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.

References:

[1] S. Chandrasekhar, Hydrodynamic and Hydromagnetic Stability, Clarendon Press. 1968. [2] C. Normand, Y. Pomeau, M.G. Velarde, Convective instability: a physicist's approach, Rev. Mod. Phys. 49 (1977) 581–624. [3] P. Eshuis, K. van der Weele, D. van der Meer, R. Bos, D. Lohse, Phase diagram of vertically shaken granular matter, Phys. Fluids 19 (2007) 123301+. [4] P. Eshuis, D. van der Meer, M. Alam, G. van, J. Henk, K. van der Weele, D. Lohse, Onset of convection in strongly shaken granular matter, Phys. Rev. Lett 104 (2010) 038001+. [5] P. Eshuis, K. Weele, M. Alam, H.J. Gerner, M. Hoef, H. Kuipers, S. Luding, D. Meer, D. Lohse, Buoyancy driven convection in vertically shaken granular matter: experiment, numerics, and theory, Granul. Matter 15 (2013) 893–911. [6] D. Paolotti, A. Barrat, U.M.B. Marconi, A. Puglisi, Thermal convection in monodisperse and bidisperse granular gases: a simulation study, Phys. Rev. E 69 (2004) 061304+. [7] R. Ramírez, D. Risso, P. Cordero, Thermal convection in fluidized granular systems, Phys. Rev. Lett. 85 (2000) 1230–1233. [8] S.S. Hsiau, C.H. Chen, Granular convection cells in a vertical shaker, Powder Technol. 111 (2000) 210–217. [9] S.C. Yang, S.S. Hsiau, Simulation study of the convection cells in a vibrated granular bed, Chem. Eng. Sci. 55 (2000) 3627–3637. [10] T. Shinbrot, D. Khakhar, J.J. McCarthy, J.M. Ottino, A simple model for granular convection, Phys. Rev. Lett. 79 (1997) 8294832. [11] R.D. Wildman, J.M. Huntley, D.J. Parker, Convection in highly fluidized three-dimensional granular beds, Phys. Rev. Lett. 86 (2001) 3304–3307. [12] H. Hayakawa, S. Yue, D.C. Hong, Hydrodynamic description of granular convection, Phys. Rev. Lett. 75 (1995) 2328–2331. [13] H. Xiaoyi, M. Baruch, G. Doolen, Hydrodynamics of thermal granular convection,

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Phys. Rev. E. 65 (2002) 030301+. [14] C.R.K. Windows Yule, N. Rivas, D.J. Parker, Thermal convection and temperature inhomogeneity in a vibrofluidized granular bed: the influence of sidewall dissipation, Phys. Rev. Lett 111 (2013) 038001+ [15] M. Majid, P. Walzel, Convection and segregation in vertically vibrated granular beds, Powder Technol. 192 (2009) 311–317. [16] C. Zeilstra, J.G. Collignon, M.A. van der Hoef, N.G. Deen, J.A.M. Kuipers, Experimental and numerical study of wall-induced granular convection, Powder Technol. 184 (2008) 166–176. [17] K.M. Aoki, A. Tetsuo, M. Yoji, W. Tatsuyuki, Convective roll patterns in vertically vibrated beds of granules, Phys. Rev. E 54 (1996) 874–883. [18] J.B. Knight, E.E. Ehrichs, V. Yu, J.K. Flint, H.M. Jaeger, S.R. Nagel, Experimental study of granular convection, Phys. Rev. E. 54 (1996) 5726–5738. [19] K. Evgeniy, M. Baruch, Onset of thermal convection in a horizontal layer of granular gas, Phys. Rev. E 67 (2003) 021306+. [20] P. Cordero, R. Ramírez, D. Risso, Buoyancy driven convection and hysteresis in granular gases: numerical solution, Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications 327 (2003) 82–87. [21] G. Seiden, S. Weiss, J.H. McCoy, W. Pesch, E. Bodenschatz, Pattern forming system in the presence of different symmetry-breaking mechanisms, Phys. Rev. Lett 101 (2008) 214503+. [22] M.Z. Hossain, J.M. Floryan, Instabilities of natural convection in a periodically heated layer, J. Fluid Mech. 733 (2013) 33–67. [23] R. Schmitz, W. Zimmermann, Spatially periodic modulated Rayleigh-Bénard convection, Phys. Rev. E 53 (1996) 5993–6011. [24] G. Freund, W. Pesch, W. Zimmermann, Rayleigh-Bénard convection in the presence of spatial temperature modulations, J. Fluid Mech. 673 (2011) 318–348

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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

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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.

References

1. R. N. Raman, R. A. Negres, and S. G. Demos, Appl. Phys. Lett. **98**, 051901 (2011).
2. X. Zeng, S. S. Mao, C. Liu, X. Mao, R. Greif and R. E. Russo, Appl. Phys. Lett. **83**, 2, (2003).
3. K. Ding & L. Ye. *Laser Shock Peening Performance and process simulation* (Woodhead Publishing Limited, Cambridge, 2006).
4. S. Bagchi, P. P. Kiran, M. K. Bhuyan, S. Bose, P. Ayyub, M. Krishnamurthy, G. R. Kumar, Appl. Phys. Lett. **90**, 141502 (2007).
5. C. Porneala and D. A. Willis, J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys. **42**, 155503 (2009).
6. S. H. Jeong, R. Greif and R. E. Russo, Appl. Surf. Sci. **127-129**, 1029 (1998).

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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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

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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.

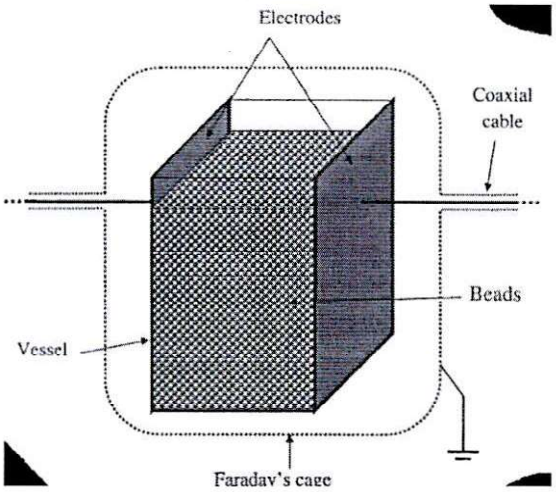
Experimnetal setup –

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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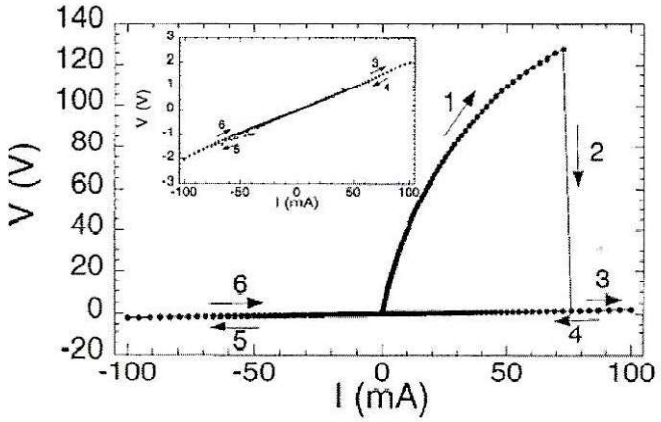


FIG. 2. The $I-V$ curve for a granular packing made of 14 000 lead beads. Numbered arrows indicate the different stages of the measurement. The inset represents a blow up of the linear (conducting) part of the $I-V$ curve.

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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Rcf: 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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1. Director-FST

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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).
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[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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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?**

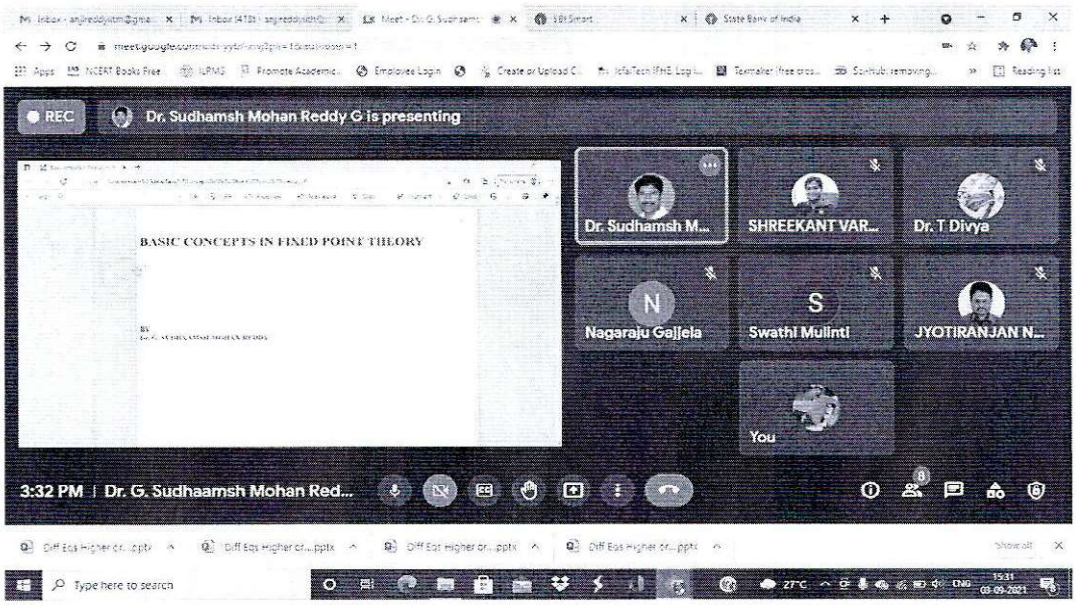
   Fixed-point theorem, any of various theorems in mathematics dealing with a transformation of the points of a set into points of the same set where it can be proved that at least one point remains fixed. For example, if each real number is squared, the numbers zero and one remain fixed

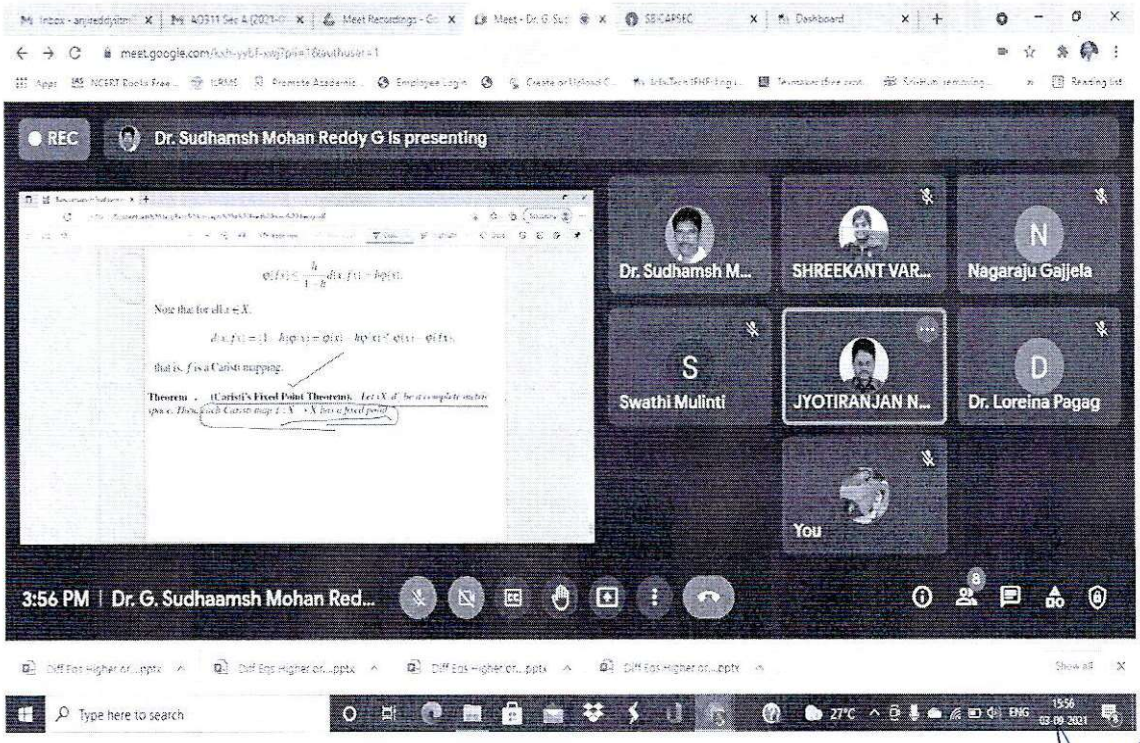
2. **What is usage of** Fixed-point theorems?

   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.

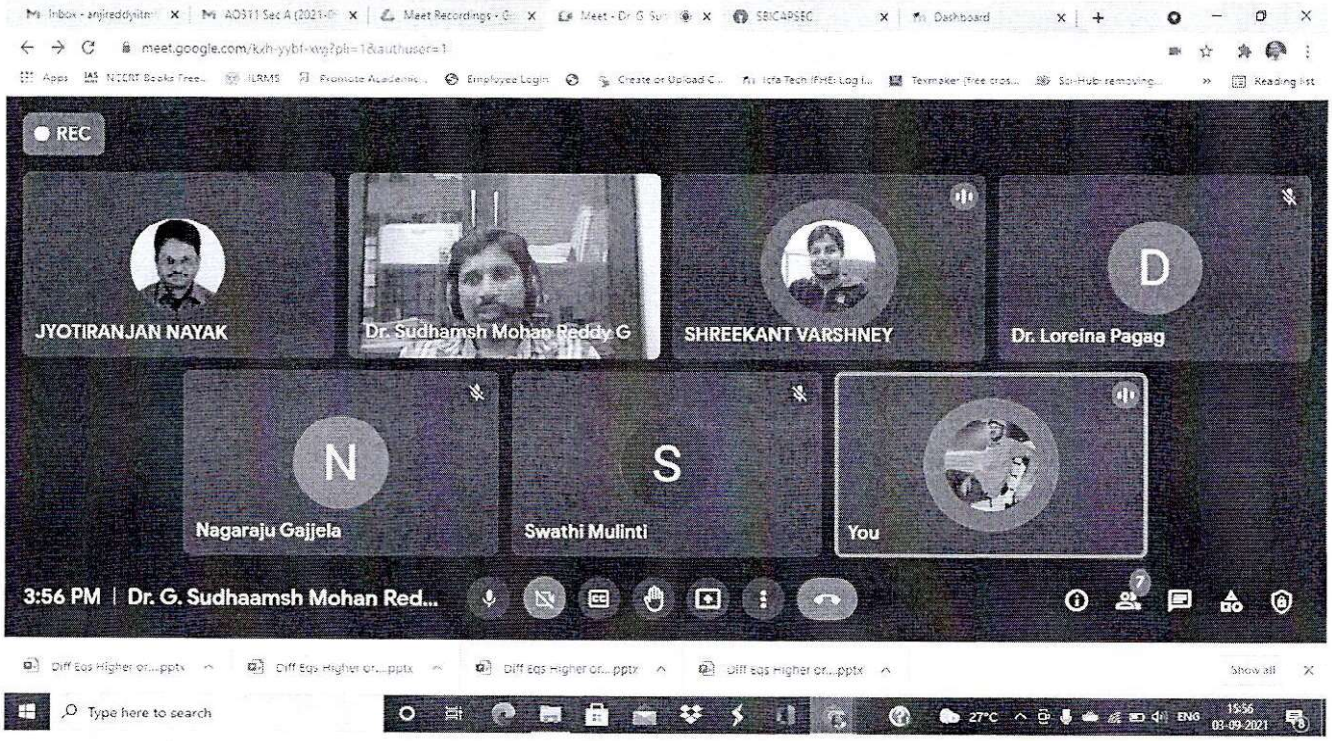
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Department of Mathematics and English

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	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

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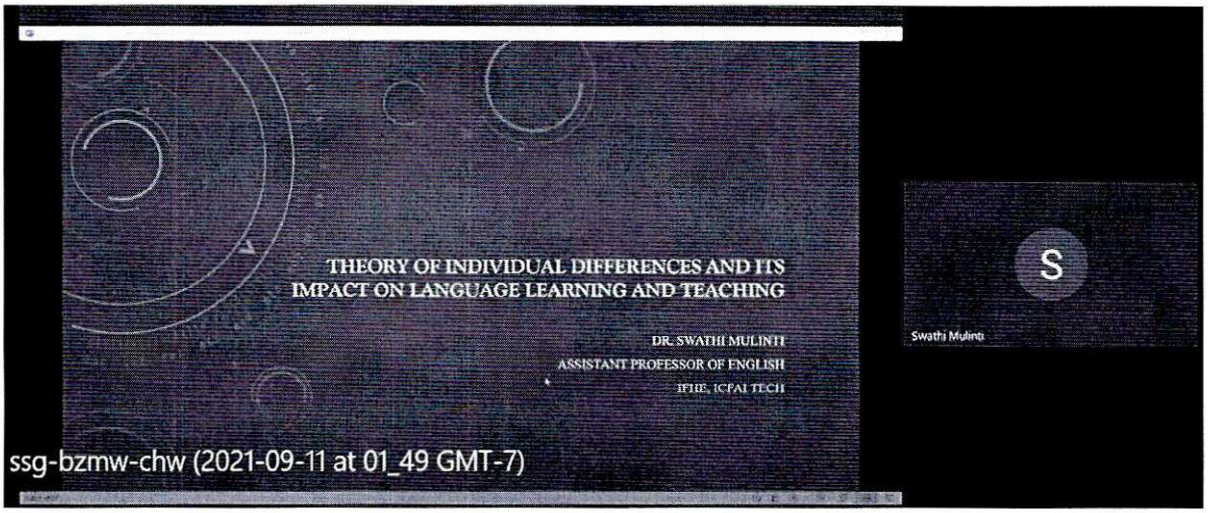
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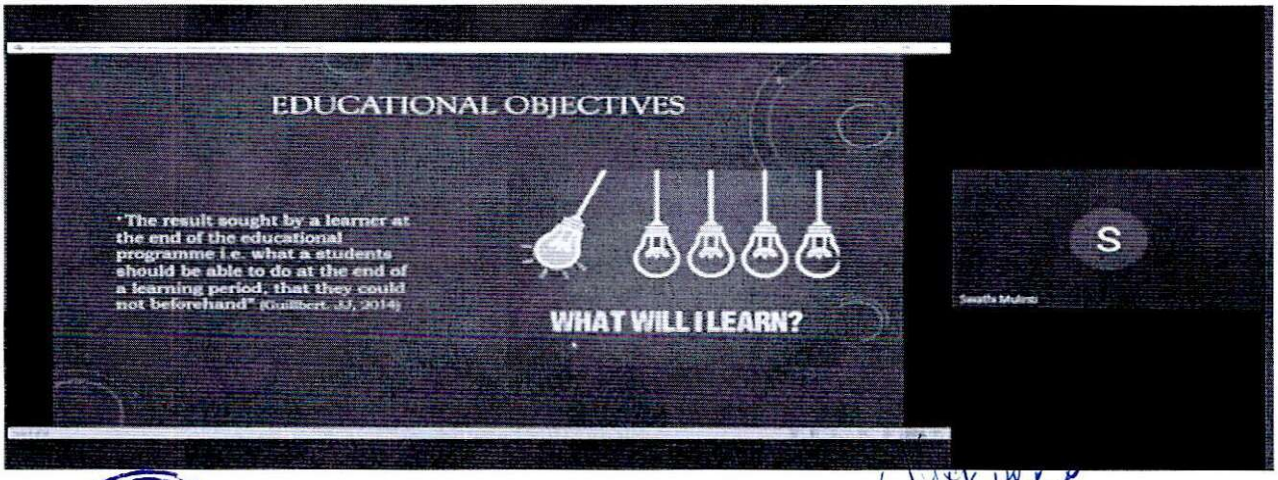
The aim of education is to enable each student to attain all-round development according to his/her own attributes. To achieve this, students should be provided with suitable assistance and guidance in accordance with their abilities and learning needs, so that they can develop their potential to the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

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

Gardner believed that:

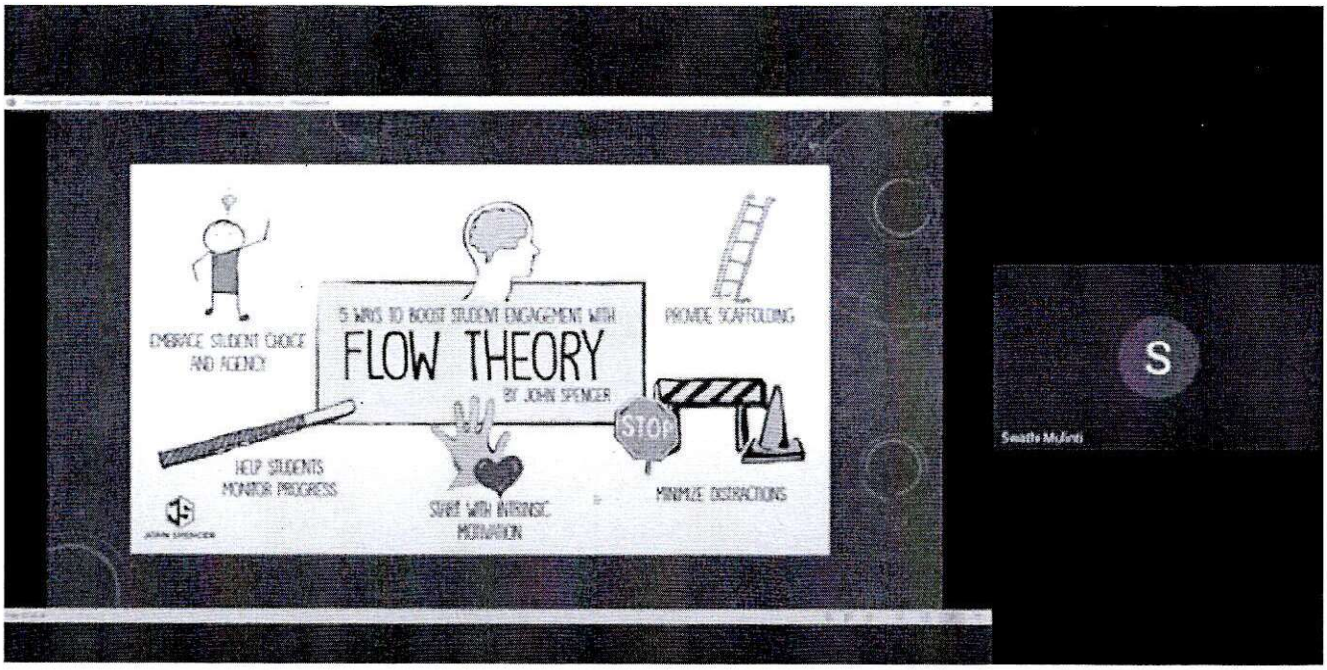
- All humans have all nine unique intelligences, potentially more which have yet to be researched.
- Everyone possesses all nine intelligences in various amounts.
- Each individual is made up of a unique combination of all nine intelligences.
- These intelligences are uniquely arranged in each individual's 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?**

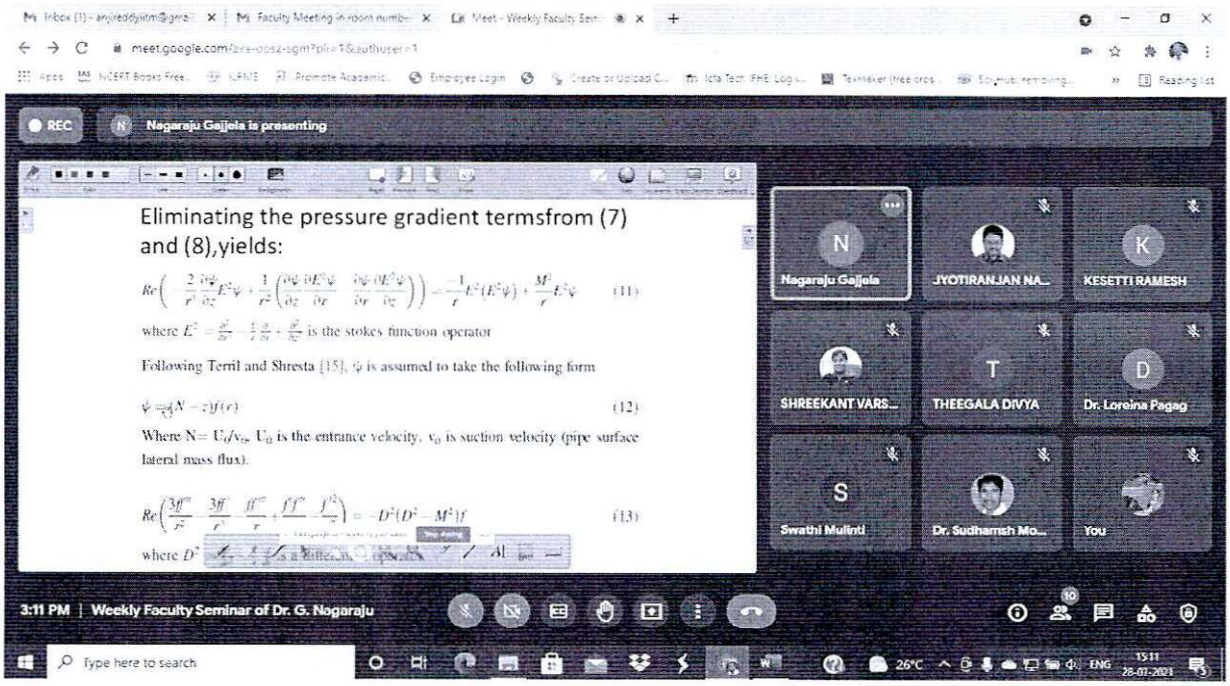
when a fluid flows over the plate, fluid in direct contact with solid, sticks to the surface, and there will be no slip occurs on the surface. This condition is called to be as no-slip condition. Viscosity of the fluid is responsible for no-slip condition to occur.

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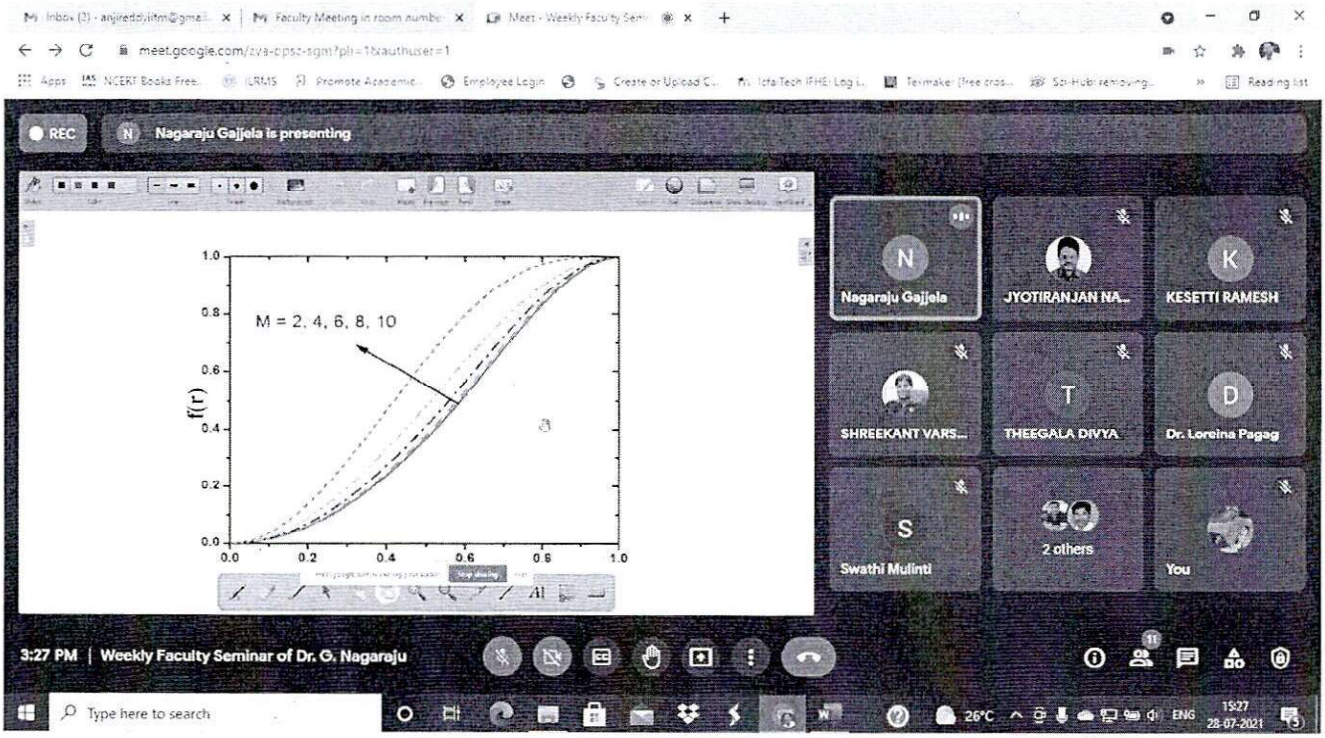
3. **How do you find the rate of heat transfer?**
   The rate of heat transfer to an object is equal to the thermal conductivity of the material the object is made from, multiplied by the surface area in contact, multiplied by the difference in temperature between the two objects, divided by the thickness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

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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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Various heat transfer mechanisms exist, including convection, conduction, thermal radiation, and evaporative cooling.

Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

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Attendees:

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1	Dr. G. E. Adhav	
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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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Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Dr.Anjanna Matta	
2	Dr.D.P.R.V Subba Rao	
3	P.V.R Vijaya Kumar	
4	Dr. S. Srinivas Rau	

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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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Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Dr. G Sudhaamsh Mohan Reddy	
2	Dr. Srinivas Rau	
3	Priya S. Natesh	
4	Dr.I V Sharama	
5	SARITCHANDA	
6	Dr. D.Subbarao	
7	Rohini p	
8	P V R Vijaya Kumar	

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Date: 31st Jan, 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 "Distance in Post Algebras" by Dr.D.Subba Rao. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 31st Jan, 2017	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – 103
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr.D.Subba Rao
Title: "Distance in 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

Distance in Post Algebras

Abstract

We define a function d which is a distance in Post algebras. This distance is unique.

Keywords: Post algebra; Distance

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Q: How the unique distance in Post algebra is defined?
A: as a polynomial

Q: How each element x of Post algebra is represented
A: In a unique way and in disjunctive form



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Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Dr. G Sudhaamsh Mohan Reddy	
2	Dr. Srinivas Rau	
3	Dr.Anajanna Matta	
4	P V R Vijaya Kumar	

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Notice
2017-18

Date: 6th October, 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 **"On Primary Decomposition of Modules"** by Mr. Vijaya Kumar. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 6th October, 2017.	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:00 PM	**Location:** Room – 103
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Mr. Vijaya Kumar
Title: "On Primary Decomposition of Modules"	

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SEMINAR REPORT – Mr. Vijaya Kumar

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education,

Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

On Primary Decomposition of Modules

Abstract:

Primary decomposition is a very important tool of commutative algebra and geometry. In this paper we generalizedsome of the existing algorithms of primary decompositiondeveloped by Eisenbud et al. (cf. [EHV]) for free modules and also filled some gaps by providing proofs of important theoremsappeared in [EHV]. All these algorithms areprogrammed and implemented in Singular.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

1) What is an associated Prime?

A prime ideal p of A is called an associated prime of M if $p = (0 : x)$ for somex $\in$ M. The set of all associated primes of M is denoted by $Ass_A(M)$, or simply by Ass(M).Minimal elements of Ass(M) are called the minimal primes of M, and the remaining elementsof Ass(M) are called the embedded primes of M.

2) Define a zerodivisor

An element a $\in$ A is said to be a zerodivisor of M if $(0 : a)_M \neq 0$, i.e., if ax = 0 for some x $\in$ M with x $\neq$0. The set of all zerodivisors of M is denoted by Z(M).

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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 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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Date: 13th Feb, 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 "Study on Hadley-Prats Flow" by Dr. Dr.Anjanna Matta. The following are the details of the seminar.

Date: 13th Feb, 2017	**Location:** ICFAI Tech, Hyderabad
Time: 04:30 PM	**Location:** Room – 103
Organizer: Department of Mathematics	**Presenter:** Dr.Anjanna Matta
Title: "Study on Hadley-Prats Flow"	

REGISTRAR

SEMINAR REPORT – Dr.Anjanna Matta

Department of Mathematics

Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education,

Hyderabad - 501203, Telangana, India

TITLE

Study on Hadley-Prats Flow

Abstract

This study analyzes the effect of heat source and variable gravity on the onset of Hadley-Prats flow in a horizontal fluid-saturated porous layer with inclined temperature gradients. It is examined by using the linear stability analysis. Then the subsequent eigenvalue problem is solved numerically by using shooting and fourth order Runga-Kutta method to evaluate eigenvalue, which is treated as a vertical thermal Rayleigh number (R_z). Also, the critical R_z is investigated for different parameters of governing the flow.

Questionnaire session and answers by speaker:

Q1) How s gravity measuredty?

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

Q2) 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

Q3) What is the eigenvlue 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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Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Dr. G Sudhaamsh Mohan Reddy	
2	Dr. Srinivas Rau	
3	Dr.Subba Rao	
4	P V R Vijaya Kumar	

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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

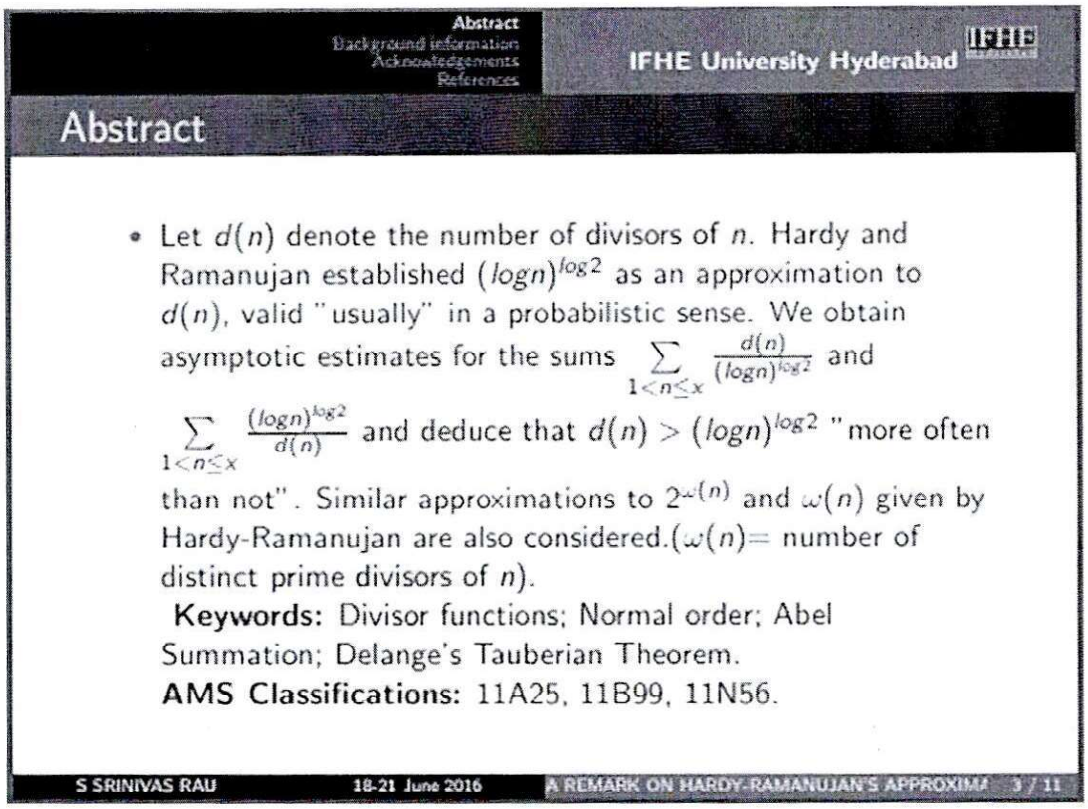
Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education,

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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Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Dr.G Sudhaamsh Mohan Reddy	
2	Dr.D.P.R.V Subba Rao	
3	P.V.R Vijaya Kumar	
4	Dr.I.V.Sharma	

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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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Attendance Sheet

S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Dr.Anjanna Matta	
2	P.V.R Vijaya Kumar	
3	Dr. S. Srinivas Rau	

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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]

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S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Dr. G Sudhaamsh Mohan Reddy	
2	Dr. Anjanna Matta	
3	Priya S. Natesh	
4	Dr.I V Sharama	
5	SARITCHANDA	
6	Dr. Lalitha	
7	Dr. D.Subbarao	
8	Rohini p	
9	P V R Vijaya Kumar	

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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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S.No.	Name of the Faculty	Signature
1	Dr.G Sudhaamsh Mohan Reddy	
2	Dr.D.P.R.V Subba Rao	
3	P.V.R Vijaya Kumar	
4	Dr. S. Srinivas Rau	
5	SARITCHANDA	
6	Dr. I V Sharama	

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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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Department of Mathematics and English

Seminar Attendance Sheet

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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

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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 φψ 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

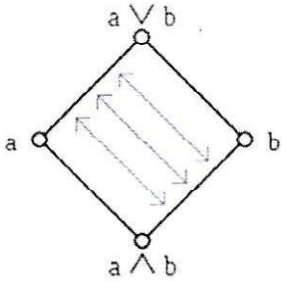
For any two elements a,b of a modular lattice, one can consider the intervals $[a \wedge b, b]$ and $[a, a \vee b]$. They are connected by order-preserving maps

$\varphi: [a \wedge b, b] \to [a, a \vee b]$ and
$\psi: [a, a \vee b] \to [a \wedge b, b]$

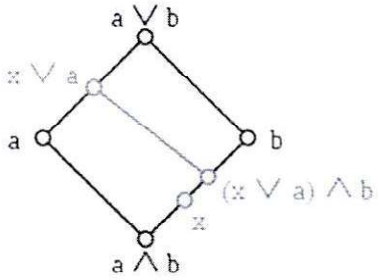
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that are defined by $\varphi(x) = x \vee a$ and $\psi(y) = y \wedge b$.



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

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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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Department of Mathematics and English

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IcfaiTech
Faculty of Science & Technology (FST)

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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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 of 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

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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**

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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. S. Thirumala Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
7. Dr. Rabi Raja 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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Hyderabad
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IcfaiTech
Faculty of Science & Technology (FST)

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

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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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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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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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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

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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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HYDERABAD

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 to: 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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1. Director-FST

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**

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 latex

Speaker: Dr. Vairanchalai

Date and Time: 16 th 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

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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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**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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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**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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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**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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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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Ref: IFHE-FST/CSE/VARAPRASAD

Dt: 04/11/2016

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	:	CISCO Packet Tracer
Speaker	:	**Mr.Vara Prasad**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**11th Nov 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: CISCO Packet Tracer

Speaker: Mr. Vara Prasad

Date and Time: November 11, 2016, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Packet Tracer is a cross-platform simulation designed by Cisco Systems that allows users to create network topologies and imitate modern computer networks. The software allows users to simulate the configuration of Cisco routers and switches using a simulated command line interface. Packet Tracer makes use of a drag and drop user interface, allowing users to add and remove simulated network devices as they see fit. The software is mainly focused towards Certified Cisco Network Associate Academy students as an educational tool for helping them learn fundamental CCNA concepts. Students enrolled in a CCNA Academy program can freely download and use the tool free of charge for educational use.

In addition to simulating certain aspects of computer networks, Packet Tracer can also be used for collaboration. As of Packet Tracer 5.0, Packet Tracer supports a multi-user system that enables multiple users to connect multiple topologies together over a computer networks. Packet Tracer also allows instructors to create activities that students have to complete. Packet Tracer is often used in educational settings as a learning aid. Cisco Systems claims that Packet Tracer is useful for network experimentation

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Question and Answers

Q1. Define Network Congestion?

Answer: The process in which a network node is carrying more data that can't be handled on the network, and owing to which loss of packets or information happens on the network node and the receiver can't receive appropriate information is termed as Network Congestion

Q2. What is PING used for?

Answer: PING is a Packet Internet Groper. It is used to test the reachability of a host on an Internet Protocol (IP) network. When any data is sent via the network through the IP addresses, then it will PING the receiver to receive the data from the sender.

Q3. Define the Autonomous System (AS).

Answer: It is either a single network or a group of networks that are managed by a single directive. It is defined by a unique number or code and is called as an Autonomous System Number (ASN). Sometimes, it is also called as a routing domain.

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

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- 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/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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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

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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

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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 proccssing 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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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**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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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.Mr. 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**

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. Vara Prasad

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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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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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

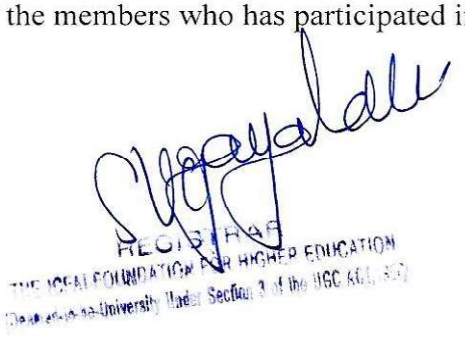
Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

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.





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

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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
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
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. 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
- 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 5.50 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/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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Copy:

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

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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

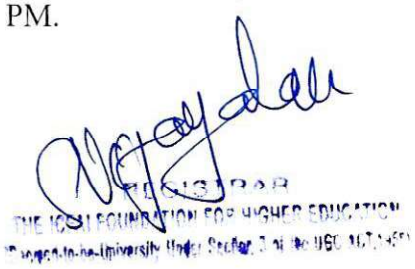
4. How quality factor is measured in cloud computing?
Answer: Quality of service is an important factor to measure the user's satisfaction in cloud environment. Using quality of service in task scheduling will address the problems of security in cloud compu ting.

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.





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**

K. Varaprasad.

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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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

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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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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Dr. Vairanchalai Dt: 18/12/2017

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 : Time Complexity of an algorithm

Speaker : **Dr. Vairanchalai**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **18th December 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: Time Complexity of an algorithm

Speaker: Dr. Vairanchalai

Date and Time: 18th December 2017, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Use of time complexity makes it easy to estimate the running time of a program. Performing an accurate calculation of a program's operation time is a very labour-intensive process (it depends on the compiler and the type of computer or speed of the processor). Therefore, we will not make an accurate measurement; just a measurement of a certain order of magnitude. Complexity can be viewed as the maximum number of primitive operations that a program may execute. Regular operations are single additions, multiplications, assignments etc. We may leave some operations uncounted and concentrate on those that are performed the largest number of times. Such operations are referred to as dominant. The number of dominant operations depends on the specific input data. We usually want to know how the performance time depends on a particular aspect of the data. This is most frequently the data size, but it can also be the size of a square matrix or the value of some input variable.

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. 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

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12. Mr. MD Kaleem , Lab Instructor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
13. Mr. Lokesh , Lab Instructor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What is the Complexity of Algorithm?

   Answer: The complexity of the algorithm is a way to classify how efficient an algorithm is compared to alternative ones. Its focus is on how execution time increases with the data set to be processed. The computational complexity of the algorithm is important in computing

2. What is Space complexity?

   Answer: Space complexity analyzes the algorithms, based on how much space an algorithm needs to complete its task. Space complexity analysis was critical in the early days of computing (when storage space on the computer was limited)."

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 Complexity Problems.
- 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: 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. Balamurali

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

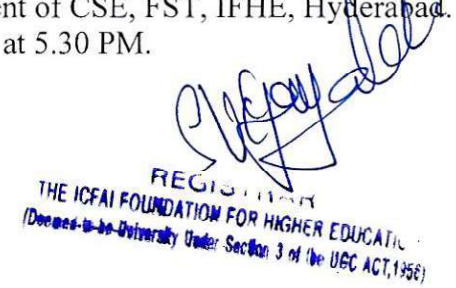
Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

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.





Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/ Dr. Vairanchalai Dt: 05/02/2018

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 : Introduction to Machine Learning

Speaker : **Dr. Vairanchalai**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **05th February 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: Introduction to Machine Learning

Speaker: Dr. Vairanchalai

Date and Time: 05 th February 2018, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

Learning, like intelligence, covers such a broad range of processes that it is difficult to define precisely. A dictionary definition includes phrases such as "to gain knowledge, or understanding of, or skill in, by study, instruction, or experience," and "modification of a behavioural tendency by experience." Zoologists and psychologists study learning in animals and humans. In this book we focus on learning in machines. There are several parallels between animal and machine learning. Certainly, many techniques in machine learning derive from the efforts of psychologists to make more precise their theories of animal and human learning through computational models. It seems likely also that the concepts and techniques being explored by researchers in machine learning may illuminate certain aspects of biological learning.

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. 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

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. Why is the Machine Learning trend emerging so fast?

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Answer: Machine Learning solves Real-World problems. Unlike the hard coding rule to solve the problem, machine learning algorithms learn from the data.

2. What are Different Types of Machine Learning algorithms?

Answer: There are various types of machine learning algorithms. Here is the list of them in a broad category based on: Whether they are trained with human supervision (Supervised, unsupervised, reinforcement learning) . The criteria in the below diagram are not exclusive, we can combine them any way we like.

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 Machine Learning.
- 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: 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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1. Director, FST

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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. B. 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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Ref: IFHE-FST/FS/CSE/shirisha

Dt: 12/02/2018

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 : Grouped Tasks Scheduling Algorithm Based on QoS in Cloud Computing Network

Speaker : **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**

Venue : **R. No- 309**

Date : **15th February 2018, Monday**

Time : **4:30 PM-5:15 PM**

R. Balaveeru

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Report
On
Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Grouped Tasks Scheduling Algorithm Based on QoS in Cloud Computing Network

Speaker: **Mrs. Shirisha Potluri**

Date and Time: 15th February 2018, at 4.30 PM- 5.15 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

The grouped tasks scheduling (GTS) algorithm that is used to schedule tasks in cloud computing network by applying quality of service to satisfy user's needs. The proposed algorithm distributes tasks into five categories; each category has tasks with similar attributes (user type, task type, task size, and task latency). After adding tasks into right category, it starts scheduling these tasks into available services. Scheduling is done in two steps: first step is deciding which category will be scheduled first. This depends on the attributes of the tasks that belong to each category so the category that has tasks with high value of attributes will be scheduled first. Second step is deciding which task inside the chosen category will be scheduled first. This depends on the execution time of task so the task that has minimum execution time will be scheduled first.

Keywords: Grouped tasks scheduling, Scheduling, Latency

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
15. Dr. Sundeep Kumar Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST

Questions asked by the Faculty Members:

1. What is GTC?
   Answer: the grouped tasks scheduling (GTS) algorithm that is used to schedule tasks in cloud computing network by applying quality of service to satisfy user's needs.
2. What is the basic services provided by Cloud Computing?

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Answer: Cloud computing provides shared computing and storage resources, and also provides services and information to users over the Internet based on their demands using variety of applications

3. What is the main limitation of cloud computing?
   Answer: The requirement in cloud computing environment is scheduling the current jobs/tasks to be executed with the given constraints
4. What is Average Latency of Long Tasks?
   Answer: Average Latency of Long Tasks = Total Waiting Time of Long Tasks/Number of Long Tasks
5. What is Average Latency of Tasks with Urgent Users?
   Answer: Average Latency of Tasks with Urgent Users =Total Waiting Time of Tasks with Urgent Users/Number of Tasks with Urgent Users.

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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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/PROHINI Dt: 20/04/2018

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	:	**Local Oppugnant Patterns for Image Indexing and Retrieval**
Speaker	:	**Mrs.P.Rohini**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**27th Apr 2018, Friday**
Time	:	**4:30 PM-5:30 PM**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Copy to:
1. Director-FST

Report

On

Faculty Seminar

Title of the Talk: Local Oppugnant Patterns for Image Indexing and Retrieval

Speaker: Mrs. P. Rohini

Date and Time: April 27, 2018, from 4.30 PM- 5.30 PM at Room No.309

Abstract:

A new feature vector called, local color oppugnant quantized extrema pattern (LCOQEP) is proffered in this paper. In the proposed method, color-texture information between two oppugnant colors from different color planes i.e RGB and IISV is extracted. Quantized extremas are derived out of the oppugnant colors of RV (red-value), GV (green-value) and BV (bluevalue).Evaluation is done in terms of Precision, Recall, Avg. retrieval precision (ARP) and Avg. retrieval rate (ARR) by conducting a search from Corel-5K and Corel-10K repositories. Considerable increase in performance of retrieval system is observed. Keywords-Quantized patterns,extrema patterns; image retrieval;color space; feature vector.

Question and Answers:

1. **How are quantized extremas derived?**
   From oppugnant colors of RV,GV and BV
2. **What is the methodology used?**
   Color -texture information between different color planes is extracted.
3. **How is the performance evaluated?**
   Using precesion and recall
4. **How many databases are used?**
   Two

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Faculty members Attended:

17. Dr. Sayaji Hande, Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
18. Dr. Sandeep Panda, Associate Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
19. Dr. P. Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
20. Dr. B. Seetharamulu, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
21. Dr. B. Deevenaraju, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
22. Mr. K. Bramhanaidu, Faculty Associate, Dept. Of CSE, FST
23. Mr. Madhu Bandari, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
24. Mrs. P. Shirisha, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of CSE, FST
25. Dr. Mahendra Shinde, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Physics, FST
26. Dr. Anjannamatta, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
27. Dr. Srinivasa Rau, Associate Professor, Dept. Of Maths, FST
28. 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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THE END

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. Balasundaram

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. Balasubramanian

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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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. 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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FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

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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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/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:

1. Director-FST

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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. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

Copy:

1. 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, Hydcrabad.
- 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

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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**

R. Balamurali

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Copy:

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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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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1. Director-FST

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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. L. 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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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 HIuman 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

Copy:

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

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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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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 usc 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. Balasubramanian

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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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:

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. Balasundi

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**

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Copy to: 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?**

A 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. 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

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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

Copy:

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

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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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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1. Director-FST

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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 @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.





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: 30/04/2018

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 : 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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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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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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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.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.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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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

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1. Director-FST

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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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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

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1. Director-FST

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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

Copy:

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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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 furthermorc 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

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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. Savaji 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/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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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

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. Balamurali

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] 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. Balaraju

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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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. Balasubramani

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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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

Coordinator – Computer Science and Engineering

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Copy:

1. Director-FST

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**

Sayani 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: 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	
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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	
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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3	D PR V Subba Rao	
4	Rajesh Gudepu	

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Mallu
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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2	DPRV Subba Rao	Subba
3	Rajesh Gudepu	Rajesh
4		
5	Mohan Reddy	

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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.

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3	Anjana Matta	Anjana
4	Rajesh gudepu	

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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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2	Mohan Reddy	
3	D P R V Subba Rao	Self
4.	Rajesh gudepu	Rajesh

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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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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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1	Anjana Matta	Anjana
2	Mohan Reddy	
3	DPRV Subba Rao	
4.	Rajesh 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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2	Rajesh gudepu	
3	Anjana matta	Anjana
4.	DPRV Subbarao	

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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

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1	mohan Reddy	
2	Anjana matta	Anjana
3	D P R V Sarma Rao	
4.	Rajesh Reddy	

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Mathematics
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 - 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	
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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
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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	
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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?**

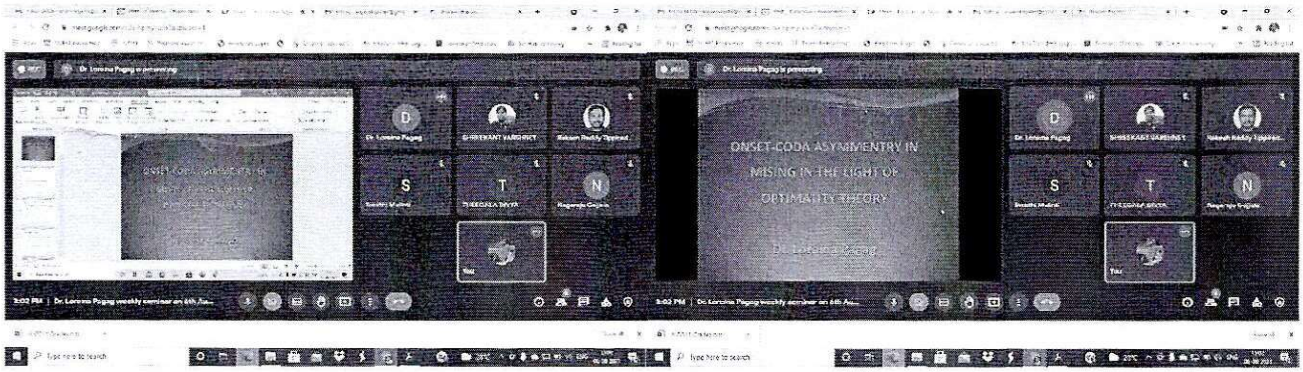
   Many researchers in the past like Hyman (1977), Steriade (1995), Casali (1997), Beckman (1999), Lombardi (2001), Alderete (2001), Gordon (2004) and Steele (2005) have found that onset is more suitable to be the privileged position in a stem or root in comparison to codas. The priviledge of onset over 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.

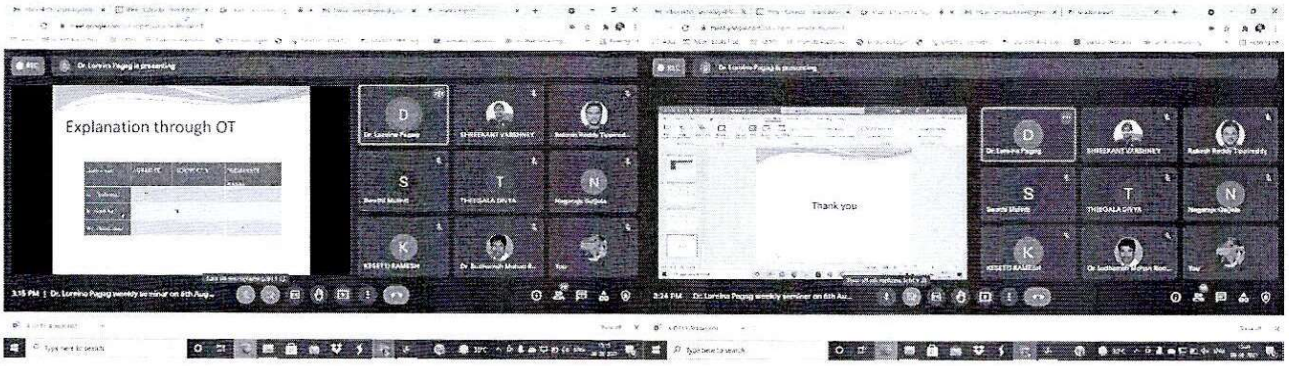
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Photos

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	"	
4.	Rajesh Gadela	"	

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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.

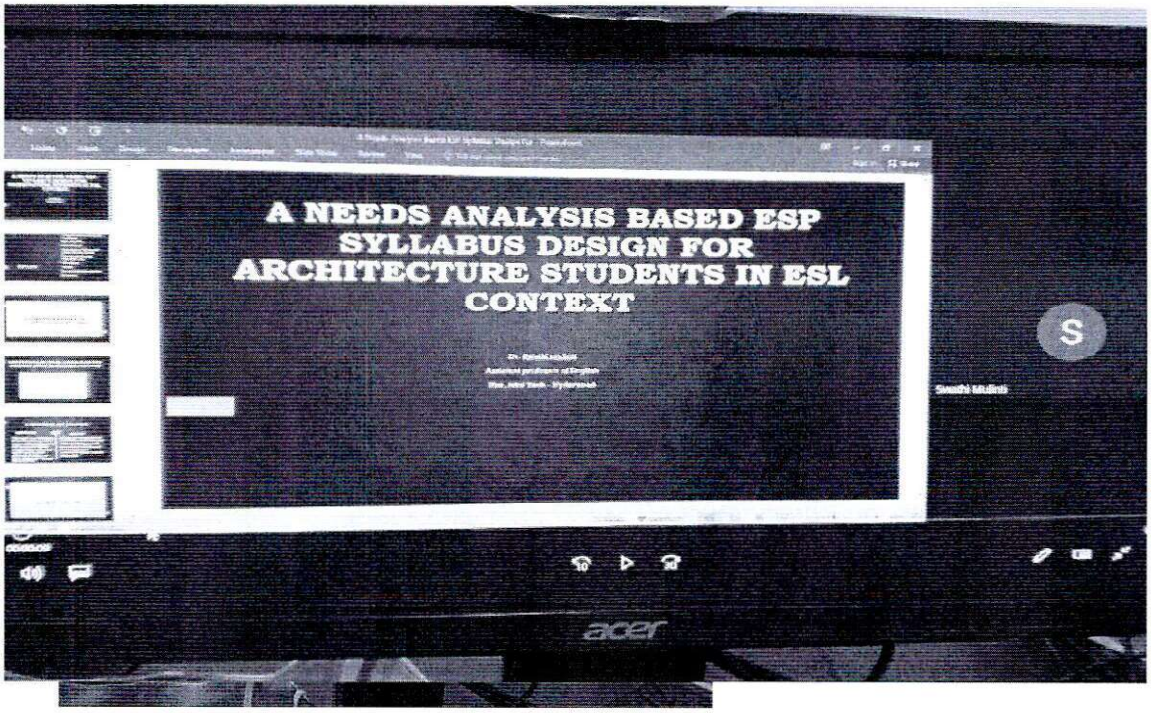
What is needs analysis for syllabus design and how is it different from needs analysis for curriculum development?

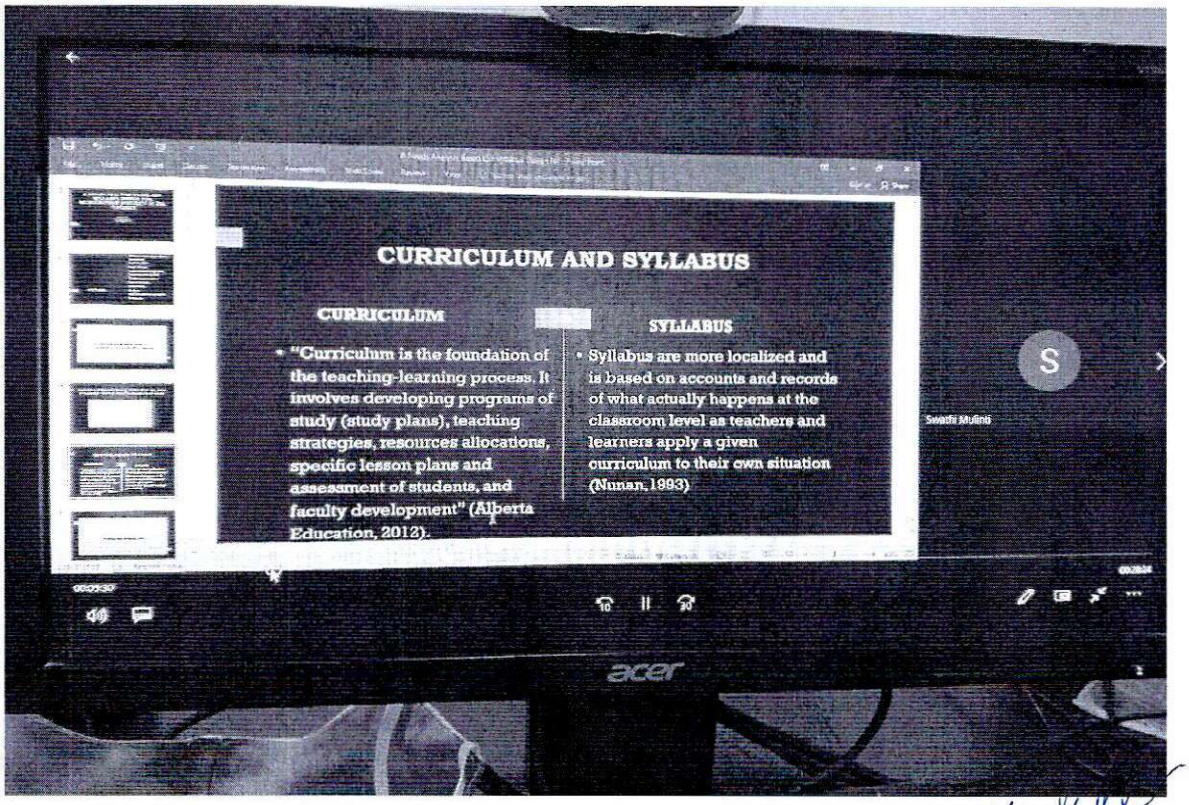
Needs in syllabus design are often described in terms of a linguistic deficiency, that is, the difference between what a learner can presently do in a language and what he or she should be able to do. One of the basic assumptions of curriculum development is that a sound educational program should be 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	Rajesh Gudepu	
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THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed-to-be-University Under Section 3 of the UGC ACT, 1956)

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.

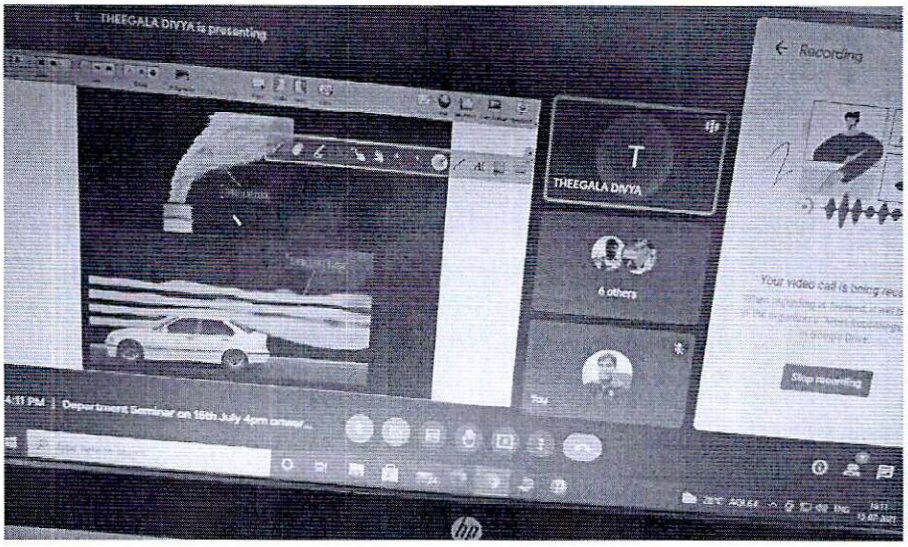
At what Reynolds number does flow become turbulent?

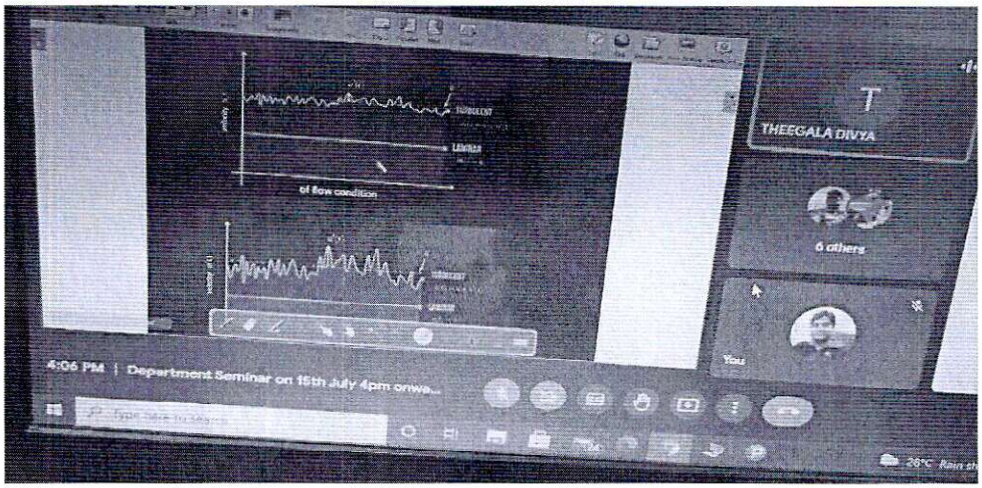
approximately 2300

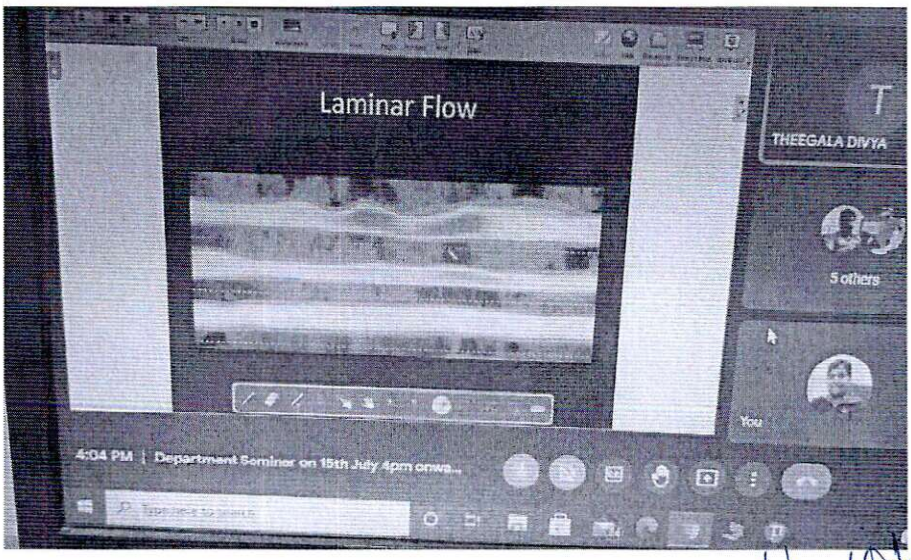
While the transition from laminar to turbulent flow occurs at a Reynolds number of approximately 2300 in a pipe, the precise value depends on whether any small disturbances are present.

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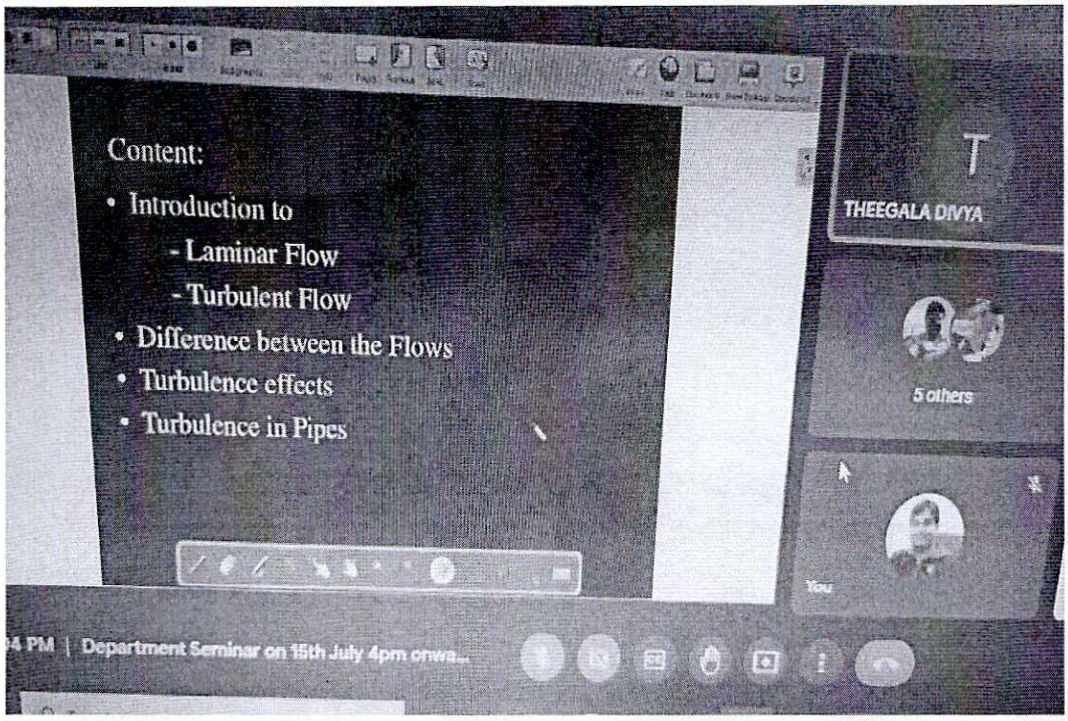






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Department of Mathematics and English

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	
4		
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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.

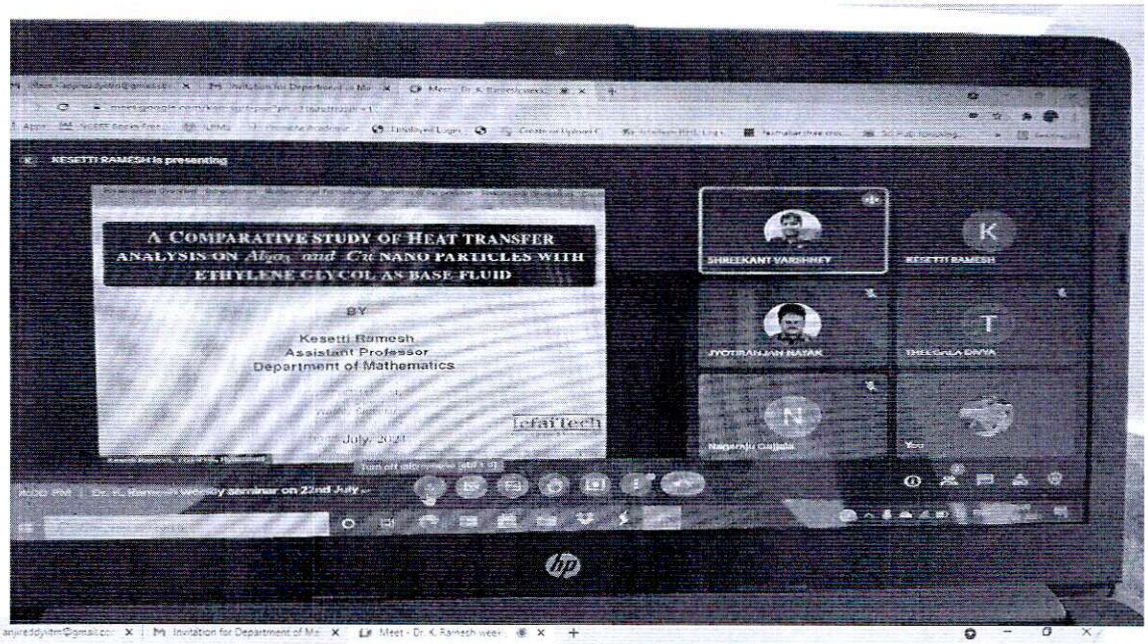
   Ans: i) Thixotropic ii) Rheopectic iii) Shear thinning iv) Dilatants or shear thickening

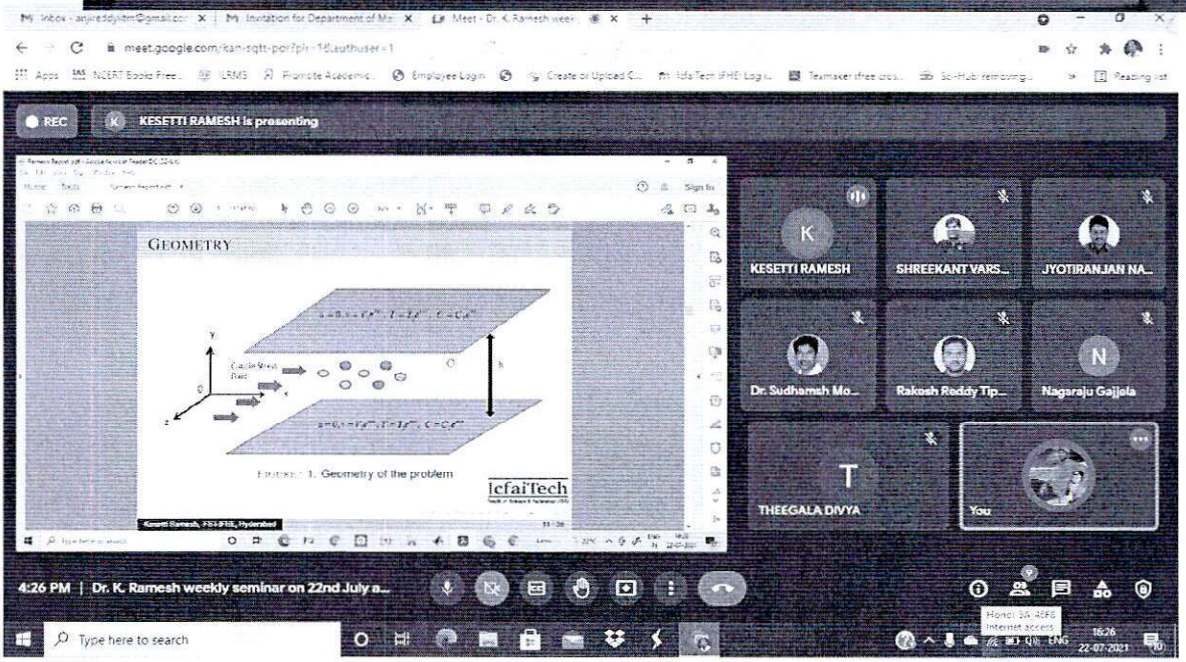
3. the accuracy of the method used for the study.

   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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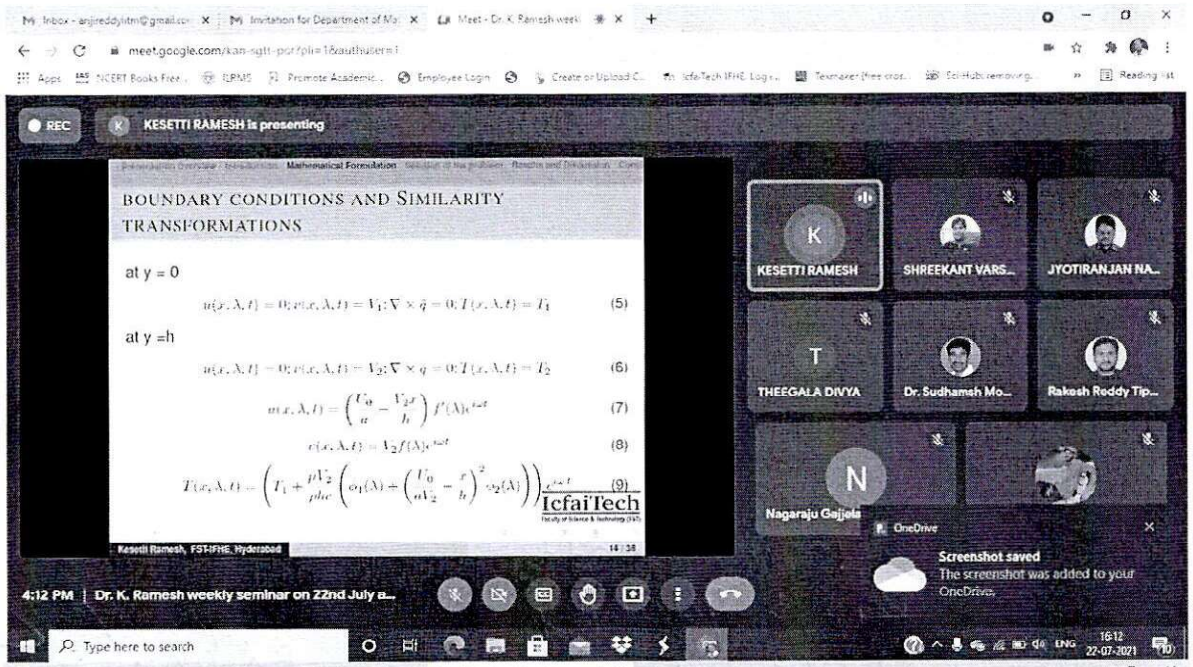
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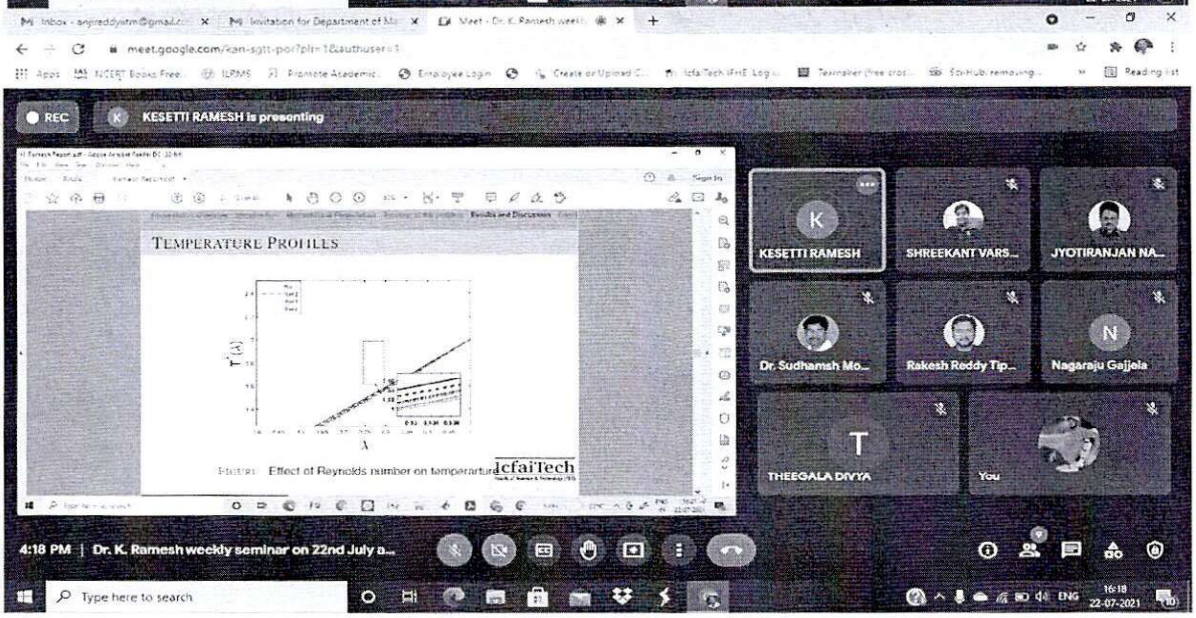




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Department of Mathematics and English

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	Rejeth Gudepu	
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: 28thJuly 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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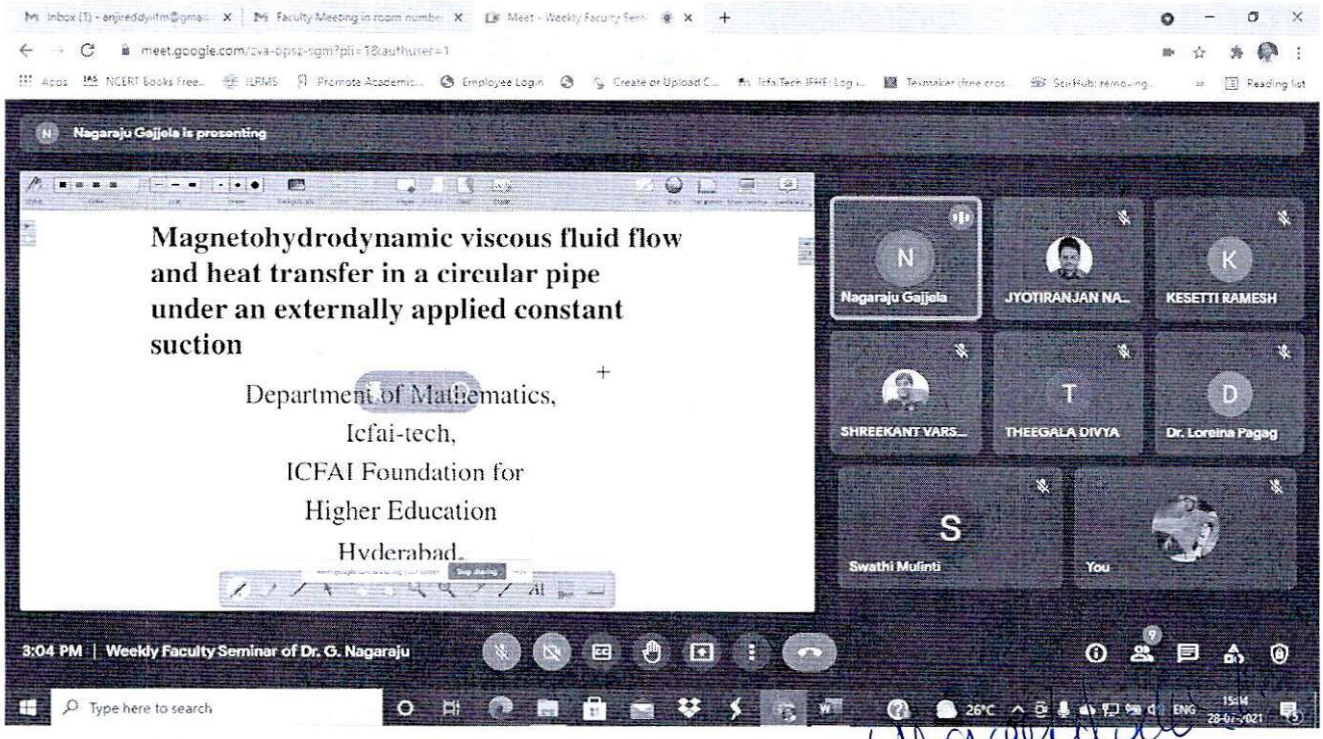
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2. **What is Navier slip condition?**
   The Navier's slip boundary condition was first proposed by Navier which states that the component of fluid velocity tangent to the surface should be proportional to the rate of strain at the surface. ... It 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.

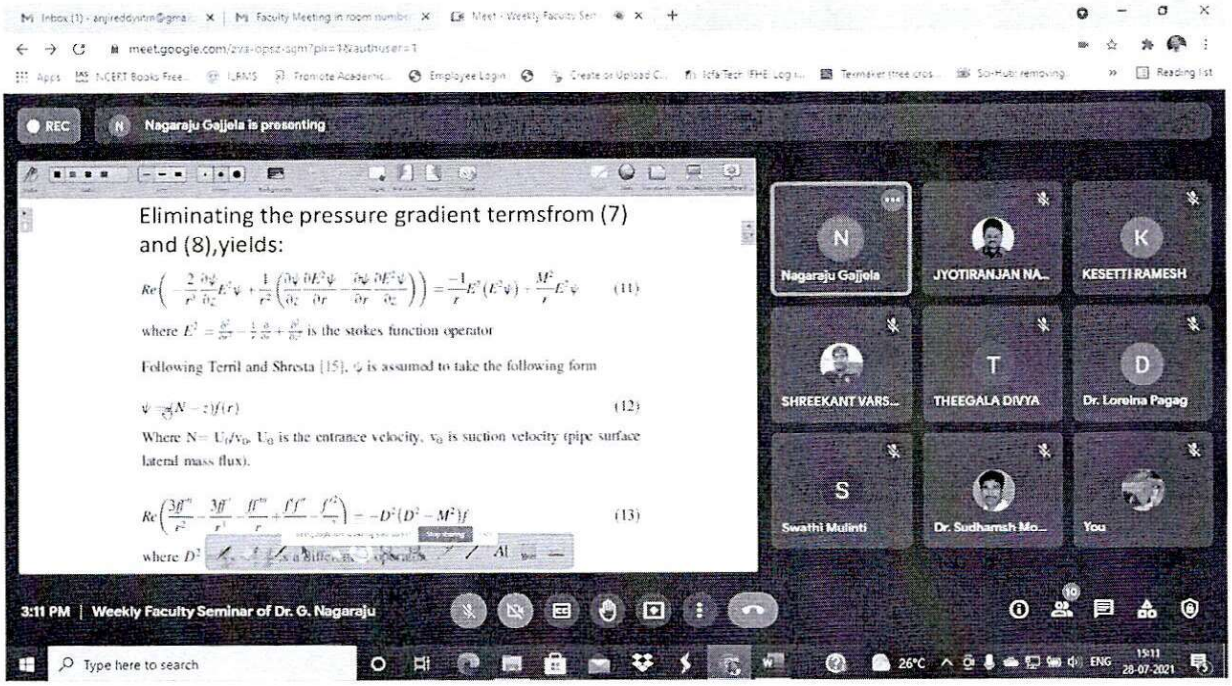
4. **What are the 4 types of heat transfer?**
   Various heat transfer mechanisms exist, including convection, conduction, thermal radiation, and evaporative cooling.

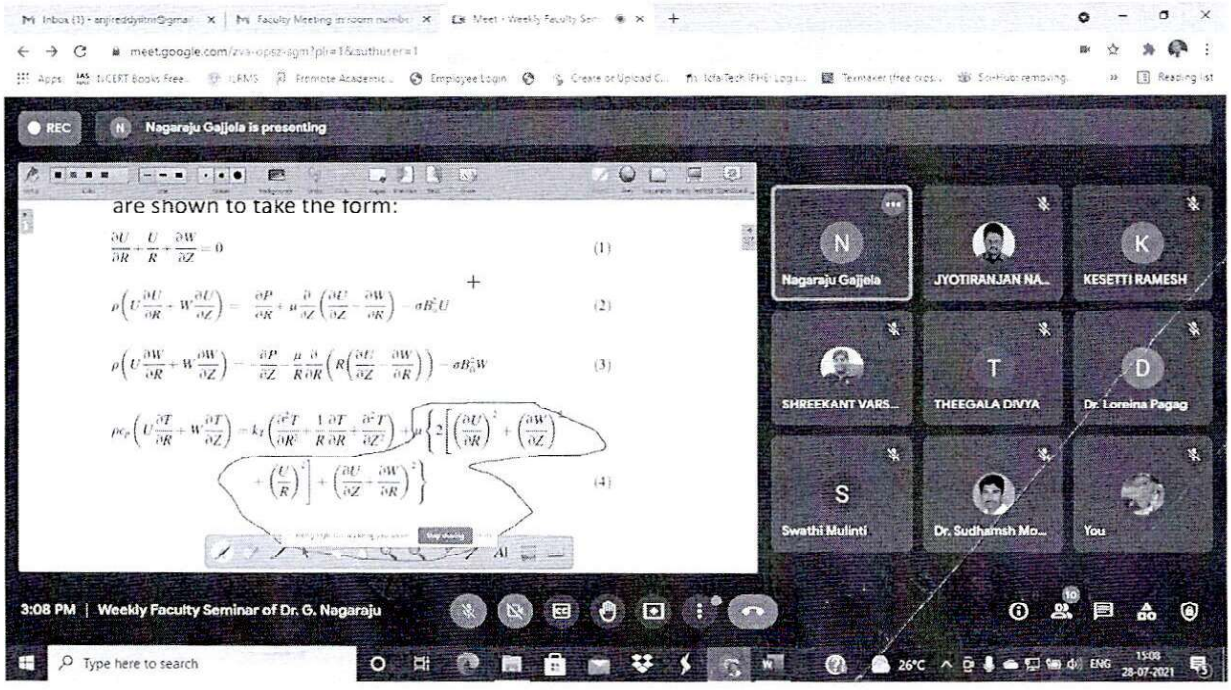
5. **How do you calculate the rate of heat transfer?**
   The rate of heat transfer Q_t (energy per unit time) is proportional to the temperature difference $T_2 - T_1$ and the contact area A and inversely proportional to the distance d between the objects: $Q_t = k_A(T_2 - T_1)d$ $Q_t = k_A(T_2 - T_1)d$



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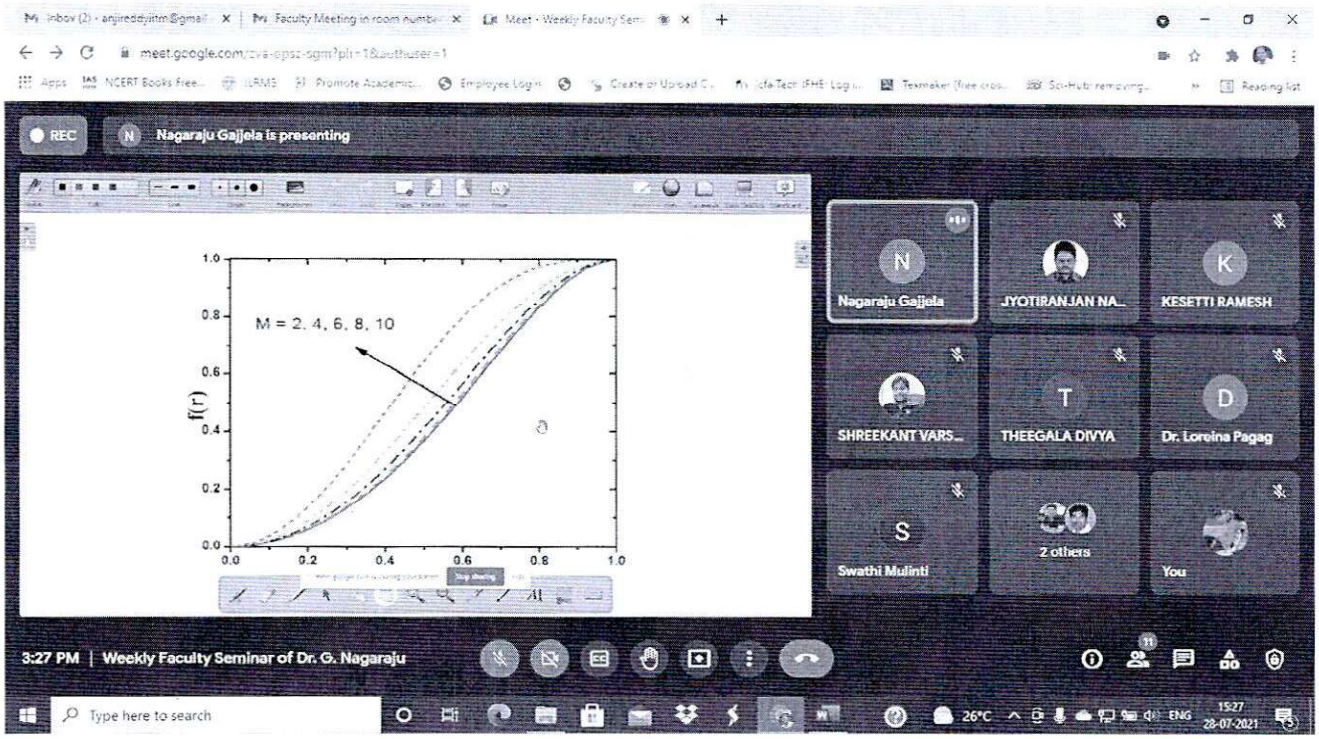
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Department of Mathematics and English

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 Maddu	Anjana
4	Rajesh Gudepu	
5		
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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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CE
2016-19

Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **Priya S. Natesh** Dt: 01/09/2016

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Fire Disaster –Windsor Tower a Review

Name of the Speaker : Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 2nd September 2016

Time : 4:40 pm to 5:40 pm

T.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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Proceedings of 1st Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Fire Disaster –Windsor Tower a Review

Name of the Speaker : Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 2nd September 2016

Time : 4:40 pm to 5:40 pm

Abstract

The Windsor Tower or Torre Windsor (officially known as Edificio Windsor) was a 32-storey concrete building with a reinforced concrete central core. Originally, the perimeter columns and internal steel beams were left unprotected in accordance with the Spanish building code at the time of construction. The building featured two heavily reinforced concrete transfer structures (technical floors) between the 2nd and 3rd Floors, and between the 16th and 17th Floors respectively. The building was subjected to a three year refurbishment programme. However, the vertical compartmentation might not be fully achieved due to the lack of fire stop system in floor openings and between the original cladding and the floor slabs. The fire was believed to have been caused by a short-circuit on the 21st floor. The main factors leading to the rapid fire growth and the fire spread to almost all floors included: the lack of effective fire fighting measures, such as automotive sprinklers, the "open plan" floors with a floor area of 1000m2 and the failure of vertical compartmentation measures, in the façade system and the floor openings. If the steel mullions have been properly fire protected, the multiple load paths they provided would almost certainly have helped redistribute the loads and the steel part of building may not have collapsed.

Attendance Report

1	I.V. Sarma
2	Anindita Das
3	Maneesha G.

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Question Answer Section

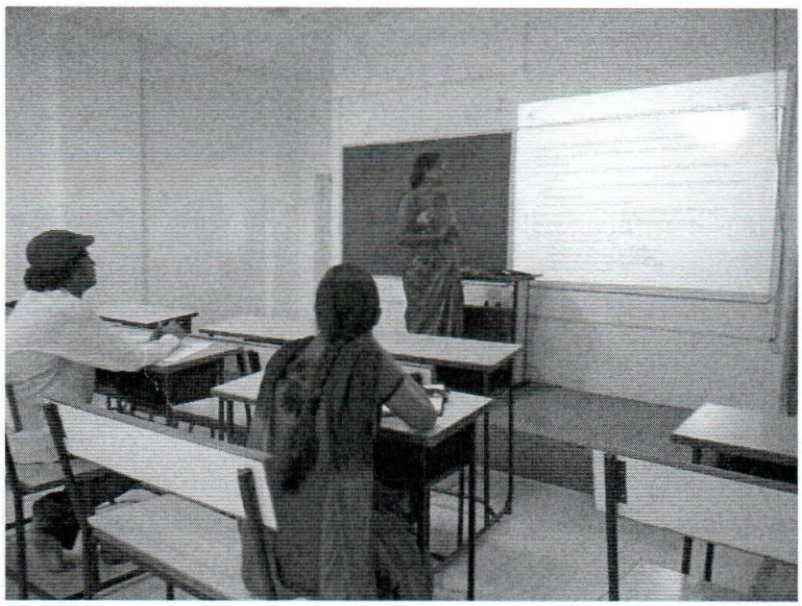
What is redundant structure?

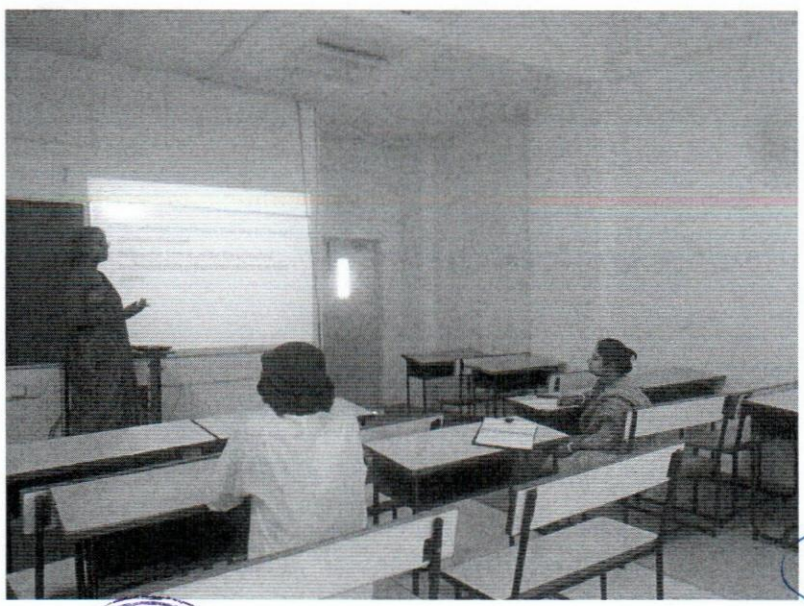
Indeterminate member, so that it will be having multiple paths to distribute the load

Advantages of having reduntancies?

If one member is failed, the load acting on it will be redistributed, if there are redundant members in the system.

Snapshot during presentation





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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ I.V. SARMA

Dt: 28/10/2016

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Design of tunnels using Rock mass classification systems

Name of the Speaker : I.V. SARMA

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 31ST OCTOBER 2016

Time : 4:40 pm to 5:40 pm

I.V. Sarma

Coordinator – Civil Engineering

Copy:

1. Director-FST

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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Proceedings of 2nd Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Design of tunnels using Rock mass classification systems

Name of the Speaker : I.V. SARMA

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 31ST OCTOBER 2016

Time : 4:40 pm to 5:40 pm

Abstract

Rock mass classification systems are used for various engineering design and stability analysis. These are based on empirical relations between rock mass parameters and engineering applications, such as tunnels, slopes, foundations, and excavatability. The first rock mass classification system in geotechnical engineering was proposed in 1946 for tunnels with steel set support.

In engineering in rock, three design strategies can be distinguished: analytical, empirical, and numerical. Empirical, i.e. rock mass classification, methods are extensively used for feasibility and pre-design studies, and often also for the final design.

