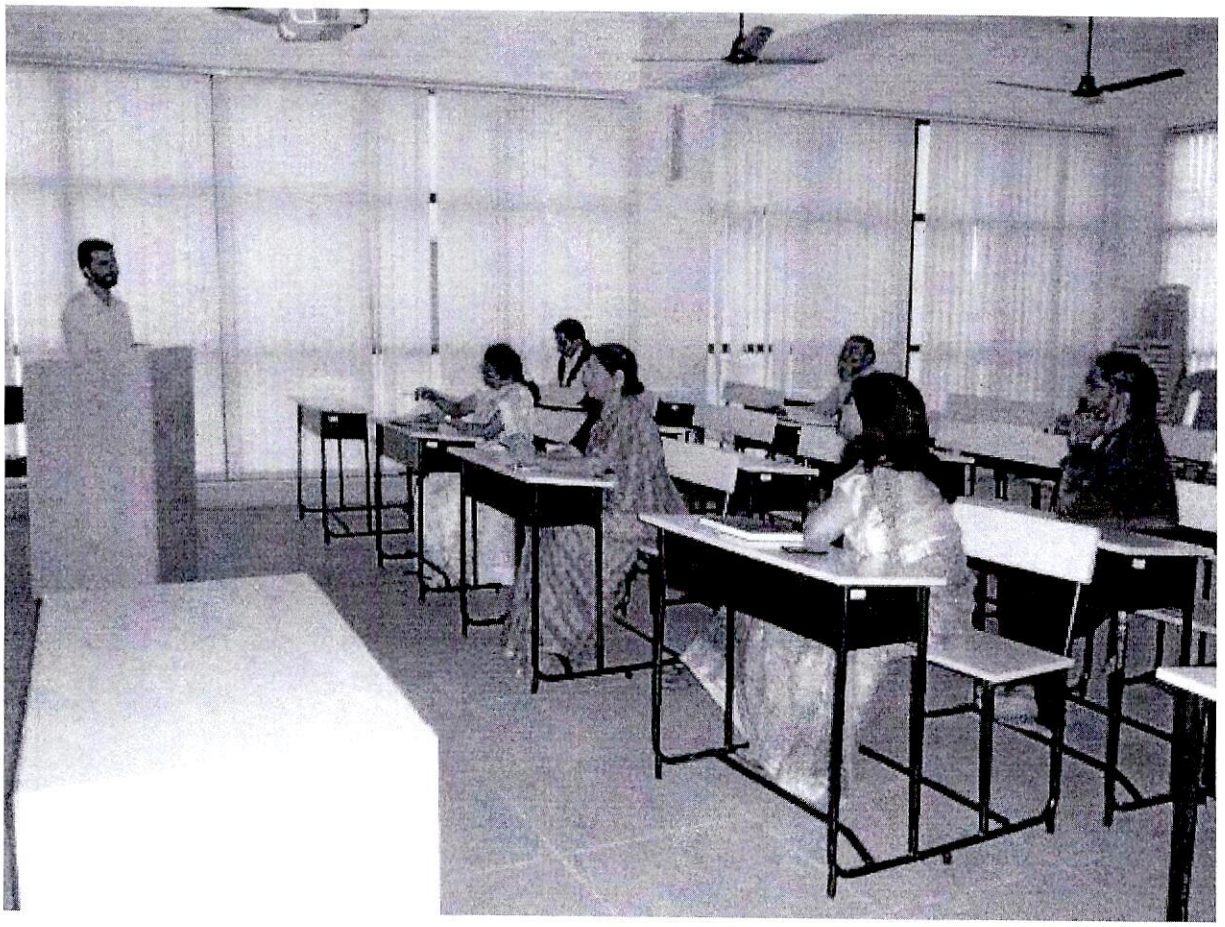
From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Tuesday, 15 November 2016 4:03 PM
Subject: Re: Faculty Seminar today at 4.30 PM

Respected Dean Sir and dear Faculty Members,

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Dr. Irfan Rasool

Presented on 7.12.2016

Topic : Article 370 of the Constitution of India : A Critological Critique.

Faculty Members present : 12

Absent : Dr. L. Lakshmi
~~Dr. Changi Reddy~~

Minutes :

Started at 4-32 PM in the presence of Dean Sir.
Concluded at 5.00 PM. Interaction - 5.00 - 5.30

Dr. L. Lakshmi — On Leave
Dr. Madhuri — ~~[illegible]~~
Ms. Priti — Priti
Ms. Sridevi Shet — ~~[illegible]~~
M. Annapurna — M. Annapurna
Dr. Veena — [illegible]
Dr. Sanu Rani paul — ~~[illegible]~~
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy — P.L. Jayanthi
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain — [illegible]
Ms. Kiran Kumari — [illegible]
Mr. S. Ravi — ~~[illegible]~~
Dr. S.V. Damodar Reddy — [illegible]
Mr. Sankar Oomaidurai — [illegible]
Dr. Changi Reddy — [illegible]
Dr. Irfan Rasool — [illegible]

Summary -

- Interaction regarding validity of Instrument of Accession by Dean and faculty members.
- 70 yrs of Indian govt helping J & K people in economically Socially & Politically - Is it not acceptance by J&K.
- India govt - helping J & K through Army people. Conducting elections in J&K, representation in Parliament.

o —— o

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Faculty Seminar from June 2016 to June 2017

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR BY DR. IRFAN RASOOL ON ARTICLE 370 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA: A CRATOLOGICAL CRITIQUE

4. **Faculty:** Dr. Irfan Rasool

Topic: Article 370 of the Constitution of India: A Cratological Critique

Date of Presentation: 7.12.2016

Number of Participants : 14

1. **Report:** irfan.oxps Faculty explains about Article 370 of the Constitution . He traces the history of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union of India . He has discussed about the salient features of the Instrument of Accession executed by Maharaja on 26 October 1947 . The highlights are mainly . Firstly The Instrument of Accession will govern the relationship with the Dominion of India (Article 1 of the IOA)). Secondly no future Constitution of the Dominion of India was to be automatically binding (Article7, IOA). Thirdly a separate acceptance through a separate supplementary Instrument was required (Article 5, IOA) and lastly the internal administration of the State was governed by the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act, 1939 (Article 8, IOA). Further faculty discussed draft of Article 306 –A that the Constituent Assembly made it clear that Jammu and Kashmir's association with India would be based 'only' on the terms of Instrument of Accession and the State was still to be governed by the provisions of its own Constitution Act of 1939. As per Article .Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution Article 370(1)(b) The power of Parliament to make laws for the said State shall be limited to (i) those matters in the Union List and the Concurrent List which, in consultation with the Government of the State, are declared by the President to correspond to matters specified in the Instrument of Accession governing the accession of the State to the Dominion of India as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for that State; and (ii) such other matters in the said Lists as, with the concurrence of the Government of the State, the President may by order specify. 370(1)(c) The provisions of article 1 and of this article shall apply in relation to that State. 370 (1)(d) Such of the other provisions of this Constitution shall apply in relation to that State subject to such exceptions and modifications as the President may by order specify :Provided that no such order which relates to the matters specified in the Instrument of Accession of the State referred to in paragraph (i) of sub-Para (b) shall be issued except in consultation with the Government of the State:370(3) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing

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provisions of this article, the President may, by public notification, declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such exceptions and modifications and from such date as he may specify: Provided that the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State referred shall be necessary before the President issues such a notification. Faculty concluded by saying that the mischief began with the incorporation of Article 370 in the Indian Constitution, primarily because it is neither consistent with the terms and implications of the Instrument of Accession and not an Instrument supplementary to the Instrument of Accession nor with the federal principles adopted by the Constitution of India.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Mr.Salaka Ravi

Topic: Direct Taxes Code-A Critical Analysis

Date: 12/12/2016

Number of Participants:10

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Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Tuesday, 6 December 2016 5:25 PM
Subject: Re: Faculty Seminar tomorrow at 4.30 PM

Respected Dean Sir and dear faculty members.

This is to remind you that tomorrow (i.e-7-12-2016) this week's faculty seminar is scheduled at 4.30 PM to be presented by Dr. Irfan Rasool.

Topic- Article 370 of the Constitution of India: A Cratological Critique
Venue -Conference Hall

and

on 9-12-2016 to be presented by Mr.S.Ravi at 4.30 PM
Topic- Direct Taxes Code Bill 2013- A Critical Analysis.

Those who are on leave please inform.

Regards,
Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
Icfai Law School,
IFHE ,Hyderabad,
Telangana

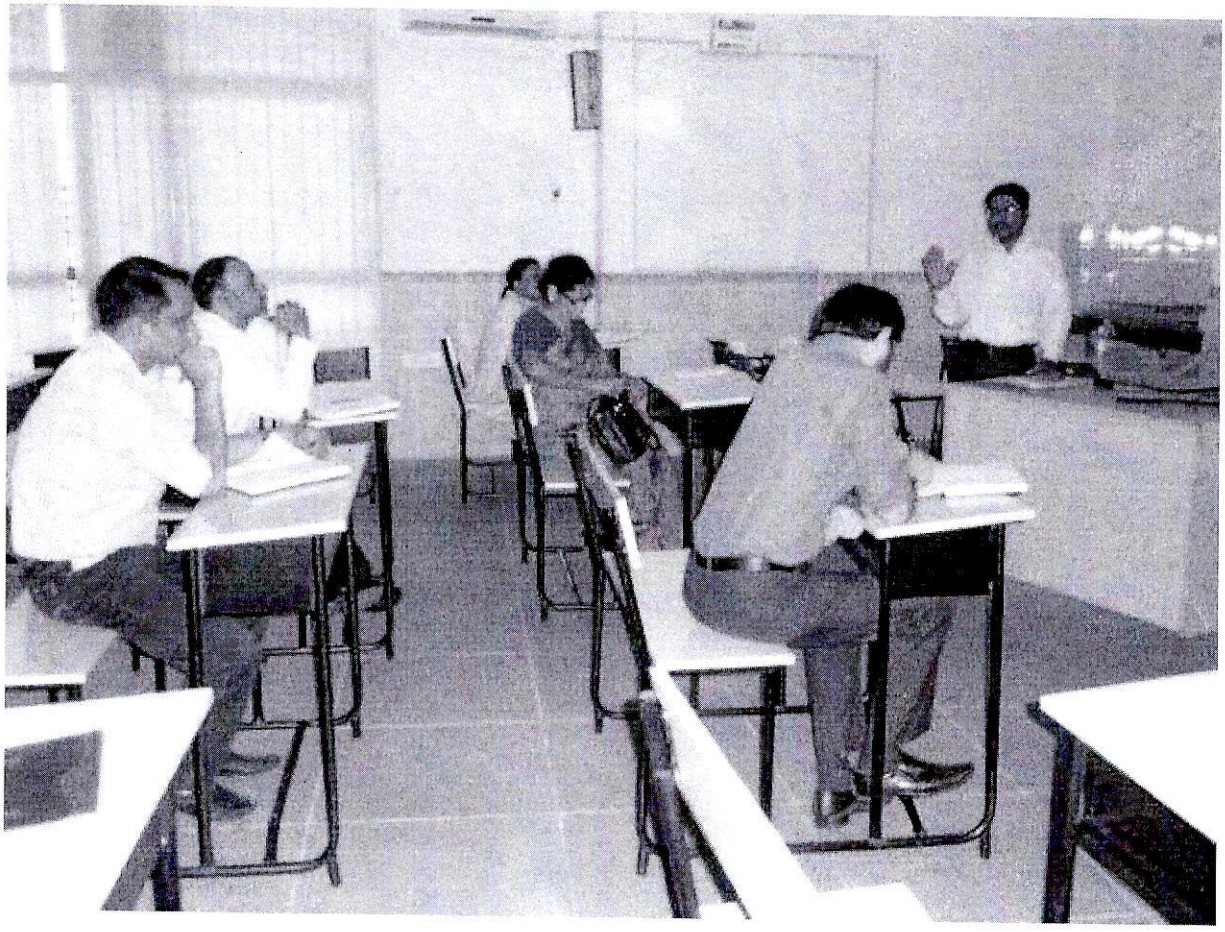
From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
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Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Tuesday, 15 November 2016 4:03 PM
Subject: Re: Faculty Seminar today at 4.30 PM

Respected Dean Sir and dear Faculty Members,

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(5)

6

Mr. S. Ravi — Presented on 12.12.2016

Topic :- Direct Taxes Code - A Critical Analysis

Faculty Members present - 10 — Absent : Dr. Veena, Ms. Preeti, Kiran Kumari, Dr. Ganji Reddy, Ms. Annapurna.

Presented on 12.12.2016 (originally scheduled on 9.12.2016)

Minutes

Started at 4.40.

Concluded at 5.40.

Interactions — Criticisms regarding Pensions & PF's - withdrawals.

Taxation of goods sold through e-commerce to India from foreign country.

Dr. Veena - On Leave

Ms Preeti - On Leave

Kiran Kumari - On Leave

Dr. Ganji Reddy - On Leave

Mrs. Annapurna - On leave

Dr. L. Lakshmi

Dr. Damodar Reddy

Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy : PL Jayanthi

Dr. Rekha Raj Jain

Dr. Madhuri

Dr. Irfan Rasool

Dr. Sanu Rani Paul

Ms. Sridevi Shet

Mr. Sankar Ramaduraj

Mr. Ravi

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Summary Direct Taxes Code - 2010

This DTC to replace Wealth Tax Act-1957, ITAct, 1961. Budget 2015 announced that WTA has been completely removed from FY 2015-2016. Revised version of DTC-2013 placed on March 31st, 2014.

- Proposals in DTC 2013- have been discussed like. Grandfathering (GAAR) Anti Avoidance Rules, Place of Effective Management (POEM) rule, Taxation of Royalty fees for Technical Services (FTS) and interest.
- Foreign Tax Credit (FTC) Rules.
- Salient Features of DTC

Key Highlights:- • Personal Tax - Exemption limit to be raised to 3 lakhs.
• Income from House property - Tax deduction of 20% of the annual rent has been proposed.
• Taxation of International entities - If foreign entity has 20% or more of total assets in India - liable for taxation
• Corporate Tax - Minimum Alternative Tax proposed if the tax liability under the standard requirement
• Reduction of basic Corporate Income Tax (CIT) from 30% to 25%
- 100% depreciation even for assets put to use for less than 180 days for manufacturing and power sectors.
- Companies being members of Association of Persons (AOP) are exempt from MAT (Minimum Alternate Tax).
- Special corporate tax deductions for Investors in the States of AP & Telangana.
- Section 28 of the DTC provides that for purpose of computing the 'Income from business' the income from each business will be computed separately.
- Raising the pecuniary limit of Single member of Appellate Tribunal (Income jurisdiction to 15 lakhs)
- Change in NRI laws -

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Mrs. Annapurna Devi

Topic: " A Conceptual Understanding of Regional Trade Agreements: A Critical Study with Reference to India's Deviation from Multilateral Trade".

Date: 14.12.2016

Number of Participants:09

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Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Wednesday, 14 December 2016 2:53 PM
Subject: Re: Faculty Seminar at 4.30 PM by Mrs. Annapurna

Respected Dean Sir and Dear All,

This is to remind you all that at 4.30 we have a faculty seminar to be presented by Mrs. Annapurna on the topic- A Conceptual Understanding of Regional Trade Agreements: A Critical Study with reference to India's Deviation from Multilateral Trade.

PFA -Summary of the Presentation of above topic. Hope the summary of the topic will help you all to interact more effectively in the seminar.

Regards,
Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
Icfai Law School,
IFHE ,Hyderabad,
Telangana

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Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Wednesday, 14 December 2016 10:19 AM
Subject: Re: Faculty Seminar at 4.30 PM by Mrs. Annapurna

Respected Dean Sir and Dear All,

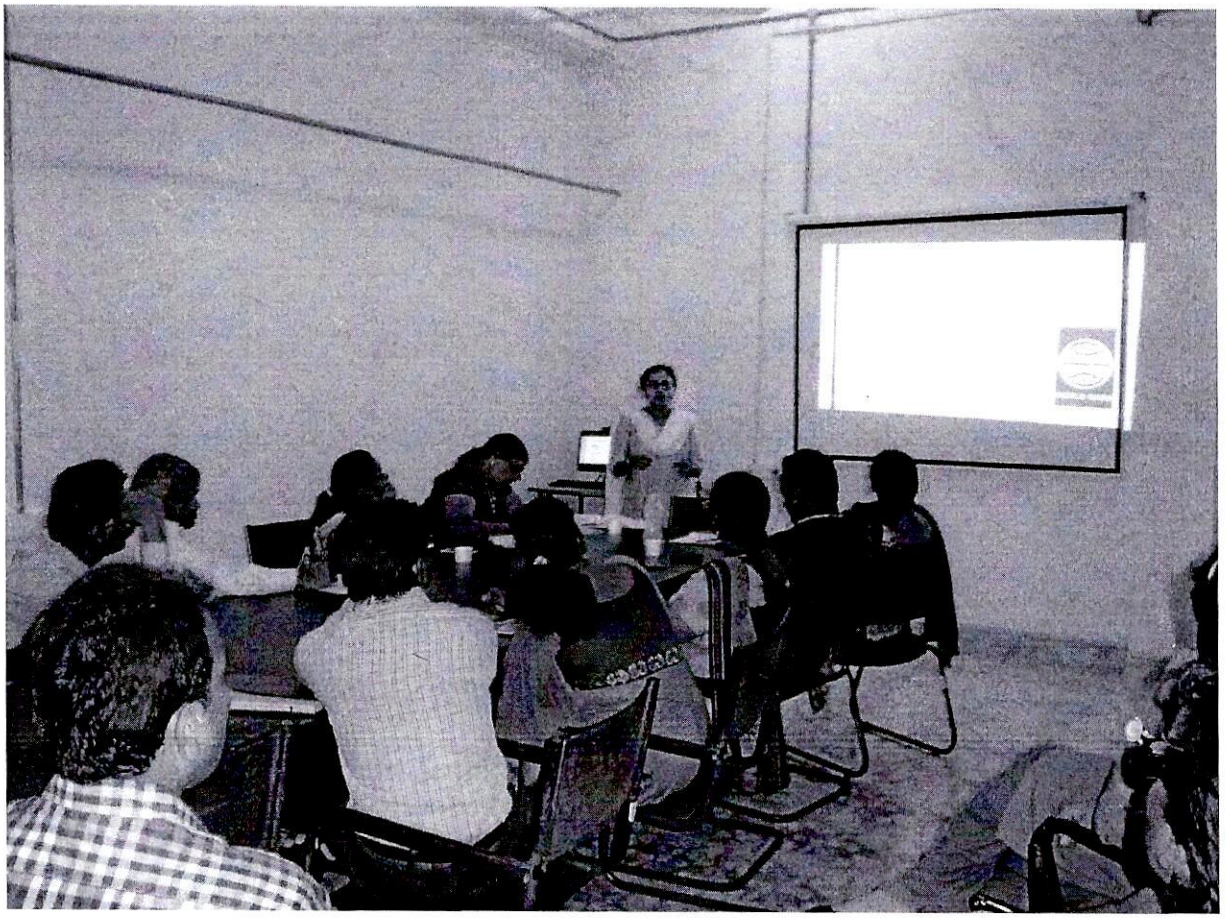
This is to remind you all that at 4.30 we have a faculty seminar to be presented by Mrs. Annapurna on the topic- A Conceptual Understanding of Regional Trade Agreements: A Critical Study with reference to India's Deviation from Multilateral Trade.