Attendance Report

1	Priya S. Natesh
2	Anindita Das
3	Maneesha G.

Question Answer Section

Question: Which rock is preferable? Heavily joined or joined rock?

Answer: Depends on the situation and slope of the joint

Question: RQD, any bench mark or reference line to fix whether it is good or not?

Answer: No

Question: Degree of geological structures in rating, how can we predict ?

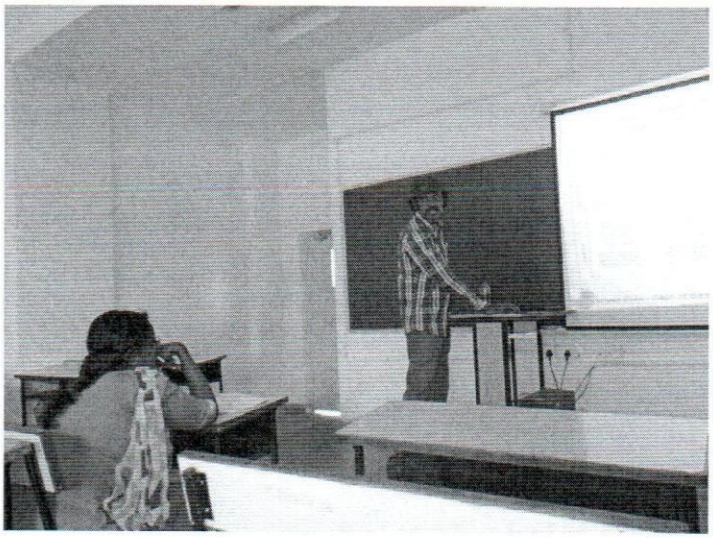
Answer: From standard charts

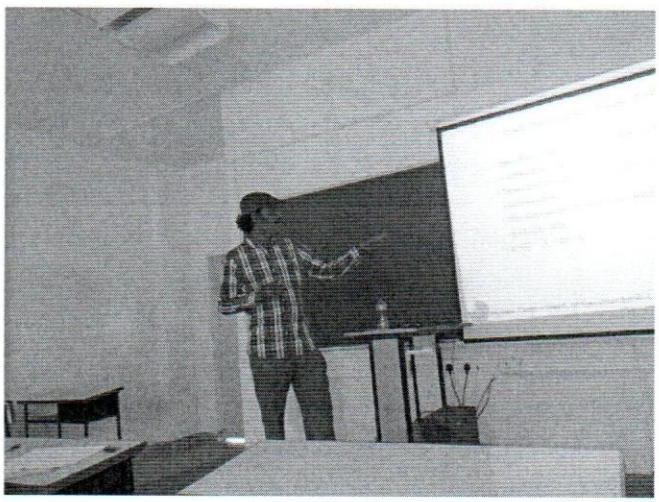
Question: What is shotcrete

Answer: High strength concrete

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Snapshot during presentation





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HYDERABAD
INDIA

Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **Manisha Gunturi** Dt: 14/11/2016

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Experimental study on strength properties of problematic soils with RBI – 81 stabilizer

Name of the Speaker: Manisha Gunturi

Venue: Room No. 106

Date: 16th November 2016

Time : 4:40 pm to 5:40 pm

I.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Copy:

1. Director-FST

THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Proceedings of 3rd Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Experimental study on strength properties of problematic soils with RBI – 81 stabilizer

Name of the Speaker: Manisha Gunturi

Venue: Room No. 106

Date: 16th November 2016

Time : 4:40 pm to 5:40 pm

Abstract:

Rapid industrialization demands for developing engineering facilities even in difficult soils like soft clays and loose silts. Expansive soils which are generally termed as problematic soils cause swelling and shrinkage resulting in significant damage to the structures constructed on them. Many ground improvement techniques have been evolved in the past decade in order to reduce the potential of severity of the expansive soils. Out of those techniques, soil stabilization is the most effective technique. An attempt has been made to improve the strength and to stabilize the problematic soil by the use of chemical additive, RBI grade 81. Detailed experimental investigation was carried out to know the effectiveness of addition of RBI grade 81 to improve the engineering properties, chemical composition and mineralogical properties of soil samples.

Attendance Report

1	I.V. Sarma
2	Priya S. Natesh
3	Anindita Das

Question Answer Section

Question: In figure 12 Y-axis significance?

Answer: No. of peaks, which signifies the strength

Question: Why Ca verification is fluctuating in sample 2?

Answer: As mineralogy is not uniform, there is a change in pattern

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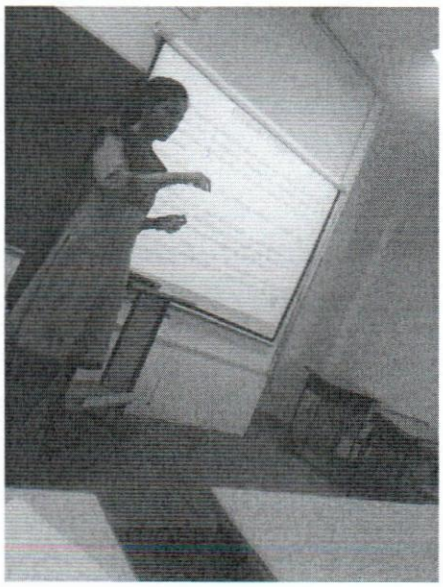
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Question: What is free swell index?

Answer: When soil is in touch with water it will get swollen

Snapshot during presentation





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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **Sarit Chanda** Dt: 23/01/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Source simulation of the 8 October 2005 Kashmir earthquake

Name of the Speaker : Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 25th January 2017

Time : 3.30 pm to 4:30 pm

I. V. Sane
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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ICFAI FOUNDATION HYDERABAD EDUCATION

Proceedings of 4th Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Source simulation of the 8 October 2005 Kashmir earthquake

Name of the Speaker : Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 25th January 2017

Time : 3.30 pm to 4:30 pm

Abstract:

The source of the 8 October 2005 earthquake of M 7.6 was the northwest-striking Balakot–Bagh (B–B) fault, which had been mapped by the Geological Survey of Pakistan prior to the earthquake but had not been recognized as active except for a 16- km section near Muzaffarabad. The fault follows the Indus–Kohistan Seismic Zone (IKSZ); both cut across and locally offset the Hazara–Kashmir Syntaxis defined by the Main Boundary and Panjal thrusts. The fault has no expression in facies of the Miocene– Pleistocene Siwalik Group but does offset late Pleistocene terrace surfaces in Pakistan-administered Jammu-Kashmir. Two en-échelon anticlines near Muzaffarabad and Balakot expose Precambrian Muzaffarabad Limestone and are cut by the B–B fault on their southwest sides, suggesting that folding and exposure of Precambrian rocks by erosion accompanied Quaternary displacement along the fault. The B–B fault has reverse separation, northeast side up; uplift of the northeast side accompanied displacement, producing higher topography and steeper stream gradients northeast of the fault. No surface expression of the B–B fault has been found northwest of the syntaxis, although the IKSZ and steeper stream gradients continue at least as far as the Indus River, the site of the Pattan earthquake of M 6.2 in 1974. To the southeast, northwest-striking faults were mapped by the Geological Survey of Pakistan. One of these faults, the Riasi thrust, cuts across the southwest flank of an anticline exposing Precambrian limestone. Farther southeast, in Indian-administered territory, Holocene activity on the Riasi thrust has been described. In the Kangra reentrant still farther southeast, active faulting may follow the Soan thrust, along which Holocene and Pleistocene offsets have been described. The Soan thrust, rather than the south flank of the Janauri anticline, may represent the surface projection of the 1905 Kangra earthquake of M 7.8.

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Question Answer Section

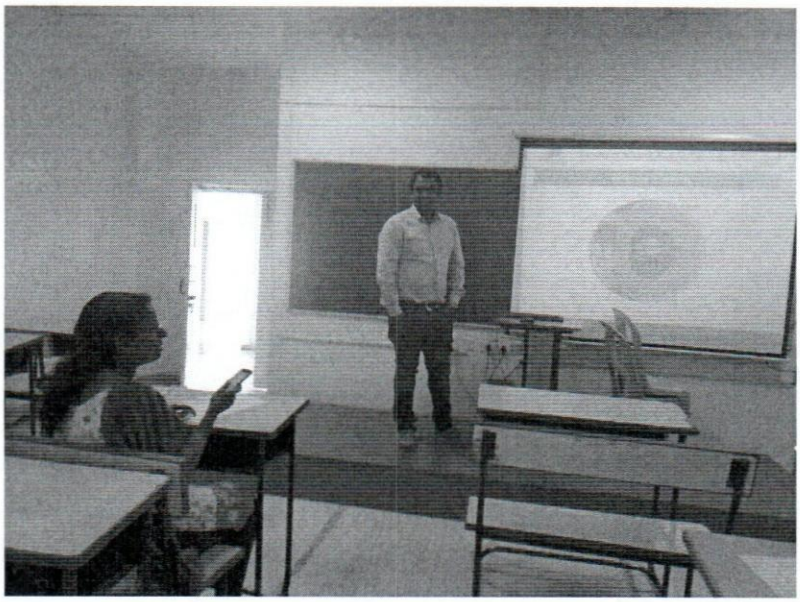
Question: Which software are you using?

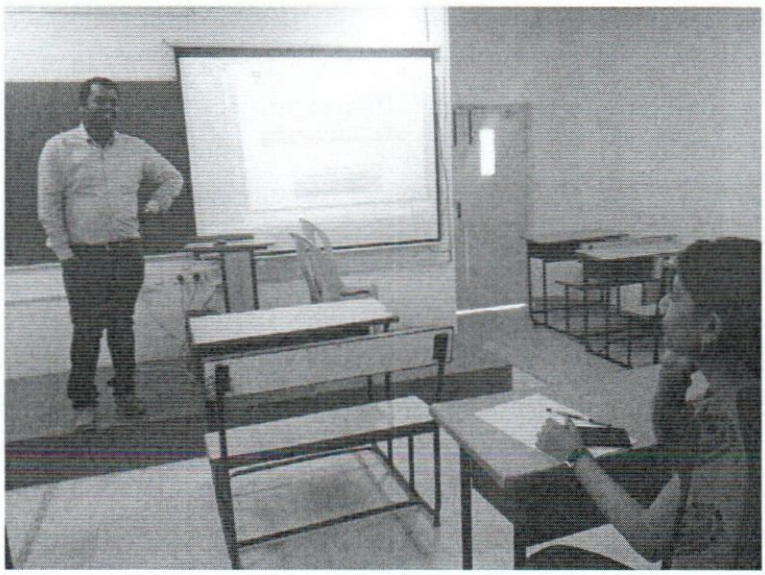
Answer: SPECFEM 3D

Question: What are all the advantages of using this software?

Answer: We can visualize crest, we can perform animation, etc.

Snapshot during presentation





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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **Manisha G.** Dt: 24/02/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Case Study on the application of Geosynthetics for Drainage Purpose.

Name of the Speaker : Manisha G.

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 27th February 2017

Time : 3.30 pm to 4:30 pm

I. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Proceedings of 5th Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Case Study on the application of Geosynthetics for Drainage Purpose.

Name of the Speaker : Manisha G.

Venue : Room No. 106

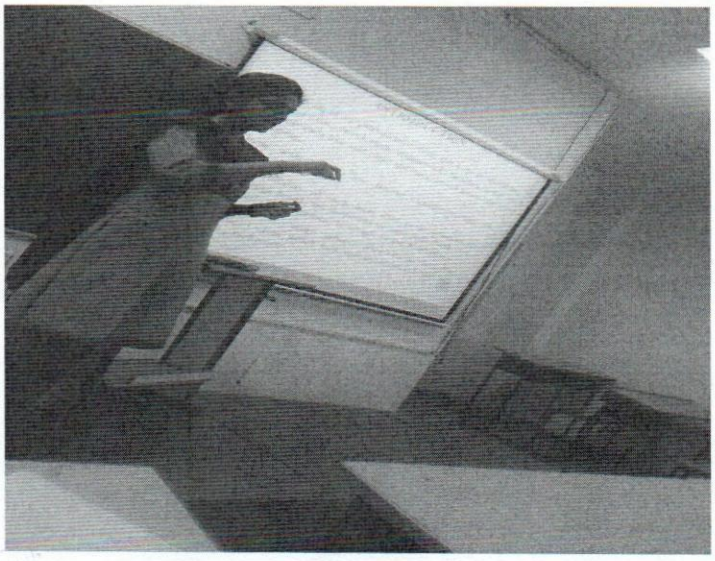
Date: 27th February 2017

Time : 3.30 pm to 4:30 pm

Abstract:

Filtration tests on soil-geotextile filter systems were conducted in them laboratory in order to evaluate the filtration and clogging performance of prefabricated vertical drain (PVD) geotextile filter jackets in soft Bangkok clay. Initially, the flow was very slowfor all types of PVD geotextile filter jackets and the soil permeability characteristics controlled the flow behaviour. Subsequently, flow increased with time followed by a loss of fine particles. Finally, flowdecreased and reached an equilibrium stage. As a result of the laboratory filtration tests, filtration and clogging criteria are proposed forgeotextile filter jackets on PVDs in soft Bangkok clay.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **Sarit Chanda** Dt: 20/04/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Estimation of ground motion during 2005 Kashmir Earthquake

Name of the Speaker : Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 21stApril 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Proceedings of 6th Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Estimation of ground motion during 2005 Kashmir Earthquake

Name of the Speaker : Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 21stApril 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

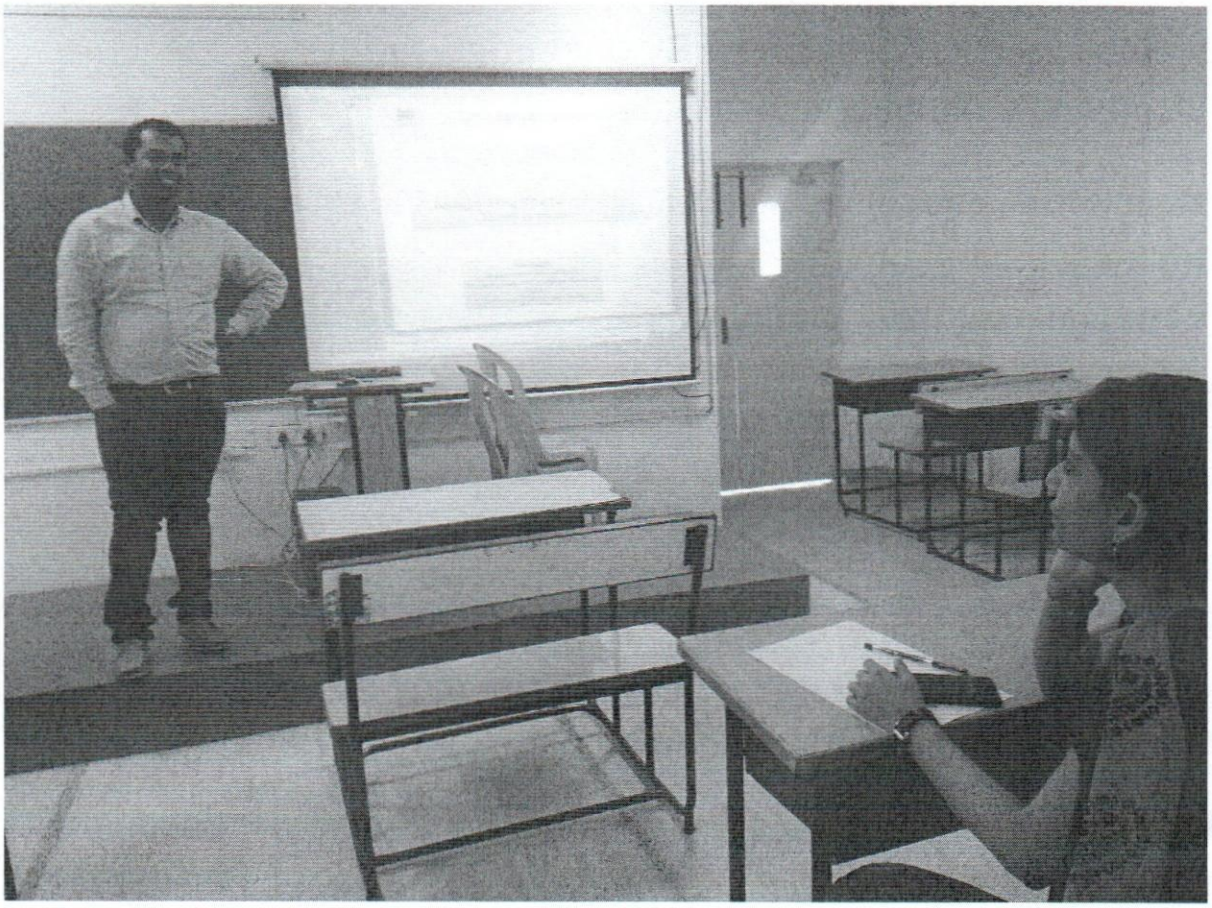
Abstract:

Studying the effects of earthquakes and its source mechanism has long been appreciated as a necessary step to know a natural hazard and its risk to the society in the future. India and Pakistan had experienced several large earthquakes in near past due to Himalayan trust zone. The recent Kashmir earthquake (8th October 2005) having Mw 7.6, which also refers as Muzaffarabad earthquake, is not astonishing as it was lies in 1000 years of the seismic gap. The Muzaffarabad (34.3597° N, 73.4711° E) lies in the Himalayan region. Several earthquakes of magnitudes greater than Mw 6 have occurred along the entire Himalayan arc, but the Kashmir event (in 2005) is considered to be the most devastating earthquake to have occurred in this region. For civil engineering purpose, only acceleration data is required at the domain of interest. But due to lack of seismic station in the region, it is very difficult to get exact acceleration data for further civil engineering analysis. In this study, synthetic seismogram for important cities in India and Pakistan is developed by considering Kashmir earthquake (8th October 2005). Spectral element method is employed to simulate the wave propagation in the region.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **Priya S. Natesh** Dt: 27/04/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Fire behavior of composite beams with simple connections: Benchmarking of numerical models

Name of the Speaker : Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 28th April 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

T. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of 7th Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Fire behavior of composite beams with simple connections: Benchmarking of numerical models

Name of the Speaker : Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 28th April 2017

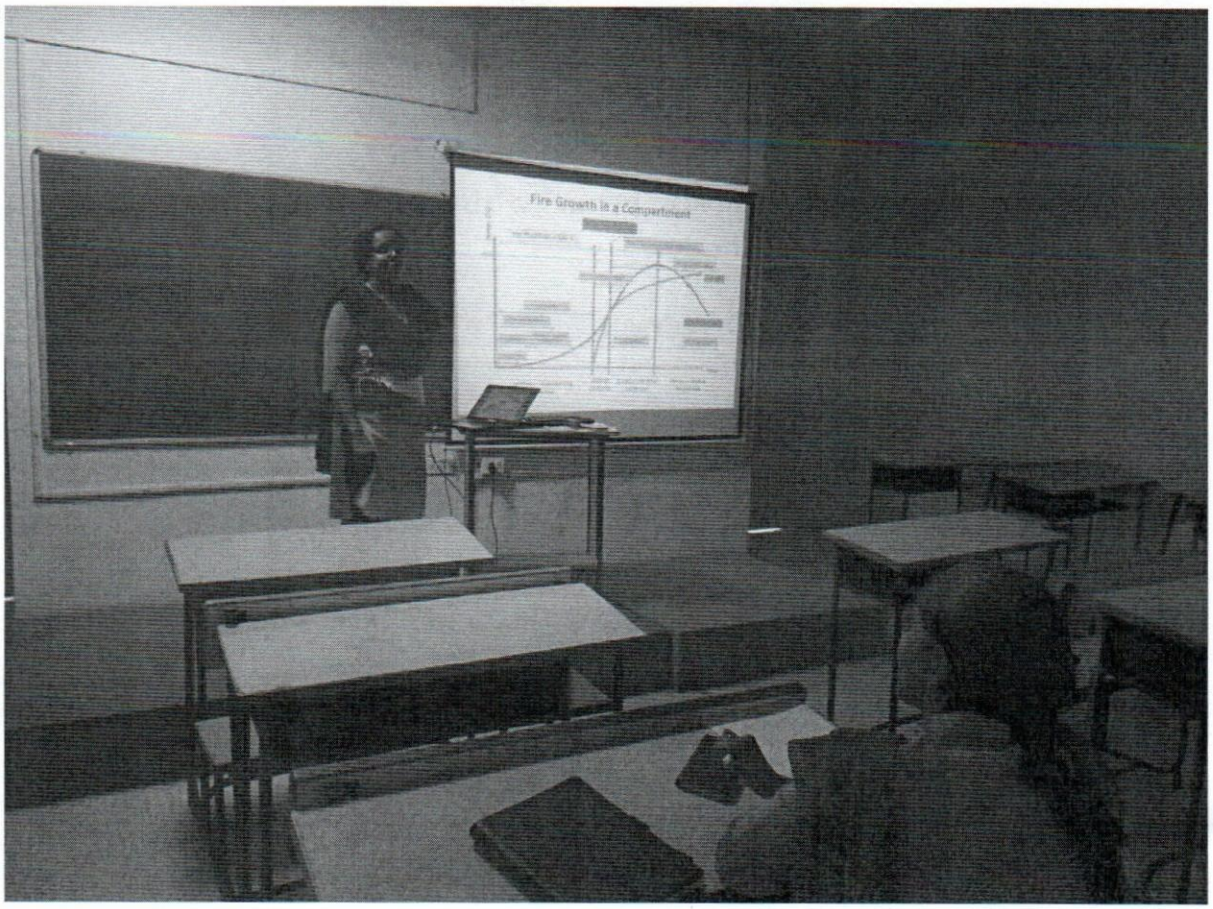
Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

Thispaperfocusesonthedevelopmentandbenchmarkingof3Dfiniteelementmodelsforpredictingthebehavior and failure of composite beams with simple (shear) connections subjected to gravity loads and fire conditions, which include both heating and cooling phases. The simple connections included are the shear-tab, single angle, and double-angle connections commonly used in the U.S. engineering practice. All the structural components including the steel beam, concrete slab, shear connectors, and connection elements (bolts, plates, angles etc.) were modelled indetailusingappropriatefiniteelements,contactinteractionmodels,andmaterialandcomponent behaviour at elevated temperature. The detailed finite element models were benchmarked using results from large scaletestsofcompositebeamsandconnectionssubjectedtofireloadingincludingheatingandcooling phases.Thenumericalresultsincludingthemidspandisplacementhistoriesandtheconnectionrotationhistories werecomparedwiththosemeasuredexperimentally. bytheauthors.Thesecomparisonsindicatethatthedetailed modelsreasonablypredicttheexperimentaldeformationhistoriesandobservedfailuremodes.Themodelswere used to provide additional insight into the axial forces developed in the connections, particularly during the cooling phase, thus enhancing experimental findings. The benchmarked model isrecommended for conducting analyticalparametricstudiestosupplementexperimentalinvestigationsofcompositebeamsand simpleconnectionsunder fire

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **I.V. Sarma** Dt: 08/05/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Slope Stability Study of Himalayan Rock – A Numerical Approach

Name of the Speaker : I.V. Sarma

Venue : Room No. 324

Date: 09th May 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

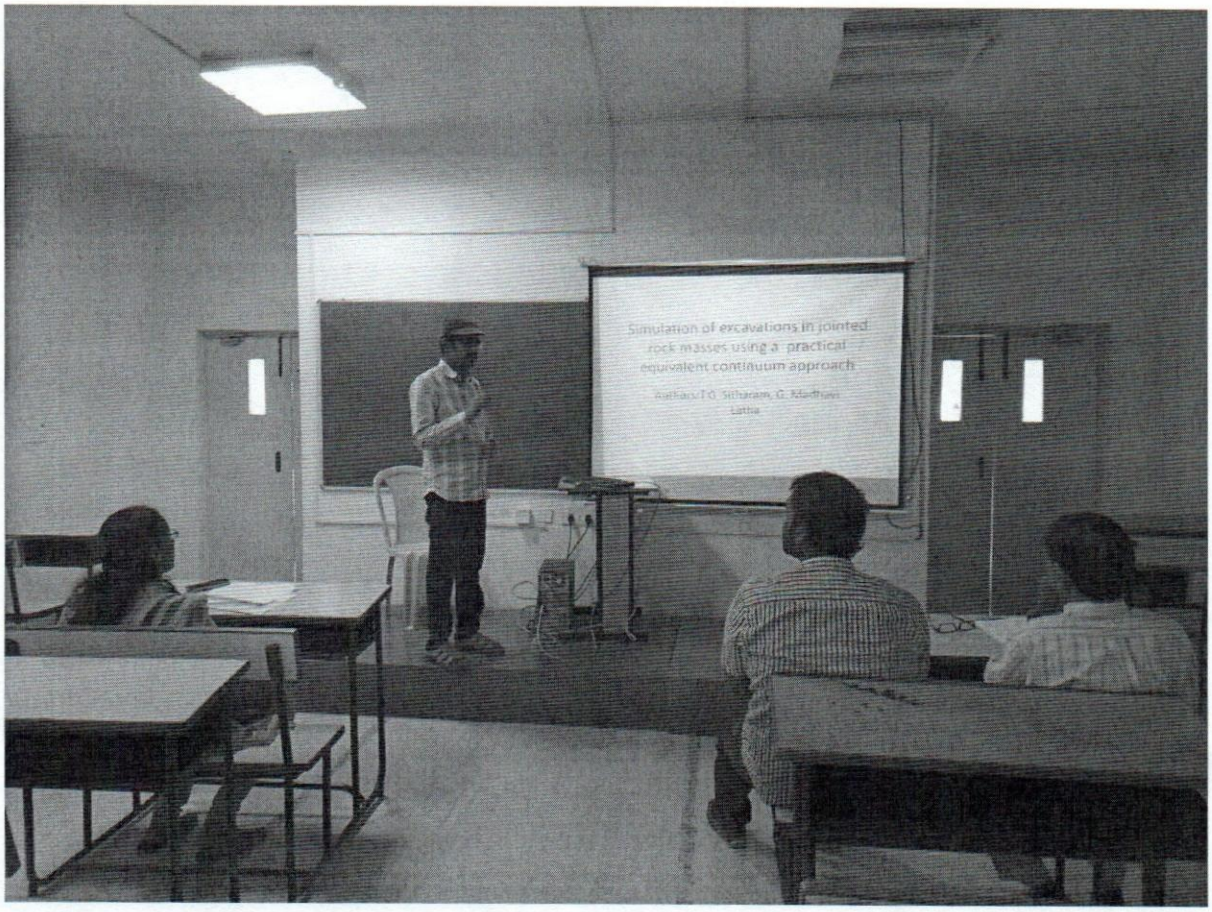
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HYDERABAD

Proceedings of 8th Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Slope Stability Study of Himalayan Rock – A Numerical Approach

Name of the Speaker : I.V. Sarma

Venue : Room No. 324

Date: 09th May 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

In this paper, an attempt has been made to determine the stability of road cut slope in Luhri area, Himachal Pradesh using three-dimensional numerical simulation tool Fast Lagrangian Analysis of Continua in 3 Dimensions (FLAC 3D).The representative rock samples were collected from the study area to determine the important geotechnical properties, which were later on used as an input parameter for the numerical simulation. The deformations and the stress distribution along the failure surface have been established for suitable, economical and scientifically proved method to design the existing slope. The stress distribution and overall factor of safety have been determined to assess the present condition of the slope and suggest possible remedial measure. The study indicates slope is marginally stable and some protections of it need proper understanding to stabilize it.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **Manisha G** Dt: 16/05/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Case Studies on the Usage of Geosynthetics in Earthen Dams and Embankments

Name of the Speaker : Manisha G.

Venue : Room No. 324

Date: 17th May 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

J.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of 9th Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Case Studies on the Usage of Geosynthetics in Earthen Dams and Embankments

Name of the Speaker : Manisha G.

Venue : Room No. 324

Date: 17th May 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

Geosynthetics are synthetic products used to stabilize terrain. They are generally polymeric products used to solve civil engineering problems. Geotextile is a permeable synthetic membrane designed for use with geotechnical materials as an integral part of a man-made project structure or system. There are two basic categories of geotextiles – woven and non-woven. Woven geotextiles can generally categorize as slit film or filament. Woven geotextiles are made from either monofilaments or multifilaments of slit films. Non-woven geotextiles are manufactured from either staple fibers or continuous filaments. Geotextiles can serve several basic functions when used in soil (or) soil/geosynthetic systems. Geotextiles are commonly used to separate, filter, conduct planar flow and reinforce soil masses. Geotextile can prevent the downward movement of road base stone into subgrade and conversely the upward pumping of weak subgrade material into clean stone during dynamic loading. Here geotextile is serving a function of separation. Another important function of Geotextile is filtration where geotextiles permit free flow of water across the plane of it while restricting the passage of solid soil particles. In this paper, two case studies are discussed. In one case study, use of geotextile for filtration and in other case-study use of geotextile as soil reinforcement. and in the second case study, Geotextiles were used as BASAL reinforcement in power project in Srilanka to improve the short term shear strength of soft clay to carry grade fill and construction equipment loads.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **I.V. Sarma** Dt: 22/06/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Slope Stability Analysis and Support Measures for Subansiri Lower HydroelectricProject

Name of the Speaker : I.V. Sarma

Venue : Room No. 324

Date: 23rdJune 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of 10th Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Slope Stability Analysis and Support Measures for Subansiri Lower HydroelectricProject

Name of the Speaker : I.V. Sarma

Venue : Room No. 324

Date: 23rdJune 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

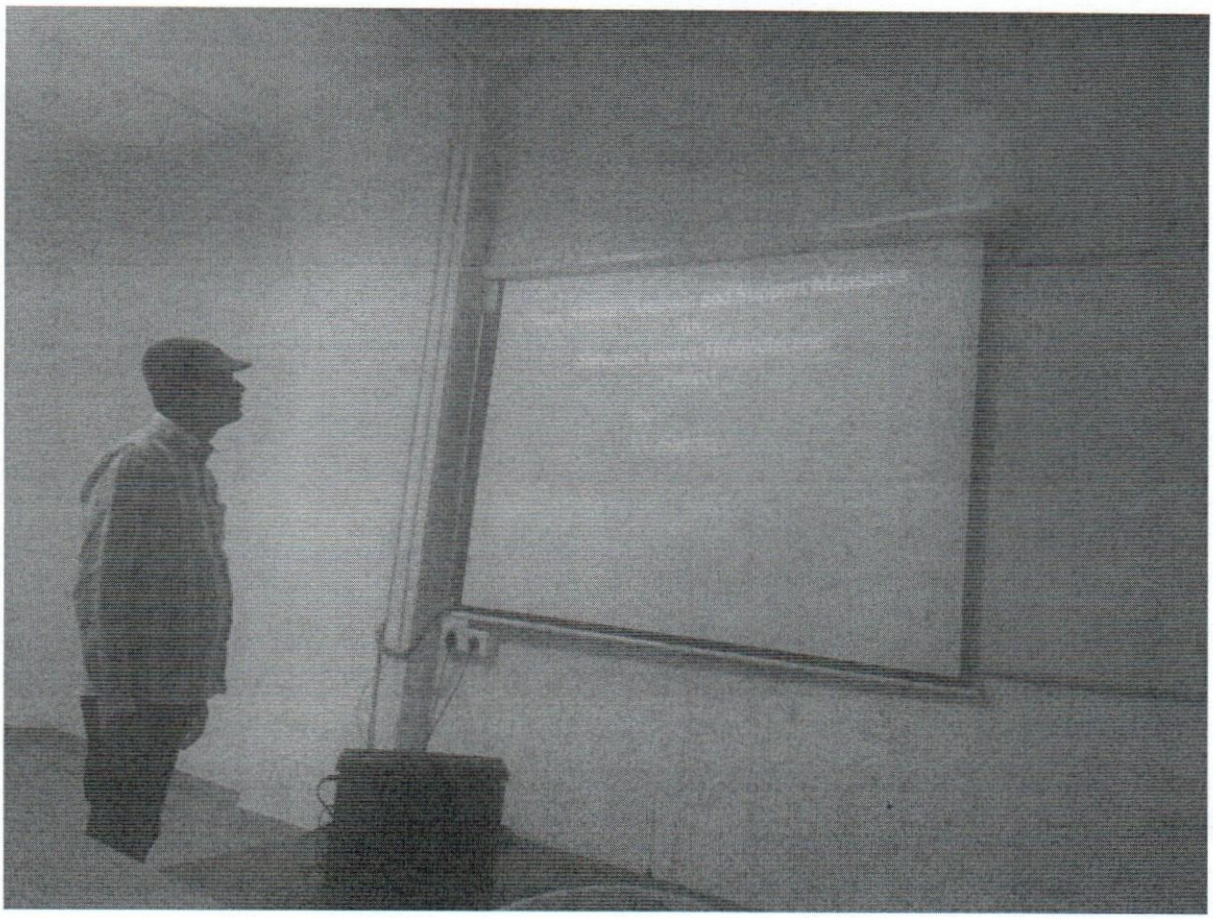
Abstract:

The Subansiri Lower Dam, officially named Subansiri Lower Hydroelectric Project (SLHEP), is an under construction gravity dam on the Subansiri River in NorthEastern India. It is located 2.3 km (1.4 mi) upstream of Gerukamukh village in Dhemaji District and Lower Subansiri District on the border of Assam and Arunachal Pradeshstates. Described as a run-of-the-river project by NHPC Limited, the Project is expected to supply 2,000 MW of power when completed. The project has experienced several problems during construction to include landslides, re-design and opposition. It was expected to be complete in 2018. It is notable that, if completed as planned, it will be the largest hydroelectric project in India. While constructing the powerhouse on the top of rock slope, the slope has failed. The reasons for failure were established and suitable support system was designed.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Sarit Chanda

Dt: 12/09/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Can Farther Earthquakes Produce More Shaking than Nearer Earthquakes?

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 9/13/2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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S. Vijayalakshmi
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Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

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Topic : Can Farther Earthquakes Produce More Shaking than Nearer Earthquakes?

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 9/13/2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:
Indian sub-continent had experienced two large earthquakes having a similar magnitude in 2015. The M7.5 Hindu Kush earthquake of 26th October 2015 caused widespread damage in Afghanistan and northern region of Pakistan. The earthquake resulted due to reverse faulting at an intermediate depth of 210 km. Another earthquake Mw 7.8 struck central Nepal on 25 April 2015 with an epicenter 77 km northwest of Kathmandu at a depth of 8.2 km. Nepal earthquake was very shallow and caused more damage near to the epicenter region whereas Hindukush earthquake was deep shock and felt widely. Indian capital Delhi lies in between the quake epicenters but experienced more shaking due to Hindukush earthquake. In this study, ground motion is estimated for both the earthquakes using Spectral Element Method (SPECFEM3D) and then ground shaking intensities are compared in Delhi region.

Attendance:- 3

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Manisha Gunturi

Dt: 10/11/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : IoT & its Applications in Civil Engineering

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 11/13/2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

J. V. Sam
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : IoT & its Applications in Civil Engineering

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 11/13/2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:
Increasing population density in urban centers demands suitable provision of services and infrastructure to meet the needs of city inhabitants, surrounding residents,

workers and visitors. The utilization of information and communications technologies (ICT) to achieve this objective presents an opportunity for the development of smart cities, where city management and citizens are given access to a wealth of real time information about the urban environment upon which to base decisions, actions and future planning. This survey describes the IoT technologies, its main components, applications and challenges.

Attendance:- 3

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Manisha Gunturi

Dt: 13/03/2018

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Application of geotextiles in coastal protection

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 3/14/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Through Branding & Communications Dept.

This is to certify that the following boards were installed at the campus for NAAC requirement
Dt: 31/1/22

S.No.	Location	Quantity	Actual amount	Budgeted amount	Difference	Remarks
1	IBS PEO boards (size: 4x4)	11	21120	21120	0	No change
2	IBS PO boards (4x6)	3	8640	11520	2880	Size was changed
3	BBA PSO boards (4x4)	3	5760	5760	0	No change
4	MBA PO boards (4x6)	2	5760	7680	1920	Size was changed
5	MBA PSO boards (4x4)	2	3840	3840	0	No change
6	Ph.D. PO board (4x6)	1	2880	3840	960	Size was changed
7	Ph.D. PSO board (4x4)	1	1920	1920	0	No change
8	Law Programs PEO boards (4x6)	3	8640	8640	0	No change
9	Law Programs PO boards (4x4)	2	3840	3840	0	No change
10	Architecture PO board (4x6)	1	2880	3840	960	Size was changed
11	Architecture PEO & PO boards (4x4)	2	3840	3840	0	No change
12	FST PEO boards (4x6)	5	14400	14400	0	No change
13	FST PO boards (4x6)	5	14400	19200	4800	Size was changed
14	FST PO boards (4x4)	16	30720	30720	0	No change
15	IcfaiTech board in Directors Room (4x3)	1	1440	1440	0	No change
16	Name plate board (18"x5")	1	240	240	0	No change
Addl. Boards						
17	LLM PO board (4x4)	1	1920	0	-1920	Addl. Board taken
18	PhD PO board (4x4)	1	1920	0	-1920	Addl. Board taken
19	Law PSO board (4x6)	1	3840	0	-3840	Addl. Board taken
20	B.Sc Physics PSO board (4x6)	1	3840	0	-3840	Addl. Board taken
Installation & Transportation Charges			20000	20000	0	No change
		Total	**161840**	**161840**	**0**	

Sridhar Raj K

A Chandrasekhar

Shylajan CS

TS Ramakrishna Rao

Sudhakar Rao

Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Application of geotextiles in coastal protection

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 3/14/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

Geosynthetics are synthetic products made from polymeric materials. With the rapidly growing technological advancement, geotextiles have made inroads into a large variety of domains and have been acclaimed all over the world because of some of their built-in advantages like easiness and flexibility of use, softness (as compared to monolithic and rock constructions), rapidity of installation and long term efficacy. Geotextiles provide a relatively safe and economically feasible solution to day-to-day engineering demands and construction challenges. Used as replacement of natural materials, geotextile products

perform a wide range of functions such as erosion control, soil stabilization, filtration, drainage, separation and reinforcement requirements. Geotextile bags, tubes and containers made with geotextiles are playing a proactive role in hydraulic, coastal, offshore engineering and river protection works as eco-friendly, construction-friendly and cheaper alternatives of conventional protection and engineering methods which are generally hard, expensive, temporary (having short life), and not environmental-friendly.

Attendance:- 3

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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Priya S Natesh

Dt: 26/04/2018

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Fundamental Behavior of Steel Beam-Columns and Columns under Fire Loading: Review

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Priya S Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 4/27/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

J. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Fundamental Behavior of Steel Beam-Columns and Columns under Fire Loading: Review

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Priya S Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 4/27/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

This paper presents the results of experimental investigations conducted to determine the fundamental behavior of steel members

under fire loading. A total of eleven full-scale steel members were tested under combined thermal and structural loading. First, five A992 steel beam-columns (W10 × 68) were tested to determine their fundamental moment-curvature responses at elevated temperatures and different axial load levels. The experimental approach involved the use of radiant heating and control equipment to apply the thermal loading, and close-range photogrammetry combined with digital image processing techniques to measure the deformations (curvature) in the heated zone. Next, six A992 steel wide-flange (W8 × 35 and W14 × 53) columns were tested to determine their inelastic buckling behavior and axial load-displacement responses at elevated temperatures. A self-reacting test frame was designed to subject the column specimens to axial loading and heating. The thermal loading was applied by using the same type of radiant heating and control equipment as the beam-column specimens. The measured behaviors (and strengths) of the tested beam-column and columns specimens are presented and then compared with those obtained from detailed 3D finite-element analyses. The experimental investigations showed that the fundamental behavior and strength of steel members is governed mostly by the steel surface temperature, and the strength and stiffness of steel columns decreases significantly with increasing temperatures, particularly in the range from 500–600°C. The elevated temperature behavior of steel members can be predicted

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reasonably by using detailed 3D finite-element models. These verified models are recommended for conducting analytical parametric studies. The experimental approaches are recommended for evaluating the fire behavior of other structural members and loading conditions.

Attendance:- 2

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Sarit Chanda

Dt: 30/05/2018

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Slip model of the 1967 M 6.3 Koyna Earthquake from inversion of tele-Seismic waveform

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 5/31/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I. V. Sastry
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Slip model of the 1967 M 6.3 Koyna Earthquake from inversion of tele-Seismic waveform

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 5/31/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

Koyna, located in the deccan volcanic province in western Indian state Maharastra, is the most significant site of reservoir-triggered seismicity globally. The largest event of M 6.3 occurred here on December 10, 1967, which caused severe damage in the region. The reservoir-induced/ triggered seismicity at Koyna and nearby Warna region has continued. This includes many M≥5.0 and thousands of smaller events over the past 60 years. The yearly loading and unloading cycles of waters in the Koyna reservoir and the nearby Warna reservoir trigger seismicity in this area. Finite-fault source model detailed with the spatial and temporal evolution of earthquake rupture for M 6.3 1967 Koyna earthquake is presented. 1D velocity model, developed from surface recordings of a local earthquakes is employed for this inversion. We will show results of possible slip distribution and rupture propagation on the plausible fault plane.

Attendance:- 4

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Manisha Gunturi

Dt: 07/09/2018

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Investigation on the effectiveness of fibre reinforcement in strength characteristics in cement treated soils.

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 9/10/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Topic : Investigation on the effectiveness of fibre reinforcement in strength characteristics in cement treated soils.

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 9/10/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:
This paper presents the results of laboratory experiments conducted on two different soil samples with the addition of 5% cement and two types of fibres i.e. Natural and synthetic fibres. The investigation was carried out to study the effectiveness of fibre inclusion in soils. The objective of the study is to come up with a cost effective solution for soil reinforcement. The soil treated with different proportions of fibres having aspects ratios of 50 and 100 were tested in accordance with IS2720. A trial of CBR and UCS were performed on the treated soil. Test results indicated an improvement in both CBR and UCC values. From the values obtained from the laboratory test, it was observed that the natural fibre gave better results than the synthetic fibre.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Sarit Chanda Dt: 23/01/2019

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Source Description of the 1999 Hector Mine, California, Earthquake, Wavelet Domain Inversion Theory and Resolution Analysis

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 1/24/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

J. V. Sam
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

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Topic : Source Description of the 1999 Hector Mine, California, Earthquake, Wavelet Domain Inversion Theory and Resolution Analysis

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 1/24/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

We present a new procedure for the determination of rupture complexity from a joint inversion of static and seismic data. Our fault parameterization involves multiple fault segments, variable local slip, rake angle, rise time, and rupture velocity. To separate the spatial and temporal slip history, we introduce a wavelet transform that proves effective at studying the time and frequency characteristics of the seismic waveforms. Both data and synthetic seismograms are transformed into wavelets, which are then separated into several groups based on their frequency content. For each group, we use error functions to compare the wavelet amplitude variation with time between data and synthetic seismograms. The function can be an L1 L2 norm or a correlative function based on the amplitude and scale of wavelet functions. The objective function is defined as the weighted sum of these functions. Subsequently, we developed a finite-fault inversion routine in the wavelet domain. A simulated annealing algorithm is used to determine the finite-fault model that minimizes the objective function described in terms of wavelet coefficients. With this approach, we can simultaneously invert for the slip amplitude, slip direction, rise time, and rupture velocity efficiently. Extensive experiments conducted on synthetic data are used to assess the ability to recover rupture slip details. We, also explore slip-model stability for different choices of layered Earth models assuming the geometry encountered in the 1999 Hector Mine, California, earthquake.

Attendance:- 2

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ I.V.Sarma Dt: 28/01/2019

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Numerical Modelling techniques in Stability analysis of slope

Name of the Speaker : Mr. I.V.Sarma

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 1/29/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Topic : Numerical Modelling techniques in Stability analysis of slope

Name of the Speaker : Mr. I.V.Sarma

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 1/29/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:
In this paper various methods used for rock slope analysis are discussed. Limit equilibrium method, its advantages and disadvantages are discussed. Various softwares used for rock slope analysis are discussed along with their advantages and limitations. Typical input parameters required for various numerical modelling techniques are also discussed.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Priya S. Natesh

Dt: 06/02/2019

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : FIRE PERFORMANCE OF LONG-SPAN COMPOSITE BEAMS WITH GRAVITY CONNECTIONS - Review

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 2/7/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

T.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Topic : FIRE PERFORMANCE OF LONG-SPAN COMPOSITE BEAMS WITH GRAVITY CONNECTIONS - Review

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 2/7/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

Prescriptive fire-resistance ratings for structural components provide limited insight into the system-level performance of steel-concrete composite structures in fire. Specifically, long-span composite beam assemblies exposed to fire have vulnerabilities resulting from thermal restraint conditions that can be vastly different from those in short-span assemblies. This paper presents an overview of recent experiments on 12.8 m composite beams with various end support conditions, exposed to combined structural and fire loading. This paper focuses on the results for the specimens with double-angle beam-to-column connections, with and without slab continuity. The experiments showed that the specimens experienced similar thermal and displacement behaviour during the first 40 minutes after ignition regardless of the presence of slab continuity. The specimens exhibited local buckling of the beam near the connection, at the average bottom flange temperature of 400 °C. A thermal gradient in the specimen was observed during the heating and cooling phase. For the specimen with slab continuity, forces in the continuity bars increased when this local buckling occurred but decreased due to concrete fracture. This specimen did not collapse during the fire until its vertical displacement exceeded 1/20 span length. The collapse failure was observed during the cooling phase, which was resulted from weld fracture of the beam end connection due to contraction of the heated beam as it cooled down.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Sarit Chanda

Dt: 27/03/2019

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Dynamic earthquake rupture modeled with an unstructured 3-D spectral element method applied to the 2011 M9 Tohoku earthquake- Review

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 3/28/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Topic : Dynamic earthquake rupture modeled with an unstructured 3-D spectral element method applied to the 2011 M9 Tohoku earthquake- Review

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 3/28/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

An important goal of computational seismology is to simulate dynamic earthquake rupture and strong ground motion in realistic models that include crustal heterogeneities and complex fault geometries. To accomplish this, we incorporate dynamic rupture modelling capabilities in a spectral element solver on unstructured meshes, the 3-D open source code SPECFEM3D, and employ state-of-the-art software for the generation of unstructured meshes of hexahedral elements. These tools provide high flexibility in representing fault systems with complex geometries, including faults with branches and non-planar faults. The domain size is extended with progressive mesh coarsening to maintain an accurate resolution of the static field. Our implementation of dynamic rupture does not affect the parallel scalability of the code. We verify our implementation by comparing our results to those of two finite element codes on benchmark problems including branched faults. Finally, we present a preliminary dynamic rupture model of the 2011 Mw 9.0 Tohoku earthquake including a non-planar plate interface with heterogeneous frictional properties and initial stresses. Our simulation reproduces qualitatively the depth-dependent frequency content of the source and the large slip close to the trench observed for this earthquake.

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Attendance:- 2

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Priya S. Natesh

Dt: 27/08/2019

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Numerical Modelling of Continuous Composite Beam under Fire Loading

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 8/28/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

J. V. Rame
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Topic : Numerical Modelling of Continuous Composite Beam under Fire Loading

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 8/28/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

This paper presents the development of a three-dimensional finite element model of composite beams by using ABAQUS, commercially available finite element software. The model can predict the behaviour of long-span continuous beams subjected to combined gravity and fire loading effects. Temperature-dependent material properties such as stress-strain, conductivity, thermal expansion, specific heat, etc. are adopted from Eurocode. The model was benchmarked with experimental data from the literature. A parametric study has been conducted by altering the quantity of continuity bar in the beam and studied the change in the behaviour of the beam. It was observed that the amount of continuity rebar has a significant influence in failure time of composite beams.

Attendance:- 3

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Sarit Chanda

Dt: 26/09/2019

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Estimation of Source time Function using Low-rank Approximation

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 9/27/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Estimation of Source time Function using Low-rank Approximation

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 9/27/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:
Several inversion studies demonstrated that source time functions inverted for the same earthquake by adopting different methodologies have significant inconsistencies. These inconsistencies are may be attributed to the subjective assumptions considered on kinematic parameters and stabilizing constraints. Due to limited data availability, kinematic inversion methodologies are forced to employ a large range of logical assumptions. Also, the seismic observation stations are very limited and the spacing of stations is also non-uniform. This un-symmetry in the station's location also poses uncertainty in the estimation of STF. Here, we use a novel approach to estimate the source time function from an observed seismogram of an earthquake. Several earlier studies have been carried out to investigate the effect of station spacing in source time function. Gallovic and Zahradnik (2011) used a single station for inversion to know the contribution of individual stations. In the present work is first of its kind to the inversion of source time function using the low-rank approximation of observed data. Having the advantage in computational resources, we are able to investigate the different station distributions with symmetry or asymmetry with the fault plane.

Attendance:- 3

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Manisha Gunturi

Dt: 30/10/2019

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Foundation Failure of a Residential Building

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 10/31/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Foundation Failure of a Residential Building

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 10/31/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:
Movement and distress in low rise building most commonly occur as a result of interaction between the footing system and the ground. This summarizes the study that is carried out to evaluate the possible causes of distress in the G+1 residential building founded on shallow foundation in Chennai, Tamilnadu, India by Detailed Investigation. Disturbed and Undisturbed samples are collected by drilling borehole up to significant depth by auger. Laboratory tests are carried out on disturbed and undisturbed soil samples obtained from the site of distressed building. The cause of failure of the structure are identified by considering the soil properties, intensity of loading, nature of foundation and pattern of cracks developed. Based on the degree of distress, the suitable measures are recommended.

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ECE
2017

Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ P Chandrasekar Dt: 30/08/2017

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: Ultralong-Range RFID-Based Wake-Up Radios for Wireless Sensor Networks

Speaker: Mr. P Chandrasekar

Date: 31.08.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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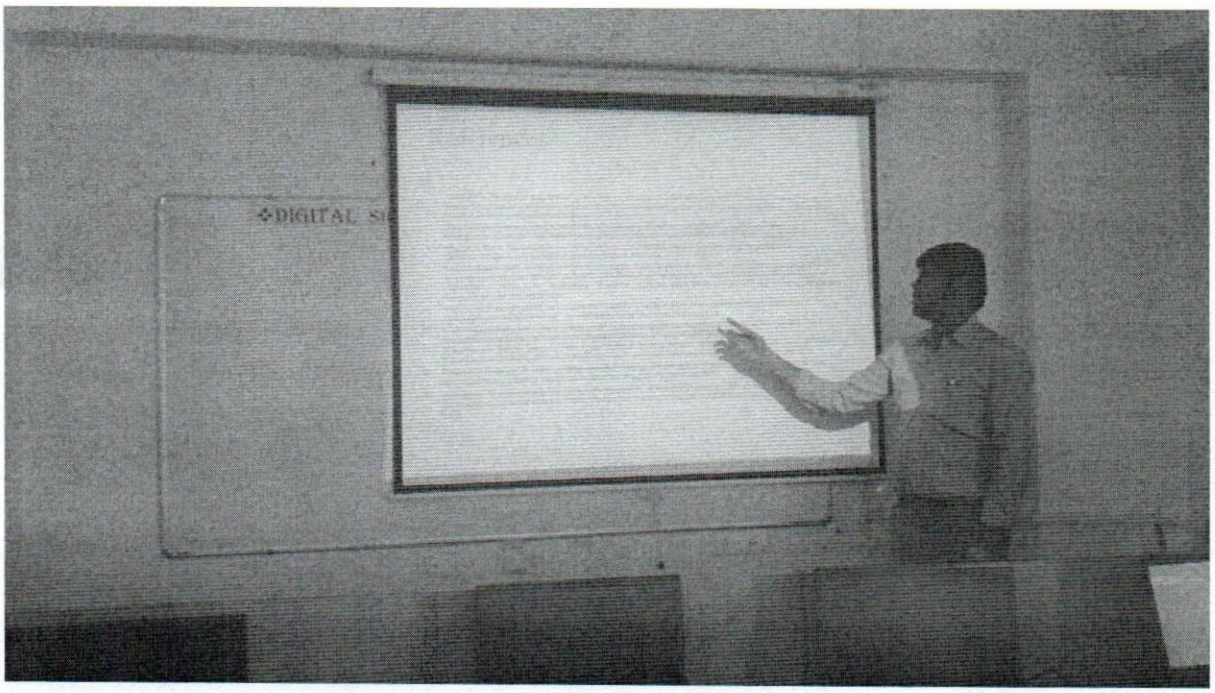
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31st Aug'2017

Mr. P Chandrasekar

Ultralong-Range RFID-Based Wake-Up Radios for Wireless Sensor Networks

This letter presents three different strategies for waking up wireless sensor network (WSN) motes via radiofrequency identification (RFID). Based on our prior work on the design of augmented ultrahigh-frequency RFID tags and ultrasensitive RF energy harvesters, the proposed solutions significantly outperform state-of-art RFID wake-up radios (both broadcast based and ID based) for WSNs. In particular, improvements up to 4.2×and 7.8×have been achieved in terms of wakeup range and wake-up delay, respectively.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ K Manjunath

Dt: 11/09/2017

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: An Overview of Source Control Methodologies in an AC Microgrid

Speaker: Dr.K Manjunath

Date: 13.09.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab (Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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13th Sep'2017

Dr. K Manjunath

Title: An Overview of Source Control Methodologies in an AC Microgrid

Abstract:

Microgrid refers to a small-scale power system mainly driven by renewable energy sources with energy storage backup. It operates in grid-connected and stand-alone modes based on energy availability and system conditions. The concept of microgrid is evolved to meet the increasing energy demand and to have green power generation. Energy sources such as Photo-Voltaic (PV) system, Fuel Cell and batteries generate DC energy. The particular sources are connected to an AC system through Voltage Source Converter (VSC). A typical wind energy system also requires VSC's for having AC-DC and DC-AC conversion stages to interface with utility/regular system. The source terminal voltage, frequency and power outputs are controlled by controlling the interfacing VSC unit. The objective of the seminar is to provide ample information regarding control of VSC based renewable energy sources in an AC micro grid.

Speaker: **Dr. K Manjunath** M. E. (IIEST), PhD (IITH).

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ H. Sudheer

Dt: 19/09/2017

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: Implementation of SVM-DTC of induction motor using FPGA

Speaker: Mr. H. Sudheer

Date: 20.09.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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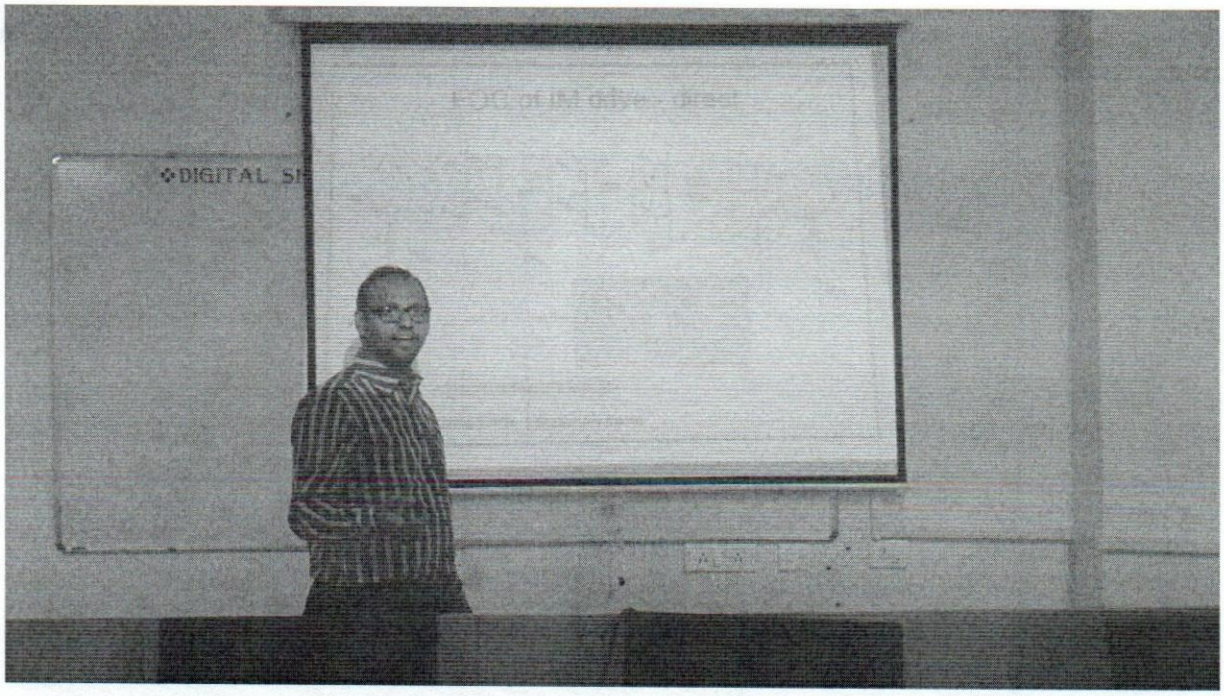
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20th Sep'2017

Mr. H. Sudheer

Implementation of SVM-DTC of Induction motor using FPGA

Abstract— This paper presents implementation of space vector modulation based direct torque control (SVM-DTC) of induction motor using economical Spartan-6 FPGA board. The major advantage of FPGA compared to DSP processor for implementation of advanced control algorithms like DTC is parallel processing and less execution time. The major drawbacks in practical implementation of conventional DTC are variable switching frequency and high sampling frequency to implement hysteresis controllers. Whereas SVM-DTC operates at constant switching frequency and does not require high sampling as hysteresis controllers are replaced with PI controllers. The VHDL code for SVM-DTC with PI controllers is simulated, synthesized using Xilinx ISE 14.3 design tool. The proposed VHDL code is verified experimentally by interfacing VSI fed induction motor using Spartan 6 XC6SLX25 FPGA board. The experimental results show that fast dynamic response and improved steady state response is achieved in SVM-DTC of induction motor.



H.Sudheer

Assistant Professor, EEE, ITS, IFHE – Hyderabad.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ M. Paavani Dt: 27/09/2017

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: Zigbee Based Wireless Air Pollution Monitoring System Using Low Cost and Energy Efficient Sensors.

Speaker: Ms. M. Paavani

Date: 29.09.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab (Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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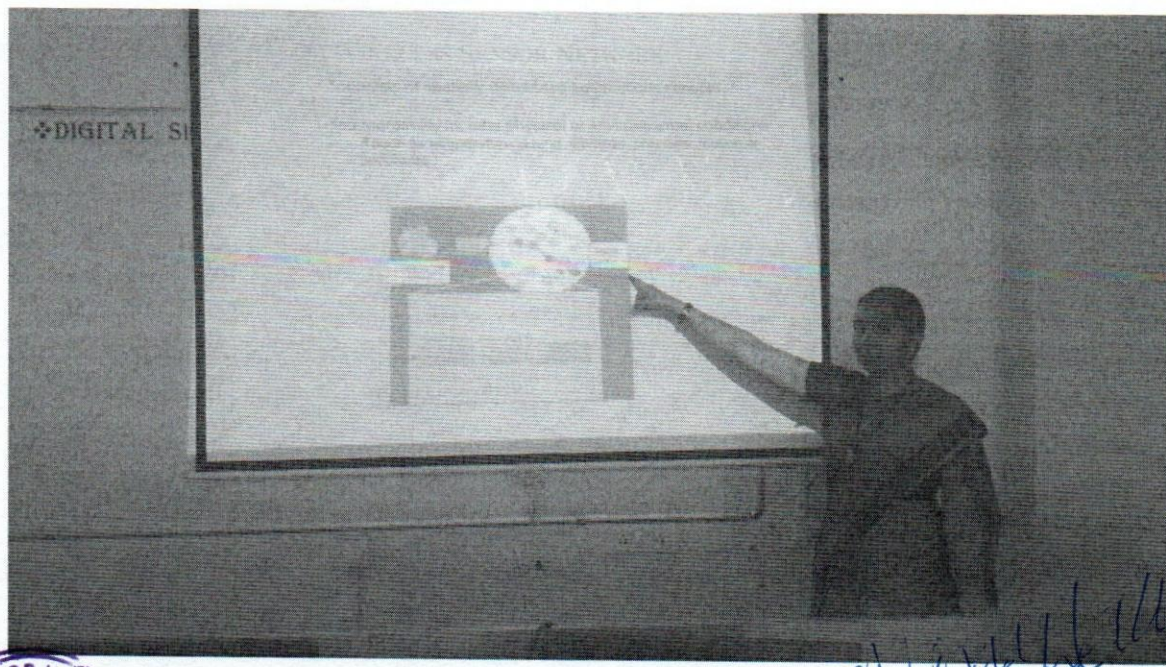
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29th Sep'2017

Ms. M. Paavani

Title: Zigbee Based Wireless Air Pollution Monitoring System Using Low Cost and Energy Efficient Sensors.

Abstract— Air pollution is a major environmental health problem affecting the developing and the developed countries alike. The effects of air pollution on health are very complex as there are many different sources and their individual effects vary from one to the other. These chemicals cause a variety of human and environmental health problems Increase in air pollution effects on environment as well on human health, so this paper contain brief ntroduction about air pollution. To monitor this pollution wireless sensor network (WSN) system is proposed. The proposed system consists of a Mobile Data-Acquisition Unit (MobileDAQ) and a fixed Internet-Enabled Pollution Monitoring Server. The Mobile-DAQ unit integrates a single-chip microcontroller, air pollution sensors array, and Global Positioning System Module (GPS Module). The Pollution-Server is a high-end personal computer application server with Internet connectivity. The MobileDAQ unit gathers air pollutants levels (CO, NO2, and SO2), and packs them in a frame with the GPS physical location, time, and date. The frame is transmitted to the Pollution-Server via xigbee module. The Central-Server is interfaced to Google Maps to display the location of hardware unit. We can connect database server to the Pollution- Server for storing the pollutants level for further usage by various clients such as environment protection agencies, vehicles registration authorities, and tourist and insurance companies. Keywords- Air pollution, CO, SO2, NO2 Sensor.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Shakeel Hashmi

Dt: 02/11/2017

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: Multi Objective Coordination Approach for Resource Utilization in Heterogeneous Cognitive Radio Network.

Speaker: Mr. Shakeel Hashmi

Date: 3.11.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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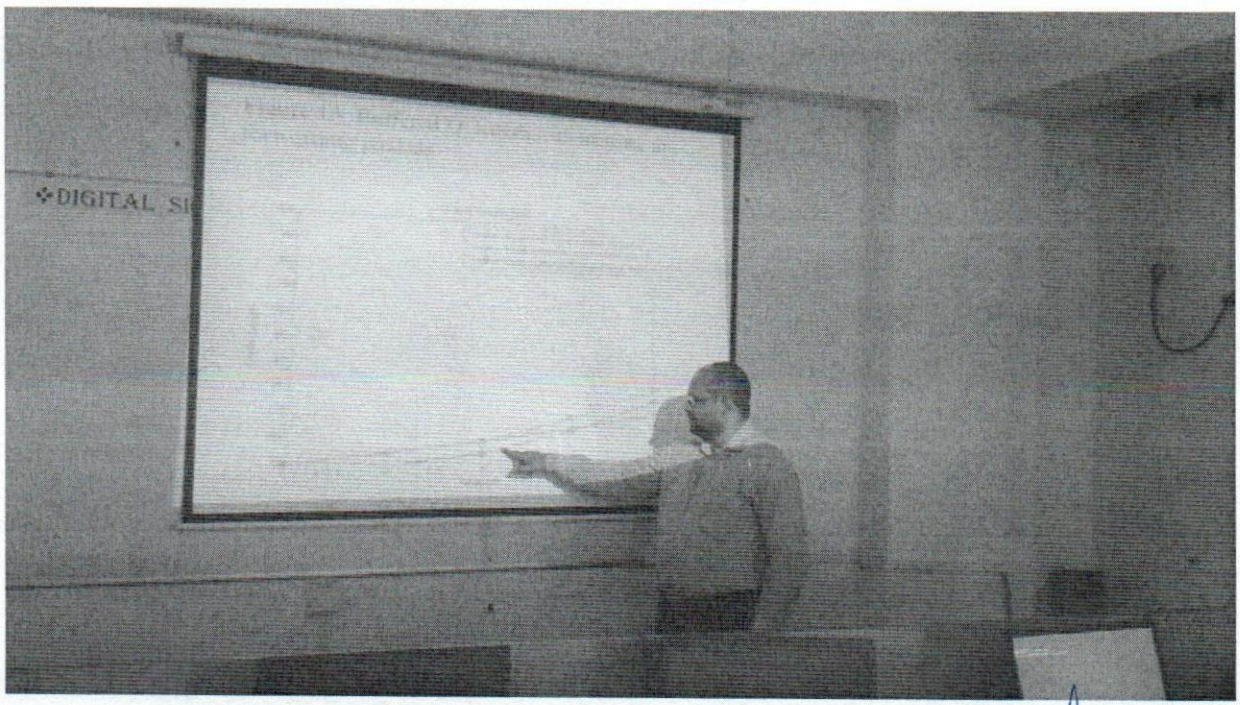
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03rd Nov'2017

Multi Objective Coordination Approach for Resource Utilization in Heterogeneous Cognitive Radio Network

Abstract

Heterogeneous network has the advantage of utilizing multiple wireless architectures to exchange information over a wireless medium. In coordination with multiple devices, a long range objective of data transmission is achieved. The advantage of multiple network utilization has brought out the significance of higher service applications for any network device with the advantage of using multiple networks for communication. In this network, the demand for proper resource utilization arises due to shift of multiple networks. As the network switches from one network to another network, an observed resources is varied, which impacts the flow of data. It is, hence, required to optimize the resource utilization to achieve a fair and efficient communication. Towards achieving the objective of fairness in a heterogeneous network with cognitive devices, a multi objective coordination approach for optimal resource utilization is proposed. The resource utilization problem is defined by an effective spectrum utilization among the network users. The simulation observations developed shows an improvement in significant resource utilization by comparing with conventional approaches



S. Shakeel Hashmi
Assistant Professor, ECE, ITS, IFHE – Hyderabad.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ T. N. Murthy

Dt: 15/11/2017

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: A STUDYAND ANALYSIS OF PLANAR INVERTED-F ANTENNA (PIFA).

Speaker: Mr. T. N. Murthy

Date: 21.11.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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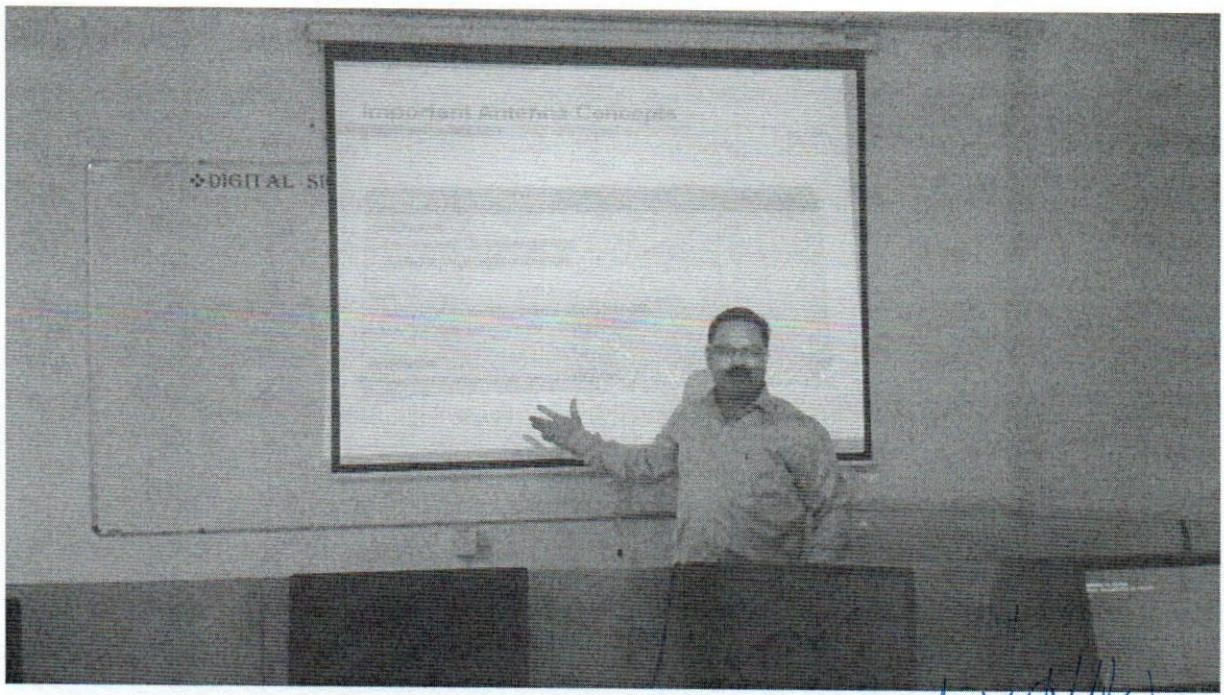
22nd Nov'2017

T.Narasimha Murthy, Asst Professor, ECE Dept.

A STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF PLANAR INVERTED-F ANTENNA (PIFA)

ABSTRACT

The use of wireless handheld devices and mobiles is increasing day by day and more functions and standards are integrated to a single platform that allows maximum connectivity. The planar inverted-F antenna is one of the most popular antennas used in handheld devices due to its many advantages. Due to the excellent performance, low profile, good radiation characteristics of PIFA ,it is widely used in handheld devices. This presentation is a comprehensive theoretical study of Planar Inverted F Antenna. Research and experiments done on PIFA structures are discussed and categorized in this presentation. The conventional PIFA has an inherent narrowband that is not desirable in most modern hand-held devices. Some methods to improve the bandwidth, efficiency and reducing the dimensions of the PIFA are also discussed in this study. These results are very useful for guiding PIFA design in practical applications.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ RanganadhNarayanam

Dt: 28/11/2017

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: Translation Invariance (TI) based Novel Approachfor better De-noising of Digital Images

Speaker: Mr. RanganadhNarayanam

Date: 1.12.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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01st Dec'2017

Mr. Ranganadh Narayanam

Translation Invariance (TI) based Novel Approach for better De-noising of Digital Images

Abstract –Image de-noising is an important image processing task, both as a process itself, and as a component in other processes. Image de-noising means removing unwanted noised form a corrupted image to restore the original image. There are many ways to de-noise an image or a set of data of images, exist. Image De-noising has remained a fundamental problem in the field of image processing. Reducing noise from the original image is still a challenging task for researchers. There are several algorithms and methods each having assumptions, advantages, and disadvantages. Noise can be introduced by transmission errors and compression. In this paper we have introduced an innovative method of Translation Invariant (TI) algorithmic approach for de-noising images to improve SNR. We have applied this algorithm for various Digital Image Processing filters: convolution filter, imaging filter, wiener filter, cross correlation filter, Gaussian filter, order-static filter, wavelet de-noising filter, sliding neighborhood filter. We de-noised the images with all these filters without TI and with TI and we found with TI, the filters are working with better performance than without TI. It is also verified using edge detection by observing the preservation accuracy of edges. In this research we made some useful novel observations, specified as conclusions.

Key terms – Image de-noising, edge detection, Translation-Invariance, Image filtering, edge detection, SNR.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ K.Kishore Kumar

Dt: 11/12/2017

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: Periocular Region Based Age-Invariant Face Recognition Using Local Binary Pattern

Speaker: Prof. K.Kishore Kumar

Date: 11.12.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V.Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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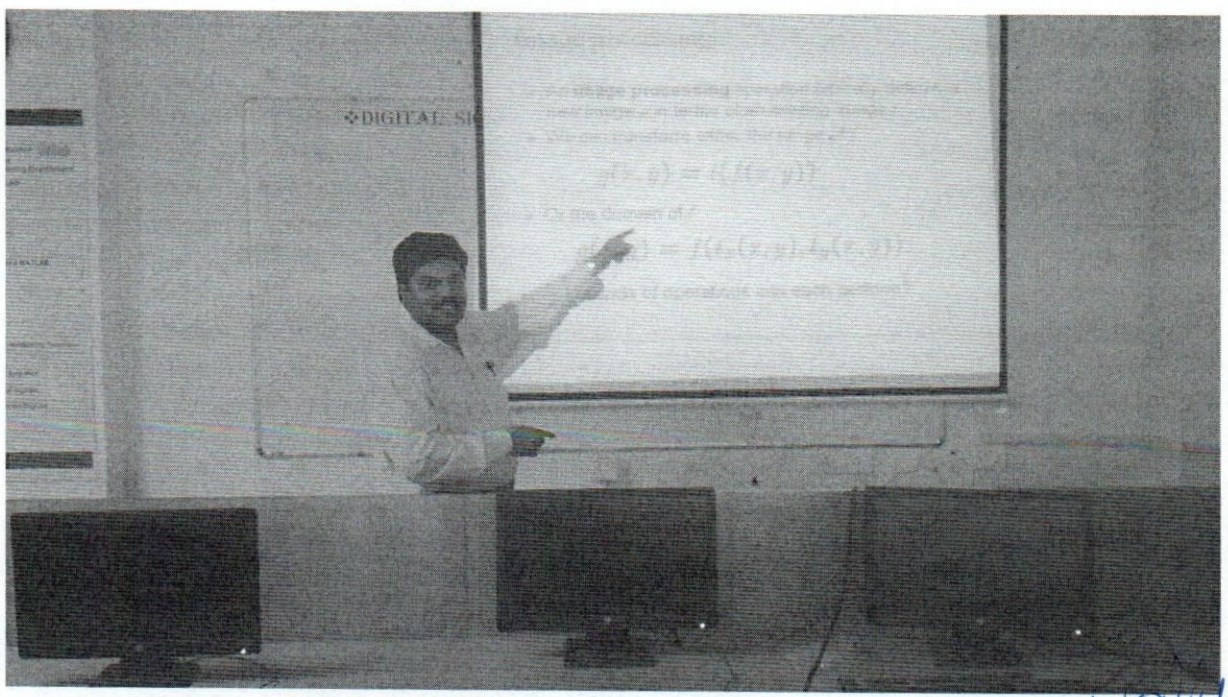
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11th Dec'2017

K.Kishore Kumar

Periocular Region Based Age-Invariant Face Recognition Using Local Binary Pattern

Abstract. The performance of the automated face biometric recognition systems suffers severely due to the variation in the subject aging. Designing the age-invariant face recognition is challenging as the age patterns are different for the different individuals and also limited databases available. The aging based face recognition is still an open challenge for researchers as none of the existing methods are par with human ability in recognizing the similarity across two faces. In the proposed paper the age-invariant features are extracted from the given face image using the local descriptor Local Binary Patterns. Preprocessing techniques like enhancement and denoising is applied to the images to enhance the accuracy of the designed system. Chi-square distance is used to compute the similarity between the feature vectors of the probe and gallery images. Publicly available face datasets FG-Net, FRGC, FERET, Georgia Tech, are used for the experimentation and the results provided that the proposed system is robust to the variations in age, performed better than most of the existing systems.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ D. V Nair

Dt: 20/11/2017

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: Simplified Robust Damping Control Design of SVC in Power System Using LMI Approach: Polytopic representation of operating conditions

Speaker: Mr. D. V Nair

Date: 21.11.17[Tuesday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V.Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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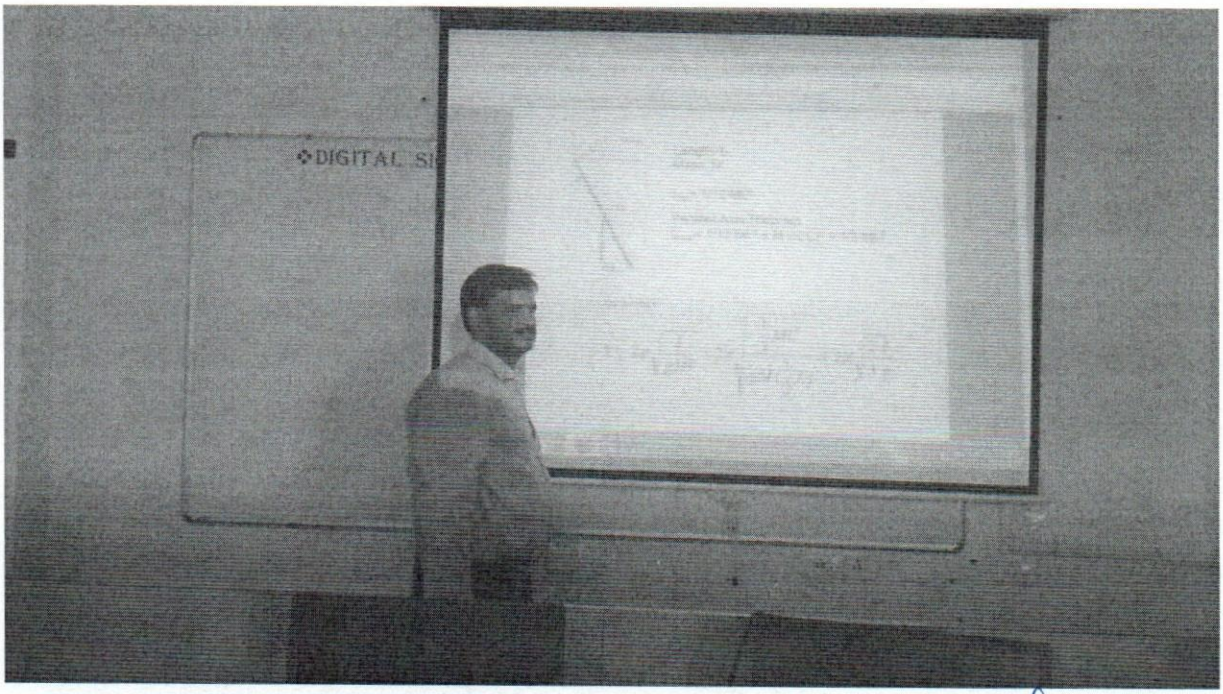
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21st Nov'2017
Prof. D.V. Nair

Simplified Robust Damping Control Design of SVC in Power System Using LMI Approach: Polytopic representation of operating conditions

Seminar would deal with design of dynamic out-put feedback controller feeding supplementary control signal to FACTS device for improving damping in system. Feedback controller design involves infinity control, model reduction, and closed loop pole-placements in addition to exposure to uncertainties in load conditions on system. A well designed controller satisfying infinity norm on the resulting closed loop system with output feedback meeting multiple objectives from pole-placements inside a conic sector in complex s-plane, robust to changing load conditions on system would be presented. A Polytopic representation of system for changing operating point with load conditions called polytopic linear differential inclusion (PLDI) is considered in the design. The Proposed controller design simplifies steps otherwise involved in robust controller design. LMI framework is used in obtaining controller parameters. Controller designed is dynamic and is obtained by reducing the order of the original system to smaller value. The resulting feasible solution yields optimum values of matrix variables and hence a controller parameters both feasible and optimum.



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ECE 2018

Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ G Sucharita

Dt: 02/02/2018

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: Local Extreme Edge Binary Patterns for Face Recognition and Image Retrieval

Speaker: Ms. G Sucharita

Date: 2.2.18

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

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Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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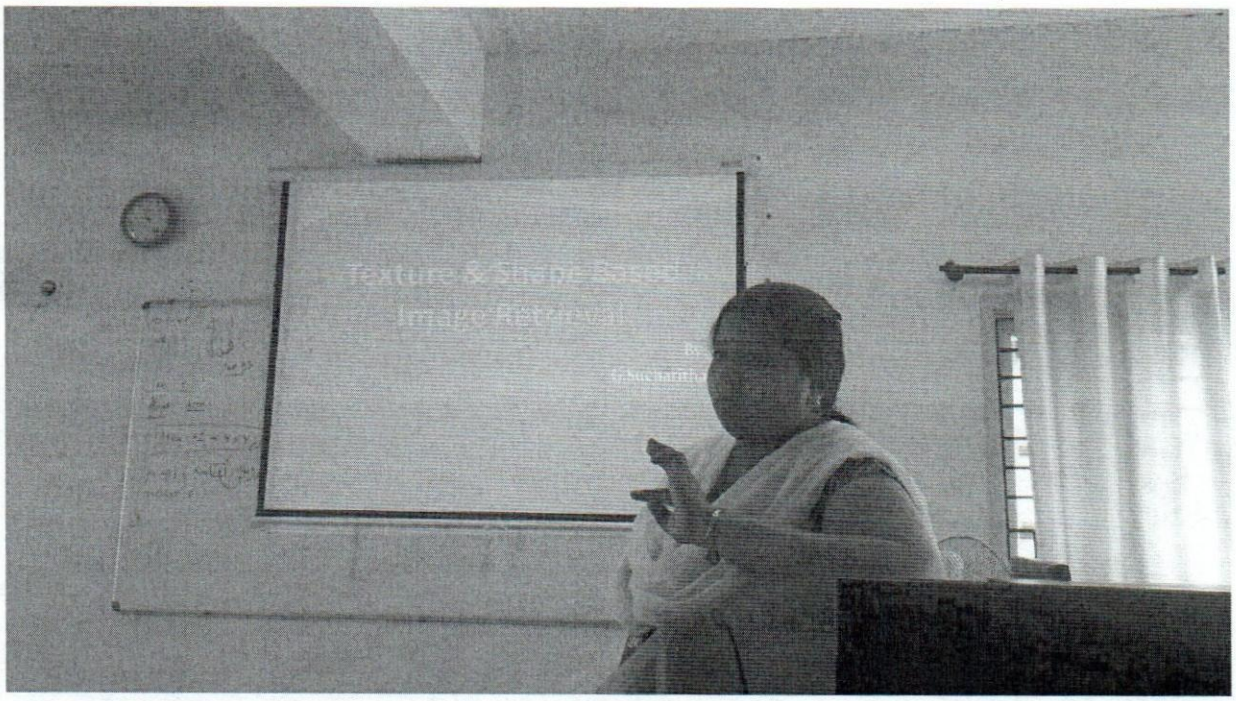
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02nd Feb'2018

Ms. G Sucharita

Local Extreme Edge Binary Patterns for Face Recognition and Image Retrieval

Abstract: In this paper, a new approach for image retrieval local extreme edge binary pattern(LEEBP) is proposed. The standard local binary pattern(LBP) encodes the sign information of the local differences which are calculated between the center pixel and its neighbours. The proposed method differs from the existing LBP in such a way that it collects sign code using the magnitudes of local differences in all possible directions. The local difference in each direction calculated between center pixel and its directional neighbours. Then, the binary pattern in respective direction generated based on the sign code magnitude of the local difference. Finally, LEEBP utilizes all four edges information in generating the binary code for each edge.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Ranganadh Narayanam

Dt: 27/06/2018

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: IMPLEMENTATION OF A HIGHLY EFFICIENT NOVEL FREQUENCY DOMAIN SNR USINGXILINX FPGAS

Speaker: Mr. Ranganadh Narayanam

Date: 3.7.18[Wednesday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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03rd July'2018

Mr. Ranganadh Narayanam

Abstract

Now a days at the receiving end in the applications of Cognitive Radio, Tele medicine, wireless networking, and in receiving system of multiple channels Electro Encephalo Gram (EEG) collected data, Wireless Brain Machine Interfacing Radio Frequency (RF) wireless data receiver system, and in RF Radar communication systems receiver's noise performance is very critical. For noise performance Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) is a Key parameter. SNR has to be calculated right after the receiving of the data, or at the intermediary stages of the Digital Signal Processing of the system. In many of such systems one of the most important approaches is to have a dedicated hardware at the receiving end, where a DSP processor which processes the required data processing. In these Dedicated Digital Hardware systems SNR Hardware plays a critical role. In this research we have implemented Digital Hardware for a highly efficient Novel Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) mechanism & it is a frequency domain SNR. Due to SNR hardware requirement in many advanced applications, and keeping in mind of the novel formula's efficiency, and as it has never been implemented in hardware we have got motivated towards implementing this SNR mechanism onto Xilinx Field Programmable Gate Arrays, especially to find its speed of operation and compatibility for the current ongoing technologies. In this research work we have developed two different types of architectures a) Sequential data processing architectures b) Parallel data processing architectures. During this hardware design we have developed a novel Full Adder (Faster Full Adder) for addition digital circuit, which makes the Ripple Carry Addition (RCA) process much faster than regular RCA process (Faster RCA). Parallel architectures are working faster than sequential architectures both in terms of total delay and clock speed, at the expense of somewhat more hardware and power utilization. Both architectures are working at high GHz rates than current real-time digital technologies sampling rates and system clock speeds, and hence are very useful for all ongoing real time technologies. These speeds are highly useful even for future real-time technologies. We did this implementation on Xilinx Artix-7 FPGAs using Xilinx Vivado 2015.2 Design suite. Verilog Hardware Description Language (HDL) is used for programming this hardware.

KEYWORDS: Digital Hardware, SNR, RCA, Artix-7, FPGA, Xilinx, Verilog HDL.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ P Chandrasekar

Dt: 03/10/2018

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: NFC Card reader and writer

Speaker: P Chandrasekar

Date: 05.10.18[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 October'2018

P Chandrasekar

NFC Card reader and writer

Near-field communication devices operate at the same frequency (13.56 MHz) as HF RFID readers and tags. The standards and protocols of the NFC format is based on RFID standards outlined in ISO/IEC 14443, FeliCa, and the basis for parts of ISO/IEC 18092. These standards deal with the use of RFID in proximity cards.

As a finely honed version of HF RFID, near-field communication devices have taken advantage of the short read range limitations of its radio frequency. Because NFC devices must be in close proximity to each other, usually no more than a few centimeters, it has become a popular choice for secure communication between consumer devices such as smartphones.

Peer-to-peer communication is a feature that sets NFC apart from typical RFID devices. An NFC device is able to act both as a reader and as a tag. This unique ability has made NFC a popular choice for contactless payment, a key driver in the decision by influential players in the mobile industry to include NFC in newer smartphones. Also, NFC smartphones pass along information from one smartphone to the other by tapping the two devices together, which turns sharing data such as contact info or photographs into a simple task. Recently, you may have seen advertising campaigns that used smart posters to pass information along to the consumers.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ T.N Murthy

Dt: 05/06/2018

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: Impedance matching techniques for antenna

Speaker: Mr.T.N Murthy

Date: 7.6.18 [Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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07th June'2018

Mr.T.N Murthy

Impedance matching techniques for antenna

ABSTRACT

The nature of the inherent narrow bandwidth of conventional microstrip patch antennas is considered. It is observed that, except for single-feed circularly polarized elements, their bandwidth is limited only by the resonant behavior of the input impedance and not by radiation pattern or gain variations, which usually are negligible over a moderate 10 to 20 percent bandwidth. Therefore, broad-band impedance matching is proposed as a natural solution to increase the bandwidth. The maximum obtainable bandwidth is calculated using Fano's broadband matching theory. It is found that by using an optimally designed impedance-matching network, the bandwidth can be increased by a factor of at least 3.9, the exact value depending OD the degree of matching required. In view of practical realizations, a transmission-line prototype for a proper matching network is developed. Attention is paid to the translation of this prototype network into a practical structure (e.g. a microstrip or stripline circuit). Practical design examples along with experimental results are given which clearly show the validity of the technique.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ T.N Murthy

Dt: 06/08/2018

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: A Bandwidth Enhanced U-Slot PIFA with defected ground structure for dual-band mobile Applications

Speaker: Mr. T.N. Murthy

Date: 7. 8. 18[Tuesday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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07thAugust'2018

Mr. T.N. Murthy

Topic: **A Bandwidth Enhanced U-Slot PIFA with defected ground structure for dual-band mobile Applications**

Abstract.

The Planar inverted-F antenna (PIFA) is compact antenna and it is widely used in hand-held communication terminals. Despite their favorable features of excellent performance characteristics, low-profile and flexibility of integration, the PIFA is inherently of small bandwidth. The critical parameter which controls the operational bandwidth of PIFA is the distance between the patch and the ground. Since present day need for multi band communication by a single device, there is necessity for a multi band PIFA The design of a multi band PIFA is carried out by cutting slits in the radiating patch. The present work proposes a novel configuration of Planar Inverted-F Antenna (PIFA) for dual band operation with bandwidth enhancement for hand-held wireless communication devices, which is achieved by modification of the physical structure of both radiating patch and of the ground plane. Simulated and measured results demonstrate that the new configuration covers two frequency bands with a considerable bandwidth improvement.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Harika devi

Dt: 08/02/2018

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: Introduction to Text Mining

Speaker: Ms. Harika devi

Date: 12.2.18

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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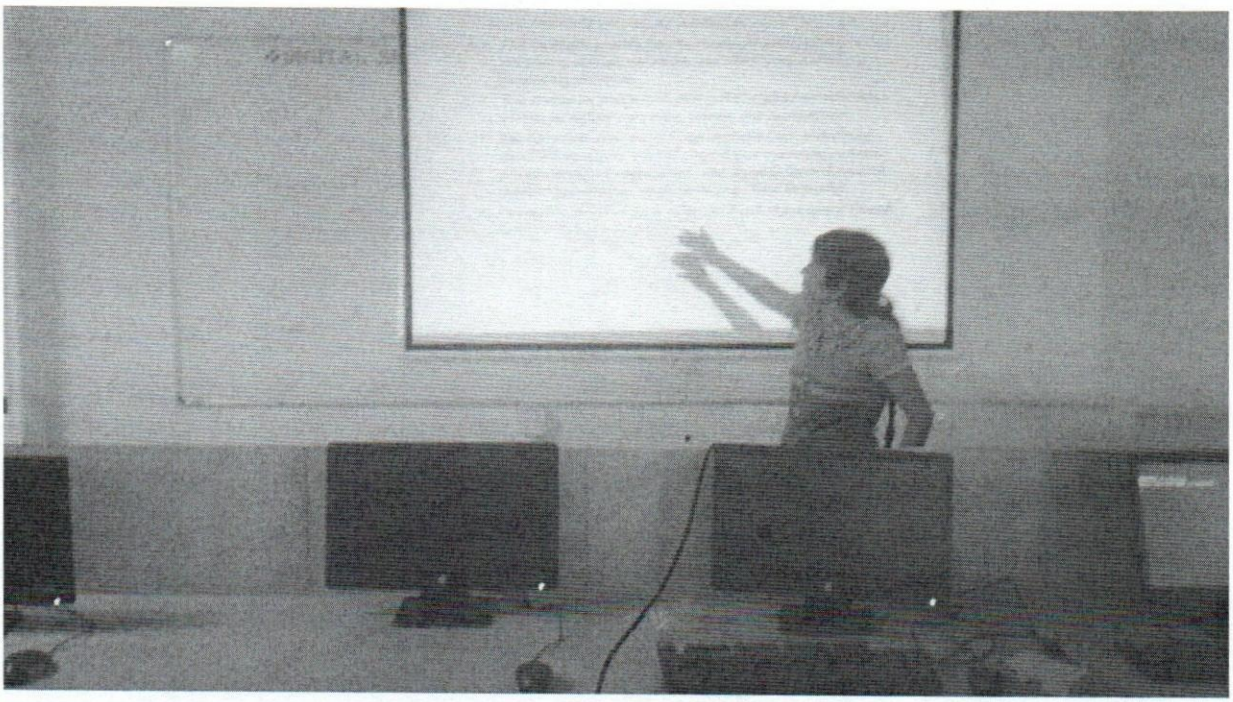
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12th Feb'2018

Ms. Harika Devi

Introduction to Text Mining

Most of the world's data is in unstructured format, therefore it becomes difficult to analyze data. Text mining is an emerging area in computer science and is used to access large quantity of unstructured text efficiently. Text Mining helps in identifying trends and patterns of the text. The process involved in Text Mining is : first to classify the data and preparing term document matrix, then it identifies the relation in the data. By using techniques like categorization, entity extraction, sentiment analysis etc, efficient text mining algorithm can be implemented.



Harika

Assistant Professor, EEE, ITS, IFHE – Hyderabad

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ K.KishoreKumar

Dt: 12/02/2018

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: Periocular Region Based Biometric Identification Using Key Point Descriptors

Speaker: Prof. K.KishoreKumar

Date: 13.2.18

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

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Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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13th Feb'2018

K.Kishore Kumar

Periocular Region Based Biometric Identification Using Key Point Descriptors

Abstract. In the proposed paper the discriminative capability of periocular area of the face region is exploited in designing a robust biometric system. Periocular region based biometric system is emerging as a better alternative for the unconstrained and uncontrolled environments. In the proposed paper key point based descriptors such as Scale Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT) and Speeded Up Robust Features (SURF) are used for the extraction of discriminative features from the periocular region and also from the complete face region. City Block Distance Metric is used to find out the proximity between two feature vectors obtained from the above two feature extraction methods. FRGC and FERET databases are used for the experimentation to compare the performance of both periocular and face biometric modalities. By utilizing only the 25% of complete face data, periocular region based biometric systems provided almost the similar performance equivalent to the face biometric systems.

Keywords: Periocular Region, Keypoint Based Approaches, Scale Invariant Feature Transform, Speeded Up Robust Features, Rank-1 Recognition Rates

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ G. Sucharita

Dt: 13/06/2018

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: Local Quantized Edge Binary Patterns for Color TextureImage Retrieval

Speaker: Ms. G. Sucharita

Date: 14.6.18 [Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
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14th June'2018

Ms. G. Sucharita

Local Quantized Edge Binary Patterns for Color Texture Image Retrieval

Abstract: A new image retrieval technique has been proposed in this paper namely local quantized edge binary patterns using HSV color space. To make use of color, intensity and brightness of image HSV color space is used. Local quantized patterns are used to define the local information in all possible directions i.e $0^0, 45^0, 90^0$ and 135^0. Local edge binary patterns extract the maximum edge information from the quantized patterns in all directions in an image. Performance is compared with local binary pattern(LBP), Centre symmetric local binary pattern(CS_LBP) with color feature, local edge patterns for segmentation (LEPSEG) with color feature and wavelet transform with color feature and another existing method by conducting three experiments on standard databases Corel-10k, MIT-Vistex and Color Brodatz texture. After results investigation, a significant improvement in terms of their evaluation measures as compared with existing methods on respective databases.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ D. V.Nair

Dt: 13/07/2018

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: Fault tolerant control system in wide area power system

Speaker: Prof. D. V.Nair

Date: 17.7.18[Tuesday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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17th July'2018

Prof. D. V.Nair

Fault tolerant control system in wide area power system

This work describes a new type of fault tolerant control design dealing with actuator faults in power system. The design involves reconfiguration of dynamics of faulty system and uses redundant actuator(s) in system to keep system performance unaffected due to fault. Reconfiguration involves addition of new dynamical block called virtual actuator that sits in between the faulty system and the controller. Nominal controller on connected to in the reconfigured system sees same actuator(hence the name as in fault free system. Addition of and redirection of input control signal to redundant actuator ensures stability of system provided that the faulty system is controllable. This work combines robust controller design with design of (i.e fault tolerant control design) to realize robust and fault tolerant wide area control system. The new designed block called is independent of robust controller design and the 2 designs can be separately and independently carried out. The method is implemented on bench mark '2 area power system model' . The results show reconfigured system under has fast and effective damping response to disturbances acting at input and output of system and negates any effect of actuator fault.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ P Chandrasekar

Dt: 21/06/2018

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: Basic Principles of Radio-frequency Identification

Speaker: P Chandrasekar

Date: 22.6.18 [Friday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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22nd June'2018

Mr. P Chandrasekar

Basic Principles of Radiofrequency Identification

Thewidespread use of radiofrequency identification (RFID) is recent, the technology itself is several years old. RFID was first developed during World War II in order to distinguish between friend and enemy aircraft. Several years later, thanks to the technological advances in microelectronics, wireless communications, and computer networks, RFID has come of age. It has now become a technology that is mature enough to be mass-marketed at competitive cost and become a critical player in the global market.The basic function of an RFID system is to automatically retrieve the information that has been previously inserted into specific integrated circuits. RFID systems were first developed in automatic identification laboratories as a natural evolution of the different technologies they use. Different automatic identification systems use different methods to transmit the identifying information. For example, bar code technology uses light asthe transmission media, while RFID systems use radio waves.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Ranganadh Narayanam

Dt: 24/07/2018

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: High Speed Parallel Architectures for Implementing Novel & Efficient Frequency Domain SNRfor1024 sampled signals using Xilinx FPGAs

Speaker: Mr. Ranganadh Narayanam

Date: 27.7.18[Friday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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27th July'2018

Mr. Ranganadh Narayanam

High Speed Parallel Architectures for Implementing Novel & Efficient Frequency Domain SNR for 1024 sampled signals using Xilinx FPGAs

Abstract— In plenty of real time applications of signal processing, wireless communications, radio communications, biomedical systems at the receiving end the signals have to be de-noised and their "Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)" values have to be found. In this way in many advanced applications such as Cognitive radio receiver, Wireless BMI RF receiver, in many Digital Signal Processing systems either at the intermediary stages, or at the receiving end the noise performance is very critical. For noise performance SNR is a key parameter. In many of such DSP systems one of the most efficient approaches is to have a dedicated hardware. Keeping in mind of the critical role of SNR, in this research we have developed hardware for a Novel highly efficient SNR mechanism, which is a frequency domain SNR. As this Novel SNR is found to be highly efficient, and as it has never been implemented in hardware we have got motivated towards implementing this SNR mechanism onto Xilinx Field Programmable Gate Arrays, specifically to find its speed of operation and compatibility for the current ongoing technologies. So, as a first step we developed hardware for 64 sampled data and we found that the hardware is working at high *Ghz* rates and compatible for all current real time technologies in terms of sampling rates and system clock speeds and also useful for future technologies. As much of the current technologies use 1024 sampled data, so secondly we have extended this hardware for 1024 sampled signals. We have developed original parallel architectures for this SNR hardware implementation for 1024 sampled signals. We found some Novel results and in this paper we are presenting the implementation results of the parallel architectures for 1024 sampled signals and comparing them with that of 64 sampled signals in terms of speed of operation and power utilization. The parallel architectures developed are found to be highly efficient even in the case of 1024 sampled signals also, this hardware is working at high *Ghz* rates, but slower than 64 point hardware, and also compatible for future technologies. We did this implementation on Xilinx Artix-7 FPGAs using Xilinx Vivado 2015.2 Design suite. Verilog Hardware Description Language (HDL) is used for programming this hardware.

Index Terms— HDL, Architecture, FPGAs, SNR, DSP.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Movva Pavani

Dt: 26/03/2018

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: ELECTRONIC TOSS

Speaker: Mrs.Movva Pavani

Date: 29.3.18 [Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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29th March'2018

Mrs.Movva Pavani

ELECTRONIC TOSS

Abstract: Electronic toss is a very fascinating project.This circuit can be made easily at home, as all the components are available in the market at a low cost. With the help of this circuit you can make a coin toss; the only difference is that you have to press the button for head or tail. You can use this game for fun or you can also use this circuit for decision making games. The project demonstrates a very interesting demonstration of E-Toss which is a good option in place of a coin toss. It can also be used as a game i.e. it can be played by two or more members and they have to choose either a head or tale and press the switch. The player, whose prediction turns out to be true, wins the game. This circuit can also be used in the games like cricket where there is a need to make decisions.

Key Words:Cricket,Head,Toss etc.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Harika Devi

Dt: 15/03/2018

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: IoT Applications : A Survey

Speaker: Ms. Harika Devi

Date: 15.3.18 [Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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15th March'2018

Ms. Harika Devi

IoT Applications : A Survey

Abstract

Internet of Things (IoT) , where physical systems are connected over network to exchange information among themselves and with their surroundings. IoT helps in developing most powerful industrial systems. It finds its various applications in house hold, agriculture, and in various industrial systems. In an effort to understand the growth of IoT , this paper reviews current research trends of IoT , key technologies, and its major applications, and identifies key challenges of IoT. This paper mainly summarizes the applications of IoT in industries

Harika

Assistant Professor, EEE, ITS, IFHE – Hyderabad.

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ECE 2019

Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ K.Kishore Kumar

Dt: 28/11/2019

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: Multi-Features Assisted Age Invariant Face Recognition and Retrieval Using CNN with Scale Invariant Heat Kernel Signature

Speaker: Mr. K.Kishore Kumar .

Date: 28.11.19 [Thursday]

Time: 4.45 PM - 5.40 PM

Venue: DSP Lab (Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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28th Nov'2019

Multi-Features Assisted Age Invariant Face Recognition and Retrieval Using CNN with Scale Invariant Heat Kernel Signature

Abstract: In the past epoch, face recognition across aging emerging as a significant area among researchers due to its applications like law enforcement, security, etc... However, matching human faces with different age gapsis still bottleneck due to face appearance variations caused by aging process. In regard to mitigate such inconsistency, this paper offers five sequential processes that are Image Quality Evaluation (IQE), Preprocessing, Pose Normalization, Feature Extraction and Fusion, Feature Recognition and Retrieval. Primarily, our method performs IQE process in order to evaluate the quality of image thus increases the performance of our Age Invariant Face Recognition (AIFR).In

Preprocessing, we carried out two processes that are Illumination Normalization and Noise Removal. Illumination Normalization is executed through Dual Gamma Correction based Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization (DGC-CLAHE) algorithm and Noise removal is executed through Adaptive Switching Bilateral Filter (ASBF) algorithm. This way of preprocessing the image will results in high accuracy in face recognition. Pose normalization adopts Euler Angle based Affine Transformation (EA-AT) algorithm in order to normalize different poses of the image. Feature extraction adopts two descriptors such as Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and Scale Invariant Heat Kernel Signature (SIHKS). CNN extracts texture feature and SIHKS extracts shape and de mographic features. These features plays vital role in improving accuracy of AIFR and retrieval. Feature fusion is established using Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA) algorithm. Our work utilizes Support Vector Machine (SVM) to recognize and retrieve images. We implement these processes in FG-NET database using MATLAB2017b tool. At last, we validate performance of our work using five performance metrics that are Accuracy, Recall, Precision, Rank-1 Score, F-Score, Recognition rate.

Mr. K.Kishore Kumar

Assistant Professor, ECE, ITS, IFHE – Hyderabad.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ G Sucharitha

Dt: 23/10/2019

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: Biomedical Image Retrieval using Local Directional Edge Binary Patterns and Zernike Moments

Speaker: Dr. G Sucharitha

Date: 25.10.19 [Friday]

Time: 4.45 PM - 5.40 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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25th October'2019

Biomedical Image Retrieval using Local Directional Edge Binary Patterns and Zernike Moments

Abstract

This paper presents an efficient approach with a small size feature vector for medical image retrieval using global and local features of an image. To extract the local features, a new algorithm designed called local directional edge binary pattern (LDEBP). It collects the directional information in all possible directions i.e., 00, 450, 900 and 1350 for every pixel in the image. The directional information calculated based on the sign code magnitudes of local differences from center pixel to its directional pixels. For every pixel four edges will be calculated using the all directional information. To extract the global features or shape features of an image lower order Zernike moments are used. The combination of shape and texture descriptors for biomedical image retrieval showed significant results compared with the state-of - the-art algorithms like LDEP, ZM and LBDP on benchmark databases Emphysema-CT and OASISMRI.

Dr. G Sucharitha

Assistant Professor, ECE, ITS, IFHE – Hyderabad.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Ranganadh Narayanam

Dt: 25/09/2019

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: FPGA Implementation of Quartile division architectures for Digital Image Processing Convolution Filter

Speaker: Mr.Ranganadh Narayanam.

Date: 27.09.19 [Friday]

Time: 4.45 PM - 5.40 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ P Chandrasekar

Dt: 12/09/2019

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: Evaluating the different technologies and components of the Internet of Things for better health

Speaker: P Chandrasekar.

Date: 13.9.19 [Friday]

Time: 4.45 PM - 5.40 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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12th September'2019

Mr. P Chandrasekar

Evaluating the different technologies and components of the Internet of Things for better health

Abstract:The Internet-of-Things (IoT) has taken over the business spectrum, and its applications vary widely from agriculture and health care to transportation. A hospital environment can be very stressful, especially for senior citizens and children. With the ever-increasing world population, the conventional patient–doctor appointment has lost its effectiveness. Hence, smart health care becomes very important. Smart health care can be implemented at all levels, starting from temperature monitoring for babies to trackingvital signs in the elderly.The complexity and cost of implementation varies based on the required precision of the individual devices, functionalities, and sophistication of the application for which they are used. Smart health care also falls under vertical areas such as very-large-scale integration, embedded systems, big data, machine learning, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence. This article discusses the importance, requirements, and applications of smart health care along with the current industry trends and products. It gives a deeper insight about the different platforms across which more research can be pursued in this dynamic domain.This article provided an extensive survey on the current research trends along with the challenges and opportunities available in smart health care. Needleless and cost-effective health-care solutions have always been in great demand. With enormous funding and increasing attention aimed toward the smart health-care domain, there are numerous products and applications available for users. As smart health care has multidimensional applications, it offers a large scope for researchers to constantly innovate new products and improve the already existing architectures.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Sudheer. H

Dt: 03/09/2019

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: Microgrid and distributed generation

Speaker: Dr. Sudheer. H.

Date: 03.9.19 [Tuesday]

Time: 4.45 PM - 5.40 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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03rd September'2019

Dr. Sudheer. H.

Microgrid and distributed generation

The emergence of smaller generating systems such as PV, wind, fuel cell, microturbines have opened new opportunities for on-site distributed power generation. Economical challenges, technological advancements and environmental impacts are now demanding this distributed generation (DG). To overcome the irregular behavior and increasing penetration of distributed generation microgrid was introduced. The microgrid looks promising for future aspects. It has the ability to respond to change in the load, while decreasing the feeder losses and improving local reliability. Microgrids are low voltage networks or distributed energy system that provides heat and power to a particular area by employing generators and loads. Distributed generation (DG) is any small electric power system independent of traditional utility grids, which is located on the user side to meet end-users demands. DG can be connected to the grid through power electronics to regulate the active, reactive and voltage output of DG for improving grid reliability. In case of grid failure, the microgrid can operate in islanded mode, to ensure power supply reliability.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ B. Naresh Kumar Reddy

Dt: 07/08/2019

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: Energy-aware and reliability-aware mapping for NoC-based architectures
Speaker: Dr. B. Naresh Kumar Reddy

Date: 08.08.19 [Thursday]

Time: 4.45 PM - 5.40 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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27th September'2019

Mr. Ranganadh Narayanam.

FPGA Implementation of Quartile division architectures for Digital Image Processing Convolution Filter

Abstract: Image convolution is a very important operation in signal and image processing. It is general purpose filter effect and an algorithm used to filter images. In this the mathematical concepts of convolution and the kernel matrix are used to apply filters to images, to perform functions such as blurring, sharpening, embossing, extracting edges and reducing unwanted noise. Convolution could operate in 1D (e.g. speech processing), 2D (e.g. image processing) or 3D (video processing). Image Convolution finds applications in the specialized areas of Digital Image Processing such as Computed tomography, Image recognition, Imaging Spectroscopy, Artificial Intelligence, feature extraction etc. In this research I have developed 4 different Novel hardware architectures of my own for Convolution Process: *Novel Quartile Division Architectures*, which are no-where in literature before, and first of their kind. In this seminar, I am going to present Quartile division architectures and the performance of the architectures. All these architectures are designed and implemented first as a prototypic 16 by 16 image and 3 by 3 integer kernels; 32 by 32 image and compared. The programming is done using Verilog HDL and implementation is done on Xilinx Artix-7 FPGAs using Vivado 2015.2 Tool.

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08th August'2019

Dr. B. Naresh Kumar Reddy

Energy-aware and reliability-aware mapping for NoC-based architectures

Abstract: As the devices are scaling down, large number (hundreds and thousands) of processors can be integrated on a single chip. Subsequently, an embedded system has multi-processor system on chip and high performance processor architectures. A versatile and flexible solution for the interconnecting issues have become critical. Network on Chip (NoC) has been proposed as an efficient solution to handle the communication issues among the on chip processors. In NoC's, there is a need to address the communication issues using fault tolerance technique. These issues have become standard for on chip global communication. Among them, fault tolerance has become a primary part for system on- chip and multi-core architectures. The probability of failure increases in these systems due to the great advances in integration scales and the increase in number of components on a chip. Therefore fault tolerance will become a key aspect of designing in the near future.

This work proposes a fault-tolerance network on chip (FTNoC). Which incorporates a core graph unit, which is responsible for mapping and scheduling the core graph on the NoC architecture. Fault tolerance unit collects all the fault information from the mapped NoC platform and provides various solutions for different faults. This results in reliable core mapping and improved performance when a fault-related error occurs on an NoC. The proposed FTNoC algorithm was simulated and verified on Kintex-7 (KC705) FPGA board. The results revealed a reduction in area, power consumption and performance improvement compared with previous state-of-the art works.

Index Terms: Network on Chip (NoC), Core, Fault tolerance, Task Mapping, Spare Core Placement, Failure Recovery, Processing Core Failure, Task Migration spare placement, System on Chip (SoC), Kintex-7 FPGA KC705 Evaluation Kit.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ D. V. Nair

Dt: 21/08/2019

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: Design of dynamic virtual actuator for fault tolerant wide area control

Speaker: Mr. D. V. Nair

Date: 22.08.19 [Thursday]

Time: 4.45 PM - 5.40 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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22nd August'2019

Mr. D. V. Nair

Design of dynamic virtual actuator for fault tolerant wide area control

In this seminar effectiveness of using multiple output dynamic feedback controller in damping of power oscillations, feeding multiple actuators in wide area control(WAC) of power system would be presented. It is first presented that using robust damping controller(\emph{RDC}) with multiple outputs, damping in power system is significantly increased. This results in multiple actuators driven wide area control of power system. The challenge then is to maintain system's dynamic response and sufficient damping in system in case of any actuator faults. Next a dynamic reconfigurable control based on fault hiding principle(FHP), is added to RDC to preserve system response on occurrence of actuator faults in WAC. A reconfiguration component called dynamic virtual actuator(DVA) is introduced in feedback path of WAC that on activation leads to reconfiguration of the system's input and output signals such that any actuator fault is hidden from \emph{RDC}. The reconfiguration component acts as dynamic virtual actuator(DVA) hiding actuator fault from outside the reconfigured system and at the same time stabilizing system response. The parameters of DVA are dynamic to change in actuator faults. The parameters of DVA are found \emph{online} and redistribution of control input among active actuators takes place in \emph{real time}. The whole process of control reconfiguration on actuator fault is \emph{automatic} and happens \emph{autonomously}. The bench mark power system model of Kundur's two area power system is considered for demonstrating effectiveness of (i) using multiple output wide area controller(\emph{RDC}) in damping control \& (ii) dynamic reconfigurable control in stabilizing the system response on actuator faults . The results show multiple output \emph{RDC} is effective in increasing damping of closed loop system and \emph{online} reconfigurable control effectively maintains damping in system and preserves system response close to pre-fault level on actuator faults.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Dharavath Kishan

Dt: 30/07/2019

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: Inductive power transfer for EV Battery Charging Application

Speaker: Dr Dharavath Kishan

Date: 31.07.19 [Wednesday]

Time: 4.30 PM - 5.20 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V.Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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31st July'2019

Dr Dharavath Kishan

Inductive power transfer for EV Battery Charging Application

Abstract

Inductive power transfer (IPT) was an engineering curiosity less than 30 years ago, but, at that time, it has grown to be an important technology in a variety of applications. The paper looks at the background to IPT and how its development was based on sound engineering principles leading on to factory automation and growing to a $1 billion industry in the process. Since then applications for the technology have diversified and at the same time become more technically challenging, especially for the static and dynamic charging of electric vehicles (EVs), where IPT offers possibilities that no other technology can match. Here, systems that are ten times more powerful, more tolerant of misalignment, safer, and more efficient may be achievable, and if they are, IPT can transform our society. The challenges are significant but the technology is promising.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ B. Naresh Kumar Reddy

Dt: 09/07/2019

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: High Frequency CMRR improvement technique for Differential Amplifiers in 45nm CMOS

Speaker: Dr. B. Naresh Kumar Reddy

Date: 11.07.19

Time: 11.00 AM - 11.50 AM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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11th July'2019

Dr. B. Naresh Kumar Reddy

A High Frequency CMRR improvement technique for Differential Amplifiers in 45nm CMOS

Abstract:

In this work, a technique has been proposed to extend the common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR) bandwidth of a CMOS differential amplifier. This technique is based on a pole-zero cancellation technique to cancel the dominate pole in the CMRR Transfer function. The differential amplifier tail node swing has been derived under component mismatch conditions, and formulated design methodology for better CMRR. The Circuit has been implemented in 45nm CMOS technology, and simulation results shows CMRR of 114dB at low frequency and 3-dB bandwidth of 30KHz has been achieved, which is approximately 3 times better than conventional technique.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ T.N.Murthy

Dt: 25/07/2019

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: Design of Microstrip Antenna Array at 2.4GHz for Wireless LAN system

Speaker: Mr. T.N.Murthy

Date: 25.07.19

Time: 4.30 PM - 5.20 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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25th July'2019

Mr. T.N.Murthy

Title : Design of Microstrip Antenna Array at 2.4 GHz for Wireless LAN system

Abstract

This work describes the design of micro-strip patch antenna array operating at 2.4 GHz for Wireless LAN communication system. The wireless system technology that have experienced the most rapid evolution and wide popularity is wireless local area network (WLAN), identified as 802.11 b/g which is operated in ISM band (2.4 GHz). A single microstrip antenna has advantages of low-profile, easy to integrate and reliability, but certain radiation deficiencies like low band width and low power handling capacity are its dis-advantages. To overcome these deficiencies an array of microstrip antennas is preferred. The array of four by four micro-strip square patch antennas with inset feed technique were designed, simulated, with the aid of CST microwave studio software. The simulation results are so that this radiating structure is able to operate in ISM band for point to point communication system. The four by four arrays had a return loss of -8 dB with 16% bandwidth. The gain obtained from measurement is 14 dBi with 30° half power beam-width (HPBW) for H plane and 28° for E Plane.

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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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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Movva Pavani

Dt: 28/03/2019

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: Adaptive PSO with Optimized FireflyAlgorithms for Secure Cluster Based Routing in WirelessSensor Networks

Speaker: Mrs.Movva Pavani

Date: 28.3.19[Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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28th March'2019

Mrs.Movva Pavani

Adaptive PSO with Optimized Firefly Algorithms for Secure Cluster Based Routing in Wireless Sensor Networks

Abstract—One of the important consideration in sensor network is an energy consumption. Cluster based routing protocols are often proposed to reduce the energy consumption. However clusters are vulnerable due to malicious nodes. Malicious nodes inject fake messages to CH, which increases communication overhead and energy consumption. Secure cluster based routing is one of the most required solution to consume more energy during data transmission. In this paper, we propose a secure cluster-based routing protocol (SCBRP) that uses adaptive PSO with optimized firefly algorithms during data transmission in wireless sensor networks. The objective of this paper is to minimize energy consumption over individual node to improve the whole network lifetime. The proposed SCBRP is based on the Hexagonal Sensor Network Architecture and it is designed by three processes include energy efficient clustering, secure routing, and security verification. The performance of the proposed SCBRP is evaluated using NS-3 and it is estimated by different metrics such as Encryption time, Decryption time, Energy consumption, Packet drop rate, and Network lifetime. The simulation results are compared with the previous approaches and finally our proposed SCBRP is proved that it obtained better performance than previous approaches

Index Terms—Wireless sensor networks, Energy efficient clustering, Secure routing, Security verification, Adaptive particle swarm optimization, and Firefly algorithm

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Movva Pavani

Dt: 13/03/2019

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: Novel Two-Fold Data Aggregation and MAC Scheduling to Support Energy Efficient Routing in Wireless Sensor Network

Speaker: Mrs. Movva Pavani

Date: 14.3.19[Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

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Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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14th March'2019

Mrs.Movva Pavani

Novel Two-Fold Data Aggregation and MAC Scheduling to Support Energy Efficient Routing in Wireless Sensor Network

ABSTRACT

Network lifetime maximization is the primary challenge in the wireless sensor network (WSN) due to its resource limitations. E2R 2 routing algorithm uses a hierarchical WSN model to minimize energy consumption in the WSN. However, it increases complexity, time consumption, and energy consumption due to the hierarchical model. To resolve these problems, this paper proposes a novel ring partitioned based MAC (RP-MAC) protocol for the energy-efficient WSN with a mobile sink node. Energy efficiency is achieved by the following phases: clustering phase, MAC scheduling phase, data aggregation phase, and routing phase. Clustering phase is initiated by a weighted Voronoi diagram (WVD) algorithm by assigning a weight value for each node. Energy consumption due to idle listening is minimized by enabling novel RP-MAC scheduling in each cluster. Involvement of RP-MAC protocol also achieves collision-free data transmission in the network. A two-fold data aggregation (TFDA) scheme is proposed for the data aggregation phase to minimize energy consumption by reducing the number of transmissions. Routing phase supports both intra-cluster routing and inter-cluster routing. For intra-cluster routing, a hybrid chicken swarm optimization algorithm is proposed. For inter-cluster routing, position-based routing tree is constructed based on the sink node's position. Our proposed RP-MAC protocol minimizes energy consumption in all possible ways for improving the network lifetime. Extensive simulation in ns-3 shows that the RP-MAC protocol achieves promising results in the following performance metrics: the number of dead nodes, average energy consumption, network lifetime, and throughput.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ B. Naresh Reddy

Dt: 06/02/2019

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: System Level Fault Tolerance Network on Chip Regarding Performance and Energy

Speaker: Mr. B. Naresh Reddy

Date: 7.2.19[Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V.Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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07th Feb'2019

Mr. B. Naresh Reddy

System Level Fault Tolerance Network on Chip Regarding Performance and Energy

Abstract: As the devices are scaling down, large number (hundreds and thousands) of processors can be integrated on a single chip. Subsequently, an embedded system has multi-processor system on chip and high performance processor architectures. A versatile and flexible solution for the interconnecting issues have become critical. Network on Chip (NoC) has been proposed as an efficient solution to handle the communication issues among the on chip processors. In NoC's, there is a need to address the communication issues using fault tolerance technique. These issues have become standard for on chip global communication. Among them, fault tolerance has become a primary part for system on- chip and multi-core architectures. The probability of failure increases in these systems due to the great advances in integration scales and the increase in number of components on a chip. Therefore fault tolerance will become a key aspect of designing in the near future.

This research work proposes a fault-tolerance network on chip (FTNoC). Which incorporates a core graph unit, which is responsible for mapping and scheduling the core graph on the NoC architecture. Fault tolerance unit collects all the fault information from the mapped NoC platform and provides various solutions for different faults. This results in reliable core mapping and improved performance when a fault-related error occurs on an NoC. The proposed FTNoC algorithm was simulated and verified on Kintex-7 (KC705) FPGA board. The results revealed a reduction in area, power consumption and performance improvement compared with previous state-of-the art works.

Index Terms: Network on Chip (NoC), Core, Fault tolerance, Task Mapping, Spare Core Placement, Failure Recovery, Processing Core Failure, Task Migration spare placement, System on Chip (SoC), Kintex-7 FPGA KC705 Evaluation Kit.





Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Ranganadh Narayanam

Dt: 30/01/2019

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: FPGA Implementation of Novel Architectures for Digital Image processing Convolution Filter: Development of Novel Quartile Division Architectures

Speaker: Mr. Ranganadh Narayanam

Date: 30.1.19[Wednesday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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30th January'2019

Ranganadh Narayanam

FPGA Implementation of Novel Architectures for Digital Image processing Convolution Filter: Development of Novel Quartile Division Architectures

Abstract

Image convolution is a very important operation in signal and image processing. It is general purpose filter effect and an algorithm used to filter images. In this the mathematical concepts of convolution and the kernel matrix are used to apply filters to images, to perform functions such as blurring, sharpening, embossing, extracting edges and reducing unwanted noise. Convolution could operate in 1D (e.g. speech processing), 2D (e.g. image processing) or 3D (video processing). Image Convolution finds applications in the specialized areas of Digital Image Processing such as Computed tomography, Image recognition, Imaging Spectroscopy, Artificial Intelligence, feature extraction etc. In this research I have developed 8 different Novel hardware architectures for Convolution Process, which are nowhere in literature before, and first of their kind. All these architectures are designed first as a prototypic 16 by 16 image and 3 by 3 integer kernels. All designs are successfully synthesizable; implementation debugging is under process to compare all the designs in terms of speed, path delay, power utilization. The programming is done using Verilog HDL and on Xilinx Artix-7 FPGAs.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ G. Sucharitha Dt: 23/01/2019

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: Biomedical Image Retrieval using Local Directional Edge Binary Patterns and Zernike Moments

Speaker: Ms. G. Sucharitha

Date: 24.1.19[Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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24th January'2019

Ms. G. Sucharitha

Biomedical Image Retrieval using Local Directional Edge Binary Patterns and Zernike Moments

*Abstract:*This paper presents an efficient approach with a small size feature vector for medical image retrieval using global and local features of an image. To extract the local features, a new algorithm designed called local directional edge binary pattern (LDEBP). It collects the directional information in all possible directions, i.e., 0^0, 45^0, 90^0 and 135^0 for every pixel in the image. The directional information calculated based on the sign code magnitudes of local differences from the center pixel to its directional pixels. For every pixel, four edges will be calculated using the all directional information. To extract the global features or shape features of an image lower order Zernike moments are used. The combination of shape and texture descriptors for biomedical image retrieval showed significant results compared with the state-of-art algorithms like LDEP, ZM and LBDP on benchmark databases Emphysema-CT and OASIS-MRI.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ H Sudheer

Dt: 16/01/2019

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: Evaluation of Direct Torque control of Induction motor using Fuzzy Logic Switching Controller and Fuzzy Logic PI controllers using various membership functions

Speaker: Mr. H Sudheer

Date: 17.1.19[Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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17th January'2019

Mr. H Sudheer

Evaluation of Direct Torque control of Induction motor using Fuzzy Logic Switching Controller and Fuzzy Logic PI controllers using various membership functions.

Abstract: A fuzzy set is completely characterized by its membership function (MF). Since most fuzzy sets in use have a universe of discourse X consisting of the real line R, it would be impractical to list all the pair defining a MF. $\mu_A(x)$ is called the membership function (or MF) of x in A. The membership function maps each element of X to a membership value between 0 and 1.

A membership function associated with a given fuzzy set maps an input value to its appropriate membership value.

The shape of MF depends upon how one believes in a given linguistic behaviour. The shape we define as a function that suits from point of simplicity, convenience, speed of evaluation and efficiency.

However, the number of MF has greater influence as it determines the computational time. So, the optimum model can be determined by varying the number/type of MFs for achieving best system performance.

In general in control system application triangular or trapezoidal shapes are simple to implement and fast for computation. Gaussian membership functions and bell membership functions achieve smoothness; they are unable to specify asymmetric membership functions, which are important in certain applications.

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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

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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

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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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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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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MR 2017

Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ AVINASH MALLADI

Dt: 18/05/2017

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 : Stereo lithography vs Selective Laser Sintering

Speaker : Prof Avinash Malladi

Venue : R.No- 120

Date : 19.05.2017

Time : 04.00 pm onward

Ch. Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Stereo lithography Vs Selective Laser Sintering: A Review

Avinash Malladi

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, IFHE University, Hyderabad, India

Abstract: Depending on the application, one must weigh the pros and cons of a liquid- or powder-based approach to optimize 3D printing. With the rapid growth of 3D printing, some people may confuse the different types of printing processes. In fact, the misunderstanding is so great that organizations are creating standards to facilitate better communications when talking about additive-manufacturing (AM) processes. We'll explore the differences between two of these AM processes: stereo lithography (SLA) and selective laser sintering (SLS), with some of the important parameters for better approach in choosing them.

Keywords: SLA, SLS, 3D Printing, AM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ AVINASH MALLADI Dt: 27/04/2017

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 : 3D Metal Printing Technologies: A Review

Speaker : Prof Avinash Malladi

Venue : R.No- 120

Date : 28.04.2017

Time : 04.00 pm onward

Ch. Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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3D Metal Printing Technologies: A Review

Avinash Malladi

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, IFHE University, Hyderabad, India

Abstract- 3D printing is a branch under additive manufacturing, where converting the design to manufacturing model. Breaking the boundaries of traditional manufacturing process of complex structures, 3D printing has extended its helping the industrial designers by enabling the design components based on functionality. As the researchers are extending their research in identifying the new technologies in 3D printing to their full potential with respect to materials and process specialists for industrial end users. This paper provides the information of various industry based 3D printing technologies with their comparisons are also presented.

Keywords —3D printing, Metal Printing, Laser

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ AVINASH MALLADI Dt: 10/10/2017

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 Review on Technologies in Cloud-Based Design and Manufacturing

Speaker : Prof Avinash Malladi

Venue : R.No- 120

Date : 11.10.2017

Time : 04.40 pm onward

Ch. Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A REVIEW ON TECHNOLOGIES IN CLOUD-BASED DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING

Avinash Malladi
Department of Mechanical Engineering,
Faculty of Science and Technology,
IFHE University- Hyderabad

Abstract: As industry 4.0 refers to importance and the ruling capacity of Cloud in various areas, in which the Design & Manufacturing as the most important domains in service platform under it. Researchers are working on the Cloud computing in Design and Manufacturing, since the Cloud Computing technology is providing a new way to do business by offering a scalable, flexible service over the Internet. It creates new solutions and opportunities to the modern enterprises, including the manufacturing industry. In this presentation the essential features of Cloud Computing models are discussed which helps us to understand the Cloud- Based Design & Manufacturing (CBDM).

Keywords: Cloud-based design and manufacturing, Cloud-based design, Cloud-based manufacturing, Design and manufacturing cloud

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/CH RAJESH

Dt: 06/06/2017

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 : **Free Vibration Analysis of various Viscoelastic sandwich Beams**

Speaker : **Prof. Ch Rajesh**

Venue : **R.No- 119**

Date : **07.06.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

Ch.Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Free Vibration Analysis of various Viscoelastic Sandwich Beams

Ch. Rajesh
Dept of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, IFHE University, Hyderabad - 501203, India, email: chrajesh@ifheindia.org

Abstract: Constrained layer damping treatment is one of the passive damping technique to control the vibration has been using for the study of vibration behaviour in viscoelastic sandwich beams. Viscoelastic sandwich beam consists of three layers with viscoelastic material as a core layer, top and bottom are face layers. In this paper free vibration analysis has been carried out on various viscoelastic sandwich beams likes Al-NR-Al, Al-NeR-Al, MS-NR-MS and MS-NeR-MS under four different boundary conditions such as fixed-free, fixed-fixed, fixed-SS and SS-SS. Analytical solutions are to be carried out using Euler-Bernoulli's theory and Newton-Raphson method has to be adopted to investigate the natural frequencies of various sandwich beams.

Keywords: Free vibration, viscoelastic sandwich beam, natural frequency, passive damping.

REFERENCES

1. R. A. DiTaranto, "Theory of vibratory bending for elastic and viscoelastic layered finite-length beams," Journal of Applied Mechanics, December 1965, 881–886.

2. Jones. I.W., Salerno.N.L. and Savacchiop. A., "An analytical and experimental evaluation of the damping capacity of sandwich beams with viscoelastic cores", Journal of Engineering for Industry, Trans. of ASME, August 1967, 438-445.

3. Chatterjee, A. and Baumgarten, J.R., "An analysis of viscoelastic damping characteristics of a simply supported sandwich beam", Journal of Engineering for Industry, Trans of ASME, November 1971, 1239-1244.

4. Ahmed KH, "Free vibration of curved sandwich beams by the method of finite elements", Journal of Sound Vibrations, 1971, 18(1), 61–74.

5. Rao, Y.V.K.S., Vibration of dual core sandwich beams, Journal of Sound and Vibration, 1974, 32(2), 175-187.

6. Lall. A.K., Asnani, N.T. and Nakra, B.C., "Damping analysis of partially covered sandwich beams", Journal of sound and vibration, 1988, 123(2), 247-259.

7. Dewa, H., Okada, Y. and Nagai, B., "Damping characteristics of flexural vibration for partially covered beams with constrained viscoelastic layers. JSME International Journal, series III, 1991, 34(2), 210-217.

8. He, S. and Rao, M.D., "Vibration and damping analysis of multi span sandwich beams with arbitrary boundary conditions", Trans. of the ASME, Journal of vibration and acoustics, 1993, 164(1), 125-142.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ CH VENUGOPAL

Dt: 20/06/2017

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 Review on Use of nano fluids in refrigeration systems**

Speaker : **Prof. Ch Venugopal**

Venue : **R.No- 119**

Date : **21.06.2017**

Time : **04.00 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A Review on Use of nano fluids in refrigeration systems

CH.Venugopal

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, IFHE University, Hyderabad - 501203, India, email: chvenu@ifheindia.org

ABSTRACT:

Researchers are trying to use new generation heat transfer fluids called nanofluids in refrigeration systems. This presents a literature review of the research in this field. This presentation briefs about basics, historical developments, nanoparticle production techniques, nanofluids & its preparation methods and limitations of using nanofluids. This presentation discusses about limitations of literature reviewed and also informs about future research directions required in this field. Though research with nanofluids is in primitive stage, it will not be a surprise if just like any other refrigerant; nanorefrigerants will be commercially available in future.

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Dt: 28/06/2017

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 study on the Kalina cycle

Speaker : Prof. Ch Venugopal

Venue : R.No- 119

Date : 29.06.2017

Time : 04.00 pm onward

Ch. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A study on the Kalina cycle

CH.Venugopal

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, IFHE University, Hyderabad - 501203, India, email: chvenu@ifheindia.org

ABSTRACT:

The Kalina Cycle is the most significant improvement in thermal power plant design since the advent of the Rankine Cycle in the mid 1800s. In a typical Rankine Cycle power plant, a pure working fluid, water or low molecular weight organic compounds, is heated in a boiler and converted into high-pressure, high temperature vapor which is then expanded through a turbine to generate electricity in a closed loop system. The Kalina Cycle utilizes an ammonia-water mixture as a working fluid to improve system efficiency and provide more flexibility in various operating conditions. The Kalina Cycle can improve power plant efficiency by 10% to 50% over the Rankine Cycle depending on the application. As plant operating temperatures are lowered, the relative gain of the Kalina Cycle increases in comparison with the Rankine Cycle.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ G SURESH KUMAR

Dt: 07/11/2017

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 : **ANN Prediction of Effect of Feed Stock Properties and Operating Conditions on Syngas Composition**

Speaker : **Prof G Suresh Kumar**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **08.11.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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ANN Prediction of Effect of Feed Stock Properties and Operating Conditions on Syngas Composition

G Suresh Kumar[1], AVSSKS Gupta[2], M Viswanadham[3]

[1]*Assitant Professor, Mechanical Engineering, IFHE University, Dontanapally, Hyderabad, 501203, Telangana, India*

[2]*Professor, Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, JNTUH, Kukatpally, Hyderabad, 500085, Telangana, India*

[3]*Professor, Professor, College of Engineering, JNTUH, Kukatpally, Hyderabad, 500085, Telangana, India*

Abstract:

This study aims at developing an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model for the prediction of syngas composition depending on the feed stock properties and operating conditions. Very few studies have been reported on ANN modeling with a limited scope of predicting the heating value and composition of syngas. However the effect of the feed stock properties, and operating conditions on the syngas composition has not been modeled using ANNs. With recent surge in the variety of feedstocks, it is increasingly difficult to predict effect of operating conditions and syngas composition in a conventional manner. In this scenario ANNs would be handy in faster prediction of effect of operating conditions on syngas composition. In the present work a multi-layer feed forward back propagation network has been proposed for modeling gasification process. The network is trained with different algorithms and found that TRAINLM gives faster and accurate predictions. The training data is taken from experimental results available in literature. The input parameters used in the model are feedstock composition from ultimate analysis, equivalence ratio (ER), steam-to-feedstock ratio (SFR) and gasification temperature (GT). Concentration of major gas species H_2, CO, CO_2 and CH_4 in the syngas are estimated at different combinations of ER, SFR, and GT. The predicted data is in good agreement with experimental results with a correlation coefficient of above 0.97 and mean square error less than 0.001.

References:

[1] Dipal Baruah et al, "Artificial neural network based modeling of biomass gasification in fixed bed downdraft gasifiers", Biomass and Bioenergy, 2017, 98, 264-271.

[2] Harun Uzun et l, "Improved prediction of higher heating value of biomass using an artificial neural network model based on proximate analysis", Bioresource Technology, 2017, 234, 122-130

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ G SURESH KUMAR

Dt: 28/09/2017

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	:	**Sensitivity analysis and optimization of parameters for the gasification of high ash Indian coal**
Speaker	:	**Prof G Suresh Kumar**
Venue	:	**R.No- 120**
Date	:	**29.09.2017**
Time	:	**04.30 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Sensitivity analysis and optimization of parameters for the gasification of high ash Indian coal

G Suresh Kumar
Assistant Professor, Mechanical Engineering, IFHE University
Dontanapally, Hyderabad, 501203, Telangana, India
Orcid Id: 0000-0003-3552-8684

AVSSKS Gupta
Professor, Mechanical Engineering, JNTU College of Engineering
Kukatpally, Hyderabad, 500085, Telangana, India

M Viswanadham
Professor, Civil Engineering, JNTU College of Engineering
Kukatpally, Hyderabad, 500085, Telangana, India

Abstract
Gasification of high ash coals and controlling resulting emissions is a challenging task. Effective utilization of these coals depends on proper selection of operating conditions. This paper is aimed at comprehensive analysis of effect of operating conditions on the gasification of a high ash Indian (Jharia) coal with two-fold objectives of maximizing syngas heating value and reducing CO_2 emissions. An ASPEN Plus model is developed to simulate the gasification process and simulation results are validated with experimental data available in literature. The simulated results are in good agreement with experimental results with less than 10% error.

In the first stage the sensitivity analysis of four operating conditions viz., Equivalence Ratio (ER), Steam-to-Coal Ratio (SCR), Gasifier Temperature, and Gasifier Pressures is performed. A design specification Limiting Air Flow Rate (LAFR) is used for effective carbon conversion and reduced emissions. Gasification temperature is the most influencing parameter among all parameters, followed by ER and SCR. Gasification pressure has no significant effect on syngas composition. The results clearly indicate that a lower ER and SCR are favorable for formation of maximum amount of combustible gases (H_2, CO) and minimum amount of CO_2. Different combination of ER and SCR in the specified ranges were examined. In all cases, the maximum efficiency is attained in a temperature range of 600 °C to 900 °C. In the second stage these parameter are optimized with an objective of maximizing the heating value of syngas and minimizing CO_2 emissions. Both normal and constraint based optimization is performed. In constraint based optimization, a constraint of CO_2 mole fraction less than 1% is imposed. Optimum parametric domain for maximum efficiency is presented.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ G SURESH KUMAR Dt: 21/02/2017

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 : **Effect of moisture content, equivalence ratio and temperature on syngas composition of Indian coals using thermodynamic equilibrium modelling**

Speaker : **Prof G Suresh Kumar**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **22.02.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Effect of moisture content, equivalence ratio and temperature on syngas composition of Indian coals using thermodynamic equilibrium modeling

G Suresh Kumar[1], AVSSKS Gupta[2], M Viswanadham[3], S Srinath[4]

[1]*Assistant Professor, Mechanical Department, IFHE University, Hyderabad*
[2]*Professor, Mechanical Department, JNTUCE, Hyderabad*
[3]*Professor, Civil Engineering Department, JNTUCE, Hyderabad*
[4]*Associate Professor, Chemical Engineering Department, NIT Warangal*

Abstract:

Gasification is the process of converting solid fuel like coal, and biomass in to gaseous fuel. The gas resulting from this process is called syngas or producer gas. The objective of gasification is to obtain quality syngas with a composition having high heating value and minimum atmospheric contaminants. Past literature shows that equivalence ratio and the gasification temperature plays major role in product gas composition. The syngas composition essentially depends on reaction kinetics. Most of the existing literature focused on biomass gasification and little was reported on gasification of Indian coals. Owing to characteristic differences of the coal and biomass, it is necessary to understand the coal gasification process. In this paper the effect of equivalence ratio, moisture content and temperature on reaction kinetics of high ash Indian coals are studied using thermodynamic equilibrium modeling. The range of values considered based on most existing practices. The equivalence ratio is varied from 0.0 to 0.5, moisture content from 0 to 50% and temperature from 500 to 1200K. The gasification process is simulated in MATLAB and results are compared with experimental data in the literature. From the results it is observed that a moisture content of 30%, equivalence ratio of 0.25 and a temperature of 800K are optimum for a syngas composition with high calorific value and minimum emissions.

Keywords: Gasification, equivalence ratio, simulation, thermodynamic modeling, syngas composition

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ PRIYANKA CHATTORAJ Dt: 05/04/2017

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	:	**Machineability Performance of Different Electrodes on Inconel in Electro Discharge Machining**
Speaker	:	**Prof. Priyanka Chattoraj**
Venue	:	**R.No- 120**
Date	:	**06.04.2017**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Machineability Performance of Different Electrodes on Inconel in Electro Discharge Machining

By Priyanka Chattoraj,

Asst. Prof., Mechanical Engineering Dept., ITS – IFHE, hyderabad

The present study reflects an experimental probe in to the effects of machining performance such as material removal rate (MRR) with specific tool speed, current, time etc., through two most widely used electrodes – copper and graphite on inconel work piece. Machining a 3 mm blind hole on each pulse and measuring the above mentioned parameters and ultimately conclude the experiment by comparison of the performance of the two electrodes through data and diagrams.

Keywords: Inconel work piece, Cu & Graphite electrode, MRR, TWR, current, performance comparison.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ PRIYANKA CHATTORAJ Dt: 08/12/2016

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 : Quality Circle & Quality Pyramid

Speaker : Prof. Priyanka Chattoraj

Venue : R.No- 120

Date : 09.12.2016

Time : 05.15 pm onward

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Quality Circle & Quality Pyramid

by Priyanka Chattoraj,
Asst. Prof., Mechanical Engineering Dept., ITS – IFHE, hyderabad

ABSTRACT

"Quality Circle is a small group of employees in the same work-area or doing a similar type of work who voluntarily meet regularly for about an hour every week to identify, analyse and resolve work-related problems, leading to improvement in their total performance, and enrichment of their work life. Quality circles identifies, analyses and resolves work-related problems, leads to total performance, enriches work life.The aim is to understand the concept of quality circles. The essential elements and structure & benefits of quality circles.

The Pyramid model is described as a tool to manage the quality systems.ISO 9001 Documentation Systems are usually structured in pyramid shape with three or four levels of documentation that make up the Quality Management Manual. The documentation pyramid represents the operational flow of information (i.e., day-to-day processes carried out by use of dynamic and current documentation). The pyramid model is described as a tool to manage the quality systems. It is used to show that the quality manual is a small portion of the overall

Documentation, but is very important. The bulk of any documentation system is the records that are compiledover years of service

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ PRAVAT RANJAN PATI

Dt: 15/11/2017

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 Study on Tribological Behaviour of LD Slag Filled polypropylene Composites using experimental Design and Neural Networks**
Speaker	**: Dr. Pravat Ranjan Pati**
Venue	**: R.No- 120**
Date	**: 16.11.2017**
Time	**: 04.40 pm onward**

Dr. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A Study on Tribological Behavior of LD Slag Filled polypropylene Composites Using Experimental Design and Neural Networks

Pravat Ranjan Pati
Department of Mechanical Engineering,
ICFAI Tech School, IFHE, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

Short fiber-reinforced polymer composites are used in numerous tribological applications. In the present work, an attempt has been made to improve the wear resistance of short glass fiber (SGF) reinforced polypropylene composites by incorporation of micro-sized Linz-Donawitz (LD) slag particles. LD slag is a major solid waste generated in huge quantities during steel making process. It usually comes from slag formers such as burned lime/dolomite and from oxidizing of silica, iron etc. while refining the iron into steel in the LD furnace. Composites with different LD slag content (0, 7.5, 15 and 22.5 wt%) in a polypropylene matrix base with 20 wt% SGF reinforcement are prepared by injection molding technique. Solid particle erosion trials, as per ASTM G 76 test standards, are conducted on the composite samples following a well-planned experimental schedule based on Taguchi design of experiments. Significant process parameters predominantly influencing the rate of erosion are identified. The study reveals that the LD slag content and impact velocity are the most significant among various factors influencing the wear rate of these composites. Further, a prediction model based on artificial neural network (ANN) is proposed to predict the erosion performance of the composites under a wide range of erosive wear conditions. This work shows that an ANN model is quite helpful in saving time and resources that are required for a large number of experimental trials and thus, successfully predicts the erosion rate of composites both within and beyond the experimental domain.

Keywords: Polypropylene, LD slag, Erosion wear, Taguchi technique, ANN

References:

1. Bagci, M., and Imrek, H., 2011, "Solid particle erosion behavior of glass fiber reinforced boric acid filled epoxy resin composites," *Tribol Int*, 44, pp. 1704-10.
2. Zhang, Z., and Friedrich, K., 2003, "Artificial Neural Networks Applied to Polymer Composites: A Review," Compos. Sci. Technol., 63, pp. 2029-2044.
3. Jones, S. P., Jansen, R., and Fusaro, R. L., 1997, "Preliminary Investigation of Neural Network Techniques to Predict Tribological Properties," Tribol. Trans., 40(2), pp. 312-320.
4. Srivastava, V. K., and Pawar, A. G., 2006, "Solid particle erosion of glass fiber reinforced flyash filled epoxy resin composites," Compos Sci Technol, 66, pp. 3021-3028.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ PRAVAT RANJAN PATI

Dt: 29/06/2017

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	:	**Characterization of LD Slag Filled Epoxy Composites**
Speaker	:	**Dr. Pravat Ranjan Pati**
Venue	:	**R.No- 120**
Date	:	**30.06.2017**
Time	:	**04.00 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A STUDY ON COATABILITY OF LINZ-DONAWITZ (LD) SLAG BY PLASMA SPRAYING ROUTE

Pravat Ranjan Pati
Department of Mechanical Engineering, ICFAI Tech School, IFHE, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

Linz-Donawitz slag (LDS) is a major solid waste generated in huge quantities during steel making. Although a number of ways for its utilization have been suggested in the past, its potential as a possible erosion resistant coating material has not yet been explored. This work is an attempt to develop functional coatings of this LDS on metal substrates by plasma spraying. The coating deposition is carried out using an 80 kW atmospheric plasma spray system working in non-transferred arc mode at different torch input powers (10-24 kW). Coatings are characterized in terms of their thickness and adhesion strength. Coating deposition efficiency is calculated to assess the coatability and XRD is done to ascertain the phases present in the coating. It is found that the operating power levels of the plasma torch affect the adhesion strength, deposition efficiency and mean thickness of the coatings. Solid particle erosion trials, as per ASTM G76 test standards, are conducted on the coating samples following a well planned experimental schedule based on Taguchi design of experiments. This work reveals that LDS is eminently coatable with deposition efficiency as high as 33% and can be gainfully used as a cost-effective wear resistant coating material.

Keywords: LD slag, plasma spraying, erosion resistant coatings, characterization, Taguchi model

References

1. Gorai B, Jana RK, Premchand M (2003) Characteristics and utilization of copper slag-a review. Resour Conserv Recycl 39:299-313.
2. Biswas S, Satapathy A (2010) Use of copper slag in glass-epoxy composites for improved wear resistance. Waste Manag Res 28:615-625.
3. Mishra SC, Das S, Satapathy A, Ananthapadmanabhan PV, Sreekumar KP (2009) Erosion wear analysis of plasma sprayed ceramic coating using the Taguchi technique. Tribol Trans 52:401-404.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ PRAVAT RANJAN PATI

Dt: 10/04/2017

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 Study on Coat ability of Linz-Donawitz (Ld) Slag By Plasma Spraying Route**
Speaker	:	**Dr. Pravat Ranjan Pati**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**11.04.2017**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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CHARACTERIZATION OF LD SLAG FILLED EPOXY COMPOSTES

Pravat Ranjan Pati
Department of Mechanical Engineering, ICFAI Tech School, IFHE, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

Linz-Donawitz (LD) slag is a major solid waste generated in huge quantities during steel making. It comes from slag formers such as burned lime/dolomite and from oxidizing of silica, iron etc. while refining the iron into steel in the LD furnace. Although a number of ways for its utilization have been suggested in the past, its potential as a filler material in polymeric matrices has not yet been explored. In this work, composites of five different compositions (0, 7.5, 15, 22.5 and 30 wt% of LD slag reinforced in epoxy resin) are prepared by a simple hand layup technique. The composites are characterized in regard to their density, porosity, micro-hardness and strength properties. This work shows that LD slag, in spite of being a waste, possesses fairly good filler characteristics as it modifies the properties and improves the erosion resistance of the polymeric resin.

Keywords: Composites, LD slag, Mechanical properties, Waste Utilization

References

1. Rothon, R N. Mineral fillers in thermoplastics-filler manufacture and characterization. Adv Polym Sci, 1999, 139: 67-107.
2. Svehlova V and Poloucek E. Mechanical properties of talc-filled polypropylene. Influence of filler content, filler particle size and quality of dispersion. Makromol Chem, 1994, 214: 91-99.
3. Wang Q and Qu J. Mechanical properties and morphological behavior of calcium carbonate filled polypropylene in dynamic injection molding. Polym Int, 2006, 55: 1330-1335.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ D. V. R. REDDY

Dt: 31/08/2017

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 : **Experimental investigation of the Effect of Refrigerant Charge and Capillary Tube Length on a Performance of Domestic Refrigerator with Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures**

Speaker : **Prof. D. V. Raghunatha Reddy**

Venue : **R.No- 309**

Date : **01.09.2017**

Time : **04.30 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Experimental investigation of the Effect of Refrigerant Charge and Capillary Tube Length on a Performance of Domestic Refrigerator with Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures

D.V.Raghunatha Reddy

FST, IFHE University, Hyderabad, India

Abstract

In the present work the experimental investigation of a household refrigerator was calculated by simultaneously changing the refrigerant charge (mr) and length of capillary tube (Lc).The recent literature review shows the consistent research in the field of refrigeration and air conditioning systems due to increased need and importance on the climate change effects faced by the humankind. The recent decades show the replacement of CFCs with HFCs, later with mixture of HFCs. But the high GWP value of HFCs paved the way for the development of new refrigerants using Hydro carbons or hydrocarbon mixtures. The experimental investigations on the domestic refrigerator using two different hydrocarbon mixtures are CARE30 (R290/R600a,50/50 %wt) and R436A (R290/R600a, 56/44 %wt.). The experiments are conducted by changing the refrigerant charge (mr) and length of capillary tube (LC) at different evaporator temperature (Te).Continuous consecutively and cycling tests are performed on the refrigerator under steady state situations. The pressure at the inlet and outlet of the compressor are note down and evaluated as well as the temperature readings can be observed at various positions in the refrigerator. And also the pull down time is noted for the three different refrigerants for varying refrigerant charge and length of capillary and graphs are plotted. The results show that the design temperature of -15^{0C} (according to IS1476 part1) and pull down time of 90 minutes are achieved by using 70g of R436A with L=4.5M,for CARE is achieved at pull-down time of 100minutes with 70g and L=5m and R134a achieved at 110minutes with 100g and 4m. The performance has shown that the R436A refrigerant can be the best substitute to R134a.

Keywords: Hydrocarbon, Refrigerant mixture, Capillary tube length, Refrigerant charge and Alternative refrigerant.

References

[1] L. Rajapaksha, Influence of special attributes of zoetropic refrigerant mixtures on design and operation of vapor compression refrigeration and heat pump systems, Energy Conversion and Management 48 (2007): 539–545.

[2] Mani K, Selladurai V. Experimental analysis of new refrigerant mixture asdrop-in replacement for CFC12 and HFC134a. Int J Therm Sci. 47 (2008): 1490–5001.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ SHAIK HIMAM SAHEB

Dt: 20/11/2017

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 : **Comparative study on Serial and Parallel Manipulators – review**

Speaker : **Prof. Shaik Himam Saheb**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **21.11.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Comparative study on Serial and Parallel Manipulators - review

Shaik Himam Saheb

Mechanical Engineering,

ITS, IFHE

Abstract: This paper presents the comparison between serial and parallel manipulators. Day by day, the applications of the parallel manipulator in various field is become apparent and with a rapid rate utilized in precise manufacturing, medical science and in space exploration equipments. A parallel manipulator can be defined as a closed loop kinematic chain mechanism whose end effector is linked to the base by several independent kinematic chains. The classification of various parallel manipulators is presented herewith. The prime focus of the paper is to realize the parallel manipulators applications for industry, space, medical science or commercial usage by orienting manipulator in the space at the high speed with a desired accuracy.

Keywords: Parallel Manipulator; Hexapod; Reconfigurable Parallel Robot, Serial manipulator.

References:

[1] W. L. Pollard, "Position Controlling Apparatus," US Patent No. 2286571, 1942.

[2] V. E. Gough and S. G. Whitehall, "Universal Tyre Test Machine," Proceedings of 9th International Congress FISITA, May 1962, pp. 117-137.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/K VIVEKANANDA

Dt: 06/06/2017

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 : **NSGA-II Approach for Multi- Objective Optimization of wire Electrical Discharge Machining Process Parameter on Inconel 718**

Speaker : **Prof. K Vivekananda**

Venue : **R.No- 119**

Date : **07.06.2017**

Time : **04.00 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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NSGA-II Approach for Multi- Objective Optimization of Wire Electrical Discharge Machining Process Parameter on Inconel 718

K. Vivekananda
Asst. Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, ICFAI Tech School, IFHE University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

ABSTRACT

The present paper envisages the effect and optimization of machining parameters on the material removal rate (MRR) and surface roughness (Ra) on wire electrical discharge machining (WEDM). Application of NSGA-II used for the selection of optimal process parameters during machining of Inconel 718. The machining parameters considered in the study are wire tension, wire speed, discharge current and Pulse on time. The experimental design using L27 orthogonal array are conducted via Taguchi design of experiment to predict the MRR and Ra properties using Inconel 718 super alloy as a workpiece and brass wire as tool. The level of importance of the machining parameters on the cutting Ra and MRR is determined by applying ANOVA. Using the signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio optimum machining parameters combination has been obtained. To validate a mathematical model between control factors and responses like MRR and Ra are established by means of nonlinear regression analysis. To achieve multi-response optimization, NSGA-II has been adopted. Optimal machining parameters were obtained from the Pareto front graph.

Key words: MRR, Nonlinear Regression, NSGA-II, Ra, Taguchi, WEDM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/K VIVEKANANDA

Dt: 31/01/2017

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 : **Ash Handling and its Disposal System in Thermal Power Plants**

Speaker : **Prof. K Vivekananda**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **01.02.2017**

Time : **04.45 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Ash Handling and its Disposal System in Thermal Power Plants

K. Vivekananda
Asst. Professor, Depatment of Mechanical Engineering, ICFAI Tech School, IFHE University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

ABSTRACT

The thermal power plant, during which coal is burnt not solely produces energy however conjointly produces ash. The ash content of coal used in thermal power plants ranges from 35 to 55%. Ash handling consists of a bottom ash system, coarse ash system and fly ash system. Out of the full ash made bottom ash, coarse ash and fly ash are going to be within the magnitude relation of 10:20:70%. Bottom ash is going to be within the sort of clinker collected in a bottom ash hopper (located below the boiler/furnace). Coarse ash is going to be within the sort of coarse particles and picked up by gravity in saver and air pre heater hoppers (located in the flue gas path). The ash is going to be within the sort of fine particles and picked up in psychic phenomenon hoppers (located before the ID fan). Bottom ash, coarse ash and fly ash (wet mode) is exhausted intermittently and send to ash suspension sump for onward disposal to Ash Lake. Ash in dry mode is going to be sent to silo tanks to issue to end users like cement corporations and ash brick industries.

Key words: Bottom ash, coarse ash, fly ash.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ A CHANDRASHEKHAR

Dt: 22/03/2017

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 : **Performance Analysis of Planar Parallel Manipulators**

Speaker : **Prof. A Chandrashekhar**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **23.03.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Performance Analysis of Planar Parallel Manipulators

A Chandrashekhar

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Abstract

In this paper the performance analysis of one of the most commonly used parallel manipulator is been discussed. Performance analysis explains the difference performance factors of parallel manipulators like Condition number, Manipulability index, Transmission index, Minimum singular value, Stiffness index etc. In this Paper we are going to deal with indices like Condition number, Manipulability index and Minimum singular value. Three different structures are considered for the analysis. In each structure, for the entire dexterous workspace best postures of the manipulators are identified based on the performance measures.

Keywords Parallel manipulators, Performance Analysis, Manipulability, Condition number and Minimum Singular Value.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ ABHISHEK KR DEWANGAN Dt: 09/03/2017

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 : **Design and Numerical Analysis of S-blade Axial Fan for Cooling of Electric Motors**

Speaker : **Prof. Abhishek Kumar Dewangan**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **10.03.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Design and Numerical Analysis of S-blade Axial Fan for cooling of Electric Motors

Abhishek Kumar Dewangan

[1]Assistant professor Faculty of science and Technology ICFAI University, Shankarpally, Hyderabad

Abstract

This studies the cooling performance by axial fans with forward-swept and inclined blades and a structure with low ventilation resistance for large-capacity open-type motors. The ventilation resistance of axial fans for motors is much greater than that of common fans for creating draughts. Flow separates remarkably on the blades' surfaces and fluid noise is large. We reduced the ventilation resistance inside an electric motor and adopted axial fans with forward-swept and inclined blades. We confirmed by wind tunnel experiment that the flow rate with this combination increases remarkably compared with the conventional ventilation structure and axial fans. Numerical fluid analysis was performed on the flow around the blade at this flow rate. It was confirmed that no flow separation appeared for the air flow along the blade surfaces. This was also observed in a flow visualization experiment. Furthermore, an actual motor with both the low-ventilation-resistance structure and axial fans with forward-swept and inclined blades showed that the flow rate of cooling air increased by 80% compared with that of conventional machines, and the average temperature rise of stator windings decreased by 30%. Thus, the cooling performance was greatly improved.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ A. MANMADHA CHARY Dt: 17/08/2017

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 : **Additive manufacturing applications in cosmetic surgeries**

Speaker : **Dr. A. Manmadha Chary**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **18.08.2017**

Time : **04.30 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Additive Manufacturing applications in cosmetic surgeries

A. Manmadha Chary

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Abstract:

Additive Manufacturing (AM), also known as 3D printing is an emerging technology in cosmetic surgeries with respect to reconstructive bone surgery. Such treatment protocols often require customized implants to fulfill the functional and aesthetic requirements. Currently, such customized implants are being manufactured using AM technology. This paper describes a mandible defect of oral & maxillofacial surgery. The fracture and defect of the mandible inferior border is one of the serious complications during alignment and fixing of the implant. Reconstruction of such defects is daunting tasks. The case report describes a method based on Computer Aided Design (CAD) and AM for individual design, fabrication and implantation of a mandible inferior border. A 40-year old male meet an accident with rash drive. The patient specific customized implant is designed with patient Computed Tomography (CT) data. The CT images in Digital Imaging and Communication in Medicine (DICOM) file format is used to develop a 3D CAD model of customized implant. The implant is designed to maintain the symmetry of mandible from right to left. The designed implant model is manufactured by Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM) techniques with a biocompatible material. The patient mandible prototype model was manufactured by AM process, which is helpful for pre-planning of surgical procedures. For these pre-planning surgical procedures, a perfect fit obtained during surgery. The patient ultimately regained reasonable mandible contour and appearance of the face.

Keywords: Additive Manufacturing, 3D printing, cosmetic surgeries, Reconstructive surgery, Patient specific implants.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ M.L. PAVAN KISHORE Dt: 28/11/2017

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 : **Stacking Sequence Optimization for Structural Analysis of Composite Propeller using Optistruct - A Numerical Study**

Speaker : **Dr. M.L. Pavan Kishore**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **29.11.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

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Stacking Sequence Optimization for Structural Analysis of Composite Propeller Using Optistruct -A Numerical Study

Dr. M.L. Pavan Kishore

Abstract

A numerical optimization technique Optistruct has been used to determine the optimum stacking sequence for a marine propeller blade in composite material. The applicational use of composite material is to apply its bend-twist coupling characteristics lies in evaluating the better performance design requirement of the propeller. In the present methodology a balanced quasi isotropic stacking sequence is considered in the design phase of optimization. The applied methodology satisfies all the constraints of the stresses developed during CFD simulations. The design variables are the specific weight, number of layers, ply angles. The optimized stacking sequence is validated for both hybrid (CFRP+ GFRP) and non-hybrid composites and a comparison has been made with that of the conventional material propeller blade. From the results obtained the applied numerical approach corresponds to the same trend and confirm the used method of optimization.

Keywords: Aluminium, Composites, Finite elements, laminated plates, Marine propeller blade, Optimization

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Faculty of Science & Technology (FST)

Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ MANTRA P SATPATHY Dt: 15/03/2017

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	:	**Numerical Modelling of a Novel Horn and Parametric Optimization in Ultrasonic Spot Welding**
Speaker	:	**Prof. Mantra Prasad Satpathy**
Venue	:	**R.No- 120**
Date	:	**16.03.2017**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

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Numerical Modelling of a Novel Horn and Parametric Optimization in Ultrasonic Spot Welding

Mantra Prasad Satpathy

Assistant professor Faculty of science and Technology ICFAI University, Shankarpally, Hyderabad

Abstract.

Material joining is one of the key manufacturing processes used to assemble metallic and non-metallic parts for several applications. But the industries are facing many difficulties in joining of thin sheets of dissimilar metals by the conventional welding process because of their differences in chemical composition, physical and mechanical properties. So, Ultrasonic welding is a solid state joining process where the joint is created by high-frequency ultrasonic energy with clamping pressure. It is a very useful technique for joining of small elements, such as in microelectronics industries. It can be considered as the replacement of soldering process. In this process, acoustic horn and booster are the important assets. The accuracy and strength of the welding depend mainly on their geometry. This proposed work deals with the design and modelling of an acoustic stepped sonotrode with booster using finite element analysis (FEA). From this analysis, the actual length of the horn is obtained by gradually decreasing its theoretical length. It also ensures that the ultrasonic energy which is transferred to the weld coupon can create a sound weld under various conditions. The quality of the weld is reckoned by its weld strength and the combinations of different process parameters. These are examined using the principal components coupled with grey relational analysis approach which is showing good agreement between the predicted values with experimental results.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ ABHISHEK DEWANGAN Dt: 05/04/2016

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 : **Computational Fluid Dynamics Simulation of circular jet burners to investigate the effect of Upstream cavities.**

Speaker : **Prof. Abhishek Dewangan**

Venue : **R.No- 306**

Date : **06.04.2016**

Time : **04.50 to 5.30 pm**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Computational Fluid Dynamics Simulation of circular jet burners to investigate theeffect of upstream cavities.

Prof. AbhishekDewangan

ABSTRACT

Introduction:-

Studies of stability of jet diffusion flames are of practical as well as academic interest to combustion researchers. In several combustion applications such as in cement kilns, it is important that the jet flames remain stable and attached to the burner exit. Various methodologies proposed to achieve stable flames have illustrated that the enhancement of jet mixing can improve the overall combustor performance by increasing combustion efficiency and reducing combustion instability and undesired emissions (Bussman and Jayakaran, 2001). Stability of a jet diffusion flame has received renewed attention in the recent years due to its varied practical applications in several combustors.

At low fuel flow rate, the flame is attached to the burner tip, whereas at higher fuel flow rates, the diffusion flame has a tendency to liftoff from the burner tip due to reduction in flow residence time. A lifted diffusion flame is in general unstable and can blow-off or extinguish at any instant beyond a certain critical value of liftoff height. On the other hand, lifted flames are also preferred in a few burners in order to protect the burner nozzle mouth. Therefore, the stability of diffusion flame, in both attached and lifted condition, is an important criterion in designing burners and combustors. There is an optimum cavity diameter and post-cavity length, which provides maximum flame stability. the cavity length to diameter ratio is also a critical parameter. When the ratio is less than unity, increase stability is achieved. It is important that the jet flames remain stable and attached to the burner exit.

The objective of the present study is to investigate the influence of upstream cylindrical cavity parameters on flame characteristics, such as the flame length, lift-off velocities, lift-off heights, and blow-off velocities. Cavity parameters, such as the cavity diameter, its length, and the post-cavity length, have been varied to study their effects on the above mentioned characteristics. (G.Chiranjeevi and V.Raghavan, 2011).

Pure methane jet diffusion flame experiments are carried out employing a sharp edged circular jet burner having 2 mm diameter (d) and different cavity dimensions Pre-cavity length of all the burners is fixed at 24 mm. External diameter of all the burners is fixed at 20mm. The following parameters are varied in the experimental study:-

(a) cavity-diameter (D),
(b) cavity-length (L_2),
(c) post-cavity-length (L_1).

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ CHINMAYA P. MOHANTY Dt: 05/04/2016

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 Particle Swarm Approach Embedded with Numerical Analysis for Multi response Optimization in Electrical Discharge Machining**
Speaker	:	**Prof. Chinmaya P. Mohanty**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**28.04.2016**
Time	:	**04.50 to 5.30 pm**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A Particle Swarm Approach Embedded with Numerical Analysis for Multi-response Optimization in Electrical Discharge Machining

Dr.Chinmaya P. Mohanty

Abstract

Present work proposes a thermo-numerical model for accurate prediction of material removal and tool erosion for electrical discharge machining (EDM) process. The data collected for the numerical analysis is based on Box-Behnken's experimental design, a popular response surface methodology (RSM) approach. The numerical model is validated by comparing experimental results on a die sinking EDM machine. A sequentially coupled thermo-structural model has also been proposed to estimate the residual stress distribution on the work piece. Analysis of variance is conducted to identify significant parameters. Regression analysis is conducted on the model to develop valid mathematical models relating responses with process parameters. Finally, a multi objective particle swam (MOPSO) algorithm has been adopted for simultaneous optimization of responses. The proposed model can be employed for selecting ideal process states to improve process productivity and finishing capabilities.

Keywords

Electrical discharge machine; Finite element method; Multi-objective particle swarm optimization;

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/CH RAJESH

Dt: 07/06/2017

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	**: Free Vibration Analysis of Viscoelastic Sandwich Beam Using Euler Bernoulli Theory**
Speaker	**: Prof. Ch Rajesh**
Venue	**: R.No- 119**
Date	**: 08.06.2017**
Time	**: 04.40 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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FREE VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF VISCOELASTIC SANDWICH BEAM USING EULER BERNOULLI THEORY

Ch. Rajesh,
Dept of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology,
IFHE University, Hyderabad -501203, India,
E-mail: chrajesh@ifheindia.org

Abstract—The wide variety of damping techniques are used to reduce the vibrations, out of them constrained layer damping (CLD) treatment is used for studying the free vibration behaviour of sandwich beams. The sandwich model is formed by placing the viscoelastic material bonded between the face and base layer. Viscoelastic sandwich beam consists of three layers with viscoelastic material as a core layer, the face layers are isotropic and linear elastic material. In this paper free vibrations of fixed free sandwich beam with different configurations are investigated analytically. Analytical solution is carried out using Euler-Bernoulli beam theory to find the natural frequencies with different configurations of the beam using MATLAB. The analytical results of the sandwich beams are to be compared with available literature values.

Keywords — Free vibration; sandwich beam; natural frequency; CLD.

REFERENCES

1. JR Banerjee, "Free vibration of sandwich beams using the dynamic stiffness method", Computers and structures, Vol. 81,2003, PP 1915-1922.
2. Mohammad Sedighi, Hiwa Hosseini , "Free Vibration Analysis of Stepped Timoshenko Shafts by the Finite Element Method", The 21st International Congress on Sound and Vibration, ICSV21, Beijing, China, July 2014, PP 13-17.
3. S. Mohammadi, A. Hassanirad, "Applied and Theoretical Cantilever Beam Free Vibration Analysis", World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology, 61, 2012, PP 1619-1622.
4. Dawid Cekus, "Free Vibration Of A Cantilever Tapered Timoshenko Beam", Scientific Research of the Institute of Mathematics and Computer Science, Vol. 4, Issue 11, 2012, PP 11-17.
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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ D.V.RAGHUNATHA REDDY Dt: 26/04/2016

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 : **Hydrocarbon Refrigerant mixtures as an alternative to R134a in Domestic Refrigeration system: The state-of-the-art review**

Speaker : **Prof. D.V.Raghunatha Reddy**

Venue : **R.No- 306**

Date : **27.04.2016**

Time : **04.50 to 5.30 pm**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Hydrocarbon Refrigerant mixtures as an alternative to R134a in Domestic Refrigeration system: The state-of-the-art review

Prof. D.V.RaghunathaReddy

Abstract-The objective of this paper is to present review on the alternative refrigerants used in the domestic refrigerators to have better performance with minimum losses. This paper gives the summary and range of various refrigerants used in the domestic refrigerators. The major concern is global warming. Global warming is the increase in global earth surface temperature due to the absorption of infrared emission from earth surface. The global warming affect the environment by the use of different refrigerants in a domestic refrigerators. So our aim is to reduce the effect of global warming as well as optimize the performance of domestic refrigerators by using the latest refrigerants. This review paper represents the recent developments done in domestic refrigerator.R134a is used as a domestic refrigeration system and other vapor compression refrigeration system. R134a is having zero ozone depletion potential (ODP) and almost good thermodynamic properties, but it has a high Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 1300.The higher GWP due to R134a emissions from domestic refrigerators leads to identifying a long term alternative to meet the requirements of system performance, Therefore it is going to be banned very soon for environmental safety. So, Some new alternative refrigerants (Hydrocarbon refrigerants) have been found by researchers which are environmental friendly refrigerants and having low GWP and low ODP. Hydrocarbon refrigerants particularly propane, butane and isobutene are proposed as an environment friendly refrigerants. After reviewing the various literatures on the hydrocarbon (R290,R600a and R600) refrigerants and their mixture gives good performance in small capacity domestic refrigerator to replace R134a.

Keywords: Hydro fluorocarbon refrigerant, GWP, ODP, Alternative refrigerants, Hydrocarbon refrigerants, Propane (R290), Isobutene (R600a).

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ME 2018

Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ A CHANDRASHEKHAR

Dt: 25/09/2018

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	**: Performance Analysis of Gough Stewart Platform with 6 Limbs**
Speaker	**: Dr. A Chandrashekhar**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 26.09.2018**
Time	**: 05.00 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF GOUGH STEWART PLATFORM WITH 6 LIMBS

Chandra Shekhar A[1], P Abhilash[2], Dr G Sathis Babu[3]
[1] Asst. Prof., Mechanical Engineering Department, ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, Hyderabad, India.
[2]Trainee Engineer, NTTData Global delivery services Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore
[3] Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, JNTUH college of Engineering, Hyderabad, India

Abstract - This paper concentrates on widespread study of parallel manipulator. It focuses on optimal designing of manipulator which has a large number of application fields. Optimal design is an important criterion to improve the accuracy of a robot. Through optimal design a robot can achieve isotropic configurations where the condition number of its jacobian matrix equals one. In this we are also concentrating on transmission index and stiffness index along with their plots, which can affect the kinetostatic performance of the robot. In this the singularity of Gough Stewart platform is also studied.

Keywords- Parallel Manipulator, Optimal design, Isotropic, condition number, kinetostatic performances.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ A. MANMADHACHARY

Dt: 28/03/2018

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	**: Medical Applications of Additive Manufacturing**
Speaker	**: Dr. A. Manmadhachary**
Venue	**: R.No- 120**
Date	**: 29.03.2018**
Time	**: 04.40 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh
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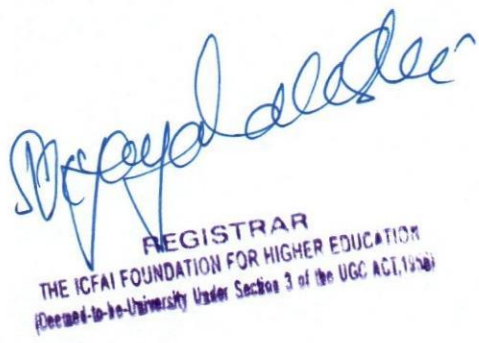
Medical Applications of Additive Manufacturing

Dr. A. Manmadhachary
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Abstract: Additive manufacturing (AM) is also known as "3D printing." AM creates the physical model by construction of succeeding layers using the input material. Each succeeding layer is attached to the preceding layer to form the physical AM model. Medical Industry requires the error free exact anatomy of the patient for diagnosis or surgical planning, surgical guides, implants and etc. Since every patient has unique anatomy, AM suit's as best fit for medical industry. AM medical model provides advantage of customize each model according to the patients requirement, which is not so easy in conventional way. The current work aims explain the importance of AM medical model in the medical industry for various scenarios.

Keywords: Additive manufacturing, 3D printing, Medical industry, Diagnose patient, Customized model.





Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ A. MANMADHACHARY

Dt: 23/08/2018

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	:	**Comparison of Medical Models Construction by Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing) Techniques**
Speaker	:	**Dr. A. Manmadhachary**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**24.08.2018**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

Ch. Raisth

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Comparison of Medical Models Construction by Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing) Techniques

A. Manmadha Chary*, M.L Pavan Kishore, Shaik Himam Saheb
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, IFHE University, Hyderabad, India.

Abstract

Additive Manufacturing (AM) known as 3D Printing is one of the advanced manufacturing methods to produce physical models from virtual model. Selective Laser Sintering (SLS) and Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM) are well known techniques in powder and solid based processes respectively. One of the medical application of AM technique is preplanning of surgery. For this, the surgeons are using prototype models of mandible for measurement, evaluation of the diseases and surgical procedures. However manufacturing of the accurate prototype model is one of the unsolved problems. This paper presents dimensional error between the 3D CAD mandible model to AM mandible models of cyst in mandible patient, also comparison of dimensional error between fabricated models of SLS and FDM techniques. It has been observed that the dimensional error between SLS and FDM mandible models from 3D CAD mandible model at 6.17% and 8.5% respectively, and the difference of dimensional error between FDM to SLS mandible was 1.15 mm.

Keywords - 3D Printing, Additive Manufacturing, Selective Laser Sintering, Fused Deposition Modeling, Medical Model.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ G Suresh Kumar

Dt: 03/04/2018

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	**: Prediction of Optimum Parameters and Product Gas Composition in Gasification Using Anns**
Speaker	**: Prof. G Suresh Kumar**
Venue	**: R.No- 120**
Date	**: 04.04.2018**
Time	**: 04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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PREDICTION OF OPTIMUM PARAMETERS AND PRODUCT GAS COMPOSITION IN GASIFICATION USING ANNs

G Suresh Kumar[1], AVSSKS Gupta[2], M Viswanadham[3]

[1]*Assitant Professor, Mechanical Engineering, IFHE University, Dontanapally, Hyderabad, 501203, Telangana, India*

[2]*Professor, Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, JNTUH, Kukatpally, Hyderabad, 500085, Telangana, India*

[3]*Professor, Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, JNTUH, Kukatpally, Hyderabad, 500085, Telangana, India*

Abstract:

Gasification is the cleanest and most efficient process of utilizing fossil fuels for energy production. Gasification efficiency and product gas quality depends mainly on Equivalence Ratio (ER), Steam to Coal Ratio (SCR), and Gasification Temperature (GT). This study aims at developing an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model for the prediction of optimum parameters and resulting syngas composition. Very few studies have been reported on ANN modeling with a limited scope of predicting the heating value and composition of syngas. However none of the previous works are reported on prediction of operating conditions based on fuel properties. With recent surge in the variety of feedstocks, it is increasingly difficult to determine optimum operating conditions and corresponding syngas composition in a conventional manner. In this scenario ANNs would be handy in faster and accurate prediction of operating conditions.

In the present work a multi-layer feed forward back propagation network has been proposed for modeling gasification process. The first stage of study involves identification of suitable network architecture and its parameters such that the performance measures are achieved. In the second stage, the network is trained with experimental data available in the literature. The accuracy o of the network depends on amount of data. Since available experimental data is limited, training data is generated using Minitab software. The input parameters used in the model are feedstock composition from ultimate analysis, and output parameters are operating conditions ER, SCR, GT and syngas composition (amount of H_2, CO, CO_2 and CH_4). The predicted data is in good agreement with experimental results with a correlation coefficient of above 0.91 and mean square error less than 0.001.

Keywords: Gasification, ANN, Syngas, equivalence ratio, steam to feedstock ratio

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ K. Vivekananda

Dt: 30/07/2018

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	:	**Prediction of UVAT Response parameters by using Linear Regression Analysis**
Speaker	:	**Prof. K. Vivekananda**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**31.07.2018**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

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Prediction of UVAT Response parameters by Using Linear Regression Analysis

K. Vivekananda

Asst. Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Abstract

Purpose: In recent years, use of hard materials such as Titanium alloys, Nickel-based super alloys etc., has been increased in many industries like aerospace sector, defense sector and automobile, etc. It has been noticed that hard material is very difficult to cut in conventional turning process. Ultrasonic Vibration-assisted Turning (UVAT) process found to be a good alternative process to cut hard material by giving vibration to the tool and hence it acts as an intermittent cutting which leads to decrease the cutting force, surface roughness and increase the tool life.

Design/Methodology/approach: The difficult task is to design and fabricate the proper experimental set-up to perform the UVAT process. For understanding and easy industrial use of UVAT technique, a full factorial design of experiments (125) has been performed. A linear regression mathematical model has been developed to validate the UVAT experimental results.

Research Limitations/implications: In the present study the whole concept has been divided into three major parts. One is design and fabrication of UVAT experimental set-up, the second one is the experimental investigation on UVAT process, and the third one is developing a linear regression mathematical model for validating the UVAT responses.

Practical Implications: Experimental investigation has been carried out on UVAT process to know the various process parameter effects on cutting forces and surface finish generated. From the experiment it has been found that UVAT improves both cutting force as well as surface finish and also increases the tool life due to its sporadic cutting mechanism.

Orginality/Value: The experimental study carried out on HMT model NH 26 lathe and the output parameters like cutting forces and surface finish examined by Dynamometer (Kistler model 9272) and The HANDYSURF precision instrument respectively. The authors conducted this whole analysis in N.I.T Rourkela.

Keywords: Inconel 825, Linear Regression Analysis, UVAT, UVT;

Paper type: Research Paper.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ M.L. Pavan Kishore

Dt: 05/06/2018

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	**: Material Effect on Stress Behavioral Characteristics Determination of Composite Rectangular Plate with and without Cutout**
Speaker	**: Dr. M.L. Pavan Kishore**
Venue	**: R.No- 120**
Date	**: 06.06.2018**
Time	**: 04.00 pm onward**

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Material Effect on Stress Behavioural Characteristics Determination of Composite Rectangular Plate with and without Cutout

Dr. M.L.Pavan Kishore[1]

[1] Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, ITS-ICFAI University, Hyderabad.

Abstract:

Using finite element method a numerical study have been carried out to examine the effects of the material on stress behavioural characteristics of rectangular plate with and without cutout for a conventional and composite material plate subjected to pressure loads. Further this paper addresses the effect of various boundary conditions applied to the plate. A comparison has been made between the conventional and composite material with and without cutout. It is observed that the application of pressure loads and boundary conditions have substantial influence on stress behavioural characteristics of rectangular plate with and without cutout on both the materials. The results obtained by numerical simulation are compared and found that simulation results are in good agreement with the previous studies.

Keywords: Boundary conditions, Composite plate, Finite element analysis, Pressure, Quasi-isotropic rectangular cutout, symmetrically laminated plates.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ M.L. Pavan Kishore

Dt: 12/02/2018

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	:	**Stacking Sequence Optimization for Structural Analysis of Composite Propeller using Optistruct - A Numerical Study**
Speaker	:	**Dr. M.L. Pavan Kishore**
Venue	:	**R.No- 120**
Date	:	**13.02.2018**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Stacking Sequence Optimization for Structural Analysis of Composite Propeller Using Optistruct -A Numerical Study

Dr. M.L. Pavan Kishore

Abstract

A numerical optimization technique Optistruct has been used to determine the optimum stacking sequence for a marine propeller blade in composite material. The applicational use of composite material is to apply its bend-twist coupling characteristics lies in evaluating the better performance design requirement of the propeller. In the present methodology a balanced quasi isotropic stacking sequence is considered in the design phase of optimization. The applied methodology satisfies all the constraints of the stresses developed during CFD simulations. The design variables are the specific weight, number of layers, ply angles. The optimized stacking sequence is validated for both hybrid (CFRP+ GFRP) and non-hybrid composites and a comparison has been made with that of the conventional material propeller blade. From the results obtained the applied numerical approach corresponds to the same trend and confirm the used method of optimization.

Keywords: Aluminium, Composites, Finite elements, laminated plates, Marine propeller blade, Optimization

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ Pravat Ranjan Pati

Dt: 03/01/2018

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	**: Characterization of glass-epoxy composites using red brick dust particles**
Speaker	**: Dr. Pravat Ranjan Pati**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 04.01.2019**
Time	**: 04.50 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Characterization of glass-epoxy composites using red brick dust particles

Pravat Ranjan Pati
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science & Technology, IFHE, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

Now-a-days, the solid wastes are used in many areas of manufacturing. But the utilization of these wastes in polymer composites has rarely been seen. Therefore, exploring new avenues for its application would be an exciting task as far as the materials recycle aspect is concerned. This article presents the fabrication and investigation of physical and mechanical properties of glass fiber reinforced epoxy composites with red brick dust (RBD). RBD is the waste or leftover powder, or the powder formed from deformed bricks in the process of their manufacturing. Bricks can be deformed while handling and the deformed bricks cannot be used for construction purposes; hence, they are dumped as waste. Hand lay-up technique is used for composite fabrication. RBD is varied from 0 to 30% by weight and physical and mechanical tests are performed on the composite samples. X-ray diffractography (XRD) is carried out in order to identify the phases present in raw RBD. This work shows that density, void content, hardness and impact strength of the composites increases with the increase in red brick dust content while the decrease in tensile and flexural properties are observed.

Keywords: Characterization, RBD, Glass fiber, Waste, XRD

References

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2. S. Biswas, A. Satapathy, Materials and Design 31 (2010) 1752-1767.
3. F. Su, Z. Zhang, W. Liu, Wear 260 (2006) 861-868.
4. S.S. Kim, M.W. Shin, H. Jang, Wear 274-275 (2012) 34-42.
5. S.K. Mishra, S. Biswas, A. Satapathy, Materials and Design 55 (2014) 958-965.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ D.V.Raghunatha Reddy Dt: 12/04/2018

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	:	**Experimental Investigation on domestic Refrigeration System using different Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures as an alternative to R134A**
Speaker	:	**Prof. D.V.Raghunatha Reddy**
Venue	:	**R.No- 120**
Date	:	**13.04.2018**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON DOMESTIC REFRIGERATION SYSTEM USING DIFFERENT HYDROCARBON REFRIGERANT MIXTURES AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO R134A

Raghunatha Reddy D.V [a*] Bhramara.P [b] Govindarajulu.K [c]

[a*] *IFHE,(Deemed to be University),Faculty of Science and Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India, raghunathadvrr@ifheindia.org*
[b] *JNTUH College of Engineering Hyderabad,Telangana,India,bhramara74@yahoo.com*
[c] *JNTUA College of Engineering, Pulivendula, Andhra Pradeh, India,govindjntu@gmail.com*

Abstract

This paper propose a new approach for the performance prediction of domestic refrigeration system with Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures (R290/R600a) is used as a working refrigerant at different weight ratios. R134a is widely used and considered as an environmentally safe refrigerant and more suitable refrigerant for domestic refrigerators. Therefore, according to Kyoto protocol the consumption of R134a must be seriously reduced. In this experimental performance analysis of vapor compression refrigeration system using R134a and Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures (R290/R600a) (HCM 44/56, HCM 50/50, HCM 54/46, HCM 64/36 and HCM 74/26 by weight) as a refrigerant was carried out using the coefficient of performance (COP), as the main performance parameter. The theoretical analysis of refrigerants has been executed by varying the evaporator temperatures from --15°C to -3°C. All the five new refrigerants possess zero ODP and low GWP compared to R134a. This paper also describes the experimental test setup for collecting the required experimental test data the experimental values are calibrated at steady state conditions while varying the input parameters like different mass of refrigerant charge, evaporator temperature and different length of capillary tube length. The optimum composition of, HCM 64/36 blend was selected based on the experimental performance results, such that system yield highest coefficient of performance over wide range operating conditions. In addition to this, other performance parameters like the refrigeration effect and compressor power consumption of HCM 64/36 blend are compared with R134a. The COP of HCM 64/36 blend found to be highest and it is higher than that of R134a by about 15.6–27.8%. The compressor power requirement of HCM 64/36 blend were found to be lower than that of R134a by about 24.5–49.6% lower respectively at all operating temperatures. The results revealed that of HCM (64/36) blend was found to be closer to R134a over a broad range of evaporator temperatures so without any modifications R134a compressor can be used for HCM (64/36) blend. The outcomes confirmed that HCM (64/36) blend is an energy efficient and environment-friendly substitute for R134a in domestic refrigeration system.

Key words: R134a, HCM, Domestic refrigerator, COP, cooling capacity, different capillary tube tube lengths

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ D.V.Raghunatha Reddy

Dt: 07/01/2018

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	:	**Performance analysis of Domestic Refrigerator using Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures with ANN and Fuzzy Logic System**
Speaker	:	**Prof. D.V.Raghunatha Reddy**
Venue	:	**R.No- 120**
Date	:	**08.01.2018**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Performance analysis of Domestic Refrigerator using Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures with ANN and Fuzzy Logic System

D.V.Raghunatha Reddy [a*] Dr P.Bhramara [b] Dr K.Govindarajulu [c]

[a] *Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, IFHE University, Faculty of Science and Technology, Hyderabad,pin:501203,Telangana,India*

[b] *Dept. ofMechanical Engineering,JNTUH College of Engineering Hyderabad,pin: 500072,Telangana,India*

[c] *Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, JNTUA College of Engineering Pulivendula, pin: 516390, Andhra Pradesh, India*

Abstract

This paper presents a new methodology for the performance prediction of domestic refrigeration system with hydrocarbon refrigerant mixture (R290/R600a) is used as a working refrigerant at different weight combinations. Artificial Neural Network (ANN) and fuzzy Logic System (FLS) techniques are used to predict the system performance of such as Coefficient of performance. By using experimental setup for collecting the required data and working at steady state conditions. While varying the input parameters like different mass of refrigerant charge, evaporator temperature and varying length of capillary tube. The ANN and FLS models are working under MATLAB tool box. The back propagation algorithm with different variants and logistic sigmoid transfer function were used in the network. The outputs predicted from the ANN model agrees with experimental values with help of coefficient of correlation (R^2> 0.9886) and percentage of error is less than 5%.In the performance comparison results obtained from experimentally and same has compared with the developed fuzzy model with COP, at all input variants in the system. The predicted values of ANN and Fuzzy Logic System are validated with experimental values. This result gives that the ANN model gives good accuracy and reliability than the Fuzzy Logic System to predicting the performance of the domestic refrigeration system.

Key words: Artificial Neural Networks, Fuzzy Logic Model, VCR, Performance, Prediction and COP.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ Shaik Himam Saheb

Dt: 25/09/2018

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	:	**Comparison of serial and parallel manipulators and Optimization of Serial Manipulator for less energy Utilization**
Speaker	:	**Prof. Shaik Himam Saheb**
Venue	:	**R.No- 105**
Date	:	**26.09.2018**
Time	:	**04.35 pm onward**

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Comparison of serial and parallel manipulators and Optimization of Serial Manipulator for less energy Utilization

Shaik Himam Saheb[1]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science & Technology, IFHE, Hyderabad

Abstract— Recently, the importance of sustainable manufacturing has been widely discussed. The optimization of energy consumption in product manufacture has been deeply analysed, mainly focusing on the energy directly absorbed by the manufacturing process. On the contrary, this paper focuses on the analysis and optimization of the energy consumption related the robot arm, probably the most mathematically complex robot anyone could ever build, we will present optimized solution for the movement of a three-arm manipulator using Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). A scheme is given for optimizing the movement of robotic arm with the help of AHP so that the minimum energy consumption criteria can be achieved. As compared to Direct Kinematics, Inverse Kinematics will evolve two solutions out of which the best-fit solution will be selected with the help of AHP and is kept in search space for future use.

Keywords—: Robot Manipulator, comparison, Energy, Inverse Kinematics, Direct Kinematics

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M6
2019

Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ Ashok Kumar Dewangan

Dt: 09/04/2019

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	:	**Experimental Study of Nucleate Pool Boiling of Refrigerants from Coated Surfaces**
Speaker	:	**Dr. Ashok Kumar Dewangan**
Venue	:	**R.No- 105**
Date	:	**10.04.2019**
Time	:	**04.50 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Experimental Study of Nucleate Pool Boiling of Refrigerants from Coated Surfaces

Ashok Kumar Dewangan

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstract:

Boiling heat transfer enhancement is influenced by the surface distinctiveness of the boiling region. Coating surface is being widely used to enhance boiling heat transfer in the industry. The present experimental study deals with boiling heat transfer enhancement over surfaces fabricated by gas flame spraying. The copper powder was used as a coating material applied to the outer surfaces of copper tubes of 25.4 mm diameter and an effective length of 116 mm. The surfaces having coating thickness of 42.2 μm and 95.4 μm were used. Pool boiling experiments for saturated refrigerants under pure fluid category R-134a and R-600a and, quasi-azeotropic mixture R-410A were carried out for heat fluxes ranging from 5 to 50 kWm^{-2} for their respective saturation pressure corresponding to temperature of 10 °C. A significant enhancement of boiling heat transfer coefficients due to coating were found for all three refrigerants. For R-600a, the nucleate boiling heat transfer coefficients were approximated 1.35–1.52 times and 1.09–1.2 times higher than those of R-134a and R-410A respectively. The experimental data for coated surfaces were correlated in terms of relevant parameters and also compared with the existing correlations in the literature.

Keywords: Pool boiling, heat transfer coefficient, coated surface, R-134a, R-600a, R-410A.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ A. Manmadha Chary

Dt: 22/08/2019

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 : **Medical Prototyping using 3D Printing**

Speaker : **Dr. A. Manmadha Chary**

Venue : **R.No- 105**

Date : **23.08.2019**

Time : **04.45 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Medical Prototyping using 3D Printing

A. Manmadha Chary

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstract

3D printing (3DP) is defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) F42 committee as the fabrication of objects through the deposition of a material using a print head, nozzle, or other printer technology. 3DP technology has primarily been developed for the manufacturing industry to assist in speeding up the development of new products, its vendors and users were quick to realize the technology was also suitable for applications in the medical field. Doctors and surgeons have always been looking for better ways to describe, understand and diagnose the condition of individual patients. Diagnostic tools have become increasingly more sophisticated and the latest Computed Tomography (CT), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and other medical imaging technology can now present patient data in many ways and with great clarity and accuracy. There are, however, many cases where doctors or surgeons might like to have a physical model in front of them rather than have to look at images on a computer screen. Before 3DP, such models could only be generic and were not necessarily useful to describe an individual condition. With 3DP there came a way to create such physically solid models of an individual directly from the 3D data output by the medical imaging system. From manufacturing of medical devices and creating customized implants and prostheses to surgical planning and education, 3DP can be applied to enhance medical applications and healthcare delivery.

Keywords: Additive Manufacturing, 3D printing, Medical Prototyping, Patient specific implants

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ A. Manmadha Chary

Dt: 26/03/2019

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	**: Manufacturing of custom-made implants for orbital fractures using 3D printing**
Speaker	**: Dr. A. Manmadha Chary**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 27.03.2019**
Time	**: 04.50 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Manufacturing of custom-made implants for orbital fractures using 3D printing

Manmadhachary A

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstarct

An orbital fracture is a traumatic injury to the bone of an eye socket. These fractures are occur in 15 – 48% of people diagnosed with maxillofacial trauma. These fractures are modify the orbital bone dimensions and, the working of intraorbital contents. Due to the irreplaceable structure of the orbit, a surgical method is adapted which includes positioning, aligning and fixing of implants; this process is challenging, time consuming and depend on the operator. These problems are solved by creating a patient specific and customized implants through Computed Tomography (CT) images using 3D Printing technique which are comparatively economical. Such implants can be used in the restoration of orbital floor flaws. The objective of this work is to present a process to repair orbital floor flaws by 3D Printing customized implants, which were regained orbit floor anatomical models. The CT images are used to create a Bio-CAD model of orbital floor implant. The implant was designed to maintain the symmetry of orbit floor from right to left and vice versa. The designed orbital floor implant model was manufactured by Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM) techniques with a biocompatible material. The patient orbital prototype model was manufactured by AM process, which is helpful for pre-planning the surgical procedures. Based on the pre-planning surgical procedures, a perfect fit was obtained during surgery. The 3D printing technology, on the basis of CT images can get accurate reconstruction and reduce risk in reconstruction of orbital floor flaws.

Keywords: Orbital fractures, Patient specific implants, Customized implants, 3D Printing, Fused Deposition Modelling

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ Avinash Malladi

Dt: 24/09/2019

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	:	**Optimization of parameters influencing the processing Metal Based Additive Manufacturing**
Speaker	:	**Mr. Avinash Malladi**
Venue	:	**R.No- 105**
Date	:	**25.09.2019**
Time	:	**04.45 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Optimization of parameters influencing the processing Metal Based Additive Manufacturing

Avinash Malladi

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstract

A revolutionary approach in the manufacturing industry is with AM techniques, as it is a promising method in manufacturing the metal parts so as to overcome the common problems which are associated with conventional techniques. These methods mainly focus on the manufacturing of the complex parts (e.g., porous scaffolds, freeform surfaces, and deep slots). In general, AM deals with adding material instead of its removal. First, a computer-aided design (CAD) file of the desired part needs to be created or designed. This CAD file can be completely designed by a designer, or it can be created by scanning an object. Subsequently, the CAD file will be converted into layers with specific thickness, usually ranging from 20 to 100 μm (Ravari et al., 2015), using a supporting software such as Autofab (Materialise, Louvain, Belgium). Finally, an AM machine will fabricate the part layer by layer (Gibson et al., 2010). All AM machines need a source of energy to fabricate the cross section of each layer. There are a variety of energy sources, including those based on laser, electron beam, and ultrasonic (Mici et al., 2015). My research focus is mainly on the laser-based additive manufacturing (LBAM) techniques like DMLS and identify the influencing parameters.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ Barla Madhavi

Dt: 05/09/2019

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 : Bond Graph Modelling

Speaker : Dr. Barla Madhavi

Venue : R.No- 105

Date : 06.09.2019

Time : 04.45 pm onward

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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BOND GRAPH MODELLING

Barla Madhavi

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstract

The requirement of a unified approach to modeling, simulation and synthesis of physical systems residing in multi-energy domain should have concise lexicon valid over a large variety of energy domain. It should allow the modeler to portray the exchange with in and across the domain. The portraits so created should algorithmically lead to mathematical or logical models. These models may then be subjected to predictive or deductive processes. In physical systems it is energy which plays the role of common currency of exchange between various domains and sustains the business of dynamics. This brought both algorithmisation and unification. For engineering analysis and synthesis, computers could be deployed to be our deductive partners and also could be entrusted to perform simulation. Bond graph does the dissection and also puts the things together. Dissection is done using elements and a constraint relation puts the elements together. Bond graphs can be used to describe simple linear & nonlinear systems. Displays causality & dependencies between parts of the system, systematic method, using physical analogies and model subsystems independently. Also suited for electro mechanics.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ Barla Madhavi

Dt: 05/03/2019

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 : Friction stir welding

Speaker : Dr. Barla Madhavi

Venue : R.No- 105

Date : 06.03.2019

Time : 04.50 pm onward

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Friction stir welding

Dr. Barla Madhavi

Abstract

Friction stir welding (FSW) has been successfully applied to relatively soft materials such as aluminum and copper. Only recently has this process been implemented on high strength materials such as titanium and steel, primarily due to difficulties associated with identifying tooling materials and equipment capable of withstanding the high forces and temperatures involved with welding these alloys. To date, there have only been a limited number of reports on friction stir welds in titanium alloys. Here, a brief literature review of the work performed in titanium (Ti–6Al–4V) friction stir welding is presented.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ CH.Venugopal

Dt: 14/11/2019

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 Review on Enhancement of Heat Transfer using various Nano Fluids**
Speaker	**: Mr. CH.Venugopal**
Venue	**: R.No- 104**
Date	**: 15.11.2019**
Time	**: 04.55 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A REVIEW ON ENHANCEMENT OF HEAT TRANSFER USING VARIOUS NANO FLUIDS

CH.Venugopal

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstract

Heat exchanger plays a very important role in modern industry. To improve the heat transfer rate the new innovative fluid is introduced called nanofluid to improve the overall heat transfer. Nano fluid is Nano sized particle such as metal, oxide, and carbide etc., dispersed into base heat transfer fluid. This seminar is on the preparation of the nanofluids, Comparison of the past research on Nanofluids, Applications of the Nanofluids. Thermal conductivity is affected by the following parameters like shape, size, clustering, collision, porous layer, melting point of nanoparticle etc., controlling this type of parameters to increase the thermal conductivity of Nano fluid.