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(6) Mrs Annapurna Devi Munaganti 14.12.2016

Topic "A Conceptual Understanding of Regional Trade Agreements : A Critical study with Reference to India's Deviation from Multilateral Trade."

Faculty Members Present - 9 Absent:- Dr. Damodar Reddy
Ms. Preeti
Dr. Veena WIP Presentation
Dr. Rekha Rej Jain
Dr. Gangi Reddy.

Minutes

Started at 4.35 Concluded at 5.35

Interactions - 10 mins

Dr. L. Lakshmi
Dr. Sanu Rani Paul
Dr. Irfan Rafool
Dr. Madhuri
Ms. Sreedevi Shet
Ms. Kiran Kumari
Mr. Sankar Omanakuttan
Mrs. Annapurna Devi Munaganti
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - PL Jayanthi

Interactions : • What is the attitude of present govt regarding RTA's and MTA's.
• Who are the members of Monitoring Committee w/ Art 24 of GATT.
• The Impact of Art 24 of GATT on domestic law and its interpretation with regarding to law of treaties.

S Vijayalakshmi

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Summary.

- Art 24 of WTO. - Enable clause - Countries can derogate from existing principle of GATT provided in RTA.
- Doctrine of Reciprocity
- Preferential Agreements
- Total 310 Active Regional Trade Agreements
- Economic Integration of RTA's
- WTO Rules on RTA - Art 24 of GATT & Art (4)
- India Vs Turkey Textile Case - The Advisory Board States any measures - shall be compatible with Art 24.
- Argentina Footwear Case -
- Art 5 GATS V Trade in Services - Banking, IPR
  Distinction between trade in goods and trade in services.
  - Economic Integration Agreements (EIA's) under CECA and CEPA (Comprehensive economic Partnership Agreement)
- Monitoring of Regional Trade Agreements

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Report

Faculty spoke about the inception of the Comparative advantage theory by David Ricardo,that lead to emergence of international trade and its requirement for regulatory framework in the international trade. International trade had existed long time back in pre and post GATT scenario. She said that it secured a dynamic presence in the WTO regime in general and besides creating or constructing regional blocks among the nations in specific. Further she said that a debate also went on a time regarding regionalism and multilateralism and their prominence over each other. The concept of Regionalism lies in creation of RTA'S, PTA's, CU's, CECA, CEPA, Common Markets etc,. Among these, Regional trade agreements (RTAs) have peculiar character and become dominant feature of contemporary global trade. The increase in the number of RTAs strengthened since the early 90s. The development of these regional trade agreements took place against the background of a multilateral trading system based on fundamental principles such as the most-favoured-nation principle. The relationship between regionalism and multilateralism could be symbolized by the rules applicable between the Members of the WTO continues to be a critical question for the development of both international trade and the multilateral trading system. She discussed about meaning of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs), the agreements whereby members accord preferential treatment to one another in respect to trade barriers. The most common trade agreements are of the preferential and free trade types are concluded in order to reduce (or eliminate) tariffs, quotas and other trade restrictions on items traded between the signatories. RTAs and PTAs are subject to different legal requirements, and different procedures are attached to them. Faculty focuses on the conceptual understanding of RTA and WTO rule to enlighten the target group on various WTO Rules. Also focuses on different kinds of Regional Economic

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Integrations and their impact on global Trade. Faculty discussed on the Indian Regional trade pacts with other groups and the way of deviation from multilateral pacts. Further she also analyses the present situation of the decade where India exactly stands in its way ahead of global trade relations.



ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Irfan Rasool

Topic:

Right to Consumer Education: A Case Study with Reference to Hyderabad.

Date: 16.12.2016

Number of Participants:08

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Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Friday, 16 December 2016 11:06 AM
Subject: Re: Faculty Seminar at 4.30 PM by Mrs. Annapurna

Respected Dean Sir and dear faculty members,

This is to remind you all that we have two seminars today(i.e 16th november) to be started at 4.00 and another at 4.30. Please be present at the Conference Hall by 3.50 pm.

The first one is on a Project to be presented by Dr.Irfan Rasool on "Right to Consumer Education: A Case Study with reference to Hyderabad".

Next one is to be presented by Dr. Damodar Reddy on - "Consumer Protection Bill 2015, - An Analysis" .

Regards,
Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
Icfai Law School,
IFHE ,Hyderabad,
Telangana

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Special Project Seminar

10

(1) Dr. Irfan Rasool — Presented on 16.12.2012

Topic :- "Right to Consumer Education : A Case Study with reference to Hyderabad."

Team of Dr. Irfan Rasool, Dr. Changi Reddy, Prof. Ravi

Faculty Members present - 8
Faculty Members Absent - 6

Dr. L. Lakshmi - on leave
Dr. Veena - on leave
Dr. Changi Reddy - on leave
Dr. Sanu Ravi paul - [signature]
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy [signature]
Mr. Ravi [signature]
Dr. Damodar Reddy - [signature]

Dr. Irfan Rasool - [signature]
Dr. Madhuri - on leave
Ms. priti - [signature]
Ms. Kiran Kumari - on leave
Mrs. Amaphone Devi M.Arf
Ms. Sreedevi Shet - on leave
Mr. O. Sankar - on leave
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - on leave

Minutes

Started at 4.00 PM
Concluded at 4.40 pm.

Interactions -
- Education with regard to Manufacturer date & Expiry date to be included.
- Advertisement through mostly watched Channels regarding Consumer rights & awareness.
- Suggested by faculty for to include ~~that~~ need for Consumer Welfare fund to educate Consumer.

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Summary

Method adopted Empirical Study in Hyderabad
Rights of Consumer.

- It has been suggested by faculty Consumer welfare fund necessary to educate Consumers.

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Faculty Seminar from June 2016 to June 2017

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR BY DR. IRFAN RASOOL ON RIGHT TO CONSUMER EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO HYDERABAD

7. **Faculty:** Dr. Irfan Rasool

Topic: " Right to Consumer Education : A Case Study with Reference to Hyderabad".

Date of Presentation: 16.12.2016

Number of Participants : 8

Report: irfan-2.oxps **data available**

Faculty discussed about consumerism as protection of interests of consumers and how consumer education affects consumer behavior. The aim of consumer education has been mainly to teach and educate people to act as informed, rational, prudent consumers. Education is the most powerful tool for the progress of the country and is a social and political necessity. Education helps an individual—as a consumer—in making rational choices and protects him from trade and business-related exploitation. Faculty spoke about basic knowledge level and that consumers' knowledge level involves equipping them with the skills and abilities to utilize information. In other words, consumers are trained to the services delivery and goods purchase process through their learning, which can be direct (individual experience in relation to perceived information and processing of a behavioural reaction) or indirect (imitation of others' behaviour). (k2). He spoke about consumer advocacy and that it includes individual consumer assertiveness,collective action such as consumer representation in government and business policy boards, involvement in legislative and regulatory processes,and the organization of consumers to represent change.He spoke about informed choice and protection from exploitation arising from fraudulent practices and exploitative market operations.Further he spoke about unequal power relationship in many market situations and the unjust way some providers of product and services behave. Faculty spoke about the analysis of data collected. He says that the correlation matrix of various variables reveals that education and consumer awareness are significantly correlated which substantiates the fact that informed consumer leads to consumer protection. The product awareness matrix when correlated with socio-economic characteristics, reveals that education or information about the product or services through media print and electronic both are major factors that contribute and affects consumer purchase decision. Promotional offers also show a relative correlation with consumer purchase behavior, however is less when compared to other

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factors like 'brand factor' which are preferred by a consumer because of quality, durability , reliability and standards maintained by the brand. The correlation between the right of the consumer to complain consumer active participation and consumerism are also significantly correlated which reveals the fact about consumer awareness. However the correlation between the right to consumer complain, active participation and the right to approach consumer forums shows contradiction after analyzing the data collected. Faculty interprets the data by saying that consumers are aware of their rights but they do not consider as when they are required. The faculty suggests that consumer awareness should be provided at different levels school,college public and private authorities need to create awareness programs, women, children and youth to be educated with the help of State government,in collaboration with NGO's and Universities.He further suggests consumer cells to be established at the University levels and shall provide consumer advocacy to consumers right from assisting to write a complaint to final redressal of the complaint. It is suggested that State to bring about Consumer Education Policy which directs various institutions to initiate consumer education programs.



ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.S V Damodar Reddy

Topic: The Consumer Protection Bill 2015: An Analysis

Date: 16.12.2016

Number of Participants:08

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Regards,
Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
Icfai Law School,
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Telangana

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To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhurirene@gmail.com" <madhurirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in"

ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ★ HYDERABAD

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Photo:



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(8) 12

Dr. Damodar Reddy — Presented on - 16.12.2016

Topic :- "The Consumer ~~Education~~ Protection Bill, 2015 - An Analysis"

Faculty Members present - 8
Faculty Members Absent - ~~8~~

Dr. L. Lakshmi - on leave
Dr. Veena - on leave
Dr. Chenga Reddy - on leave
Dr. Soma Kanipaul - [signature]
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - PL Jayanthi
Dr. Damodar Reddy - Reddy
Mr. Ravi - [signature]
Dr. Erfan Rasool - [signature]
Mr. O Sankar - [signature]
Dr. Madhuri - on leave
Ms. Kranthimai - on leave
Ms. Annapurna Devi - Anu
Ms. Sreedevi Chet - Sreedevi
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - on ~~Leave~~ Duty to Delhi

Minutes

Started at 4.45
Concluded at 5.35

Interactions

- Mediation decision binding? - who ~~gives~~ has to refer to mediation.
- When mediation exists which law ~~prevails~~ has supremacy whether arbitration / ~~Consumer~~ new Consumer laws ~~is~~ a beneficial legislation so Consumer laws will ~~prevail~~ ~~over~~ other laws.

[signature]

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Summary :- Salient features of the Bill is discussed.
- changes in Definitions
- To bring in e-filing of Complaints
- Consumer protection Authorities new chapter
- Speedy Disposal stringent
- product liability — Death, Personal injury, Property Damage — Strict liability imposed. Subject to proof (test) - first manuf.
- Mediation new chapter -
- Strict liability to be Introduced - Manufacturer to be made liable.
- Establishment of Central Consumer protection Authority.
- District - upto 50 crore Pecuniary Jurisdiction
  State - Above 50 crore increased.
  National - Above 1 Crore
- To address piling of Cases Inone a Consumer mediation cell is established.
- Three levels District state & National level Separate mediation cell at each level is to be established.
- All parties Consent required in writing to address to mediation. Either all or few issues can be addressed for remaining again forums to address.
- Exemption from ~~Liability~~ product Liability
- Cases where Seller is made liable.
- Consumer Councils — Executive Agencies

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S. Vijayalakshmi
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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Ms. Sreedevi Shet

Topic: Demonetisation-Issues and Challenges

Date: 28.12.2016

Number of Participants:08

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Faculty Seminar from June 2016 to June 2017

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR BY MS SREEDEVI SHET ON DEMONETIZATION –ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

9. **Faculty:** Ms Sreedevi Shet

Topic: Demonetization –Issues and Challenges

Date of Presentation: 28.12.2016

Number of Participants : 8

Report: data available sreedevi.oxps

Circulur:

Faculty Seminar Coordinator

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
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Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Thursday, 15 December 2016 10:33 PM
Subject: Re: Faculty Seminar at 4.00 PM by Dr Irfan Rasool and at 4.30 by Dr. Damodar Reddy

Respected Dean Sir and Dear All,

As you all aware that next week we are participating in Faculty Development Program, there will not be any seminars during thi:
This is to update you all that our next Faculty Seminar is scheduled on 28.12.2016 to be presented by Ms Sreedevi Shet on "Demonetisation and Challenges" AND

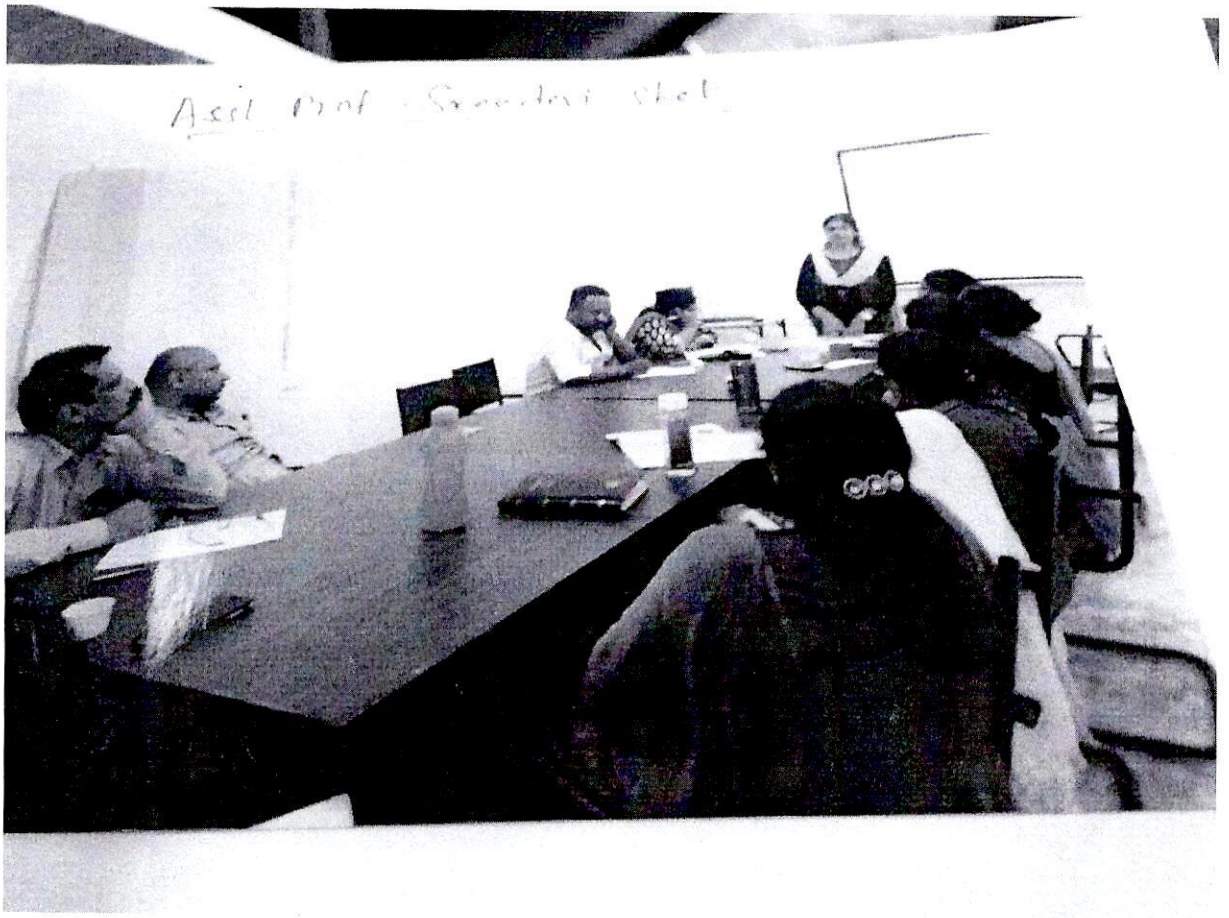
On- 30-12-2016 - Dr .Madhuri Irene will present on the topic -Enforceability of Foreign Judgments in India.

Regards,
Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
Icfai Law School,
IFHE ,Hyderabad,
Telangana

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(9)

14

Presented on 28.12.2016

Ms. Sreedevi Shet

Topic :- Demonetisation - Issues and Challenges

Present in the chair - Dean Dr. A.V.N Rao

Faculty Members present - 8

Faculty Members Absent - 7

Dr. L. Lakshmi	Lakshmi	Dr. Seema Rani paul - on leave
Dr. Damodar Reddy	Reddy	Dr. Jofan Rapool - on leave
Dr. Changi Reddy		Mr. Sankar Chaduri - on leave
Mr. S. Ravi		Ms. Annapurna - on leave
Dr. Rekharaj Jain		Dr. Veena - on leave
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy	PLJayanthi	Dr. Madhuri - on leave
Ms. Prita	Prita	Ms. Kiran Kumari - on leave
Mrs. Sreedevi Shet	Sreedevi	

Minutes - Started at 4.30 Concluded at 5.00 PM

Interactions - 35 minutes.

(6) Whether District Co-operative Banks have been discriminated against by excluding them from accepting deposits and exchanging demonetized notes

Issues - (1) whether the notification dt 8th Nov 2016 is ultra vires Sec 26(2) of the RBI Act, 1934. (2) In the event of Sec 26(2) is held to permit demonetization, does it suffer from excessive delegation of legislative power thereby rendering it ultra vires (3) Does notification contravene Art 300(A) of the Constitution (4) 'Notification issued by RBI wherein it ul...

S. Vijayalakshmi

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Summary

History of Demonetization

- Jayantilal Ratanchand Shah V. Reserve Bank of India & Others (The constitutional validity of the Act was challenged)

RBI Act - Sec 22 - Sole Right to Issue Banknotes.

Sec 24 - The power of Central Govt to direct the non-issue & discontinuation of Particular Bank notes in circulation

Sec 26 - RBI Act, 1934 - Sec 26 (2) Legal Tender of character. Certain Old Currency allowed in public utility services.

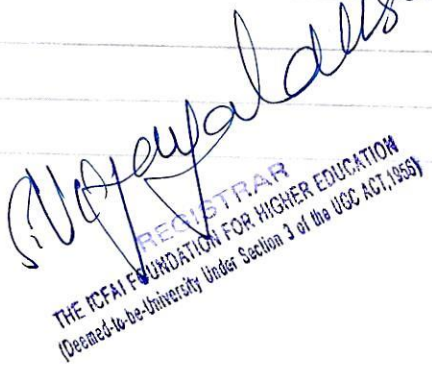
- Several public litigations say statutory procedure not followed. The Govt need not prepare the Country properly.
- Vivek Narayan filed writ in SC.