Keywords: Nano fluid, heat exchanger, thermal conductivity

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ T. Govardhan

Dt: 12/03/2019

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	**: Vibration Analysis of a Rolling Element Bearing with Localized Defect under Dynamic Load**
Speaker	**: Dr. T. Govardhan**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 13.03.2019**
Time	**: 04.50 pm onward**

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Vibration Analysis of a Rolling Element Bearing with Localized Defect under Dynamic Load

Dr. T. Govardhan

Abstract

A rolling element bearing while supporting a shaft is often subjected to an external load which is a combination of static and dynamic load. In the present work an investigation has been carried out to determine the vibration response of a bearing with localized defect under the influence of an external load which is dynamic in nature. The load considered in the present study consists of a static component and a dynamic component which may be either harmonic or random in nature. The harmonic load has been considered to be due to unbalance. Defects on both races and rolling element have been considered for analysis of vibration response. Vibration signals have been processed through Hilbert transform based enveloping technique and post-processed with FFT for fault detection. Numerical results have been obtained for an NJ305 bearing with known sizes of defect on races and rolling element. For harmonic loading, the results show additional spectral components for outer race and rolling element defect whereas for inner race defect, there is some amplitude variation in spectral components. For random loading, the noise level tends to rise with increase in the value of standard deviation. For higher values of standard deviation, the noise level has even masked some spectral components for inner race and rolling element defect.

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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**

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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/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/ Shaik Himam Saheb

Dt: 04/08/2019

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	**: Robot kinematics made easy using Robo Analyzer Software**
Speaker	**: Mr. Shaik Himam Saheb**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 05.08.2019**
Time	**: 04.45 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Robot kinematics made easy using RoboAnalyzer software

Shaik Himam Saheb

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstarct

Robots have become an irreplaceable part of various industries which has led to an increasing demand for well-trained robot operators or technicians to operate and maintain these robots. The concepts of robotics are difficult to understand from pure mathematical standpoint which has led to the development of various robot visualization software for better understanding of the robot motion. The various concepts relating to robot kinematics, dynamics, motion planning, etc., are often incomprehensible to beginners due to the abstruse underlying mathematics. Several robotics learning software have sprung up to reduce the learning curve. RoboAnalyzer is one such 3D model based robotics learning software primarily focussed on serial robot analysis based on DH (Denavit-Hartenberg) convention of robot geometry. RoboAnalyzer is one such software. In this presentation, the features of RoboAnalyzer and how they can be used to teach robotics concepts to robot technicians are discussed.

References

1. Patwardhan, A., Prakash, A. and Chittawadigi, R. G., 2018, "Kinematic Analysis and Development of Simulation Software for Nex Dexter Robotic Manipulator," International Conference on Robotics and Smart Manufacturing (RoSMa2018), Procedia Computer Science Vol. 133, pp. 660–667, Kancheepuram (Chennai), India.
2. Sinha, S. S., Chittawadigi, R. G. and Saha, S. K., 2018, "Inverse Kinematics for General 6R Manipulators in RoboAnalyzer, The 5th Joint International Conference on Multibody System Dynamics (IMSD2018), Lisbon, Portugal.
3. Othayoth, R. S, Chittawadigi, R. G., Joshi, R. P., and Saha, S. K., 2017, "Robot kinematics made easy using RoboAnalyzer software," Computer Applications in Engineering Education (Wiley Publication) , Vol 25(5), pp. 669-680.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ T Srinivasa Rao

Dt: 13/02/2019

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	**: Friction Stir welding of thick Section Aluminum Alloy 7075**
Speaker	**: Dr. T Srinivasa Rao**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 14.02.2019**
Time	**: 04.50 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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FRICTION STIR WELDING OF THICK SECTION ALUMINUM ALLOY 7075

Dr. T Srinivasa Rao

Abstract:

High strength aluminum alloy 7075 is extensively used for various structural applications in aerospace and automotive industries. Further, in recent years, there have been proposals to use high strength aluminum alloys from 7000 series, particularly the alloy AA7075, in the fabrication of armored vehicle hulls. However, this class of aluminum alloys are considered unweldable by fusion welding techniques due to solidification cracking. Friction stir welding (FSW), being a solid state process, is considered to be a suitable process to successfully join these alloys with high joint efficiency. In this study, friction stir butt welding of AA7075–T651 thick plates, in three thicknesses– 10, 16 and 25 mm, was investigated. Defect-free, full-penetration single pass welds were made after careful process parameter selection. Microstructural characteristics of the welds were investigated using light microscopy and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). The mechanical properties were evaluated by hardness, tensile, bend and impact tests. The corrosion behavior of the welds was investigated using salt fog test. Attempts to improve the tensile properties of welds were also made by optimizing welding parameters for 10 mm thick plates. The weld nugget region in all the welds exhibited very fine recrystallized grain structure. TEM studies revealed wide precipitate free zones and partial dissolution of precipitates in the heat-affected zone and dissolution of precipitates in the weld nugget. The welds made on 10 mm thick plates exhibited significantly superior tensile properties compared to those made on 16 and 25 mm thick plates. The reasons for the results are discussed in detail, correlating microstructures, mechanical properties and corrosion properties.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ M.L. Pavan Kishore

Dt: 12/03/2019

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	**: Influence of Material, End conditions and Cutout on Static Stress Analysis of Rectangular Plate**
Speaker	**: Dr. M.L. Pavan Kishore**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 03.04.2019**
Time	**: 04.50 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Influence of Material, End conditions and Cutout on Static Stress Analysis of Rectangular Plate

M.L. Pavan Kishore

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstarct

The circular cutouts are considered as a typical source of stress concentrations in rectangular plate type structures. The proper position of a cutout in a rectangular plate can be significantly affected by the choice of material, cutout size, and various end conditions which are relative to the externally applied force. The research work entitled in this paper deals with the finite element formulation applied to a plate made with isotropic and laminated plates subjected to uniform pressure with various end conditions. The vicinity of stress distribution for the rectangular plate made of these two materials with and without the effect of circular cutouts is discussed. The accuracy of the solution verified with the available literature, and from the comparison, a fairly good agreement seen between the Finite element formulations in this paper with previously available results.

Keywords: Circular cutout, End conditions, Finite element formulation, Uniform Pressure, Ply sequence, symmetrically laminated plates

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ D.Raghunatha Reddy

Dt: 19/02/2020

ME 2020

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	**: Performance Prediction of Domestic Refrigeration System using Artificial Neural Network Modeling using Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures**
Speaker	**: Mr.D.Raghunatha Reddy**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 20/02/2020**
Time	**: 04.40 to 5.40 pm**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Faculty of Science & Technology (FST)

Performance Prediction of Domestic Refrigeration System using Artificial Neural Network Modelling using Hydrocarbon Refrigerant mixtures

D.V.Raghunatha Reddy

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstract

Vapor compression refrigeration is a multidimensional problem such as to minimization of input power consumption and increasing refrigeration effect. For theoretical performance analysis of the vapor compression refrigeration system is too complicated due to the equations of the performance of the system with many equations are required. The refrigerator is the main power consuming units in a domestic appliance of chlorofluorocarbons are the most critical refrigerant gas in household applications because it has excellent thermal as well as physical properties. Then, it may be phased out quickly to permitting the Kyoto protocol due to its high global warming potential (GWP) of 1300 advanced than CO2. Various R134a refrigerant replacements that reach the requirements are an important method in this investigation. Various investigators have been described the mixed hydrocarbon refrigerants are originating to be an excellent eco-friendly alternative refrigerant option in a household refrigerator.

Objectives:

The current experimental work aims to search the probability of using above HCM in a 175L household refrigerator through different mass charges (60g,80g & 100g), evaporator temperature(Te), and different capillary tube lengths(Lc) are studied. The primary objective of the experimental investigation is in the direction of to find the most excellent combination of (Le) and (mr) to give minimum pull-down time (to reach evaporator temperature is 15^0C).

Methods:

Artificial neural network (ANN) can be defined as a system of processing units called neurons that are distributed over a finite number of layers and interconnected in a predetermined manner to accomplish the desired task. It resembles the brain in two respects the interneuron connection strengths (also known as synaptic weights) are used to store knowledge just like the brain's neurons. The network acquires knowledge through the learning process. The network stores knowledge during the learning phase with the help of a learning algorithm. The objective of the learning rule is to capture the implicit relationships in the given set of input-output pattern pairs and store this knowledge by modifying the weights in an orderly design.

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Findings:

The predicted values from ANN models are compared with the experimental values. The validation is based on the data drawn from experimental runs of COP for R134a. The errors (%) for the predicted values are also calculated based on the deviation. The average error of the ANN model is as low as 1.466%. The lower error values indicate higher prediction ability. By using more data for the training network process as been taken a considerable time but not gives better prediction capabilities. Based on the error Analysis, only the mass of refrigerant is a dominant parameter to increase the COP in an optimized condition.

Application/Improvements:

For all capillary lengths from 4 m to 6 m and mass of gas from 60g to 100g are used for all R134a, Hydro Carbon Mixtures (R600a/R290). Evaporator temperature can be reached to -15oC for reference test. The Pull-down time of the R436A refrigerant was lesser than R134a for 4.5M length of the capillary tube with70g of refrigerant with desired evaporating temperature, and R290/R600a (64/36wt %) maintains in between R134a and R290/R600a (64/36wt %), i.e. 5M length of the capillary tube with 70 g of refrigerant for all desired temperatures. Thus the results prove that the hydrocarbon refrigerant mixture R290/R600a (64/36wt %) gives the best performance than R134a in a domestic refrigeration system.

Keywords: *ANN, Domestic refrigeration system, Performance, Prediction, Absolute fraction of variance (R_2) and COP.*

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CE
2016-19

Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **Priya S. Natesh** Dt: 01/09/2016

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Fire Disaster –Windsor Tower a Review

Name of the Speaker : Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 2nd September 2016

Time : 4:40 pm to 5:40 pm

T.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of 1st Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Fire Disaster –Windsor Tower a Review

Name of the Speaker : Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 2nd September 2016

Time : 4:40 pm to 5:40 pm

Abstract

The Windsor Tower or Torre Windsor (officially known as Edificio Windsor) was a 32-storey concrete building with a reinforced concrete central core. Originally, the perimeter columns and internal steel beams were left unprotected in accordance with the Spanish building code at the time of construction. The building featured two heavily reinforced concrete transfer structures (technical floors) between the 2nd and 3rd Floors, and between the 16th and 17th Floors respectively. The building was subjected to a three year refurbishment programme. However, the vertical compartmentation might not be fully achieved due to the lack of fire stop system in floor openings and between the original cladding and the floor slabs. The fire was believed to have been caused by a short-circuit on the 21st floor. The main factors leading to the rapid fire growth and the fire spread to almost all floors included: the lack of effective fire fighting measures, such as automotive sprinklers, the "open plan" floors with a floor area of 1000m2 and the failure of vertical compartmentation measures, in the façade system and the floor openings. If the steel mullions have been properly fire protected, the multiple load paths they provided would almost certainly have helped redistribute the loads and the steel part of building may not have collapsed.

Attendance Report

1	I.V. Sarma
2	Anindita Das
3	Maneesha G.

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Question Answer Section

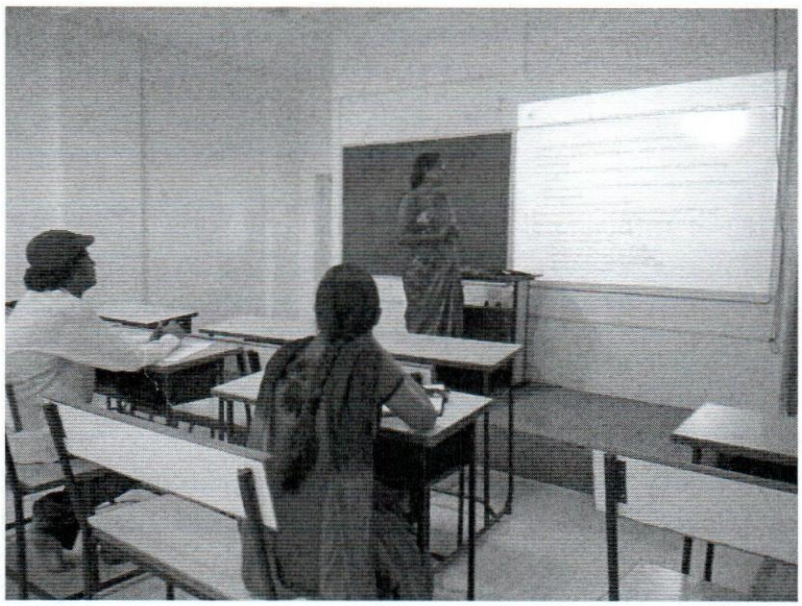
What is redundant structure?

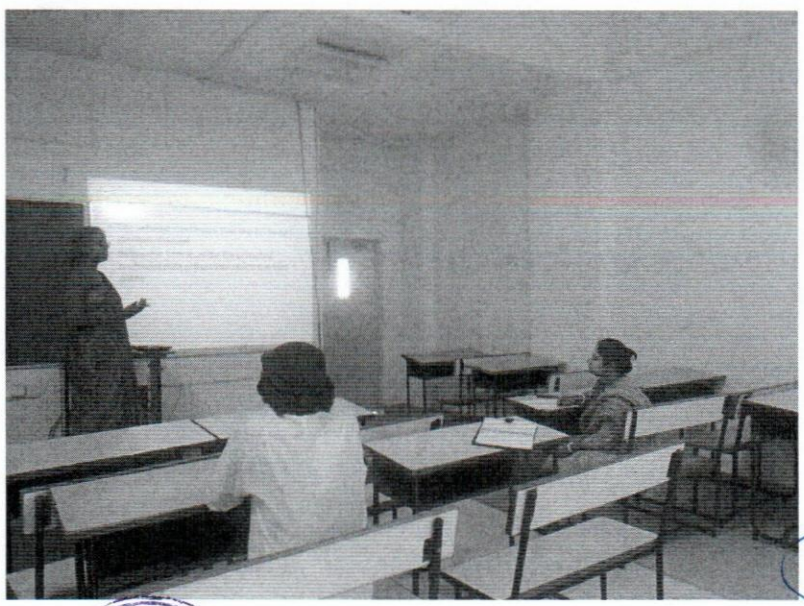
Indeterminate member, so that it will be having multiple paths to distribute the load

Advantages of having reduntancies?

If one member is failed, the load acting on it will be redistributed, if there are redundant members in the system.

Snapshot during presentation





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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ I.V. SARMA

Dt: 28/10/2016

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Design of tunnels using Rock mass classification systems

Name of the Speaker : I.V. SARMA

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 31ST OCTOBER 2016

Time : 4:40 pm to 5:40 pm

I.V. Sarma

Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Proceedings of 2nd Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Design of tunnels using Rock mass classification systems

Name of the Speaker : I.V. SARMA

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 31ST OCTOBER 2016

Time : 4:40 pm to 5:40 pm

Abstract

Rock mass classification systems are used for various engineering design and stability analysis. These are based on empirical relations between rock mass parameters and engineering applications, such as tunnels, slopes, foundations, and excavatability. The first rock mass classification system in geotechnical engineering was proposed in 1946 for tunnels with steel set support.

In engineering in rock, three design strategies can be distinguished: analytical, empirical, and numerical. Empirical, i.e. rock mass classification, methods are extensively used for feasibility and pre-design studies, and often also for the final design.

Attendance Report

1	Priya S. Natesh
2	Anindita Das
3	Maneesha G.

Question Answer Section

Question: Which rock is preferable? Heavily joined or joined rock?

Answer: Depends on the situation and slope of the joint

Question: RQD, any bench mark or reference line to fix whether it is good or not?

Answer: No

Question: Degree of geological structures in rating, how can we predict ?

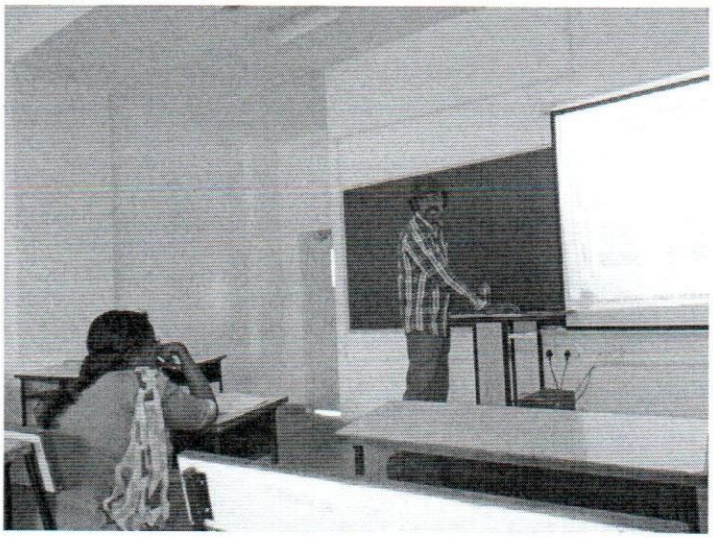
Answer: From standard charts

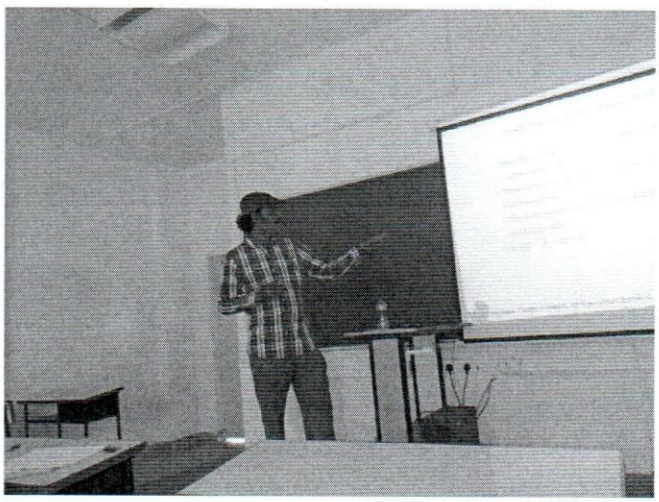
Question: What is shotcrete

Answer: High strength concrete

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HYDERABAD
INDIA

Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **Manisha Gunturi** Dt: 14/11/2016

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Experimental study on strength properties of problematic soils with RBI – 81 stabilizer

Name of the Speaker: Manisha Gunturi

Venue: Room No. 106

Date: 16th November 2016

Time : 4:40 pm to 5:40 pm

I.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Proceedings of 3rd Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Experimental study on strength properties of problematic soils with RBI – 81 stabilizer

Name of the Speaker: Manisha Gunturi

Venue: Room No. 106

Date: 16th November 2016

Time : 4:40 pm to 5:40 pm

Abstract:

Rapid industrialization demands for developing engineering facilities even in difficult soils like soft clays and loose silts. Expansive soils which are generally termed as problematic soils cause swelling and shrinkage resulting in significant damage to the structures constructed on them. Many ground improvement techniques have been evolved in the past decade in order to reduce the potential of severity of the expansive soils. Out of those techniques, soil stabilization is the most effective technique. An attempt has been made to improve the strength and to stabilize the problematic soil by the use of chemical additive, RBI grade 81. Detailed experimental investigation was carried out to know the effectiveness of addition of RBI grade 81 to improve the engineering properties, chemical composition and mineralogical properties of soil samples.

Attendance Report

1	I.V. Sarma
2	Priya S. Natesh
3	Anindita Das

Question Answer Section

Question: In figure 12 Y-axis significance?

Answer: No. of peaks, which signifies the strength

Question: Why Ca verification is fluctuating in sample 2?

Answer: As mineralogy is not uniform, there is a change in pattern

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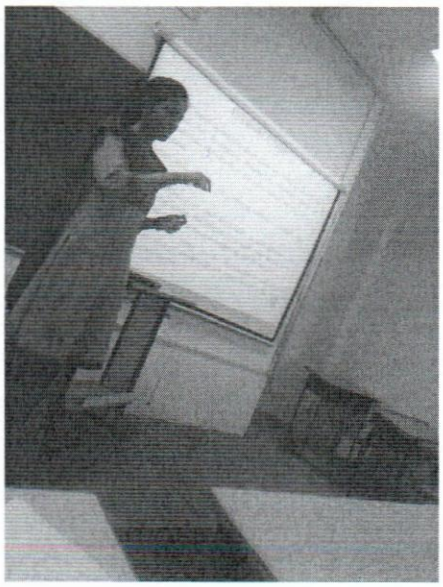
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Question: What is free swell index?

Answer: When soil is in touch with water it will get swollen

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **Sarit Chanda** Dt: 23/01/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Source simulation of the 8 October 2005 Kashmir earthquake

Name of the Speaker : Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 25th January 2017

Time : 3.30 pm to 4:30 pm

I. V. Sane
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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ICFAI FOUNDATION HYDERABAD EDUCATION

Proceedings of 4th Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Source simulation of the 8 October 2005 Kashmir earthquake

Name of the Speaker : Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 25th January 2017

Time : 3.30 pm to 4:30 pm

Abstract:

The source of the 8 October 2005 earthquake of M 7.6 was the northwest-striking Balakot–Bagh (B–B) fault, which had been mapped by the Geological Survey of Pakistan prior to the earthquake but had not been recognized as active except for a 16- km section near Muzaffarabad. The fault follows the Indus–Kohistan Seismic Zone (IKSZ); both cut across and locally offset the Hazara–Kashmir Syntaxis defined by the Main Boundary and Panjal thrusts. The fault has no expression in facies of the Miocene– Pleistocene Siwalik Group but does offset late Pleistocene terrace surfaces in Pakistan-administered Jammu-Kashmir. Two en-échelon anticlines near Muzaffarabad and Balakot expose Precambrian Muzaffarabad Limestone and are cut by the B–B fault on their southwest sides, suggesting that folding and exposure of Precambrian rocks by erosion accompanied Quaternary displacement along the fault. The B–B fault has reverse separation, northeast side up; uplift of the northeast side accompanied displacement, producing higher topography and steeper stream gradients northeast of the fault. No surface expression of the B–B fault has been found northwest of the syntaxis, although the IKSZ and steeper stream gradients continue at least as far as the Indus River, the site of the Pattan earthquake of M 6.2 in 1974. To the southeast, northwest-striking faults were mapped by the Geological Survey of Pakistan. One of these faults, the Riasi thrust, cuts across the southwest flank of an anticline exposing Precambrian limestone. Farther southeast, in Indian-administered territory, Holocene activity on the Riasi thrust has been described. In the Kangra reentrant still farther southeast, active faulting may follow the Soan thrust, along which Holocene and Pleistocene offsets have been described. The Soan thrust, rather than the south flank of the Janauri anticline, may represent the surface projection of the 1905 Kangra earthquake of M 7.8.

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Question Answer Section

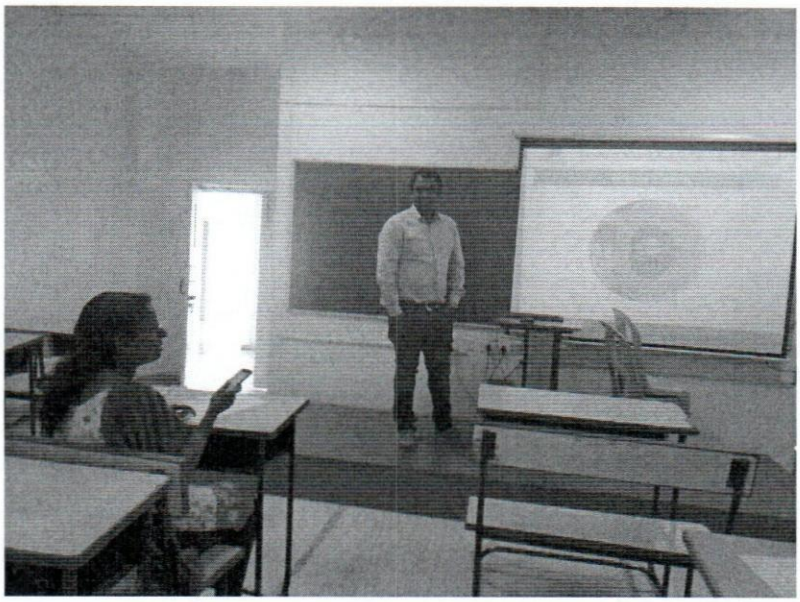
Question: Which software are you using?

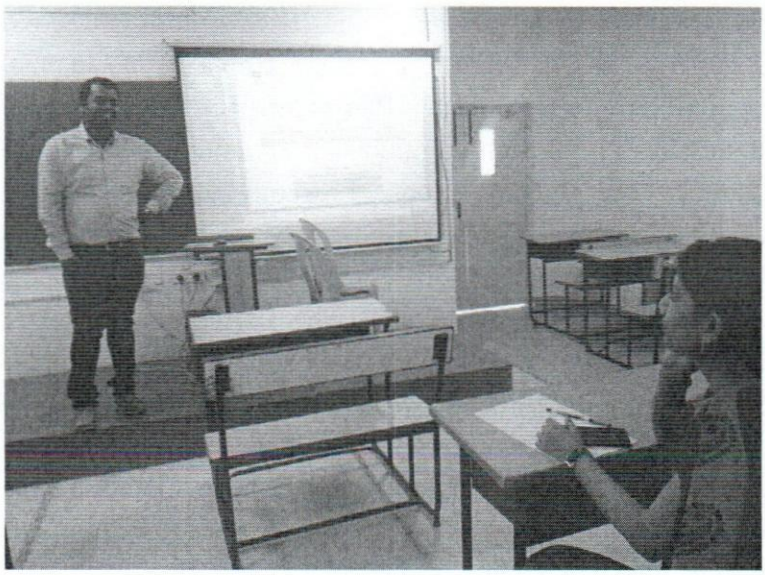
Answer: SPECFEM 3D

Question: What are all the advantages of using this software?

Answer: We can visualize crest, we can perform animation, etc.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **Manisha G.** Dt: 24/02/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Case Study on the application of Geosynthetics for Drainage Purpose.

Name of the Speaker : Manisha G.

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 27th February 2017

Time : 3.30 pm to 4:30 pm

I. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of 5th Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Case Study on the application of Geosynthetics for Drainage Purpose.

Name of the Speaker : Manisha G.

Venue : Room No. 106

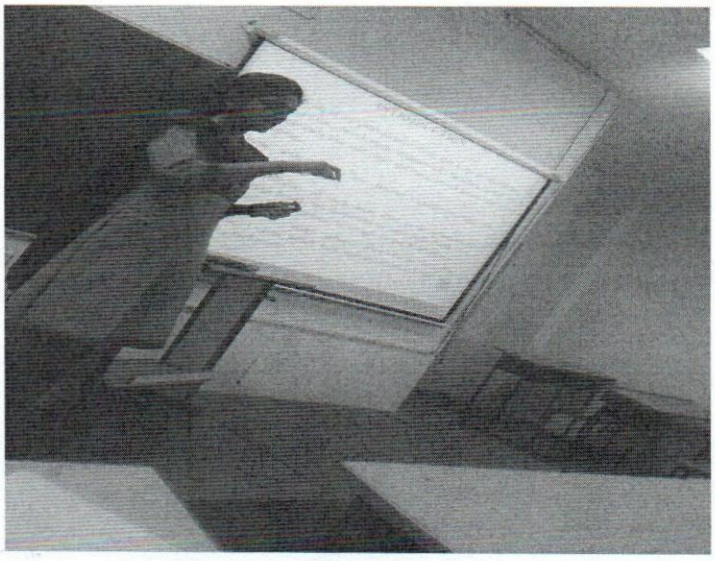
Date: 27th February 2017

Time : 3.30 pm to 4:30 pm

Abstract:

Filtration tests on soil-geotextile filter systems were conducted in them laboratory in order to evaluate the filtration and clogging performance of prefabricated vertical drain (PVD) geotextile filter jackets in soft Bangkok clay. Initially, the flow was very slowfor all types of PVD geotextile filter jackets and the soil permeability characteristics controlled the flow behaviour. Subsequently, flow increased with time followed by a loss of fine particles. Finally, flowdecreased and reached an equilibrium stage. As a result of the laboratory filtration tests, filtration and clogging criteria are proposed forgeotextile filter jackets on PVDs in soft Bangkok clay.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **Sarit Chanda** Dt: 20/04/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Estimation of ground motion during 2005 Kashmir Earthquake

Name of the Speaker : Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 21stApril 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of 6th Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Estimation of ground motion during 2005 Kashmir Earthquake

Name of the Speaker : Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 21stApril 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

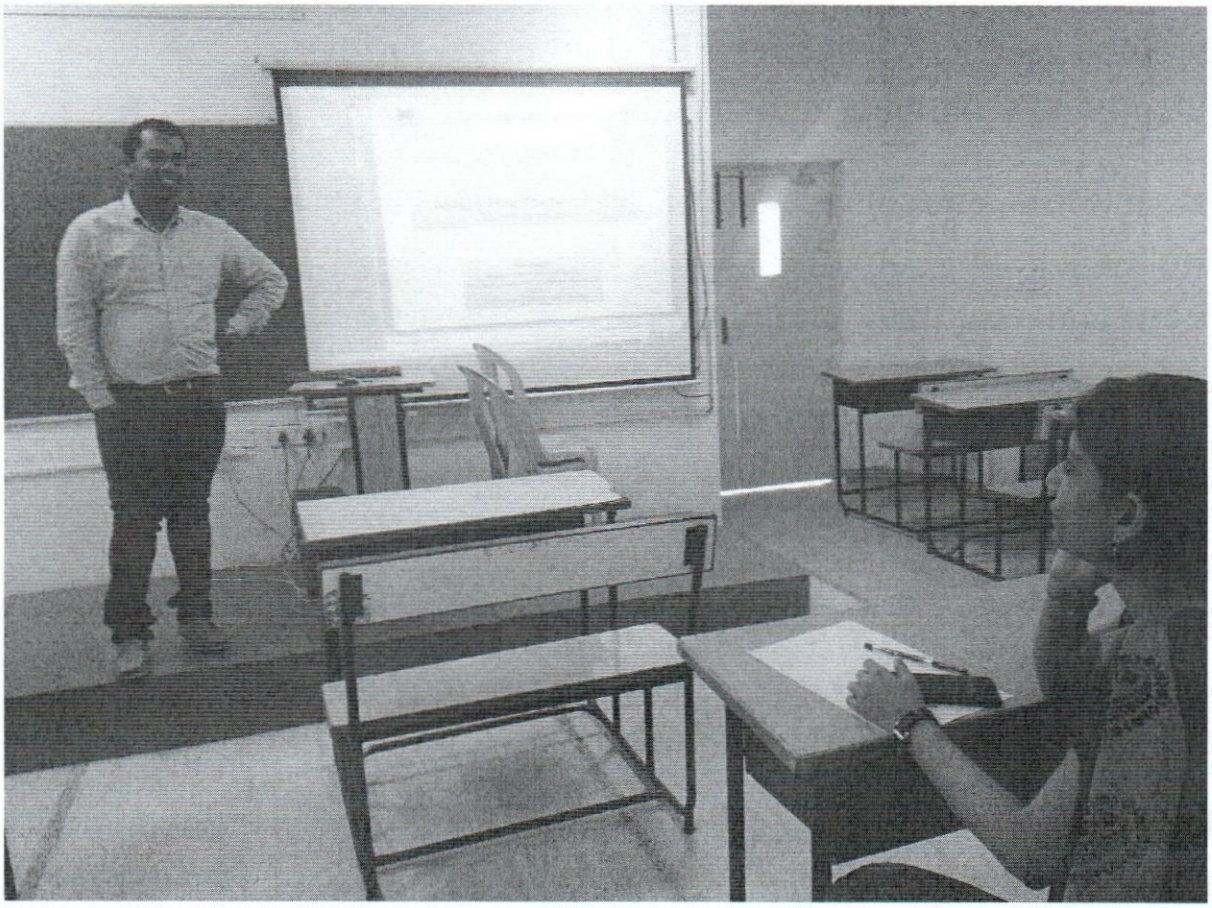
Abstract:

Studying the effects of earthquakes and its source mechanism has long been appreciated as a necessary step to know a natural hazard and its risk to the society in the future. India and Pakistan had experienced several large earthquakes in near past due to Himalayan trust zone. The recent Kashmir earthquake (8th October 2005) having Mw 7.6, which also refers as Muzaffarabad earthquake, is not astonishing as it was lies in 1000 years of the seismic gap. The Muzaffarabad (34.3597° N, 73.4711° E) lies in the Himalayan region. Several earthquakes of magnitudes greater than Mw 6 have occurred along the entire Himalayan arc, but the Kashmir event (in 2005) is considered to be the most devastating earthquake to have occurred in this region. For civil engineering purpose, only acceleration data is required at the domain of interest. But due to lack of seismic station in the region, it is very difficult to get exact acceleration data for further civil engineering analysis. In this study, synthetic seismogram for important cities in India and Pakistan is developed by considering Kashmir earthquake (8th October 2005). Spectral element method is employed to simulate the wave propagation in the region.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **Priya S. Natesh** Dt: 27/04/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Fire behavior of composite beams with simple connections: Benchmarking of numerical models

Name of the Speaker : Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 28th April 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

T. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of 7th Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Fire behavior of composite beams with simple connections: Benchmarking of numerical models

Name of the Speaker : Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 28th April 2017

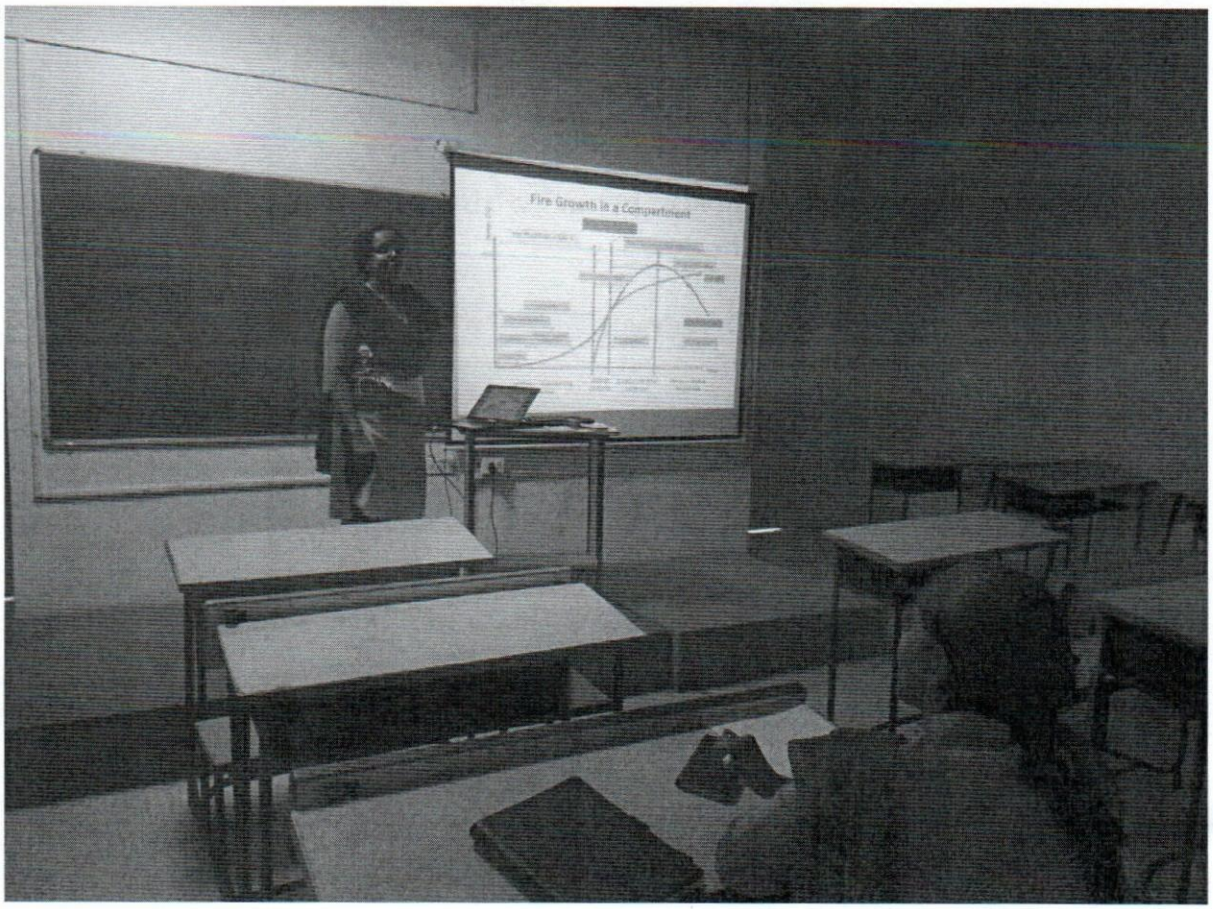
Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

Thispaperfocusesonthedevelopmentandbenchmarkingof3Dfiniteelementmodelsforpredictingthebehavior and failure of composite beams with simple (shear) connections subjected to gravity loads and fire conditions, which include both heating and cooling phases. The simple connections included are the shear-tab, single angle, and double-angle connections commonly used in the U.S. engineering practice. All the structural components including the steel beam, concrete slab, shear connectors, and connection elements (bolts, plates, angles etc.) were modelled indetailusingappropriatefiniteelements,contactinteractionmodels,andmaterialandcomponent behaviour at elevated temperature. The detailed finite element models were benchmarked using results from large scaletestsofcompositebeamsandconnectionssubjectedtofireloadingincludingheatingandcooling phases.Thenumericalresultsincludingthemidspandisplacementhistoriesandtheconnectionrotationhistories werecomparedwiththosemeasuredexperimentally. bytheauthors.Thesecomparisonsindicatethatthedetailed modelsreasonablypredicttheexperimentaldeformationhistoriesandobservedfailuremodes.Themodelswere used to provide additional insight into the axial forces developed in the connections, particularly during the cooling phase, thus enhancing experimental findings. The benchmarked model isrecommended for conducting analyticalparametricstudiestosupplementexperimentalinvestigationsofcompositebeamsand simpleconnectionsunder fire

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ICFAI FOUNDATION HYDERABAD

Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **I.V. Sarma** Dt: 08/05/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Slope Stability Study of Himalayan Rock – A Numerical Approach

Name of the Speaker : I.V. Sarma

Venue : Room No. 324

Date: 09th May 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

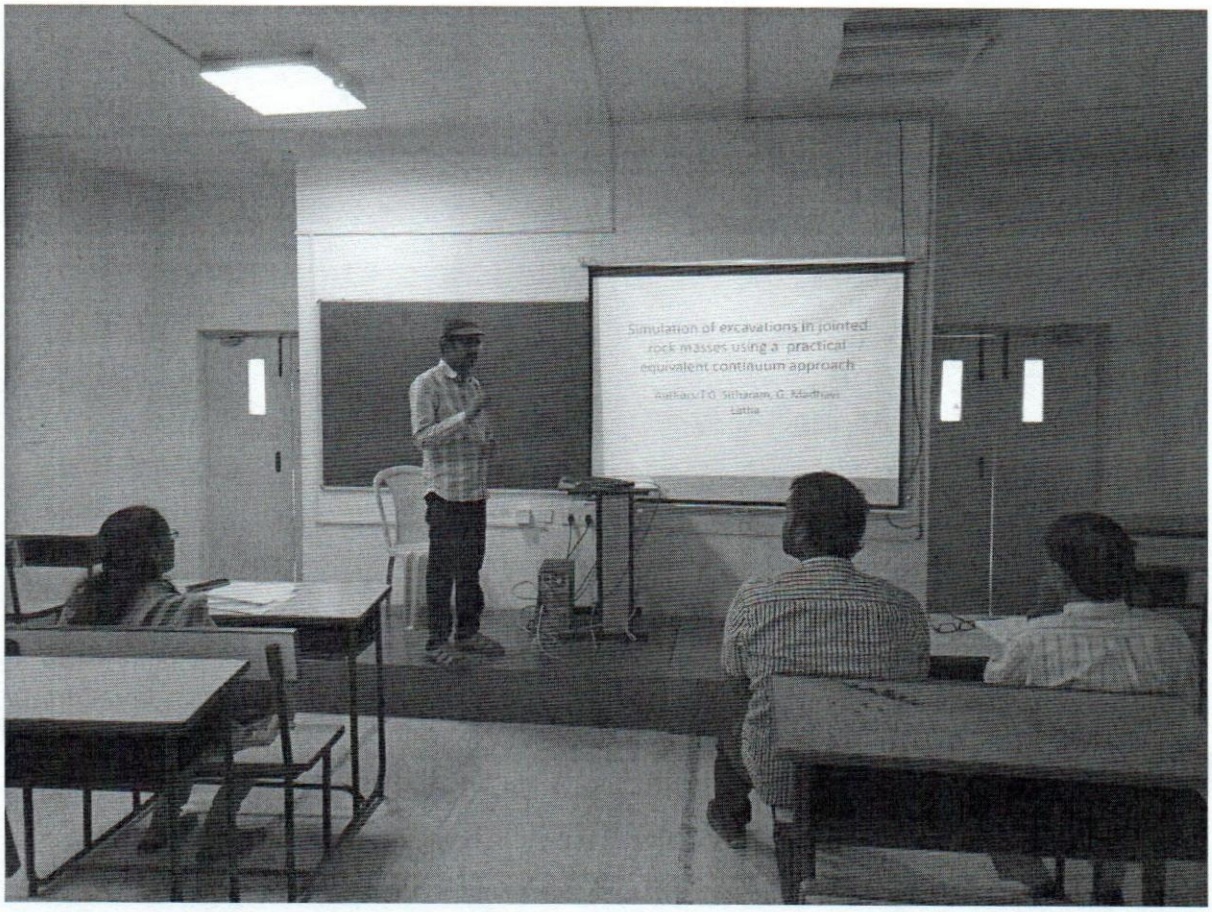
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HYDERABAD

Proceedings of 8th Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Slope Stability Study of Himalayan Rock – A Numerical Approach

Name of the Speaker : I.V. Sarma

Venue : Room No. 324

Date: 09th May 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

In this paper, an attempt has been made to determine the stability of road cut slope in Luhri area, Himachal Pradesh using three-dimensional numerical simulation tool Fast Lagrangian Analysis of Continua in 3 Dimensions (FLAC 3D).The representative rock samples were collected from the study area to determine the important geotechnical properties, which were later on used as an input parameter for the numerical simulation. The deformations and the stress distribution along the failure surface have been established for suitable, economical and scientifically proved method to design the existing slope. The stress distribution and overall factor of safety have been determined to assess the present condition of the slope and suggest possible remedial measure. The study indicates slope is marginally stable and some protections of it need proper understanding to stabilize it.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **Manisha G** Dt: 16/05/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Case Studies on the Usage of Geosynthetics in Earthen Dams and Embankments

Name of the Speaker : Manisha G.

Venue : Room No. 324

Date: 17th May 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

J.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of 9th Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Case Studies on the Usage of Geosynthetics in Earthen Dams and Embankments

Name of the Speaker : Manisha G.

Venue : Room No. 324

Date: 17th May 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

Geosynthetics are synthetic products used to stabilize terrain. They are generally polymeric products used to solve civil engineering problems. Geotextile is a permeable synthetic membrane designed for use with geotechnical materials as an integral part of a man-made project structure or system. There are two basic categories of geotextiles – woven and non-woven. Woven geotextiles can generally categorize as slit film or filament. Woven geotextiles are made from either monofilaments or multifilaments of slit films. Non-woven geotextiles are manufactured from either staple fibers or continuous filaments. Geotextiles can serve several basic functions when used in soil (or) soil/geosynthetic systems. Geotextiles are commonly used to separate, filter, conduct planar flow and reinforce soil masses. Geotextile can prevent the downward movement of road base stone into subgrade and conversely the upward pumping of weak subgrade material into clean stone during dynamic loading. Here geotextile is serving a function of separation. Another important function of Geotextile is filtration where geotextiles permit free flow of water across the plane of it while restricting the passage of solid soil particles. In this paper, two case studies are discussed. In one case study, use of geotextile for filtration and in other case-study use of geotextile as soil reinforcement. and in the second case study, Geotextiles were used as BASAL reinforcement in power project in Srilanka to improve the short term shear strength of soft clay to carry grade fill and construction equipment loads.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ **I.V. Sarma** Dt: 22/06/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Slope Stability Analysis and Support Measures for Subansiri Lower HydroelectricProject

Name of the Speaker : I.V. Sarma

Venue : Room No. 324

Date: 23rdJune 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of 10th Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Slope Stability Analysis and Support Measures for Subansiri Lower HydroelectricProject

Name of the Speaker : I.V. Sarma

Venue : Room No. 324

Date: 23rdJune 2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

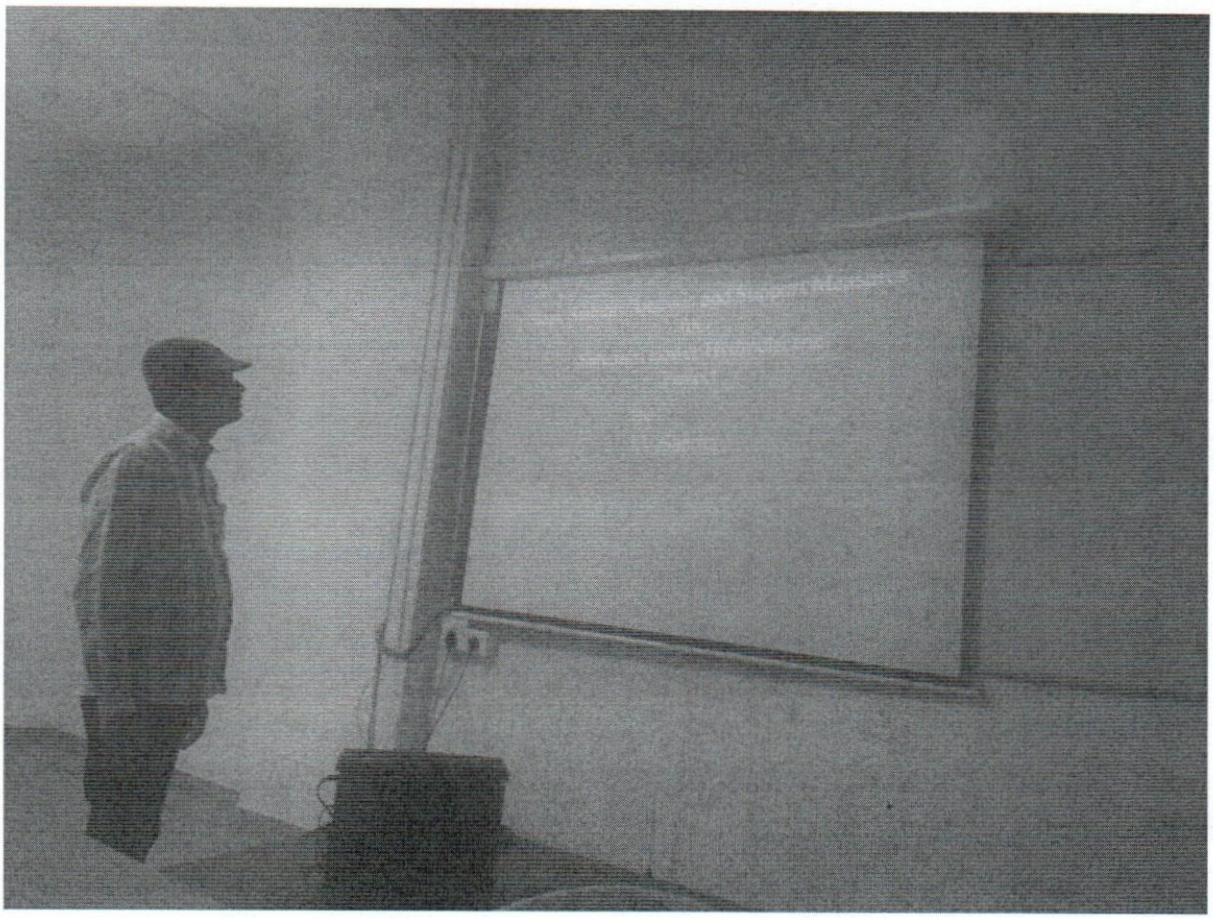
Abstract:

The Subansiri Lower Dam, officially named Subansiri Lower Hydroelectric Project (SLHEP), is an under construction gravity dam on the Subansiri River in NorthEastern India. It is located 2.3 km (1.4 mi) upstream of Gerukamukh village in Dhemaji District and Lower Subansiri District on the border of Assam and Arunachal Pradeshstates. Described as a run-of-the-river project by NHPC Limited, the Project is expected to supply 2,000 MW of power when completed. The project has experienced several problems during construction to include landslides, re-design and opposition. It was expected to be complete in 2018. It is notable that, if completed as planned, it will be the largest hydroelectric project in India. While constructing the powerhouse on the top of rock slope, the slope has failed. The reasons for failure were established and suitable support system was designed.

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Snapshot during presentation



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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Sarit Chanda

Dt: 12/09/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Can Farther Earthquakes Produce More Shaking than Nearer Earthquakes?

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 9/13/2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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S. Vijayalakshmi
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Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Can Farther Earthquakes Produce More Shaking than Nearer Earthquakes?

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 9/13/2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:
Indian sub-continent had experienced two large earthquakes having a similar magnitude in 2015. The M7.5 Hindu Kush earthquake of 26th October 2015 caused widespread damage in Afghanistan and northern region of Pakistan. The earthquake resulted due to reverse faulting at an intermediate depth of 210 km. Another earthquake Mw 7.8 struck central Nepal on 25 April 2015 with an epicenter 77 km northwest of Kathmandu at a depth of 8.2 km. Nepal earthquake was very shallow and caused more damage near to the epicenter region whereas Hindukush earthquake was deep shock and felt widely. Indian capital Delhi lies in between the quake epicenters but experienced more shaking due to Hindukush earthquake. In this study, ground motion is estimated for both the earthquakes using Spectral Element Method (SPECFEM3D) and then ground shaking intensities are compared in Delhi region.

Attendance:- 3

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Manisha Gunturi

Dt: 10/11/2017

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : IoT & its Applications in Civil Engineering

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 11/13/2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

J. V. Sam
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : IoT & its Applications in Civil Engineering

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 11/13/2017

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:
Increasing population density in urban centers demands suitable provision of services and infrastructure to meet the needs of city inhabitants, surrounding residents,

workers and visitors. The utilization of information and communications technologies (ICT) to achieve this objective presents an opportunity for the development of smart cities, where city management and citizens are given access to a wealth of real time information about the urban environment upon which to base decisions, actions and future planning. This survey describes the IoT technologies, its main components, applications and challenges.

Attendance:- 3

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Manisha Gunturi

Dt: 13/03/2018

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Application of geotextiles in coastal protection

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 3/14/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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This is to certify that the following boards were installed at the campus for NAAC requirement
Dt: 31/1/22

S.No.	Location	Quantity	Actual amount	Budgeted amount	Difference	Remarks
1	IBS PEO boards (size: 4x4)	11	21120	21120	0	No change
2	IBS PO boards (4x6)	3	8640	11520	2880	Size was changed
3	BBA PSO boards (4x4)	3	5760	5760	0	No change
4	MBA PO boards (4x6)	2	5760	7680	1920	Size was changed
5	MBA PSO boards (4x4)	2	3840	3840	0	No change
6	Ph.D. PO board (4x6)	1	2880	3840	960	Size was changed
7	Ph.D. PSO board (4x4)	1	1920	1920	0	No change
8	Law Programs PEO boards (4x6)	3	8640	8640	0	No change
9	Law Programs PO boards (4x4)	2	3840	3840	0	No change
10	Architecture PO board (4x6)	1	2880	3840	960	Size was changed
11	Architecture PEO & PO boards (4x4)	2	3840	3840	0	No change
12	FST PEO boards (4x6)	5	14400	14400	0	No change
13	FST PO boards (4x6)	5	14400	19200	4800	Size was changed
14	FST PO boards (4x4)	16	30720	30720	0	No change
15	IcfaiTech board in Directors Room (4x3)	1	1440	1440	0	No change
16	Name plate board (18"x5")	1	240	240	0	No change
Addl. Boards						
17	LLM PO board (4x4)	1	1920	0	-1920	Addl. Board taken
18	PhD PO board (4x4)	1	1920	0	-1920	Addl. Board taken
19	Law PSO board (4x6)	1	3840	0	-3840	Addl. Board taken
20	B.Sc Physics PSO board (4x6)	1	3840	0	-3840	Addl. Board taken
Installation & Transportation Charges			20000	20000	0	No change
		Total	**161840**	**161840**	**0**	

Sridhar Raj K

A Chandrasekhar

Shylajan CS

TS Ramakrishna Rao

Sudhakar Rao

Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Application of geotextiles in coastal protection

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 3/14/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

Geosynthetics are synthetic products made from polymeric materials. With the rapidly growing technological advancement, geotextiles have made inroads into a large variety of domains and have been acclaimed all over the world because of some of their built-in advantages like easiness and flexibility of use, softness (as compared to monolithic and rock constructions), rapidity of installation and long term efficacy. Geotextiles provide a relatively safe and economically feasible solution to day-to-day engineering demands and construction challenges. Used as replacement of natural materials, geotextile products

perform a wide range of functions such as erosion control, soil stabilization, filtration, drainage, separation and reinforcement requirements. Geotextile bags, tubes and containers made with geotextiles are playing a proactive role in hydraulic, coastal, offshore engineering and river protection works as eco-friendly, construction-friendly and cheaper alternatives of conventional protection and engineering methods which are generally hard, expensive, temporary (having short life), and not environmental-friendly.

Attendance:- 3

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Priya S Natesh

Dt: 26/04/2018

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Fundamental Behavior of Steel Beam-Columns and Columns under Fire Loading: Review

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Priya S Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 4/27/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

J. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

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Topic : Fundamental Behavior of Steel Beam-Columns and Columns under Fire Loading: Review

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Priya S Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 4/27/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

This paper presents the results of experimental investigations conducted to determine the fundamental behavior of steel members

under fire loading. A total of eleven full-scale steel members were tested under combined thermal and structural loading. First, five A992 steel beam-columns (W10 × 68) were tested to determine their fundamental moment-curvature responses at elevated temperatures and different axial load levels. The experimental approach involved the use of radiant heating and control equipment to apply the thermal loading, and close-range photogrammetry combined with digital image processing techniques to measure the deformations (curvature) in the heated zone. Next, six A992 steel wide-flange (W8 × 35 and W14 × 53) columns were tested to determine their inelastic buckling behavior and axial load-displacement responses at elevated temperatures. A self-reacting test frame was designed to subject the column specimens to axial loading and heating. The thermal loading was applied by using the same type of radiant heating and control equipment as the beam-column specimens. The measured behaviors (and strengths) of the tested beam-column and columns specimens are presented and then compared with those obtained from detailed 3D finite-element analyses. The experimental investigations showed that the fundamental behavior and strength of steel members is governed mostly by the steel surface temperature, and the strength and stiffness of steel columns decreases significantly with increasing temperatures, particularly in the range from 500–600°C. The elevated temperature behavior of steel members can be predicted

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reasonably by using detailed 3D finite-element models. These verified models are recommended for conducting analytical parametric studies. The experimental approaches are recommended for evaluating the fire behavior of other structural members and loading conditions.

Attendance:- 2

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Sarit Chanda

Dt: 30/05/2018

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Slip model of the 1967 M 6.3 Koyna Earthquake from inversion of tele-Seismic waveform

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 5/31/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I. V. Sastry
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Topic : Slip model of the 1967 M 6.3 Koyna Earthquake from inversion of tele-Seismic waveform

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 5/31/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

Koyna, located in the deccan volcanic province in western Indian state Maharastra, is the most significant site of reservoir-triggered seismicity globally. The largest event of M 6.3 occurred here on December 10, 1967, which caused severe damage in the region. The reservoir-induced/ triggered seismicity at Koyna and nearby Warna region has continued. This includes many M≥5.0 and thousands of smaller events over the past 60 years. The yearly loading and unloading cycles of waters in the Koyna reservoir and the nearby Warna reservoir trigger seismicity in this area. Finite-fault source model detailed with the spatial and temporal evolution of earthquake rupture for M 6.3 1967 Koyna earthquake is presented. 1D velocity model, developed from surface recordings of a local earthquakes is employed for this inversion. We will show results of possible slip distribution and rupture propagation on the plausible fault plane.

Attendance:- 4

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Manisha Gunturi

Dt: 07/09/2018

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Investigation on the effectiveness of fibre reinforcement in strength characteristics in cement treated soils.

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 9/10/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Topic : Investigation on the effectiveness of fibre reinforcement in strength characteristics in cement treated soils.

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 9/10/2018

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:
This paper presents the results of laboratory experiments conducted on two different soil samples with the addition of 5% cement and two types of fibres i.e. Natural and synthetic fibres. The investigation was carried out to study the effectiveness of fibre inclusion in soils. The objective of the study is to come up with a cost effective solution for soil reinforcement. The soil treated with different proportions of fibres having aspects ratios of 50 and 100 were tested in accordance with IS2720. A trial of CBR and UCS were performed on the treated soil. Test results indicated an improvement in both CBR and UCC values. From the values obtained from the laboratory test, it was observed that the natural fibre gave better results than the synthetic fibre.

Attendance:- 2

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Sarit Chanda Dt: 23/01/2019

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Source Description of the 1999 Hector Mine, California, Earthquake, Wavelet Domain Inversion Theory and Resolution Analysis

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 1/24/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

J. V. Sam
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Topic : Source Description of the 1999 Hector Mine, California, Earthquake, Wavelet Domain Inversion Theory and Resolution Analysis

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 1/24/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

We present a new procedure for the determination of rupture complexity from a joint inversion of static and seismic data. Our fault parameterization involves multiple fault segments, variable local slip, rake angle, rise time, and rupture velocity. To separate the spatial and temporal slip history, we introduce a wavelet transform that proves effective at studying the time and frequency characteristics of the seismic waveforms. Both data and synthetic seismograms are transformed into wavelets, which are then separated into several groups based on their frequency content. For each group, we use error functions to compare the wavelet amplitude variation with time between data and synthetic seismograms. The function can be an L1 L2 norm or a correlative function based on the amplitude and scale of wavelet functions. The objective function is defined as the weighted sum of these functions. Subsequently, we developed a finite-fault inversion routine in the wavelet domain. A simulated annealing algorithm is used to determine the finite-fault model that minimizes the objective function described in terms of wavelet coefficients. With this approach, we can simultaneously invert for the slip amplitude, slip direction, rise time, and rupture velocity efficiently. Extensive experiments conducted on synthetic data are used to assess the ability to recover rupture slip details. We, also explore slip-model stability for different choices of layered Earth models assuming the geometry encountered in the 1999 Hector Mine, California, earthquake.

Attendance:- 2

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ I.V.Sarma Dt: 28/01/2019

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Numerical Modelling techniques in Stability analysis of slope

Name of the Speaker : Mr. I.V.Sarma

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 1/29/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Topic : Numerical Modelling techniques in Stability analysis of slope

Name of the Speaker : Mr. I.V.Sarma

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 1/29/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:
In this paper various methods used for rock slope analysis are discussed. Limit equilibrium method, its advantages and disadvantages are discussed. Various softwares used for rock slope analysis are discussed along with their advantages and limitations. Typical input parameters required for various numerical modelling techniques are also discussed.

Attendance:- 2

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Priya S. Natesh

Dt: 06/02/2019

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : FIRE PERFORMANCE OF LONG-SPAN COMPOSITE BEAMS WITH GRAVITY CONNECTIONS - Review

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 2/7/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

T.V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Topic : FIRE PERFORMANCE OF LONG-SPAN COMPOSITE BEAMS WITH GRAVITY CONNECTIONS - Review

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 2/7/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

Prescriptive fire-resistance ratings for structural components provide limited insight into the system-level performance of steel-concrete composite structures in fire. Specifically, long-span composite beam assemblies exposed to fire have vulnerabilities resulting from thermal restraint conditions that can be vastly different from those in short-span assemblies. This paper presents an overview of recent experiments on 12.8 m composite beams with various end support conditions, exposed to combined structural and fire loading. This paper focuses on the results for the specimens with double-angle beam-to-column connections, with and without slab continuity. The experiments showed that the specimens experienced similar thermal and displacement behaviour during the first 40 minutes after ignition regardless of the presence of slab continuity. The specimens exhibited local buckling of the beam near the connection, at the average bottom flange temperature of 400 °C. A thermal gradient in the specimen was observed during the heating and cooling phase. For the specimen with slab continuity, forces in the continuity bars increased when this local buckling occurred but decreased due to concrete fracture. This specimen did not collapse during the fire until its vertical displacement exceeded 1/20 span length. The collapse failure was observed during the cooling phase, which was resulted from weld fracture of the beam end connection due to contraction of the heated beam as it cooled down.

Attendance:- 2

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Sarit Chanda

Dt: 27/03/2019

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Dynamic earthquake rupture modeled with an unstructured 3-D spectral element method applied to the 2011 M9 Tohoku earthquake- Review

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 3/28/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Dynamic earthquake rupture modeled with an unstructured 3-D spectral element method applied to the 2011 M9 Tohoku earthquake- Review

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 3/28/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

An important goal of computational seismology is to simulate dynamic earthquake rupture and strong ground motion in realistic models that include crustal heterogeneities and complex fault geometries. To accomplish this, we incorporate dynamic rupture modelling capabilities in a spectral element solver on unstructured meshes, the 3-D open source code SPECFEM3D, and employ state-of-the-art software for the generation of unstructured meshes of hexahedral elements. These tools provide high flexibility in representing fault systems with complex geometries, including faults with branches and non-planar faults. The domain size is extended with progressive mesh coarsening to maintain an accurate resolution of the static field. Our implementation of dynamic rupture does not affect the parallel scalability of the code. We verify our implementation by comparing our results to those of two finite element codes on benchmark problems including branched faults. Finally, we present a preliminary dynamic rupture model of the 2011 Mw 9.0 Tohoku earthquake including a non-planar plate interface with heterogeneous frictional properties and initial stresses. Our simulation reproduces qualitatively the depth-dependent frequency content of the source and the large slip close to the trench observed for this earthquake.

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Attendance:- 2

ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Priya S. Natesh

Dt: 27/08/2019

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Numerical Modelling of Continuous Composite Beam under Fire Loading

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 8/28/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

J. V. Rame
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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1. Director-FST

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Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Numerical Modelling of Continuous Composite Beam under Fire Loading

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Priya S. Natesh

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 8/28/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:

This paper presents the development of a three-dimensional finite element model of composite beams by using ABAQUS, commercially available finite element software. The model can predict the behaviour of long-span continuous beams subjected to combined gravity and fire loading effects. Temperature-dependent material properties such as stress-strain, conductivity, thermal expansion, specific heat, etc. are adopted from Eurocode. The model was benchmarked with experimental data from the literature. A parametric study has been conducted by altering the quantity of continuity bar in the beam and studied the change in the behaviour of the beam. It was observed that the amount of continuity rebar has a significant influence in failure time of composite beams.

Attendance:- 3

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Sarit Chanda

Dt: 26/09/2019

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Estimation of Source time Function using Low-rank Approximation

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 9/27/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Estimation of Source time Function using Low-rank Approximation

Name of the Speaker : Mr. Sarit Chanda

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 9/27/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:
Several inversion studies demonstrated that source time functions inverted for the same earthquake by adopting different methodologies have significant inconsistencies. These inconsistencies are may be attributed to the subjective assumptions considered on kinematic parameters and stabilizing constraints. Due to limited data availability, kinematic inversion methodologies are forced to employ a large range of logical assumptions. Also, the seismic observation stations are very limited and the spacing of stations is also non-uniform. This un-symmetry in the station's location also poses uncertainty in the estimation of STF. Here, we use a novel approach to estimate the source time function from an observed seismogram of an earthquake. Several earlier studies have been carried out to investigate the effect of station spacing in source time function. Gallovic and Zahradnik (2011) used a single station for inversion to know the contribution of individual stations. In the present work is first of its kind to the inversion of source time function using the low-rank approximation of observed data. Having the advantage in computational resources, we are able to investigate the different station distributions with symmetry or asymmetry with the fault plane.

Attendance:- 3

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Ref: IFHE-FST/CE/ Manisha Gunturi

Dt: 30/10/2019

Circular

Dear All,

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

Topic : Foundation Failure of a Residential Building

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 10/31/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

I. V. Sarma
Coordinator – Civil Engineering

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Proceedings of Faculty Seminar

Organized By Civil Engg. Dept.

Topic : Foundation Failure of a Residential Building

Name of the Speaker : Ms. Manisha Gunturi

Venue : Room No. 106

Date: 10/31/2019

Time : 4.30 pm to 5:30 pm

Abstract:
Movement and distress in low rise building most commonly occur as a result of interaction between the footing system and the ground. This summarizes the study that is carried out to evaluate the possible causes of distress in the G+1 residential building founded on shallow foundation in Chennai, Tamilnadu, India by Detailed Investigation. Disturbed and Undisturbed samples are collected by drilling borehole up to significant depth by auger. Laboratory tests are carried out on disturbed and undisturbed soil samples obtained from the site of distressed building. The cause of failure of the structure are identified by considering the soil properties, intensity of loading, nature of foundation and pattern of cracks developed. Based on the degree of distress, the suitable measures are recommended.

Attendance:- 2

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ECE
2017

Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ P Chandrasekar Dt: 30/08/2017

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: Ultralong-Range RFID-Based Wake-Up Radios for Wireless Sensor Networks

Speaker: Mr. P Chandrasekar

Date: 31.08.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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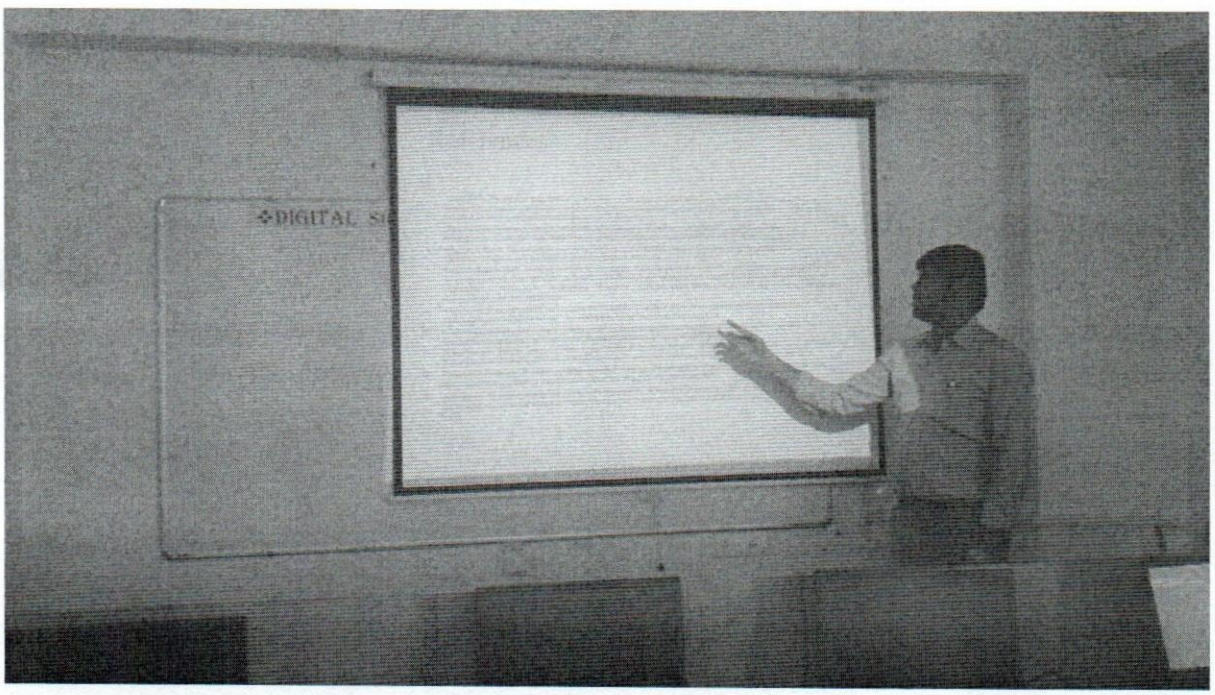
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31st Aug'2017

Mr. P Chandrasekar

Ultralong-Range RFID-Based Wake-Up Radios for Wireless Sensor Networks

This letter presents three different strategies for waking up wireless sensor network (WSN) motes via radiofrequency identification (RFID). Based on our prior work on the design of augmented ultrahigh-frequency RFID tags and ultrasensitive RF energy harvesters, the proposed solutions significantly outperform state-of-art RFID wake-up radios (both broadcast based and ID based) for WSNs. In particular, improvements up to 4.2×and 7.8×have been achieved in terms of wakeup range and wake-up delay, respectively.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ K Manjunath

Dt: 11/09/2017

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: An Overview of Source Control Methodologies in an AC Microgrid

Speaker: Dr.K Manjunath

Date: 13.09.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab (Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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13th Sep'2017

Dr. K Manjunath

Title: An Overview of Source Control Methodologies in an AC Microgrid

Abstract:

Microgrid refers to a small-scale power system mainly driven by renewable energy sources with energy storage backup. It operates in grid-connected and stand-alone modes based on energy availability and system conditions. The concept of microgrid is evolved to meet the increasing energy demand and to have green power generation. Energy sources such as Photo-Voltaic (PV) system, Fuel Cell and batteries generate DC energy. The particular sources are connected to an AC system through Voltage Source Converter (VSC). A typical wind energy system also requires VSC's for having AC-DC and DC-AC conversion stages to interface with utility/regular system. The source terminal voltage, frequency and power outputs are controlled by controlling the interfacing VSC unit. The objective of the seminar is to provide ample information regarding control of VSC based renewable energy sources in an AC micro grid.

Speaker: **Dr. K Manjunath** M. E. (IIEST), PhD (IITH).

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ H. Sudheer

Dt: 19/09/2017

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: Implementation of SVM-DTC of induction motor using FPGA

Speaker: Mr. H. Sudheer

Date: 20.09.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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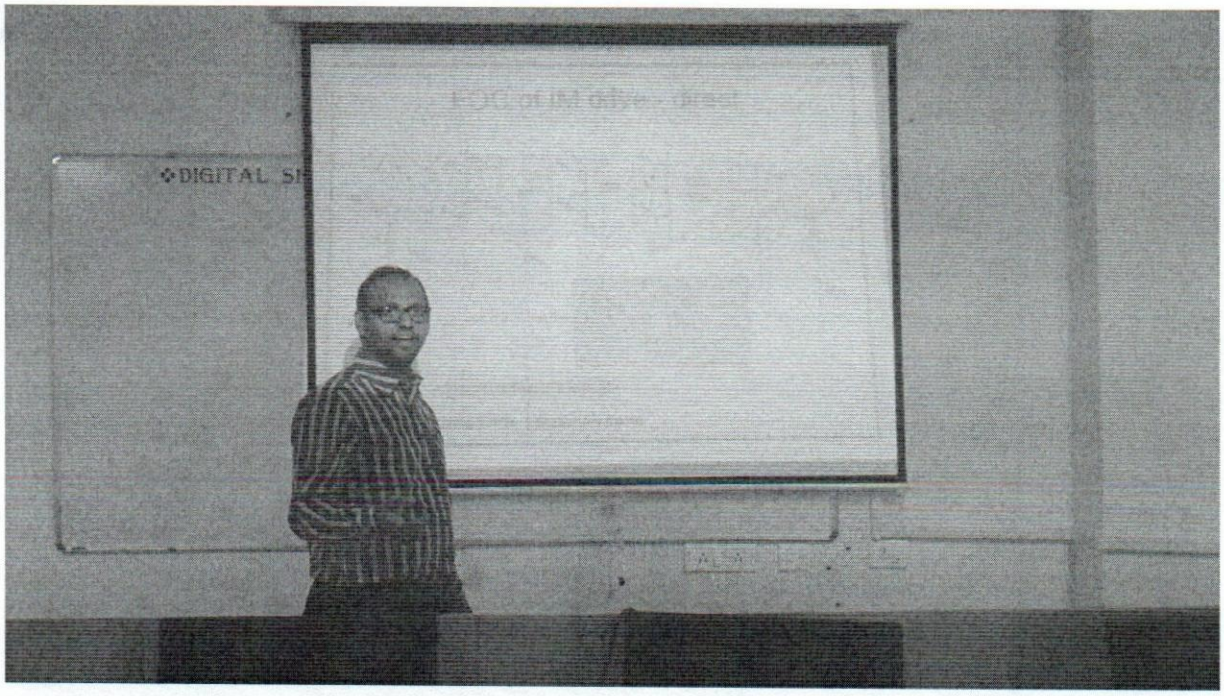
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20th Sep'2017

Mr. H. Sudheer

Implementation of SVM-DTC of Induction motor using FPGA

Abstract— This paper presents implementation of space vector modulation based direct torque control (SVM-DTC) of induction motor using economical Spartan-6 FPGA board. The major advantage of FPGA compared to DSP processor for implementation of advanced control algorithms like DTC is parallel processing and less execution time. The major drawbacks in practical implementation of conventional DTC are variable switching frequency and high sampling frequency to implement hysteresis controllers. Whereas SVM-DTC operates at constant switching frequency and does not require high sampling as hysteresis controllers are replaced with PI controllers. The VHDL code for SVM-DTC with PI controllers is simulated, synthesized using Xilinx ISE 14.3 design tool. The proposed VHDL code is verified experimentally by interfacing VSI fed induction motor using Spartan 6 XC6SLX25 FPGA board. The experimental results show that fast dynamic response and improved steady state response is achieved in SVM-DTC of induction motor.



H.Sudheer

Assistant Professor, EEE, ITS, IFHE – Hyderabad.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ M. Paavani Dt: 27/09/2017

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: Zigbee Based Wireless Air Pollution Monitoring System Using Low Cost and Energy Efficient Sensors.

Speaker: Ms. M. Paavani

Date: 29.09.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab (Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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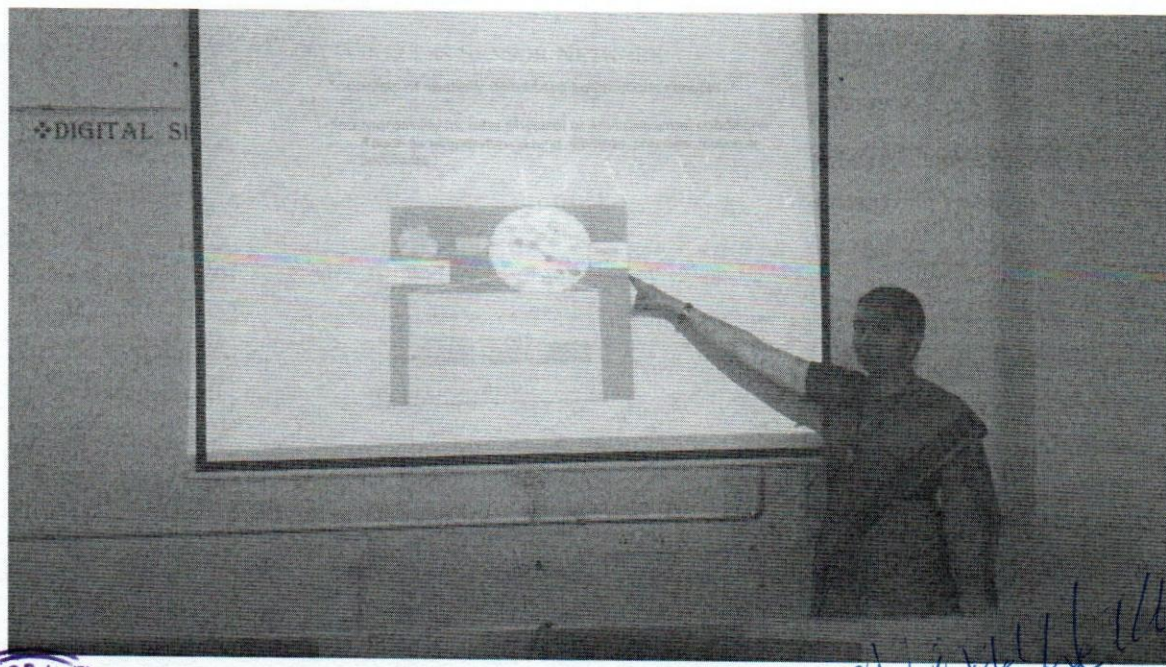
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29th Sep'2017

Ms. M. Paavani

Title: Zigbee Based Wireless Air Pollution Monitoring System Using Low Cost and Energy Efficient Sensors.

Abstract— Air pollution is a major environmental health problem affecting the developing and the developed countries alike. The effects of air pollution on health are very complex as there are many different sources and their individual effects vary from one to the other. These chemicals cause a variety of human and environmental health problems Increase in air pollution effects on environment as well on human health, so this paper contain brief ntroduction about air pollution. To monitor this pollution wireless sensor network (WSN) system is proposed. The proposed system consists of a Mobile Data-Acquisition Unit (MobileDAQ) and a fixed Internet-Enabled Pollution Monitoring Server. The Mobile-DAQ unit integrates a single-chip microcontroller, air pollution sensors array, and Global Positioning System Module (GPS Module). The Pollution-Server is a high-end personal computer application server with Internet connectivity. The MobileDAQ unit gathers air pollutants levels (CO, NO2, and SO2), and packs them in a frame with the GPS physical location, time, and date. The frame is transmitted to the Pollution-Server via xigbee module. The Central-Server is interfaced to Google Maps to display the location of hardware unit. We can connect database server to the Pollution- Server for storing the pollutants level for further usage by various clients such as environment protection agencies, vehicles registration authorities, and tourist and insurance companies. Keywords- Air pollution, CO, SO2, NO2 Sensor.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Shakeel Hashmi

Dt: 02/11/2017

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: Multi Objective Coordination Approach for Resource Utilization in Heterogeneous Cognitive Radio Network.

Speaker: Mr. Shakeel Hashmi

Date: 3.11.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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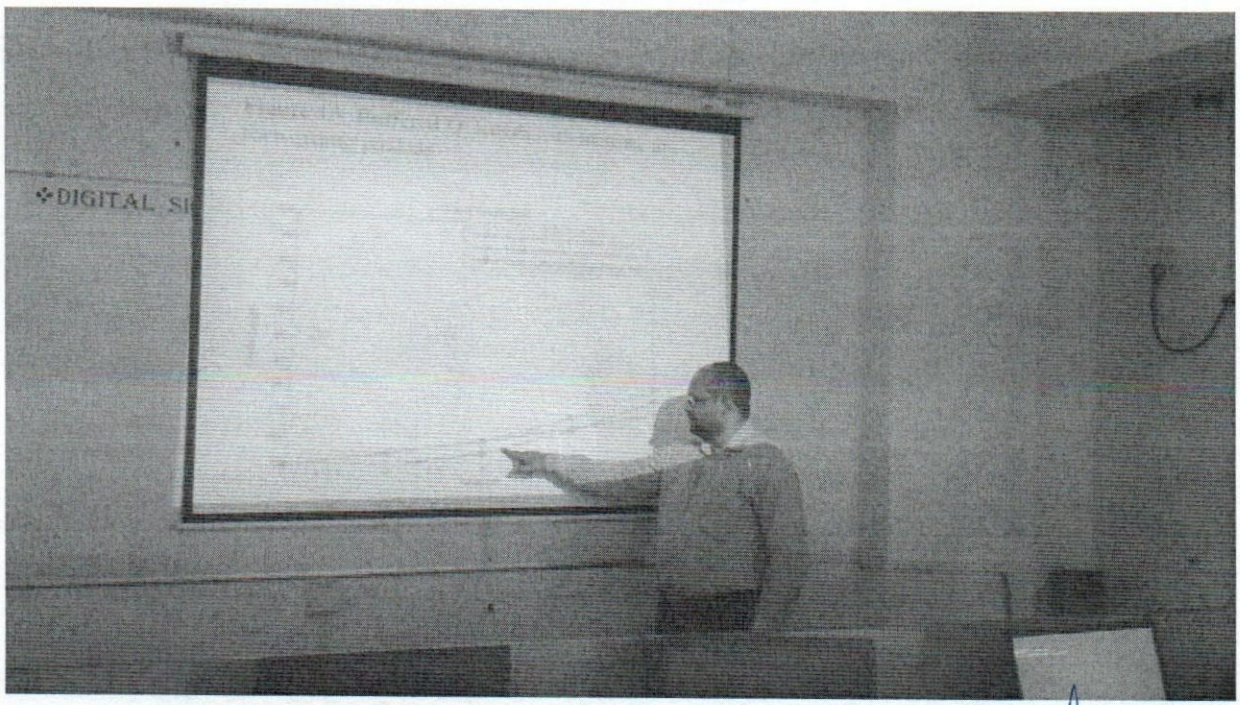
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03rd Nov'2017

Multi Objective Coordination Approach for Resource Utilization in Heterogeneous Cognitive Radio Network

Abstract

Heterogeneous network has the advantage of utilizing multiple wireless architectures to exchange information over a wireless medium. In coordination with multiple devices, a long range objective of data transmission is achieved. The advantage of multiple network utilization has brought out the significance of higher service applications for any network device with the advantage of using multiple networks for communication. In this network, the demand for proper resource utilization arises due to shift of multiple networks. As the network switches from one network to another network, an observed resources is varied, which impacts the flow of data. It is, hence, required to optimize the resource utilization to achieve a fair and efficient communication. Towards achieving the objective of fairness in a heterogeneous network with cognitive devices, a multi objective coordination approach for optimal resource utilization is proposed. The resource utilization problem is defined by an effective spectrum utilization among the network users. The simulation observations developed shows an improvement in significant resource utilization by comparing with conventional approaches



S. Shakeel Hashmi
Assistant Professor, ECE, ITS, IFHE – Hyderabad.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ T. N. Murthy

Dt: 15/11/2017

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: A STUDYAND ANALYSIS OF PLANAR INVERTED-F ANTENNA (PIFA).

Speaker: Mr. T. N. Murthy

Date: 21.11.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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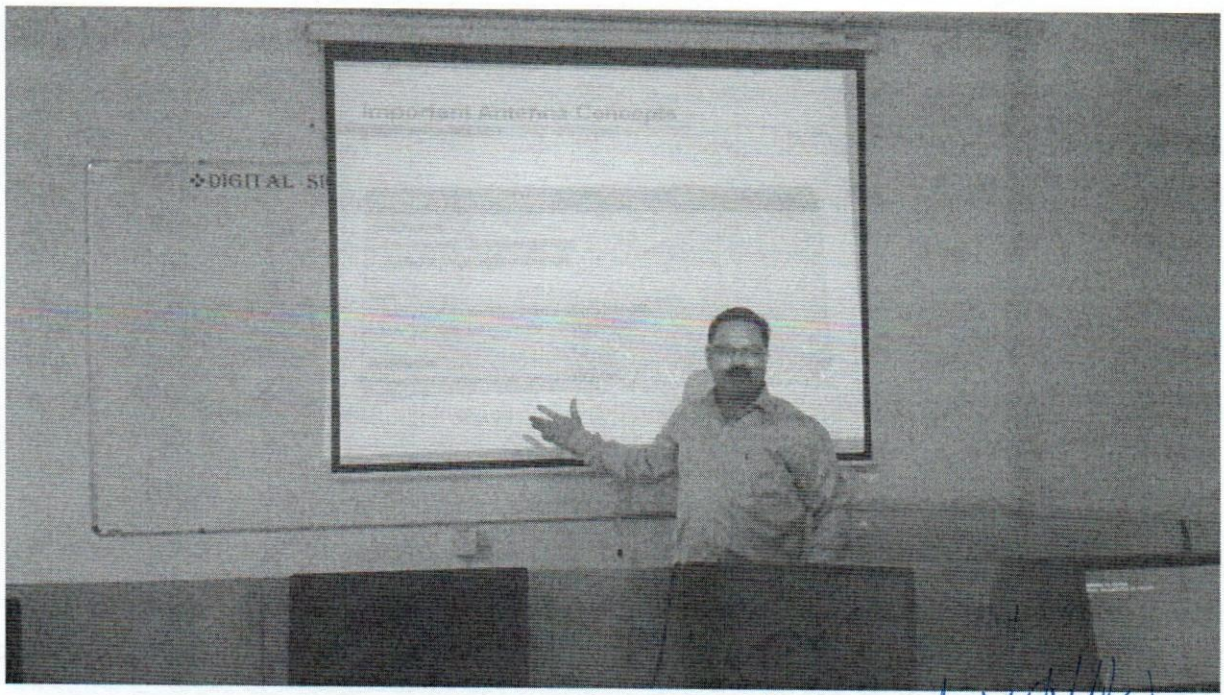
22nd Nov'2017

T.Narasimha Murthy, Asst Professor, ECE Dept.

A STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF PLANAR INVERTED-F ANTENNA (PIFA)

ABSTRACT

The use of wireless handheld devices and mobiles is increasing day by day and more functions and standards are integrated to a single platform that allows maximum connectivity. The planar inverted-F antenna is one of the most popular antennas used in handheld devices due to its many advantages. Due to the excellent performance, low profile, good radiation characteristics of PIFA ,it is widely used in handheld devices. This presentation is a comprehensive theoretical study of Planar Inverted F Antenna. Research and experiments done on PIFA structures are discussed and categorized in this presentation. The conventional PIFA has an inherent narrowband that is not desirable in most modern hand-held devices. Some methods to improve the bandwidth, efficiency and reducing the dimensions of the PIFA are also discussed in this study. These results are very useful for guiding PIFA design in practical applications.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ RanganadhNarayanam

Dt: 28/11/2017

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: Translation Invariance (TI) based Novel Approachfor better De-noising of Digital Images

Speaker: Mr. RanganadhNarayanam

Date: 1.12.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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01st Dec'2017

Mr. Ranganadh Narayanam

Translation Invariance (TI) based Novel Approach for better De-noising of Digital Images

Abstract –Image de-noising is an important image processing task, both as a process itself, and as a component in other processes. Image de-noising means removing unwanted noised form a corrupted image to restore the original image. There are many ways to de-noise an image or a set of data of images, exist. Image De-noising has remained a fundamental problem in the field of image processing. Reducing noise from the original image is still a challenging task for researchers. There are several algorithms and methods each having assumptions, advantages, and disadvantages. Noise can be introduced by transmission errors and compression. In this paper we have introduced an innovative method of Translation Invariant (TI) algorithmic approach for de-noising images to improve SNR. We have applied this algorithm for various Digital Image Processing filters: convolution filter, imaging filter, wiener filter, cross correlation filter, Gaussian filter, order-static filter, wavelet de-noising filter, sliding neighborhood filter. We de-noised the images with all these filters without TI and with TI and we found with TI, the filters are working with better performance than without TI. It is also verified using edge detection by observing the preservation accuracy of edges. In this research we made some useful novel observations, specified as conclusions.

Key terms – Image de-noising, edge detection, Translation-Invariance, Image filtering, edge detection, SNR.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ K.Kishore Kumar

Dt: 11/12/2017

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: Periocular Region Based Age-Invariant Face Recognition Using Local Binary Pattern

Speaker: Prof. K.Kishore Kumar

Date: 11.12.17

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V.Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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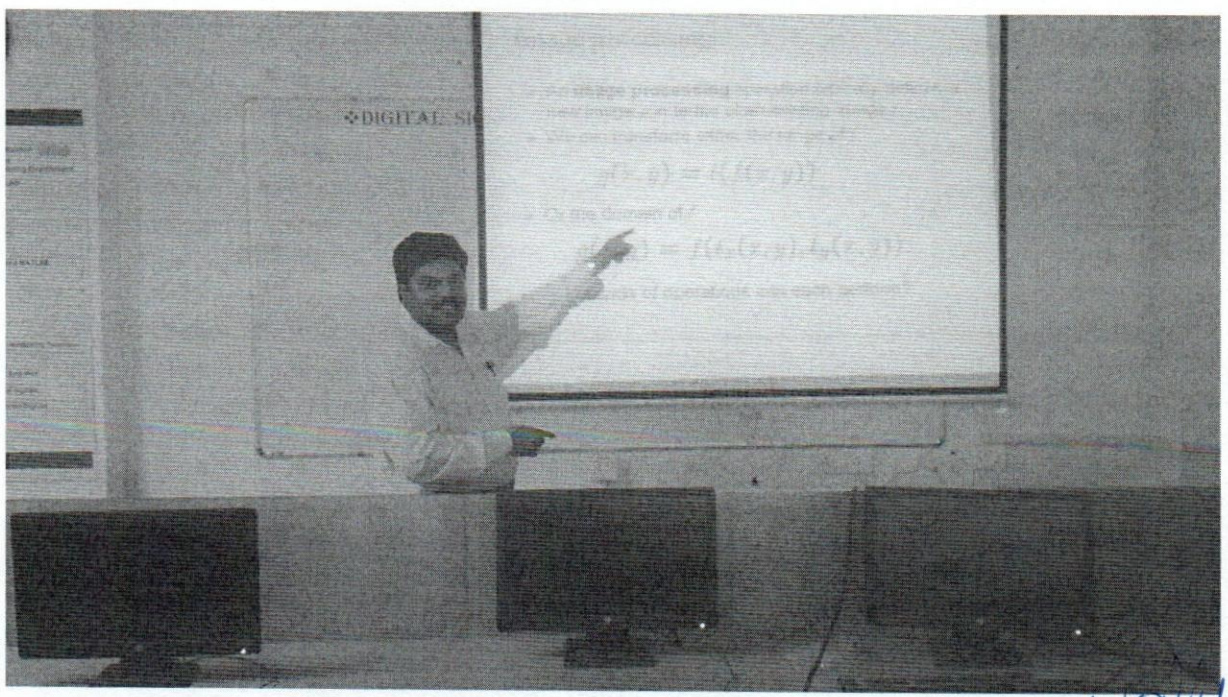
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11th Dec'2017

K.Kishore Kumar

Periocular Region Based Age-Invariant Face Recognition Using Local Binary Pattern

Abstract. The performance of the automated face biometric recognition systems suffers severely due to the variation in the subject aging. Designing the age-invariant face recognition is challenging as the age patterns are different for the different individuals and also limited databases available. The aging based face recognition is still an open challenge for researchers as none of the existing methods are par with human ability in recognizing the similarity across two faces. In the proposed paper the age-invariant features are extracted from the given face image using the local descriptor Local Binary Patterns. Preprocessing techniques like enhancement and denoising is applied to the images to enhance the accuracy of the designed system. Chi-square distance is used to compute the similarity between the feature vectors of the probe and gallery images. Publicly available face datasets FG-Net, FRGC, FERET, Georgia Tech, are used for the experimentation and the results provided that the proposed system is robust to the variations in age, performed better than most of the existing systems.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ D. V Nair

Dt: 20/11/2017

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: Simplified Robust Damping Control Design of SVC in Power System Using LMI Approach: Polytopic representation of operating conditions

Speaker: Mr. D. V Nair

Date: 21.11.17[Tuesday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V.Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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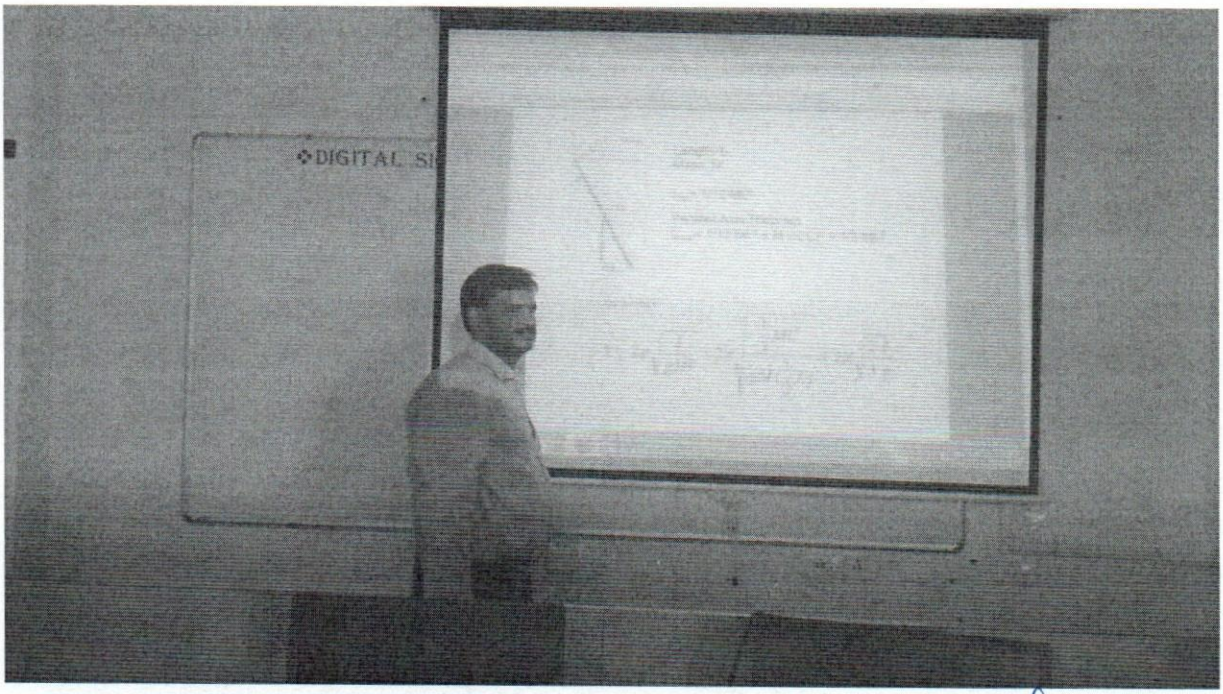
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21st Nov'2017
Prof. D.V. Nair

Simplified Robust Damping Control Design of SVC in Power System Using LMI Approach: Polytopic representation of operating conditions

Seminar would deal with design of dynamic out-put feedback controller feeding supplementary control signal to FACTS device for improving damping in system. Feedback controller design involves infinity control, model reduction, and closed loop pole-placements in addition to exposure to uncertainties in load conditions on system. A well designed controller satisfying infinity norm on the resulting closed loop system with output feedback meeting multiple objectives from pole-placements inside a conic sector in complex s-plane, robust to changing load conditions on system would be presented. A Polytopic representation of system for changing operating point with load conditions called polytopic linear differential inclusion (PLDI) is considered in the design. The Proposed controller design simplifies steps otherwise involved in robust controller design. LMI framework is used in obtaining controller parameters. Controller designed is dynamic and is obtained by reducing the order of the original system to smaller value. The resulting feasible solution yields optimum values of matrix variables and hence a controller parameters both feasible and optimum.



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Website: www.ifheindia.org/icfaitech

ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education
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ECE 2018

Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ G Sucharita

Dt: 02/02/2018

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: Local Extreme Edge Binary Patterns for Face Recognition and Image Retrieval

Speaker: Ms. G Sucharita

Date: 2.2.18

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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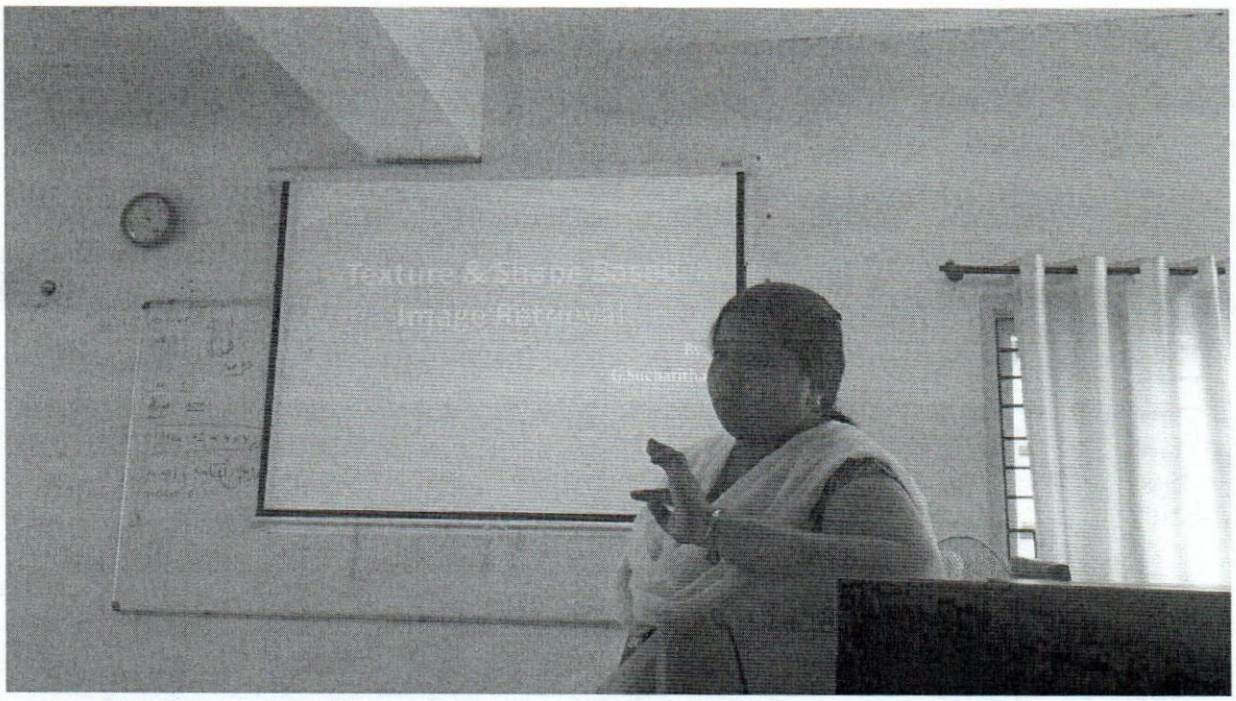
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02nd Feb'2018

Ms. G Sucharita

Local Extreme Edge Binary Patterns for Face Recognition and Image Retrieval

Abstract: In this paper, a new approach for image retrieval local extreme edge binary pattern(LEEBP) is proposed. The standard local binary pattern(LBP) encodes the sign information of the local differences which are calculated between the center pixel and its neighbours. The proposed method differs from the existing LBP in such a way that it collects sign code using the magnitudes of local differences in all possible directions. The local difference in each direction calculated between center pixel and its directional neighbours. Then, the binary pattern in respective direction generated based on the sign code magnitude of the local difference. Finally, LEEBP utilizes all four edges information in generating the binary code for each edge.



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HYDERABAD

Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Ranganadh Narayanam

Dt: 27/06/2018

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: IMPLEMENTATION OF A HIGHLY EFFICIENT NOVEL FREQUENCY DOMAIN SNR USINGXILINX FPGAS

Speaker: Mr. Ranganadh Narayanam

Date: 3.7.18[Wednesday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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03rd July'2018

Mr. Ranganadh Narayanam

Abstract

Now a days at the receiving end in the applications of Cognitive Radio, Tele medicine, wireless networking, and in receiving system of multiple channels Electro Encephalo Gram (EEG) collected data, Wireless Brain Machine Interfacing Radio Frequency (RF) wireless data receiver system, and in RF Radar communication systems receiver's noise performance is very critical. For noise performance Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) is a Key parameter. SNR has to be calculated right after the receiving of the data, or at the intermediary stages of the Digital Signal Processing of the system. In many of such systems one of the most important approaches is to have a dedicated hardware at the receiving end, where a DSP processor which processes the required data processing. In these Dedicated Digital Hardware systems SNR Hardware plays a critical role. In this research we have implemented Digital Hardware for a highly efficient Novel Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) mechanism & it is a frequency domain SNR. Due to SNR hardware requirement in many advanced applications, and keeping in mind of the novel formula's efficiency, and as it has never been implemented in hardware we have got motivated towards implementing this SNR mechanism onto Xilinx Field Programmable Gate Arrays, especially to find its speed of operation and compatibility for the current ongoing technologies. In this research work we have developed two different types of architectures a) Sequential data processing architectures b) Parallel data processing architectures. During this hardware design we have developed a novel Full Adder (Faster Full Adder) for addition digital circuit, which makes the Ripple Carry Addition (RCA) process much faster than regular RCA process (Faster RCA). Parallel architectures are working faster than sequential architectures both in terms of total delay and clock speed, at the expense of somewhat more hardware and power utilization. Both architectures are working at high GHz rates than current real-time digital technologies sampling rates and system clock speeds, and hence are very useful for all ongoing real time technologies. These speeds are highly useful even for future real-time technologies. We did this implementation on Xilinx Artix-7 FPGAs using Xilinx Vivado 2015.2 Design suite. Verilog Hardware Description Language (HDL) is used for programming this hardware.

KEYWORDS: Digital Hardware, SNR, RCA, Artix-7, FPGA, Xilinx, Verilog HDL.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ P Chandrasekar

Dt: 03/10/2018

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: NFC Card reader and writer

Speaker: P Chandrasekar

Date: 05.10.18[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 October'2018

P Chandrasekar

NFC Card reader and writer

Near-field communication devices operate at the same frequency (13.56 MHz) as HF RFID readers and tags. The standards and protocols of the NFC format is based on RFID standards outlined in ISO/IEC 14443, FeliCa, and the basis for parts of ISO/IEC 18092. These standards deal with the use of RFID in proximity cards.

As a finely honed version of HF RFID, near-field communication devices have taken advantage of the short read range limitations of its radio frequency. Because NFC devices must be in close proximity to each other, usually no more than a few centimeters, it has become a popular choice for secure communication between consumer devices such as smartphones.

Peer-to-peer communication is a feature that sets NFC apart from typical RFID devices. An NFC device is able to act both as a reader and as a tag. This unique ability has made NFC a popular choice for contactless payment, a key driver in the decision by influential players in the mobile industry to include NFC in newer smartphones. Also, NFC smartphones pass along information from one smartphone to the other by tapping the two devices together, which turns sharing data such as contact info or photographs into a simple task. Recently, you may have seen advertising campaigns that used smart posters to pass information along to the consumers.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ T.N Murthy

Dt: 05/06/2018

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: Impedance matching techniques for antenna

Speaker: Mr.T.N Murthy

Date: 7.6.18 [Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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07th June'2018

Mr.T.N Murthy

Impedance matching techniques for antenna

ABSTRACT

The nature of the inherent narrow bandwidth of conventional microstrip patch antennas is considered. It is observed that, except for single-feed circularly polarized elements, their bandwidth is limited only by the resonant behavior of the input impedance and not by radiation pattern or gain variations, which usually are negligible over a moderate 10 to 20 percent bandwidth. Therefore, broad-band impedance matching is proposed as a natural solution to increase the bandwidth. The maximum obtainable bandwidth is calculated using Fano's broadband matching theory. It is found that by using an optimally designed impedance-matching network, the bandwidth can be increased by a factor of at least 3.9, the exact value depending OD the degree of matching required. In view of practical realizations, a transmission-line prototype for a proper matching network is developed. Attention is paid to the translation of this prototype network into a practical structure (e.g. a microstrip or stripline circuit). Practical design examples along with experimental results are given which clearly show the validity of the technique.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ T.N Murthy

Dt: 06/08/2018

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: A Bandwidth Enhanced U-Slot PIFA with defected ground structure for dual-band mobile Applications

Speaker: Mr. T.N. Murthy

Date: 7. 8. 18[Tuesday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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07thAugust'2018

Mr. T.N. Murthy

Topic: **A Bandwidth Enhanced U-Slot PIFA with defected ground structure for dual-band mobile Applications**

Abstract.

The Planar inverted-F antenna (PIFA) is compact antenna and it is widely used in hand-held communication terminals. Despite their favorable features of excellent performance characteristics, low-profile and flexibility of integration, the PIFA is inherently of small bandwidth. The critical parameter which controls the operational bandwidth of PIFA is the distance between the patch and the ground. Since present day need for multi band communication by a single device, there is necessity for a multi band PIFA The design of a multi band PIFA is carried out by cutting slits in the radiating patch. The present work proposes a novel configuration of Planar Inverted-F Antenna (PIFA) for dual band operation with bandwidth enhancement for hand-held wireless communication devices, which is achieved by modification of the physical structure of both radiating patch and of the ground plane. Simulated and measured results demonstrate that the new configuration covers two frequency bands with a considerable bandwidth improvement.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Harika devi

Dt: 08/02/2018

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: Introduction to Text Mining

Speaker: Ms. Harika devi

Date: 12.2.18

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

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Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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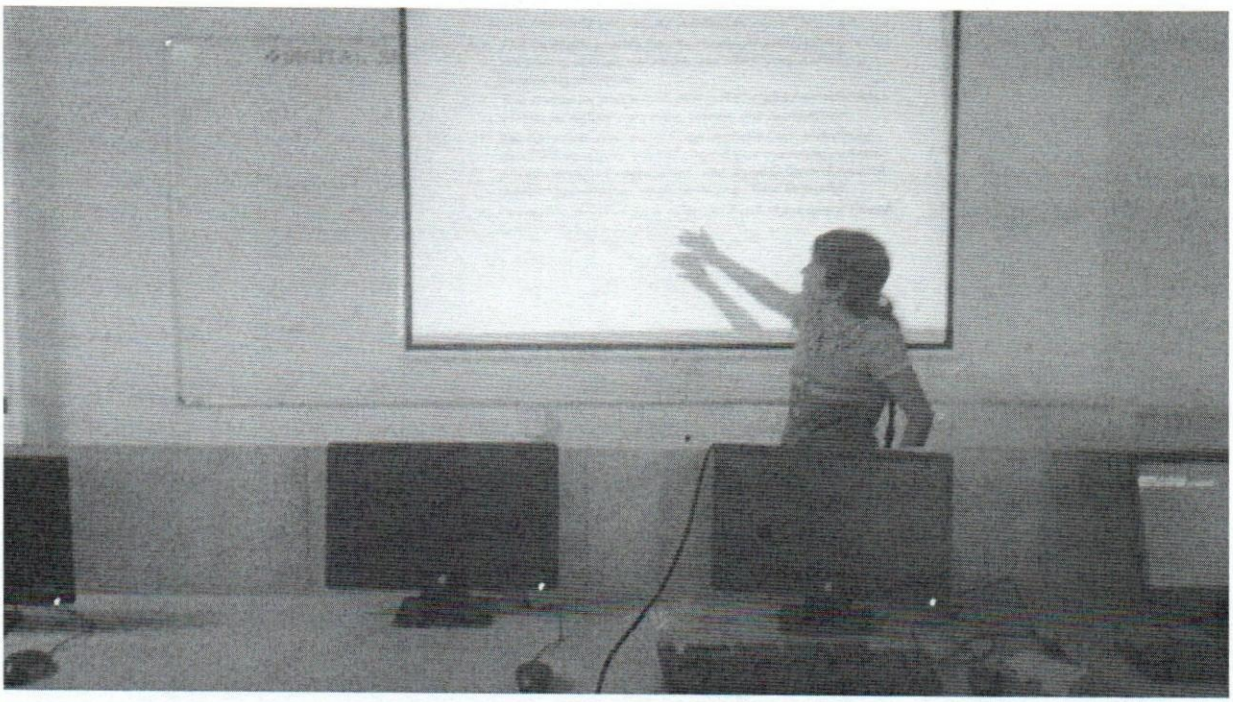
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12th Feb'2018

Ms. Harika Devi

Introduction to Text Mining

Most of the world's data is in unstructured format, therefore it becomes difficult to analyze data. Text mining is an emerging area in computer science and is used to access large quantity of unstructured text efficiently. Text Mining helps in identifying trends and patterns of the text. The process involved in Text Mining is : first to classify the data and preparing term document matrix, then it identifies the relation in the data. By using techniques like categorization, entity extraction, sentiment analysis etc, efficient text mining algorithm can be implemented.



Harika

Assistant Professor, EEE, ITS, IFHE – Hyderabad

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ K.KishoreKumar

Dt: 12/02/2018

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: Periocular Region Based Biometric Identification Using Key Point Descriptors

Speaker: Prof. K.KishoreKumar

Date: 13.2.18

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

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Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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13th Feb'2018

K.Kishore Kumar

Periocular Region Based Biometric Identification Using Key Point Descriptors

Abstract. In the proposed paper the discriminative capability of periocular area of the face region is exploited in designing a robust biometric system. Periocular region based biometric system is emerging as a better alternative for the unconstrained and uncontrolled environments. In the proposed paper key point based descriptors such as Scale Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT) and Speeded Up Robust Features (SURF) are used for the extraction of discriminative features from the periocular region and also from the complete face region. City Block Distance Metric is used to find out the proximity between two feature vectors obtained from the above two feature extraction methods. FRGC and FERET databases are used for the experimentation to compare the performance of both periocular and face biometric modalities. By utilizing only the 25% of complete face data, periocular region based biometric systems provided almost the similar performance equivalent to the face biometric systems.

Keywords: Periocular Region, Keypoint Based Approaches, Scale Invariant Feature Transform, Speeded Up Robust Features, Rank-1 Recognition Rates

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ G. Sucharita

Dt: 13/06/2018

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: Local Quantized Edge Binary Patterns for Color TextureImage Retrieval

Speaker: Ms. G. Sucharita

Date: 14.6.18 [Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

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14th June'2018

Ms. G. Sucharita

Local Quantized Edge Binary Patterns for Color Texture Image Retrieval

Abstract: A new image retrieval technique has been proposed in this paper namely local quantized edge binary patterns using HSV color space. To make use of color, intensity and brightness of image HSV color space is used. Local quantized patterns are used to define the local information in all possible directions i.e $0^0, 45^0, 90^0$ and 135^0. Local edge binary patterns extract the maximum edge information from the quantized patterns in all directions in an image. Performance is compared with local binary pattern(LBP), Centre symmetric local binary pattern(CS_LBP) with color feature, local edge patterns for segmentation (LEPSEG) with color feature and wavelet transform with color feature and another existing method by conducting three experiments on standard databases Corel-10k, MIT-Vistex and Color Brodatz texture. After results investigation, a significant improvement in terms of their evaluation measures as compared with existing methods on respective databases.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ D. V.Nair

Dt: 13/07/2018

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: Fault tolerant control system in wide area power system

Speaker: Prof. D. V.Nair

Date: 17.7.18[Tuesday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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17th July'2018

Prof. D. V.Nair

Fault tolerant control system in wide area power system

This work describes a new type of fault tolerant control design dealing with actuator faults in power system. The design involves reconfiguration of dynamics of faulty system and uses redundant actuator(s) in system to keep system performance unaffected due to fault. Reconfiguration involves addition of new dynamical block called virtual actuator that sits in between the faulty system and the controller. Nominal controller on connected to in the reconfigured system sees same actuator(hence the name as in fault free system. Addition of and redirection of input control signal to redundant actuator ensures stability of system provided that the faulty system is controllable. This work combines robust controller design with design of (i.e fault tolerant control design) to realize robust and fault tolerant wide area control system. The new designed block called is independent of robust controller design and the 2 designs can be separately and independently carried out. The method is implemented on bench mark '2 area power system model' . The results show reconfigured system under has fast and effective damping response to disturbances acting at input and output of system and negates any effect of actuator fault.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ P Chandrasekar

Dt: 21/06/2018

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: Basic Principles of Radio-frequency Identification

Speaker: P Chandrasekar

Date: 22.6.18 [Friday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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22nd June'2018

Mr. P Chandrasekar

Basic Principles of Radiofrequency Identification

Thewidespread use of radiofrequency identification (RFID) is recent, the technology itself is several years old. RFID was first developed during World War II in order to distinguish between friend and enemy aircraft. Several years later, thanks to the technological advances in microelectronics, wireless communications, and computer networks, RFID has come of age. It has now become a technology that is mature enough to be mass-marketed at competitive cost and become a critical player in the global market.The basic function of an RFID system is to automatically retrieve the information that has been previously inserted into specific integrated circuits. RFID systems were first developed in automatic identification laboratories as a natural evolution of the different technologies they use. Different automatic identification systems use different methods to transmit the identifying information. For example, bar code technology uses light asthe transmission media, while RFID systems use radio waves.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Ranganadh Narayanam

Dt: 24/07/2018

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: High Speed Parallel Architectures for Implementing Novel & Efficient Frequency Domain SNRfor1024 sampled signals using Xilinx FPGAs

Speaker: Mr. Ranganadh Narayanam

Date: 27.7.18[Friday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

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27th July'2018

Mr. Ranganadh Narayanam

High Speed Parallel Architectures for Implementing Novel & Efficient Frequency Domain SNR for 1024 sampled signals using Xilinx FPGAs

Abstract— In plenty of real time applications of signal processing, wireless communications, radio communications, biomedical systems at the receiving end the signals have to be de-noised and their "Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)" values have to be found. In this way in many advanced applications such as Cognitive radio receiver, Wireless BMI RF receiver, in many Digital Signal Processing systems either at the intermediary stages, or at the receiving end the noise performance is very critical. For noise performance SNR is a key parameter. In many of such DSP systems one of the most efficient approaches is to have a dedicated hardware. Keeping in mind of the critical role of SNR, in this research we have developed hardware for a Novel highly efficient SNR mechanism, which is a frequency domain SNR. As this Novel SNR is found to be highly efficient, and as it has never been implemented in hardware we have got motivated towards implementing this SNR mechanism onto Xilinx Field Programmable Gate Arrays, specifically to find its speed of operation and compatibility for the current ongoing technologies. So, as a first step we developed hardware for 64 sampled data and we found that the hardware is working at high *Ghz* rates and compatible for all current real time technologies in terms of sampling rates and system clock speeds and also useful for future technologies. As much of the current technologies use 1024 sampled data, so secondly we have extended this hardware for 1024 sampled signals. We have developed original parallel architectures for this SNR hardware implementation for 1024 sampled signals. We found some Novel results and in this paper we are presenting the implementation results of the parallel architectures for 1024 sampled signals and comparing them with that of 64 sampled signals in terms of speed of operation and power utilization. The parallel architectures developed are found to be highly efficient even in the case of 1024 sampled signals also, this hardware is working at high *Ghz* rates, but slower than 64 point hardware, and also compatible for future technologies. We did this implementation on Xilinx Artix-7 FPGAs using Xilinx Vivado 2015.2 Design suite. Verilog Hardware Description Language (HDL) is used for programming this hardware.

Index Terms— HDL, Architecture, FPGAs, SNR, DSP.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Movva Pavani

Dt: 26/03/2018

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: ELECTRONIC TOSS

Speaker: Mrs.Movva Pavani

Date: 29.3.18 [Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

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Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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29th March'2018

Mrs.Movva Pavani

ELECTRONIC TOSS

Abstract: Electronic toss is a very fascinating project.This circuit can be made easily at home, as all the components are available in the market at a low cost. With the help of this circuit you can make a coin toss; the only difference is that you have to press the button for head or tail. You can use this game for fun or you can also use this circuit for decision making games. The project demonstrates a very interesting demonstration of E-Toss which is a good option in place of a coin toss. It can also be used as a game i.e. it can be played by two or more members and they have to choose either a head or tale and press the switch. The player, whose prediction turns out to be true, wins the game. This circuit can also be used in the games like cricket where there is a need to make decisions.

Key Words:Cricket,Head,Toss etc.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Harika Devi

Dt: 15/03/2018

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: IoT Applications : A Survey

Speaker: Ms. Harika Devi

Date: 15.3.18 [Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

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15th March'2018

Ms. Harika Devi

IoT Applications : A Survey

Abstract

Internet of Things (IoT) , where physical systems are connected over network to exchange information among themselves and with their surroundings. IoT helps in developing most powerful industrial systems. It finds its various applications in house hold, agriculture, and in various industrial systems. In an effort to understand the growth of IoT , this paper reviews current research trends of IoT , key technologies, and its major applications, and identifies key challenges of IoT. This paper mainly summarizes the applications of IoT in industries

Harika

Assistant Professor, EEE, ITS, IFHE – Hyderabad.

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ECE 2019

Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ K.Kishore Kumar

Dt: 28/11/2019

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: Multi-Features Assisted Age Invariant Face Recognition and Retrieval Using CNN with Scale Invariant Heat Kernel Signature

Speaker: Mr. K.Kishore Kumar .

Date: 28.11.19 [Thursday]

Time: 4.45 PM - 5.40 PM

Venue: DSP Lab (Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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28th Nov'2019

Multi-Features Assisted Age Invariant Face Recognition and Retrieval Using CNN with Scale Invariant Heat Kernel Signature

Abstract: In the past epoch, face recognition across aging emerging as a significant area among researchers due to its applications like law enforcement, security, etc... However, matching human faces with different age gapsis still bottleneck due to face appearance variations caused by aging process. In regard to mitigate such inconsistency, this paper offers five sequential processes that are Image Quality Evaluation (IQE), Preprocessing, Pose Normalization, Feature Extraction and Fusion, Feature Recognition and Retrieval. Primarily, our method performs IQE process in order to evaluate the quality of image thus increases the performance of our Age Invariant Face Recognition (AIFR).In

Preprocessing, we carried out two processes that are Illumination Normalization and Noise Removal. Illumination Normalization is executed through Dual Gamma Correction based Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization (DGC-CLAHE) algorithm and Noise removal is executed through Adaptive Switching Bilateral Filter (ASBF) algorithm. This way of preprocessing the image will results in high accuracy in face recognition. Pose normalization adopts Euler Angle based Affine Transformation (EA-AT) algorithm in order to normalize different poses of the image. Feature extraction adopts two descriptors such as Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and Scale Invariant Heat Kernel Signature (SIHKS). CNN extracts texture feature and SIHKS extracts shape and de mographic features. These features plays vital role in improving accuracy of AIFR and retrieval. Feature fusion is established using Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA) algorithm. Our work utilizes Support Vector Machine (SVM) to recognize and retrieve images. We implement these processes in FG-NET database using MATLAB2017b tool. At last, we validate performance of our work using five performance metrics that are Accuracy, Recall, Precision, Rank-1 Score, F-Score, Recognition rate.

Mr. K.Kishore Kumar

Assistant Professor, ECE, ITS, IFHE – Hyderabad.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ G Sucharitha

Dt: 23/10/2019

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: Biomedical Image Retrieval using Local Directional Edge Binary Patterns and Zernike Moments

Speaker: Dr. G Sucharitha

Date: 25.10.19 [Friday]

Time: 4.45 PM - 5.40 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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25th October'2019

Biomedical Image Retrieval using Local Directional Edge Binary Patterns and Zernike Moments

Abstract

This paper presents an efficient approach with a small size feature vector for medical image retrieval using global and local features of an image. To extract the local features, a new algorithm designed called local directional edge binary pattern (LDEBP). It collects the directional information in all possible directions i.e., 00, 450, 900 and 1350 for every pixel in the image. The directional information calculated based on the sign code magnitudes of local differences from center pixel to its directional pixels. For every pixel four edges will be calculated using the all directional information. To extract the global features or shape features of an image lower order Zernike moments are used. The combination of shape and texture descriptors for biomedical image retrieval showed significant results compared with the state-of - the-art algorithms like LDEP, ZM and LBDP on benchmark databases Emphysema-CT and OASISMRI.

Dr. G Sucharitha

Assistant Professor, ECE, ITS, IFHE – Hyderabad.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Ranganadh Narayanam

Dt: 25/09/2019

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: FPGA Implementation of Quartile division architectures for Digital Image Processing Convolution Filter

Speaker: Mr.Ranganadh Narayanam.

Date: 27.09.19 [Friday]

Time: 4.45 PM - 5.40 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ P Chandrasekar

Dt: 12/09/2019

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: Evaluating the different technologies and components of the Internet of Things for better health

Speaker: P Chandrasekar.

Date: 13.9.19 [Friday]

Time: 4.45 PM - 5.40 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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12th September'2019

Mr. P Chandrasekar

Evaluating the different technologies and components of the Internet of Things for better health

Abstract:The Internet-of-Things (IoT) has taken over the business spectrum, and its applications vary widely from agriculture and health care to transportation. A hospital environment can be very stressful, especially for senior citizens and children. With the ever-increasing world population, the conventional patient–doctor appointment has lost its effectiveness. Hence, smart health care becomes very important. Smart health care can be implemented at all levels, starting from temperature monitoring for babies to trackingvital signs in the elderly.The complexity and cost of implementation varies based on the required precision of the individual devices, functionalities, and sophistication of the application for which they are used. Smart health care also falls under vertical areas such as very-large-scale integration, embedded systems, big data, machine learning, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence. This article discusses the importance, requirements, and applications of smart health care along with the current industry trends and products. It gives a deeper insight about the different platforms across which more research can be pursued in this dynamic domain.This article provided an extensive survey on the current research trends along with the challenges and opportunities available in smart health care. Needleless and cost-effective health-care solutions have always been in great demand. With enormous funding and increasing attention aimed toward the smart health-care domain, there are numerous products and applications available for users. As smart health care has multidimensional applications, it offers a large scope for researchers to constantly innovate new products and improve the already existing architectures.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Sudheer. H

Dt: 03/09/2019

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: Microgrid and distributed generation

Speaker: Dr. Sudheer. H.

Date: 03.9.19 [Tuesday]

Time: 4.45 PM - 5.40 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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03rd September'2019

Dr. Sudheer. H.

Microgrid and distributed generation

The emergence of smaller generating systems such as PV, wind, fuel cell, microturbines have opened new opportunities for on-site distributed power generation. Economical challenges, technological advancements and environmental impacts are now demanding this distributed generation (DG). To overcome the irregular behavior and increasing penetration of distributed generation microgrid was introduced. The microgrid looks promising for future aspects. It has the ability to respond to change in the load, while decreasing the feeder losses and improving local reliability. Microgrids are low voltage networks or distributed energy system that provides heat and power to a particular area by employing generators and loads. Distributed generation (DG) is any small electric power system independent of traditional utility grids, which is located on the user side to meet end-users demands. DG can be connected to the grid through power electronics to regulate the active, reactive and voltage output of DG for improving grid reliability. In case of grid failure, the microgrid can operate in islanded mode, to ensure power supply reliability.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ B. Naresh Kumar Reddy

Dt: 07/08/2019

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: Energy-aware and reliability-aware mapping for NoC-based architectures
Speaker: Dr. B. Naresh Kumar Reddy

Date: 08.08.19 [Thursday]

Time: 4.45 PM - 5.40 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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27th September'2019

Mr. Ranganadh Narayanam.

FPGA Implementation of Quartile division architectures for Digital Image Processing Convolution Filter

Abstract: Image convolution is a very important operation in signal and image processing. It is general purpose filter effect and an algorithm used to filter images. In this the mathematical concepts of convolution and the kernel matrix are used to apply filters to images, to perform functions such as blurring, sharpening, embossing, extracting edges and reducing unwanted noise. Convolution could operate in 1D (e.g. speech processing), 2D (e.g. image processing) or 3D (video processing). Image Convolution finds applications in the specialized areas of Digital Image Processing such as Computed tomography, Image recognition, Imaging Spectroscopy, Artificial Intelligence, feature extraction etc. In this research I have developed 4 different Novel hardware architectures of my own for Convolution Process: *Novel Quartile Division Architectures*, which are no-where in literature before, and first of their kind. In this seminar, I am going to present Quartile division architectures and the performance of the architectures. All these architectures are designed and implemented first as a prototypic 16 by 16 image and 3 by 3 integer kernels; 32 by 32 image and compared. The programming is done using Verilog HDL and implementation is done on Xilinx Artix-7 FPGAs using Vivado 2015.2 Tool.

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08th August'2019

Dr. B. Naresh Kumar Reddy

Energy-aware and reliability-aware mapping for NoC-based architectures

Abstract: As the devices are scaling down, large number (hundreds and thousands) of processors can be integrated on a single chip. Subsequently, an embedded system has multi-processor system on chip and high performance processor architectures. A versatile and flexible solution for the interconnecting issues have become critical. Network on Chip (NoC) has been proposed as an efficient solution to handle the communication issues among the on chip processors. In NoC's, there is a need to address the communication issues using fault tolerance technique. These issues have become standard for on chip global communication. Among them, fault tolerance has become a primary part for system on- chip and multi-core architectures. The probability of failure increases in these systems due to the great advances in integration scales and the increase in number of components on a chip. Therefore fault tolerance will become a key aspect of designing in the near future.

This work proposes a fault-tolerance network on chip (FTNoC). Which incorporates a core graph unit, which is responsible for mapping and scheduling the core graph on the NoC architecture. Fault tolerance unit collects all the fault information from the mapped NoC platform and provides various solutions for different faults. This results in reliable core mapping and improved performance when a fault-related error occurs on an NoC. The proposed FTNoC algorithm was simulated and verified on Kintex-7 (KC705) FPGA board. The results revealed a reduction in area, power consumption and performance improvement compared with previous state-of-the art works.

Index Terms: Network on Chip (NoC), Core, Fault tolerance, Task Mapping, Spare Core Placement, Failure Recovery, Processing Core Failure, Task Migration spare placement, System on Chip (SoC), Kintex-7 FPGA KC705 Evaluation Kit.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ D. V. Nair

Dt: 21/08/2019

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: Design of dynamic virtual actuator for fault tolerant wide area control

Speaker: Mr. D. V. Nair

Date: 22.08.19 [Thursday]

Time: 4.45 PM - 5.40 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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22nd August'2019

Mr. D. V. Nair

Design of dynamic virtual actuator for fault tolerant wide area control

In this seminar effectiveness of using multiple output dynamic feedback controller in damping of power oscillations, feeding multiple actuators in wide area control(WAC) of power system would be presented. It is first presented that using robust damping controller(\emph{RDC}) with multiple outputs, damping in power system is significantly increased. This results in multiple actuators driven wide area control of power system. The challenge then is to maintain system's dynamic response and sufficient damping in system in case of any actuator faults. Next a dynamic reconfigurable control based on fault hiding principle(FHP), is added to RDC to preserve system response on occurrence of actuator faults in WAC. A reconfiguration component called dynamic virtual actuator(DVA) is introduced in feedback path of WAC that on activation leads to reconfiguration of the system's input and output signals such that any actuator fault is hidden from \emph{RDC}. The reconfiguration component acts as dynamic virtual actuator(DVA) hiding actuator fault from outside the reconfigured system and at the same time stabilizing system response. The parameters of DVA are dynamic to change in actuator faults. The parameters of DVA are found \emph{online} and redistribution of control input among active actuators takes place in \emph{real time}. The whole process of control reconfiguration on actuator fault is \emph{automatic} and happens \emph{autonomously}. The bench mark power system model of Kundur's two area power system is considered for demonstrating effectiveness of (i) using multiple output wide area controller(\emph{RDC}) in damping control \& (ii) dynamic reconfigurable control in stabilizing the system response on actuator faults . The results show multiple output \emph{RDC} is effective in increasing damping of closed loop system and \emph{online} reconfigurable control effectively maintains damping in system and preserves system response close to pre-fault level on actuator faults.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Dharavath Kishan

Dt: 30/07/2019

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: Inductive power transfer for EV Battery Charging Application

Speaker: Dr Dharavath Kishan

Date: 31.07.19 [Wednesday]

Time: 4.30 PM - 5.20 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V.Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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31st July'2019

Dr Dharavath Kishan

Inductive power transfer for EV Battery Charging Application

Abstract

Inductive power transfer (IPT) was an engineering curiosity less than 30 years ago, but, at that time, it has grown to be an important technology in a variety of applications. The paper looks at the background to IPT and how its development was based on sound engineering principles leading on to factory automation and growing to a $1 billion industry in the process. Since then applications for the technology have diversified and at the same time become more technically challenging, especially for the static and dynamic charging of electric vehicles (EVs), where IPT offers possibilities that no other technology can match. Here, systems that are ten times more powerful, more tolerant of misalignment, safer, and more efficient may be achievable, and if they are, IPT can transform our society. The challenges are significant but the technology is promising.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ B. Naresh Kumar Reddy

Dt: 09/07/2019

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: High Frequency CMRR improvement technique for Differential Amplifiers in 45nm CMOS

Speaker: Dr. B. Naresh Kumar Reddy

Date: 11.07.19

Time: 11.00 AM - 11.50 AM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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11th July'2019

Dr. B. Naresh Kumar Reddy

A High Frequency CMRR improvement technique for Differential Amplifiers in 45nm CMOS

Abstract:

In this work, a technique has been proposed to extend the common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR) bandwidth of a CMOS differential amplifier. This technique is based on a pole-zero cancellation technique to cancel the dominate pole in the CMRR Transfer function. The differential amplifier tail node swing has been derived under component mismatch conditions, and formulated design methodology for better CMRR. The Circuit has been implemented in 45nm CMOS technology, and simulation results shows CMRR of 114dB at low frequency and 3-dB bandwidth of 30KHz has been achieved, which is approximately 3 times better than conventional technique.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ T.N.Murthy

Dt: 25/07/2019

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: Design of Microstrip Antenna Array at 2.4GHz for Wireless LAN system

Speaker: Mr. T.N.Murthy

Date: 25.07.19

Time: 4.30 PM - 5.20 PM

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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25th July'2019

Mr. T.N.Murthy

Title : Design of Microstrip Antenna Array at 2.4 GHz for Wireless LAN system

Abstract

This work describes the design of micro-strip patch antenna array operating at 2.4 GHz for Wireless LAN communication system. The wireless system technology that have experienced the most rapid evolution and wide popularity is wireless local area network (WLAN), identified as 802.11 b/g which is operated in ISM band (2.4 GHz). A single microstrip antenna has advantages of low-profile, easy to integrate and reliability, but certain radiation deficiencies like low band width and low power handling capacity are its dis-advantages. To overcome these deficiencies an array of microstrip antennas is preferred. The array of four by four micro-strip square patch antennas with inset feed technique were designed, simulated, with the aid of CST microwave studio software. The simulation results are so that this radiating structure is able to operate in ISM band for point to point communication system. The four by four arrays had a return loss of -8 dB with 16% bandwidth. The gain obtained from measurement is 14 dBi with 30° half power beam-width (HPBW) for H plane and 28° for E Plane.

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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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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

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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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Movva Pavani

Dt: 28/03/2019

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: Adaptive PSO with Optimized FireflyAlgorithms for Secure Cluster Based Routing in WirelessSensor Networks

Speaker: Mrs.Movva Pavani

Date: 28.3.19[Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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28th March'2019

Mrs.Movva Pavani

Adaptive PSO with Optimized Firefly Algorithms for Secure Cluster Based Routing in Wireless Sensor Networks

Abstract—One of the important consideration in sensor network is an energy consumption. Cluster based routing protocols are often proposed to reduce the energy consumption. However clusters are vulnerable due to malicious nodes. Malicious nodes inject fake messages to CH, which increases communication overhead and energy consumption. Secure cluster based routing is one of the most required solution to consume more energy during data transmission. In this paper, we propose a secure cluster-based routing protocol (SCBRP) that uses adaptive PSO with optimized firefly algorithms during data transmission in wireless sensor networks. The objective of this paper is to minimize energy consumption over individual node to improve the whole network lifetime. The proposed SCBRP is based on the Hexagonal Sensor Network Architecture and it is designed by three processes include energy efficient clustering, secure routing, and security verification. The performance of the proposed SCBRP is evaluated using NS-3 and it is estimated by different metrics such as Encryption time, Decryption time, Energy consumption, Packet drop rate, and Network lifetime. The simulation results are compared with the previous approaches and finally our proposed SCBRP is proved that it obtained better performance than previous approaches

Index Terms—Wireless sensor networks, Energy efficient clustering, Secure routing, Security verification, Adaptive particle swarm optimization, and Firefly algorithm

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Movva Pavani

Dt: 13/03/2019

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: Novel Two-Fold Data Aggregation and MAC Scheduling to Support Energy Efficient Routing in Wireless Sensor Network

Speaker: Mrs. Movva Pavani

Date: 14.3.19[Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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14th March'2019

Mrs.Movva Pavani

Novel Two-Fold Data Aggregation and MAC Scheduling to Support Energy Efficient Routing in Wireless Sensor Network

ABSTRACT

Network lifetime maximization is the primary challenge in the wireless sensor network (WSN) due to its resource limitations. E2R 2 routing algorithm uses a hierarchical WSN model to minimize energy consumption in the WSN. However, it increases complexity, time consumption, and energy consumption due to the hierarchical model. To resolve these problems, this paper proposes a novel ring partitioned based MAC (RP-MAC) protocol for the energy-efficient WSN with a mobile sink node. Energy efficiency is achieved by the following phases: clustering phase, MAC scheduling phase, data aggregation phase, and routing phase. Clustering phase is initiated by a weighted Voronoi diagram (WVD) algorithm by assigning a weight value for each node. Energy consumption due to idle listening is minimized by enabling novel RP-MAC scheduling in each cluster. Involvement of RP-MAC protocol also achieves collision-free data transmission in the network. A two-fold data aggregation (TFDA) scheme is proposed for the data aggregation phase to minimize energy consumption by reducing the number of transmissions. Routing phase supports both intra-cluster routing and inter-cluster routing. For intra-cluster routing, a hybrid chicken swarm optimization algorithm is proposed. For inter-cluster routing, position-based routing tree is constructed based on the sink node's position. Our proposed RP-MAC protocol minimizes energy consumption in all possible ways for improving the network lifetime. Extensive simulation in ns-3 shows that the RP-MAC protocol achieves promising results in the following performance metrics: the number of dead nodes, average energy consumption, network lifetime, and throughput.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ B. Naresh Reddy

Dt: 06/02/2019

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: System Level Fault Tolerance Network on Chip Regarding Performance and Energy

Speaker: Mr. B. Naresh Reddy

Date: 7.2.19[Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V.Nair

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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07th Feb'2019

Mr. B. Naresh Reddy

System Level Fault Tolerance Network on Chip Regarding Performance and Energy

Abstract: As the devices are scaling down, large number (hundreds and thousands) of processors can be integrated on a single chip. Subsequently, an embedded system has multi-processor system on chip and high performance processor architectures. A versatile and flexible solution for the interconnecting issues have become critical. Network on Chip (NoC) has been proposed as an efficient solution to handle the communication issues among the on chip processors. In NoC's, there is a need to address the communication issues using fault tolerance technique. These issues have become standard for on chip global communication. Among them, fault tolerance has become a primary part for system on- chip and multi-core architectures. The probability of failure increases in these systems due to the great advances in integration scales and the increase in number of components on a chip. Therefore fault tolerance will become a key aspect of designing in the near future.

This research work proposes a fault-tolerance network on chip (FTNoC). Which incorporates a core graph unit, which is responsible for mapping and scheduling the core graph on the NoC architecture. Fault tolerance unit collects all the fault information from the mapped NoC platform and provides various solutions for different faults. This results in reliable core mapping and improved performance when a fault-related error occurs on an NoC. The proposed FTNoC algorithm was simulated and verified on Kintex-7 (KC705) FPGA board. The results revealed a reduction in area, power consumption and performance improvement compared with previous state-of-the art works.

Index Terms: Network on Chip (NoC), Core, Fault tolerance, Task Mapping, Spare Core Placement, Failure Recovery, Processing Core Failure, Task Migration spare placement, System on Chip (SoC), Kintex-7 FPGA KC705 Evaluation Kit.





Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ Ranganadh Narayanam

Dt: 30/01/2019

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: FPGA Implementation of Novel Architectures for Digital Image processing Convolution Filter: Development of Novel Quartile Division Architectures

Speaker: Mr. Ranganadh Narayanam

Date: 30.1.19[Wednesday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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30th January'2019

Ranganadh Narayanam

FPGA Implementation of Novel Architectures for Digital Image processing Convolution Filter: Development of Novel Quartile Division Architectures

Abstract

Image convolution is a very important operation in signal and image processing. It is general purpose filter effect and an algorithm used to filter images. In this the mathematical concepts of convolution and the kernel matrix are used to apply filters to images, to perform functions such as blurring, sharpening, embossing, extracting edges and reducing unwanted noise. Convolution could operate in 1D (e.g. speech processing), 2D (e.g. image processing) or 3D (video processing). Image Convolution finds applications in the specialized areas of Digital Image Processing such as Computed tomography, Image recognition, Imaging Spectroscopy, Artificial Intelligence, feature extraction etc. In this research I have developed 8 different Novel hardware architectures for Convolution Process, which are nowhere in literature before, and first of their kind. All these architectures are designed first as a prototypic 16 by 16 image and 3 by 3 integer kernels. All designs are successfully synthesizable; implementation debugging is under process to compare all the designs in terms of speed, path delay, power utilization. The programming is done using Verilog HDL and on Xilinx Artix-7 FPGAs.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ G. Sucharitha Dt: 23/01/2019

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: Biomedical Image Retrieval using Local Directional Edge Binary Patterns and Zernike Moments

Speaker: Ms. G. Sucharitha

Date: 24.1.19[Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D. V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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24th January'2019

Ms. G. Sucharitha

Biomedical Image Retrieval using Local Directional Edge Binary Patterns and Zernike Moments

*Abstract:*This paper presents an efficient approach with a small size feature vector for medical image retrieval using global and local features of an image. To extract the local features, a new algorithm designed called local directional edge binary pattern (LDEBP). It collects the directional information in all possible directions, i.e., 0^0, 45^0, 90^0 and 135^0 for every pixel in the image. The directional information calculated based on the sign code magnitudes of local differences from the center pixel to its directional pixels. For every pixel, four edges will be calculated using the all directional information. To extract the global features or shape features of an image lower order Zernike moments are used. The combination of shape and texture descriptors for biomedical image retrieval showed significant results compared with the state-of-art algorithms like LDEP, ZM and LBDP on benchmark databases Emphysema-CT and OASIS-MRI.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ECE/ H Sudheer

Dt: 16/01/2019

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: Evaluation of Direct Torque control of Induction motor using Fuzzy Logic Switching Controller and Fuzzy Logic PI controllers using various membership functions

Speaker: Mr. H Sudheer

Date: 17.1.19[Thursday]

Time: 4.40 - 5.30pm

Venue: DSP Lab(Room no:216)

D.V. Nair
Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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17th January'2019

Mr. H Sudheer

Evaluation of Direct Torque control of Induction motor using Fuzzy Logic Switching Controller and Fuzzy Logic PI controllers using various membership functions.

Abstract: A fuzzy set is completely characterized by its membership function (MF). Since most fuzzy sets in use have a universe of discourse X consisting of the real line R, it would be impractical to list all the pair defining a MF. $\mu_A(x)$ is called the membership function (or MF) of x in A. The membership function maps each element of X to a membership value between 0 and 1.

A membership function associated with a given fuzzy set maps an input value to its appropriate membership value.

The shape of MF depends upon how one believes in a given linguistic behaviour. The shape we define as a function that suits from point of simplicity, convenience, speed of evaluation and efficiency.

However, the number of MF has greater influence as it determines the computational time. So, the optimum model can be determined by varying the number/type of MFs for achieving best system performance.

In general in control system application triangular or trapezoidal shapes are simple to implement and fast for computation. Gaussian membership functions and bell membership functions achieve smoothness; they are unable to specify asymmetric membership functions, which are important in certain applications.

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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

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Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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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

Coordinator – Electronics and Communication Engineering

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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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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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MR 2017

Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ AVINASH MALLADI

Dt: 18/05/2017

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 : Stereo lithography vs Selective Laser Sintering

Speaker : Prof Avinash Malladi

Venue : R.No- 120

Date : 19.05.2017

Time : 04.00 pm onward

Ch. Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Stereo lithography Vs Selective Laser Sintering: A Review

Avinash Malladi

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, IFHE University, Hyderabad, India

Abstract: Depending on the application, one must weigh the pros and cons of a liquid- or powder-based approach to optimize 3D printing. With the rapid growth of 3D printing, some people may confuse the different types of printing processes. In fact, the misunderstanding is so great that organizations are creating standards to facilitate better communications when talking about additive-manufacturing (AM) processes. We'll explore the differences between two of these AM processes: stereo lithography (SLA) and selective laser sintering (SLS), with some of the important parameters for better approach in choosing them.

Keywords: SLA, SLS, 3D Printing, AM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ AVINASH MALLADI Dt: 27/04/2017

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 : 3D Metal Printing Technologies: A Review

Speaker : Prof Avinash Malladi

Venue : R.No- 120

Date : 28.04.2017

Time : 04.00 pm onward

Ch. Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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3D Metal Printing Technologies: A Review

Avinash Malladi

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, IFHE University, Hyderabad, India

Abstract- 3D printing is a branch under additive manufacturing, where converting the design to manufacturing model. Breaking the boundaries of traditional manufacturing process of complex structures, 3D printing has extended its helping the industrial designers by enabling the design components based on functionality. As the researchers are extending their research in identifying the new technologies in 3D printing to their full potential with respect to materials and process specialists for industrial end users. This paper provides the information of various industry based 3D printing technologies with their comparisons are also presented.

Keywords —3D printing, Metal Printing, Laser

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ AVINASH MALLADI Dt: 10/10/2017

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 Review on Technologies in Cloud-Based Design and Manufacturing

Speaker : Prof Avinash Malladi

Venue : R.No- 120

Date : 11.10.2017

Time : 04.40 pm onward

Ch. Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A REVIEW ON TECHNOLOGIES IN CLOUD-BASED DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING

Avinash Malladi
Department of Mechanical Engineering,
Faculty of Science and Technology,
IFHE University- Hyderabad

Abstract: As industry 4.0 refers to importance and the ruling capacity of Cloud in various areas, in which the Design & Manufacturing as the most important domains in service platform under it. Researchers are working on the Cloud computing in Design and Manufacturing, since the Cloud Computing technology is providing a new way to do business by offering a scalable, flexible service over the Internet. It creates new solutions and opportunities to the modern enterprises, including the manufacturing industry. In this presentation the essential features of Cloud Computing models are discussed which helps us to understand the Cloud- Based Design & Manufacturing (CBDM).

Keywords: Cloud-based design and manufacturing, Cloud-based design, Cloud-based manufacturing, Design and manufacturing cloud

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/CH RAJESH

Dt: 06/06/2017

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 : **Free Vibration Analysis of various Viscoelastic sandwich Beams**

Speaker : **Prof. Ch Rajesh**

Venue : **R.No- 119**

Date : **07.06.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

Ch.Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Free Vibration Analysis of various Viscoelastic Sandwich Beams

Ch. Rajesh
Dept of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, IFHE University, Hyderabad - 501203, India, email: chrajesh@ifheindia.org

Abstract: Constrained layer damping treatment is one of the passive damping technique to control the vibration has been using for the study of vibration behaviour in viscoelastic sandwich beams. Viscoelastic sandwich beam consists of three layers with viscoelastic material as a core layer, top and bottom are face layers. In this paper free vibration analysis has been carried out on various viscoelastic sandwich beams likes Al-NR-Al, Al-NeR-Al, MS-NR-MS and MS-NeR-MS under four different boundary conditions such as fixed-free, fixed-fixed, fixed-SS and SS-SS. Analytical solutions are to be carried out using Euler-Bernoulli's theory and Newton-Raphson method has to be adopted to investigate the natural frequencies of various sandwich beams.

Keywords: Free vibration, viscoelastic sandwich beam, natural frequency, passive damping.

REFERENCES

1. R. A. DiTaranto, "Theory of vibratory bending for elastic and viscoelastic layered finite-length beams," Journal of Applied Mechanics, December 1965, 881–886.

2. Jones. I.W., Salerno.N.L. and Savacchiop. A., "An analytical and experimental evaluation of the damping capacity of sandwich beams with viscoelastic cores", Journal of Engineering for Industry, Trans. of ASME, August 1967, 438-445.

3. Chatterjee, A. and Baumgarten, J.R., "An analysis of viscoelastic damping characteristics of a simply supported sandwich beam", Journal of Engineering for Industry, Trans of ASME, November 1971, 1239-1244.

4. Ahmed KH, "Free vibration of curved sandwich beams by the method of finite elements", Journal of Sound Vibrations, 1971, 18(1), 61–74.

5. Rao, Y.V.K.S., Vibration of dual core sandwich beams, Journal of Sound and Vibration, 1974, 32(2), 175-187.

6. Lall. A.K., Asnani, N.T. and Nakra, B.C., "Damping analysis of partially covered sandwich beams", Journal of sound and vibration, 1988, 123(2), 247-259.

7. Dewa, H., Okada, Y. and Nagai, B., "Damping characteristics of flexural vibration for partially covered beams with constrained viscoelastic layers. JSME International Journal, series III, 1991, 34(2), 210-217.

8. He, S. and Rao, M.D., "Vibration and damping analysis of multi span sandwich beams with arbitrary boundary conditions", Trans. of the ASME, Journal of vibration and acoustics, 1993, 164(1), 125-142.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ CH VENUGOPAL

Dt: 20/06/2017

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 Review on Use of nano fluids in refrigeration systems**

Speaker : **Prof. Ch Venugopal**

Venue : **R.No- 119**

Date : **21.06.2017**

Time : **04.00 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A Review on Use of nano fluids in refrigeration systems

CH.Venugopal

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, IFHE University, Hyderabad - 501203, India, email: chvenu@ifheindia.org

ABSTRACT:

Researchers are trying to use new generation heat transfer fluids called nanofluids in refrigeration systems. This presents a literature review of the research in this field. This presentation briefs about basics, historical developments, nanoparticle production techniques, nanofluids & its preparation methods and limitations of using nanofluids. This presentation discusses about limitations of literature reviewed and also informs about future research directions required in this field. Though research with nanofluids is in primitive stage, it will not be a surprise if just like any other refrigerant; nanorefrigerants will be commercially available in future.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ CH VENUGOPAL

Dt: 28/06/2017

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 study on the Kalina cycle

Speaker : Prof. Ch Venugopal

Venue : R.No- 119

Date : 29.06.2017

Time : 04.00 pm onward

Ch. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A study on the Kalina cycle

CH.Venugopal

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, IFHE University, Hyderabad - 501203, India, email: chvenu@ifheindia.org

ABSTRACT:

The Kalina Cycle is the most significant improvement in thermal power plant design since the advent of the Rankine Cycle in the mid 1800s. In a typical Rankine Cycle power plant, a pure working fluid, water or low molecular weight organic compounds, is heated in a boiler and converted into high-pressure, high temperature vapor which is then expanded through a turbine to generate electricity in a closed loop system. The Kalina Cycle utilizes an ammonia-water mixture as a working fluid to improve system efficiency and provide more flexibility in various operating conditions. The Kalina Cycle can improve power plant efficiency by 10% to 50% over the Rankine Cycle depending on the application. As plant operating temperatures are lowered, the relative gain of the Kalina Cycle increases in comparison with the Rankine Cycle.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ G SURESH KUMAR

Dt: 07/11/2017

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 : **ANN Prediction of Effect of Feed Stock Properties and Operating Conditions on Syngas Composition**

Speaker : **Prof G Suresh Kumar**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **08.11.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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ANN Prediction of Effect of Feed Stock Properties and Operating Conditions on Syngas Composition

G Suresh Kumar[1], AVSSKS Gupta[2], M Viswanadham[3]

[1]*Assitant Professor, Mechanical Engineering, IFHE University, Dontanapally, Hyderabad, 501203, Telangana, India*

[2]*Professor, Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, JNTUH, Kukatpally, Hyderabad, 500085, Telangana, India*

[3]*Professor, Professor, College of Engineering, JNTUH, Kukatpally, Hyderabad, 500085, Telangana, India*

Abstract:

This study aims at developing an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model for the prediction of syngas composition depending on the feed stock properties and operating conditions. Very few studies have been reported on ANN modeling with a limited scope of predicting the heating value and composition of syngas. However the effect of the feed stock properties, and operating conditions on the syngas composition has not been modeled using ANNs. With recent surge in the variety of feedstocks, it is increasingly difficult to predict effect of operating conditions and syngas composition in a conventional manner. In this scenario ANNs would be handy in faster prediction of effect of operating conditions on syngas composition. In the present work a multi-layer feed forward back propagation network has been proposed for modeling gasification process. The network is trained with different algorithms and found that TRAINLM gives faster and accurate predictions. The training data is taken from experimental results available in literature. The input parameters used in the model are feedstock composition from ultimate analysis, equivalence ratio (ER), steam-to-feedstock ratio (SFR) and gasification temperature (GT). Concentration of major gas species H_2, CO, CO_2 and CH_4 in the syngas are estimated at different combinations of ER, SFR, and GT. The predicted data is in good agreement with experimental results with a correlation coefficient of above 0.97 and mean square error less than 0.001.

References:

[1] Dipal Baruah et al, "Artificial neural network based modeling of biomass gasification in fixed bed downdraft gasifiers", Biomass and Bioenergy, 2017, 98, 264-271.

[2] Harun Uzun et l, "Improved prediction of higher heating value of biomass using an artificial neural network model based on proximate analysis", Bioresource Technology, 2017, 234, 122-130

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ G SURESH KUMAR

Dt: 28/09/2017

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	:	**Sensitivity analysis and optimization of parameters for the gasification of high ash Indian coal**
Speaker	:	**Prof G Suresh Kumar**
Venue	:	**R.No- 120**
Date	:	**29.09.2017**
Time	:	**04.30 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Sensitivity analysis and optimization of parameters for the gasification of high ash Indian coal

G Suresh Kumar
Assistant Professor, Mechanical Engineering, IFHE University
Dontanapally, Hyderabad, 501203, Telangana, India
Orcid Id: 0000-0003-3552-8684

AVSSKS Gupta
Professor, Mechanical Engineering, JNTU College of Engineering
Kukatpally, Hyderabad, 500085, Telangana, India

M Viswanadham
Professor, Civil Engineering, JNTU College of Engineering
Kukatpally, Hyderabad, 500085, Telangana, India

Abstract
Gasification of high ash coals and controlling resulting emissions is a challenging task. Effective utilization of these coals depends on proper selection of operating conditions. This paper is aimed at comprehensive analysis of effect of operating conditions on the gasification of a high ash Indian (Jharia) coal with two-fold objectives of maximizing syngas heating value and reducing CO_2 emissions. An ASPEN Plus model is developed to simulate the gasification process and simulation results are validated with experimental data available in literature. The simulated results are in good agreement with experimental results with less than 10% error.

In the first stage the sensitivity analysis of four operating conditions viz., Equivalence Ratio (ER), Steam-to-Coal Ratio (SCR), Gasifier Temperature, and Gasifier Pressures is performed. A design specification Limiting Air Flow Rate (LAFR) is used for effective carbon conversion and reduced emissions. Gasification temperature is the most influencing parameter among all parameters, followed by ER and SCR. Gasification pressure has no significant effect on syngas composition. The results clearly indicate that a lower ER and SCR are favorable for formation of maximum amount of combustible gases (H_2, CO) and minimum amount of CO_2. Different combination of ER and SCR in the specified ranges were examined. In all cases, the maximum efficiency is attained in a temperature range of 600 °C to 900 °C. In the second stage these parameter are optimized with an objective of maximizing the heating value of syngas and minimizing CO_2 emissions. Both normal and constraint based optimization is performed. In constraint based optimization, a constraint of CO_2 mole fraction less than 1% is imposed. Optimum parametric domain for maximum efficiency is presented.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ G SURESH KUMAR Dt: 21/02/2017

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 : **Effect of moisture content, equivalence ratio and temperature on syngas composition of Indian coals using thermodynamic equilibrium modelling**

Speaker : **Prof G Suresh Kumar**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **22.02.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Effect of moisture content, equivalence ratio and temperature on syngas composition of Indian coals using thermodynamic equilibrium modeling

G Suresh Kumar[1], AVSSKS Gupta[2], M Viswanadham[3], S Srinath[4]

[1]*Assistant Professor, Mechanical Department, IFHE University, Hyderabad*
[2]*Professor, Mechanical Department, JNTUCE, Hyderabad*
[3]*Professor, Civil Engineering Department, JNTUCE, Hyderabad*
[4]*Associate Professor, Chemical Engineering Department, NIT Warangal*

Abstract:

Gasification is the process of converting solid fuel like coal, and biomass in to gaseous fuel. The gas resulting from this process is called syngas or producer gas. The objective of gasification is to obtain quality syngas with a composition having high heating value and minimum atmospheric contaminants. Past literature shows that equivalence ratio and the gasification temperature plays major role in product gas composition. The syngas composition essentially depends on reaction kinetics. Most of the existing literature focused on biomass gasification and little was reported on gasification of Indian coals. Owing to characteristic differences of the coal and biomass, it is necessary to understand the coal gasification process. In this paper the effect of equivalence ratio, moisture content and temperature on reaction kinetics of high ash Indian coals are studied using thermodynamic equilibrium modeling. The range of values considered based on most existing practices. The equivalence ratio is varied from 0.0 to 0.5, moisture content from 0 to 50% and temperature from 500 to 1200K. The gasification process is simulated in MATLAB and results are compared with experimental data in the literature. From the results it is observed that a moisture content of 30%, equivalence ratio of 0.25 and a temperature of 800K are optimum for a syngas composition with high calorific value and minimum emissions.

Keywords: Gasification, equivalence ratio, simulation, thermodynamic modeling, syngas composition

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ PRIYANKA CHATTORAJ Dt: 05/04/2017

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	:	**Machineability Performance of Different Electrodes on Inconel in Electro Discharge Machining**
Speaker	:	**Prof. Priyanka Chattoraj**
Venue	:	**R.No- 120**
Date	:	**06.04.2017**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Machineability Performance of Different Electrodes on Inconel in Electro Discharge Machining

By Priyanka Chattoraj,

Asst. Prof., Mechanical Engineering Dept., ITS – IFHE, hyderabad

The present study reflects an experimental probe in to the effects of machining performance such as material removal rate (MRR) with specific tool speed, current, time etc., through two most widely used electrodes – copper and graphite on inconel work piece. Machining a 3 mm blind hole on each pulse and measuring the above mentioned parameters and ultimately conclude the experiment by comparison of the performance of the two electrodes through data and diagrams.

Keywords: Inconel work piece, Cu & Graphite electrode, MRR, TWR, current, performance comparison.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ PRIYANKA CHATTORAJ Dt: 08/12/2016

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 : Quality Circle & Quality Pyramid

Speaker : Prof. Priyanka Chattoraj

Venue : R.No- 120

Date : 09.12.2016

Time : 05.15 pm onward

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Quality Circle & Quality Pyramid

by Priyanka Chattoraj,
Asst. Prof., Mechanical Engineering Dept., ITS – IFHE, hyderabad

ABSTRACT

"Quality Circle is a small group of employees in the same work-area or doing a similar type of work who voluntarily meet regularly for about an hour every week to identify, analyse and resolve work-related problems, leading to improvement in their total performance, and enrichment of their work life. Quality circles identifies, analyses and resolves work-related problems, leads to total performance, enriches work life.The aim is to understand the concept of quality circles. The essential elements and structure & benefits of quality circles.

The Pyramid model is described as a tool to manage the quality systems.ISO 9001 Documentation Systems are usually structured in pyramid shape with three or four levels of documentation that make up the Quality Management Manual. The documentation pyramid represents the operational flow of information (i.e., day-to-day processes carried out by use of dynamic and current documentation). The pyramid model is described as a tool to manage the quality systems. It is used to show that the quality manual is a small portion of the overall

Documentation, but is very important. The bulk of any documentation system is the records that are compiledover years of service

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ PRAVAT RANJAN PATI

Dt: 15/11/2017

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 Study on Tribological Behaviour of LD Slag Filled polypropylene Composites using experimental Design and Neural Networks**
Speaker	**: Dr. Pravat Ranjan Pati**
Venue	**: R.No- 120**
Date	**: 16.11.2017**
Time	**: 04.40 pm onward**

Dr. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A Study on Tribological Behavior of LD Slag Filled polypropylene Composites Using Experimental Design and Neural Networks

Pravat Ranjan Pati
Department of Mechanical Engineering,
ICFAI Tech School, IFHE, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

Short fiber-reinforced polymer composites are used in numerous tribological applications. In the present work, an attempt has been made to improve the wear resistance of short glass fiber (SGF) reinforced polypropylene composites by incorporation of micro-sized Linz-Donawitz (LD) slag particles. LD slag is a major solid waste generated in huge quantities during steel making process. It usually comes from slag formers such as burned lime/dolomite and from oxidizing of silica, iron etc. while refining the iron into steel in the LD furnace. Composites with different LD slag content (0, 7.5, 15 and 22.5 wt%) in a polypropylene matrix base with 20 wt% SGF reinforcement are prepared by injection molding technique. Solid particle erosion trials, as per ASTM G 76 test standards, are conducted on the composite samples following a well-planned experimental schedule based on Taguchi design of experiments. Significant process parameters predominantly influencing the rate of erosion are identified. The study reveals that the LD slag content and impact velocity are the most significant among various factors influencing the wear rate of these composites. Further, a prediction model based on artificial neural network (ANN) is proposed to predict the erosion performance of the composites under a wide range of erosive wear conditions. This work shows that an ANN model is quite helpful in saving time and resources that are required for a large number of experimental trials and thus, successfully predicts the erosion rate of composites both within and beyond the experimental domain.

Keywords: Polypropylene, LD slag, Erosion wear, Taguchi technique, ANN

References:

1. Bagci, M., and Imrek, H., 2011, "Solid particle erosion behavior of glass fiber reinforced boric acid filled epoxy resin composites," *Tribol Int*, 44, pp. 1704-10.
2. Zhang, Z., and Friedrich, K., 2003, "Artificial Neural Networks Applied to Polymer Composites: A Review," Compos. Sci. Technol., 63, pp. 2029-2044.
3. Jones, S. P., Jansen, R., and Fusaro, R. L., 1997, "Preliminary Investigation of Neural Network Techniques to Predict Tribological Properties," Tribol. Trans., 40(2), pp. 312-320.
4. Srivastava, V. K., and Pawar, A. G., 2006, "Solid particle erosion of glass fiber reinforced flyash filled epoxy resin composites," Compos Sci Technol, 66, pp. 3021-3028.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ PRAVAT RANJAN PATI

Dt: 29/06/2017

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	:	**Characterization of LD Slag Filled Epoxy Composites**
Speaker	:	**Dr. Pravat Ranjan Pati**
Venue	:	**R.No- 120**
Date	:	**30.06.2017**
Time	:	**04.00 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A STUDY ON COATABILITY OF LINZ-DONAWITZ (LD) SLAG BY PLASMA SPRAYING ROUTE

Pravat Ranjan Pati
Department of Mechanical Engineering, ICFAI Tech School, IFHE, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

Linz-Donawitz slag (LDS) is a major solid waste generated in huge quantities during steel making. Although a number of ways for its utilization have been suggested in the past, its potential as a possible erosion resistant coating material has not yet been explored. This work is an attempt to develop functional coatings of this LDS on metal substrates by plasma spraying. The coating deposition is carried out using an 80 kW atmospheric plasma spray system working in non-transferred arc mode at different torch input powers (10-24 kW). Coatings are characterized in terms of their thickness and adhesion strength. Coating deposition efficiency is calculated to assess the coatability and XRD is done to ascertain the phases present in the coating. It is found that the operating power levels of the plasma torch affect the adhesion strength, deposition efficiency and mean thickness of the coatings. Solid particle erosion trials, as per ASTM G76 test standards, are conducted on the coating samples following a well planned experimental schedule based on Taguchi design of experiments. This work reveals that LDS is eminently coatable with deposition efficiency as high as 33% and can be gainfully used as a cost-effective wear resistant coating material.

Keywords: LD slag, plasma spraying, erosion resistant coatings, characterization, Taguchi model

References

1. Gorai B, Jana RK, Premchand M (2003) Characteristics and utilization of copper slag-a review. Resour Conserv Recycl 39:299-313.
2. Biswas S, Satapathy A (2010) Use of copper slag in glass-epoxy composites for improved wear resistance. Waste Manag Res 28:615-625.
3. Mishra SC, Das S, Satapathy A, Ananthapadmanabhan PV, Sreekumar KP (2009) Erosion wear analysis of plasma sprayed ceramic coating using the Taguchi technique. Tribol Trans 52:401-404.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ PRAVAT RANJAN PATI

Dt: 10/04/2017

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 Study on Coat ability of Linz-Donawitz (Ld) Slag By Plasma Spraying Route**
Speaker	:	**Dr. Pravat Ranjan Pati**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**11.04.2017**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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CHARACTERIZATION OF LD SLAG FILLED EPOXY COMPOSTES

Pravat Ranjan Pati
Department of Mechanical Engineering, ICFAI Tech School, IFHE, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

Linz-Donawitz (LD) slag is a major solid waste generated in huge quantities during steel making. It comes from slag formers such as burned lime/dolomite and from oxidizing of silica, iron etc. while refining the iron into steel in the LD furnace. Although a number of ways for its utilization have been suggested in the past, its potential as a filler material in polymeric matrices has not yet been explored. In this work, composites of five different compositions (0, 7.5, 15, 22.5 and 30 wt% of LD slag reinforced in epoxy resin) are prepared by a simple hand layup technique. The composites are characterized in regard to their density, porosity, micro-hardness and strength properties. This work shows that LD slag, in spite of being a waste, possesses fairly good filler characteristics as it modifies the properties and improves the erosion resistance of the polymeric resin.

Keywords: Composites, LD slag, Mechanical properties, Waste Utilization

References

1. Rothon, R N. Mineral fillers in thermoplastics-filler manufacture and characterization. Adv Polym Sci, 1999, 139: 67-107.
2. Svehlova V and Poloucek E. Mechanical properties of talc-filled polypropylene. Influence of filler content, filler particle size and quality of dispersion. Makromol Chem, 1994, 214: 91-99.
3. Wang Q and Qu J. Mechanical properties and morphological behavior of calcium carbonate filled polypropylene in dynamic injection molding. Polym Int, 2006, 55: 1330-1335.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ D. V. R. REDDY

Dt: 31/08/2017

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 : **Experimental investigation of the Effect of Refrigerant Charge and Capillary Tube Length on a Performance of Domestic Refrigerator with Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures**

Speaker : **Prof. D. V. Raghunatha Reddy**

Venue : **R.No- 309**

Date : **01.09.2017**

Time : **04.30 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Experimental investigation of the Effect of Refrigerant Charge and Capillary Tube Length on a Performance of Domestic Refrigerator with Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures

D.V.Raghunatha Reddy

FST, IFHE University, Hyderabad, India

Abstract

In the present work the experimental investigation of a household refrigerator was calculated by simultaneously changing the refrigerant charge (mr) and length of capillary tube (Lc).The recent literature review shows the consistent research in the field of refrigeration and air conditioning systems due to increased need and importance on the climate change effects faced by the humankind. The recent decades show the replacement of CFCs with HFCs, later with mixture of HFCs. But the high GWP value of HFCs paved the way for the development of new refrigerants using Hydro carbons or hydrocarbon mixtures. The experimental investigations on the domestic refrigerator using two different hydrocarbon mixtures are CARE30 (R290/R600a,50/50 %wt) and R436A (R290/R600a, 56/44 %wt.). The experiments are conducted by changing the refrigerant charge (mr) and length of capillary tube (LC) at different evaporator temperature (Te).Continuous consecutively and cycling tests are performed on the refrigerator under steady state situations. The pressure at the inlet and outlet of the compressor are note down and evaluated as well as the temperature readings can be observed at various positions in the refrigerator. And also the pull down time is noted for the three different refrigerants for varying refrigerant charge and length of capillary and graphs are plotted. The results show that the design temperature of -15^{0C} (according to IS1476 part1) and pull down time of 90 minutes are achieved by using 70g of R436A with L=4.5M,for CARE is achieved at pull-down time of 100minutes with 70g and L=5m and R134a achieved at 110minutes with 100g and 4m. The performance has shown that the R436A refrigerant can be the best substitute to R134a.

Keywords: Hydrocarbon, Refrigerant mixture, Capillary tube length, Refrigerant charge and Alternative refrigerant.

References

[1] L. Rajapaksha, Influence of special attributes of zoetropic refrigerant mixtures on design and operation of vapor compression refrigeration and heat pump systems, Energy Conversion and Management 48 (2007): 539–545.

[2] Mani K, Selladurai V. Experimental analysis of new refrigerant mixture asdrop-in replacement for CFC12 and HFC134a. Int J Therm Sci. 47 (2008): 1490–5001.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ SHAIK HIMAM SAHEB

Dt: 20/11/2017

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 : **Comparative study on Serial and Parallel Manipulators – review**

Speaker : **Prof. Shaik Himam Saheb**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **21.11.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Comparative study on Serial and Parallel Manipulators - review

Shaik Himam Saheb

Mechanical Engineering,

ITS, IFHE

Abstract: This paper presents the comparison between serial and parallel manipulators. Day by day, the applications of the parallel manipulator in various field is become apparent and with a rapid rate utilized in precise manufacturing, medical science and in space exploration equipments. A parallel manipulator can be defined as a closed loop kinematic chain mechanism whose end effector is linked to the base by several independent kinematic chains. The classification of various parallel manipulators is presented herewith. The prime focus of the paper is to realize the parallel manipulators applications for industry, space, medical science or commercial usage by orienting manipulator in the space at the high speed with a desired accuracy.

Keywords: Parallel Manipulator; Hexapod; Reconfigurable Parallel Robot, Serial manipulator.

References:

[1] W. L. Pollard, "Position Controlling Apparatus," US Patent No. 2286571, 1942.

[2] V. E. Gough and S. G. Whitehall, "Universal Tyre Test Machine," Proceedings of 9th International Congress FISITA, May 1962, pp. 117-137.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/K VIVEKANANDA

Dt: 06/06/2017

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 : **NSGA-II Approach for Multi- Objective Optimization of wire Electrical Discharge Machining Process Parameter on Inconel 718**

Speaker : **Prof. K Vivekananda**

Venue : **R.No- 119**

Date : **07.06.2017**

Time : **04.00 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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NSGA-II Approach for Multi- Objective Optimization of Wire Electrical Discharge Machining Process Parameter on Inconel 718

K. Vivekananda
Asst. Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, ICFAI Tech School, IFHE University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

ABSTRACT

The present paper envisages the effect and optimization of machining parameters on the material removal rate (MRR) and surface roughness (Ra) on wire electrical discharge machining (WEDM). Application of NSGA-II used for the selection of optimal process parameters during machining of Inconel 718. The machining parameters considered in the study are wire tension, wire speed, discharge current and Pulse on time. The experimental design using L27 orthogonal array are conducted via Taguchi design of experiment to predict the MRR and Ra properties using Inconel 718 super alloy as a workpiece and brass wire as tool. The level of importance of the machining parameters on the cutting Ra and MRR is determined by applying ANOVA. Using the signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio optimum machining parameters combination has been obtained. To validate a mathematical model between control factors and responses like MRR and Ra are established by means of nonlinear regression analysis. To achieve multi-response optimization, NSGA-II has been adopted. Optimal machining parameters were obtained from the Pareto front graph.

Key words: MRR, Nonlinear Regression, NSGA-II, Ra, Taguchi, WEDM.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/K VIVEKANANDA

Dt: 31/01/2017

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 : **Ash Handling and its Disposal System in Thermal Power Plants**

Speaker : **Prof. K Vivekananda**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **01.02.2017**

Time : **04.45 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Ash Handling and its Disposal System in Thermal Power Plants

K. Vivekananda
Asst. Professor, Depatment of Mechanical Engineering, ICFAI Tech School, IFHE University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

ABSTRACT

The thermal power plant, during which coal is burnt not solely produces energy however conjointly produces ash. The ash content of coal used in thermal power plants ranges from 35 to 55%. Ash handling consists of a bottom ash system, coarse ash system and fly ash system. Out of the full ash made bottom ash, coarse ash and fly ash are going to be within the magnitude relation of 10:20:70%. Bottom ash is going to be within the sort of clinker collected in a bottom ash hopper (located below the boiler/furnace). Coarse ash is going to be within the sort of coarse particles and picked up by gravity in saver and air pre heater hoppers (located in the flue gas path). The ash is going to be within the sort of fine particles and picked up in psychic phenomenon hoppers (located before the ID fan). Bottom ash, coarse ash and fly ash (wet mode) is exhausted intermittently and send to ash suspension sump for onward disposal to Ash Lake. Ash in dry mode is going to be sent to silo tanks to issue to end users like cement corporations and ash brick industries.

Key words: Bottom ash, coarse ash, fly ash.



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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ A CHANDRASHEKHAR

Dt: 22/03/2017

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 : **Performance Analysis of Planar Parallel Manipulators**

Speaker : **Prof. A Chandrashekhar**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **23.03.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Performance Analysis of Planar Parallel Manipulators

A Chandrashekhar

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Abstract

In this paper the performance analysis of one of the most commonly used parallel manipulator is been discussed. Performance analysis explains the difference performance factors of parallel manipulators like Condition number, Manipulability index, Transmission index, Minimum singular value, Stiffness index etc. In this Paper we are going to deal with indices like Condition number, Manipulability index and Minimum singular value. Three different structures are considered for the analysis. In each structure, for the entire dexterous workspace best postures of the manipulators are identified based on the performance measures.

Keywords Parallel manipulators, Performance Analysis, Manipulability, Condition number and Minimum Singular Value.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ ABHISHEK KR DEWANGAN Dt: 09/03/2017

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 : **Design and Numerical Analysis of S-blade Axial Fan for Cooling of Electric Motors**

Speaker : **Prof. Abhishek Kumar Dewangan**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **10.03.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Design and Numerical Analysis of S-blade Axial Fan for cooling of Electric Motors

Abhishek Kumar Dewangan

[1]Assistant professor Faculty of science and Technology ICFAI University, Shankarpally, Hyderabad

Abstract

This studies the cooling performance by axial fans with forward-swept and inclined blades and a structure with low ventilation resistance for large-capacity open-type motors. The ventilation resistance of axial fans for motors is much greater than that of common fans for creating draughts. Flow separates remarkably on the blades' surfaces and fluid noise is large. We reduced the ventilation resistance inside an electric motor and adopted axial fans with forward-swept and inclined blades. We confirmed by wind tunnel experiment that the flow rate with this combination increases remarkably compared with the conventional ventilation structure and axial fans. Numerical fluid analysis was performed on the flow around the blade at this flow rate. It was confirmed that no flow separation appeared for the air flow along the blade surfaces. This was also observed in a flow visualization experiment. Furthermore, an actual motor with both the low-ventilation-resistance structure and axial fans with forward-swept and inclined blades showed that the flow rate of cooling air increased by 80% compared with that of conventional machines, and the average temperature rise of stator windings decreased by 30%. Thus, the cooling performance was greatly improved.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ A. MANMADHA CHARY Dt: 17/08/2017

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 : **Additive manufacturing applications in cosmetic surgeries**

Speaker : **Dr. A. Manmadha Chary**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **18.08.2017**

Time : **04.30 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Additive Manufacturing applications in cosmetic surgeries

A. Manmadha Chary

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Abstract:

Additive Manufacturing (AM), also known as 3D printing is an emerging technology in cosmetic surgeries with respect to reconstructive bone surgery. Such treatment protocols often require customized implants to fulfill the functional and aesthetic requirements. Currently, such customized implants are being manufactured using AM technology. This paper describes a mandible defect of oral & maxillofacial surgery. The fracture and defect of the mandible inferior border is one of the serious complications during alignment and fixing of the implant. Reconstruction of such defects is daunting tasks. The case report describes a method based on Computer Aided Design (CAD) and AM for individual design, fabrication and implantation of a mandible inferior border. A 40-year old male meet an accident with rash drive. The patient specific customized implant is designed with patient Computed Tomography (CT) data. The CT images in Digital Imaging and Communication in Medicine (DICOM) file format is used to develop a 3D CAD model of customized implant. The implant is designed to maintain the symmetry of mandible from right to left. The designed implant model is manufactured by Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM) techniques with a biocompatible material. The patient mandible prototype model was manufactured by AM process, which is helpful for pre-planning of surgical procedures. For these pre-planning surgical procedures, a perfect fit obtained during surgery. The patient ultimately regained reasonable mandible contour and appearance of the face.

Keywords: Additive Manufacturing, 3D printing, cosmetic surgeries, Reconstructive surgery, Patient specific implants.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ M.L. PAVAN KISHORE Dt: 28/11/2017

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 : **Stacking Sequence Optimization for Structural Analysis of Composite Propeller using Optistruct - A Numerical Study**

Speaker : **Dr. M.L. Pavan Kishore**

Venue : **R.No- 120**

Date : **29.11.2017**

Time : **04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Stacking Sequence Optimization for Structural Analysis of Composite Propeller Using Optistruct -A Numerical Study

Dr. M.L. Pavan Kishore

Abstract

A numerical optimization technique Optistruct has been used to determine the optimum stacking sequence for a marine propeller blade in composite material. The applicational use of composite material is to apply its bend-twist coupling characteristics lies in evaluating the better performance design requirement of the propeller. In the present methodology a balanced quasi isotropic stacking sequence is considered in the design phase of optimization. The applied methodology satisfies all the constraints of the stresses developed during CFD simulations. The design variables are the specific weight, number of layers, ply angles. The optimized stacking sequence is validated for both hybrid (CFRP+ GFRP) and non-hybrid composites and a comparison has been made with that of the conventional material propeller blade. From the results obtained the applied numerical approach corresponds to the same trend and confirm the used method of optimization.

Keywords: Aluminium, Composites, Finite elements, laminated plates, Marine propeller blade, Optimization

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Faculty of Science & Technology (FST)

Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ MANTRA P SATPATHY Dt: 15/03/2017

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	:	**Numerical Modelling of a Novel Horn and Parametric Optimization in Ultrasonic Spot Welding**
Speaker	:	**Prof. Mantra Prasad Satpathy**
Venue	:	**R.No- 120**
Date	:	**16.03.2017**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

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Numerical Modelling of a Novel Horn and Parametric Optimization in Ultrasonic Spot Welding

Mantra Prasad Satpathy

Assistant professor Faculty of science and Technology ICFAI University, Shankarpally, Hyderabad

Abstract.

Material joining is one of the key manufacturing processes used to assemble metallic and non-metallic parts for several applications. But the industries are facing many difficulties in joining of thin sheets of dissimilar metals by the conventional welding process because of their differences in chemical composition, physical and mechanical properties. So, Ultrasonic welding is a solid state joining process where the joint is created by high-frequency ultrasonic energy with clamping pressure. It is a very useful technique for joining of small elements, such as in microelectronics industries. It can be considered as the replacement of soldering process. In this process, acoustic horn and booster are the important assets. The accuracy and strength of the welding depend mainly on their geometry. This proposed work deals with the design and modelling of an acoustic stepped sonotrode with booster using finite element analysis (FEA). From this analysis, the actual length of the horn is obtained by gradually decreasing its theoretical length. It also ensures that the ultrasonic energy which is transferred to the weld coupon can create a sound weld under various conditions. The quality of the weld is reckoned by its weld strength and the combinations of different process parameters. These are examined using the principal components coupled with grey relational analysis approach which is showing good agreement between the predicted values with experimental results.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ ABHISHEK DEWANGAN Dt: 05/04/2016

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 : **Computational Fluid Dynamics Simulation of circular jet burners to investigate the effect of Upstream cavities.**

Speaker : **Prof. Abhishek Dewangan**

Venue : **R.No- 306**

Date : **06.04.2016**

Time : **04.50 to 5.30 pm**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Computational Fluid Dynamics Simulation of circular jet burners to investigate theeffect of upstream cavities.

Prof. AbhishekDewangan

ABSTRACT

Introduction:-

Studies of stability of jet diffusion flames are of practical as well as academic interest to combustion researchers. In several combustion applications such as in cement kilns, it is important that the jet flames remain stable and attached to the burner exit. Various methodologies proposed to achieve stable flames have illustrated that the enhancement of jet mixing can improve the overall combustor performance by increasing combustion efficiency and reducing combustion instability and undesired emissions (Bussman and Jayakaran, 2001). Stability of a jet diffusion flame has received renewed attention in the recent years due to its varied practical applications in several combustors.

At low fuel flow rate, the flame is attached to the burner tip, whereas at higher fuel flow rates, the diffusion flame has a tendency to liftoff from the burner tip due to reduction in flow residence time. A lifted diffusion flame is in general unstable and can blow-off or extinguish at any instant beyond a certain critical value of liftoff height. On the other hand, lifted flames are also preferred in a few burners in order to protect the burner nozzle mouth. Therefore, the stability of diffusion flame, in both attached and lifted condition, is an important criterion in designing burners and combustors. There is an optimum cavity diameter and post-cavity length, which provides maximum flame stability. the cavity length to diameter ratio is also a critical parameter. When the ratio is less than unity, increase stability is achieved. It is important that the jet flames remain stable and attached to the burner exit.

The objective of the present study is to investigate the influence of upstream cylindrical cavity parameters on flame characteristics, such as the flame length, lift-off velocities, lift-off heights, and blow-off velocities. Cavity parameters, such as the cavity diameter, its length, and the post-cavity length, have been varied to study their effects on the above mentioned characteristics. (G.Chiranjeevi and V.Raghavan, 2011).

Pure methane jet diffusion flame experiments are carried out employing a sharp edged circular jet burner having 2 mm diameter (d) and different cavity dimensions Pre-cavity length of all the burners is fixed at 24 mm. External diameter of all the burners is fixed at 20mm. The following parameters are varied in the experimental study:-

(a) cavity-diameter (D),
(b) cavity-length (L_2),
(c) post-cavity-length (L_1).

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ CHINMAYA P. MOHANTY Dt: 05/04/2016

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 Particle Swarm Approach Embedded with Numerical Analysis for Multi response Optimization in Electrical Discharge Machining**
Speaker	:	**Prof. Chinmaya P. Mohanty**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**28.04.2016**
Time	:	**04.50 to 5.30 pm**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A Particle Swarm Approach Embedded with Numerical Analysis for Multi-response Optimization in Electrical Discharge Machining

Dr.Chinmaya P. Mohanty

Abstract

Present work proposes a thermo-numerical model for accurate prediction of material removal and tool erosion for electrical discharge machining (EDM) process. The data collected for the numerical analysis is based on Box-Behnken's experimental design, a popular response surface methodology (RSM) approach. The numerical model is validated by comparing experimental results on a die sinking EDM machine. A sequentially coupled thermo-structural model has also been proposed to estimate the residual stress distribution on the work piece. Analysis of variance is conducted to identify significant parameters. Regression analysis is conducted on the model to develop valid mathematical models relating responses with process parameters. Finally, a multi objective particle swam (MOPSO) algorithm has been adopted for simultaneous optimization of responses. The proposed model can be employed for selecting ideal process states to improve process productivity and finishing capabilities.

Keywords

Electrical discharge machine; Finite element method; Multi-objective particle swarm optimization;

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/CH RAJESH

Dt: 07/06/2017

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	**: Free Vibration Analysis of Viscoelastic Sandwich Beam Using Euler Bernoulli Theory**
Speaker	**: Prof. Ch Rajesh**
Venue	**: R.No- 119**
Date	**: 08.06.2017**
Time	**: 04.40 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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FREE VIBRATION ANALYSIS OF VISCOELASTIC SANDWICH BEAM USING EULER BERNOULLI THEORY

Ch. Rajesh,
Dept of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology,
IFHE University, Hyderabad -501203, India,
E-mail: chrajesh@ifheindia.org

Abstract—The wide variety of damping techniques are used to reduce the vibrations, out of them constrained layer damping (CLD) treatment is used for studying the free vibration behaviour of sandwich beams. The sandwich model is formed by placing the viscoelastic material bonded between the face and base layer. Viscoelastic sandwich beam consists of three layers with viscoelastic material as a core layer, the face layers are isotropic and linear elastic material. In this paper free vibrations of fixed free sandwich beam with different configurations are investigated analytically. Analytical solution is carried out using Euler-Bernoulli beam theory to find the natural frequencies with different configurations of the beam using MATLAB. The analytical results of the sandwich beams are to be compared with available literature values.

Keywords — Free vibration; sandwich beam; natural frequency; CLD.

REFERENCES

1. JR Banerjee, "Free vibration of sandwich beams using the dynamic stiffness method", Computers and structures, Vol. 81,2003, PP 1915-1922.
2. Mohammad Sedighi, Hiwa Hosseini , "Free Vibration Analysis of Stepped Timoshenko Shafts by the Finite Element Method", The 21st International Congress on Sound and Vibration, ICSV21, Beijing, China, July 2014, PP 13-17.
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5. Mohammad Zannon, "Free Vibration of Thin Film Cantilever Beam", International Journal of Engineering and Technical Research (IJETR), ISSN: 2321-0869, Vol. 2, Issue 11, November 2014, PP 304-316.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ D.V.RAGHUNATHA REDDY Dt: 26/04/2016

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 : **Hydrocarbon Refrigerant mixtures as an alternative to R134a in Domestic Refrigeration system: The state-of-the-art review**

Speaker : **Prof. D.V.Raghunatha Reddy**

Venue : **R.No- 306**

Date : **27.04.2016**

Time : **04.50 to 5.30 pm**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Hydrocarbon Refrigerant mixtures as an alternative to R134a in Domestic Refrigeration system: The state-of-the-art review

Prof. D.V.RaghunathaReddy

Abstract-The objective of this paper is to present review on the alternative refrigerants used in the domestic refrigerators to have better performance with minimum losses. This paper gives the summary and range of various refrigerants used in the domestic refrigerators. The major concern is global warming. Global warming is the increase in global earth surface temperature due to the absorption of infrared emission from earth surface. The global warming affect the environment by the use of different refrigerants in a domestic refrigerators. So our aim is to reduce the effect of global warming as well as optimize the performance of domestic refrigerators by using the latest refrigerants. This review paper represents the recent developments done in domestic refrigerator.R134a is used as a domestic refrigeration system and other vapor compression refrigeration system. R134a is having zero ozone depletion potential (ODP) and almost good thermodynamic properties, but it has a high Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 1300.The higher GWP due to R134a emissions from domestic refrigerators leads to identifying a long term alternative to meet the requirements of system performance, Therefore it is going to be banned very soon for environmental safety. So, Some new alternative refrigerants (Hydrocarbon refrigerants) have been found by researchers which are environmental friendly refrigerants and having low GWP and low ODP. Hydrocarbon refrigerants particularly propane, butane and isobutene are proposed as an environment friendly refrigerants. After reviewing the various literatures on the hydrocarbon (R290,R600a and R600) refrigerants and their mixture gives good performance in small capacity domestic refrigerator to replace R134a.

Keywords: Hydro fluorocarbon refrigerant, GWP, ODP, Alternative refrigerants, Hydrocarbon refrigerants, Propane (R290), Isobutene (R600a).

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ME 2018

Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ A CHANDRASHEKHAR

Dt: 25/09/2018

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	**: Performance Analysis of Gough Stewart Platform with 6 Limbs**
Speaker	**: Dr. A Chandrashekhar**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 26.09.2018**
Time	**: 05.00 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF GOUGH STEWART PLATFORM WITH 6 LIMBS

Chandra Shekhar A[1], P Abhilash[2], Dr G Sathis Babu[3]
[1] Asst. Prof., Mechanical Engineering Department, ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, Hyderabad, India.
[2]Trainee Engineer, NTTData Global delivery services Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore
[3] Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, JNTUH college of Engineering, Hyderabad, India

Abstract - This paper concentrates on widespread study of parallel manipulator. It focuses on optimal designing of manipulator which has a large number of application fields. Optimal design is an important criterion to improve the accuracy of a robot. Through optimal design a robot can achieve isotropic configurations where the condition number of its jacobian matrix equals one. In this we are also concentrating on transmission index and stiffness index along with their plots, which can affect the kinetostatic performance of the robot. In this the singularity of Gough Stewart platform is also studied.

Keywords- Parallel Manipulator, Optimal design, Isotropic, condition number, kinetostatic performances.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ A. MANMADHACHARY

Dt: 28/03/2018

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	**: Medical Applications of Additive Manufacturing**
Speaker	**: Dr. A. Manmadhachary**
Venue	**: R.No- 120**
Date	**: 29.03.2018**
Time	**: 04.40 pm onward**

Ch. Rajesh
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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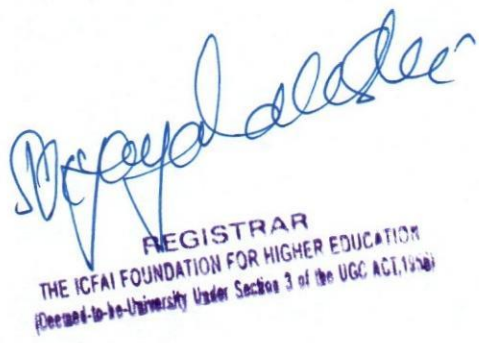
Medical Applications of Additive Manufacturing

Dr. A. Manmadhachary
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Abstract: Additive manufacturing (AM) is also known as "3D printing." AM creates the physical model by construction of succeeding layers using the input material. Each succeeding layer is attached to the preceding layer to form the physical AM model. Medical Industry requires the error free exact anatomy of the patient for diagnosis or surgical planning, surgical guides, implants and etc. Since every patient has unique anatomy, AM suit's as best fit for medical industry. AM medical model provides advantage of customize each model according to the patients requirement, which is not so easy in conventional way. The current work aims explain the importance of AM medical model in the medical industry for various scenarios.

Keywords: Additive manufacturing, 3D printing, Medical industry, Diagnose patient, Customized model.





Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ A. MANMADHACHARY

Dt: 23/08/2018

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	:	**Comparison of Medical Models Construction by Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing) Techniques**
Speaker	:	**Dr. A. Manmadhachary**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**24.08.2018**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

Ch. Raisth

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Comparison of Medical Models Construction by Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing) Techniques

A. Manmadha Chary*, M.L Pavan Kishore, Shaik Himam Saheb
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, IFHE University, Hyderabad, India.

Abstract

Additive Manufacturing (AM) known as 3D Printing is one of the advanced manufacturing methods to produce physical models from virtual model. Selective Laser Sintering (SLS) and Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM) are well known techniques in powder and solid based processes respectively. One of the medical application of AM technique is preplanning of surgery. For this, the surgeons are using prototype models of mandible for measurement, evaluation of the diseases and surgical procedures. However manufacturing of the accurate prototype model is one of the unsolved problems. This paper presents dimensional error between the 3D CAD mandible model to AM mandible models of cyst in mandible patient, also comparison of dimensional error between fabricated models of SLS and FDM techniques. It has been observed that the dimensional error between SLS and FDM mandible models from 3D CAD mandible model at 6.17% and 8.5% respectively, and the difference of dimensional error between FDM to SLS mandible was 1.15 mm.

Keywords - 3D Printing, Additive Manufacturing, Selective Laser Sintering, Fused Deposition Modeling, Medical Model.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ G Suresh Kumar

Dt: 03/04/2018

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	**: Prediction of Optimum Parameters and Product Gas Composition in Gasification Using Anns**
Speaker	**: Prof. G Suresh Kumar**
Venue	**: R.No- 120**
Date	**: 04.04.2018**
Time	**: 04.40 pm onward**

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PREDICTION OF OPTIMUM PARAMETERS AND PRODUCT GAS COMPOSITION IN GASIFICATION USING ANNs

G Suresh Kumar[1], AVSSKS Gupta[2], M Viswanadham[3]

[1]*Assitant Professor, Mechanical Engineering, IFHE University, Dontanapally, Hyderabad, 501203, Telangana, India*

[2]*Professor, Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, JNTUH, Kukatpally, Hyderabad, 500085, Telangana, India*

[3]*Professor, Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, JNTUH, Kukatpally, Hyderabad, 500085, Telangana, India*

Abstract:

Gasification is the cleanest and most efficient process of utilizing fossil fuels for energy production. Gasification efficiency and product gas quality depends mainly on Equivalence Ratio (ER), Steam to Coal Ratio (SCR), and Gasification Temperature (GT). This study aims at developing an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model for the prediction of optimum parameters and resulting syngas composition. Very few studies have been reported on ANN modeling with a limited scope of predicting the heating value and composition of syngas. However none of the previous works are reported on prediction of operating conditions based on fuel properties. With recent surge in the variety of feedstocks, it is increasingly difficult to determine optimum operating conditions and corresponding syngas composition in a conventional manner. In this scenario ANNs would be handy in faster and accurate prediction of operating conditions.

In the present work a multi-layer feed forward back propagation network has been proposed for modeling gasification process. The first stage of study involves identification of suitable network architecture and its parameters such that the performance measures are achieved. In the second stage, the network is trained with experimental data available in the literature. The accuracy o of the network depends on amount of data. Since available experimental data is limited, training data is generated using Minitab software. The input parameters used in the model are feedstock composition from ultimate analysis, and output parameters are operating conditions ER, SCR, GT and syngas composition (amount of H_2, CO, CO_2 and CH_4). The predicted data is in good agreement with experimental results with a correlation coefficient of above 0.91 and mean square error less than 0.001.

Keywords: Gasification, ANN, Syngas, equivalence ratio, steam to feedstock ratio

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ K. Vivekananda

Dt: 30/07/2018

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	:	**Prediction of UVAT Response parameters by using Linear Regression Analysis**
Speaker	:	**Prof. K. Vivekananda**
Venue	:	**R.No- 309**
Date	:	**31.07.2018**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Prediction of UVAT Response parameters by Using Linear Regression Analysis

K. Vivekananda

Asst. Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Abstract

Purpose: In recent years, use of hard materials such as Titanium alloys, Nickel-based super alloys etc., has been increased in many industries like aerospace sector, defense sector and automobile, etc. It has been noticed that hard material is very difficult to cut in conventional turning process. Ultrasonic Vibration-assisted Turning (UVAT) process found to be a good alternative process to cut hard material by giving vibration to the tool and hence it acts as an intermittent cutting which leads to decrease the cutting force, surface roughness and increase the tool life.

Design/Methodology/approach: The difficult task is to design and fabricate the proper experimental set-up to perform the UVAT process. For understanding and easy industrial use of UVAT technique, a full factorial design of experiments (125) has been performed. A linear regression mathematical model has been developed to validate the UVAT experimental results.

Research Limitations/implications: In the present study the whole concept has been divided into three major parts. One is design and fabrication of UVAT experimental set-up, the second one is the experimental investigation on UVAT process, and the third one is developing a linear regression mathematical model for validating the UVAT responses.

Practical Implications: Experimental investigation has been carried out on UVAT process to know the various process parameter effects on cutting forces and surface finish generated. From the experiment it has been found that UVAT improves both cutting force as well as surface finish and also increases the tool life due to its sporadic cutting mechanism.

Orginality/Value: The experimental study carried out on HMT model NH 26 lathe and the output parameters like cutting forces and surface finish examined by Dynamometer (Kistler model 9272) and The HANDYSURF precision instrument respectively. The authors conducted this whole analysis in N.I.T Rourkela.

Keywords: Inconel 825, Linear Regression Analysis, UVAT, UVT;

Paper type: Research Paper.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ M.L. Pavan Kishore

Dt: 05/06/2018

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	**: Material Effect on Stress Behavioral Characteristics Determination of Composite Rectangular Plate with and without Cutout**
Speaker	**: Dr. M.L. Pavan Kishore**
Venue	**: R.No- 120**
Date	**: 06.06.2018**
Time	**: 04.00 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Material Effect on Stress Behavioural Characteristics Determination of Composite Rectangular Plate with and without Cutout

Dr. M.L.Pavan Kishore[1]

[1] Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, ITS-ICFAI University, Hyderabad.

Abstract:

Using finite element method a numerical study have been carried out to examine the effects of the material on stress behavioural characteristics of rectangular plate with and without cutout for a conventional and composite material plate subjected to pressure loads. Further this paper addresses the effect of various boundary conditions applied to the plate. A comparison has been made between the conventional and composite material with and without cutout. It is observed that the application of pressure loads and boundary conditions have substantial influence on stress behavioural characteristics of rectangular plate with and without cutout on both the materials. The results obtained by numerical simulation are compared and found that simulation results are in good agreement with the previous studies.

Keywords: Boundary conditions, Composite plate, Finite element analysis, Pressure, Quasi-isotropic rectangular cutout, symmetrically laminated plates.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ M.L. Pavan Kishore

Dt: 12/02/2018

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	:	**Stacking Sequence Optimization for Structural Analysis of Composite Propeller using Optistruct - A Numerical Study**
Speaker	:	**Dr. M.L. Pavan Kishore**
Venue	:	**R.No- 120**
Date	:	**13.02.2018**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Stacking Sequence Optimization for Structural Analysis of Composite Propeller Using Optistruct -A Numerical Study

Dr. M.L. Pavan Kishore

Abstract

A numerical optimization technique Optistruct has been used to determine the optimum stacking sequence for a marine propeller blade in composite material. The applicational use of composite material is to apply its bend-twist coupling characteristics lies in evaluating the better performance design requirement of the propeller. In the present methodology a balanced quasi isotropic stacking sequence is considered in the design phase of optimization. The applied methodology satisfies all the constraints of the stresses developed during CFD simulations. The design variables are the specific weight, number of layers, ply angles. The optimized stacking sequence is validated for both hybrid (CFRP+ GFRP) and non-hybrid composites and a comparison has been made with that of the conventional material propeller blade. From the results obtained the applied numerical approach corresponds to the same trend and confirm the used method of optimization.