Interactions

- RBI is having the need to answer a Common man's intent and it is its responsible to print big in 100 rupees notes and controlling of black money being imported is to our Countries. RBI promises to pay money - Is it not irresponsible answerable to people.
- Imputation of money from J&K. What did RBI do to control?

o—o





ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Madhuri Irene

Topic: Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 as a Tool of Speedy Disposal of Civil Suits

Date: 30.12.2016

Number of Participants:12

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HYDERABAD

Circulur:

Faculty Seminar Coordinator

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Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Thursday, 15 December 2016 10:33 PM
Subject: Re: Faculty Seminar at 4.00 PM by Dr Irfan Rasool and at 4.30 by Dr. Damodar Reddy

Respected Dean Sir and Dear All,

As you all aware that next week we are participating in Faculty Development Program, there will not be any seminars during thi:
This is to update you all that our next Faculty Seminar is scheduled on 28.12.2016 to be presented by Ms Sreedevi Shet on "Demonetisation and Challenges" AND

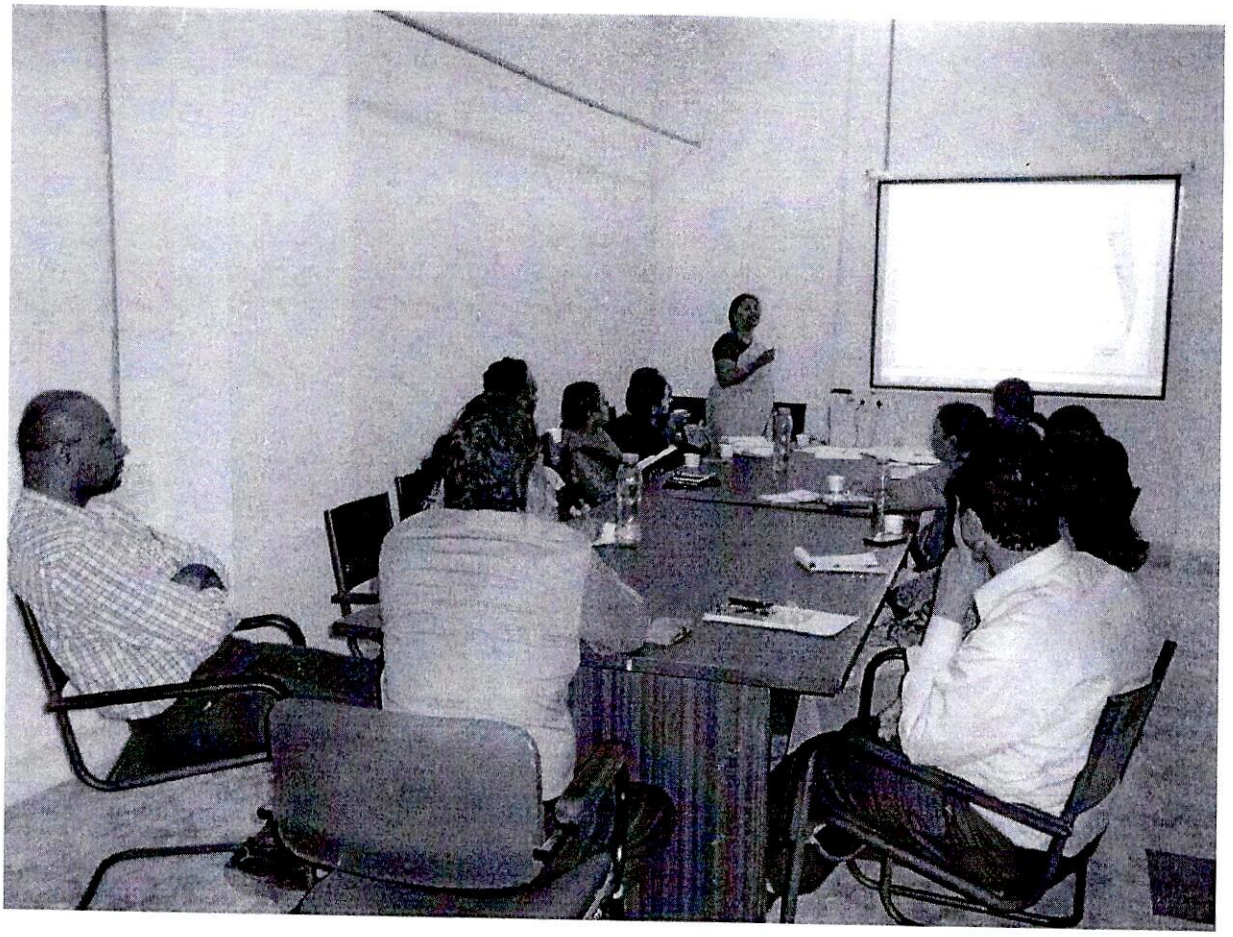
On- 30-12-2016 - Dr .Madhuri Irene will present on the topic -Enforceability of Foreign Judgments in India.

Regards,
Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
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Telangana

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(19) 10

Presented on 30.12.2016

Dr. Madhuri Irene

Topic :- Section 89 of ~~Civil Procedure Code~~ the Code of civil procedure 1908 as a [tool] of Speedy Disposal of Civil Suits.

Faculty Members present - 12
Faculty Members Absent - 2

Dr. L. Lakshmi - Lalakhi
Dr. Irfan Rateel - on leave
Dr. Damodar Reddy Speedy
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - PLJ
Mr. S. Ravi - on leave
Dr. Rekharaj Jain - RJain
Dr. Rangi Reddy RR - Rdy
Mr. Saakes Oomadasrai 2nd Jmy
Dr. Saan Rani Paul
Ms. Annapurna Devi M. Anapurna

Dr. Veena VR
Dr. Madhuri Irene
Ms. priti
Ms. Sreedevi Shet Sred
Ms. Kiran kumari

1. AVN avanthi — Dr. A.V Narasimha Rao Dean

Started at 4.35 - Concluded at 5.25.

Interactions —

- Faculty explained Sec 89 of CPC as a tool of speedy disposal.
- Ingredients of sec 89 are discussed
- Sec 20 of CPC in comparison with sec 89 is explained
- Court Annexed Arbitration is also discussed with Case laws.

Decided Cases Sukanya case, P. Anand Gajapathi Raju Vs PVG Raju 2000 2SCR 684, Monhar Lal Vs Umesh Anand & others, 2004 5 SCC 407, Bhatia International Vs Bulk Trading SA and Another 2002 (93) SC 150, Salem Advocate Bar Association TN Vs Union of India (2005) 6 SCC 344, Afcons Infrastructure [illegible] Vs Cherian Varkey Construction [illegible] (2010) CCC 91.

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Summary - Referred to Velcit Judgment A from's Infrastructure

- Divided is to two . 1) Decision passed by lower civil courts either pass Decree or by order depending upon nature of case is civil court
2) Interpretation by Higher courts.

- Three stages of Disposal.
  - First stage - where prima facie case exist, Court fee and Contents ~~Looking~~ into Plaint - Disposal. The case if not
  - After filing of W/S Court has power to dispose the case After admissibility also Court can dispose if necessary
  - Passing of decision of courts - after trial.
  - U/S 89 matters can be referred by Court to arbitration or Lok Adalat - For public utility services no need to file petition directly can be solved by Lok Adalat
- Source of Sec 89 - Amend Act, 1999 - Malamath Committee report and law Commission report.
- Malamath Committee - Suggested Speedy Disposal of cases.
- Sec 89 - Inserted by Sec 7 of the Code of Civil procedure Amendment Act, 1999 (w.e.f. 1-7-2002)
- Ingredients of Sec 89 - Court shall first check if it is arbitrable, if parties agree, then Court shall formulate the terms of settlement and give their observation to parties, after receiving observation of parties, Court shall re-formulate the terms of a possible settlement and refer the same for - arbitration, Conciliation, Judicial Settlement including Settlement through Lok Adalat; or mediation. (Legal Services Authority Act - 1987)
- Legality matters cannot be referred to arbitration or others
- Sec 20 exists for parties to compromise but in Sec 89 the Court itself asks parties to settle the matter.
- In cases of arbitration & Conciliation - Judgment is written but in Judicial Settlement including Settlement through Lokadalat and mediation - ~~no~~ Judgment is written not necessary.
- Court Annexed Arbitration -
- Procedure of Reference under Orders X-1A, X-1B & X-1C, CPC Sec 8 is different of Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 is different as Safeguards from Sec 89 of CPC 1908

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CSE
2016-17

Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/PROHINI Dt: 29/03/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	Image retrieval using data mining and image processing techniques
Speaker	:	Mrs.P.Rohini
Venue	:	R.No- 309
Date	:	4th Apr 2016, Monday
Time	:	4:30 PM-5:30 PM

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Director-FST

Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Image retrieval using data mining and image processing techniques

Speaker: Mrs. P. Rohini

Date and Time: April 4, 2016, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

In the domain of Image processing, Image mining is advancement in the field of data mining. Image mining is the extraction of hidden data, association of image data and additional pattern, which are quite not clearly visible in image. It is an interrelated field that involves, Image Processing, Data Mining, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence and Database. The lucrative point of Image Mining is that without any prior information of the patterns it can generate all the significant patterns. This is the writing for a research done on the assorted image mining and data mining techniques. Data mining refers to the extracting of knowledge /information from a huge database that is stored in further multiple heterogeneous databases. Knowledge/ information is communicating of message through direct or indirect technique. These techniques include neural network, clustering, correlation and association. This writing gives an introductory review on the application fields of data mining which is varied into telecommunication, manufacturing, fraud detection, and marketing and education sector. In this technique, we use size, texture and dominant colour factors of an image. Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) feature is used to determine the texture of an image. Features such as texture and color are normalized. The image retrieval feature will be very sharp using the texture and color feature of image attached with the shape feature. For similar types of image shape and texture feature, weighted Euclidean distance of color feature is utilized for retrieving features.

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Question and Answers:

1. **What is image processing in datamining?**
   In the domain of Image processing, Image mining is advancement in the field of data mining. Image mining is the extraction of hidden data, association of image data and additional pattern, which are quite not clearly visible in image.
2. **What are data mining tools used in image processing?**
   Clustering, correlation, association and neural network.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
10. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mrs. P.Rohini (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mrs. P.Rohini, Assistant Professor (CSE) Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/FS/SHUBHANGI

Dt: 20/04/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : Survey on big data

Speaker : Mrs.Shubhangi

Venue : R.No- 309

Date : 27th Apr 2016, Wednesday

Time : 4:30 PM-5:30 PM

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Survey on big data

Speaker: Mrs. Shubhangi

Date and Time: April 27, 2016, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Developing Big Data applications has become increasingly important in the last few years. In fact, several organizations from different sectors depend increasingly on knowledge extracted from huge volumes of data. However, in Big Data context, traditional data techniques and platforms are less efficient. They show a slow responsiveness and lack of scalability, performance and accuracy. To face the complex Big Data challenges, much work has been carried out. As a result, various types of distributions and technologies have been developed. This talk is a review that survey recent technologies developed for Big Data. It aims to help to select and adopt the right combination of different Big Data technologies according to their technological needs and specific applications' requirements. It provides not only a global view of main Big Data technologies but also comparisons according to different system layers such as Data Storage Layer, Data Processing Layer, Data Querying Layer, Data Access Layer and Management Layer. It categorizes and discusses main technologies features, advantages, limits and usages.

Keywords: DQL, RDBMS, Big data.

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Question and Answers:

1. **What is Big Data?**
   Big data is a term describing the storage and analysis of large and or complex data sets using a series of techniques including, but not limited to: NoSQL, MapReduce, and machine learning.

2. **Will the development of Big Data information collection analytics improve forecasting?**
   The development of computerized business analytics of large collections of economic information collected in Big Data database systems improve the forecasting of future economic processes
3. **What are the Logical Layers in the Big Data?**
   1. Collection layer 2.Storage layer 3.Processing layer 4.Analytics layer 5.Application layer
4. **Big Data context, traditional data analysing techniques?**
   Techniques for analysing data, such as A/B testing, machine learning, and natural language processing
5. **Difference between big data and data analytics?**
   Big data is the infrastructure that supports analytics. Analytics is applied mathematics. Analytics is also called data science.

Faculty members Attended:

1.Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2.Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3.Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4.Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5.Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6.Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7.Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9.Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10.Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11.Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
12.Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15. Dr. S.N. Mohanthi, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.45PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mrs. Shubhangi (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mrs. Shubhangi, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.
- Hi Tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/Balamurali

Dt: 10/07/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : A Refined Integrated MAC and Routing Protocol to mitigate Hotspot problem in WSN using Quantification Algorithm

Speaker : **Dr. Balamurali**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **10th July 2016, Monday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: A Refined Integrated MAC and Routing Protocol to mitigate Hotspot problem in WSN using Quantification Algorithm

Speaker: Dr. Balamurali

Date and Time: 10th July 2016, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

A typical Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) uses multichip communication rather than direct transmission. In a multi-hop communication, the sensor node communicates the sensed data to its neighbour node, which is comparatively closer to the sink and the receiving node will forward the data to its neighbour node. This process continues until the data reaches the sink. Due to the multi hop communication, the nodes closer to the sink have to transmit and receive more data and control packets compared to other nodes. Hence, the nodes closer to sink may deplete their energy at a faster rate and may die soon. This may create network isolation. This issue is called as the Hotspot problem. In this paper, we are proposing a Quantification algorithm for Sensor Nodes with varying Initial Energy Level to mitigate the Hotspot

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Goutham Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. Nandini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Dr. [illegible]vasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
7. Dr. Rabindra Jaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

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Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. "what is hotspot ?

Answer: The nodes closer to the sink tend to die quickly when compared with other nodes.

hence the network may get isolated, this issue is called as hotspot.

2. what is meant by network isolation?

Answer: Loosing connection with the sink node.

3. what is the advantage of Movable of Data Sink?

Answer: When Hotspot occurs, the sink node will be relocated to some other location, so as to reduce or to mitigate the impact of Hotspot.

4. Is it advisable to replace the battery when a node dies?

Answer: The batteries used by the sensors are not replaceable, as they are deployed in a remote location where human reach ability is tedious.

5. What is meant by energy holes?

Answer: If some node performs more transmission and reception than other nodes, then these nodes will die quickly. Hence, an energy hole may be created in the location of those nodes.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to Routing Protocols.
- Speaker (**Dr. Balamurali**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Balamurali**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/Balamurali

Dt: 12/07/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : Mitigating Hotspot problem in WSN.

Speaker : **Dr. Balamurali**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **12th July 2016, Tuesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Mitigating Hotspot problem in WSN.

Speaker: Dr. Balamurali

Date and Time: 12th July 2016, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

A Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) is a group of spatially dispersed and dedicated sensors to monitor physical and environmental conditions. The sensor nodes are battery powered and deployed in remote locations; hence energy is a scarce resource in a sensor network. In WSN, the nodes closer to the sink tend to deplete their energy at a faster rate when compared with other nodes. This issue is called as the Hotspot problem. Lot of research is going on to achieve energy efficiency and to mitigate hotspot problems in WSN. In this paper, we make a survey on several energy efficiency protocols to mitigate hotspot problem in WSN. We analyze the merits and limitations of these protocols.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
4. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
5. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mr. Goutham Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

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Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. "What are the various ways to reduce hotspot?

Answer: a. Adjusting the transmission power.

b.. Using multiple sink nodes / moveable sink nodes

c. using varying battery levels in the sensor nodes.

2. NS2.35 uses which languages?

Answer: It uses TCL in the front end and in the back end it uses C++. The front and back end were connected with TclCl

3. What is LEACH protocol?

Answer: LEACH stands Low Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy protocol. Its a cluster based protocol.

4. What is the advantage of AIMRP?

Answer: It integrated the MAC and Routing protocols.

5.What is the job of MAC layer?

Answer: addressing

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to Protocols.
- Speaker (**Dr. Balamurali**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Balamurali**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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IcfaiTech
Faculty of Science & Technology (FST)

Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/FS/SHUBHANGI

Dt: 12/07/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	Visualizing Big Data with Augmented and Virtual Reality : Challenges and Research issues.
Speaker	:	**Mrs.Shubhangi**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**19th Jul 2016, Tuesday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Visualizing Big Data with Augmented and Virtual Reality: Challenges and Research issues.

Speaker: Mrs. Shubhangi

Date and Time: July 19, 2016, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

It provides a multi-disciplinary overview of the research issues and achievements in the field of Big Data and its visualization techniques and tools. The main aim is to summarize challenges in visualization methods for existing Big Data, as well as to offer novel solutions for issues related to the current state of Big Data Visualization. This paper provides a classification of existing data types, analytical methods, visualization techniques and tools, with a particular emphasis placed on surveying the evolution of visualization methodology over the past years. Based on the results, we reveal disadvantages of existing visualization methods. Despite the technological development of the modern world, human involvement (interaction), judgment and logical thinking are necessary while working with Big Data. Therefore, the role of human perception limitations involving large amounts of information is evaluated. Based on the results, a non-traditional approach is proposed: we discuss how the capabilities of Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality could be applied to the field of Big Data Visualization. We discuss the promising utility of Mixed Reality technology integration with applications in Big Data Visualization. Placing the most essential data in the central area of the human visual field in Mixed Reality would allow one to obtain the presented information in a short period without significant data losses due to human perceptual issues. Furthermore, we discuss the impacts of new technologies, such as Virtual Reality displays and Augmented Reality helmets on the

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Big Data visualization as well as to the classification of the main challenges of integrating the technology.

Keywords: Social network, Visualization schemes, Visualization layout.