Keywords: Aluminium, Composites, Finite elements, laminated plates, Marine propeller blade, Optimization

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ Pravat Ranjan Pati

Dt: 03/01/2018

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	**: Characterization of glass-epoxy composites using red brick dust particles**
Speaker	**: Dr. Pravat Ranjan Pati**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 04.01.2019**
Time	**: 04.50 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Characterization of glass-epoxy composites using red brick dust particles

Pravat Ranjan Pati
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science & Technology, IFHE, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

Now-a-days, the solid wastes are used in many areas of manufacturing. But the utilization of these wastes in polymer composites has rarely been seen. Therefore, exploring new avenues for its application would be an exciting task as far as the materials recycle aspect is concerned. This article presents the fabrication and investigation of physical and mechanical properties of glass fiber reinforced epoxy composites with red brick dust (RBD). RBD is the waste or leftover powder, or the powder formed from deformed bricks in the process of their manufacturing. Bricks can be deformed while handling and the deformed bricks cannot be used for construction purposes; hence, they are dumped as waste. Hand lay-up technique is used for composite fabrication. RBD is varied from 0 to 30% by weight and physical and mechanical tests are performed on the composite samples. X-ray diffractography (XRD) is carried out in order to identify the phases present in raw RBD. This work shows that density, void content, hardness and impact strength of the composites increases with the increase in red brick dust content while the decrease in tensile and flexural properties are observed.

Keywords: Characterization, RBD, Glass fiber, Waste, XRD

References

1. S. Fu, B. Lauke, Composites Part A 29 (1998) 575-583.
2. S. Biswas, A. Satapathy, Materials and Design 31 (2010) 1752-1767.
3. F. Su, Z. Zhang, W. Liu, Wear 260 (2006) 861-868.
4. S.S. Kim, M.W. Shin, H. Jang, Wear 274-275 (2012) 34-42.
5. S.K. Mishra, S. Biswas, A. Satapathy, Materials and Design 55 (2014) 958-965.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ D.V.Raghunatha Reddy Dt: 12/04/2018

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	:	**Experimental Investigation on domestic Refrigeration System using different Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures as an alternative to R134A**
Speaker	:	**Prof. D.V.Raghunatha Reddy**
Venue	:	**R.No- 120**
Date	:	**13.04.2018**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON DOMESTIC REFRIGERATION SYSTEM USING DIFFERENT HYDROCARBON REFRIGERANT MIXTURES AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO R134A

Raghunatha Reddy D.V [a*] Bhramara.P [b] Govindarajulu.K [c]

[a*] *IFHE,(Deemed to be University),Faculty of Science and Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India, raghunathadvrr@ifheindia.org*
[b] *JNTUH College of Engineering Hyderabad,Telangana,India,bhramara74@yahoo.com*
[c] *JNTUA College of Engineering, Pulivendula, Andhra Pradeh, India,govindjntu@gmail.com*

Abstract

This paper propose a new approach for the performance prediction of domestic refrigeration system with Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures (R290/R600a) is used as a working refrigerant at different weight ratios. R134a is widely used and considered as an environmentally safe refrigerant and more suitable refrigerant for domestic refrigerators. Therefore, according to Kyoto protocol the consumption of R134a must be seriously reduced. In this experimental performance analysis of vapor compression refrigeration system using R134a and Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures (R290/R600a) (HCM 44/56, HCM 50/50, HCM 54/46, HCM 64/36 and HCM 74/26 by weight) as a refrigerant was carried out using the coefficient of performance (COP), as the main performance parameter. The theoretical analysis of refrigerants has been executed by varying the evaporator temperatures from --15°C to -3°C. All the five new refrigerants possess zero ODP and low GWP compared to R134a. This paper also describes the experimental test setup for collecting the required experimental test data the experimental values are calibrated at steady state conditions while varying the input parameters like different mass of refrigerant charge, evaporator temperature and different length of capillary tube length. The optimum composition of, HCM 64/36 blend was selected based on the experimental performance results, such that system yield highest coefficient of performance over wide range operating conditions. In addition to this, other performance parameters like the refrigeration effect and compressor power consumption of HCM 64/36 blend are compared with R134a. The COP of HCM 64/36 blend found to be highest and it is higher than that of R134a by about 15.6–27.8%. The compressor power requirement of HCM 64/36 blend were found to be lower than that of R134a by about 24.5–49.6% lower respectively at all operating temperatures. The results revealed that of HCM (64/36) blend was found to be closer to R134a over a broad range of evaporator temperatures so without any modifications R134a compressor can be used for HCM (64/36) blend. The outcomes confirmed that HCM (64/36) blend is an energy efficient and environment-friendly substitute for R134a in domestic refrigeration system.

Key words: R134a, HCM, Domestic refrigerator, COP, cooling capacity, different capillary tube tube lengths

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ D.V.Raghunatha Reddy

Dt: 07/01/2018

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	:	**Performance analysis of Domestic Refrigerator using Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures with ANN and Fuzzy Logic System**
Speaker	:	**Prof. D.V.Raghunatha Reddy**
Venue	:	**R.No- 120**
Date	:	**08.01.2018**
Time	:	**04.40 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Performance analysis of Domestic Refrigerator using Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures with ANN and Fuzzy Logic System

D.V.Raghunatha Reddy [a*] Dr P.Bhramara [b] Dr K.Govindarajulu [c]

[a] *Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, IFHE University, Faculty of Science and Technology, Hyderabad,pin:501203,Telangana,India*

[b] *Dept. ofMechanical Engineering,JNTUH College of Engineering Hyderabad,pin: 500072,Telangana,India*

[c] *Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, JNTUA College of Engineering Pulivendula, pin: 516390, Andhra Pradesh, India*

Abstract

This paper presents a new methodology for the performance prediction of domestic refrigeration system with hydrocarbon refrigerant mixture (R290/R600a) is used as a working refrigerant at different weight combinations. Artificial Neural Network (ANN) and fuzzy Logic System (FLS) techniques are used to predict the system performance of such as Coefficient of performance. By using experimental setup for collecting the required data and working at steady state conditions. While varying the input parameters like different mass of refrigerant charge, evaporator temperature and varying length of capillary tube. The ANN and FLS models are working under MATLAB tool box. The back propagation algorithm with different variants and logistic sigmoid transfer function were used in the network. The outputs predicted from the ANN model agrees with experimental values with help of coefficient of correlation (R^2> 0.9886) and percentage of error is less than 5%.In the performance comparison results obtained from experimentally and same has compared with the developed fuzzy model with COP, at all input variants in the system. The predicted values of ANN and Fuzzy Logic System are validated with experimental values. This result gives that the ANN model gives good accuracy and reliability than the Fuzzy Logic System to predicting the performance of the domestic refrigeration system.

Key words: Artificial Neural Networks, Fuzzy Logic Model, VCR, Performance, Prediction and COP.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ Shaik Himam Saheb

Dt: 25/09/2018

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	:	**Comparison of serial and parallel manipulators and Optimization of Serial Manipulator for less energy Utilization**
Speaker	:	**Prof. Shaik Himam Saheb**
Venue	:	**R.No- 105**
Date	:	**26.09.2018**
Time	:	**04.35 pm onward**

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Comparison of serial and parallel manipulators and Optimization of Serial Manipulator for less energy Utilization

Shaik Himam Saheb[1]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Science & Technology, IFHE, Hyderabad

Abstract— Recently, the importance of sustainable manufacturing has been widely discussed. The optimization of energy consumption in product manufacture has been deeply analysed, mainly focusing on the energy directly absorbed by the manufacturing process. On the contrary, this paper focuses on the analysis and optimization of the energy consumption related the robot arm, probably the most mathematically complex robot anyone could ever build, we will present optimized solution for the movement of a three-arm manipulator using Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). A scheme is given for optimizing the movement of robotic arm with the help of AHP so that the minimum energy consumption criteria can be achieved. As compared to Direct Kinematics, Inverse Kinematics will evolve two solutions out of which the best-fit solution will be selected with the help of AHP and is kept in search space for future use.

Keywords—: Robot Manipulator, comparison, Energy, Inverse Kinematics, Direct Kinematics

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2019

Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ Ashok Kumar Dewangan

Dt: 09/04/2019

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	:	**Experimental Study of Nucleate Pool Boiling of Refrigerants from Coated Surfaces**
Speaker	:	**Dr. Ashok Kumar Dewangan**
Venue	:	**R.No- 105**
Date	:	**10.04.2019**
Time	:	**04.50 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Experimental Study of Nucleate Pool Boiling of Refrigerants from Coated Surfaces

Ashok Kumar Dewangan

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstract:

Boiling heat transfer enhancement is influenced by the surface distinctiveness of the boiling region. Coating surface is being widely used to enhance boiling heat transfer in the industry. The present experimental study deals with boiling heat transfer enhancement over surfaces fabricated by gas flame spraying. The copper powder was used as a coating material applied to the outer surfaces of copper tubes of 25.4 mm diameter and an effective length of 116 mm. The surfaces having coating thickness of 42.2 μm and 95.4 μm were used. Pool boiling experiments for saturated refrigerants under pure fluid category R-134a and R-600a and, quasi-azeotropic mixture R-410A were carried out for heat fluxes ranging from 5 to 50 kWm^{-2} for their respective saturation pressure corresponding to temperature of 10 °C. A significant enhancement of boiling heat transfer coefficients due to coating were found for all three refrigerants. For R-600a, the nucleate boiling heat transfer coefficients were approximated 1.35–1.52 times and 1.09–1.2 times higher than those of R-134a and R-410A respectively. The experimental data for coated surfaces were correlated in terms of relevant parameters and also compared with the existing correlations in the literature.

Keywords: Pool boiling, heat transfer coefficient, coated surface, R-134a, R-600a, R-410A.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ A. Manmadha Chary

Dt: 22/08/2019

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 : **Medical Prototyping using 3D Printing**

Speaker : **Dr. A. Manmadha Chary**

Venue : **R.No- 105**

Date : **23.08.2019**

Time : **04.45 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Medical Prototyping using 3D Printing

A. Manmadha Chary

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstract

3D printing (3DP) is defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) F42 committee as the fabrication of objects through the deposition of a material using a print head, nozzle, or other printer technology. 3DP technology has primarily been developed for the manufacturing industry to assist in speeding up the development of new products, its vendors and users were quick to realize the technology was also suitable for applications in the medical field. Doctors and surgeons have always been looking for better ways to describe, understand and diagnose the condition of individual patients. Diagnostic tools have become increasingly more sophisticated and the latest Computed Tomography (CT), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and other medical imaging technology can now present patient data in many ways and with great clarity and accuracy. There are, however, many cases where doctors or surgeons might like to have a physical model in front of them rather than have to look at images on a computer screen. Before 3DP, such models could only be generic and were not necessarily useful to describe an individual condition. With 3DP there came a way to create such physically solid models of an individual directly from the 3D data output by the medical imaging system. From manufacturing of medical devices and creating customized implants and prostheses to surgical planning and education, 3DP can be applied to enhance medical applications and healthcare delivery.

Keywords: Additive Manufacturing, 3D printing, Medical Prototyping, Patient specific implants

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ A. Manmadha Chary

Dt: 26/03/2019

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	**: Manufacturing of custom-made implants for orbital fractures using 3D printing**
Speaker	**: Dr. A. Manmadha Chary**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 27.03.2019**
Time	**: 04.50 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Manufacturing of custom-made implants for orbital fractures using 3D printing

Manmadhachary A

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstarct

An orbital fracture is a traumatic injury to the bone of an eye socket. These fractures are occur in 15 – 48% of people diagnosed with maxillofacial trauma. These fractures are modify the orbital bone dimensions and, the working of intraorbital contents. Due to the irreplaceable structure of the orbit, a surgical method is adapted which includes positioning, aligning and fixing of implants; this process is challenging, time consuming and depend on the operator. These problems are solved by creating a patient specific and customized implants through Computed Tomography (CT) images using 3D Printing technique which are comparatively economical. Such implants can be used in the restoration of orbital floor flaws. The objective of this work is to present a process to repair orbital floor flaws by 3D Printing customized implants, which were regained orbit floor anatomical models. The CT images are used to create a Bio-CAD model of orbital floor implant. The implant was designed to maintain the symmetry of orbit floor from right to left and vice versa. The designed orbital floor implant model was manufactured by Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM) techniques with a biocompatible material. The patient orbital prototype model was manufactured by AM process, which is helpful for pre-planning the surgical procedures. Based on the pre-planning surgical procedures, a perfect fit was obtained during surgery. The 3D printing technology, on the basis of CT images can get accurate reconstruction and reduce risk in reconstruction of orbital floor flaws.

Keywords: Orbital fractures, Patient specific implants, Customized implants, 3D Printing, Fused Deposition Modelling

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ Avinash Malladi

Dt: 24/09/2019

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	:	**Optimization of parameters influencing the processing Metal Based Additive Manufacturing**
Speaker	:	**Mr. Avinash Malladi**
Venue	:	**R.No- 105**
Date	:	**25.09.2019**
Time	:	**04.45 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Optimization of parameters influencing the processing Metal Based Additive Manufacturing

Avinash Malladi

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstract

A revolutionary approach in the manufacturing industry is with AM techniques, as it is a promising method in manufacturing the metal parts so as to overcome the common problems which are associated with conventional techniques. These methods mainly focus on the manufacturing of the complex parts (e.g., porous scaffolds, freeform surfaces, and deep slots). In general, AM deals with adding material instead of its removal. First, a computer-aided design (CAD) file of the desired part needs to be created or designed. This CAD file can be completely designed by a designer, or it can be created by scanning an object. Subsequently, the CAD file will be converted into layers with specific thickness, usually ranging from 20 to 100 μm (Ravari et al., 2015), using a supporting software such as Autofab (Materialise, Louvain, Belgium). Finally, an AM machine will fabricate the part layer by layer (Gibson et al., 2010). All AM machines need a source of energy to fabricate the cross section of each layer. There are a variety of energy sources, including those based on laser, electron beam, and ultrasonic (Mici et al., 2015). My research focus is mainly on the laser-based additive manufacturing (LBAM) techniques like DMLS and identify the influencing parameters.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ Barla Madhavi

Dt: 05/09/2019

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 : Bond Graph Modelling

Speaker : Dr. Barla Madhavi

Venue : R.No- 105

Date : 06.09.2019

Time : 04.45 pm onward

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Faculty of Science & Technology (FST)

BOND GRAPH MODELLING

Barla Madhavi

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstract

The requirement of a unified approach to modeling, simulation and synthesis of physical systems residing in multi-energy domain should have concise lexicon valid over a large variety of energy domain. It should allow the modeler to portray the exchange with in and across the domain. The portraits so created should algorithmically lead to mathematical or logical models. These models may then be subjected to predictive or deductive processes. In physical systems it is energy which plays the role of common currency of exchange between various domains and sustains the business of dynamics. This brought both algorithmisation and unification. For engineering analysis and synthesis, computers could be deployed to be our deductive partners and also could be entrusted to perform simulation. Bond graph does the dissection and also puts the things together. Dissection is done using elements and a constraint relation puts the elements together. Bond graphs can be used to describe simple linear & nonlinear systems. Displays causality & dependencies between parts of the system, systematic method, using physical analogies and model subsystems independently. Also suited for electro mechanics.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ Barla Madhavi

Dt: 05/03/2019

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 : Friction stir welding

Speaker : Dr. Barla Madhavi

Venue : R.No- 105

Date : 06.03.2019

Time : 04.50 pm onward

Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Friction stir welding

Dr. Barla Madhavi

Abstract

Friction stir welding (FSW) has been successfully applied to relatively soft materials such as aluminum and copper. Only recently has this process been implemented on high strength materials such as titanium and steel, primarily due to difficulties associated with identifying tooling materials and equipment capable of withstanding the high forces and temperatures involved with welding these alloys. To date, there have only been a limited number of reports on friction stir welds in titanium alloys. Here, a brief literature review of the work performed in titanium (Ti–6Al–4V) friction stir welding is presented.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ CH.Venugopal

Dt: 14/11/2019

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 Review on Enhancement of Heat Transfer using various Nano Fluids**
Speaker	**: Mr. CH.Venugopal**
Venue	**: R.No- 104**
Date	**: 15.11.2019**
Time	**: 04.55 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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A REVIEW ON ENHANCEMENT OF HEAT TRANSFER USING VARIOUS NANO FLUIDS

CH.Venugopal

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstract

Heat exchanger plays a very important role in modern industry. To improve the heat transfer rate the new innovative fluid is introduced called nanofluid to improve the overall heat transfer. Nano fluid is Nano sized particle such as metal, oxide, and carbide etc., dispersed into base heat transfer fluid. This seminar is on the preparation of the nanofluids, Comparison of the past research on Nanofluids, Applications of the Nanofluids. Thermal conductivity is affected by the following parameters like shape, size, clustering, collision, porous layer, melting point of nanoparticle etc., controlling this type of parameters to increase the thermal conductivity of Nano fluid.

Keywords: Nano fluid, heat exchanger, thermal conductivity

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ T. Govardhan

Dt: 12/03/2019

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	**: Vibration Analysis of a Rolling Element Bearing with Localized Defect under Dynamic Load**
Speaker	**: Dr. T. Govardhan**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 13.03.2019**
Time	**: 04.50 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Vibration Analysis of a Rolling Element Bearing with Localized Defect under Dynamic Load

Dr. T. Govardhan

Abstract

A rolling element bearing while supporting a shaft is often subjected to an external load which is a combination of static and dynamic load. In the present work an investigation has been carried out to determine the vibration response of a bearing with localized defect under the influence of an external load which is dynamic in nature. The load considered in the present study consists of a static component and a dynamic component which may be either harmonic or random in nature. The harmonic load has been considered to be due to unbalance. Defects on both races and rolling element have been considered for analysis of vibration response. Vibration signals have been processed through Hilbert transform based enveloping technique and post-processed with FFT for fault detection. Numerical results have been obtained for an NJ305 bearing with known sizes of defect on races and rolling element. For harmonic loading, the results show additional spectral components for outer race and rolling element defect whereas for inner race defect, there is some amplitude variation in spectral components. For random loading, the noise level tends to rise with increase in the value of standard deviation. For higher values of standard deviation, the noise level has even masked some spectral components for inner race and rolling element defect.

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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**

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/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/ Shaik Himam Saheb

Dt: 04/08/2019

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	**: Robot kinematics made easy using Robo Analyzer Software**
Speaker	**: Mr. Shaik Himam Saheb**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 05.08.2019**
Time	**: 04.45 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Robot kinematics made easy using RoboAnalyzer software

Shaik Himam Saheb

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstarct

Robots have become an irreplaceable part of various industries which has led to an increasing demand for well-trained robot operators or technicians to operate and maintain these robots. The concepts of robotics are difficult to understand from pure mathematical standpoint which has led to the development of various robot visualization software for better understanding of the robot motion. The various concepts relating to robot kinematics, dynamics, motion planning, etc., are often incomprehensible to beginners due to the abstruse underlying mathematics. Several robotics learning software have sprung up to reduce the learning curve. RoboAnalyzer is one such 3D model based robotics learning software primarily focussed on serial robot analysis based on DH (Denavit-Hartenberg) convention of robot geometry. RoboAnalyzer is one such software. In this presentation, the features of RoboAnalyzer and how they can be used to teach robotics concepts to robot technicians are discussed.

References

1. Patwardhan, A., Prakash, A. and Chittawadigi, R. G., 2018, "Kinematic Analysis and Development of Simulation Software for Nex Dexter Robotic Manipulator," International Conference on Robotics and Smart Manufacturing (RoSMa2018), Procedia Computer Science Vol. 133, pp. 660–667, Kancheepuram (Chennai), India.
2. Sinha, S. S., Chittawadigi, R. G. and Saha, S. K., 2018, "Inverse Kinematics for General 6R Manipulators in RoboAnalyzer, The 5th Joint International Conference on Multibody System Dynamics (IMSD2018), Lisbon, Portugal.
3. Othayoth, R. S, Chittawadigi, R. G., Joshi, R. P., and Saha, S. K., 2017, "Robot kinematics made easy using RoboAnalyzer software," Computer Applications in Engineering Education (Wiley Publication) , Vol 25(5), pp. 669-680.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ T Srinivasa Rao

Dt: 13/02/2019

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	**: Friction Stir welding of thick Section Aluminum Alloy 7075**
Speaker	**: Dr. T Srinivasa Rao**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 14.02.2019**
Time	**: 04.50 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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FRICTION STIR WELDING OF THICK SECTION ALUMINUM ALLOY 7075

Dr. T Srinivasa Rao

Abstract:

High strength aluminum alloy 7075 is extensively used for various structural applications in aerospace and automotive industries. Further, in recent years, there have been proposals to use high strength aluminum alloys from 7000 series, particularly the alloy AA7075, in the fabrication of armored vehicle hulls. However, this class of aluminum alloys are considered unweldable by fusion welding techniques due to solidification cracking. Friction stir welding (FSW), being a solid state process, is considered to be a suitable process to successfully join these alloys with high joint efficiency. In this study, friction stir butt welding of AA7075–T651 thick plates, in three thicknesses– 10, 16 and 25 mm, was investigated. Defect-free, full-penetration single pass welds were made after careful process parameter selection. Microstructural characteristics of the welds were investigated using light microscopy and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). The mechanical properties were evaluated by hardness, tensile, bend and impact tests. The corrosion behavior of the welds was investigated using salt fog test. Attempts to improve the tensile properties of welds were also made by optimizing welding parameters for 10 mm thick plates. The weld nugget region in all the welds exhibited very fine recrystallized grain structure. TEM studies revealed wide precipitate free zones and partial dissolution of precipitates in the heat-affected zone and dissolution of precipitates in the weld nugget. The welds made on 10 mm thick plates exhibited significantly superior tensile properties compared to those made on 16 and 25 mm thick plates. The reasons for the results are discussed in detail, correlating microstructures, mechanical properties and corrosion properties.

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ M.L. Pavan Kishore

Dt: 12/03/2019

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	**: Influence of Material, End conditions and Cutout on Static Stress Analysis of Rectangular Plate**
Speaker	**: Dr. M.L. Pavan Kishore**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 03.04.2019**
Time	**: 04.50 pm onward**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Influence of Material, End conditions and Cutout on Static Stress Analysis of Rectangular Plate

M.L. Pavan Kishore

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstarct

The circular cutouts are considered as a typical source of stress concentrations in rectangular plate type structures. The proper position of a cutout in a rectangular plate can be significantly affected by the choice of material, cutout size, and various end conditions which are relative to the externally applied force. The research work entitled in this paper deals with the finite element formulation applied to a plate made with isotropic and laminated plates subjected to uniform pressure with various end conditions. The vicinity of stress distribution for the rectangular plate made of these two materials with and without the effect of circular cutouts is discussed. The accuracy of the solution verified with the available literature, and from the comparison, a fairly good agreement seen between the Finite element formulations in this paper with previously available results.

Keywords: Circular cutout, End conditions, Finite element formulation, Uniform Pressure, Ply sequence, symmetrically laminated plates

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Ref: IFHE-FST/ME/ D.Raghunatha Reddy

Dt: 19/02/2020

ME 2020

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	**: Performance Prediction of Domestic Refrigeration System using Artificial Neural Network Modeling using Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Mixtures**
Speaker	**: Mr.D.Raghunatha Reddy**
Venue	**: R.No- 105**
Date	**: 20/02/2020**
Time	**: 04.40 to 5.40 pm**

A. Tarakeshwar
Coordinator – Mechanical Engineering

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Performance Prediction of Domestic Refrigeration System using Artificial Neural Network Modelling using Hydrocarbon Refrigerant mixtures

D.V.Raghunatha Reddy

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Science & Technology, ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad

Abstract

Vapor compression refrigeration is a multidimensional problem such as to minimization of input power consumption and increasing refrigeration effect. For theoretical performance analysis of the vapor compression refrigeration system is too complicated due to the equations of the performance of the system with many equations are required. The refrigerator is the main power consuming units in a domestic appliance of chlorofluorocarbons are the most critical refrigerant gas in household applications because it has excellent thermal as well as physical properties. Then, it may be phased out quickly to permitting the Kyoto protocol due to its high global warming potential (GWP) of 1300 advanced than CO2. Various R134a refrigerant replacements that reach the requirements are an important method in this investigation. Various investigators have been described the mixed hydrocarbon refrigerants are originating to be an excellent eco-friendly alternative refrigerant option in a household refrigerator.

Objectives:

The current experimental work aims to search the probability of using above HCM in a 175L household refrigerator through different mass charges (60g,80g & 100g), evaporator temperature(Te), and different capillary tube lengths(Lc) are studied. The primary objective of the experimental investigation is in the direction of to find the most excellent combination of (Le) and (mr) to give minimum pull-down time (to reach evaporator temperature is 15^0C).

Methods:

Artificial neural network (ANN) can be defined as a system of processing units called neurons that are distributed over a finite number of layers and interconnected in a predetermined manner to accomplish the desired task. It resembles the brain in two respects the interneuron connection strengths (also known as synaptic weights) are used to store knowledge just like the brain's neurons. The network acquires knowledge through the learning process. The network stores knowledge during the learning phase with the help of a learning algorithm. The objective of the learning rule is to capture the implicit relationships in the given set of input-output pattern pairs and store this knowledge by modifying the weights in an orderly design.

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Findings:

The predicted values from ANN models are compared with the experimental values. The validation is based on the data drawn from experimental runs of COP for R134a. The errors (%) for the predicted values are also calculated based on the deviation. The average error of the ANN model is as low as 1.466%. The lower error values indicate higher prediction ability. By using more data for the training network process as been taken a considerable time but not gives better prediction capabilities. Based on the error Analysis, only the mass of refrigerant is a dominant parameter to increase the COP in an optimized condition.

Application/Improvements:

For all capillary lengths from 4 m to 6 m and mass of gas from 60g to 100g are used for all R134a, Hydro Carbon Mixtures (R600a/R290). Evaporator temperature can be reached to -15oC for reference test. The Pull-down time of the R436A refrigerant was lesser than R134a for 4.5M length of the capillary tube with70g of refrigerant with desired evaporating temperature, and R290/R600a (64/36wt %) maintains in between R134a and R290/R600a (64/36wt %), i.e. 5M length of the capillary tube with 70 g of refrigerant for all desired temperatures. Thus the results prove that the hydrocarbon refrigerant mixture R290/R600a (64/36wt %) gives the best performance than R134a in a domestic refrigeration system.

Keywords: *ANN, Domestic refrigeration system, Performance, Prediction, Absolute fraction of variance (R_2) and COP.*

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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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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.soul@gmail.com>, dryprataprеddy@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 : Decriminalization of Adultery Law
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. Kethavath 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. Neelaprayadarshini -
Dr. Santosh. 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 is 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 policy.
  - High work participation is out of economic necessity.

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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. Changi Reddy
Prof. Jyotsna
Prof. Ranjit
Prof. Rukmini
Prof. Manisha
Prof. Leela priyadarshini
Dr. Uma Devi
Dr. P.L. Jayasthi Reddy
Prof. Amit

Absent

Prof. Sreedevi Shet
Prof. Priti
Dr. Sankar
Prof. Murty
Prof. Pheni Raj
Prof. Ravi
Dr. Madhuri Jrao - permission
Dr. Veena - Permission
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - Permission
Prof. Annapurna M. Angadi
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 interaction by faculty.

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S. Vijayalakshmi
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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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(42) Prof. Rukmini Desai

Presented on 13.6.2018

Topic: Parallel Imports Issues under Trademark Law

Faculty Members present - 20 Absent - 3

Dr. Veera — on leave
Dr. Pratap Reddy on leave
Dr. Akbas Kham — on leave
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. Gangi Reddy —
Dr. Madhavi Irene —
Dr. Rekharaj Jain —
Dr. Sankar O —
Dr. Umadevi
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy —
Prof. Rukmini Desai —
Prof. Annapurna Devi — M. Annapurnadevi
Dr. Kannan —

Prof. Sreedevi Shetty —
Prof. Prasti —
Prof. Munty — on leave
Prof. Phool Raj —
Prof. Ravi —
Prof. Ranjit —
Prof. Amit Kumar —
Prof. Jyotsna Nisha —
Prof. Monisha —
Prof. Sneha 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 Wadwa 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

rukmini.oxps

Report: 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.

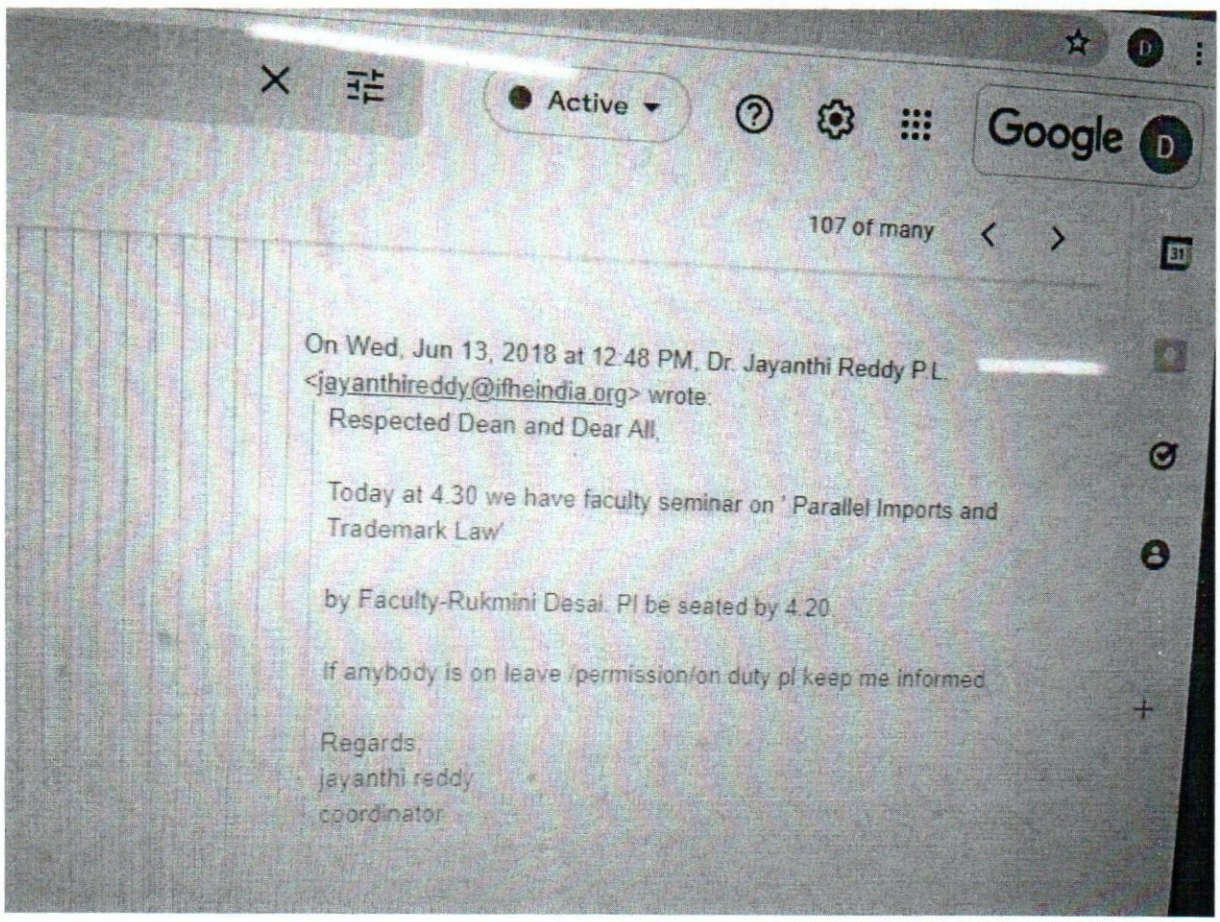
This concept typically arises in the context of parallel imports, and may therefore be relevant nationally, regionally or internationally. If a right becomes exhausted in one jurisdiction, an intellectual property owner may not be able to enforce its rights in another jurisdiction. In India, parallel 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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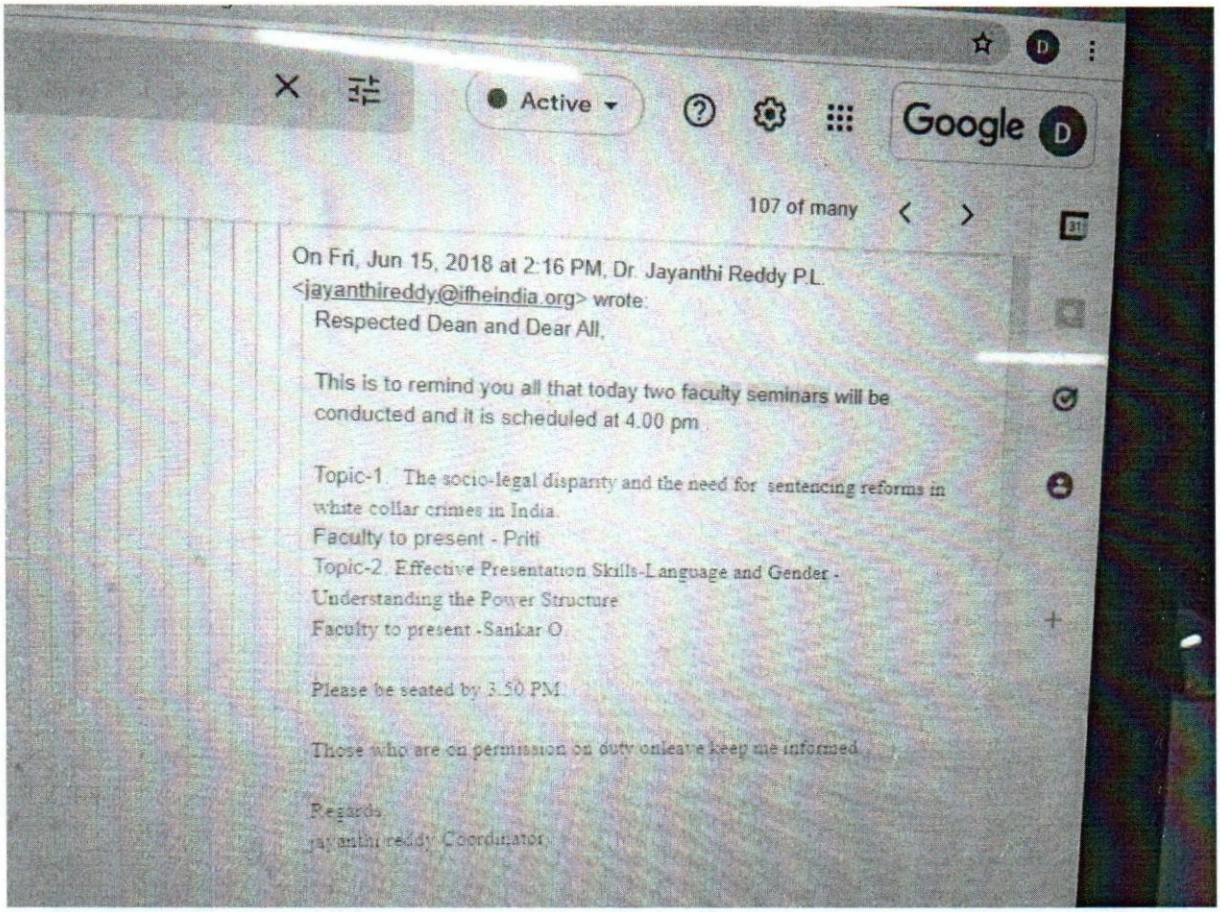
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slump has added to the pressures of the employees to meet the high standards set by the companies. Even though there are several legislations in our country like Essential Commodities Act 1955, the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, 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. Priti

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. Nagi Reddy
Prof. Jyotsna
Prof Ranjit
Prof. Rukmini
Prof. Monisha
Prof. Geeta Priyadarshini
Dr. Vinadevi
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy
Prof. Amit Kumar

Prof. Srikanth Bhat
Prof. Priti
Dr. Sankar
Prof. D.V.N Murthy — on leave
Prof. Phani Raj
Prof. Ravi 15/6/18
Dr. Madhavi Tiwari 15/6/18
Dr. Veena 15/6/18
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

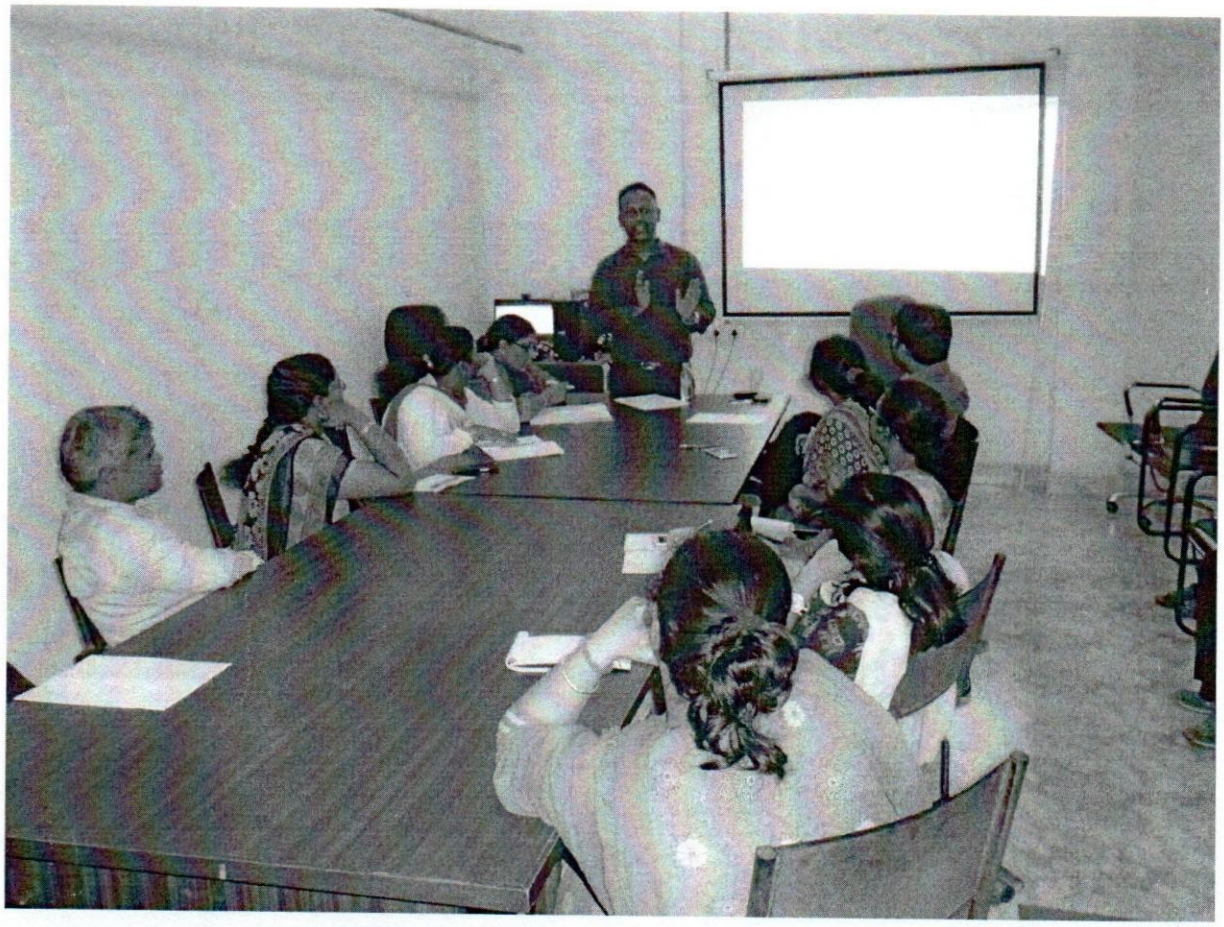
Date: 15/06/2018

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~~ Understanding the Power Structure.

Dur. 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 Shet -
Dr. Sankar
Prof. D.V.N Murty - on leave
prof. Phani Raj
prof. Ravi
Dr. Madhuri Tarar -
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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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.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:

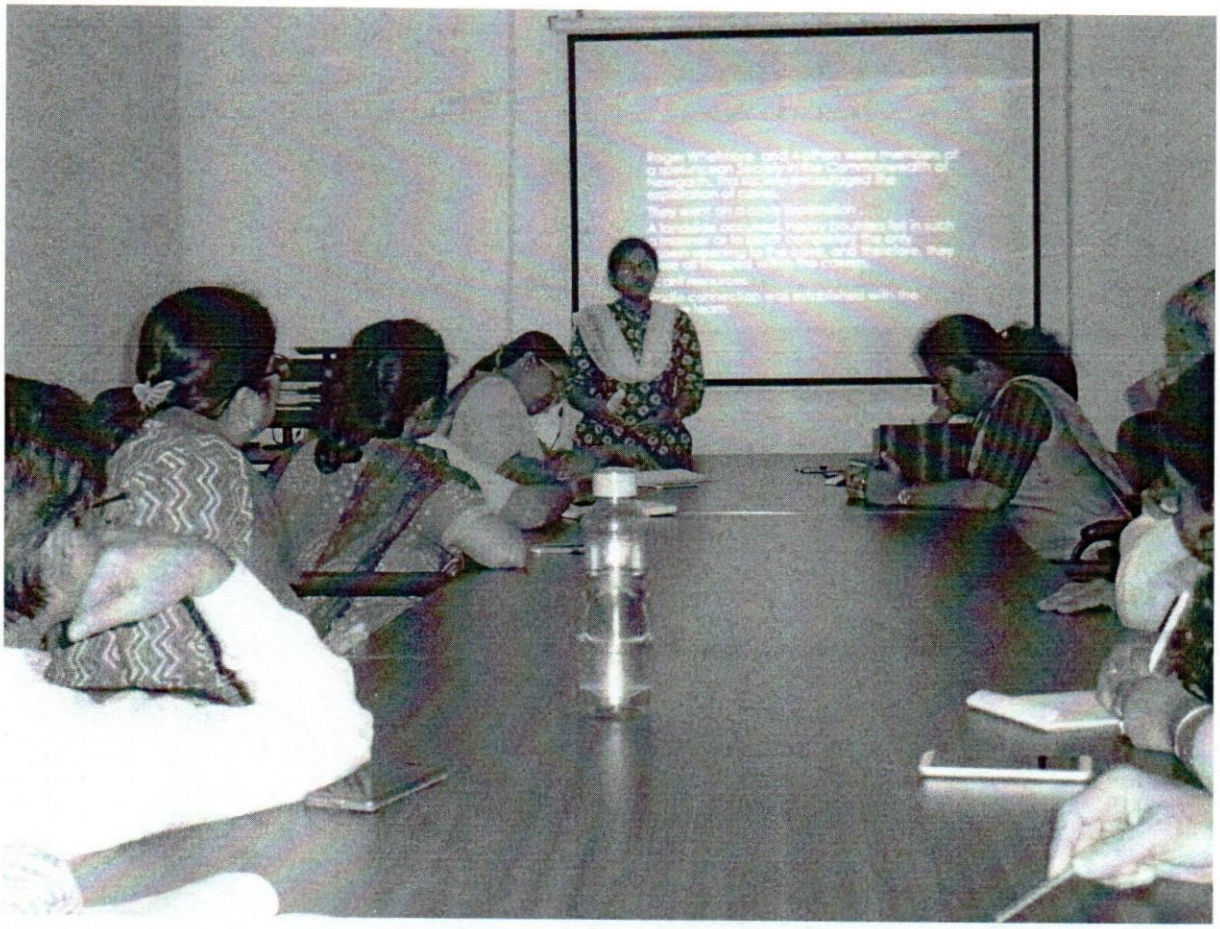
Respected Dean and Dear All,

We have faculty seminar at 4.30 .
Topic : Decriminalization of Adultery Law
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 Puzzler

Faculty Members present: 16 Absent: 7

Dr. A.V.N Rao – on duty
Dr. Pratap Reddy – Leave
Dr. Akbar Khan – on leave
Dr. Gopal 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. Anupurna –
Prof. Monisha –
Prof. Prabhu –
Dr. P.L. Jayadhi Reddy –
Dr. Uma Devi –
Dr. O. Sankar –
Prof. Ravi –
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's fictitious case from jurisprudential point of view. It is by ~~Lon~~ Lon L. Fuller published by Harvard Law Review in 1949.
- Its about a legal philosophy puzzle and gave 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 involved 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, to kill and eat one person in order to survive, should be treated by the law.
- Fuller's

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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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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.

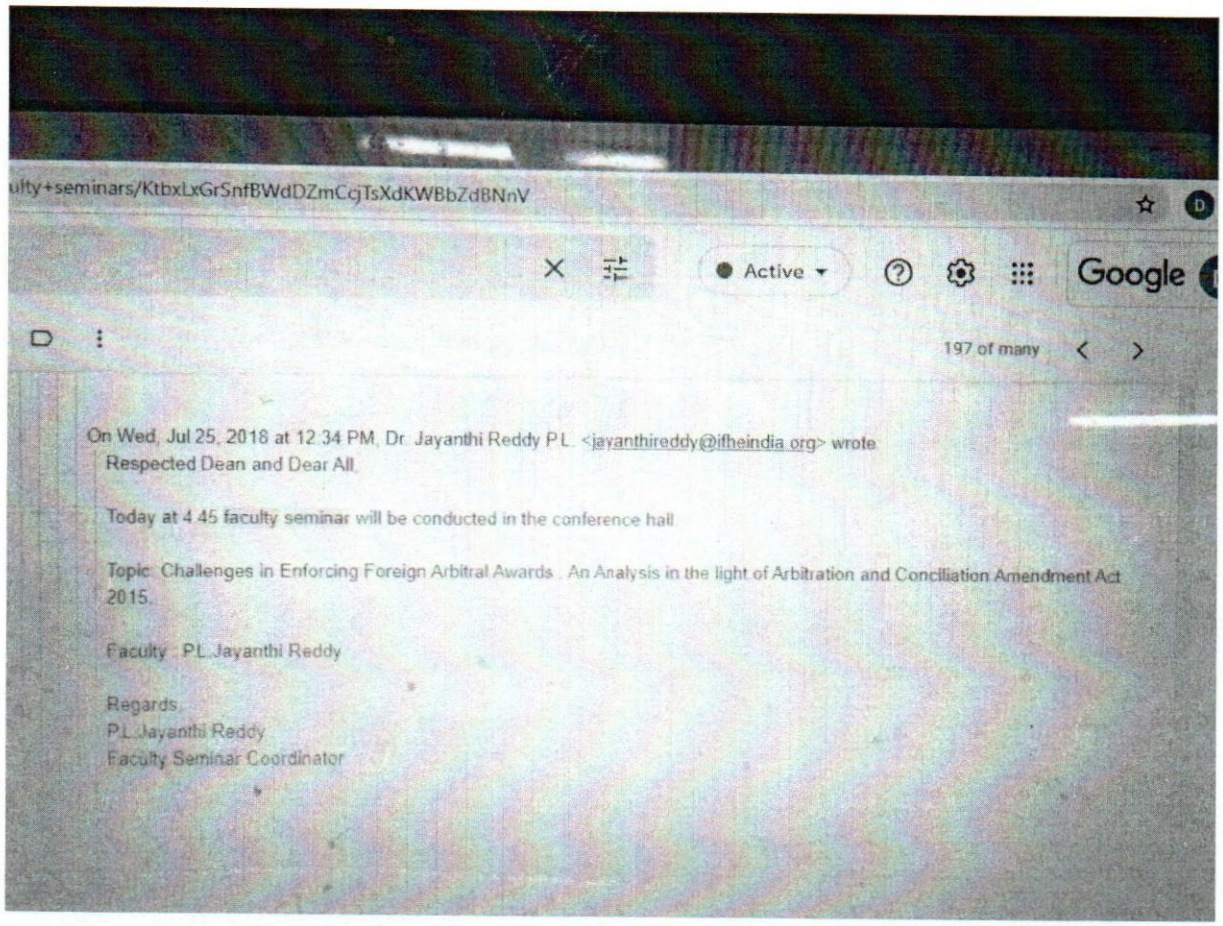
Date: 25/07 2018

Number of the Participants:22

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197 of many

On Wed, Jul 25, 2018 at 12:34 PM, Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.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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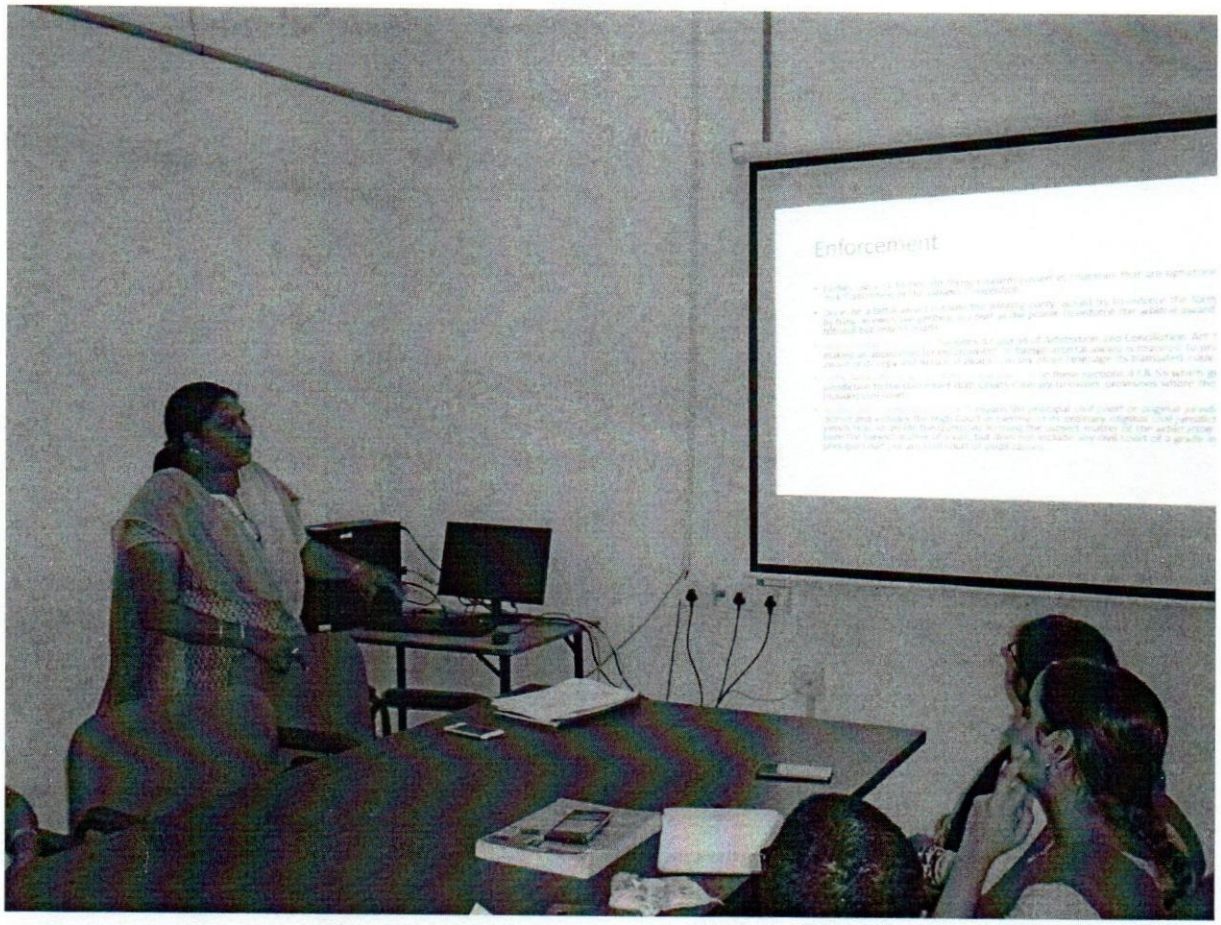
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18 (46) Prof. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy Presented on 25.7.2018

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. Chargi 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. Rekharaj Jain
Dr. Damodar Reddy

prof. Rukmini
prof. Anasuya - Anasuya
prof. Monisha
Prof. Priti
Dr Uma Devi
Dr. O. Sankar - Absent.
prof. Ravi 25/7/18
prof. D.V.N Murty - on duty
prof. Geetha Priyadarshini
prof. Sreekanth Shetty - Evidence
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 holding & etc. The Definition of public policy non existence & Provisions 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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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.

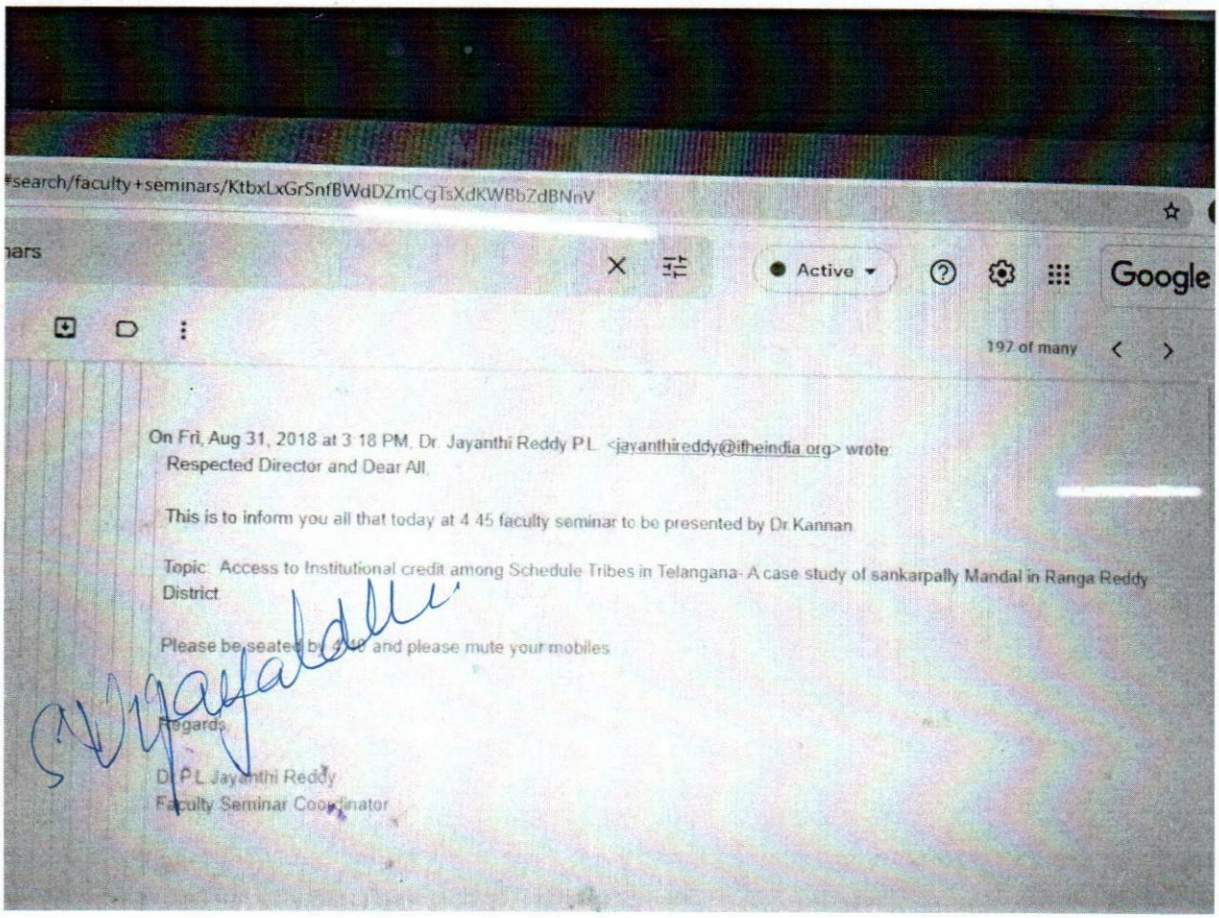
He further highlighted on the micro level analysis which reveals that the village which have close proximity to Mandal office have more access to institutional credit than the villages situated far away from the Mandal office. The reasons for more access in close proximity

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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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(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
5. Dr. RekhaRaj Jain
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. Monika
18. prof. Geetha Priyadarshini
19. prof. Annapurna
20. Prof Rukmini Desai
21. prof. Jyotsna
22. Prof. Farzana
23. prof G. Ravi
24. Prof. Prakti

(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

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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

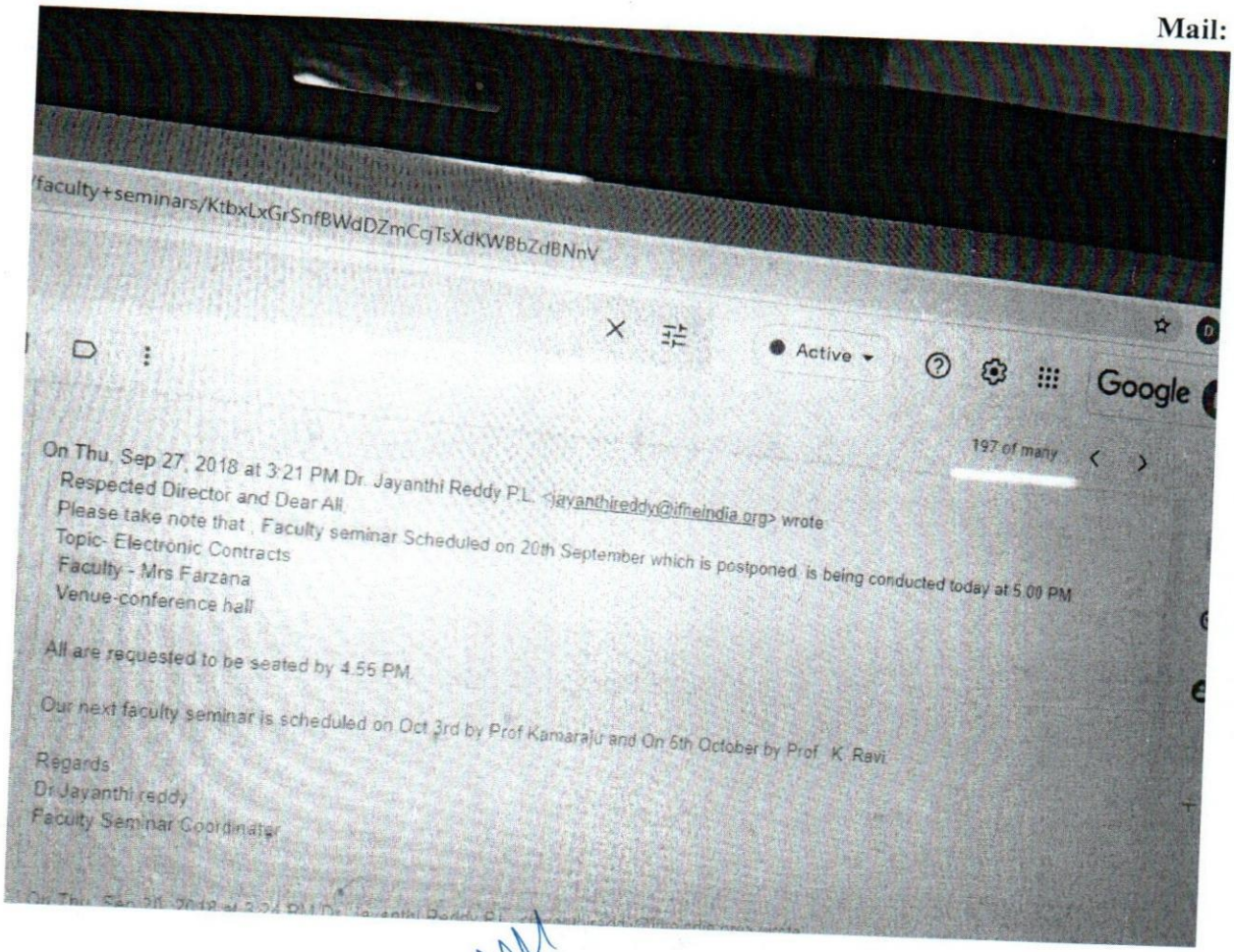
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requirements not complied it will attract penalty ten times without impacting the validity of contracts. Faculty tries to examine the provisions of electronic contracts validity by referring to various other laws associated with the concept since recent times more of electronic contracts are entered using the technology.

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On Thu, Sep 27, 2018 at 3:21 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

Respected Director and Dear All

Please take note that , Faculty seminar Scheduled on 20th September which is postponed is being conducted today at 5.00 PM

Topic- Electronic Contracts

Faculty - Mrs Farzana

Venue-conference hall

All are requested to be seated by 4.55 PM

Our next faculty seminar is scheduled on Oct 3rd by Prof Kamaraju and On 5th October by Prof K Ravi

Regards

Dr Jayanthi reddy

Faculty Seminar Coordinator

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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. Gangi Reddy
10. Prof. Phani Raj
11. Dr. Uma Devi
12. Dr. S. Kannan –
13. Dr P.L. Jayanthi –
14. Prof. Jagan –
15. Dr. Ramaraju – Rama Raju C
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. Chetna Priyadarshini
22. Prof. Annapurna – on duty (Rectified)
23. Prof. Sreedevi Shet – on duty
24. Prof. Preeti – Preeti
25. Prof. Jyotsna – Jyotsna

28. Prof. K.V.S. Ravi Kumar 7/9/18

Jayalakshmi

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Jagan Mohan Rao

Topic: Work Place Etiquette

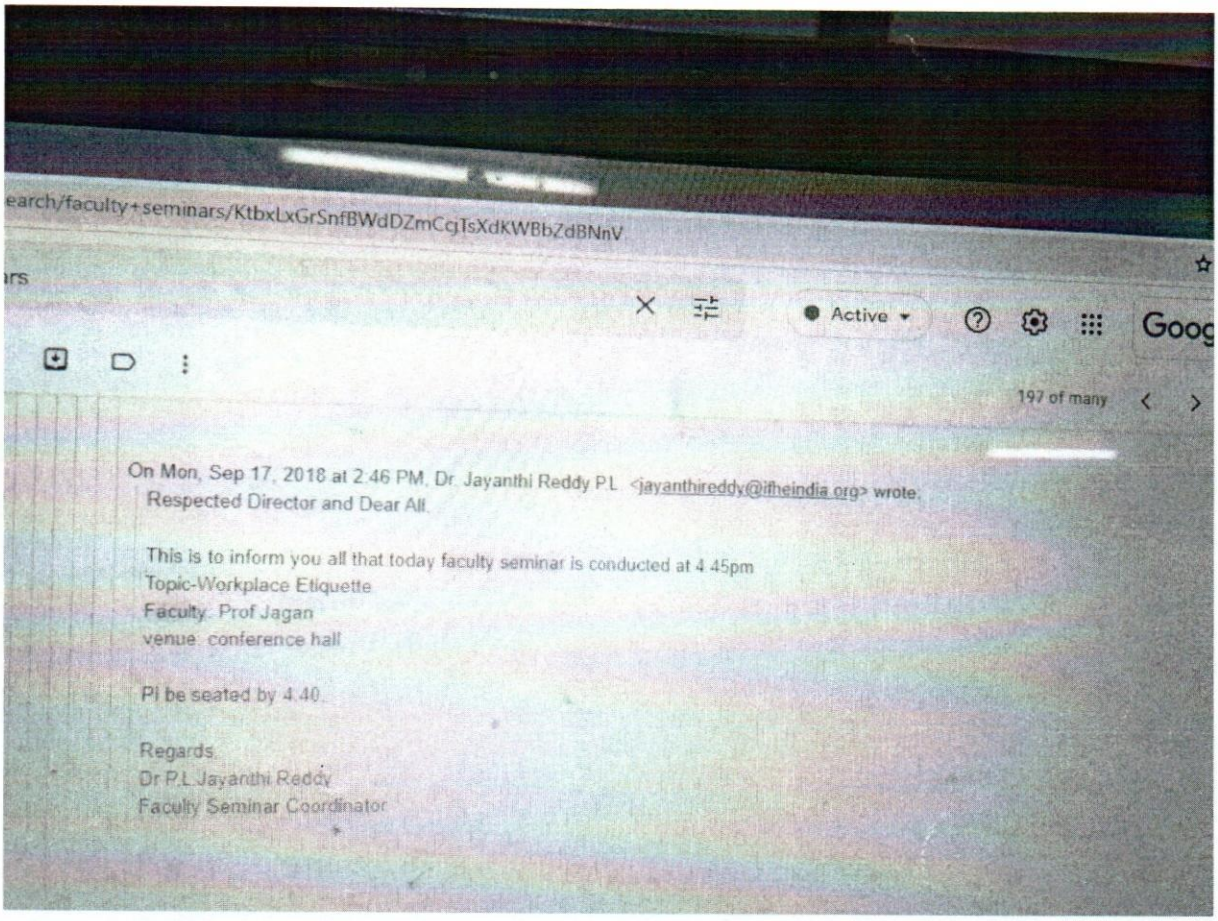
Date: 017/09/2018

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 17/9/18
4. Dr. Akbar Khan 17/9/18
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 18/9/2018
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
23. prof. S. Ravi — 17/9/18
24. prof. Prita 17/9/18
25. Prof. Ravi
26. Dr. S. Kannan
27. Dr. P.L Jayanthi

28. Dr. Kanaraj — C. Kanaraj
29. S. Varshini

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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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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr.Kamaraju

Topic: Cloud Computing and Block Chain Technology

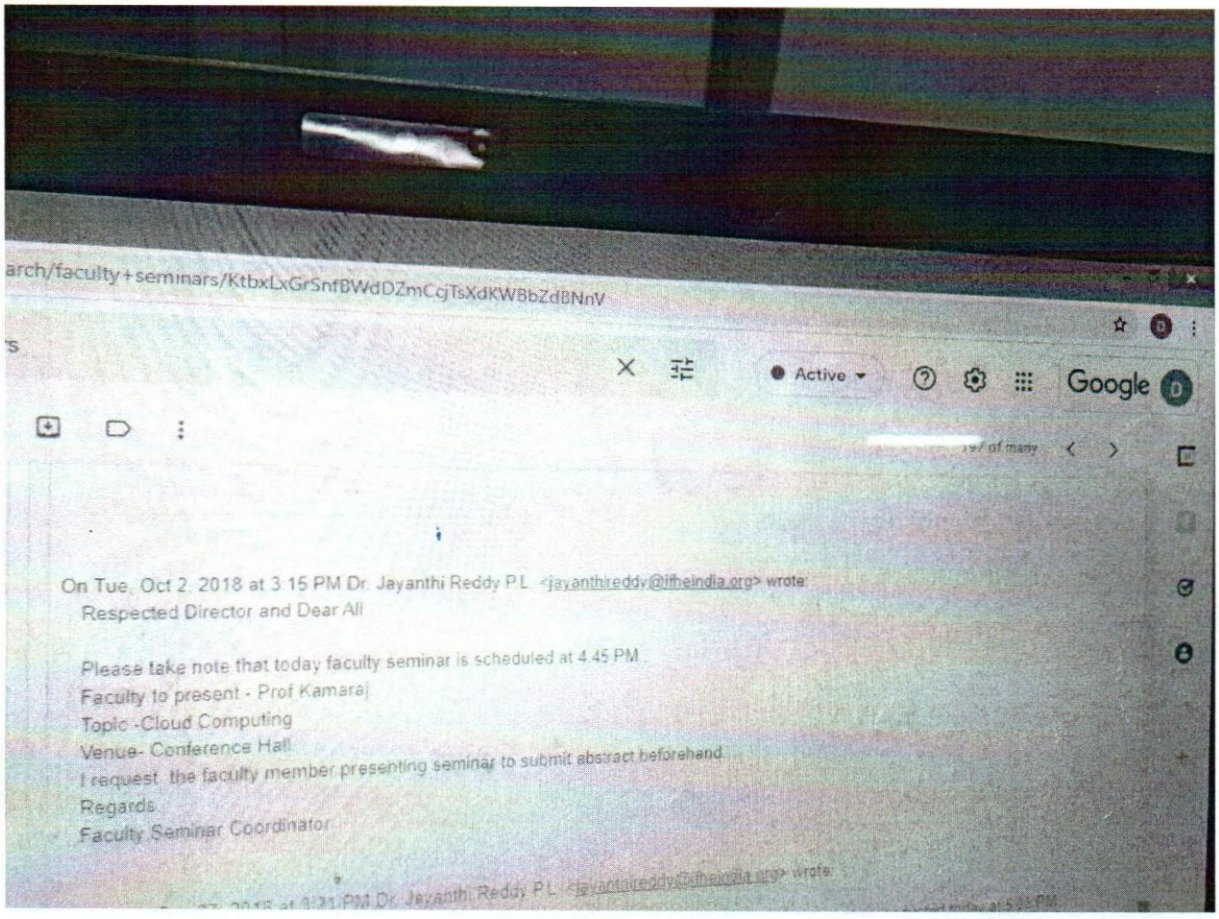
Date: 03/10/2018

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. Neelapu Jyothirmai
19. Prof. Annapurna
20. Prof. Rukmini Devi
21. Prof. Jyotsna
22. Prof. Farzana
23. Prof. S. Ravi
24. Prof. Prital
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.
- ~~The~~ Distinction between private & Public blockchains is made out by faculty with the help of photographs.
- VPROOV - Mobile trust Machine is explained.
- Blockchain Voting
- Environment low 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

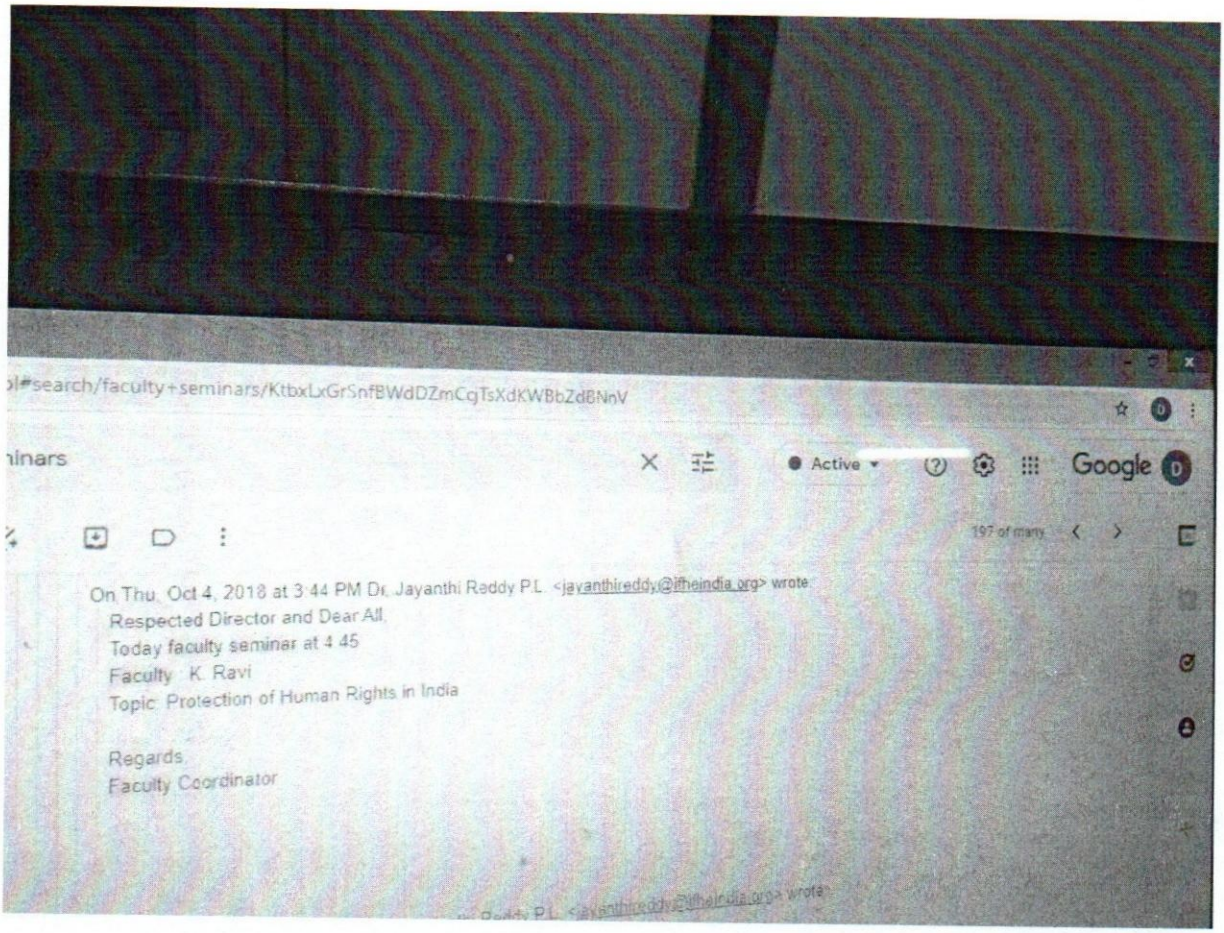
Date: 05/10/2018

Number of the Participants:26

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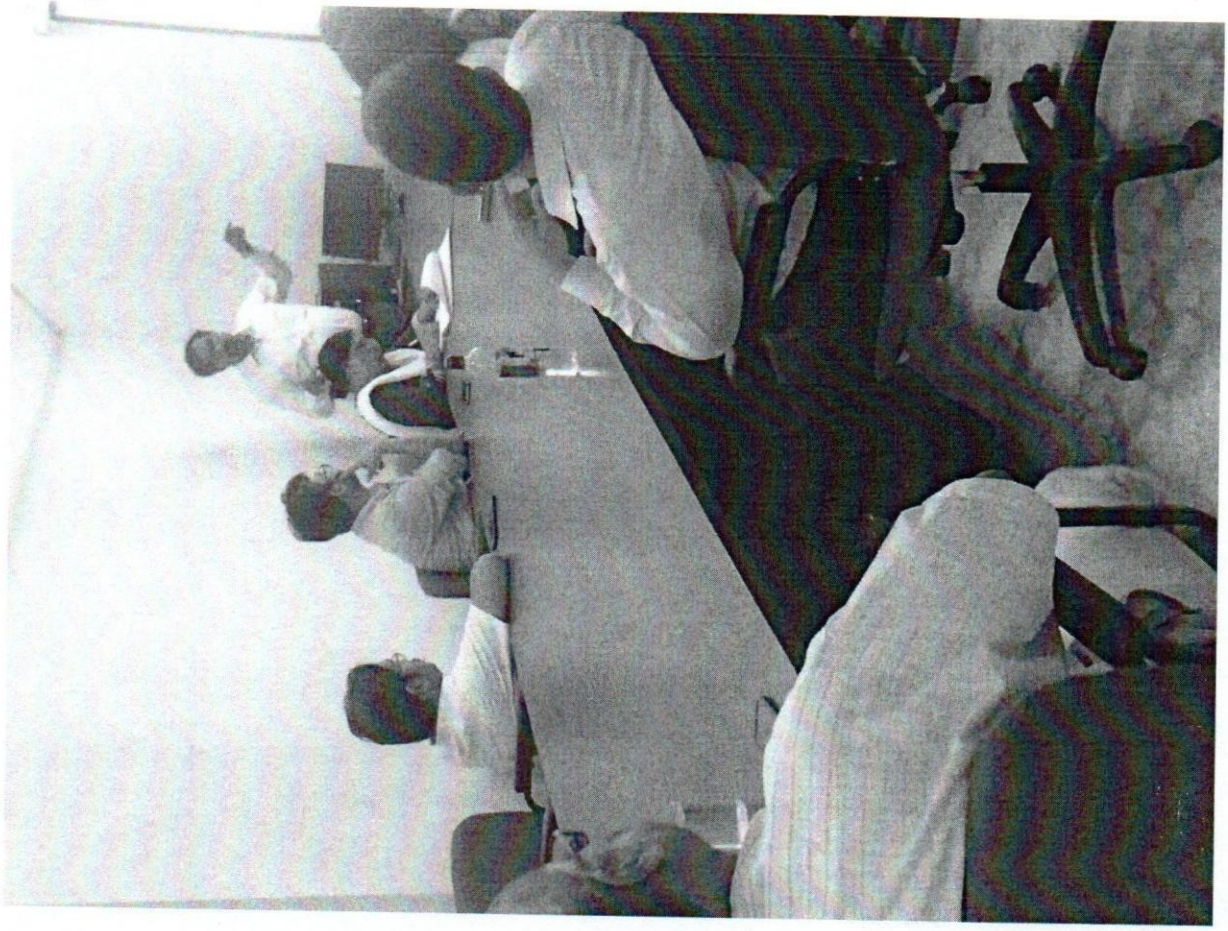
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(5) Dr. K. Ravi — Presented on 5.10.2018

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. Geetha Priyadarshini
Prof. Monisha
Prof. Amit Kumar
Prof. Ranjeet
Prof. Ravi 5/10/18

Prof. Priti —
Prof Sreedevi Shet
Prof D.V.N Murty
Prof Annapurna M. Annapurneshwari
Prof. Rukmini
Prof. Jyotsna —
Prof. Farzana
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain —
Dr. Vinadevi —
Prof. K. Ravi
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi
Dr. Kannan. — on duty
Dr. Kamaraju -
Varshini

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

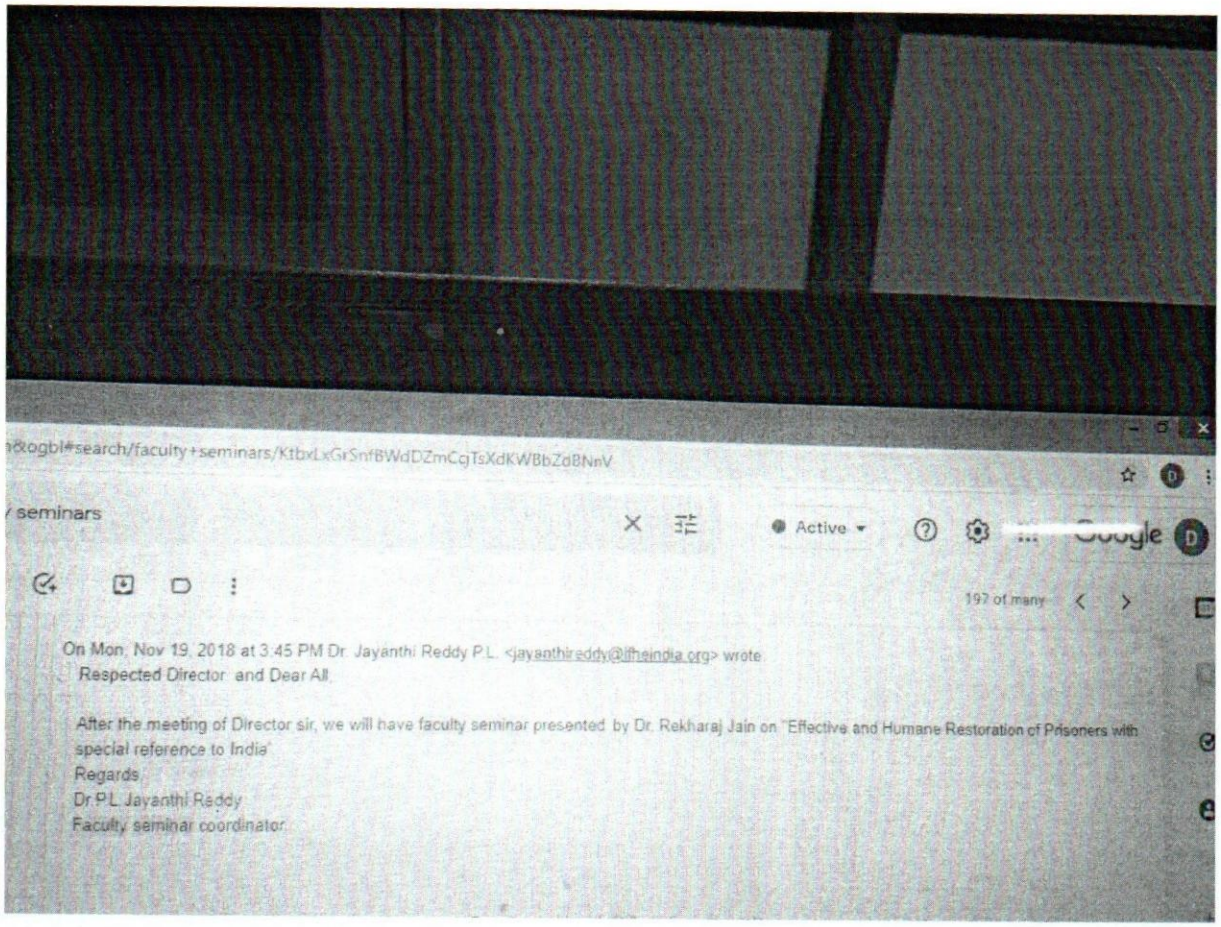
Date: 19/11/2018

Number of the Participants:29

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seminars

Active

197 of many

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

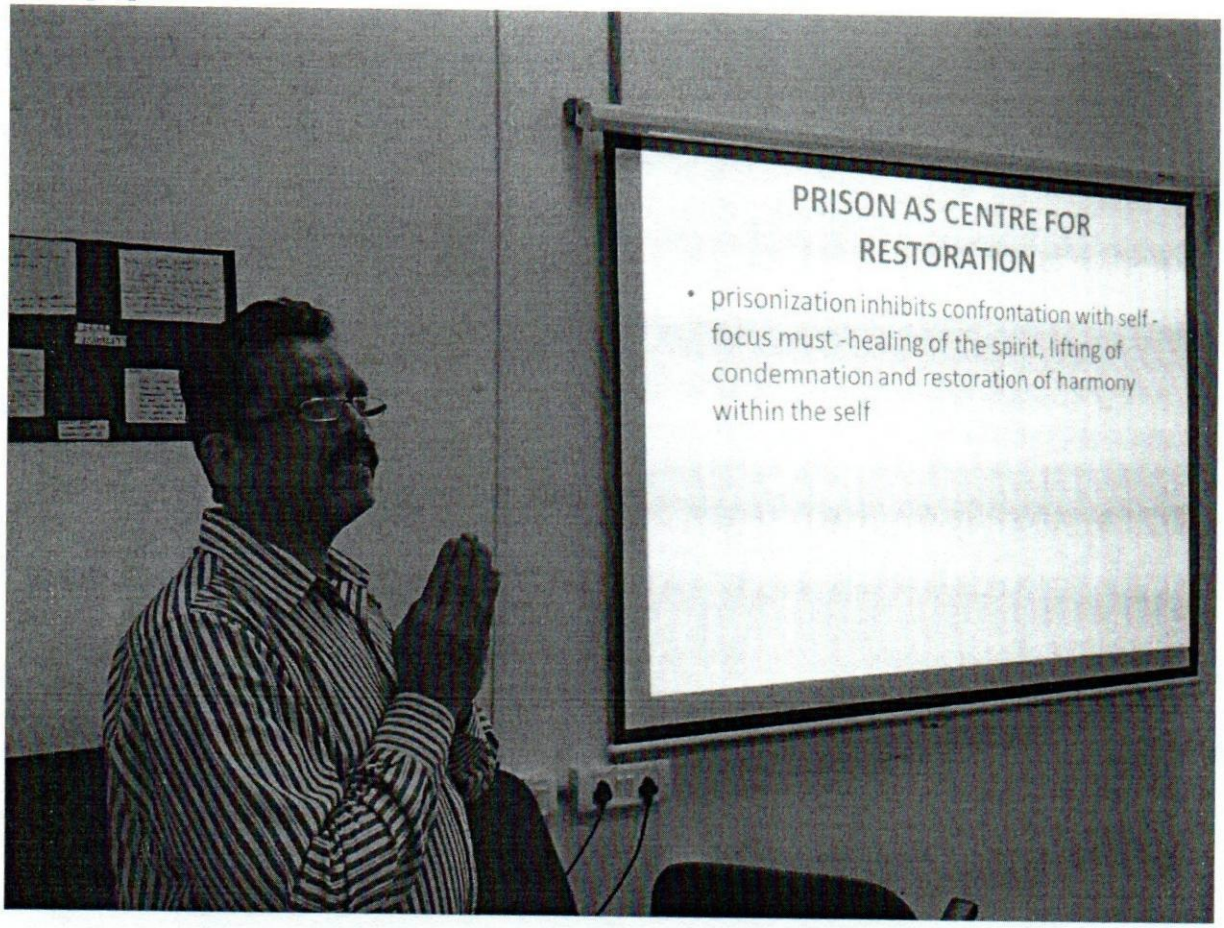
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International Seminar - NEPAL

(52) Dr. Rekharaj Jain — presented on 19.11.2018

Topic :- Effective & Humane Restoration of prisoners with Special Reference 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 Rane
Dr. Veena
Dr. Jagan
Dr. Rekharaj Jain
Dr. Uma Devi
Dr. Kannan
Dr. Rama Rajya
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy
Dr. K. Ravi

prof. prithi
prof. Sreedevi Shet
prof. D.V.N Murty
prof Annapurna
prof. Rukmini
prof. Jyotsna
prof. Farzana
prof. phani Raj
prof. Leelaprasadini
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

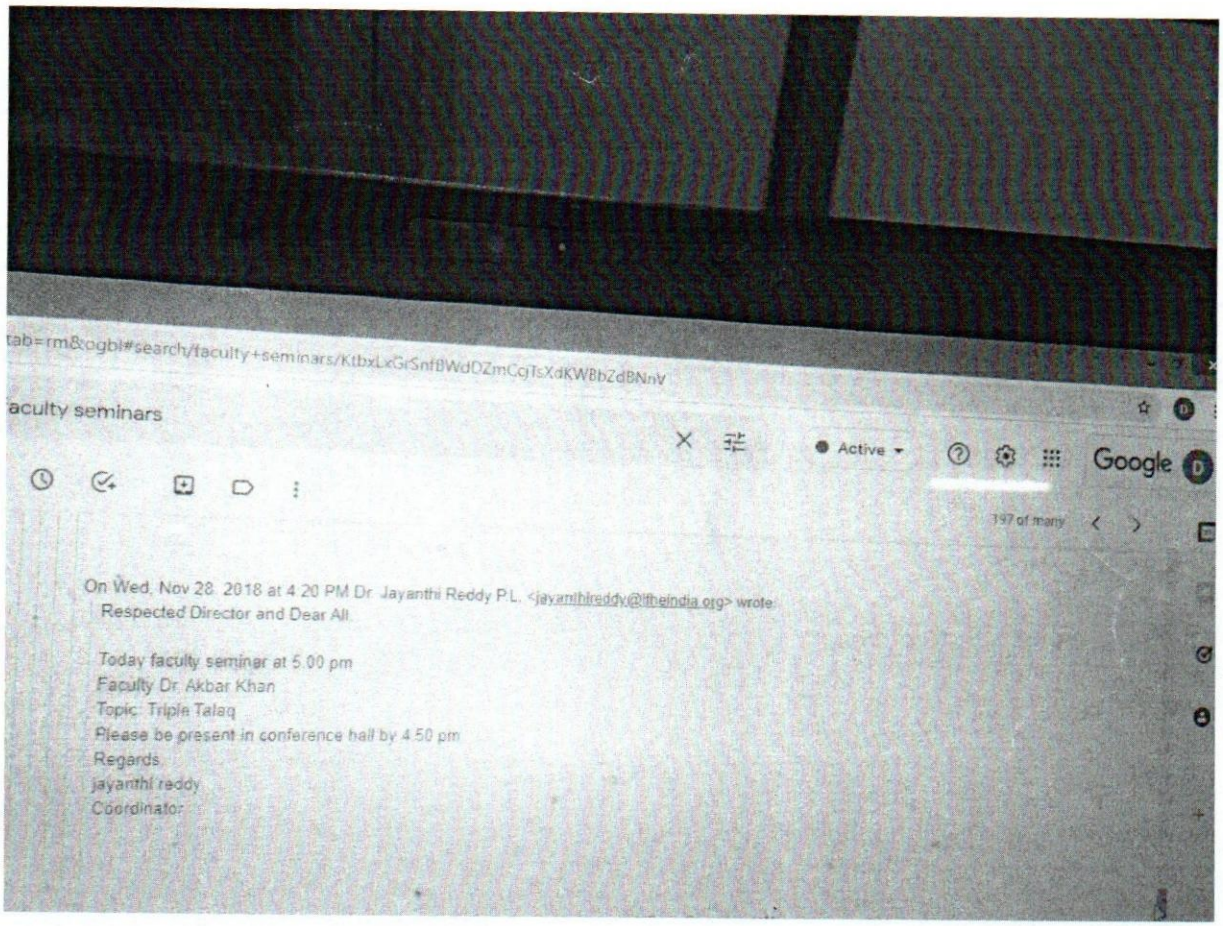
Date: 28/11/2018

Number of the Participants:25

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53) Dr. Akbar Khan

Presented on 28.11.2018

Topic :- Triple Talaq

Faculty Members present:

Dr. A.V.N. Rao
Dr. Pratap Reddy
Dr. Hemalatha Devi – on duty
Dr Akbar Khan 28/11/18
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. Nagi Reddy
Dr. Madhuri
Dr. Veena 28/11/18
Dr. Kamaraju C. Kamaraju
Dr. K. Ravi
Dr. Jagan
Dr. Kannan
Dr. Uma Devi
Dr. P.L. Jayanth Reddy

Absent :

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. Rekharaj Jain – on leave

Started at 5.00 PM Concluded at 5.40 PM.

Concept of Talaq explained.

Talaq ul Ahsan - Talaq declared during Purity period of Women

Talaq ul Biddat - Recognized form of divorce among Hanafis

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

Shayara Bano Vs Union of India

Shayara Bano Vs Union of India

Shayara Bano Vs Union of India

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

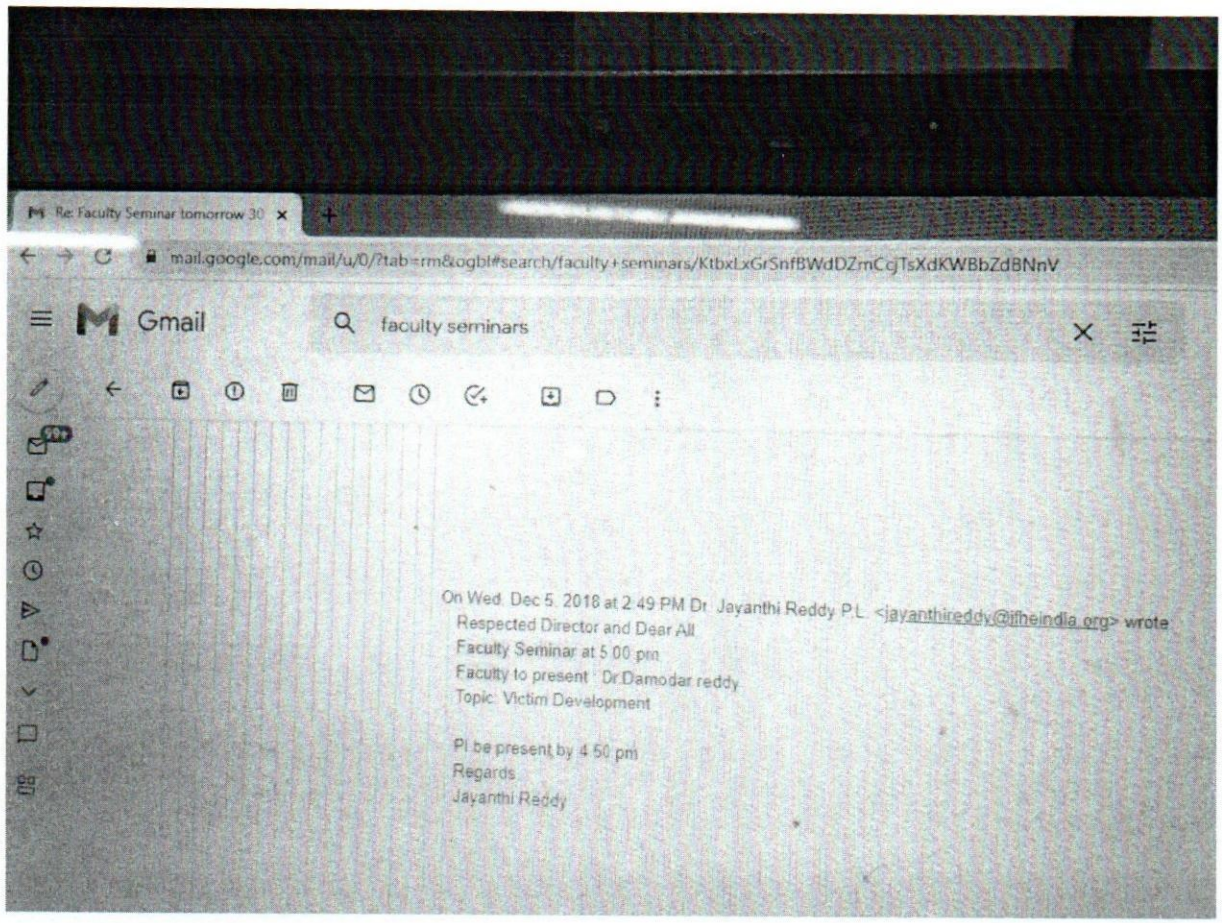
Date: 05/12/2018

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 Governments.

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 prof K. Ravi –
Prof Geetha –
Prof. Jyotsna –
prof. Annapurna – N. Annapurneshwari
Prof. Monisha –
Prof. Sriplavi Shet –
Prof. Ranjit – Ranjan
Dr. Jafar Mohan –

Dr. Uma Devi –
Dr. Kannan –
Prof. D.V.N Murty –
Dr. Damodar Reddy –
Dr Rekha Raj Jain –
prof. Phani Raj – on leave
Prof. 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.
- Acquisitions of land by private Companies for public purpose
- Land Acquisition is Scheduled Areas - Samatha Judgment of A.P. & others AIR 1997, SC 3297. - Guidelines provided

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- Smart Cities Mission — Acquisition of land ~~state~~ are bringing state Acts is compared with central Act 2013.
- Double Crop wetland Acquisition of government Compensation to be provided follows (right to fair Compensation u/s 26 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 earlier.

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 lakh for this project Gujarat brought about Right to Fair compensation & transparency in land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act Gujarat enacted.

- Saudi ARAMCO & JV project - Maharashtra.
- Gorakhpur (UP) ~~UP~~. No compensation paid.
- Gujarat power Corp Ltd (GPCL) Bhavnagar, Dist, Gujarat —
- International Airport project - Mopa Pune - (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. (Supreme Court) by Samata Judgment



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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

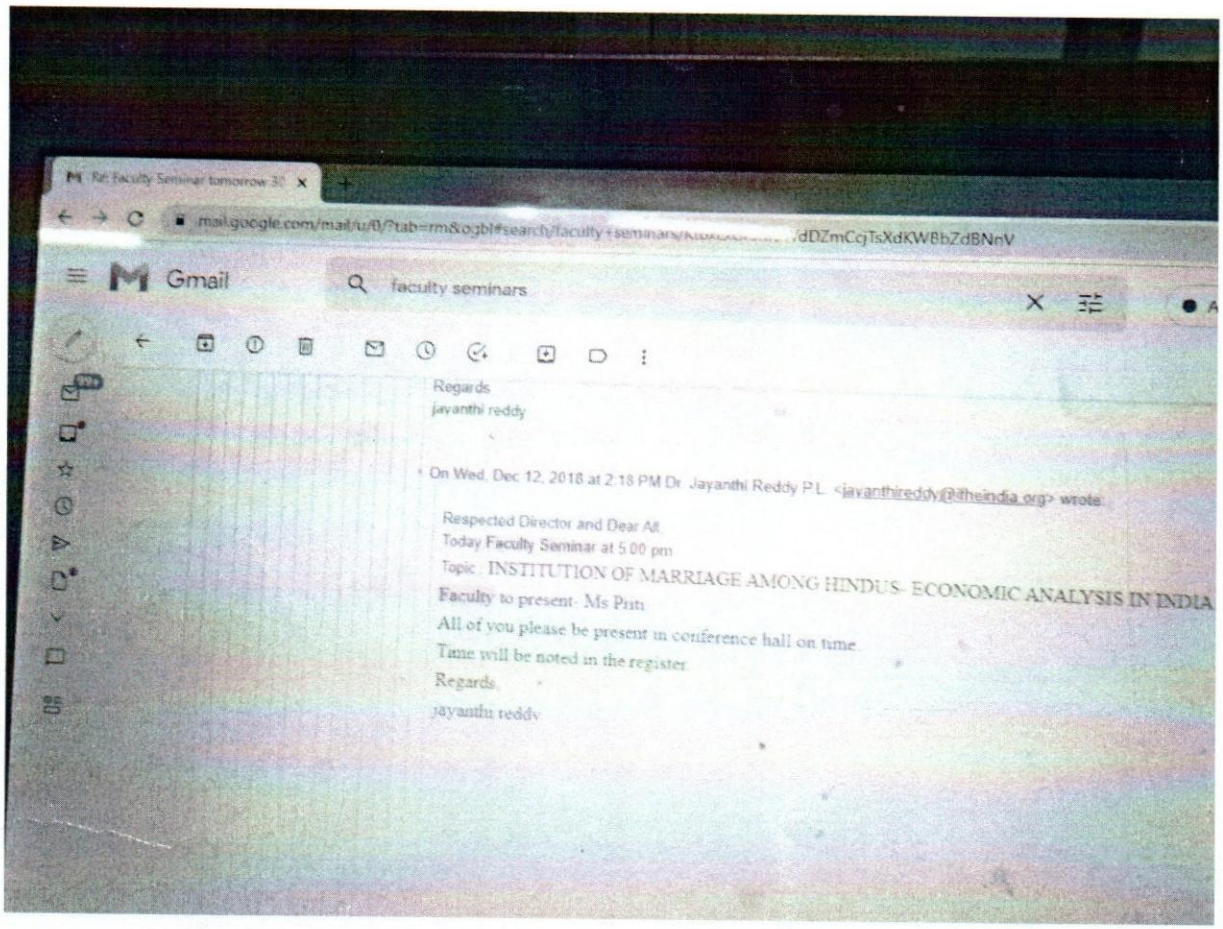
Date: 12/12/2018

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 – 12/12/18
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain – 12/12/18
Dr. Uma Devi –
Dr. Chargi Reddy – on duty
Dr. Damodar Reddy –
Dr. Jagan –
Dr. Kannan –
Dr. P.L. Jayanth –
Dr. Veena – on duty
Dr. Madhavi – 5.8 pm
Dr. Ravi – 5.04 pm
Prof. Priti –

Started at 5.00 pm

Dr. Pralap Reddy – on duty
Prof. Anupama – 11. Anupama Rao
Prof. Sreedevi – 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. Lecturer~~
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 675.
- 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

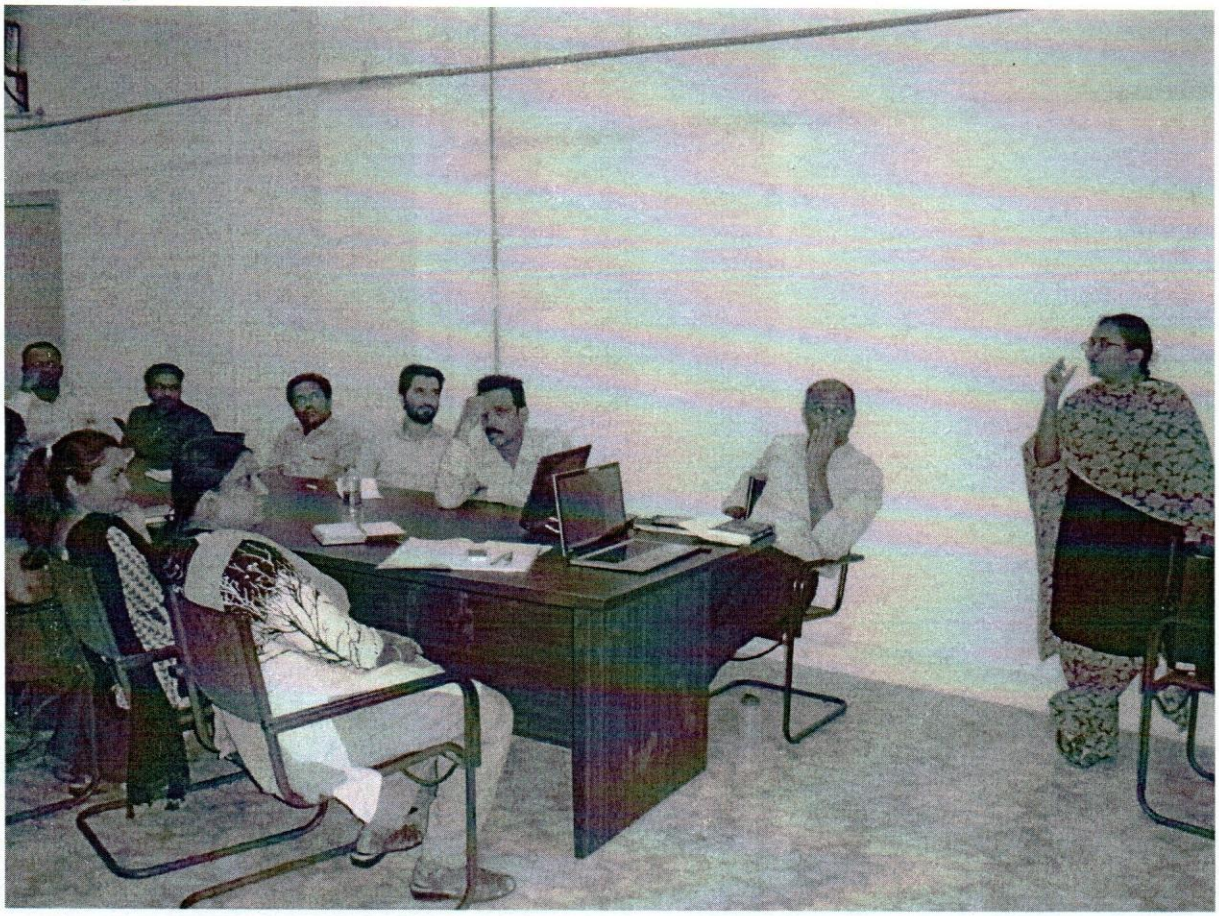
On Wednesday, December 12, 2018, Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

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 on ITFC - IV...

(56) Prof. 80 Annapurna Devi — Presented on 13.12.2018

Topic: Taxing the Block chain Technology Transactions in India: A Comparative Analysis to European Countries.

Faculty present and Absent

Dr. A.V.N Rao –
Dr. Hemalatha Devi – present
Dr. Pratap Reddy – present
Dr. Akbar Khan – present 13/12/18
Dr. Madhuri Joshi – 5.45pm
Dr. Kannan – present
Dr. Damodar Reddy – present
Dr. Jagan – present
Dr. Kamaraju Chandra Rao
prof. Prithi – present
prof. D.V.N Murthy – present
prof. Sridevi Das
prof. Annapurna Devi –
Dr. K. Ravi – present
prof S. Ravi – present
Dr. Veena – on duty

prof. Rangath – present
prof. Rukmini – present
prof Farzana – present
Dr. Uma Devi – present
prof. Chetna. P – present
prof. Munde
prof. Jyotsna – present
prof. Rekha Rajvanshi – present
Dr. Langi Reddy – on leave
Dr. P.L Tripathi Reddy – present

Started at 5.00 pm.

- Faculty explained about Blockchain Functioning 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 2017 taxable supply.
  - Bit Coin Currency.
  - Bit Coin as a security — sec 2(h) of Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

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- Faculty made a Comparitive Analysis with European Countries and the India's positions.
- ECJ - Skatteverket Vs David Hedqvist 2015 is 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, Bulgaria - 10% on capital gains.
- Croatia - Determined as per transactions.
- Czech & Estonia - Denmark, Finland & France - Imposed as per transactions.
- 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

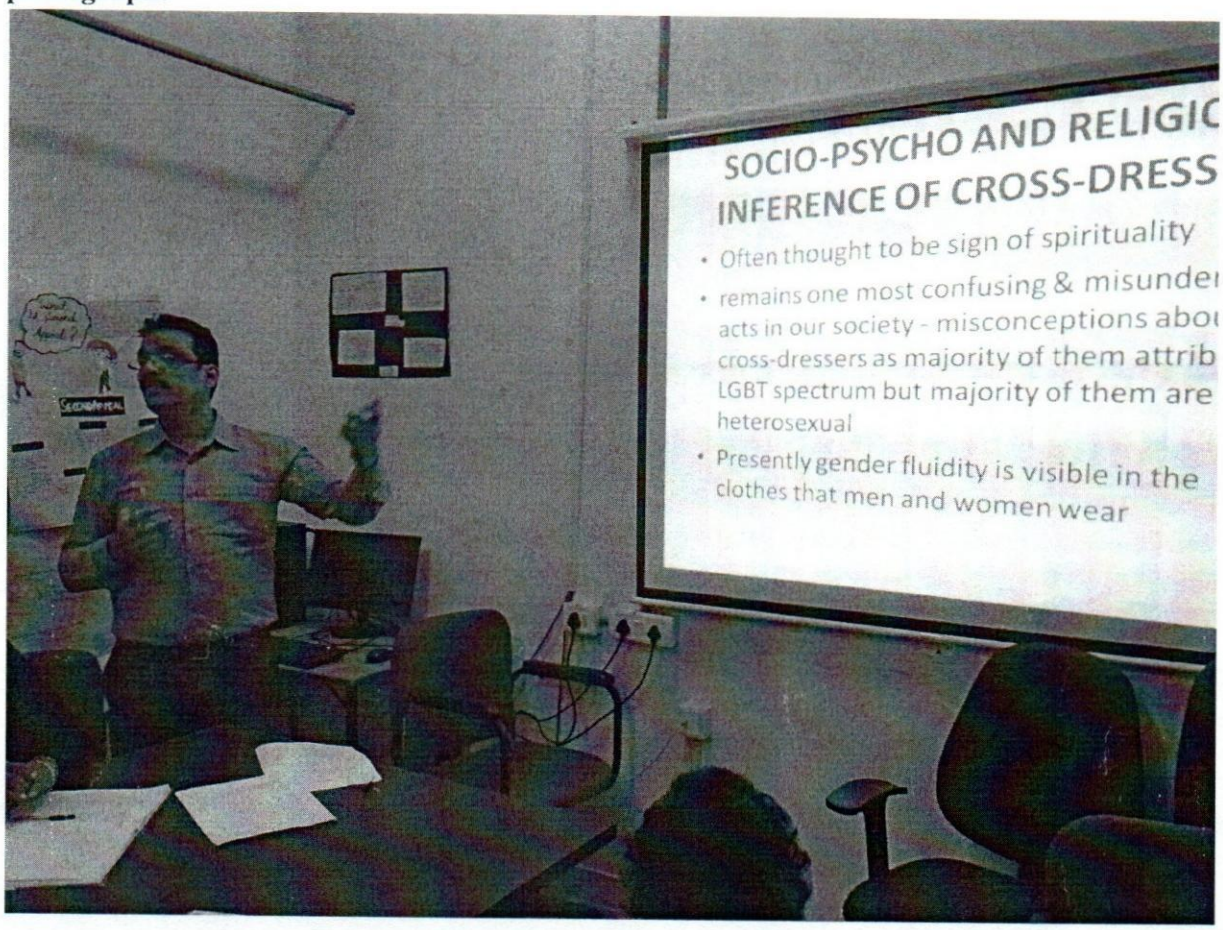
Date: 21/12/2018

Number of the Participants:16

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(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

Dr. A.V.N. Rao -
Dr. Pratap Reddy
Dr. Hemalata Dewi - 21/12/2018
Dr. Akbar Khan - on leave
Dr. Rekharaj Jain -
Dr. Madhuri Irene - on leave
Dr. Veena - on leave
Dr. Damodar Reddy.
Dr. Venugopal Reddy - on leave
Dr. K. Ravi -
Dr. Kona Raju - on leave
Dr. Uma Devi - on leave
Dr. Kannan - on leave

Absent

Dr. P.L. Jagadish - PL Jagadish
Prof. Rukmini -
Prof. Geetha P - 21/12/18
Prof. Annapurna - M. Annapurna
Prof. Ravi - 21/12/18
Prof. Karuna - 21/12/18
Prof. Prithi - 21/12/18
Prof. Sreedevi - on leave
Prof. Mamtha - 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.
- He discusses sociological, psychological aspects of cross dressing - Referred Hindu Mythology eg: Brihannala Shikandi
- 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 etc.

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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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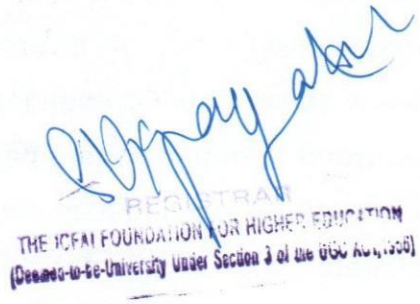
experiment with the feminine side of their otherwise male personalities. Cross-dressing remains one of the most confusing and misunderstood acts in our society. Cross-dressing can be a very liberating experience to express one's gender attire.

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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Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Geetha Priyadarshini

Topic: Empowering Women through Micro-Finance

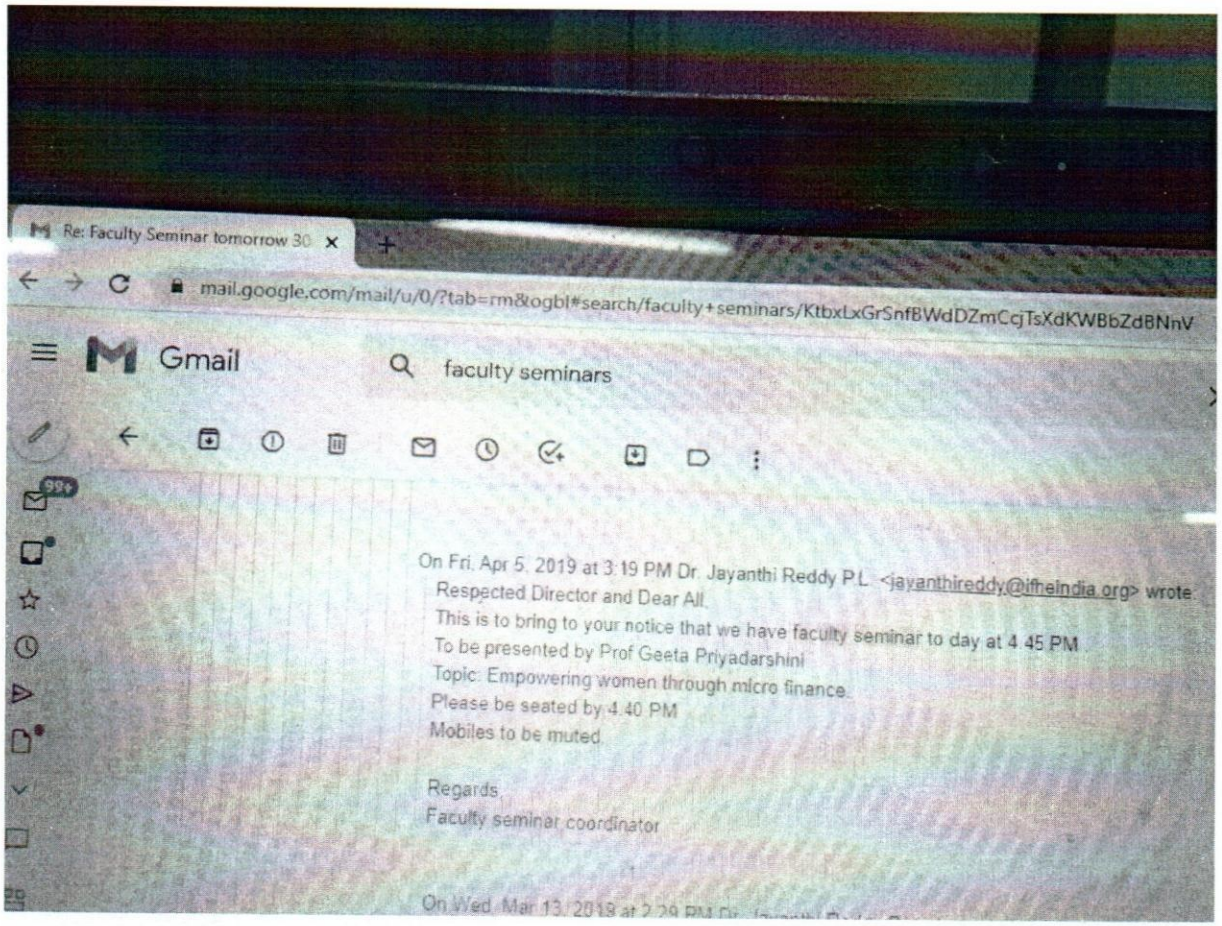
Date: 05/04/2019

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. Pratap Reddy – permission
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain – 4.52 pm
Dr. Madhavi Irene – permission
Dr. Veena – certificate course
Dr. Damodar Reddy – Seeing
Dr. Ranga Reddy – not present
Dr. K. Ravi – 5/4/19
Dr. Kama Raju – 5/4/2019
Dr. Uma Devi – 4.51 pm
Dr. Kannan – 4.53 pm
Dr. Jagan Mohan –
Started at 4.50 pm

Dr. Hemalatha Devi – 5/4 4.56 PM
Dr. Akbar Khan – 4.56 PM
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi – PL Jayanthi
prof. Annapurna M. Dungapudeti
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. Manisha –
Prof. Jyotsna –
Prof. Ranjit – 5/4/19
Prof. Rukmini –
Prof. Geetha Priyadarshini –

No. of Faculty Present =
" " " Absent =

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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ★ HYDERABAD

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

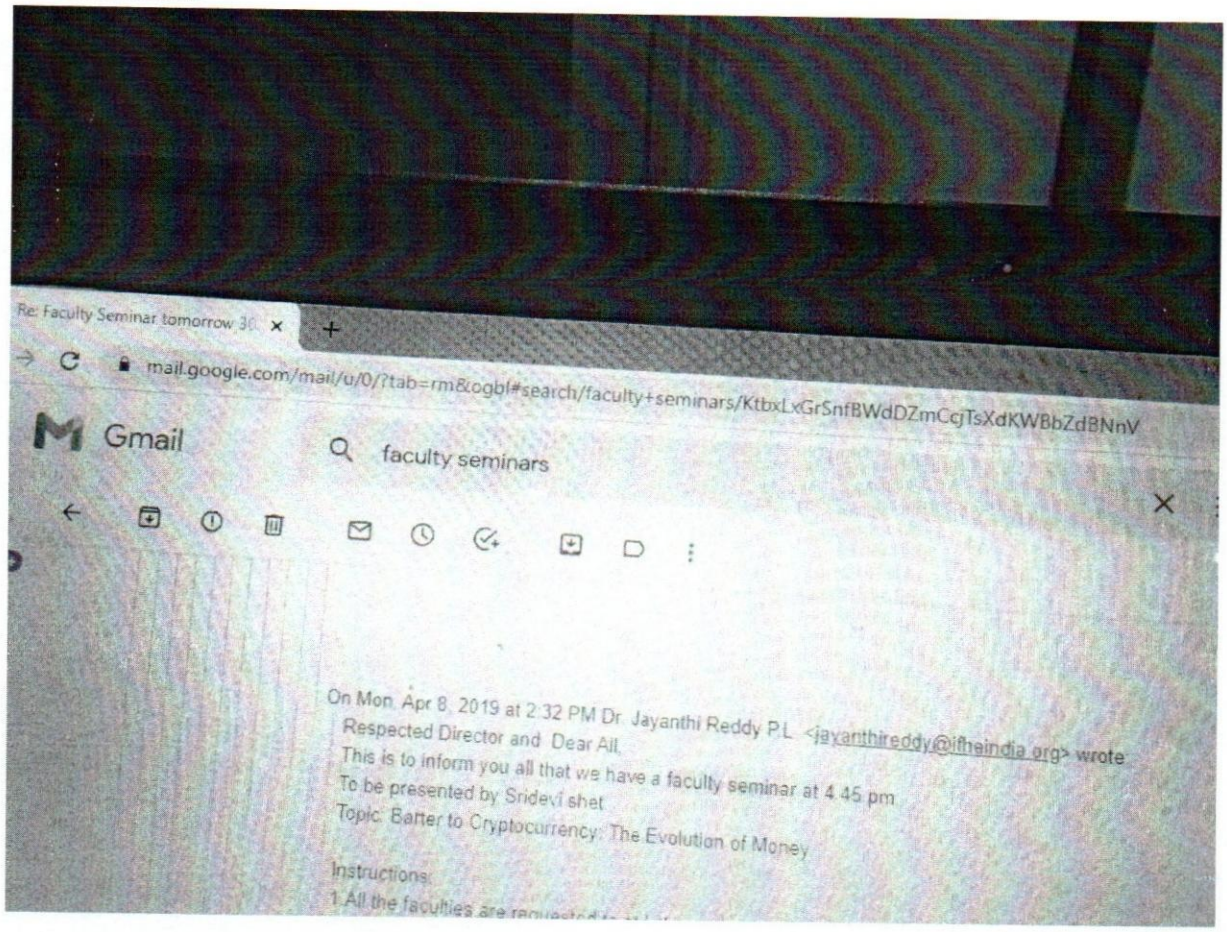
Date: 08/04/2019

Number of the Participants:23

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(59) Prof. Srideri Shet — 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. Sooty
Dr. Gangi Reddy.
Dr. Kanaraju - 8/4/19
Prof. Ranjit - 8/4/19
prof. Geetha P. - 8/4/19.
Prof. Ruknuri - pesai
prof. Monika -
Dr. Jafar Mohan -
prof. Ravi. S. - 8/4/19
Dr. Madhusudhana - 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 Srideri - Srideri Shet
prof. D.V.N Murty -
prof. Jyotsna - Certificate Course.
Dr. Rekha Jain - OD (Guest visit) (on duty)
Dr. K. Ravi - OD (on duty)
Dr. Akbar Khan - 4.52 pm
Dr. Uma Devi - 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, 13th & 14th Century Paper Currency, Cryptocurrency, Bit coins technology, Regulatory aspect of crypto currency and RBI on 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

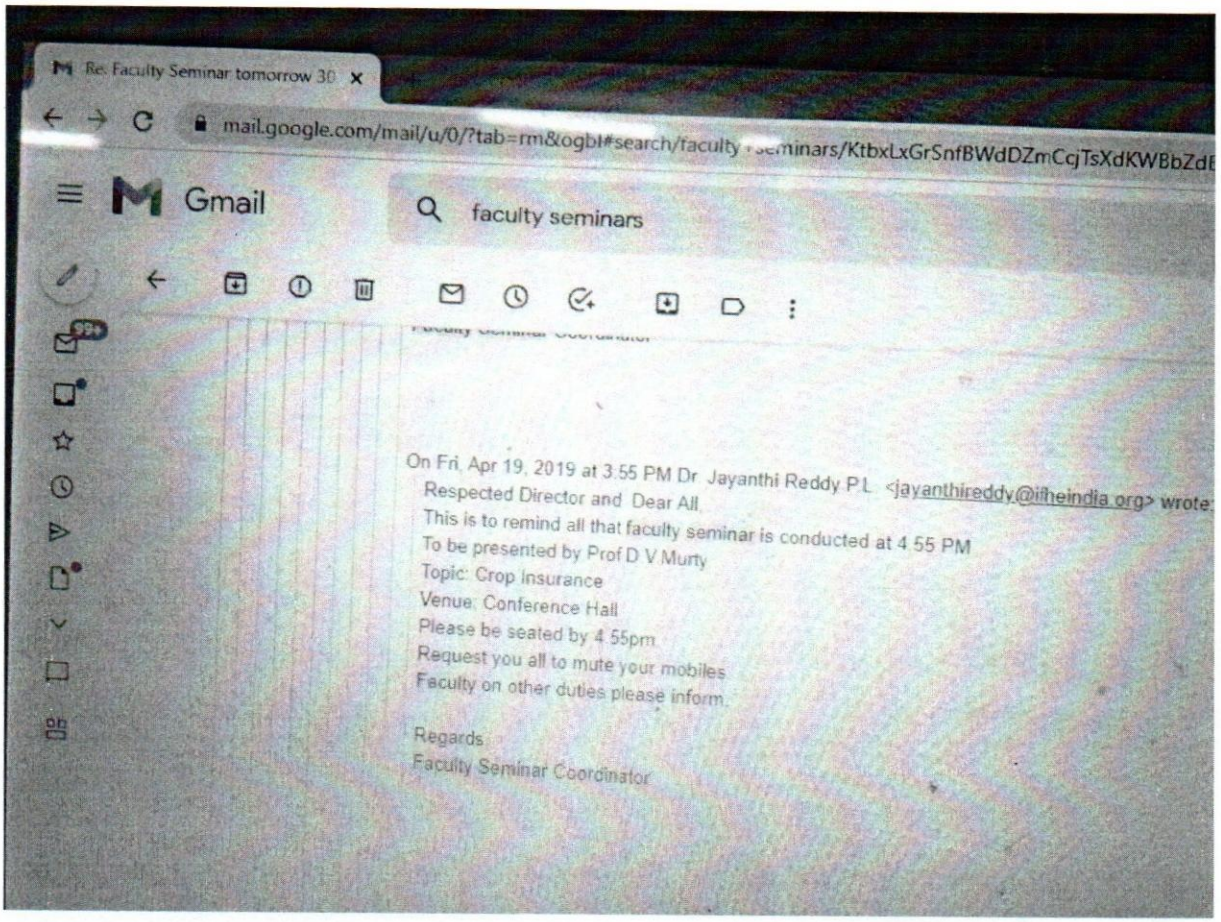
Topic: Crop Insurance

Date: 19/04/ 2019

Number of the Participants:19

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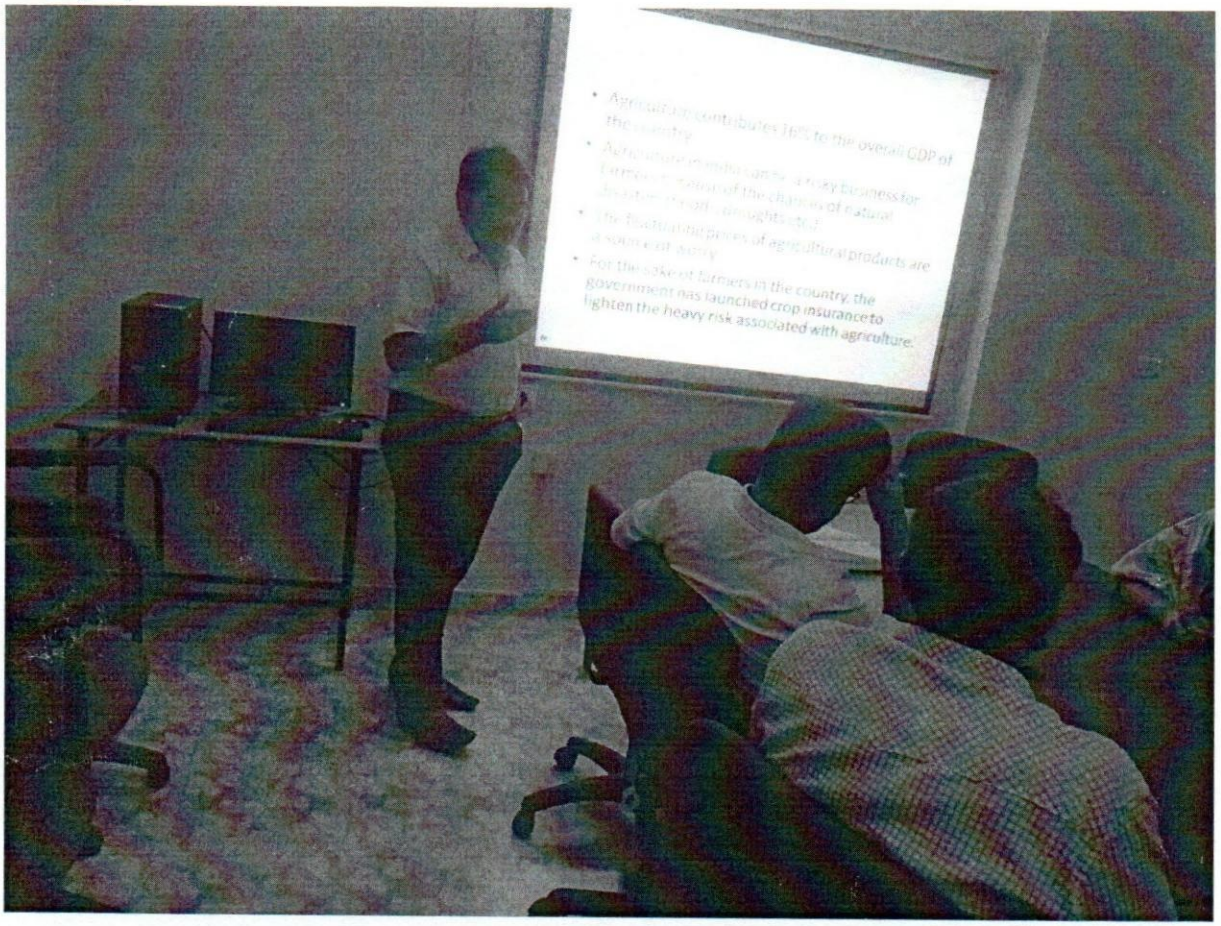
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(60) Prof. D.V.N. Murty

Presented on 19.4.2019

85

Topic: Crop 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. 19/4/19
Dr. Madhuri Irene - on duty

Dr. Veena - on duty
Dr. Kannan -
Dr. P. L. Jayanthi - P. Jayanthi
Prof. Annapurna - Y. 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. Umadevi -

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

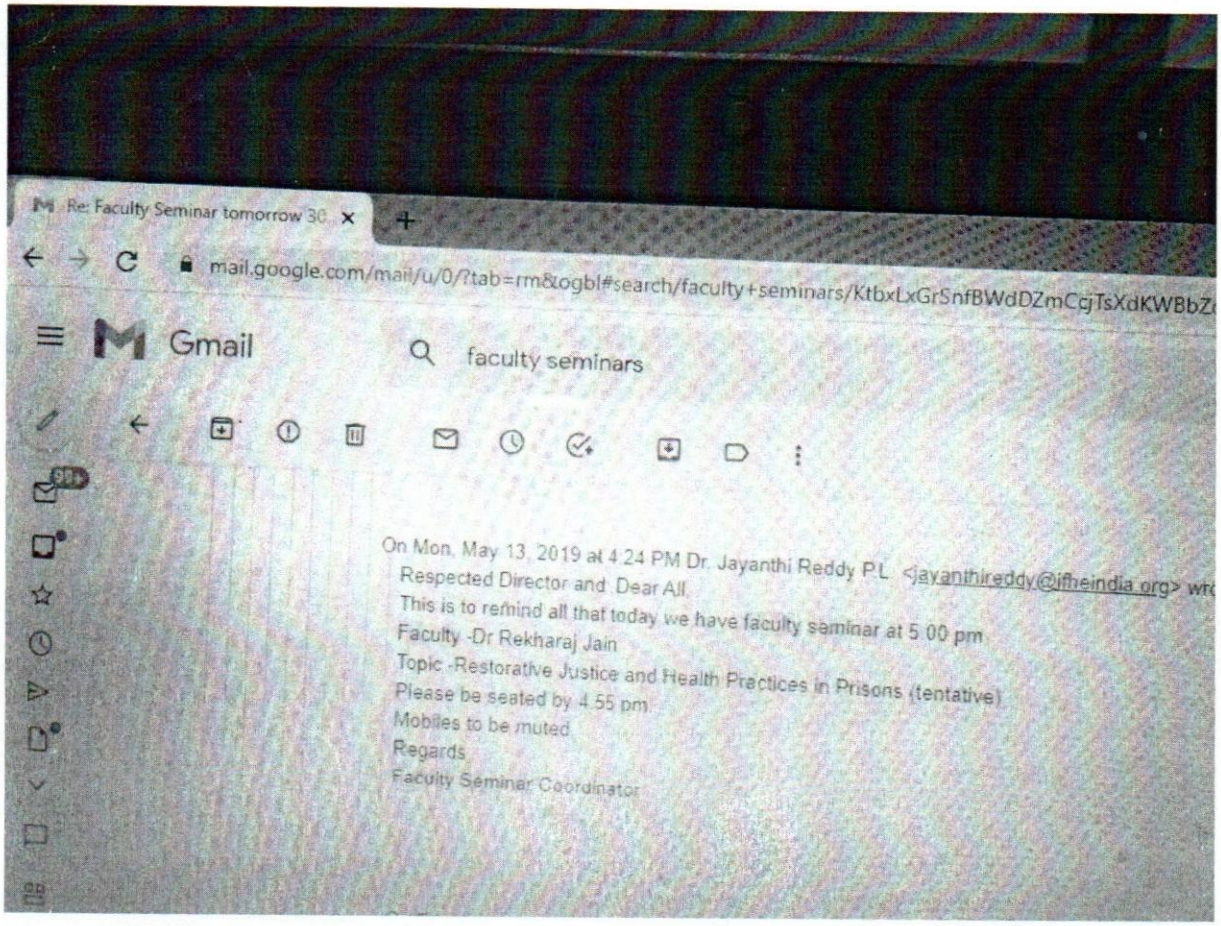
Topic: A Qualitative Analysis of Restorative Practices in Prisons for Well Being and Health Laws

Presented on : 13/5/2019

Number of Participants: 24

Report: jain-2.oxps **data available in oxps**

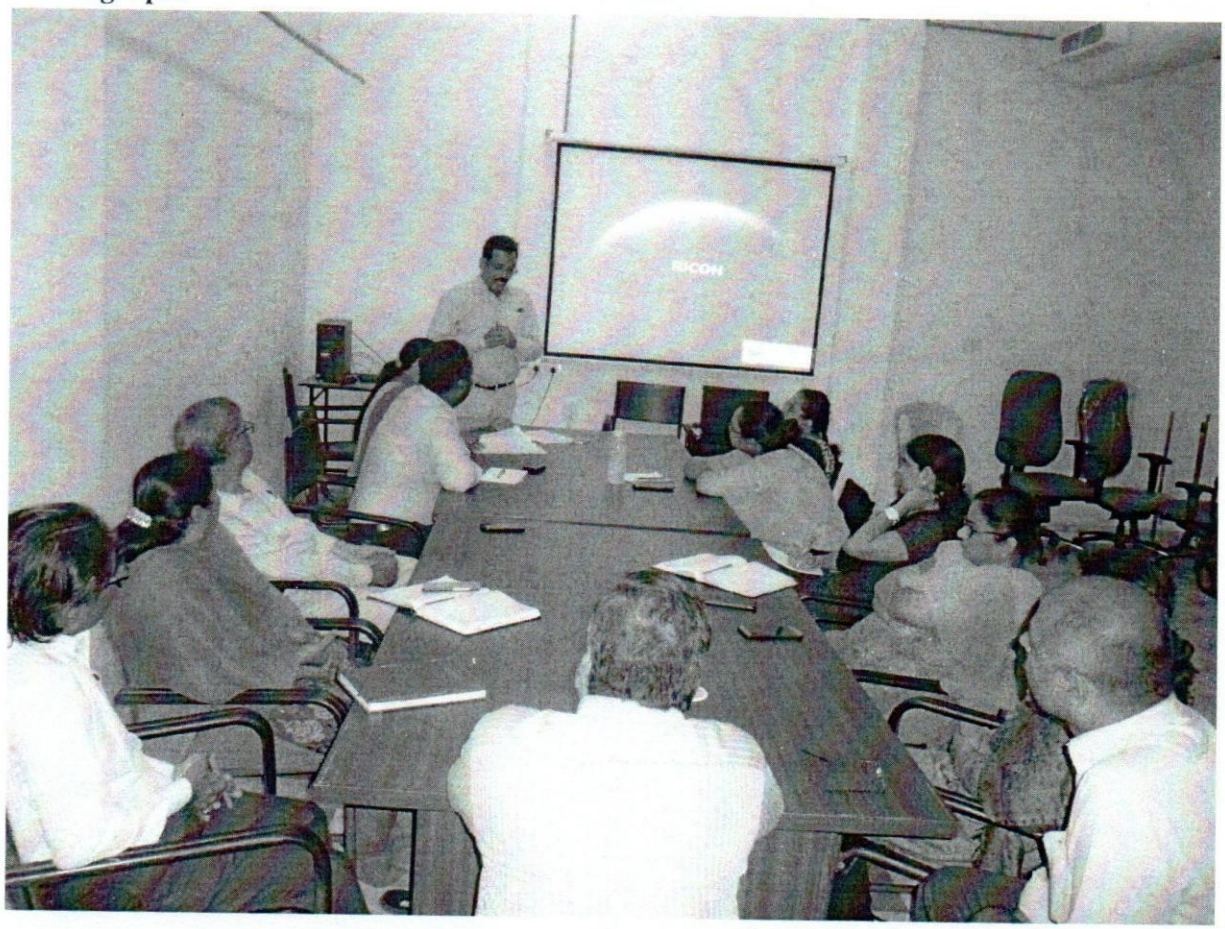
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→ International seminar
[Krotijk, Belgium.]

(61) Dr. Rishikaj 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 – Hemala
Dr. Pratap Reddy – Y
Dr. Damodar Reddy – Reddy
Dr. Veena –
Dr. Madhuri Jhare –
Dr. Gangi Reddy – Reddy
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy – PLJayanthi
Dr. Kannan – K
Dr. Umabanti –
Dr. Jafar Mohan – on leave
Prof. Priti – Priti
Prof. Annapurna – Annapurna
Dr. Akbar Khan – Akbar 12/5/19

prof. Ranjit – 13/5/2019
prof. Monika –
prof. Geetha P. –
prof. Jyotsna – Jyotsna
prof. Friderishet – No information
prof. D.V.N Murty – no information
prof. S. Ravi – – No information
Dr. K. Ravi – K Ravi
Dr. Kamalaja – C Kamalaja
prof. Rukmini – 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 repurcussions on physic 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 Healthcare 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 Coverage when they enter the society.
- Health needs of women prisoners is creating challenge
- Art 18 of International Covenant of civil & political cultural right.
- prison should not be additional punishment.
- 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 NGOs 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

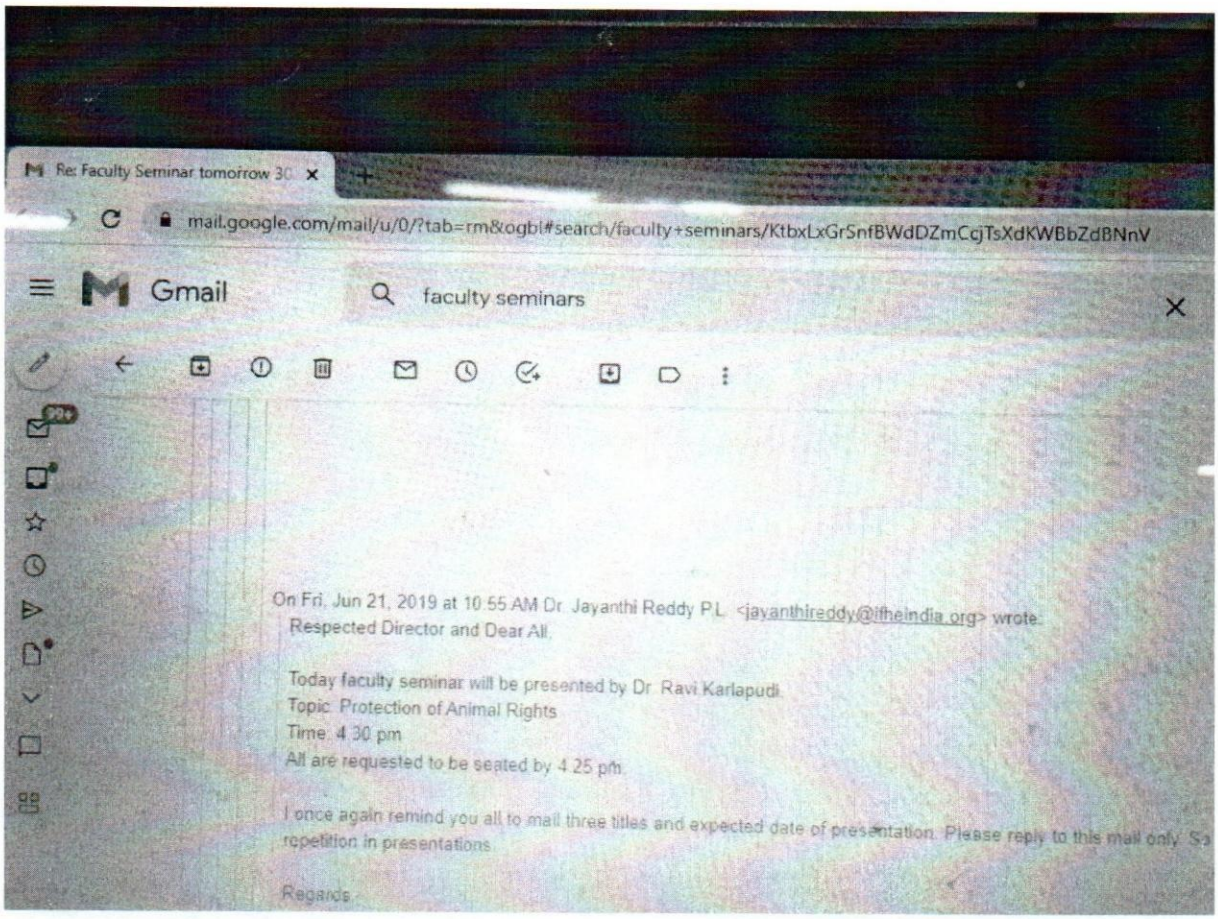
Date: 21/05/2019

Number of the Participants:17

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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. Jayantha Reddy
Dr. Ravi K.
Dr. Uma Sonti
Dr. Jagan Mohan Rao
Dr. Akbar Khan –
Dr. Sangi Reddy – on leave
Dr. Kama Raju – Kama Raju C.
Dr. Veena – NP Jyoti
Dr. Madhuri – on leave

Prof. Rukmini Devi
Prof. Geetha P.
Prof. Ranjit
Prof. [illegible] Shridevi Bhat on leave
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, Interactions – 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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The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education

Through Branding & Communications Dept.

This is to certify that the following boards were Installed at the campus for NAAC requirement Dt: 31/1/22						
S.No.	Location	Quantity	Actual amount	Budgeted amount	Difference	Remarks
1	IBS PEO boards (size: 4x4)	11	21120	21120	0	No change
2	IBS PO boards (4x6)	3	8640	11520	2880	Size was changed
3	BBA PSO boards (4x4)	3	5760	5760	0	No change
4	MBA PO boards (4x6)	2	5760	7680	1920	Size was changed
5	MBA PSO boards (4x4)	2	3840	3840	0	No change
6	Ph.D. PO board (4x6)	1	2880	3840	960	Size was changed
7	Ph.D. PSO board (4x4)	1	1920	1920	0	No change
8	Law Programs PEO boards (4x6)	3	8640	8640	0	No change
9	Law Programs PO boards (4x4)	2	3840	3840	0	No change
10	Architecture PO board (4x6)	1	2880	3840	960	Size was changed
11	Architecture PEO & PO boards (4x4)	2	3840	3840	0	No change
12	FST PEO boards (4x6)	5	14400	14400	0	No change
13	FST PO boards (4x6)	5	14400	19200	4800	Size was changed
14	FST PO boards (4x4)	16	30720	30720	0	No change
15	IcfaiTech board in Directors Room (4x3)	1	1440	1440	0	No change
16	Name plate board (18"x5")	1	240	240	0	No change
Addl. Boards						
17	LLM PO board (4x4)	1	1920	0	-1920	Addl. Board taken
18	PhD PO board (4x4)	1	1920	0	-1920	Addl. Board taken
19	Law PSO board (4x6)	1	3840	0	-3840	Addl. Board taken
20	B.Sc Physics PSO board (4x6)	1	3840	0	-3840	Addl. Board taken
Installation & Transportation Charges			20000	20000	0	No change
		Total	**161840**	**161840**	**0**	

Sridhar Raj K

A Chandrasekhar

Shylajan CS

TS Ramakrishna Rao

Sudhakar Rao

- 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 petitioner 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 (Gadhimai case.) (petitions seeking ban on animal sacrifice of animals.)
  - S. Kannan Vs The Commissioner of police, Madhurai. Cock fights declared as cruel.
  - Abdulkar Mohammad Azam Shaik Vs State of Gujarat. (cruelty toward birds & animals. Gujarat
  - Ramesh Sharma Vs state of Himachal pradesha 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 regarding

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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, sridevisheti@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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(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. Chengi Reddy
Dr. K. Ravi –
Dr. Uma Sonti – [4.46pm]
Dr. Jagan Mohan – [4.40pm]
Dr. Akbar Khan –
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi –
Dr Kamaraju
Dr S Kannan
Dr Rekha Raj 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 by 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 to be marketed in India adding to the GDP of India.
- Faculty discussed different modes of marketing 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 & Ano.
- 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 that all games to have Uniformity in law.

S. V. Jayaram

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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

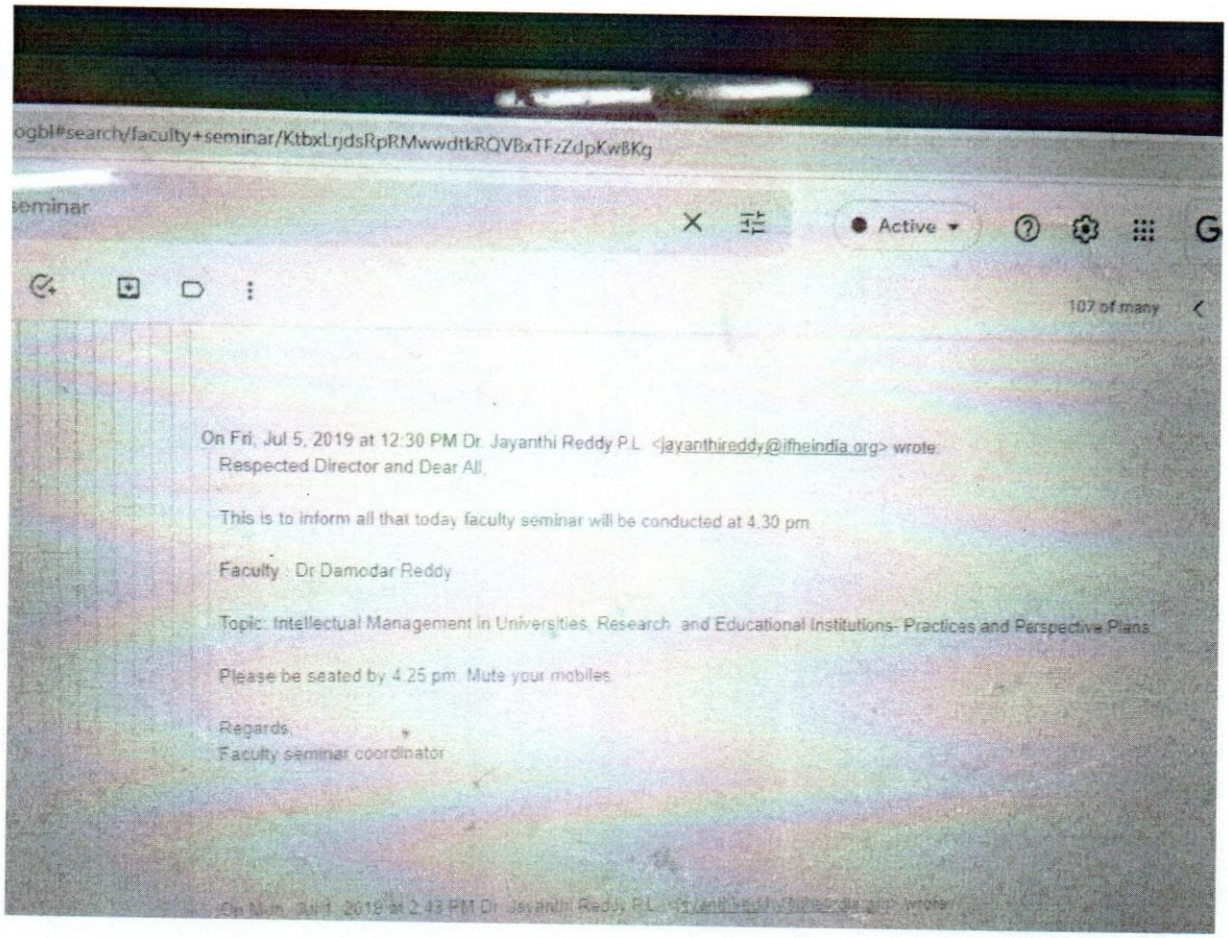
Topic: Intellectual Property Management in Universities, Research and Educational Institutions Practice &Perspectives Plans.

Date: 05/07/2019

Number of Participants:22

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seminar

Active

107 of many

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. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> 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. Neeta P. —
Prof. Jyotsna —
Dr. Rekharaj Jain —
prof. Monika —
Dr. S. Kannan —
Dr. Uma Sonti —
Dr. Kamaraju —
Prof. D.V.N. Murty —
Prof. Ranjith — Leave
Prof. Sridevi Bhat — Absent
Dr. Madhuri Jhare — 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 early & file often MNCs & Global Companies slogans 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 program.
- 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

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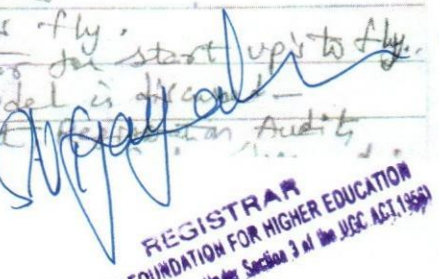
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Wisconsin University (stemcell), Carnegie Mellon University - Innovation, Revenue, Vinegar.
- Faculty discussed latest innovation technology of Blue light LED's by and 25 Companies who have infringed.

These are eleven important innovations that come from University Research - Use 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 ~~developed~~ innovated & developed by some Universities and private ~~and~~ Universities are also ~~doing~~ 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 Kalasalingam, 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 development 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 discussed - ... research development ... Audit,





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

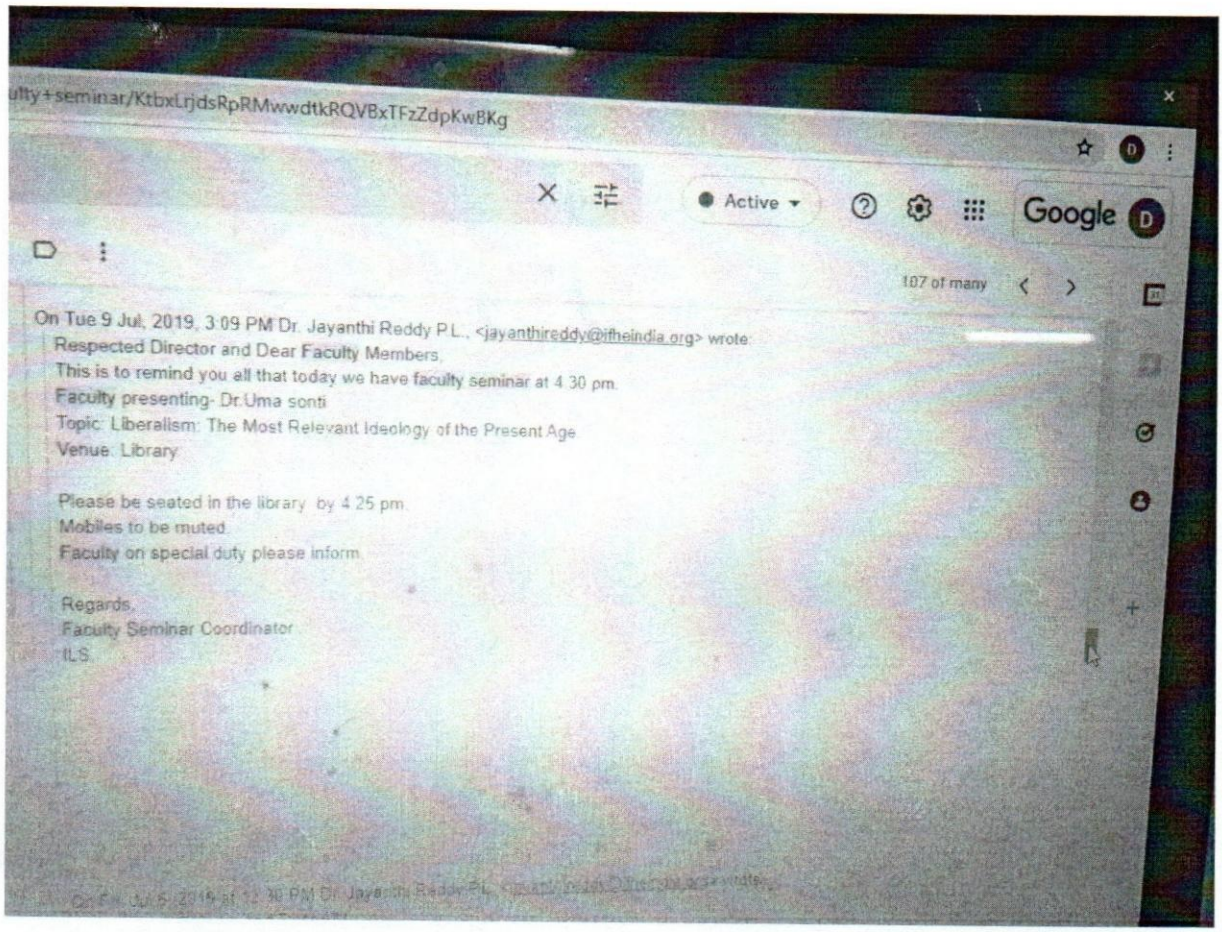
Topic: Liberalism: The Most Relevant Ideology of the Present Age

Date: 09/07/2019

Number of Participants:23

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ulty+seminar/KtbxLrjdsRpRMwwdtkRQVBxTFzZdpKwBKg

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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

ILS

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(65) Dr. Uma Sonti — presented on 9.7.201?

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 Jain – leave
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. Gangi 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 Sheti
prof. Jyotsna – Jyothi
prof. Rukmini
Psof. P.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 Rajdharma existed earlier.
- Interactions - What is the scope of the concept and limitations.
- Neo liberalism 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 vice versa.

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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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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

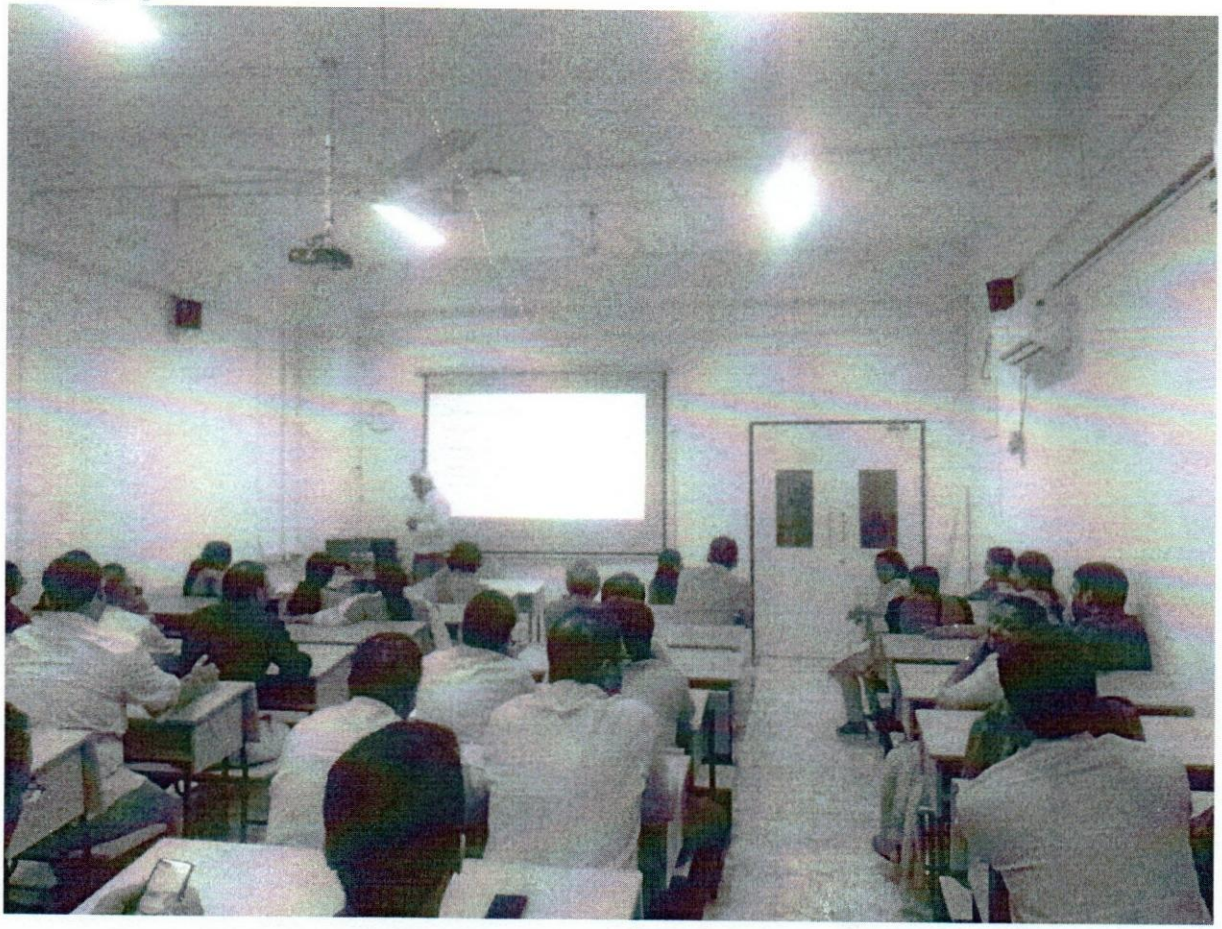
Date: 17/07/2019

Number of Participants:25

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(66) 96 Dr. Kannan 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. Kanakaraj (2)

Name	Signature.
1. Prof. V. Hemalatha Dean.	
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. Rawalani 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	
16. Smt Lata Mishra	

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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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Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Mr. Dilip Sharma

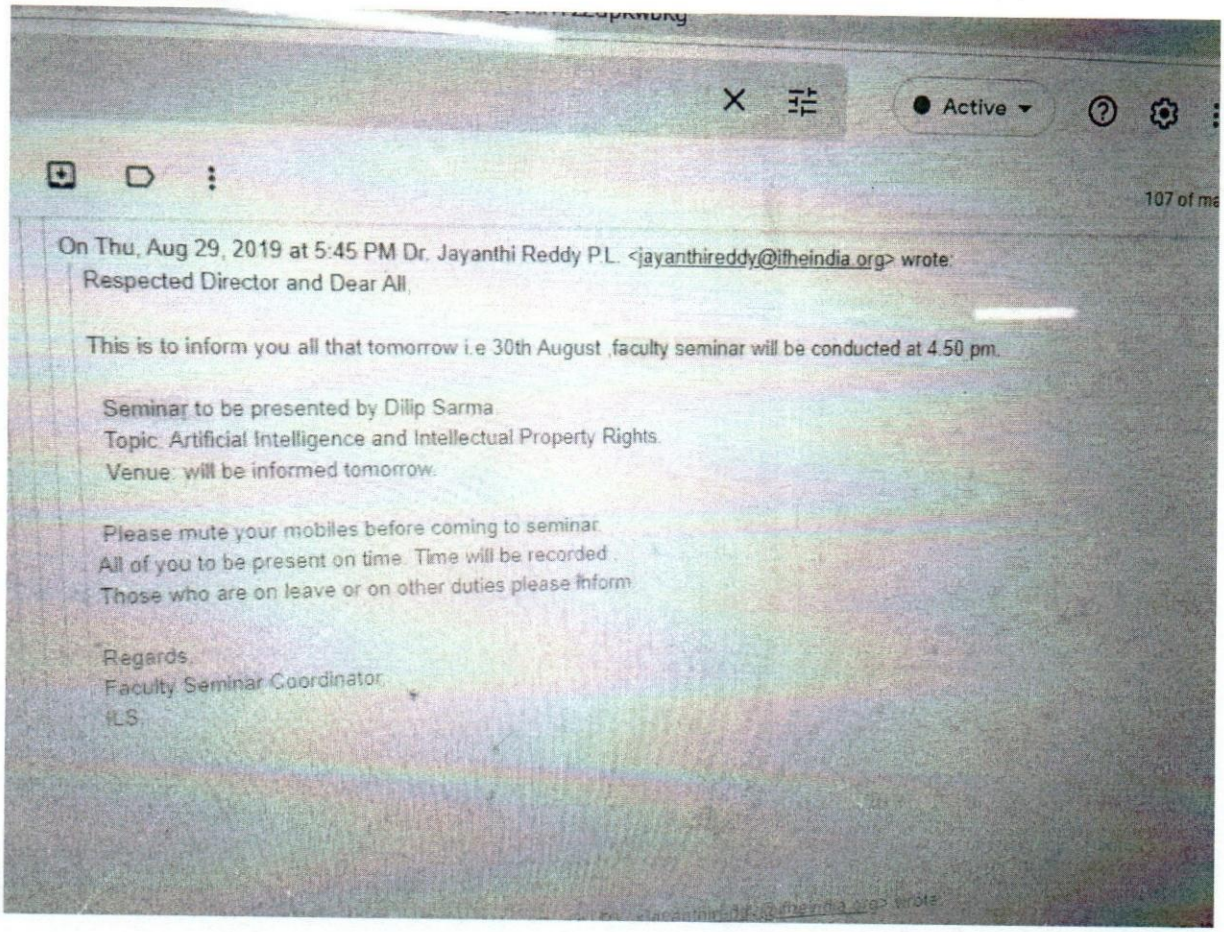
Topic: Intellectual Property aspects of Artificial Intelligence

Date: 30/08/2019

Number of Participants:43

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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.

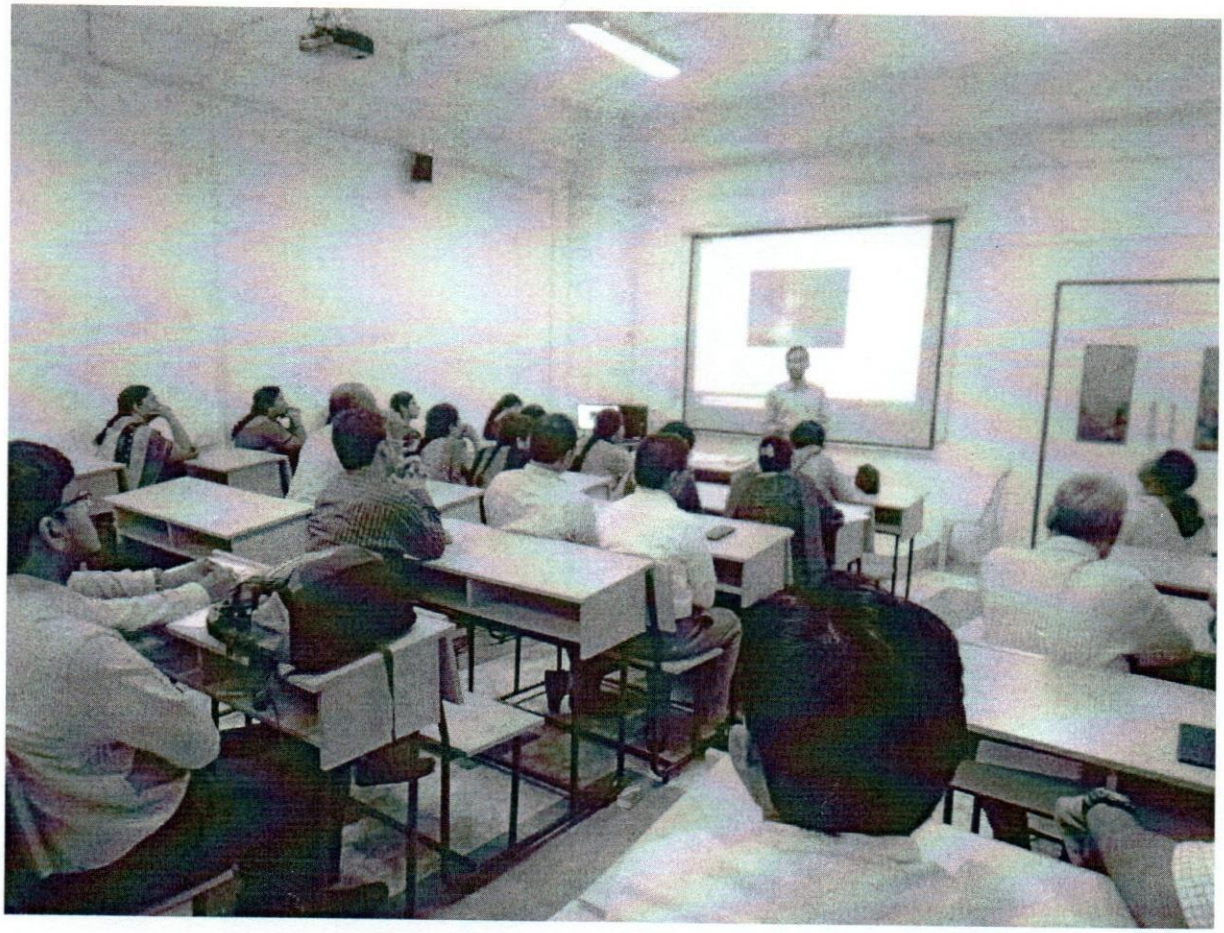
Please mute your mobiles before coming to seminar.
All of you to be present on time. Time will be recorded.
Those who are on leave or on other duties please inform.

Regards,
Faculty Seminar Coordinator
ILS.

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(67) Dilip Sharma 98

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 programmes and economic rights to another.
5 Interactions - Lifting of veil apply to programmes if this a case of Company ?
6. - Royalty issues - who should get is it The Government or Owner.
-

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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		1.45 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

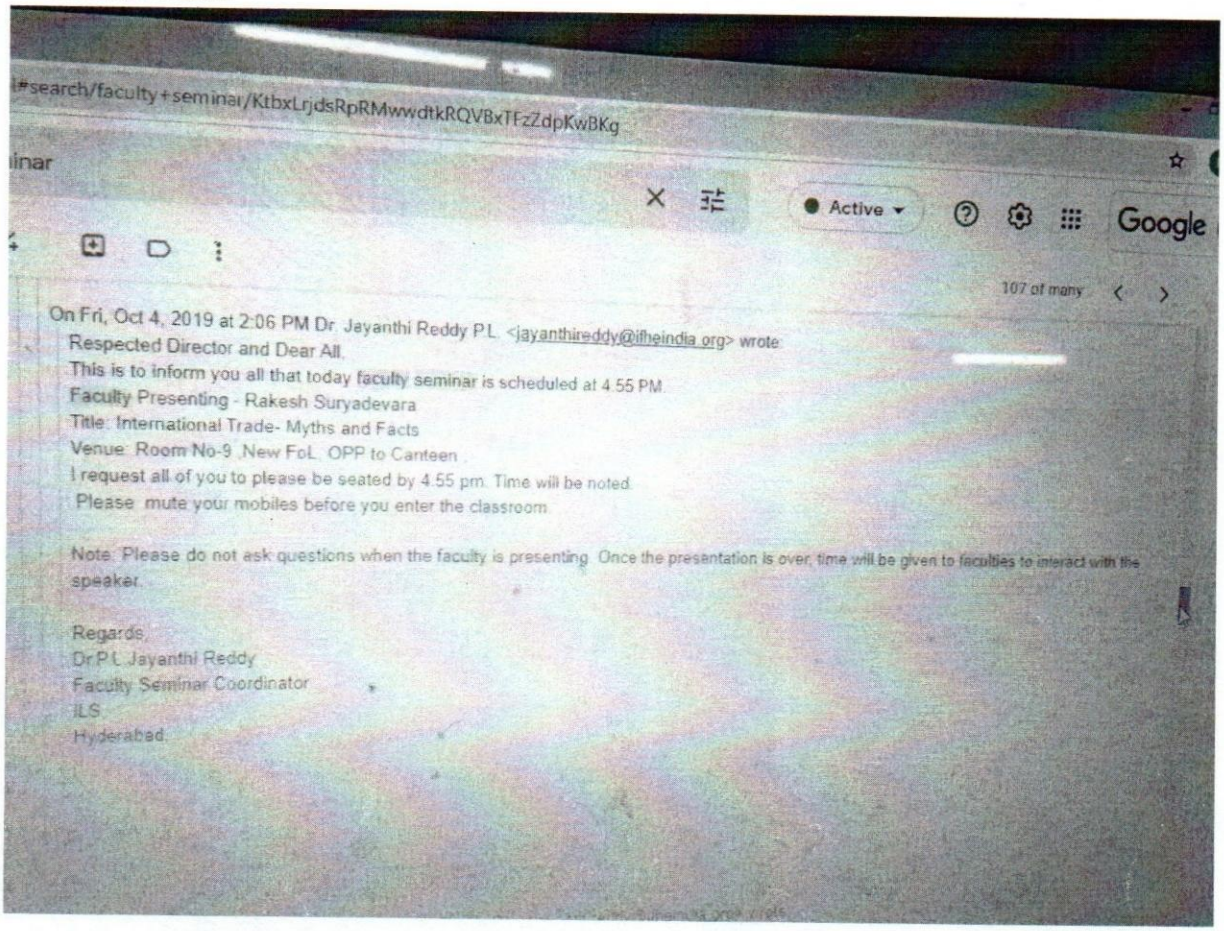
Topic: International Trade Facts and Myths

Date: 11/10/2019

Number of Participants:42

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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.

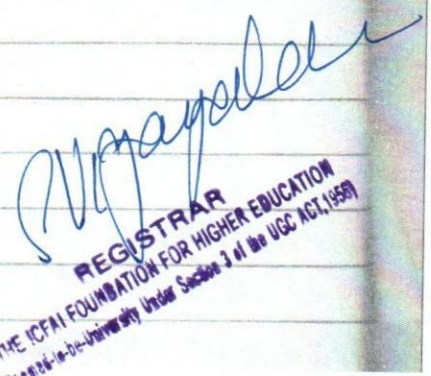
Started at 5.00 Pm

- Faculty spoke about globalization and Myths relating to employment.
- Speaker spoke about automation and glocalization and that glocal mostly is restricted to manufacturing 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 :

- Anti globalization 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 anti globalization.





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

Kesh Suryadevara

Presented on 11.10.9

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	
R. 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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Faculty Seminar

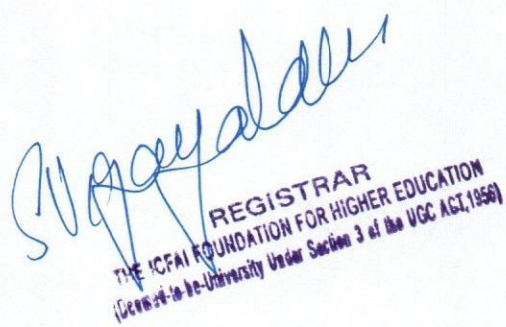
Name of the Faculty: Mr. Hari Haran

Topic: Transformation of Businesses

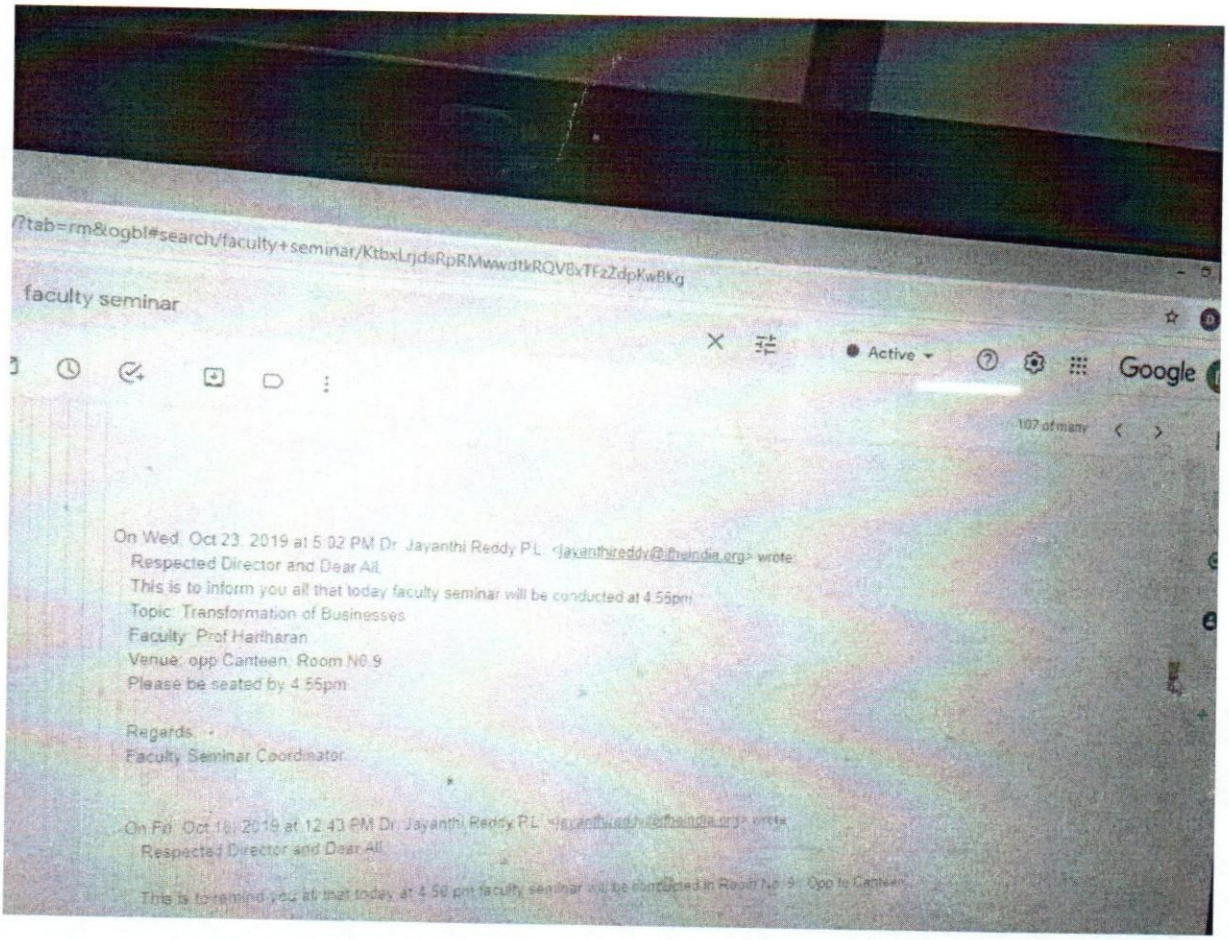
Date: 23/10/2019

Number of Participants:39





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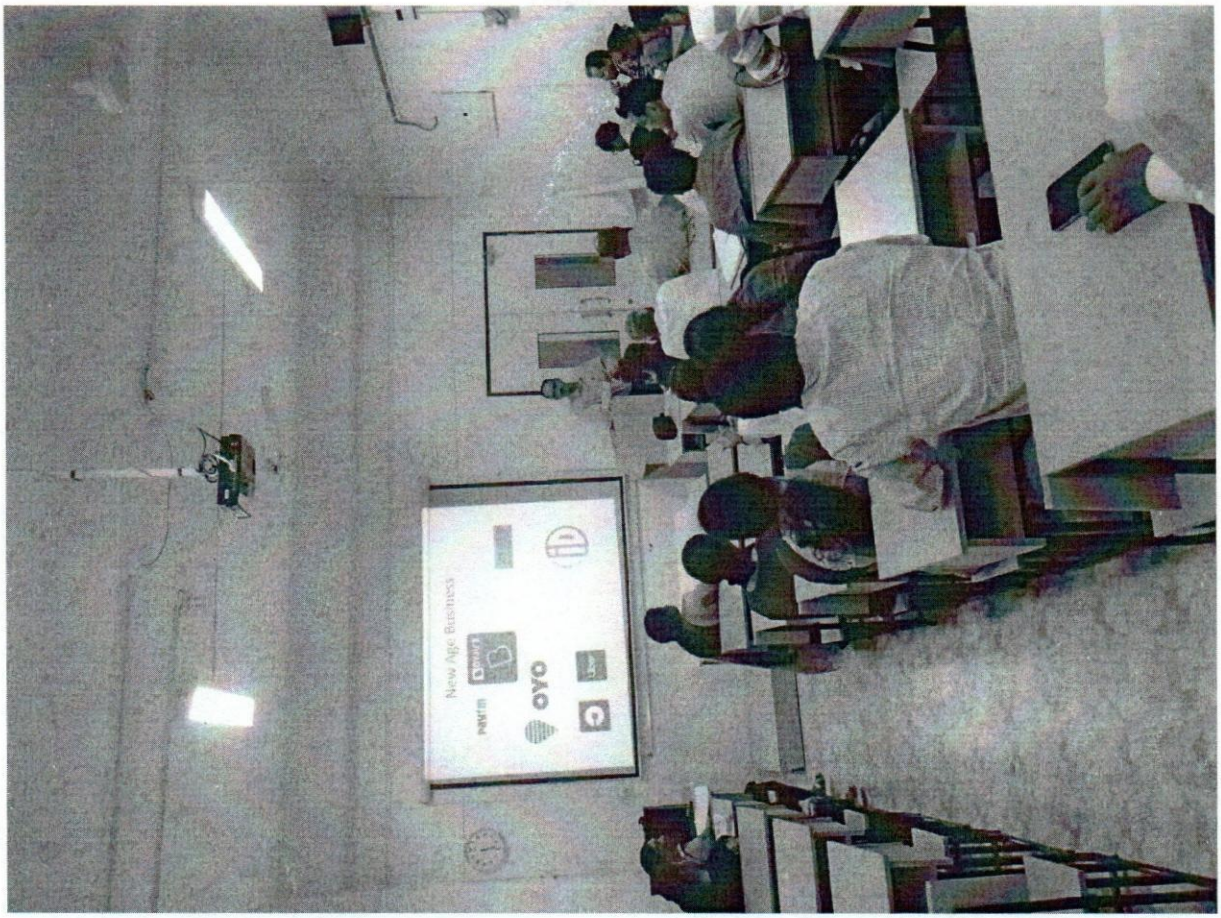


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Prof. K. Hariharan Attendance
Transformation of Businesses.

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	On Leave
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	
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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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.

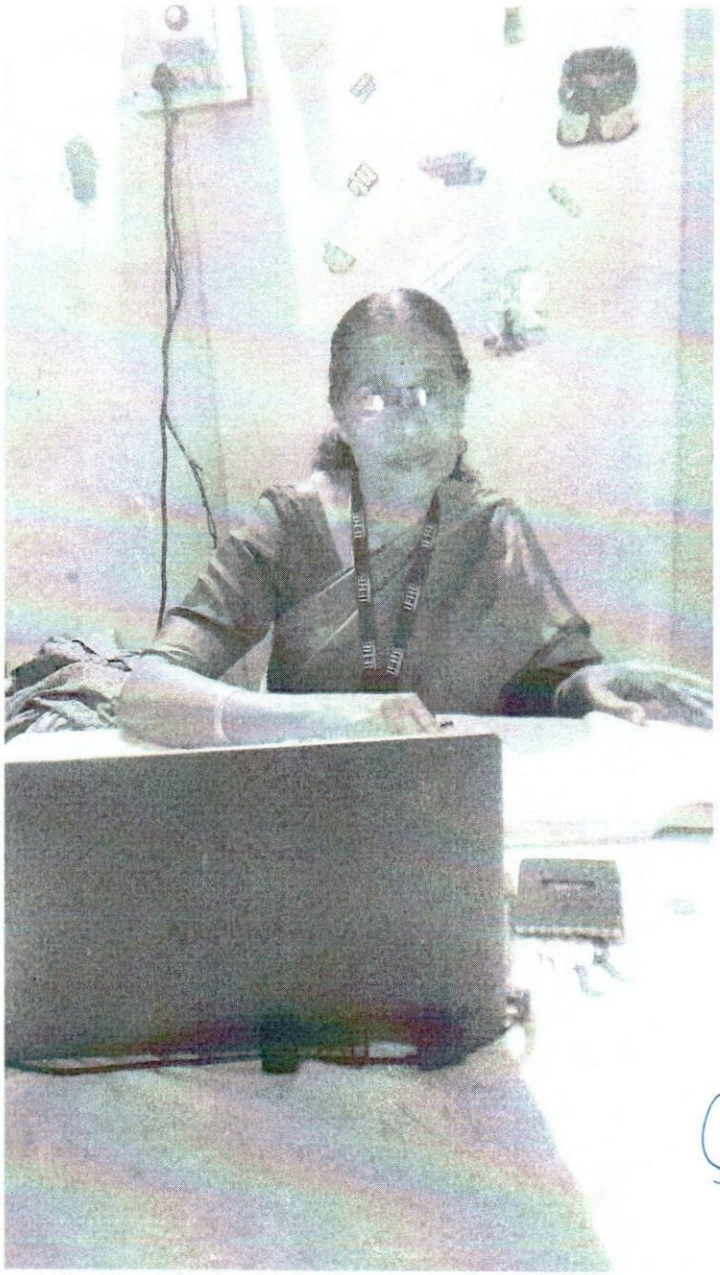
Presented on: 1/11/2019

Number of Participants: ~~35~~ 43

Report: kesari-2.oxps **Available in oxps**

Circular/Mail:

Photos:



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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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Prof. KESARI — Attendance — Dt. 1/11/2019

Problems & prospects of Handloom Sector in Employme... Generation in Te... State.

Faculty Name	Signature
1. DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO	
2. DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI	1/11/2019
3. DR. Y. PRATAP REDDY	Leave
4. DR. T. VIDYA KUMARI	
5. DR. VEENA	1/11/19
6. DR. S.V. DAMODAR REDDY	
7. DR. Y. GANGI REDDY	
8. DR. M. MADHURI IRENE	Leave
9. DR. MD. AKBAR KHAN	1/11/19
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
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. AMIRTHAVARSHINI S	

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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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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. M.Ravindranath

Topic: Corporate Social Responsibility

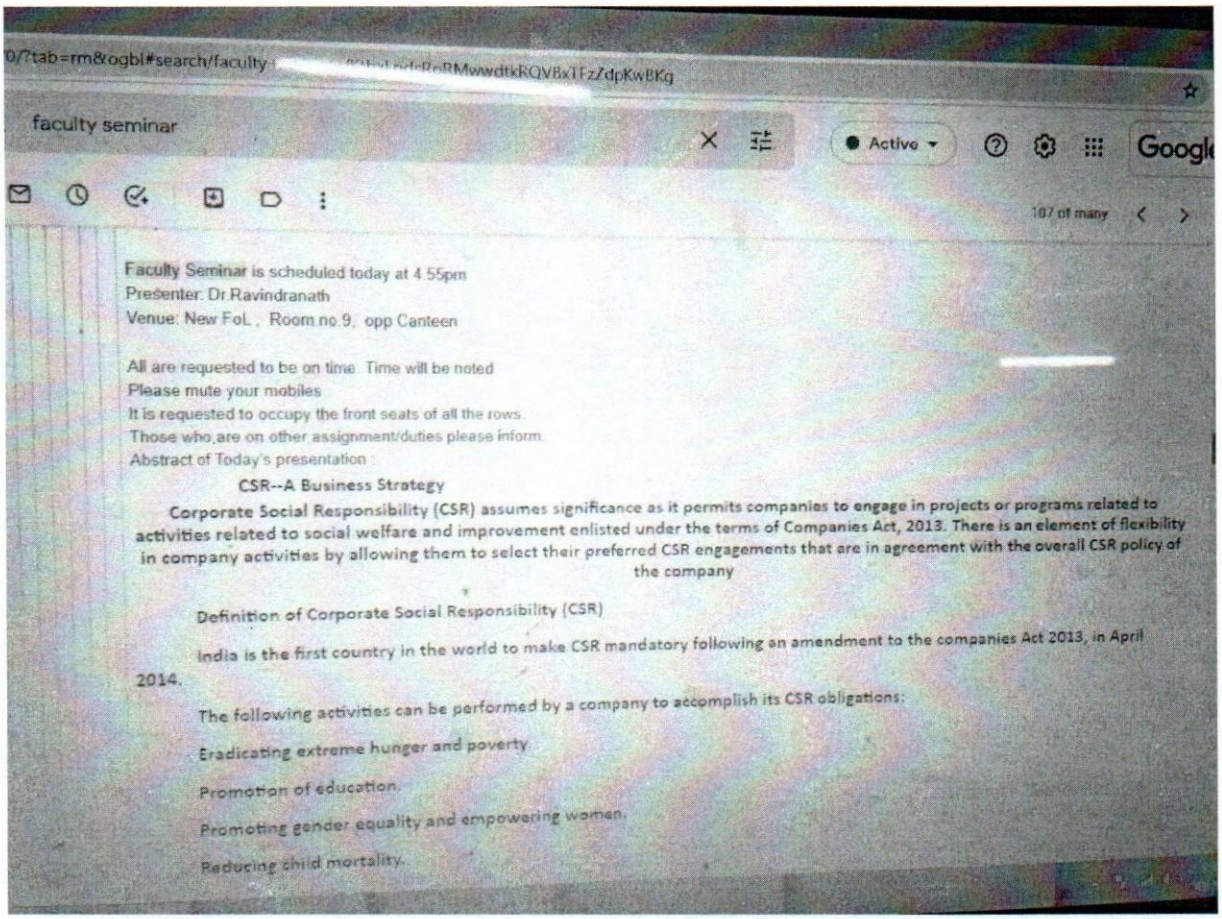
Date: 05/11/2019

Number of Participants:42

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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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(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 ~~are~~ 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 60 million pair of shoes to children in need. Nike Reebok 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.
- AP 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
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		
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	5.00 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		
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	
25. DR. M. RAVINDRANATH	
26. Dr. A. ARUN KUMAR 5.09 pm	
27. D. VENKATA NARSIMHA MURTY	
28. GEETHA PRIYADARSANI 5.80 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	
38. K. SRAVAN KUMAR	
39. SATYABRATA MISHRA	
40. K. RAJSEKHAR REDDY	
41. NEELESH SHUKLA	
42. HARTEJ SINGH KOCHHER 5.00 pm	
43. Amrutha Varshini	

Dr. A.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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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. G PSudhakar

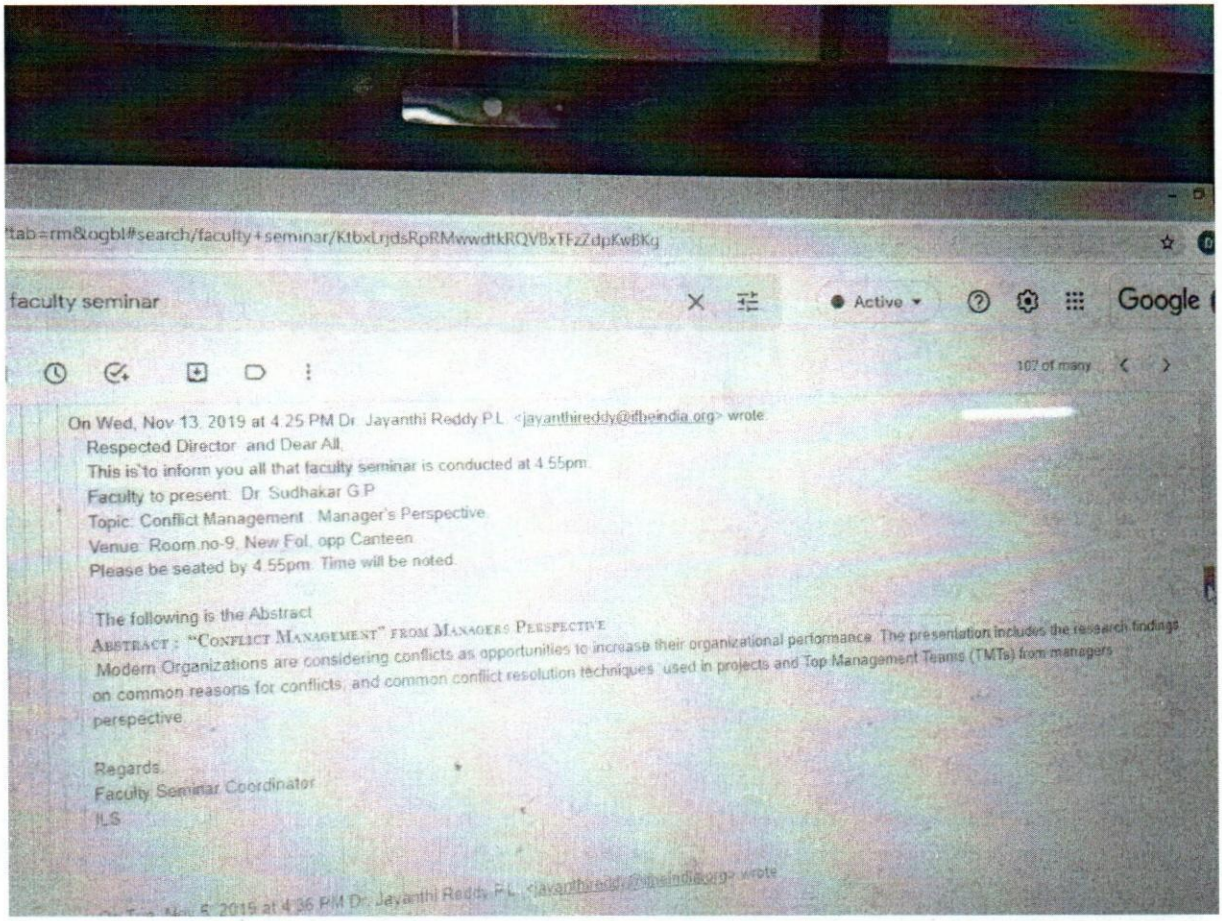
Topic: Conflict Management from Managers Perspective

Date: 13/11/2019

Number of Participants:42

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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 Fol. 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

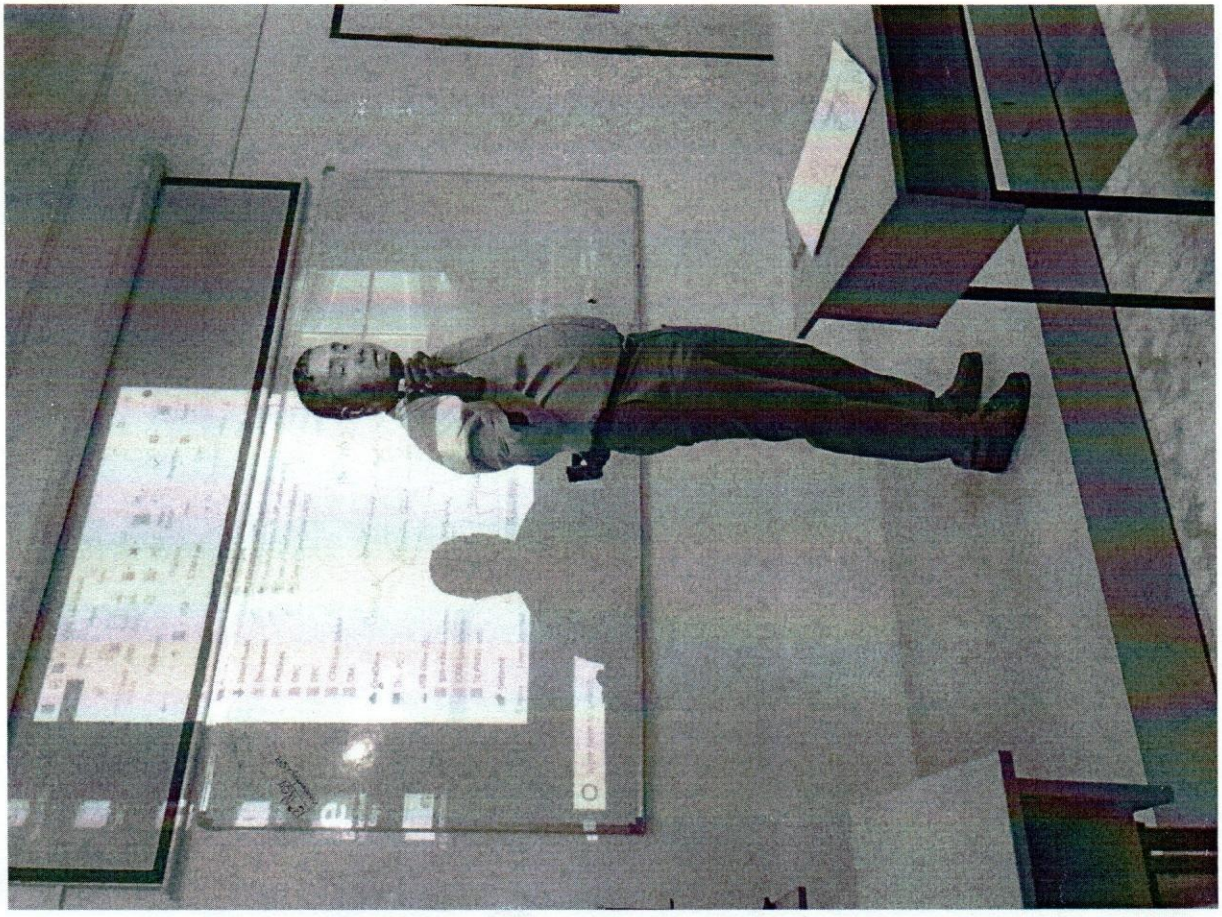
ILS

On Tue, Nov 5, 2019 at 4:36 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

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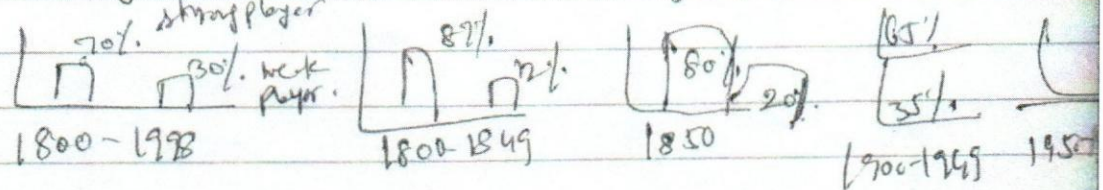
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(72) Dr. G.P. Sudhakar — Presented on 13.11.2019

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. Above 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 problems arises. TMTs decision

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2). Dr. G.P. Sudhakar — 19.11.19

Topic: Conflict Management from Managerial Per

Faculty Name	Signature
1. DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO	
2. DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI	3/11/19
3. DR. Y. PRATAP REDDY	
4. DR. T. VIDYA KUMARI 5.23	
5. DR. VEENA 5.10	13/11/19
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	19/11/19
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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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	
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.