Question and Answers:

1. **What is Data Visualization?**
   Data visualization is the graphical representation of information and data. By using visual elements like charts, graphs, and maps, data visualization tools provide an accessible way to see and understand trends, outliers, and patterns in data.
2. **What is mixed reality technology integration?**
   Mixed reality (MR) is the merging of real and virtual worlds to produce new environments and visualizations, where physical and digital objects co-exist and interact in real time. There are also different display technologies used to facilitate the interaction between users and mixed reality applications.
3. **What are the data types in big data?**
   Three data type are 1.Structured 2. Unstructured 3. Semi-structured

Faculty members Attended:

1.Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2.Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3.Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4.Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5.Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6.Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7.Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9.Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10.Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11.Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
12.Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13.Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14.Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
15.Dr. S.N. Mohanthi, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.45PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System

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- Mrs. Shubhangi (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mrs. Shubhangi, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.
- Hi Tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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HYDERABAD

Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/AJITKJAIN

Dt: 12/07/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : Preparing a Caselet and Case Study – A Snapshot

Speaker : **Mr.Ajit K Jain**

Venue : **R.No- 309**

Date : **20th Jul 2016, Wednesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Copy:

1. Director-FST

Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Preparing a Caselet and Case Study – A Snapshot

Speaker: Mr. Ajit K Jain

Date and Time: July 20, 2016, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Caselets, or short cases, are increasingly used as teaching aids, both in B-Schools and in executive education programs. Being brief and focused on a specific topic, a caselet is a useful supplement to a lecture. The session plan for a B-School course is likely to be more effective when there is a balanced mix of cases and caselets, along with other pedagogical tools. A caselet is a shorter version of a case study, generally two to three pages in length. Caselets are similar to case studies in that they may either describe a sequence of events or put forth an issue or problem that requires decision-making. The use of caselets is gaining popularity as a pedagogical tool in management teaching and executive education. The basic objective of a caselet is to allow the learner to apply ideas and insights from theory to the real-life issues and problems contained in the caselet. This helps the learner obtain a deeper understanding of all the relevant factors in a particular problem situation as well as gain insights into the finer nuances of a topic in a particular field of management. The different ways in which caselets aid the learning process are described below. Caselets are an important teaching aid for the faculty to adapt the teaching style to the needs of the situation. While discussing the topic of management teaching and learning, experts distinguish between the 'Sage on the Stage' approach and the 'Guide on the Side' approach. Comprehensive cases are quite useful while following the 'Guide on the Side' approach of facilitating a collective learning experience. However, a faculty member may choose the 'Sage on the Stage' approach due to topic-specific, class-specific, or faculty-specific factors. In such situations, comprehensive cases can be replaced with caselets to help

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the learner in applying the concepts gathered from the lectures. In short, while cases may be used as a substitute for lectures, caselets may be used as a supplement to lectures.

Keywords: Caselet, Pedagogical tools, Collective learning.

Question and Answers:

1. **How can we evaluate a case study?**
   Outline the various pieces of the case study that you are focusing on. Evaluate these pieces by discussing what is working and what is not working. State why these parts of the case study are or are not working well.
2. **How the modelled cases can be finalized?**
   After you have composed the first draft of your case study analysis, read it to check for any gaps or inconsistencies in content or structure.
3. **When is a Case Study Appropriate?**
   Case studies are appropriate when there is a unique or interesting story to be told. Case studies are often used to provide context to other data (such as outcome data), offering a more complete picture of what happened in the program and why.

Faculty members Attended:

1.Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2.Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3.Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4.Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5.Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6.Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7.Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9.Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10.Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11.Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
12.Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13.Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14.Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mr. Anil K Jain (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience

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- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.
- Hi Tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/shirisha

Dt: 25/07/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : Cloud based disaster management system

Speaker : **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **27th July 2016, Wednesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Cloud based disaster management system

Speaker: **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**

Date and Time: 27 th July 2016, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The combination of wireless sensor networks (WSNs) and 3D virtual environments opens a new paradigm for their use in natural disaster management applications. It is important to have a realistic virtual environment based on datasets received from WSNs to prepare a backup rescue scenario with an acceptable response time. This paper describes a complete cloud-based system that collects data from wireless sensor nodes deployed in real environments and then builds a 3D environment in near real-time to reflect the incident detected by sensors (fire, gas leaking, etc.). The system's purpose is to be used as a training environment for a rescue team to develop various rescue plans before they are applied in real emergency situations. The proposed cloud architecture combines 3D data streaming and sensor data collection to build an efficient network infrastructure that meets the strict network latency requirements for 3D mobile disaster applications. As compared to other existing systems, the proposed system is truly complete. First, it collects data from sensor nodes and then transfers it using an enhanced Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (RLP). A 3D modular visualizer with a dynamic game engine was also developed in the cloud for near-real time 3D rendering. This is an advantage for highly-complex rendering algorithms and less powerful devices. An Extensible Markup Language (XML) atomic action concept was used to inject 3D scene modifications into the game engine without stopping or restarting the engine. Finally, a multi-objective multiple traveling salesman problem (AHP-MTSP) algorithm is proposed to generate an efficient rescue plan by

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assigning robots and multiple unmanned aerial vehicles to disaster target locations, while minimizing a set of predefined objectives that depend on the situation. The results demonstrate that immediate feedback obtained from the reconstructed 3D environment can help to investigate what–if scenarios, allowing for the preparation of effective rescue plans with an appropriate management effort.

Keywords: wireless sensor networks (WSNs), Routing Protocol for Low-Power, Lossy Networks (RLP), Extensible Markup Language (XML)

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Goutham Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. Nandini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
1. Mr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
4. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
5. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
6. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
7. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. Ch. Rajesh, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of MECH, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What is CVE?
   Answer: The capability to transform and modify a 3D collaborative virtual environment (CVE) on the fly without the need to stop its operations is a challenging task, especially when applied in important applications like disaster management programs and military exercises.
2. What is 3D VE?
   Answer: The use of data collected using WSNs to build a near-real-time 3D environment remains a challenge due to the computation time needed for complex rendering algorithms, bandwidth constraints, and signal fading. To this end, cloud architecture has been integrated to address these problems. Cloud computing provides services and resource solutions for disaster management applications.
3. What is RPL?
   Answer: the routing protocol for low-power and lossy networks (RPL)
4. What is **Energy metric**?
   Answer: This measure represents energy expenditure within an RPL node. With this metric, it is feasible to prolong the system life-span. It is necessary to think about this measure for systems that have energy-efficiency concerns.
5. What is **End-to-end delay**?
   Answer: This is the typical time it takes for a packet to move from node to sink. This measure should be reduced for systems requiring real-time assurances.

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Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/VARAPRASAD

Dt: 22/08/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	Introduction to Virtualization
Speaker	:	**Mr.Vara Prasad**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**30th Aug 2016, Tuesday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Introduction to Virtualization

Speaker: Mr. Vara Prasad

Date and Time: August 30, 2016, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Virtualization which is a technology, where cloud is an environment are two most popular research directions in recent times because both the technologies revolve around creating useful environments from abstract resources. Virtualization is a technology that is being used by a growing number of organizations it allows you to create multiple virtual environments or dedicated resources from a single, physical instance of resources like hardware system, and clouds are IT environments that abstract, pool, and share scalable resources (Storage, Servers, Databases, Networking, Analytics, Software, and Intelligence) across a network. It improved System Reliability, offer faster innovation, flexible resources, and economies of scale and Security and reduces power consumption, and also provides high availability for critical applications, and run your infrastructure more efficiently. In simple words cloud computing is the delivery of computing services over the Internet. Virtualization is one of the useful technologies of cloud computing which rapidly integrating the fundamental wa y of computing. In this paper, a detailed review is being done on virtualization technology and further its role in Cloud Computing Environment.

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Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
11. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

Q1. What ports are needed if an administrator wants to connect vSphere net consumer with ESXi directly?

Answer: It may be necessary to use multiple ports for connecting vSphere net consumer with ESXi. These include 443 TCP, 902 TCP and UDP, and 903 TCP ports. An administrator and open these ports for operation from security profile

Q2. How does vCenter differ from vSphere?

Answer: vCenter is installed on a server that either runs on UNIX or Windows. This can either be a desktop or a laptop. On the other hand, vSphere is an application management system that can be managed in a centralized manner. It controls virtual machines centrally.

Q3. What is Hypervisor?

Answer: It acts as a virtualization layer that accommodates various operating systems to share single hardware. Each and every operating system manages the physical components like CPU, memory, storage and lot more. There are different kinds of hypervisors such as Hosted hypervisor, Bare metal hypervisor

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Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mr. Vara Prasad (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.
- Hi Tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/Balamurali

Dt: 21/09/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : Mitigating Handoff call dropping in Wireless Cellular Network : A Call Admission Control Technique.

Speaker : **Dr. Balamurali**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **21st September 2016, Wednesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Mitigating Handoff call dropping in Wireless Cellular Network : A Call Admission Control Technique.

Speaker: Dr. Balamurali

Date and Time: 21st September 2016, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Handoff management has been an important but challenging issue in the field of wireless communication. It seeks to maintain seamless connectivity of mobile users changing their points of attachment from one base station to another. This paper derives a call admission control model and establishes an optimal step-size coefficient (k) that regulates the admission probability of handoff calls. An operational CDMA network carrier was investigated through the analysis of empirical data collected over a period of 1 month, to verify the performance of the network. Our findings revealed that approximately 23 % of calls in the existing system were lost, while 40 % of the calls (on the average) were successfully admitted. A simulation of the proposed model was then carried out under ideal network conditions to study the relationship between the various network parameters and validate our claim. Simulation results showed that increasing the step-size coefficient degrades the network performance. Even at optimum step-size (k), the network could still be compromised in the presence of severe network crises, but our model was able to recover from these problems and still functions normally.

Faculty members Attended:

1.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

2. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

3.Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

4.Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

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5.Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

6. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

7. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. "what is soft handoff?
Answer: Ability to transfer mobile connectivity from one base station to another without dropping the call
2.What is meant by handoff call dropping?
Answer: call drop that occurs while performing handoff (ie moving the mobile device from one BS to another)
3.What is the job of the Routing layer?
Answer: Identifying the next sensor node along the path and to transfer the data packet.
4. What is meant by BTS?
Answer: A base transceiver station (BTS) is a fixed radio transceiver in any mobile network. The BTS connects mobile
devices to the network.
5. What is a BSC in a Cellular Network?
Answer: A Base Station controller (BSC) is a telecommunication network component responsible for the control of one or more Base Transceiver Stations (BTS). "

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to Control Techniques in WAN.
- Speaker (**Dr. Balamurali**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Balamurali**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/VSmurthy

Dt: 20/9/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : Inside Google: How to Get the Best of Google Searches

Speaker : **Mr. V. S. Murthy**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **10th October 2016, Monday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy: Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Inside Google: How to Get the Best of Google Searches

Speaker: **Mr. V. S. Murthy**

Date and Time: 10th October 2016, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Google Search, or simply Google, is a search engine provided by Google. Handling over 3.5 billion searches per day, it has a 92% share of the global search engine market. It is also the most-visited website in the world. The order of search results returned by Google is based, in part, on a priority rank system called "PageRank". Google Search also provides many different options for customized searches, using symbols to include, exclude, specify or require certain search behavior, and offers specialized interactive experiences, such as flight status and package tracking, weather forecasts, currency, unit, and time conversions, word definitions, and more. The main purpose of Google Search is to search for text in publicly accessible documents offered by web servers, as opposed to other data, such as images or data contained in databases. It was originally developed in 1997 by Larry Page, Sergey Brin, and Scott Hassan. In June 2011, Google introduced "Google Voice Search" to search for spoken, rather than typed, words. In May 2012, Google introduced a Knowledge Graph semantic search feature in the U.S. Analysis of the frequency of search terms may indicate economic, social and health trends. Data about the frequency of use of search terms on Google can be openly inquired via Google Trends and have been shown to correlate with flu outbreaks and unemployment levels, and provide the information faster than traditional reporting methods and surveys. As of mid-2016, Google's search engine has begun to rely on deep neural networks.

Keywords: Google Search, Knowledge Graph semantic search, Google Trends

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Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Goutham Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
8. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
9. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
12. Mr. Ch. Rajesh, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of MECH, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. How searching algorithms work?

   Answer: With the amount of information available on the web, finding what you need would be nearly impossible without some help sorting through it. Google ranking systems are designed to do just that: sort through hundreds of billions of webpages in our Search index to find the most relevant, useful results in a fraction of a second, and present them in a way that helps you find what you're looking for.

2. How ranking systems works in google searching?

   Answer: These ranking systems are made up of not one, but a whole series of algorithms. To give you the most useful information, Search algorithms look at many factors, including the words of your query, relevance and usability of pages, expertise of sources, and your location and settings. The weight applied to each factor varies depending on the nature of your query—for example, the freshness of the content plays a bigger role in answering queries about current news topics than it does about dictionary definitions.

3. How the quality of content is judged?

   Answer: Beyond matching the words in your query with relevant documents on the web, Search algorithms also aim to prioritize the most reliable sources available. To do this, our systems are designed to identify signals that can help determine which pages demonstrate expertise, authoritativeness, and trustworthiness on a given topic. We look for sites that many users seem to value for similar queries. For example, if other prominent websites link to the page (what is known as PageRank), that has proven to be a good sign that the information is well-trusted. Aggregated feedback from our Search quality evaluation process is used to further refine how our systems discern the quality of information.

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4. What role played by spam algorithm?

   Answer: Spam algorithms play an important role in establishing whether a page is low-quality and help Search ensure that sites don't rise in search results through deceptive or manipulative behavior. Google's webmaster guidelines outline the techniques that characterize such low-quality spam sites, including buying links that pass PageRank or sneaking invisible text onto the page.

5. What are the fundamental concepts including in EFQM?

   Answer: Results orientation, Customer focus, Leadership and constancy of purpose, Management by processes and facts, People development and involvement, Continuous learning, innovation and improvement, Partnership development, Public responsibility.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mr. V. S. Murthy**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mr. V. S. Murthy**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/AJITKJAIN

Dt: 29/09/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : Semantic Web Applications for System Engineering

Speaker : **Mr.Ajit K Jain**

Venue : **R.No- 309**

Date : **07th Oct 2016, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Semantic Web Applications for System Engineering

Speaker: Mr. Ajit K Jain

Date and Time: October 07, 2016, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The increasing necessity to adapt automated production systems rapidly to changing requirements requires a better support for planning, developing and operating automated production systems. One means to improve the engineering of these complex systems is the use of models, thereby abstracting the view on the system and providing a common base to improve understanding and communication between engineers. However, in order for any engineering project to be successful, it is essential to keep the created engineering models consistent. We envision the use of Semantic Web Technologies for such consistency checks in the domain of Model-Based Engineering.

Keywords: Consistency check, Semantic web, System engineering.

Question and Answers:

1. **Where can the Semantic web be used?**
   Semantic Web technologies can be used in a variety of application areas; for example: in data integration, whereby data in various locations and various formats can be integrated into one, seamless application; in resource discovery and classification to provide better, domain-specific search engine capabilities.
2. **Issues with Semantic Web?**
   The major challenges include: (i) the availability of content, (ii) evolving ontologies, (iii) scalability, (iv) multilingualism, (v) visualization to reduce information overload, (vi) stability of Semantic Web languages.

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Faculty members Attended:

1.Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2.Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3.Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4.Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5.Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6.Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7.Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9.Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
10.Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
11.Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
12.Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
13.Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
14. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mr. Ajit K Jain (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.
- Hi Tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Dr. Vairanchalai Dt: 16/08/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : Introduction to latex

Speaker : **Dr. Vairanchalai**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **16th August 2016, Tuesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Introduction to latex

Speaker: Dr. Vairanchalai

Date and Time: 16th August 2016, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

LATEX (pronounced lay-tek) is a document preparation system for producing professional-looking documents, it is not a word processor. It is particularly suited to producing long, structured documents, and is very good at typesetting equations. It is available as free software for most operating systems. LATEX is based on TEX, a typesetting system designed by Donald Knuth in 1978 for high quality digital typesetting. TEX is a low-level language that computers can work with, but most people would find difficult to use; so LATEX has been developed to make it easier. The current version of LATEX is LATEX2e. If you are used to producing documents with Microsoft Word, you will find that LATEX is a very different style of working. Microsoft Word is 'What You See Is What You Get' (WYSIWYG), this means that you see how the final document will look as you are typing. When working in this way you will probably make changes to the document's appearance (such as line spacing, headings, page breaks) as you type. With LATEX you do not see how the final document will look while you are typing it — this allows you to concentrate on the content rather than appearance.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. Ajit Kumain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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3.Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

4. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

5. Mr. Murthy , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

6. Mrs. Nandhini , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

No Questions From Audience .

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Speaker (**Dr. Vairanchalai**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Vairanchalai**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Subbaiah Dt: 29/08/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : Some studies on Performance Improvement of Multi-Channel Multi-Radio Wireless Mesh Networks.

Speaker : **Mr.Subbaiah**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **29th August 2016, Monday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Some studies on Performance Improvement of Multi-Channel Multi-Radio Wireless Mesh Networks.

Speaker: Dr. Venkata Subbaiah

Date and Time: 29th August 2016, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Classical WMNs work in single-radio single-channel (SR-SC) architecture in which one network interface card (NIC) is deployed in each router and one common radio channel is shared by every mesh router. In this architecture, network endures from low capacity and throughput due to frequent back offs and packet collisions, hence single-radio multiple-channels (SR-MC) had been designed to enhance the WMNs performance. In SR-MC architecture every mesh router has to switch between channels dynamically with varying traffic load in the network, while integrating with adjoining mesh nodes to assure exchange of information for some period of time through a common channel but such coordination can be achieved by tight time synchronism among mesh nodes, but in a multihop WMNs it is difficult to achieve such synchronization among nodes. An adequate solution to reduce the high latency and simultaneously enhance throughput, reduce jitter and packet drop ratio of WMNs is to use Multi-Radio Multi-Channel (MR-MC) architecture. In MR-MC WMNs architecture, numerous communications can happen at the same time, and different channels assigned to adjoining links can carry data packets without interference. After implementing SR-MC WMNs and MR-MC WMNs in Qualnet simulator, results are evaluated based on parameters like throughput, jitter and packet receive ratio. Results show the significant difference between these two scenarios. MR-

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MC WMN provides the better result as compare to the SR-MC WMN. MR-MC WMN is much more suitable for the disaster management in the broadband internet application

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Goutham Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. Nandini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Mr. Ch. Rajesh, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of MECH, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

No Queries.

. **Summary:**

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mr.**Subbaiah**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/shirisha

Dt: 15/10/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : Quality of Service in Cloud Manufacturing System

Speaker : **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **18th October 2016, Tuesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Quality of Service in Cloud Manufacturing System

Speaker: **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**

Date and Time: 18th October 2016, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Nowadays, manufacturing business may not sustain the competitive business without the support of information technology and computer-aided capabilities. Cloud computing can improve the PDE, ERP, MRM, MPM by providing an optimized solution. Cloud computing provides manufacturing resources and manufacturing capabilities as manufacturing services on demand, thereby providing the feasible solutions for all kinds of users involved in the whole life cycle of manufacturing. This paper discusses the various cloud models used in the manufacturing sector to automate the manufacturing process and how to measure the quality of service in manufacturing systems using cloud.

Keywords: Quality of Service, Cloud Manufacturing System, Cloud computing

Faculty members Attended:

1.Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3.Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4.Mr. Goutham Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5.Mrs. Nandini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6.Mr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7.Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8.Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
9.Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10.Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11.Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12.Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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13.Mr. Ch. Rajesh, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of MECH, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. How many models used in Cloud?
   Answer: The two types of models used in the cloud are deployments models and service models.
2. What is the use of deployment model?
   Answer: Using deployment models a cloud can be deployed in an organization in four ways i.e. private cloud, public cloud, community cloud and hybrid cloud. Cloud architecture contains software, hardware, and other resources can be delivered to the user as a service. IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, BPaaS etc. are cloud service models and users are charged based on the usage
3. What is Purdue Reference Model?
   Answer: This model provides a model for enterprise control, in which end users, integrators and vendors can share integrating applications in the enterprise. Using Purdue reference model Level-0 to Level-5 the services can be shared in the enterprise.
4. What is Cloud manufacturing model?
   Answer: It is a customer –centric model for enabling access to a shared pool of manufacturing resources with minimum management effort and enhances efficiency by reducing costs

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Mrs. Nandini Dt: 06/09/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : A Literature Survey on Digital Image Processing Techniques in Character Recognition of Indian Languages

Speaker : **Mrs. Nandhini**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **06th September 2016, Tuesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: A Literature Survey on Digital Image Processing Techniques in Character Recognition of Indian Languages

Speaker: Mrs. Nandini

Date and Time: 06th September 2016, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Abstract- Handwritten character recognition is always a frontier area of research in the field of pattern recognition. There is a large demand for OCR on hand written documents in Image processing. Even though, sufficient studies have performed in foreign scripts like Arabic, Chinese and Japanese, only a very few works can be traced for handwritten character recognition mainly for the south Indian scripts. OCR system development for Indian script has many application areas like preserving manuscripts and ancient literatures written in different Indian scripts and making digital libraries for the documents. Feature extraction and classification are essential steps of character recognition process affecting the overall accuracy of the recognition system. This paper presents a brief overview of digital image processing techniques such as Feature Extraction, Image Restoration and Image Enhancement. A brief history of OCR and various approaches to character recognition is also discussed in this paper.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
5. Dr. Vairanchalai, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

No Queries from Audience

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mrs. Nandini**, Assistant

  Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.

- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Dr. Vairanchalai

Dt: 14/10/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : A Proof of concept : Processing the Dynamic Network using Open Source

Speaker : **Dr. Vairanchalai**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **14th October 2016, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: A Proof of concept : Processing the Dynamic Network using Open Source

Speaker: Dr. Vairanchalai

Date and Time: 14th October 2016, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

This paper discusses the aims, objectives and early deliverables from the OpenOSS project which has been set up with the sponsorship of a number of telecommunications service providers to investigate the potential value of open source as an enabler for rapid innovation within the telecommunications industry. We then discuss how the OpenOSS toolbox is being applied to help in the specification of next generation network management solutions for digital TV networks

Faculty members Attended:

1.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

2.Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

3.Mr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

4.Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

5.Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

6.Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

No Questions from Audience.

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Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Speaker (**Dr. Vairanchalai**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Vairanchalai**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Date: 15th June, 2016

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic "Hardy-Ramanujan's approximation of Divisors functions" by Dr. S.Srinivas Rau. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 15th June, 2016	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – 106
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr. S.Srinivas Rau
Title: "Hardy-Ramanujan's approximation of Divisors functions"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr. S.Srinivas Rau

Department of Mathematics

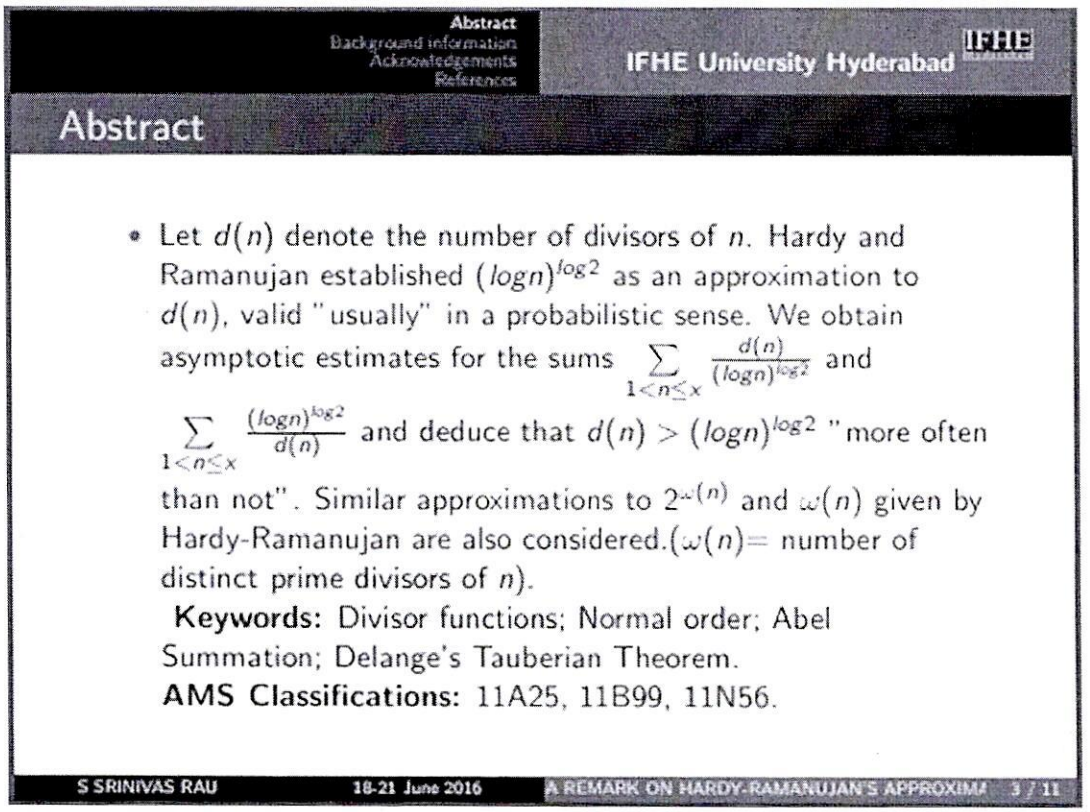
Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education,

Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Hardy-Ramanujan's approximation of Divisors functions

Abstract:



Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Q: What is divisor function?
A: It is an arithmetic function related to the divisors and integer

Q: The generalized sum of divisors function is convergent or divergent?
A: Convergent

Q: The generalized divisor function σ_k is defined for what values of k?
A: for all positive values of k

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Date: 21st Oct, 2016

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic "Lattice Theory of post Algebras" by Dr.D.Subba Rao. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 21st Oct, 2016	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – 106
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr.D.Subba Rao
Title: "Lattice Theory of post Algebras"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr.D.Subba Rao

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education,

Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Lattice Theory of post Algebras

Abstract:

- The abstract Post-algebra has evolved as a natural extension of the corresponding classical theory on Boolean algebra (here Boolean logics are 2 valued logics) considered by E. Post.
- Later which was first developed by P.C. Rosenbloom in 1942. Rosenblooms axioms are based on a minimum of undefined operations and are therefore quite complicated.
- In 1959 George Epstein simplified the concept of Post algebra where in a set of axioms for post algebras were presented which makes use of a greater number of operations, as well as certain constants.

Our present definition of Post algebra is due to, George Epstein.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Q: What is an example of a pseudo-complemented distributive lattice which is not a Heyting algebra?
A: 9 3-element find in semi-Heyting algebras that are not Heyting algebras. Since semi-Heyting algebras are distributive pseudocomplemented

Q: A Poset in which every pair of elements has both a least upper bound and a greatest lower bound is termed as what?
A: A poset in which every pair of elements has both a least upper bound and a greatest lower bound is called a lattice. A lattice can contain sublattices which are subsets of that lattice.

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Date: 25th Oct, 2016

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic "A Divergence result and its equivalence to DelavalleePoussin's Theorem" by Dr.S. Srinivas Rau. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 25th Oct, 2016	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – 106
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr.S. Srinivas Rau
Title: "A Divergence result and its equivalence to DelavalleePoussin's Theorem"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr.S. Srinivas Rau

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education,

Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

A Divergence result and its equivalence to DelavalleePoussin's Theorem

Abstract:

We proved (2014) that the subseries" SIGMA 1/p with (d/p)=+1" is divergent ,(d/p) being the Legendre symbol. We now show that this divergence is equivalent to "L(d,1) is nonzero". This illustrates the contrast between "complex analytic" and "elementary' approaches in Number Theory.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

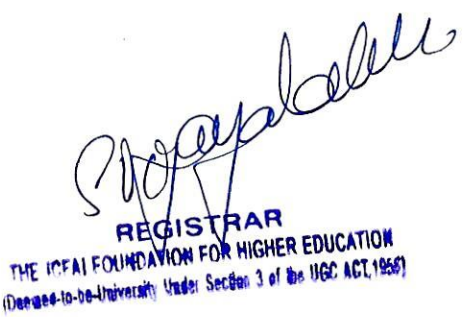
Q: DelaValleePoussin's Theorem defined for which region?

A: It is defined for zero free region based on trig function indentity

Q: For what type of functions approximate theory is defined?

A: continuous function in the interval [-1 1]





Date: 27th July, 2016

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic "Computational Fluid Dynamics" by Dr.Anjanna Matta. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 27th July, 2016	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 02:30 PM	**Location:** Room – 106
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr.Anjanna Matta
Title: "Computational Fluid Dynamics"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr.Anjanna Matta

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education,

Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Computational Fluid Dynamics

Abstract:

Linear and nonlinear stability analyses of Hadley-Prats flow in a horizontal fluid-saturated porous medium with a heat source are studied. This instability is analyzed using three dimensional normal modes in the linear theory and the nonlinear theory using energy approach. The vertical thermal Rayleigh number is treated as the eigenvalue. The system that constitutes the eigenvalue problem is solved by applying Shooting and Runga-Kutta method for various modes of instability. The detailed analysis is carried out for both the linear and nonlinear cases. This study brings out the draw backs of linear stability theory over energy stability theory by showing the possible occurrence of sub-critical instabilities in the flow parameter space. The results indicate that, in the linear case, an increase in the horizontal thermal Rayleigh number is stabilizing for both positive and negative values of mass flow. In the nonlinear case, a destabilizing effect is identified at higher mass flow rates. An increase in the heat source has a destabilizing effect.

Keywords: Nonlinear stability analysis, Heat source, Porous medium , Mass flow.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Q1) **What is Hadley-prats flow?**
Ans. The *Hadley* flow, named after George *Hadley*, is a global-scale tropical atmospheric *circulation* that features air rising near the Equator

Q2) **What is the meaning of Asymptotic stability?**

Ans. Asymptotic stability means that solutions that start close enough not only remain close enough but also eventually converge to the equilibrium

Q3) **What is the Rayleigh number?**
Ans. Rayleigh number is a dimensionless number that represents the ratio of buoyancy and thermal diffusivity. Difference between solid surface temperature and free stream temperature can be used as the characteristic temperature difference.

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Date: 29th Nov, 2016

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic "Thermal Instability in an Inclined Porous Layer with effect of Internal Heat Source" by Dr.Anjanna Matta. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 29th Nov, 2016	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – 106
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr.Anjanna Matta
Title: "Thermal Instability in an Inclined Porous Layer with effect of Internal Heat Source"	

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MATH
2016 - 17

Date: 5th Aug, 2016

NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & HUMANITIES

This is to inform all the faculty, research scholars and students at ICFAI Tech, that the department of mathematics is organizing a seminar presentation on the topic "Some Arithmetic Functions and their Means-II" by Dr.Sudhaamsh Mohan Reddy. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 5th Aug, 2016	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:00 PM	**Location:** Room-105
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr.Sudhaamsh Mohan Reddy
Title: "Some Arithmetic Functions and their Means-II"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr.Sudhaamsh Mohan Reddy

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education,

Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Some Arithmetic Functions and their Means-II

Abstract:

Abstract

- We give four formulas for $d(n^2)$ in terms of arithmetical functions ω, μ, d_3 and d :
$d(n^2) = \sum_{k|n} d(k)\mu^2(\frac{n}{k}) = \sum_{k^2|n} \mu(k) d_3(\frac{n}{k^2}) =$
$\sum_{k^2|n} (\sum_{m|n} d(m))\mu(k) = \sum_{k|n} 2^{\omega(k)}$
We estimate the partial sum $\sum_{n\leq x} d(n^2) = (\frac{1}{\zeta(2)} + o(1))x log^2 x$
using Tauberian theorem.Similarly we estimate the partial sums for $\frac{1}{d(n)}$, $\frac{logn}{d(n)}$ and $\frac{\sigma(n)}{d(n)}$.

Keywords: Arithmetical functions; divisor functions; Tauberian theorem.

AMS Classifications: 11M06, 11M41, 11M45.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Q1. **Is Tauberian theorem applicable in number theory only?**

Ans. No, its applicable many fields like functions, series, sequences, transformation and complex.

Q2. **What is the aim of Tauberian?**

Ans. The aim of a Tauberian is to reverse the averaging.

Q3. **Which series have used in the proof of Tauberian theorem.**

Ans. Dirichlet series.

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SEMINAR REPORT – Dr.Anjanna Matta

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education,

Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Thermal Instability in an Inclined Porous Layer with effect of Internal Heat Source

Abstract

The present study is analyzing the influence of heat source on thermal convection in an inclined fluid-saturated porous layer. Also, examine the thermal instability effect on inclined porous layer by applying the linear stability analysis. The stability to small-amplitude distributions is analyzed with respect to longitudinal rolls by using three dimensional normal modes. The resultant eigenvalue problem is solved numerically by using the Chebyshev-Tau method for evaluating the critical thermal Rayleigh number with respect to various flow governing parameters.

Keywords: Linear stability analysis, heat source, inclined porous layer.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Q1) What is porosity ?

Ans. Porosity is the quality of being porous, or full of tiny holes. ... Go back far enough and you'll find that porosity stems from the Greek word poros for "pore," which means "passage." So something with porosity lets things through.

Q2) What is the meaning of instability?

Ans. lack of stability or steadiness. tendency to variable or unpredictable behaviour. physics a fast growing disturbance or wave in a plasma.

Q3) What is longitudinal rolls?

Ans. Atmospheric coherent structures in the form of persistent organized counterrotating roll vortices that are approximately aligned with the mean wind and span the depth of the planetary boundary layer.

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Phy

Ref: IFHE-FST/Physics/ Mahendra Shinde

Dt: 09/11/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Physical Sciences, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	**: Spatially periodic modulated thermal convection in granular fluids: a simulation study**
Speaker	**: Dr. Mahendra Shinde**
Venue	**: R.No- 102**
Date	**: 10.11.2016**
Time	**: 04.30 pm onward**

Coordinator – Physical Sciences

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1. Director-FST

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Date & Time : 4.30 pm, 10th Nov, 2016

Venue : FST-102

Speaker : Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Physics, IcfaiTech

Title : **Spatially periodic modulated thermal convection in granular fluids: a simulation study**

Abstract :

Rayleigh-Bénard convection in normal fluids shows interesting variation when a boundary is temperature modulated. As granular fluids show quite good resemblance to normal fluids, it is expected that they exhibit similar variation in convective dynamics under such a condition. A study of convection in granular fluids by injecting spatially non-uniform energy through a boundary is done . Emphasis is made on the dependence of onset and strength of granular convection on the relevant dimensionless parameters characterizing the convective state. The non-uniform energy injection is modelled by spatially periodic modulation of the lower boundary. It is seen that the amplitude and the wavelength of the periodic modulation are two new important parameters characterizing the dynamics.

Report :

Introduction :

Buoyancy driven convection in normal classical fluids is an old and well studied problem [1,2]. It is known that granular fluids can exhibit convective instability under certain excited states [3–11]. In the former case the negative thermal gradient necessary for convection is externally imposed [2], whereas in the latter case it is spontaneously developed due to a combined effect of dissipation due inelastic collisions and gravity [7]. Convection in granular fluids can be categorized into two types, namely, boundary driven and buoyancy driven convection. In past relatively more attention was given to the former one and several numerical and experimental studies were done to understand various aspects of it [8,9,12,14-18], whereas the latter one received attention in the beginning of this century after Ramírez et al. [7] observed it, for the first time, in numerical simulations. Later, hydrodynamic formulation of thermal convection was given for some simplified granular fluid models [5,13,19]. Experimentally, it was first seen by Parker et al. [11] and, thereafter, some studies [4-6,20] were done to understand the phenomenon.

Convection of normal fluids over patterned surfaces is of immense practical importance [21–24]. A surface is called a patterned one if, for instance, local geometry, material property, and/or temperature varies with position. In this talk the problem of convective dynamics of a granular fluid in the presence of a surface patterned by means of temperature modulation using an event driven molecular dynamics (EDMD) simulation [25] is addressed. A monodisperse granular matter is filled in

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a wide container which has spatially periodic modulated bottom surface. A simple model is chosen in order to facilitate futuristic theoretical advancement of the convective dynamics of granular fluids under such a condition using a hydrodynamic theory. The convective state in a monodisperse dilute granular fluid is known to be determined by a set of four dimensionless control parameters [13,19].

Model & Simulation :

A 2d system of N monodisperse hard disks confined in a wide rectangular container is studied using EDMD simulation method. The system is driven by a succession of thermal baths along the length of the container, normal to the gravity, at the bottom. The bottom of the container acts as a spatially periodic modulated thermal boundary. The periodicity of temperature modulation is achieved by a square wave temperature profile which is horizontally symmetric about the centre of the container such that the mean temperature of the bottom wall , spatially averaged over length, remains unchanged.

Discussion of the key results :

i. Effect of wavelength of temperature modulation –

Horizontal symmetry of the temperature profile about the centre of the bottom wall of the container produces symmetrically placed hotspots (also coldspots) at each hotspot there is a pair of convection rolls. Although smaller the scaled wavelength K, higher is the number of hotspots and hence the number of pairs of convection rolls, at smaller wavelengths the strength of convection is lesser due to increase in the frequency of grain-grain collisions which happen in the regions between two nearby pairs of rolls. Higher number of collisions reduces the local macroscopic velocity field. On the contrary, for the highest value of wavelength K = 1, the strength of convection drops due to the lowest number of pairs of convection rolls, which is one. However, for this K and when other dimensionless parameters do not inhibit convection, additionally, there is presence of a pair of convection rolls which is entirely due to Rayleigh-Bénard type of convection. It is due to the presence of a longer portion of the bottom wall with constant temperature which is equal to almost twice to that of the mean bottom wall temperature. Thus, there is coexistence of two types of convections. This pair of rolls is smaller in size and sandwiched between the rolls due to temperature modulation as seen in subplot for K = 1.

ii. Effect of amplitude of temperature modulation –

As \delta{Tb} increases the strength of bulk convection gradually increases from \delta{Tb} as low as 0.1 until it reaches a local maximum value at \delta{Tb}= 0.5. Thereafter, Cs grows exponentially with \delta{Tb}.

iii. Effect of inelastic loss parameter –

The strength of bulk convection does not monotonically increase with the inelastic loss parameter, in fact, it attains a peak value at about R = Rp, and then for larger R values it

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decreases relatively slowly. In the same figure, one can see that with no temperature modulation convection is absent over the entire range of R studied here.

iv. Effect of Froude number –

When a temperature modulation is imposed on the bottom wall of the system, the strength of bulk convection Cs increases for Fr greater than a certain threshold value. Below the threshold value Cs is negligibly small.

Summary & Conclusion –

The effect of temperature modulation, imposed on the bottom wall of a wide container, on the convective dynamics of a granular fluid enclosed in the container was numerically studied in this paper. Such a periodic temperature modulation results in the generation of periodic hotspots and coldspots at the bottom of the container. The number of such spots increases with the wavelength of the modulated temperature profile. However, for any modulation the spatial average of the temperature of the bottom is a constant. The convection strength was measured in the bulk of the system by means of a nearest neighbor velocity-velocity pair-correlation function. As the Knudsen number and the aspect ratio of the container were kept constant for this study, the convective state of the systems is determined by a set of four dimensionless parameters, namely, Fr, DTb, R, and K. The parameters were chosen such that, when no temperature modulation is imposed, the system shows no convection for any set of the control parameters.

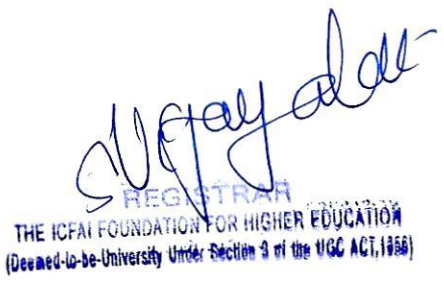
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IcfaiTech
Faculty of Science & Technology (FST)

Ref: IFHE-FST/Physics/ Leela Chelikani

Dt: 27/11/2016

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Physical Sciences, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	**: Tailoring of laser ablative shock waves from periodic structured surfaces**
Speaker	**: Dr. Leela Chelikani**
Venue	**: R.No- 114**
Date	**: 28.11.2016**
Time	**: 04.30 pm onward**

Coordinator – Physical Sciences

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Tailoring of laser ablative shock waves from periodic structured surfaces

Abstract

The evolution of laser-induced ablative shockwaves from one dimensional periodic rectangular engraved cavity (1-D PRC) fabricated in 304 Stainless Steel surfaces having 25 and 64 cavities per inch was studied using time-resolved shadowgraphy. The spatio-temporal evolution of the shock front (SF) from the 1D-PRC is observed to be faster due to the interaction of multiple ablative shock sources from the periodic modulated surface owing to higher plasma temperatures. The dynamical evolution of SF after detaching from plasma (after 3 μsec) is observed to be dependent on periodicity of structures.

Keywords: Laser induced shock waves; periodic surface modulation; rectangular cavities; contact front.

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Report:

Interaction of an intense laser with metal surface leads to melting, liquefaction, vaporization, ejection of atoms, ions and molecular species and shock wave (SW) formation leading to many applications in direct material analysis, laser drilling, micro-machining, deposition of thin films and depth resolved chemical analysis. Moreover the evolution and propagation characteristics of laser induced SWs (LISWs) depends on laser metal surface interaction that gives a valuable insight into the laser induced phase explosion of the materials and gas dynamic flow. Laser interactions with variety of periodic structured surfaces have been studied for various applications like generating table top particle (electron, ion) sources, increasing plasma temperature and electron density by varying the cavity aspect ratio, patterning of laser induced periodic surface structures in liquid crystal displays for

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molecular orientation, laser ablation propulsion to name a few. Though the aspect ratio of the cavities is observed to play a crucial role in modifying the plasma temperature, known to be the source of SWs, the effect of simultaneous ablation of periodic cavities on the evolution of SWs are barely studied. In this letter, we present evolution of ns laser induced ablative SWs from 1-D periodic rectangular cavities (1-D PRC) of a fixed aspect ratio (depth/width) vis-à-vis a flat surface (FS). The possibility of tailoring LISWs by varying number of 1-D PRC interacting with laser spot size is presented.

Questionnaire: How the structures were made, laser used, ICCD camera specifications.

No. of Participants: 13

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Sanu Rani Paul

Topic: Missile Technology Control Regime Opportunities and Challenges-Indian Legal Perspective

Date: 04.1.2017

Number of Participants:14

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Circulur:

Jayanthi Reddy
Coordinator Faculty Seminar

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Wednesday, 4 January 2017 1:33 AM
Subject: Re: Faculty Seminar today i.e 4th Jan by Dr Sanu Rani Paul

Respected Sir and Dear All,

This is to remind you that we have faculty seminar today at 4.30 PM to be presented by Dr Sanu rani paul.
Topic- Missile Technology Control Regime -An Indian Legal Perspective.

Regards,

Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty Coordinator.

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Thursday, 29 December 2016 10:03 PM

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(11) Dr Sanu Rani Paul — Presented on 4-1-2017

Topic : Missile Technology Control Regime Opportunities and challenges - Indian legal perspective.

Faculty Members present - 14
Faculty Members Absent - NIL
Present in the chair Dr. A.V. Narasimha Rao

Dr. A.V.N Rao — Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. L. Lakshmi — Dr. Irfan Rasool
Dr. Changa Reddy — Ms. Sowmya Chandrasekaran
Dr. Rekha Raj John — Dr. Sanu Rani Paul - speaker
Dr. Veena — Dr. Madhuri Tree
Ms. Priti — Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - Pl Jayanthi
Ms. Sreedevi Shet
Ms. Annapurna Devi

Minutes

Started at 4.45 - Concluded at 5.30

Interactions — Comparitive study with equivalent Countries to be made instead of USA.

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2017

Summary

- MTCR Guidelines
- Categories of MTCR
- Considerations in Transfer
- NO law pertaining to Defence equipment export
- Regulation of Ballistic Missile
- Arms Control Export Control Act, 1976 - Sec 71
- US Defense Export policy.
- Section 38 - Basic considerations in Export of MTCR (Response)
- In USA Munitions list looked in to by president for export
- SCOMET Category - 5
- Licensing process
- Observations by presenter - Too many prohibitions
- After MTCR agreement in 2016, India steps into Export of Long Range Weapon Systems.
- Regulation of selling country to be evolved in similar line of US arms export control act.
- Brokerage allowed in US, in India no such norms made
- Advantages & Disadvantages - MTCR allows export of Missiles like Brahmos, Akash to friendly countries (Sec 12) fetching significant foreign exchange and promotes multi lateral Defence Trade Relations
- Indian export laws are pro-biology in general w.r.t export of arms

  Advantage - non-proliferation of arms

  Disadvantage - Industrial production suffers (60% of defence equipment are imported)
- Rearrangement of the SCOMET list.
- MTCR allows higher technical co-operation between MTCR Countries.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: O Shankar

Topic: Plagiarism in Academic Writings

Date: 18.01.2017

Number of Participants:15

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FACULTY SEMINAR FROM JUNE 2016 TO JUNE 2017

REPORT OF FACULTY SEMINAR BY O.SANKAR ON PLAGARISM IN ACADEMIC WRITINGS

Faculty: O. SANKER

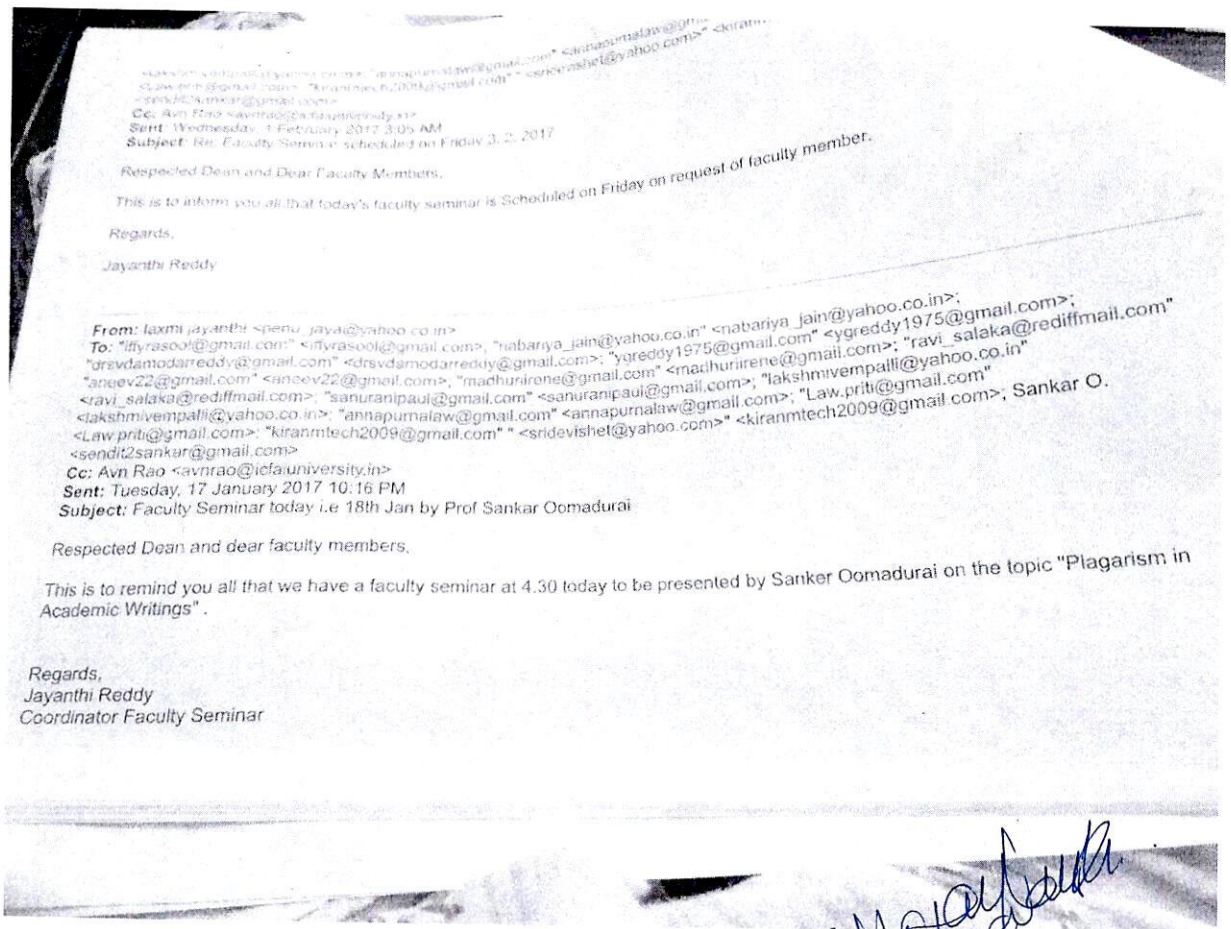
Topic: Plagarism in Academic Writings

Date of Presentation: 18.1.2017

Number of Participants : 15

Report: data Available o sankar.oxps

Circulur:



Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Wednesday, 1 February 2017 3:05 AM
Subject: Re: Faculty Seminar scheduled on Friday 3. 2. 2017

Respected Dean and Dear Faculty Members,

This is to inform you all that today's faculty seminar is Scheduled on Friday on request of faculty member.

Regards,

Jayanthi Reddy

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>, "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhurirene@gmail.com" <madhurirene@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Tuesday, 17 January 2017 10:16 PM
Subject: Faculty Seminar today i.e 18th Jan by Prof Sankar Oomadurai

Respected Dean and dear faculty members,

This is to remind you all that we have a faculty seminar at 4.30 today to be presented by Sanker Oomadurai on the topic "Plagarism in Academic Writings".

Regards,
Jayanthi Reddy
Coordinator Faculty Seminar

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(12) Mr. Sankar Oomadurai — Presented on 18.1.2017

Topic : Plagiarism in Academic Writings.

Faculty Members present - ~~15~~ 15
Faculty Members Absent - ~~1~~ 0

Present in the chair - Dr. A.V. Narasimha Rao

1. Dr. A.V.N. Rao
2. Dr. Veena -
3. Ms. Priti - Priti
4. Dr. L. Lakshmi - Lakshmi
5. Dr Sanu Ravi Paul -
6. Ms. Annapurna -
7. Ms. Sreedevi Shet - on leave
8. Mr. Sankar Oomadurai

Dr. Mohan Krishna
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain
Dr. Madhavi
Mr. Ravi
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. Gangi Reddy
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - P.L. Jayanthi
Dr. Irfan Rasool

Minutes
Started at 4.42.
Concluded at 5.00

Interactions of faculty - Questions asked regarding footnotes and acknowledgements, checking Plagiarism

Suggestions made by Dean - To make all faculty seminars in to hard copy and soft copy.
- Put up Summary of one page - for each seminar to be attached,
- Also to collect PPT's from all presenters.
- To scan the page of signatures of all faculties present during Seminars.

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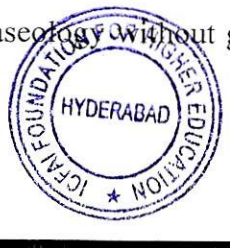
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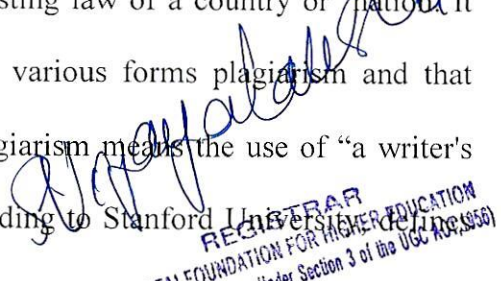
Report

The presenter discussed about the academic world, plagiarism is considered as a serious offense because stealing the work of another writer is an unacceptable tactic. Today, falling into the plagiarism trap became very easy and even tempting because the Internet has all information that could possibly be needed for a research paper, essay, article, or review. Unfortunately, many students and even some scholars make this mistake every year because a lack of their effort to write original text is easily detected by sophisticated software packages at education institutions.

The punishment for plagiarism offense is quite serious and often results in destroyed academic reputation, zero grade, and even expulsion from the educational institution. These short- and long-term consequences can be a bad influence on your academic career, so considering plagiarism as an option to complete an assignment should really be out of question. Instead of using this option, try some of these great and proven strategies to identify unoriginal content and avoid it in the future.

He stressed about the types of Plagiarism and stated that the word Plagiarism is derived from Latin word 'Plagiare' which means to kidnap or abduct. Plagiarism means when one is using someone else words, ideas, thoughts, expressions without citing original creator. In simple words, whenever we are using other's work in our research work, we must give proper credit to original creator. Plagiarism is also known as Academic theft and considered as unethical in Academic Community. By paying homage to original source we are doing ethically right and easily we are in safe zone because Research Misconduct is serious offence and attracts fines, suspension, legal penalties as per existing law of a country or nation. It varies country to country. The presenter had defined various forms plagiarism and that According to Oxford College of Emory University, Plagiarism means the use of "a writer's ideas or phraseology without giving due credit". According to Stanford University



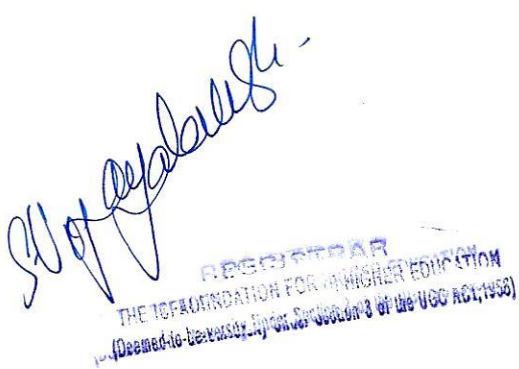


plagiarism as the "use, without giving reasonable and appropriate credit to or acknowledging the author or source, of another person's original work, whether such work is made up of code, formulas, ideas, language, research, strategies, writing or other form." According to The U.S.A. Naval Academy, Plagiarism is "the use of the words, information, insights, or ideas of another without crediting that person through proper citation."

It is important to create awareness among the scientific writers toward what constitutes academic misconduct and plagiarism. Universities, journal editors and academia must educate the young researchers to follow the ethos and values of academic honesty and integrity. The young researchers and scientific writers should not start their publishing career by plagiarizing and should rely on the tenets of ethical education, scientific self-confidence, sound knowledge and scientific curiosity. Cheating and plagiarism deprives the researchers from the learning experience that would have been possible otherwise. Lack of awareness about research ethics and lack of language skills lead to indulgence in plagiarism. Young researchers need better focused training to avoid research misconduct and they should be taught how to communicate scientifically. Usually journal editors are the first to detect plagiarism but they lack resources, expertise and more importantly authority to conduct the confirmatory investigations. Investigating research misconduct is not only tough but time consuming necessitating scientific, administrative, legal expertise and the will to act.

The presenter also highlighted about the parenthetical citation, appropriate punctuation, marks and In-text citation, footnote, Bibliography to be carefully followed .





ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Mrs. M.Annapurna Devi

Topic: A Critical Anaysis of the implementation of Make in India Policy: Opportunities and Challenges.

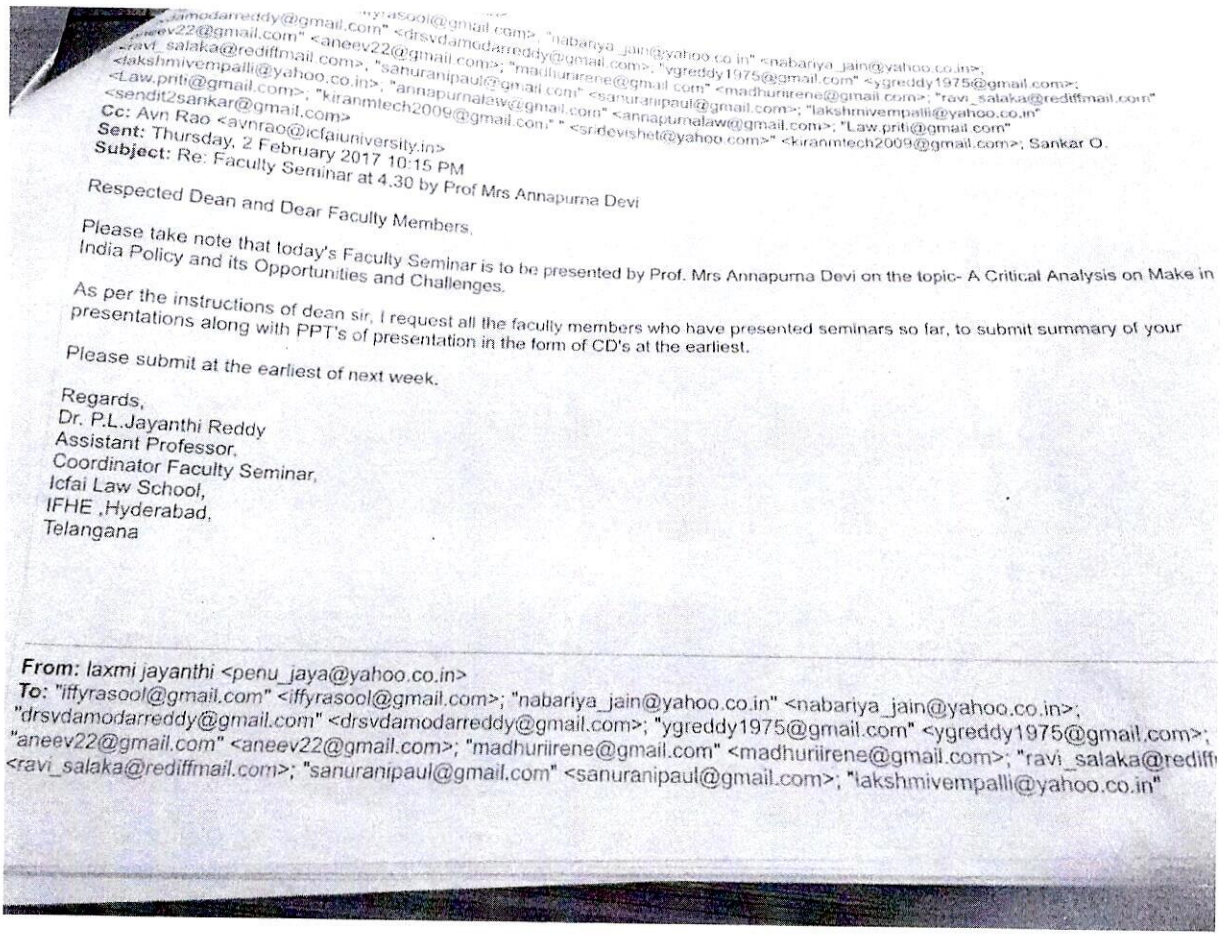
Date: 28/02/2017

Number of Participants:14

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Circulur:



...modarreddy@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>, "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; ...ev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com", "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>, "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <sendit2sankar@gmail.com> "<sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>; Sankar O.

Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Thursday, 2 February 2017 10:15 PM
Subject: Re: Faculty Seminar at 4.30 by Prof Mrs Annapurna Devi

Respected Dean and Dear Faculty Members,

Please take note that today's Faculty Seminar is to be presented by Prof. Mrs Annapurna Devi on the topic- A Critical Analysis on Make in India Policy and its Opportunities and Challenges.

As per the instructions of dean sir, I request all the faculty members who have presented seminars so far, to submit summary of your presentations along with PPT's of presentation in the form of CD's at the earliest.

Please submit at the earliest of next week.

Regards,
Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
Icfai Law School,
IFHE ,Hyderabad,
Telangana

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in"

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(13) Ms. Annapurna Devi Muraganti 22 Presented on - 28th Feb 2017

Topic : A Critical Analysis of The Implementation of Make in India policy; Opportunities & challenges.

Faculty Members Present - 14
Faculty Members Absent - 4.

Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy
Dr. L. Lakshmi
Dr. Veena
Dr. Madhavi
Ms. Sreedevi
Dr. Sanu Rani Paul
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy
Prof. Damodar Reddy
Dr. Jan Rasool
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain
Prof. S. Ravi
Prof. Sankar Damodaran
Prof. Preeti - permission
Dr. Gangi Reddy
Prof. Ms Annapurna Devi, Annapurna

Minutes
Started at 4.35 pm
Concluded at 5.30 pm.
Interactions - 40 mts.

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Summary

The Make in India policy explained. Foreign Trade policy explained. Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act 1992, Sec 3 and 5 Competitiveness Importance and difference between the two is explained with a case law.

- Analysis of trade policy in India
- Foreign Trade policies in India: Legal validity – Any policy formulated U/S 5 of the FTDR Act, 1992 is subjected to Judicial review
- Govt of A.P & others Vs. A Hanumanthrao, 2005 (2)
- Jaemiwon Granites Vs State of Tamilnadu, 1994, AIR 2233.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Rekhraj Jain

Topic: A Socio-Psycho Legal Perspective of Restorative Justice of Crime Victims

Date: 03.03.2017

Number of Participants: 14

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Circulur:

Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Friday, 3 March 2017 1:49 AM
Subject: Re: Faculty Seminar at 4.30 by Dr. Rekharaj Jain

Respected Dean Sir and Dear Faculty Members,

This is to inform you all that today at 4.30 PM we have a faculty seminar to be presented by Dr. Rekharaj Jain on the topic " Socio Psycho Legal Perspective of Restorative Justice of Crime Victims".

Regards,
Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
Icfai Law School,
IFHE ,Hyderabad,
Telangana

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Thursday, 2 February 2017 10:15 PM
Subject: Re: Faculty Seminar at 4.30 by Prof Mrs Annapurna Devi

Respected Dean and Dear Faculty Members,

Please take note that today's Faculty Seminar is to be presented by Prof. Mrs Annapurna Devi on the topic- A Critical Analysis on Make in India Policy and its Opportunities and Challenges.

As per the instructions of dean sir, I request all the faculty members who have presented seminars so far, to submit summary of your presentations along with PPT's of presentation in the form of CD's at the earliest.

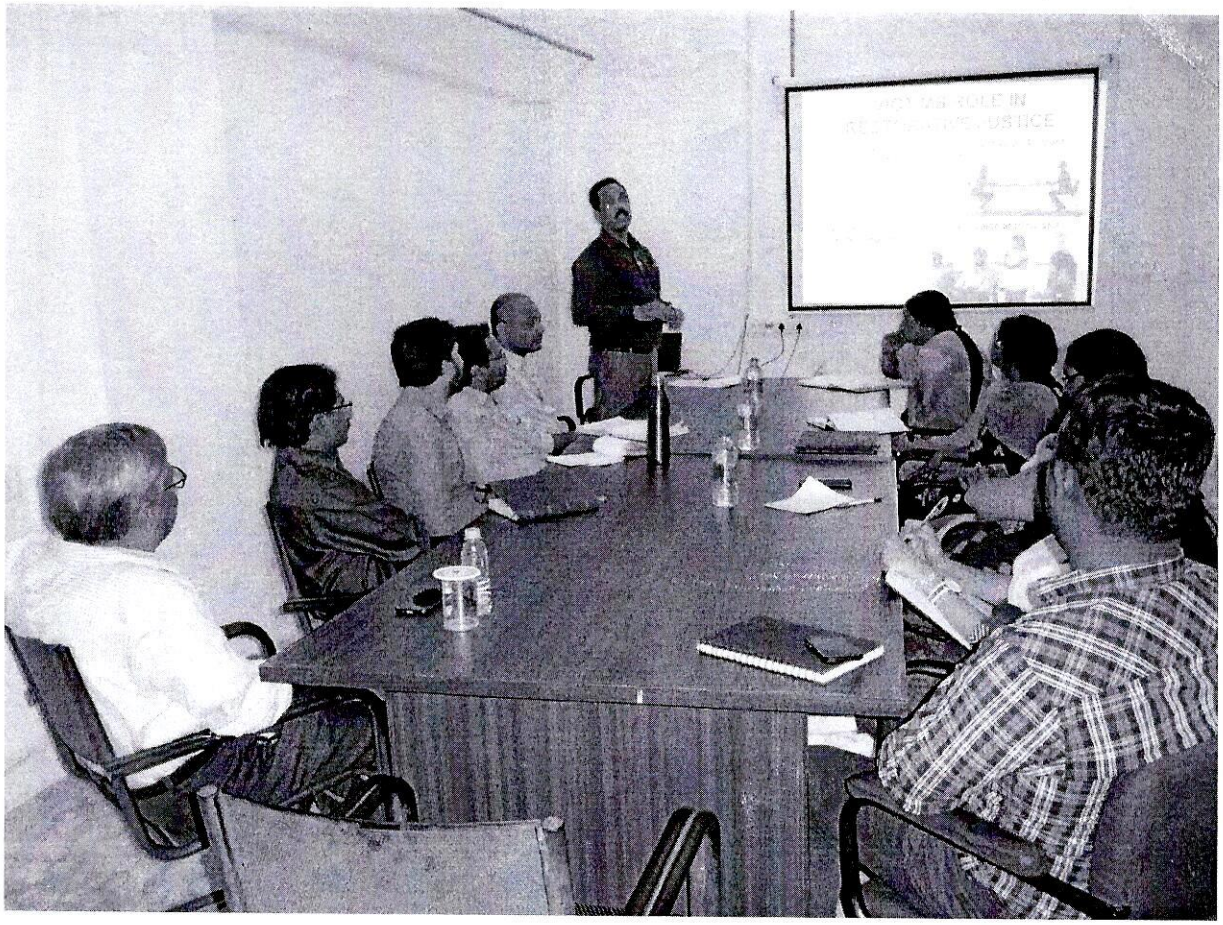
Please submit at the earliest of next week.

Regards,
Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
Icfai Law School,
IFHE ,Hyderabad,

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(14) Dr. Rekha Raj Jain — Presented on 3.3.2017

Topic: A Socio Psycho Legal Perspective of Restorative Justice of Crime Victims.

Faculty Members present – 14
Faculty Members Absent – 2
Present in the chair – Dr. A.V.N. Rao.

Dr. A.V.N Rao
Dr. Pratap Reddy
Dr. L. Lakshmi
Dr. Veena
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain
Dr. Changi Reddy
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Prof. M. Ravi
Dr. Irfan Rasool
Dr. Saini Rani Paul

Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy
Prof. Sankar
Prof. Priti – Permission
Prof. Sreedevi Shetty
Prof. Annapurna
Dr. Madhuri Rao

Started at 4.35 PM
Concluded at 5.25 PM

Interactions –

- How restorative justice is looked as a Commodity in market?
- Restorative Justice of it is Upcoming in International
- What type of offenders, which type of crimes this principle to be applied.
- Canada, Philippines – provides guidelines on restorative justice?
- Offender mediation cells.

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S. Vijayakumar
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Summary — Restorative Justice – Healing the effects of crime.

- Aims to restorate relationship.
- Restorative justice advocates restitution victim by offender rather than distribution by state against offenders.
- Restorative justice focuses on holding offender accountable more meaningful way than simply imposing punishment
- Victims role in ~~Corrective~~ Restorative justice – voice of victim – Community Corrections, victim advocacy Community policing – recent voices.
- Social perspective – forgiveness, healing, Compensation
- psycological perspective –
- Victim should be given professional counseling, how to cope up with it
- Restorative justice looks at repairing the harm.
- practical challenges to Restorative Justice —
  - Assessment Variation of crime victims
  - extent of support of family members of victim.
  - Violence of family members of victim.
- Restorative justice in India —
  - Sec 357 of CrPC 1973 – victim Compensation.
  - Sec 5 of prohibition of offenders Act 1958
  - plea bargaining.

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REGISTRAR
THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed-to-be-University Under Section 3 of the UGC ACT, 1956)

ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Ms.Priti

Topic: Changing Dynamics of Live in Relationships

Date: 26.05.2017

Number of Participants:11

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Circulur:

Dear All,

Today's seminar is at 4.30. The Topic is " Accessibility for persons with Disability- Legislation and Policy Issues" to be presented by Dr.L.Lakshmi.

Regards,
P.L.Jayanthi Reddy

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Friday, 26 May 2017 12:58 AM
Subject: Faculty seminar at 4.pm

Dear All,

This is to remind you all that faculty seminar is to be presented byProf.Priti on the topic,"Changing Dynamics of Live in Relationships in India at 4.00 pm today.

Regards,

Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty Seminar Coordinator.

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Tuesday, 23 May 2017 10:35 PM
Subject: Faculty seminars schedule

Dear All,

The following is the faculty seminar schedule

1. Prof. Priti on "Changing Dynamics of Live in Relationships in India- on 26th May
2. Dr.L.Lakshmi on " Accessibility for persons with Disability- Legislation and Policy Issues -on 30th May

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(15) Prof. Priti 25

Presented on - 26th May 2012

Topic :- Changing Dynamics of Live-in Relationships in India

Faculty Members present - 15

Dr. A.V.N. Rao — on duty
Prof. Priti — Priti
Dr. L. Lakshmi — Lakshmi
Dr. Irfan Rasool — Irfan
Dr. Damodar Reddy — on leave
Dr. Changa Reddy — Changa
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy — PLJ
Prof. Ravi — Ravi
Prof. Sreedevi Bhat —
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain —

Dr. Pratap Reddy - on duty
Dr. Sanu Kanpaul — Sanu
Prof. Annapurna — Annapurna
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain —
Dr. Veena — on duty
Prof. Sankar Damodaran — Sankar

Summary -

Started at 4.10 pm by stating the difference between rights of persons living relationship. Cited different cases
- S.C. Yamunabai Anantrao Adhav V. Anantrao Shivram Adhav & 1988 (SC), Vidhyadhari V. Sukhrane Bai (2008) 2 SCC 238 (Live relationship in Nature).
- Live in Relationship & Divorce / breakup. (No formal relationship and hence no formal divorce)
- Status of children from Live-in Relationships. Sec 12 of Indian evidence Act - legitimacy of a child. SC decisions
- Tulsa V. Durg

Cases

- Live-in relationship Inspection Maintenance -
- Status / Legality of Live-in Relationships in other countries.
  - Scotland Family law Act 2006 -
  - France - Civil Solidarity Pact -
  - USA - After 1970 - The term palimony described.
  - Canada - Living for 12 months - legal sanctity.
  - Quebec - does not recognise live in Relationship.
  - UK - Live-in Couples do not enjoy legal benefits but children are recognised without any stigma out of relationship.

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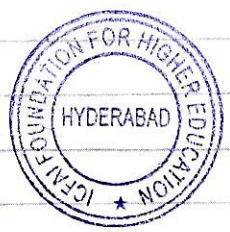
S V Gayadhar
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Protection -
Women are protected u/ Domestic Violence Act 2005.
Protection u/s 20 of D.V Act 2005.
Interactions started at 4.27.

- Ethics of marriage institutions
- whether we can mix law & ethics
- If children are said legitimate then persons who are in live-in Relationship should also be legitimised.

V.K.V Indira Sarma Vs — guidelines.

Khushboo — Impliedly legalised.



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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Mrs L. Lakshmi

Topic: Accessibility for Divyangan (Persons with Disability) in India

Date: 30.05.2017

Number of Participants:09

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Circulur:

Dear All,

Today's seminar is at 4.30. The Topic is " Accessibility for persons with Disability- Legislation and Policy Issues" to be presented by Dr.L.Lakshmi.

Regards,
P.L.Jayanthi Reddy

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Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Friday, 26 May 2017 12:58 AM
Subject: Faculty seminar at 4.pm

Dear All,

This is to remind you all that faculty seminar is to be presented byProf.Priti on the topic "Changing Dynamics of Live in Relationships in India at 4.00 pm today.

Regards,

Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty Seminar Coordinator.

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com" <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" " <sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Tuesday, 23 May 2017 10:35 PM
Subject: Faculty seminars schedule

Dear All,

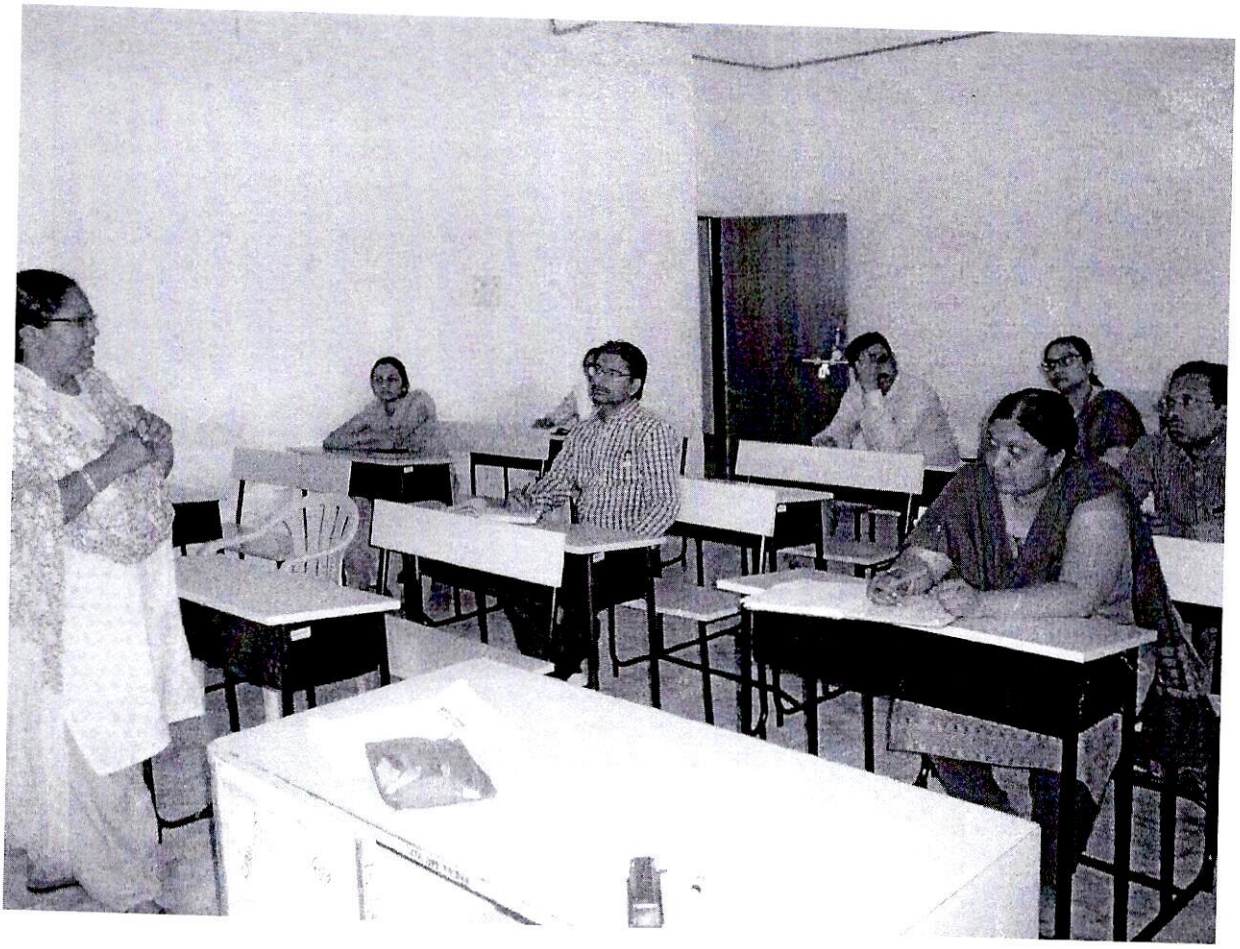
The following is the faculty seminar schedule

1. Prof. Priti on "Changing Dynamics of Live in Relationships in India- on 26th May
2. Dr.L.Lakshmi on " Accessibility for persons with Disability- Legislation and Policy Issues -on 30th May

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Presented on 30th May 2017

(16) Prof. L. Lakshmi

Topic : Accessibility for Divyangjan (Persons with Disability) in India - Legislation and Policy Issues.

Faculty Members present : 9 | Absent :- on leave — 6

Dr. L. Lakshmi - Lakshmi
Dr. Irfan Rasool - on leave
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - Rekha
Prof. Ravi - Ravi
Prof. Priti - Priti
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - PLJ
Prof. Annapurna - Annapurna
Dr. I. Madhusudhan - Madhusudhan
Dr. Sanu Rani Paul - Sanu
Dr. Ranga Reddy - on duty (conference)

Dr. Pratap Reddy - on duty
Dr. Veena - on duty
Prof. Sreedevi Shet - on leave
Prof. O. Sankar - on leave
Dr. Damodar Reddy - Faculty

Summary

Started at - 4.45.

- Definition of Disabled person. - National & International Conventions.
- United Nation Convention on Rights of Person with Disabilities 2008. - Rights based approach.
- Pyschological aspects - Social, physical, Political, Environmental factors
- Barriers identified - structural, Institutional, Cultural
- Whether persons with Disability require right to Case of right to accessibility.
- India Ratifies UNCRPD in 2007.
- Policy changes 2007 - 2016 - 17 to 21 disabilities
- Accessible India Campaign - Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan
- Rights of persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 - definitions are discussed - Accessibility, Discrimination, establishment
- Legislative provisions discussed - disability classification

S. Vijayalakshmi
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Sec 13 - Legal capacity - There people can enter into a contract with the help of a guardian.
Sec 24, 29, provisions discussed.
Sec 31 & 32 - special provisions for persons with Benchmark disabilities.
(here application cannot accepted if how to make reservations. 8/5/.
how to be divided.)
- 9 Pillars of Ref. disability - Modi campaign discussed.
- Accessibility of Infrastructure: homes to be provided even if rented house temporarily.
- Special courts - (Session Court) - sp. prosecutors.
- Concluded at 5:30

Interactions — by faculty.
- Persons who are in vegetative state — (t) falls under person disabled having high support needs.
- employment opportunities whether available — Special employment exchanges established.
- Financial support available incentives available for part establishment or who can recruit disabled apart from govt organizations.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/PROHINI

Dt: 04/01/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	:	A Study on feature extraction using texture and shape for content based image retrieval system
Speaker	:	Mrs.P.Rohini
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**11th Jan 2017, Wednesday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Copy:
Director-FST

Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: A Study on feature extraction using texture and shape for content based image retrieval system

Speaker: Mrs. P. Rohini

Date and Time: January 11, 2017, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Image Retrieval is the basic requirement of today's life in present scenario. Because of huge amount of different types of images are added in database from different sources for retrieval of the image, different kinds of processing is required to extract the relevant features from them. In this paper, comparisons of combination texture and shape features are done with texture Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix and Hu-moments and the combination of tamura texture and shape invariant Hu-moments. For the performance evaluation of the system, we use most commonly used methods namely precision and recall.

Question and Answers:

1. What are the distance measures used?
   Answer: Manhattan, cranberry distance etc.
2. How the features are extracted?
   Answer: By using shape, color and texture

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Faculty members Attended:

1.Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2.Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3.Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4.Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5.Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6.Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7.Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8.Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9.Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
10.Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11.Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12.Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mrs. P.Rohini (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mrs. P.Rohini, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.
- Hi Tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/Balamurali

Dt: 03/02/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : Lifetime estimation of WBASN for patient health monitoring.

Speaker : **Dr. Balamurali**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **03rd February 2017, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Lifetime estimation of WBASN for patient health monitoring

Speaker: Dr. Balamurali

Date and Time: 03rd February 2017, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

A Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) is a group of spatially dispersed and dedicated sensors to monitor physical and environmental conditions. The sensor nodes are battery powered and deployed in remote locations, hence energy is a scarce resource in a sensor network. In WSN, the nodes closer to the sink tend to deplete their energy at a faster rate when compared with other nodes. This issue is called as the Hotspot problem. Lot of research is going on to achieve energy efficiency and to mitigate hotspot problems in WSN. In this paper, we make a survey on several energy efficiency protocols to mitigate hotspot problem in WSN. We analyze the merits and limitations of these protocols.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
4. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
5. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mr. Goutham Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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10. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

11. Dr.Vairachalai , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

12. Shirisha P, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. Why the lifetime of WBASN using AODV is short?

Answer: The lifetime for the AODV protocol is short and this is due to the complexity of the routing protocol in sending route request (RREQ) and route reply (RREP) messages.

2. Is multihop routing protocol is the right choice for WBASN?

Answer: The lifetime for the Multi-hop protocol is quite long due to the simplicity of the protocol but a standard deviation of 84 days is too wide for this protocol to be a good choice for WBASN.

3. What are the commonly used MAC protocols for WSN?

Answer: IEEE 802.11 and S-MAC

4. What is RTS?

Answer: RTS represents Request to Send. Before sending the data the node should send RTS and only if receives a positive acknowledgement it can transmit data.

5. What is CTS?

Answer: CTS represents Clear to Send. A node that is ready to receive data packets will respond with the CTS.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to GSm,BTS,MSC.
- Speaker (**Dr. Balamurali**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Balamurali**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/goutham

Dt: 12/03/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : On security and performance in Elliptic curve cryptography

Speaker : **Mr. Goutham Kumar**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **15th March 2017, Wednesday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

A. Varun Prasad.

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: On security and performance in Elliptic curve cryptography

Speaker: **Mr. Goutham Kumar**

Date and Time: 15th March 2017, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Nowadays, the usage of constrained-resources devices like sensors and IoT devices are increasing rapidly. These devices often deal with sensitive data and simultaneously have limited storage and low processing capabilities. That means achieving protocols with high levels of security can be relatively difficult in these limited environments, as we find ourselves faced with a trade-off between performance and security. Therefore, the ultimate goal is to find a cryptographic scheme which achieve good levels of security and consume little resources. This study seeks to analyze the performance and security of Elliptic Curve Cryptography in resource-limited environments by comparing ECC to other public key cryptographic schemes over key pair generation, key exchange and digital signature primitives. The comparison results of this paper promote using ECC in resource-limited environments and show the significant differences between the time and memory requirements of ECC comparing to other public key schemes especially when the security requirements increase.

Keywords: Constrained-resources devices, Cryptography, IoT

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mr. Srinivasa Murthy, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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7. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
8. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
9. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What is AES? What is the use of it?
   Answer: AES stands for Advanced Encryption Standard. Which is used to achive confidentiality
2. What is the key advantage of Symmentric-key crypotography?
   Answer: High Efficiency,
3. Any one drawback of symmetric-key cryptography?
   Answer: Key distribution problem
4. Why public-key schemes are better than symmetric-key schemes?
   Answer: Public-key elements are better because key exchange elements are athenticate and secure.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mr. Goutham Kumar**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mr. Goutham Kumar**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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IFHE HYDERABAD

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IcfaiTech
Faculty of Science & Technology (FST)

Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Dr. Vairanchalai Dt: 30/03/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar : A comparative analysis of community detection algorithm in social networks

Speaker : **Dr. Vairanchalai**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **30th March 2017, Thursday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

K. Varaprasad.

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: A comparative analysis of community detection algorithm in social networks

Speaker: Dr. Vairanchalai

Date and Time: 30th March 2017, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The FP-growth algorithm is described in the paper Han et al., Mining frequent patterns without candidate generation, where "FP" stands for frequent pattern. Given a dataset of transactions, the first step of FP-growth is to calculate item frequencies and identify frequent items. Different from Apriori-like algorithms designed for the same purpose, the second step of FP-growth uses a suffix tree (FP-tree) structure to encode transactions without generating candidate sets explicitly, which are usually expensive to generate. After the second step, the frequent item sets can be extracted from the FP-tree. In spark.mllib, we implemented a parallel version of FP-growth called PFP, as described in Li et al., PFP: Parallel FP-growth for query recommendation. PFP distributes the work of growing FP-trees based on the suffixes of transactions, and hence is more scalable than a single-machine implementation. We refer users to the papers for more details.

Faculty members Attended:

1. **1.** Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mr. P.Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. T. Ravi Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

7.Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

8. Dr. Ajit K. Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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9.Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

10.Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST

11. Dr. Sandeepkumar Panda, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

12. Mrs. Shubhangi U V , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

13. Mr. MD Kaleem , Lab Instructor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

14. Mr. Lokesh , Lab Instructor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. "1. Why Community Detection?

Answer: When analyzing different networks, it may be important to discover communities inside them. Community detection techniques are useful for social media algorithms to discover people with common interests and keep them tightly connected.

2. Community Detection vs Clustering?

Answer: One can argue that community detection is similar to clustering. Clustering is a machine learning technique in which similar data points are grouped into the same cluster based on their attributes. "

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to PFP Systems.
- Speaker (**Dr. Vairanchalai**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Vairanchalai**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/VSmurthy

Dt: 5/2/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : Designing a set of information security metrics to ensure organizational security objectives are met.

Speaker : **Mr. V. S. Murthy**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **10th Feb 2017, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

K. Vara Prasad.

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Designing a set of information security metrics to ensure organizational security objectives are met.

Speaker: **Mr. V. S. Murthy**

Date and Time: 10th Feb 2017, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Business managers expect information security to protect the information in business systems and prevent the systems from being interrupted. Information security supports the business in achieving its objectives. To begin the development of a strategic plan for security it is essential to understand the business objectives and the key elements of the information security function. Business objectives can be analyzed to identify dependencies on security. The security objectives can then be defined in terms of business objectives. The security objectives are then impacted by business and environmental constraints, and by threats and vulnerabilities. Metrics are developed to allow comparison between current security capability and the capability required to meet business requirements. Strategies can be developed to fill the gap between current and planned capability while allowing for environmental constraints and threats. A strategy is a direction or approach taken to meet one or more objectives. Strategies do not have priorities: they are mutually exclusive. Each strategy is supported by one or more initiatives. An initiative is the implementation of an operational plan that achieves part or all of the security objectives. The overall objective is to implement a range of initiatives that collectively achieve all of the security objectives. Your security policy defines what you want to protect and the security objectives are what to expect of users. Each network service that you use or provide poses risks to your system and the network

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to which it is connected. A security policy is a set of rules that apply to activities for the computer and communications resources that belong to an organization. These rules include areas such as physical security, personnel security, administrative security, and network security. Your security policy defines what you want to protect and what you expect of your system users.

Keywords: Information Security, Metrics

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Goutham Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
8. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
9. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
12. Mr. Ch. Rajesh, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of MECH, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What is metrics in information security?
Answer: Cloud Information Security Metrics are powerful tools that every organization must use to measure and thereby improve performance of controls. Security Metrics can also provide important data points for an organization to ensure they prioritize between areas of focus and justify resource spend (time and money).

2. What are the 3 main objectives of information security?
Answer: When we discuss data and information, we must consider the CIA triad. The CIA triad refers to an information security model made up of the three main components: confidentiality, integrity and availability. Each component represents a fundamental objective of information security.

3. What is KPI in information security?
Answer: Key performance indicators (KPIs) are an effective way to measure the success of your cybersecurity program and aid in decision-making. According to PwC, just 22 percent of Chief Executive Officers believe their risk exposure data is comprehensive enough to form decisions.

4. What are the five goals of information security?
Answer: Application security.

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a. Infrastructure security.

Cloud security.

Cryptography.

Incident response.

Vulnerability management.

Disaster recovery.

What are the security goals?

Answer: The five security goals are **confidentiality, availability, integrity, accountability, and assurance**.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mr. V. S. Murthy**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mr. V. S. Murthy**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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IcfaiTech
Faculty of Science & Technology (FST)

CSE
2017-18

Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/Balamurali Dt: 19/04/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : A MAC protocol to reduce sensor network energy consumption using a wakeup radio.

Speaker : **Dr. Balamurali**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **19th April 2017, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: A MAC protocol to reduce sensor network energy consumption using a wakeup radio.

Speaker: Dr. Balamurali

Date and Time: 19th April 2017, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

For increasing the life of sensor networks, each node must conserve energy as much as possible. In this paper, we propose a protocol in which energy is conserved by amortizing the energy cost of communication over multiple packets. In addition, we allow sensors to control the amount of buffered packets since storage space is limited. To achieve this, a two-radio architecture is used which allows a sensor to "wakeup" a neighbour with a busy tone and send its packets for that destination. However, this process is expensive because all neighbours must awake and listen to the primary channel to determine who is the intended destination. Therefore, triggered wakeups on the primary channel are proposed to avoid using the more costly wakeup procedure. We present a protocol for efficiently determining how large the period for these wakeups should be such that energy consumption is reduced.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr.Vairachalai , Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mrs. Shirisha P, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
6. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
7. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

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1. What is wake up radio?

   Answer: It is a concept by which the radio transmitter will be in sleep state and will wake up for transmission only when required

2. Is the MAC protocol for wired and wireless networks are same?

   Answer: No..The MAC of wired network cannot be used for warless network, they have a collection of special MAC protocols.

3. What is NAV?

   Answer: NAV is Network Allocation Vector, which specifies the duration of communication between a sender and a receiver. It is used to prevent Stations accessing the wireless medium and causing contention.

4. What is Pico Radio?

   Answer: The Pico Radio design uses a low-power wakeup channel. It uses a MAC protocol that allows nodes to wake up a neighbour when data needs to be sent.

5. What is S-MAC?

   Answer: S-MAC [9] is a protocol developed specifically to address energy issues in sensor networks. It uses a simple scheduling scheme to allow neighbours to sleep for long periods and synchronize wakeups.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to Pico Radio Design, S-MAC.
- Speaker (**Dr. Balamurali**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Dr. Balamurali**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/VSmurthy

Dt: 1/5/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of The Seminar : Information Security issues in Cloud Printing

Speaker : **Mr. V. S. Murthy**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **5th May 2017, Friday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

K. Varma Prakash

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Information Security issues in Cloud Printing

Speaker: **Mr. V. S. Murthy**

Date and Time: 5th May 2017, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Cloud printing is a fast and convenient printing solution. It allows you to print from any device, such as your computer, phone or tablet, to an internet connected printer. By using cloud printing, your business can benefit from reduced operating cost and improved workflows. However, because cloud printing means that print jobs are rendered on a public infrastructure, before being sent to print, it can impose a security risk. Another security risk to consider when using cloud printing is the interception of a print job when it has been completed and is waiting for collection. Network encryption is necessary to protect data as it moves from your device, to the server and then to the printer. This is particularly important if your employees work remotely or print wirelessly, because without it, users outside of your company could connect to your network and read the data being transmitted to your printer. Encrypting your print data can be done using a third party print software application, which uses the Internet Printing Protocol to create the encrypted text. Implementing a private cloud service at your place of work is another effective way to ensure secure cloud printing. This is because in a private cloud, only you and your employees have access and are in control of the servers. The best way to implement a private cloud solution for your business is with the help of a Managed Print Service provider. These companies will help to ensure that your business is doing everything possible to safe guard yourselves against print and data security issues.

Keywords: Cloud printing, Encrypting, Managed Print Service

Faculty members Attended:

1. Mrs. P. Rohini, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Mr. K. Vara Prasad, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Mr. Ajit K Jain, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Mr. Goutham Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mrs. Shubhangi U, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
8. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
9. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
10. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Mr. G. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
12. Mr. Ch. Rajesh, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of MECH, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

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1. What is Cloud Printing?
   Answer: Cloud printing is a fast and convenient printing solution. It allows you to print from any device, such as your computer, phone or tablet, to an internet connected printer.
2. What is benefits of Cloud Printing?
   Answer: y using cloud printing, your business can benefit from reduced operating cost and improved workflows. However, because cloud printing means that print jobs are rendered on a public infrastructure, before being sent to print, it can impose a security risk.
3. What is Network encryption?
   Answer: Network encryption is necessary to protect data as it moves from your device, to the server and then to the printer. This is particularly important if your employees work remotely or print wirelessly, because without it, users outside of your company could connect to your network and read the data being transmitted to your printer.
4. How to implement private cloud at your place?
   Answer: Implementing a private cloud service at your place of work is another effective way to ensure secure cloud printing. This is because in a private cloud, only you and your employees have access and are in control of the servers.
5. What is the best way to implement a private cloud solution for your business?
   Answer: The best way to implement a private cloud solution for your business is with the help of a Managed Print Service provider.

Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.35PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Speaker (**Mr. V. S. Murthy**) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by **Mr. V. S. Murthy**, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.40 PM.
- Hi tea has been served to all the members who has participated in the faculty seminar.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/PROHINI

Dt: 10/05/2017

Circular

Dear All,

On behalf of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad, All the faculty members, students are cordially invited for the Faculty Seminar.

Title of the Seminar	**: Local tetra patterns for image retrieval system using Hadoop**
Speaker	**: Mrs.P.Rohini**
Venue	**: R.No- 309**
Date	**: 17th May 2017, Wednesday**
Time	**: 4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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1. Director-FST

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Local tetra patterns for image retrieval system using Hadoop

Speaker: Mrs. P. Rohini

Date and Time: May 17, 2017, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

In today's world, huge quantity of data, in the form of images, is produced through digital cameras, mobile phones and photo editing software. It is important to develop new CBIR techniques which gives effective and scalable result for real time processing of large image collections. Local tetra pattern (LTrP) is used for managing the large database. The local ternary pattern and local binary pattern encode the relationship. LBP and LTP encodes the relationship between referenced pixel and its surrounding neighbors by calculating gray-level difference. Local Tetra Pattern (LTrP) which carries the interrelationship in between the center pixels and its surrounded neighbors of center pixel. The main objective of study is distribution of image data over a large number of nodes over Hadoop using Map Reduce Technique. Hadoop defines a framework which allows processing on distributed large sets across clusters of computer.

Question and Answers:

1. **What is the advantage of Local tetra patterns?**
   Answer: Used for large databases
2. **Why LTP?**
   Answer: It finds the interrelationship between the pixels using gray level difference
3. **Why Hadoop is used?**
   Answer: To work on large databases.

Faculty members Attended:

1. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
2. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
3. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
4. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
5. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
6. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
7. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
8. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
9. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
10. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
11. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
12. Dr. R. Balamurali, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

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Summary:

- All the faculty members of CSE and other departments assembled in room number 309 for faculty seminar.
- Faculty seminar commenced at 4.40PM.
- Some faculty members pose queries related to block-chain technology usage in Smart Education System
- Mrs. P.Rohini (Speaker) answers all the queries with patience
- All faculty members appreciated the efforts made by Mrs. P.Rohini, Assistant Professor of Department of CSE, FST, IFHE, Hyderabad.
- Faculty Seminar was concluded at 5.30 PM.



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