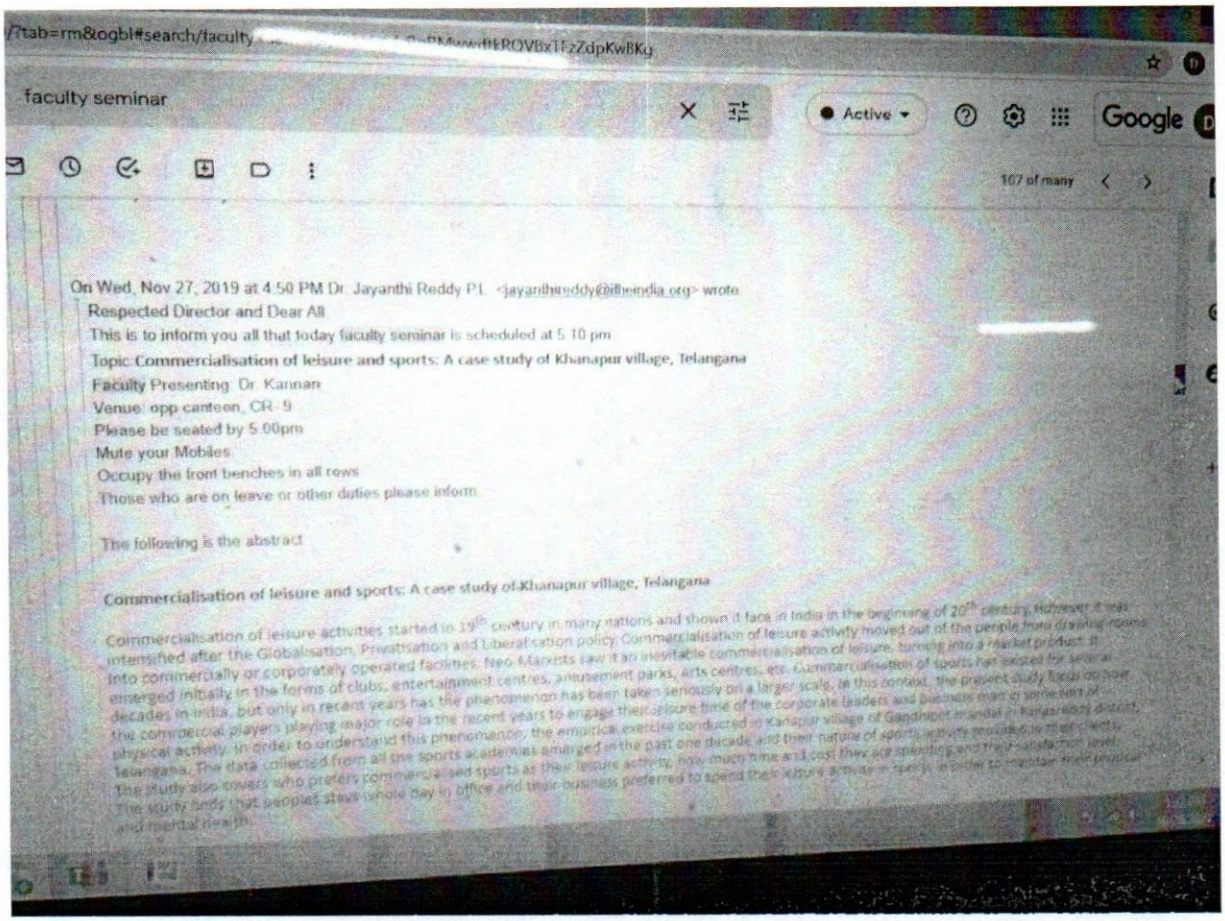
Date: 27/11/2019

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

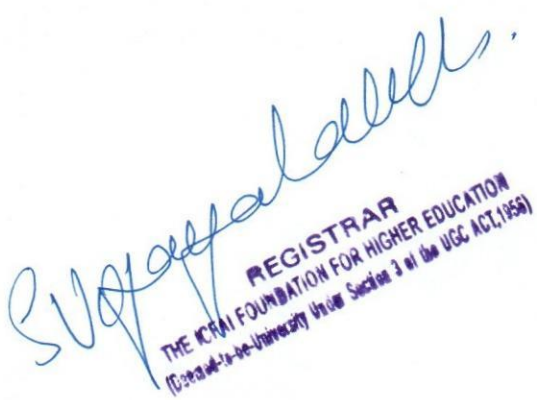
Those who are on leave or other duties please inform

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 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 part 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, events provided in these sports. The study also covers who prefers commercialised sports as their leisure activity, how much time and cost they are spending and the satisfaction level. The study finds that peoples stays whole day in office and their business preferred to spend their leisure activities 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 person or people : Leisure of farming class, leisure of Blue Collar workers, 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 persons.
- 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 different age group children, Adults etc are discussed depending on Physical fitness, nearer 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 ~~Concentrated~~ G.O - if relaxed these activities continue or it will be commercialized by high price buildings etc.

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73) Attendance

TOPIC: Commercialisation of Leisure and sports: A case study of Khanapur 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 (Video) → 5.27	
18. DR. G.P. SUDHAKAR	
19. DR. S. UMA DEVI	
20. DR. S. KANNAN	
21. DR. YADUVANSI SAI KRISHNA SA	

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Faculty Name	Signature
22. DR. ITI VYAS	Iti Vyas
23. DR. K. HARI HARAN	7/1/19
24. DR. HIMAVATHI. K 5.36	19
25. DR. M. RAVINDRANATH 5.14	
26. Dr. A. ARUN KUMAR	
27. D. VENKATA NARSIMHA MURTY	
28. GEETHA PRIYADARSANI	
29. GADE MONISHA	
30. RANJEET KUMAR	
31. RUKMINI DESAI	
32. JYOTSNA NISHA	
33. S. RAKESH	
34. ASTHA SRIVASTAVA 5.19	
35. DILIP SHARMA	Dilip
36. RAJA RAJESWARI	A.R.B.
37. ANWESHA PANIGRAHI 5.17	27/11/2019
38. K. SRAVAN KUMAR 5.20	
39. SATYABRATA MISHRA	27/11/19
40. K. RAJSEKHAR REDDY 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.





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Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Rekhraj Jain

Topic: Neurocriminology in the Court Room

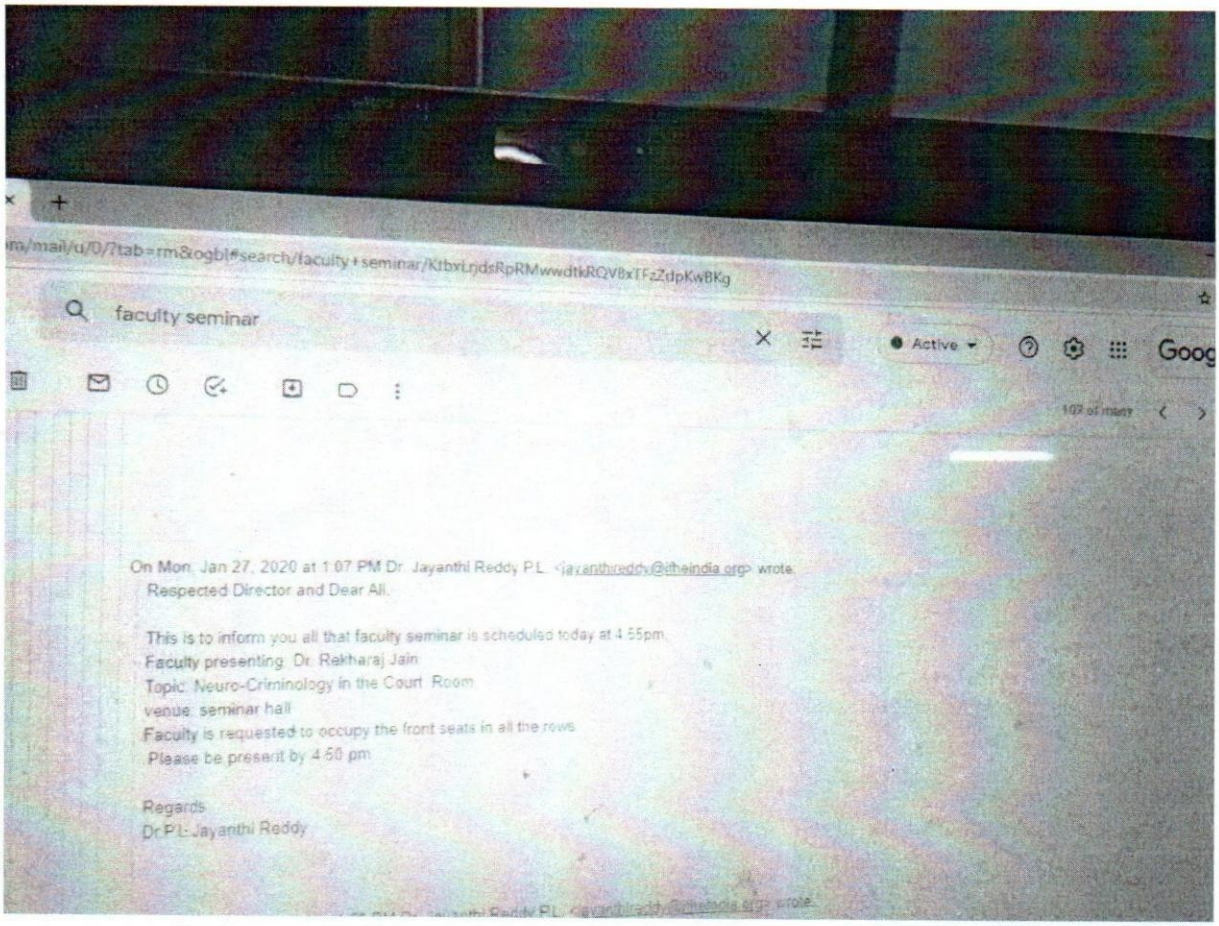
Date: 27/01/2020

Number of Participants:44

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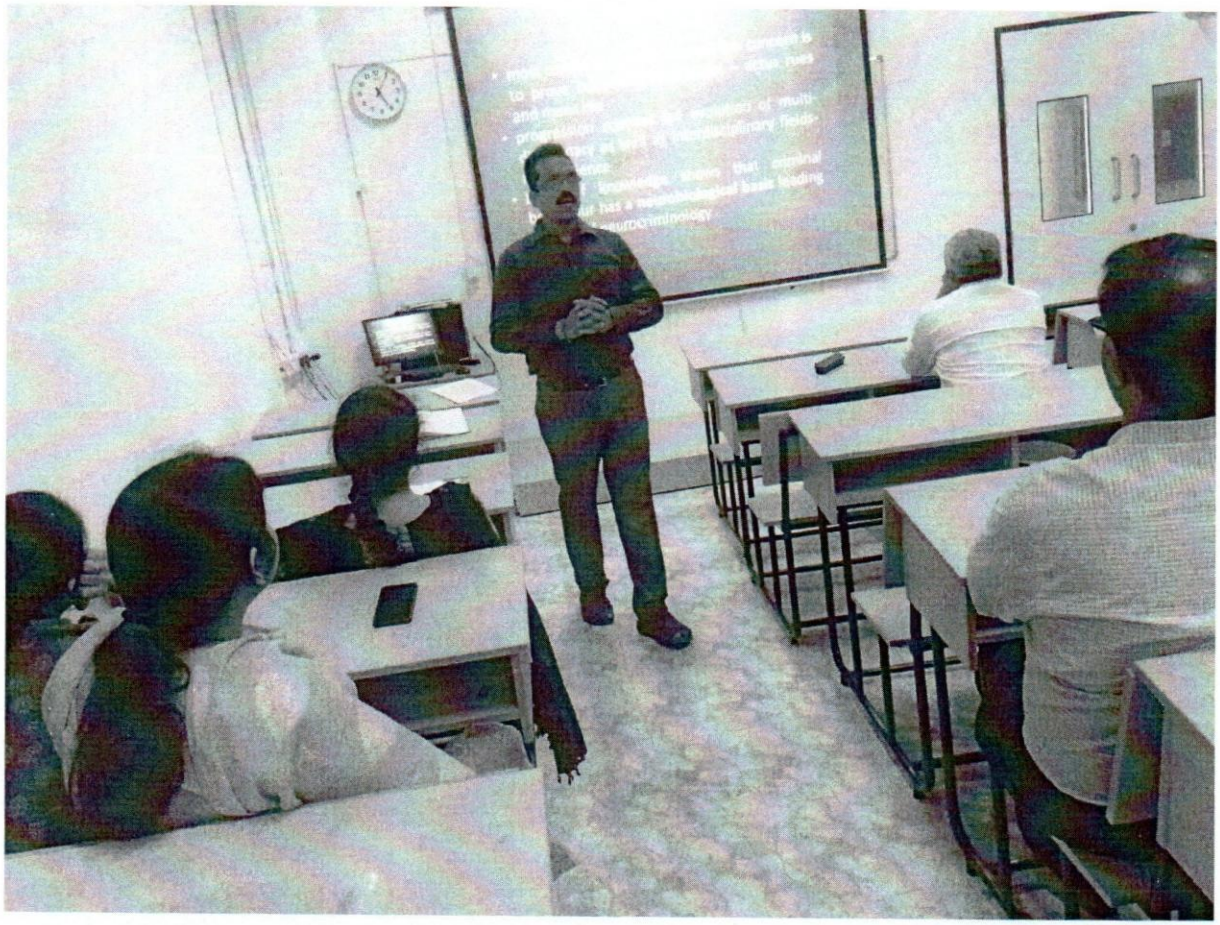
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Dr. Rekharaj

Topic : Neuro Criminology in the Court Room.

FacultyName	Signature
1. DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO	
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
8. DR. M. MADHURI IRENE	Leave
9. DR. MD. AKBAR KHAN	on duty
10. DR. P. KESARI	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	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	29/1/20
35. DILIP SHARMA	on duty
36. RAJA RAJESWARI	
37. ANWESHA PANIGRAHI	27/01/2020
38. K. SRAVAN KUMAR	on duty
39. SATYABRATA MISHRA	
40. K. RAJSEKHAR REDDY	
41. NEELESH SHUKLA	Neelesh
42. HARTEJ SINGH KOCHHER	
43 Jaitynjay Kumar	

44. Dr. A. Padmanabha Rao —

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(11)

11. Faculty – Dr. K.S.Rekharaj Jain

Topic: Neurocriminology in the Court Room

Presented on: 27/1/2020

Number of Participants: ~~25~~ 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: Anwesha Panigrahi

Topic: Notching up Reformation-A Transformative Approach to Corrections.

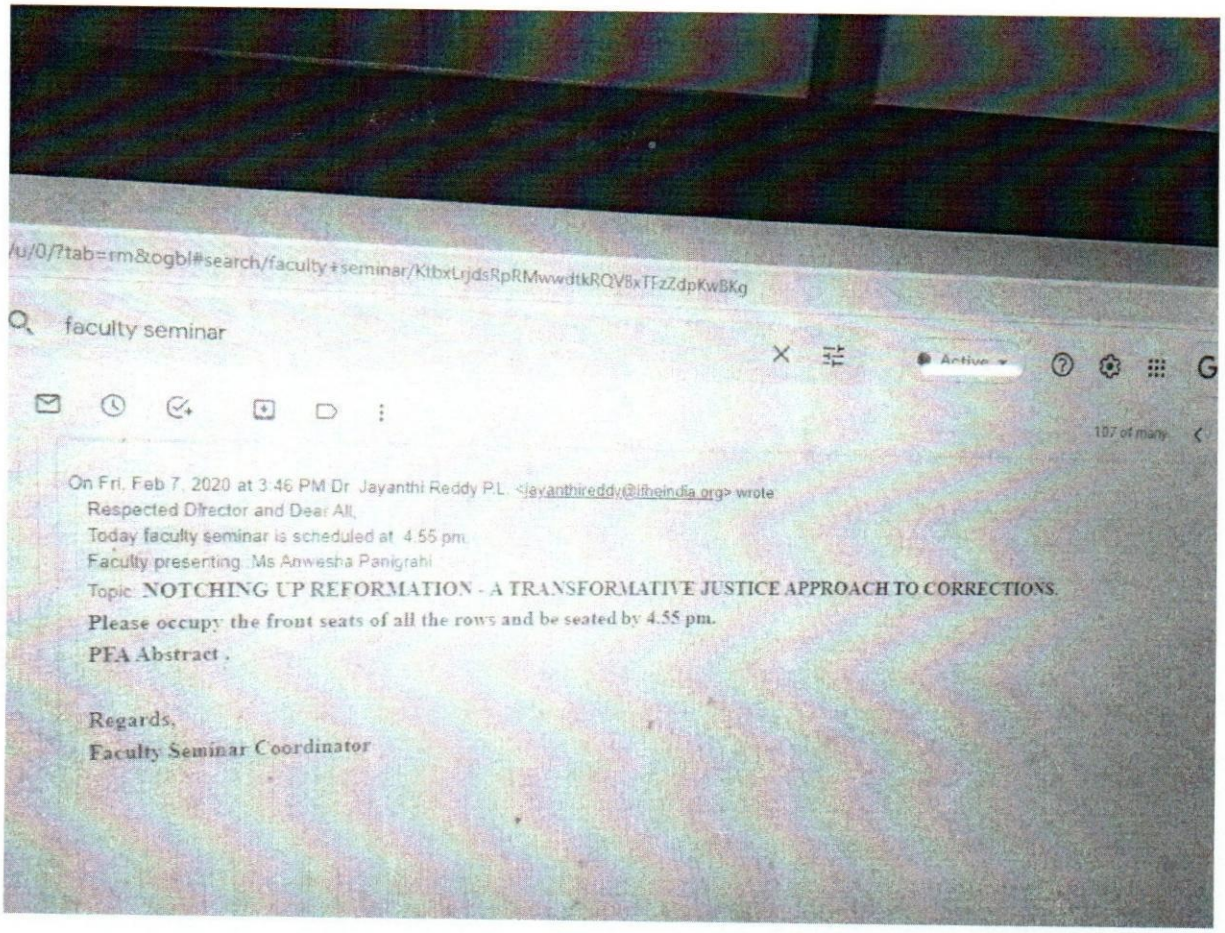
Date: 07.02.2020

Number of Participants: 42

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Circular/Mail:



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faculty seminar

1 of many

On Fri, Feb 7, 2020 at 3:46 PM Dr Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.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.

PEA Abstract .

Regards,

Faculty Seminar Coordinator

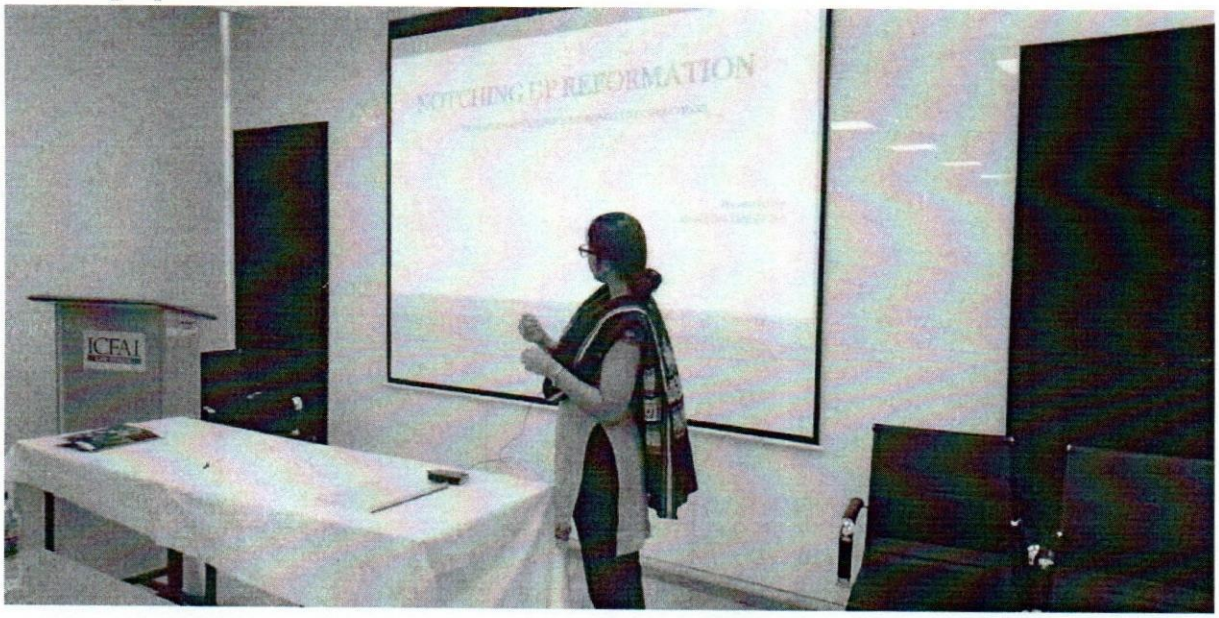
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Photograph:





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HYDERABAD

Ms Anwesha Panigrahi Presented on 7/2/2

Topic: Notching up Reformation - A Transformative Justice Approach to Corrections.

Faculty Name	Signature
1. DR. A.V. NARSIMHA RAO	
2. DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI	7/2/2020
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	7/2/20
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.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Ms. Astha Srivastav

Topic: Women, Surrogacy Law and Social Justice

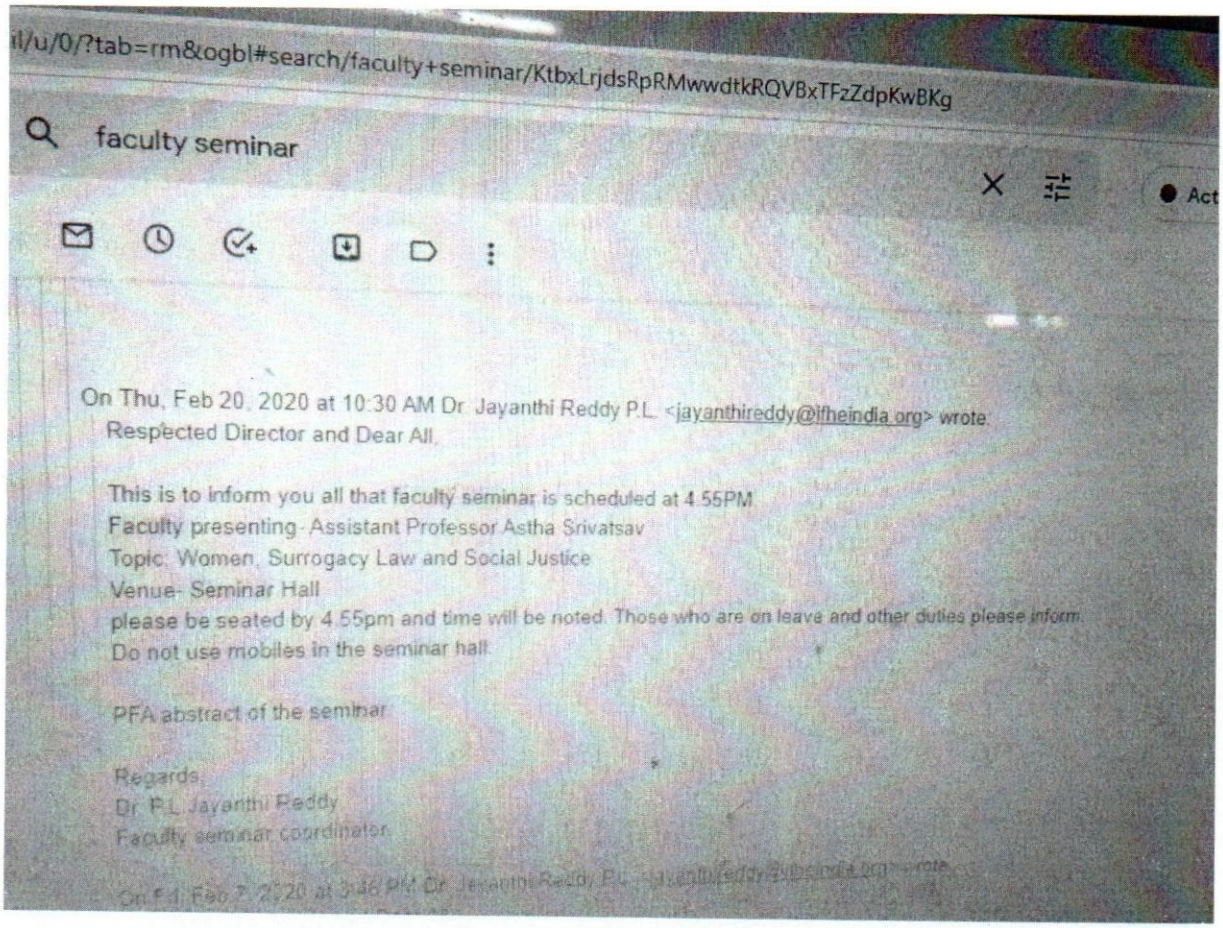
Date: 20/02/2020

Number of Participants:44

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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

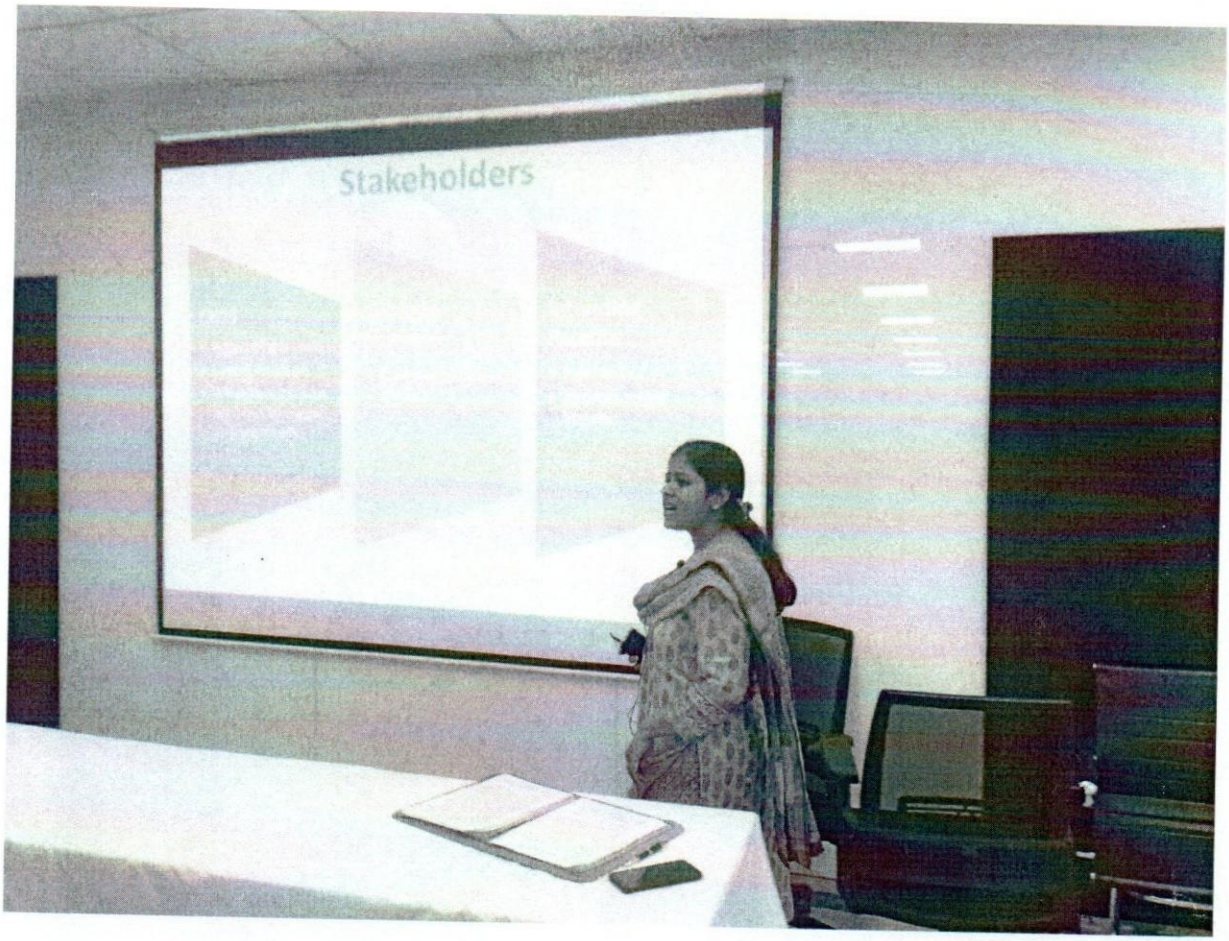
Faculty seminar coordinator

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	Astha 20/2/20
33. DILIP SHARMA	
34. RAJA RAJESWARI	
35. ANWESHA PANIGRAHI	Anwesha 20/02/2020.
36. K. SRAVAN KUMAR	
37. K. RAJSEKHAR REDDY	
38. NEELESH SHUKLA	
39. HARTEJ SINGH KOCHHER	On leave
40. RICHA JAIN	
41. MRITYUNJAYA KUMAR	Kumar
42. PADMANABHA RAO	

43. Rishav Soni Rishav

44. D. 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

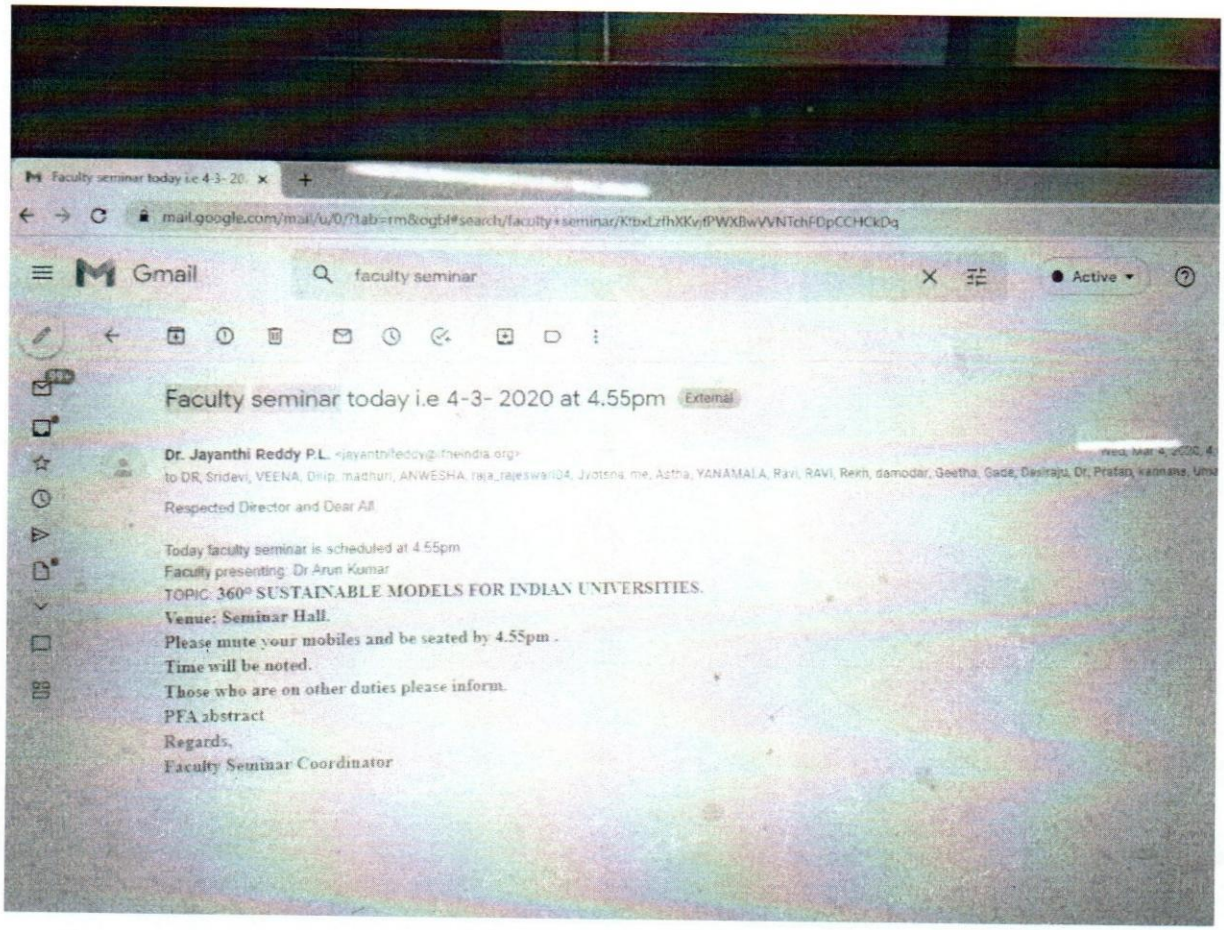
Date: 04/03/2020

Number of Participants:44





Circular/Mail:



Faculty seminar today i.e 4-3- 20 ×

mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=rm&ogbl#search/faculty+seminar/KtbxLzfhXKvjfPWXflwVVNTchFDpCCHCkDq

Gmail faculty seminar Active

Faculty seminar today i.e 4-3- 2020 at 4.55pm External

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifhendia.org>

to DR, Sridevi, VEENA, Dilip, madhuri, ANWESHA, raja_rajeswari04, Jyotsna, me, Astha, YANAMALA, Ravi, RAVI, Rekh, damodar, Geetha, Gade, Dasaraju, Dr, Prafab, kannaiah, 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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Dr. Arun Kumar

Attendance

Topic : 360° Sustainable Models for Indian Universities

presented on 4.3.2020

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	4/3/2020
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	Himathi. 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	04/03/2020
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	

44. 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

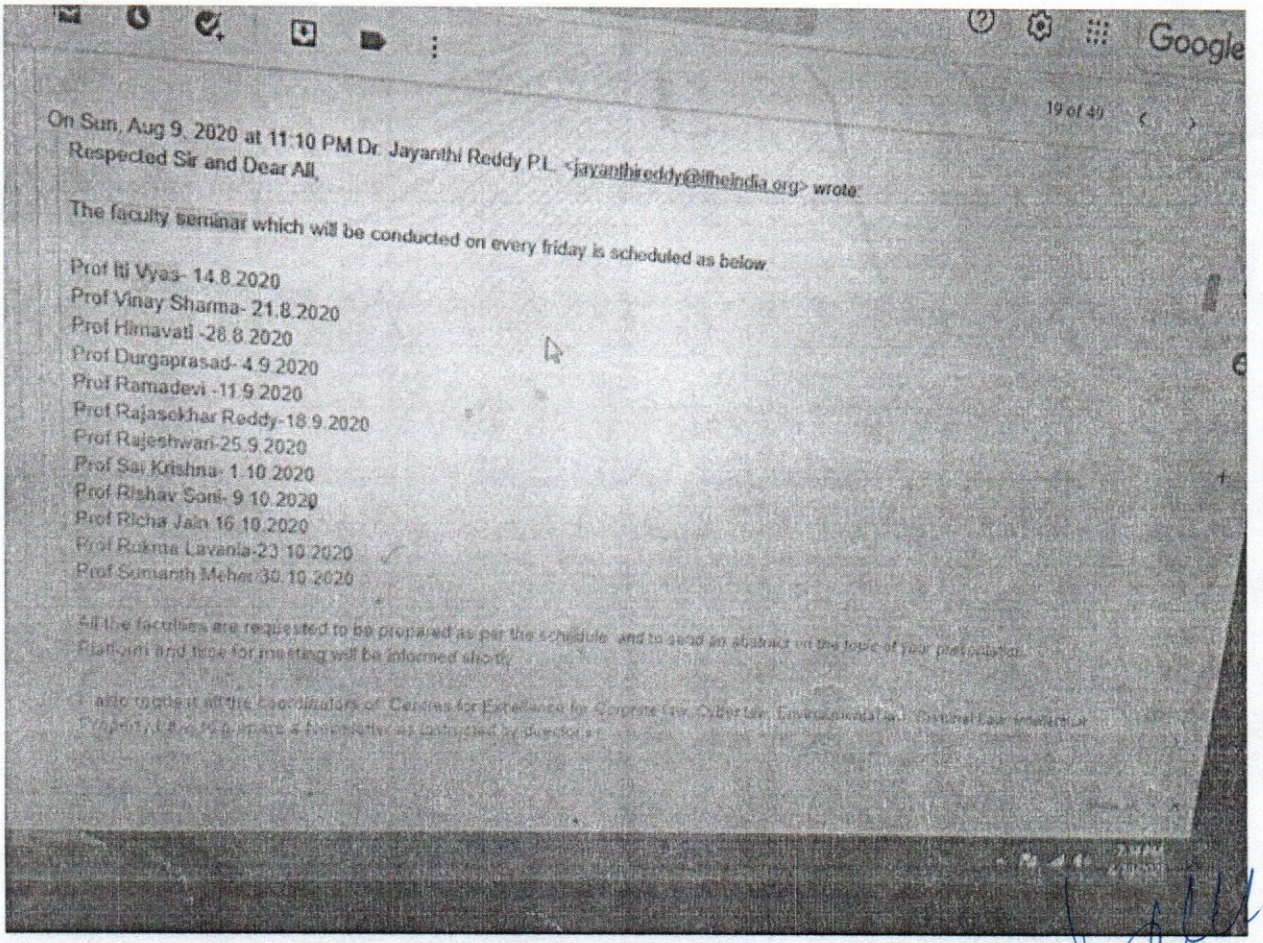
ICFAI Law School

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,

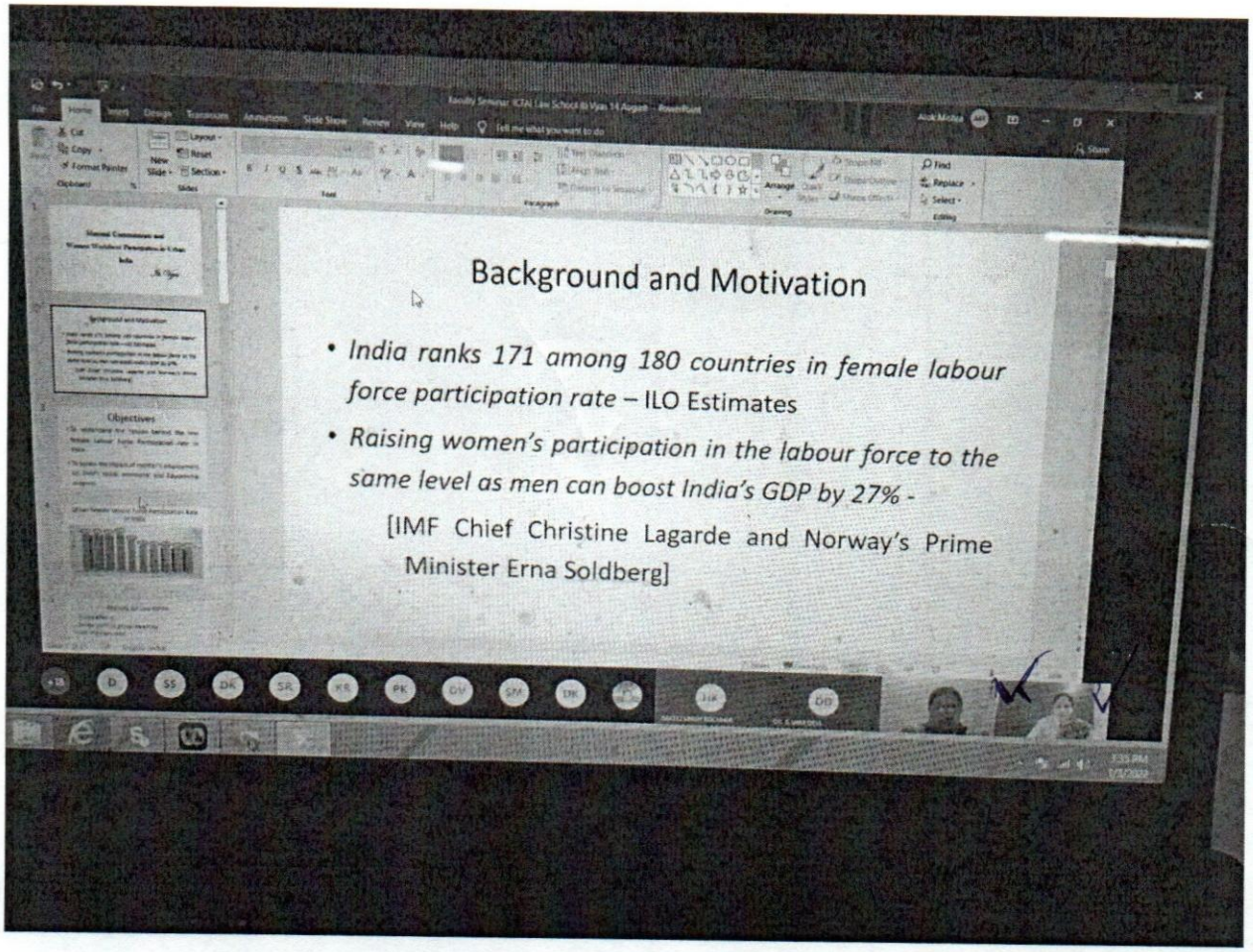
The faculty seminar which will be conducted on every friday is scheduled as below

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 Mehar 30.10.2020

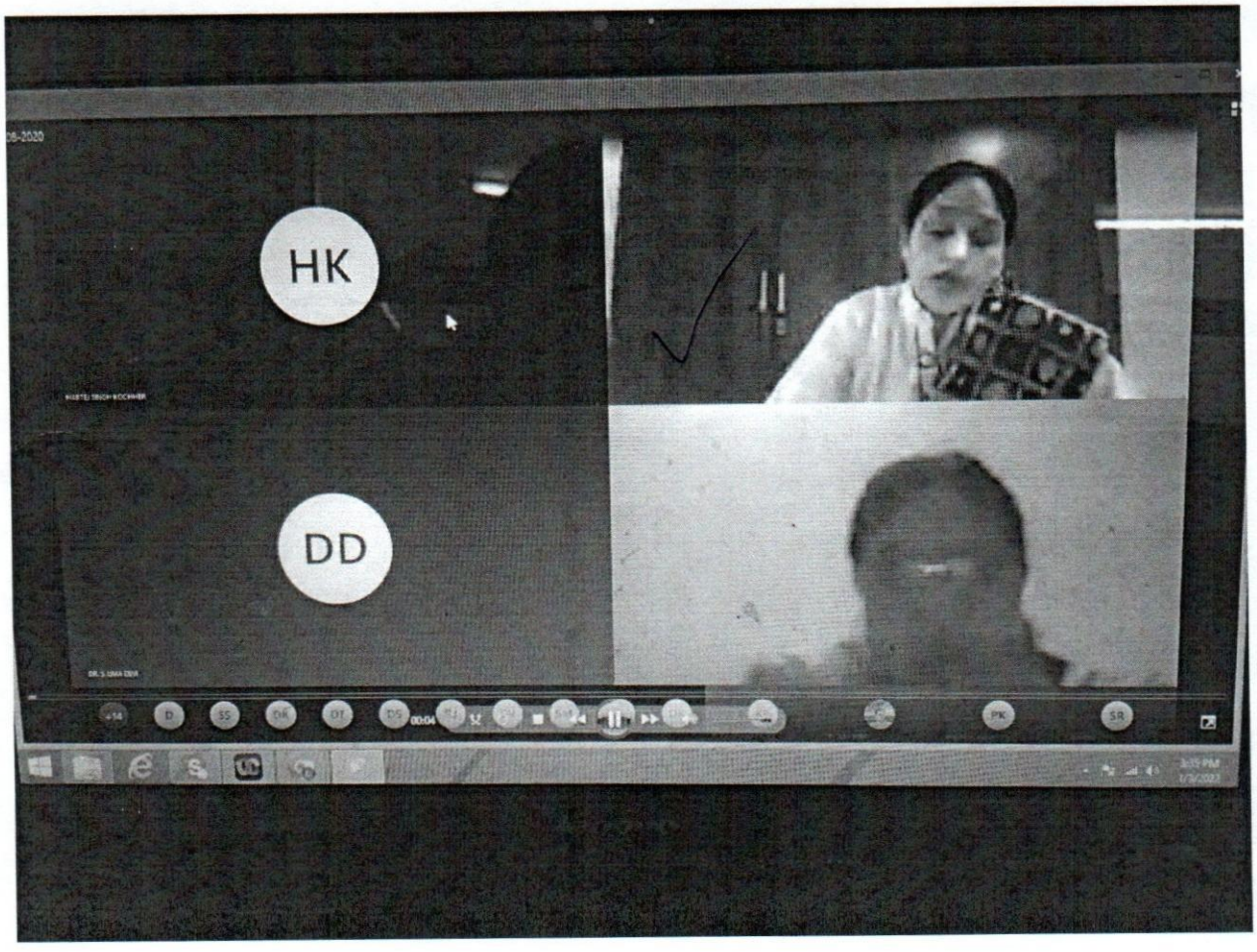
All the faculties are requested to be prepared as per the schedule and to send an abstract on the topic of your presentation. Platform and time for meeting will be informed shortly.

I also request all the Coordinators of Centres for Excellence for Corporate Law, Cyber Law, Environmental Law, Criminal Law, Intellectual Property Law, Alternative Dispute Resolution and Arbitration to conduct a seminar.

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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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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

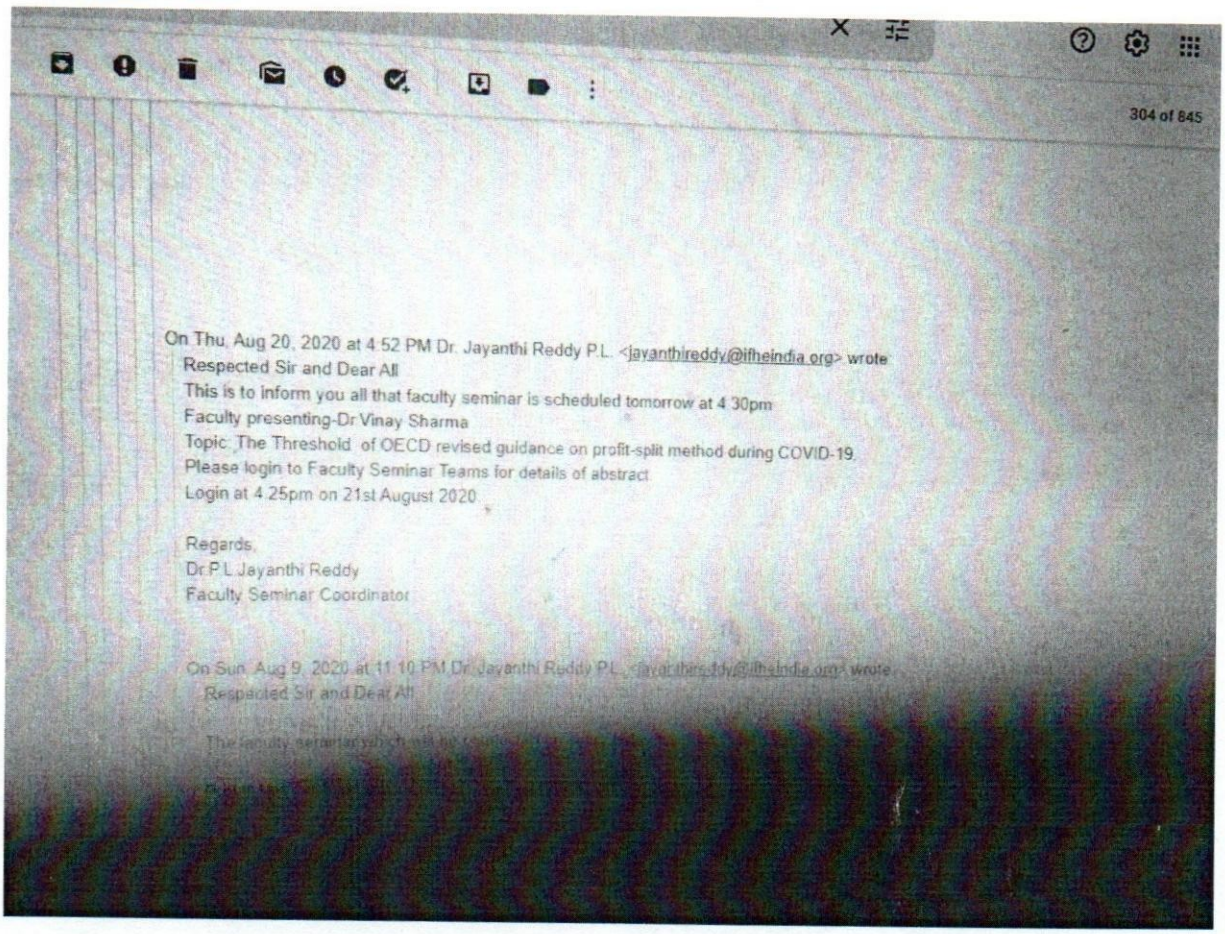
Number of Participants: 36

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Photograph/video:

Circular/ Mail:



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Dr. Vinay Sharma Attendence of seminar

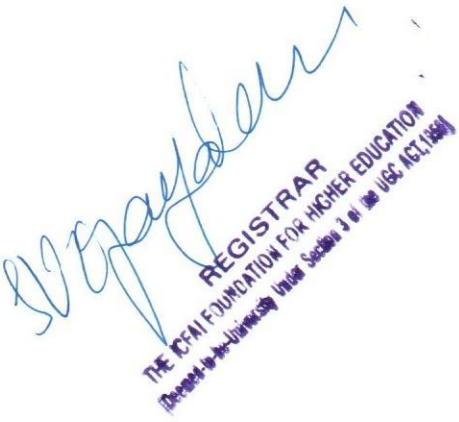
Full Name	User Actior	Timestamp
DR. P.L. JA\	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
SUMANTA	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
Dr. HIMAV/	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
Dr. HIMAV/	Left	8/21/2020, 4:32:38 PM
Dr. HIMAV/	Joined	8/21/2020, 4:33:04 PM
DR. V. HEN	Joined befc	8/21/2020, 4:27:42 PM
Dr. A. ARUI	Joined 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. A	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
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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. NA	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 SO 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

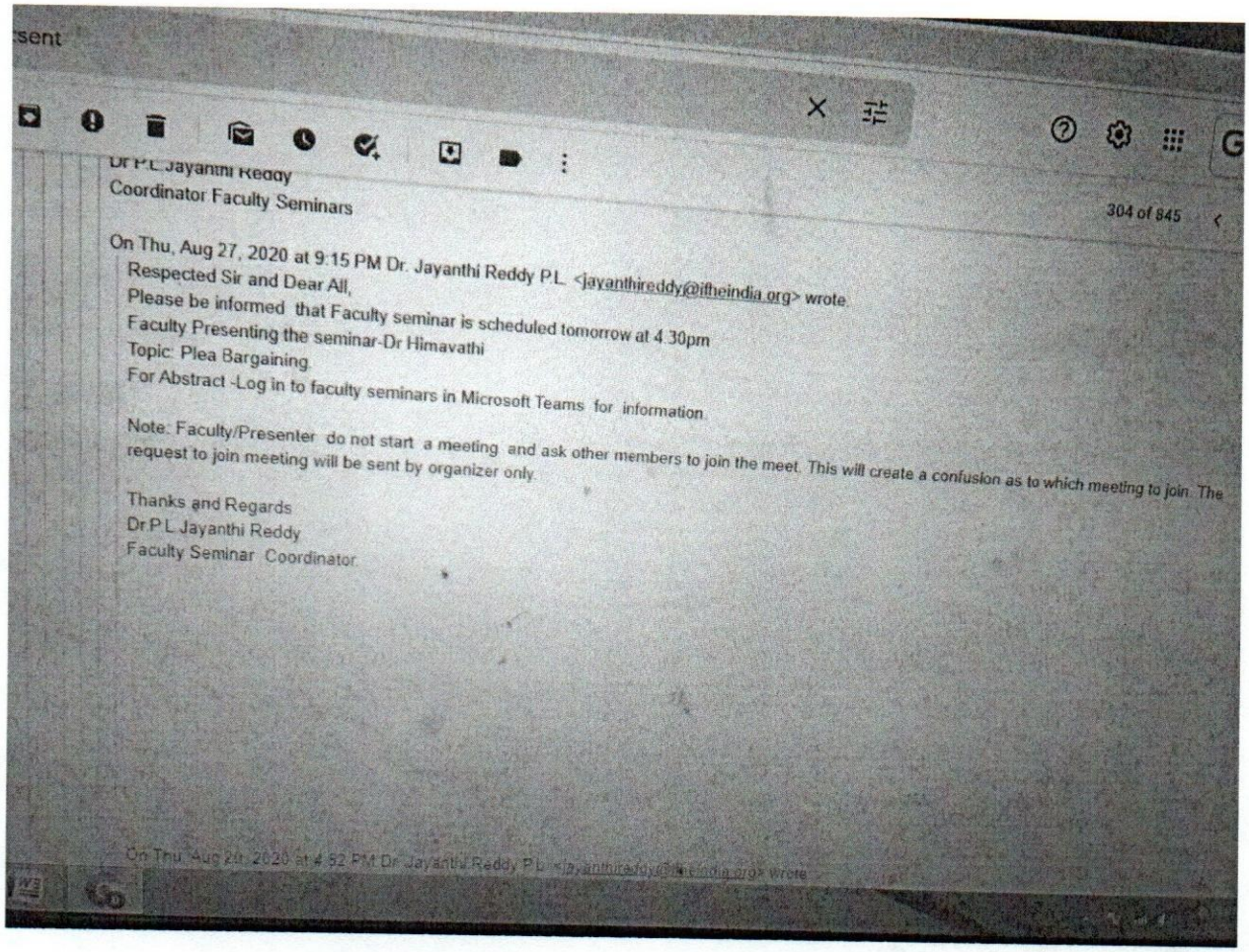
Topic: Plea Bargaining

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@itheindia.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@itheindia.org> wrote:

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Full Name	User Actio	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. HAF	Joined be	8/28/2020
GADE MO	Joined be	8/28/2020
GADE MO	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 P	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 PR	Joined be	8/28/2020
RICHA PR	Left	8/28/2020
DR. ITI VY	Joined	8/28/2020
DR. ITI VY	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. GA	Joined	8/28/2020
DR. Y. GA	Left	8/28/2020
ANWESHA	Joined	8/28/2020
ANWESHA	Left	8/28/2020
DR. V. HE	Joined	8/28/2020

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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.

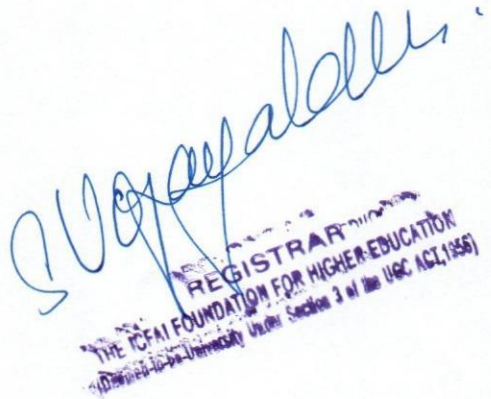
The provisions of section 265A TO 265L provide a detailed procedure to invoke the plea bargaining by the accused (subject to limitations).Plea bargaining is the process whereby the accused and the prosecutor in a criminal case work out a mutually satisfactory disposition of the case subject to the approval 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

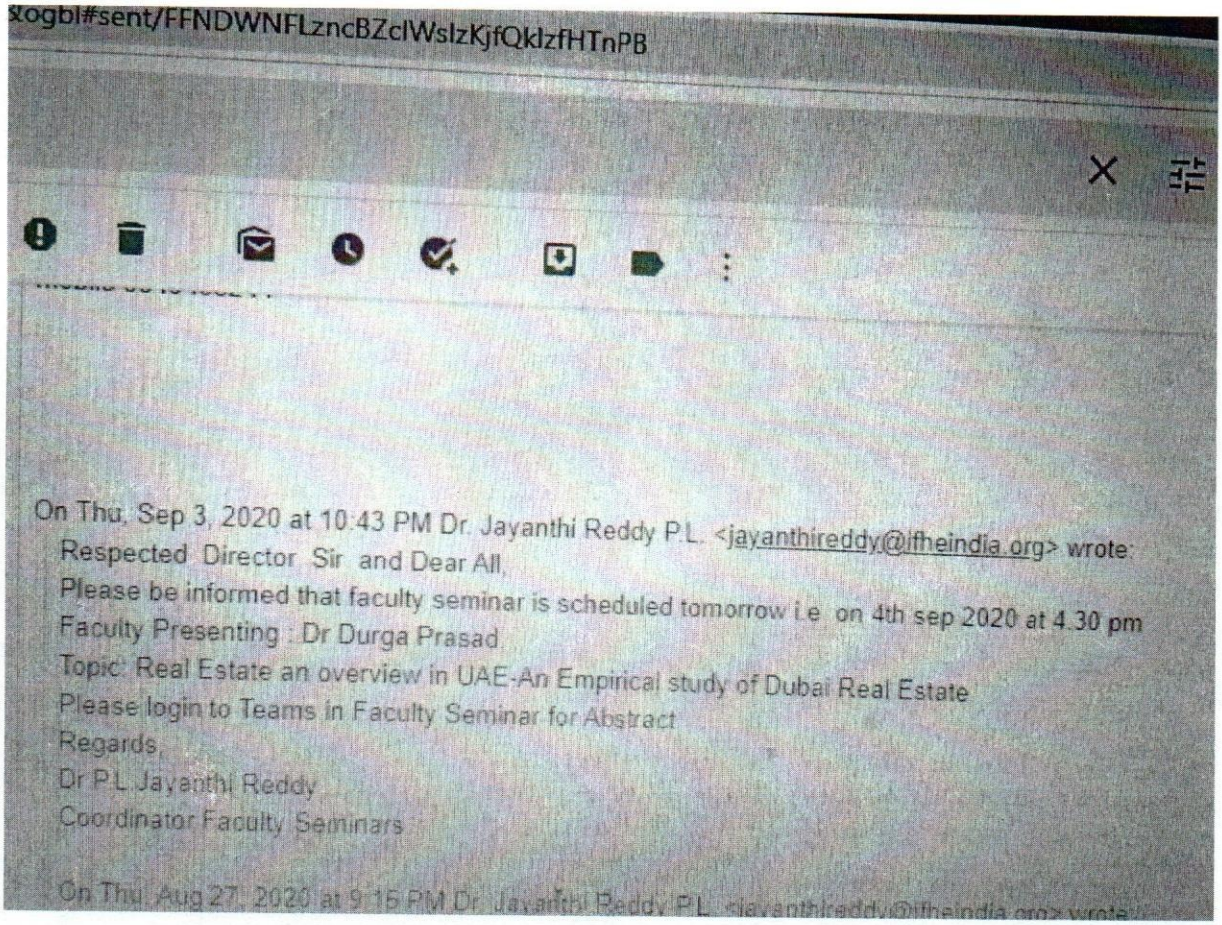
Date: 04.09.2020

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 9:15 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
DR. ITI VYA	Left	9/4/2020, 5:32:12 PM
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
GEETHA PR	Left	9/4/2020, 5:32:04 PM
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
RUKMINI D	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:29:18 PM
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S. RAKESH	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:29:27 PM
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HARTEJ SIN	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:29:55 PM
HARTEJ SIN	Left	9/4/2020, 5:32:09 PM
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A. RAJA RA	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:31:11 PM
SRIDEVI. D.	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:32:12 PM
SRIDEVI. D.	Left	9/4/2020, 5:32:12 PM
DR. RAMA	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:32:12 PM

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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. RAV	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:34:55 PM
RUKMA LA'	Joined	9/4/2020, 4:40:15 PM
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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.

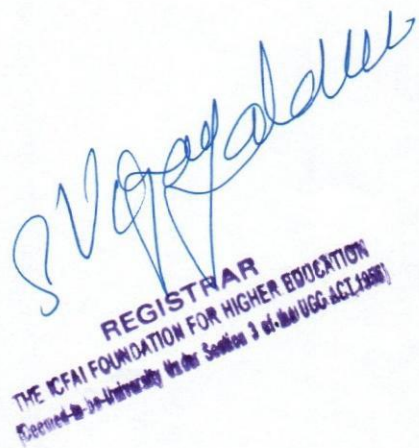
Dubai is a paradise for people wanting to invest in real estate. The tax-free rental yields and the mature and transparent real estate market makes it easier for all buyers. Moreover, Dubai is the first Emirati to allow foreign nationals and expatriates for buying property in Dubai. The aim of this research 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.





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

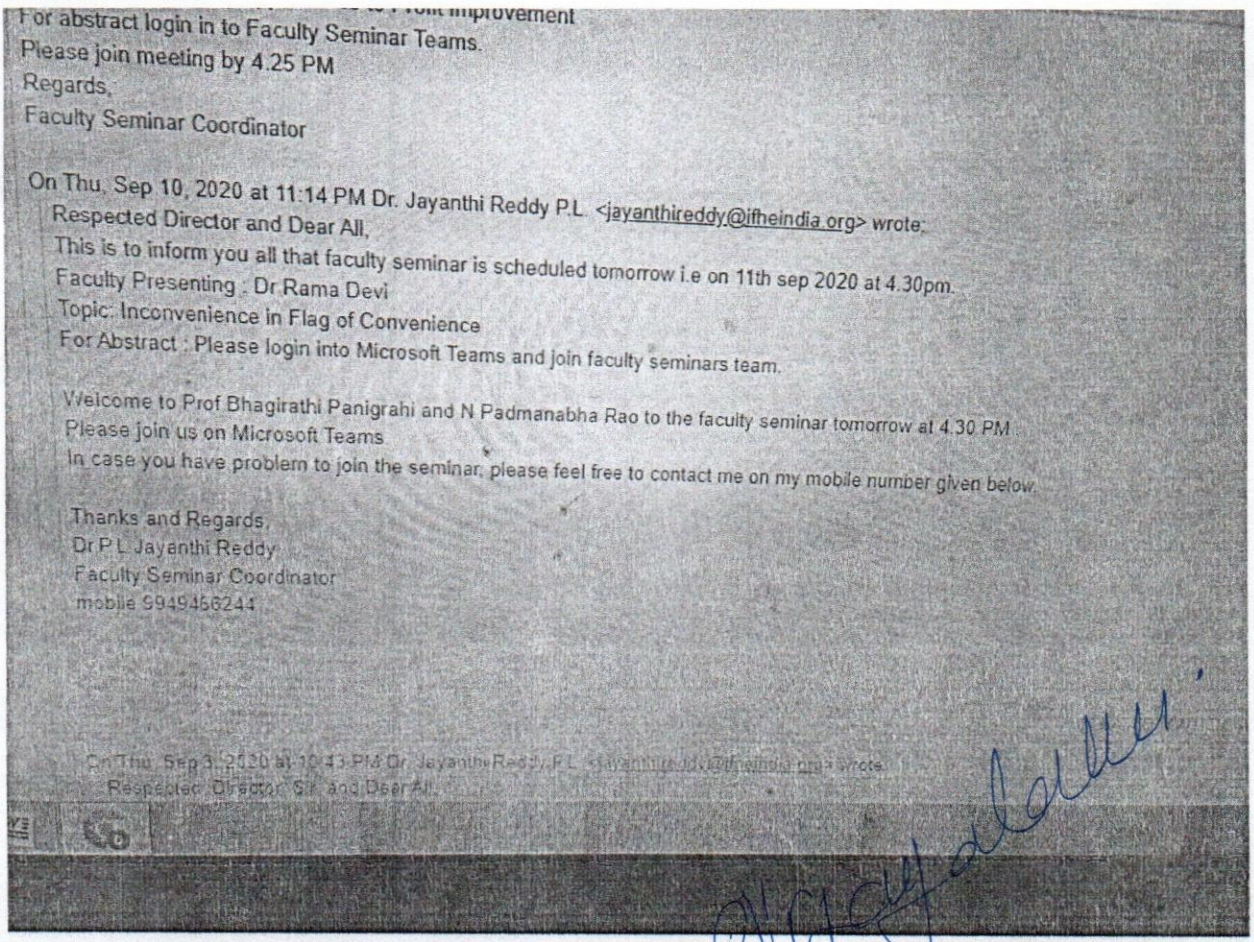
IFHE

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.

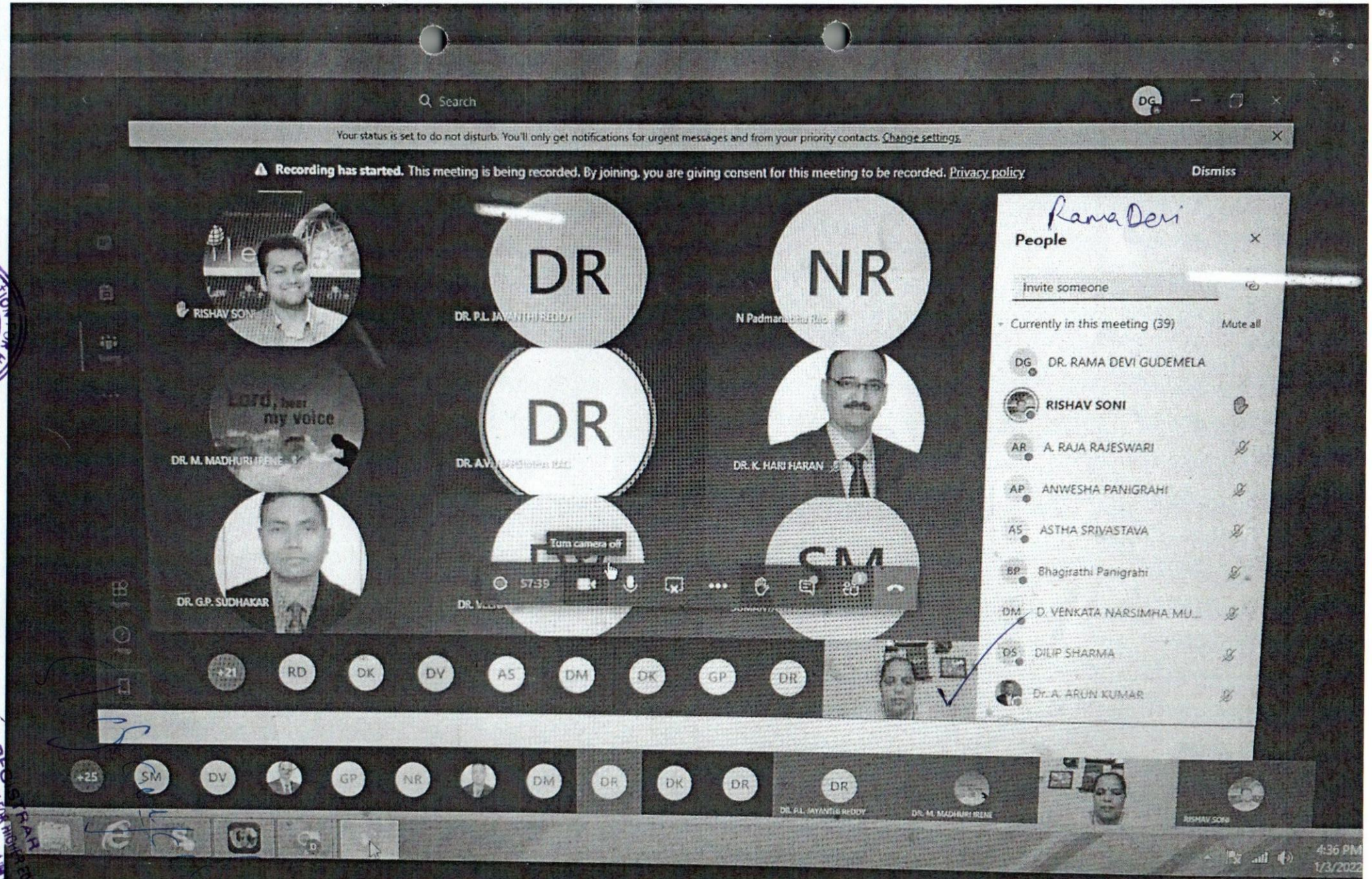
Welcome to Prof Bhagirathi Panigrahi and N Padmanabha Rao to the faculty seminar tomorrow at 4.30 PM
Please join us on Microsoft Teams
In case you have problem to join the seminar, please feel free to contact me on my mobile number given below.

Thanks and Regards,
Dr.P.L Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty Seminar Coordinator
mobile 9949456244

On Thu, Sep 3, 2020 at 10:43 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:
Respected Director Sir and Dear All,

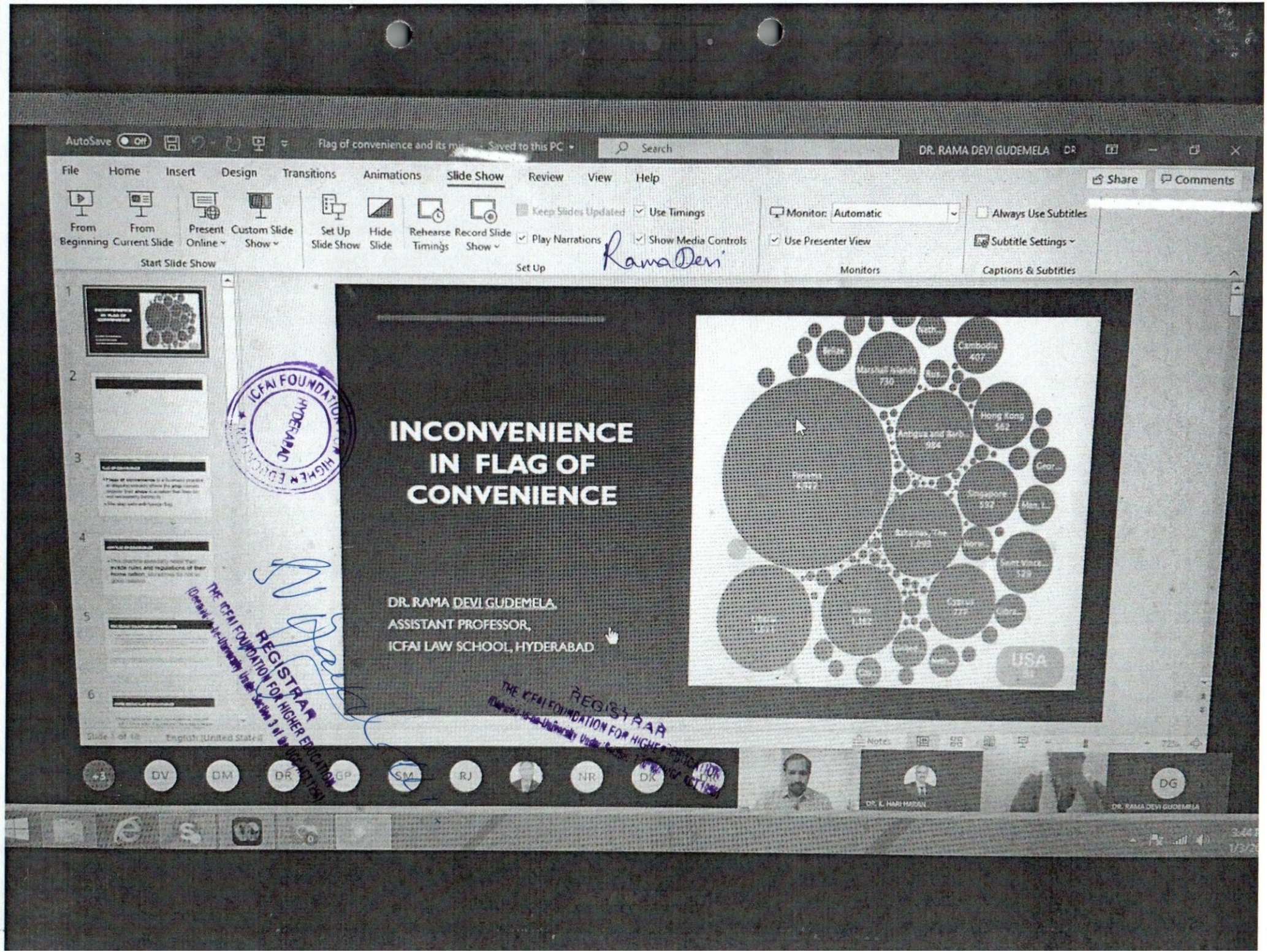
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Transitions
Animations
Slide Show
Review
View
Help
Share
Comments
From Beginning
From Current Slide
Present Online
Custom Slide Show
Start Slide Show
Set Up Slide Show
Hide Slide
Rehearse Timings
Record Slide Show
Keep Slides Updated
Use Timings
Play Narrations
Show Media Controls
Set Up
Monitor: Automatic
Use Presenter View
Monitors
Always Use Subtitles
Subtitle Settings
Captions & Subtitles
INCONVENIENCE IN FLAG OF CONVENIENCE
DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,
ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, HYDERABAD
Cambodia 407
Marshall Islands 730
Hong Kong 343
Panama 577
Singapore 572
USA
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DR. K. HARI HARAN
DG
DR. RAMA DEVI GUDEMELA

Rama Devi

Full Name	User Actior	Timestamp
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Bhagirathi	Joined	9/11/2020, 4:31:31 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



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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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Raja Sekhar Reddy

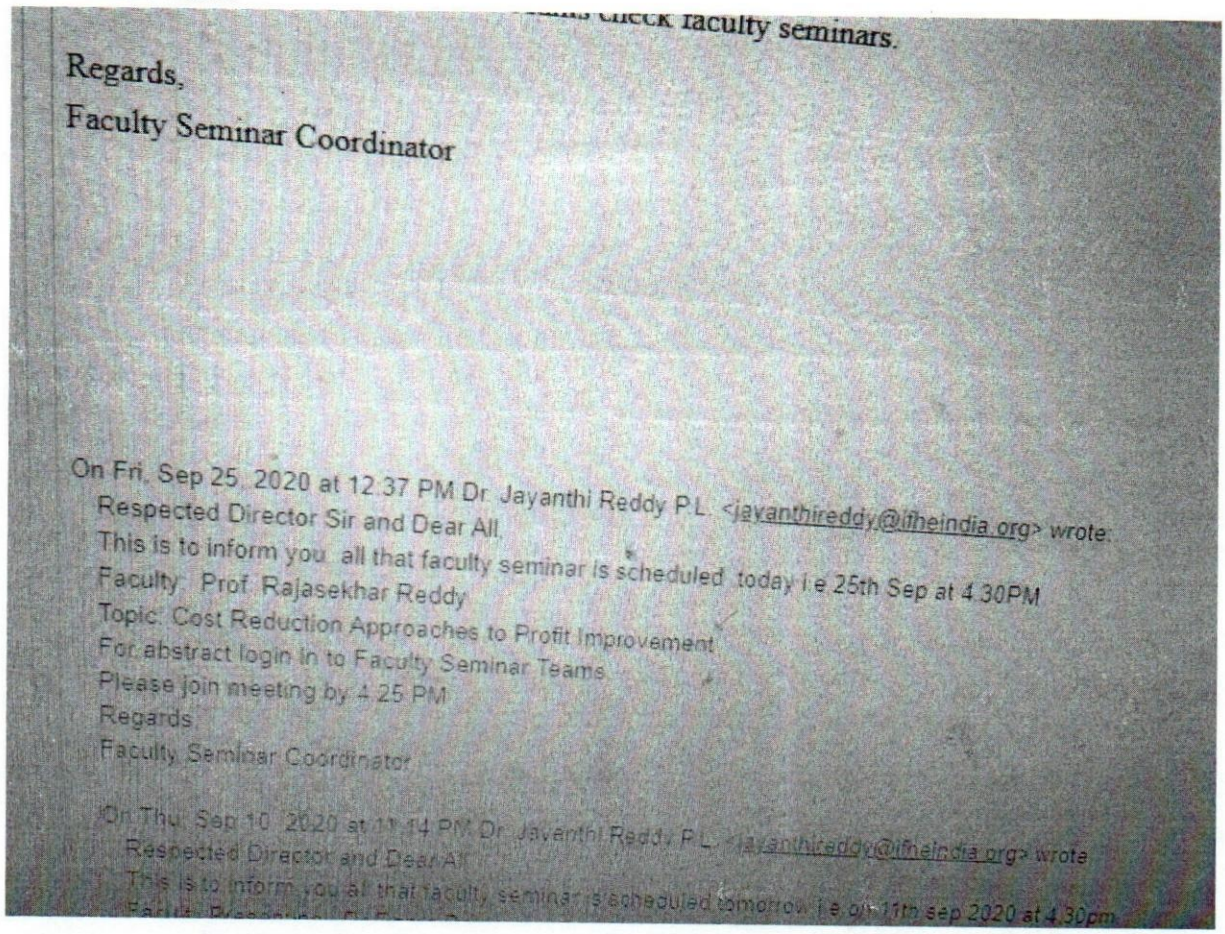
Topic: Cost Reduction Approaches to Profit Improvement

Date: 25.09.2020

Number of Participants: 30

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...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

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@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

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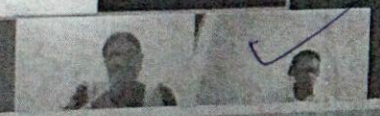
Rajasekhar Reddy

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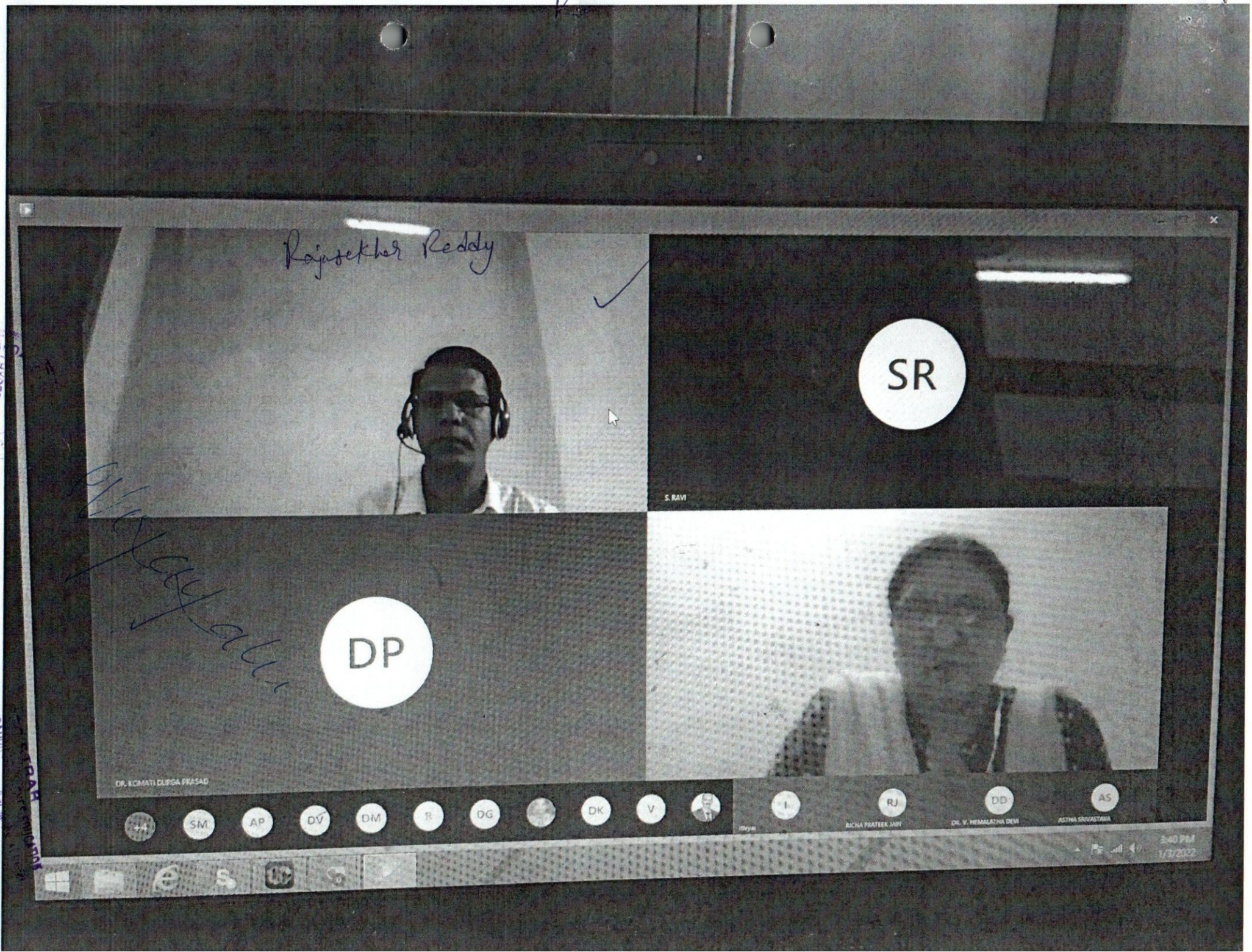
Cost reduction approach to improve profits

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DP DR. ROMATI DURGA PRASAD
SR S. RAVI


Rajasekhar Reddy
SR
S. RAVI
DP
DR. KOMATI DURGA PRASAD
RJ
RACHNA PRATEEK JAIN
DD
DR. V. HEMALATHA DEVI
AS
ASTHA SRIVASTAVA
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Rajasekhar Reddy

Full Name	User Actior	Timestamp
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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

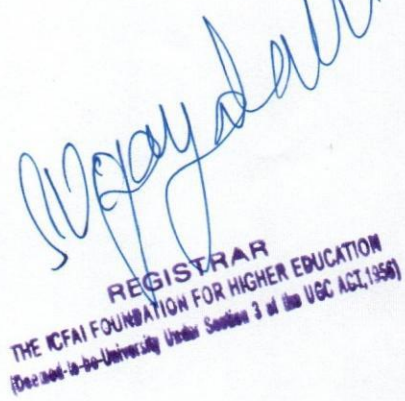
Name of the Faculty: A Rajarajeswari

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

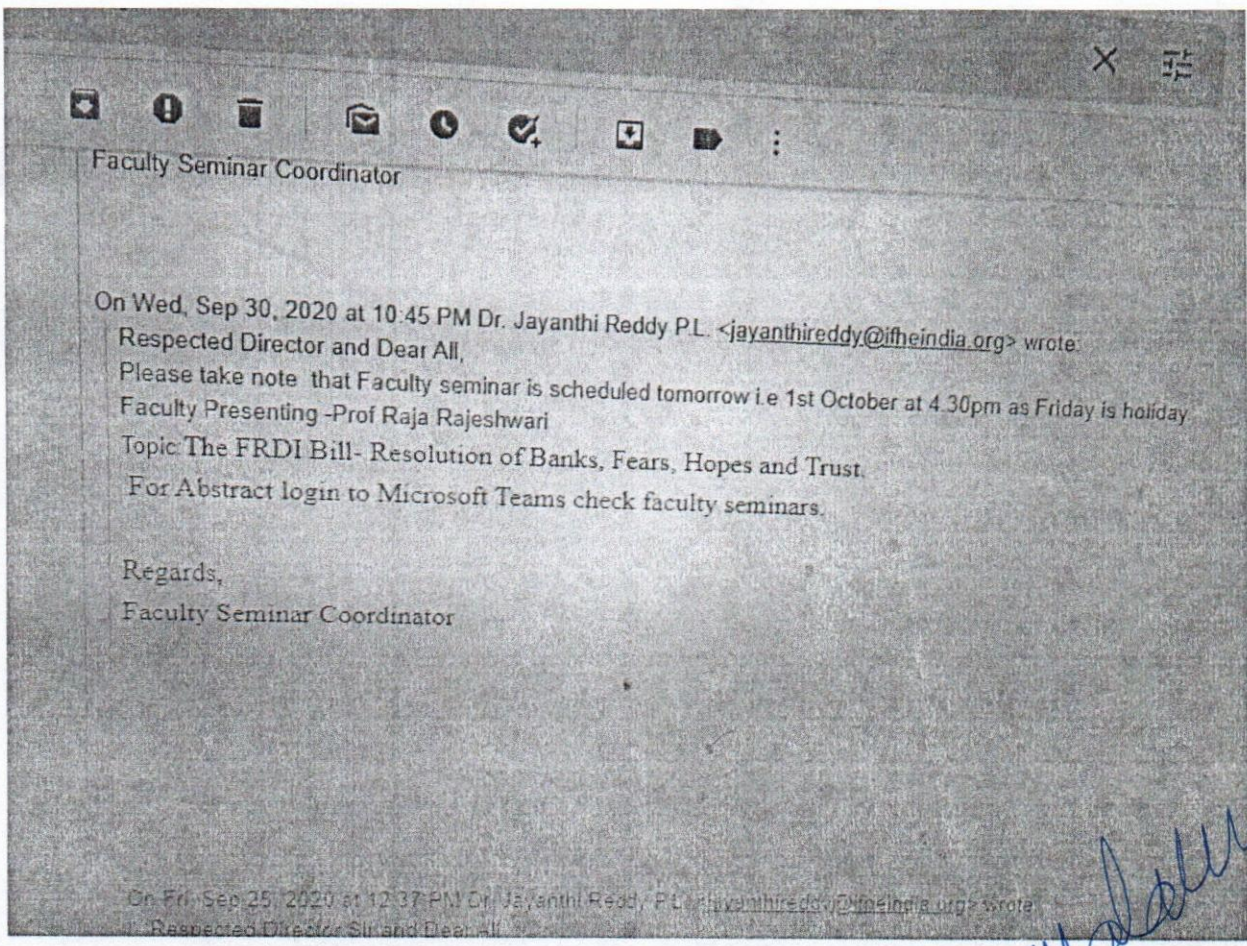
IFHE

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,

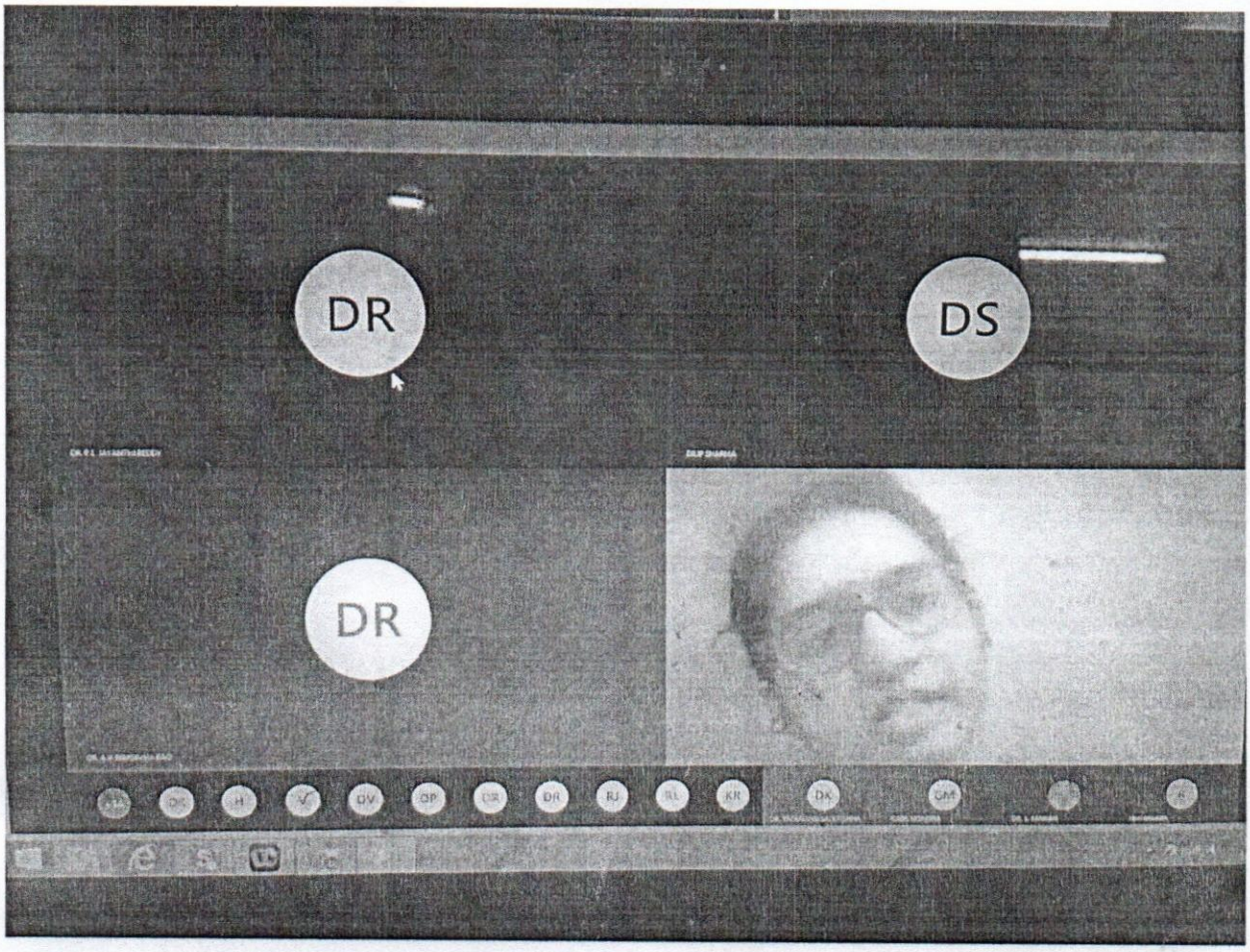
Faculty Seminar Coordinator

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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Photos



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HYDERABAD

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 MO	Joined	10/1/2020
GADE MO	Left	10/1/2020
GADE MO	Joined	10/1/2020
GADE MO	Left	10/1/2020
GADE MO	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. K. V. R	Joined	10/1/2020
GEETHA P	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. K. HAF	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. S.V. D	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. S. KAN	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 SR	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 SHA	Joined	10/1/2020
K. RAJSEK	Joined	10/1/2020
DR. V. HEM	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

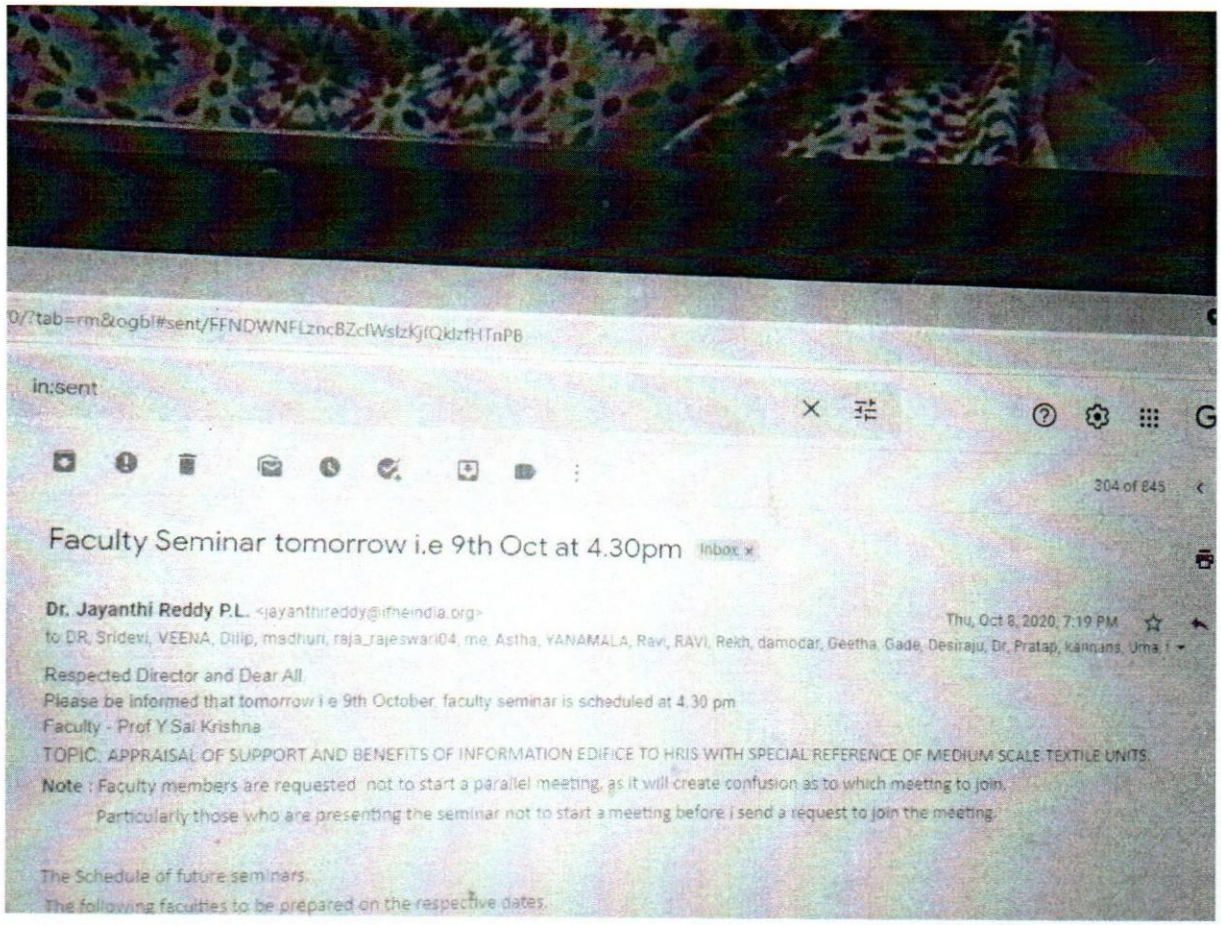
Topic:Appraisal of Support and Benefits of Information Edfice to HRIS with Special Reference of Medium Scale Textile Units.

Date: 09.10.2020

Number of Participants: 39

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Circular/ Mail:



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in:sent

304 of 845

Faculty Seminar tomorrow i.e 9th Oct at 4.30pm Inbox ×

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> Thu, Oct 8, 2020, 7:19 PM

to DR, Sridevi, VEENA, Dilip, madhuri, raja_rajeswari04, me, Astha, YANAMALA, Ravi, RAVI, Rekh, damodar, Geetha, Gade, Desiraju, Dr, Pratap, kannans, Uma, I

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. 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 PRA	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 SII	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. M. RA	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. YADU\	Joined	10/9/2020
Dr. HIMAV	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. S.V. D.	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. K. V. R	Joined	10/9/2020
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
GADE MOI	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. Y. GAN	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. RAMA	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. K. HAF	Joined	10/9/2020
SRIDEVI. D	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. A.V. N	Joined	10/9/2020
Dr Poliset	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. S. UM/	Joined	10/9/2020
D. VENKA	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. S. KAN	Joined	10/9/2020
Dr. A. ARU	Joined	10/9/2020
DR. VINAY	Joined	10/9/2020
DILIP SHA	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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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

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.

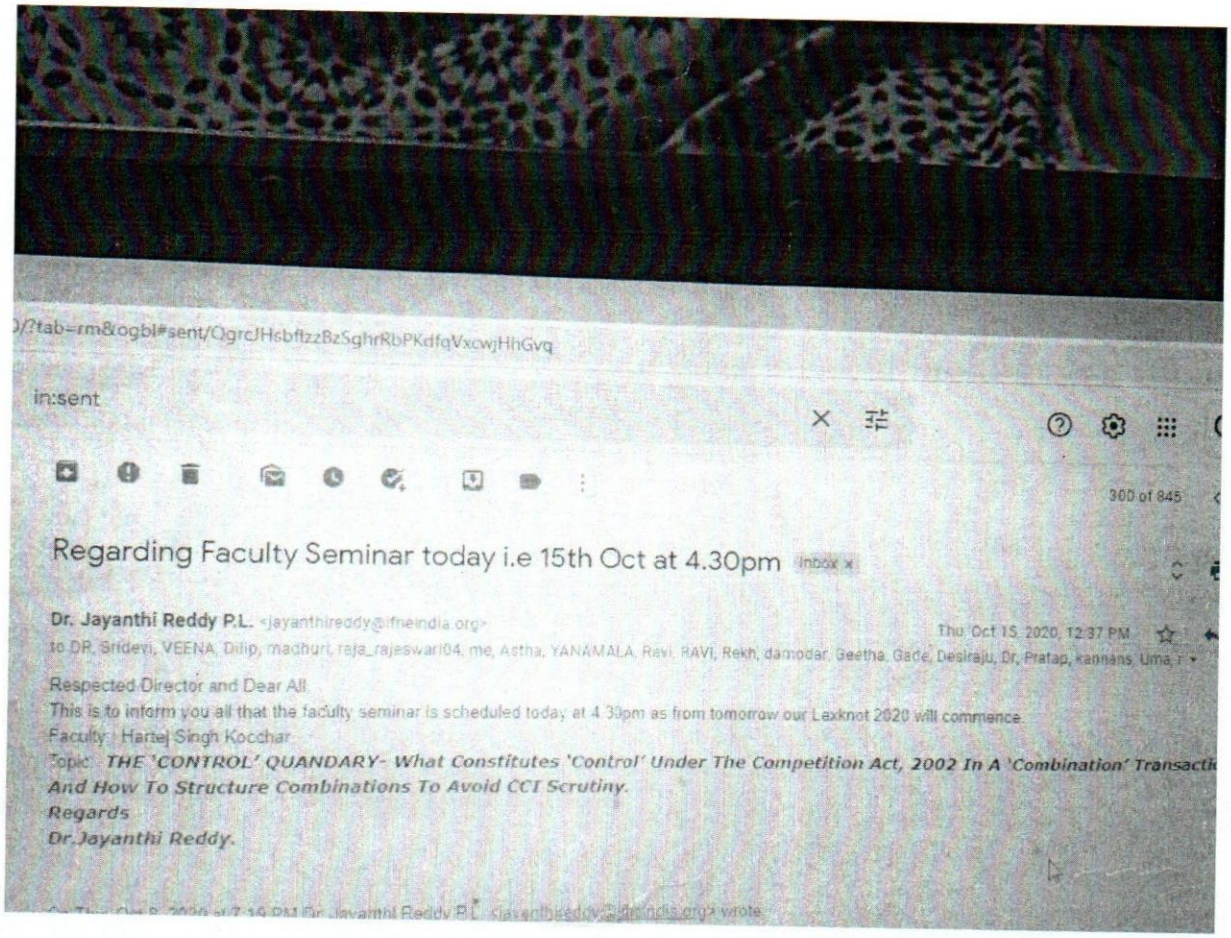
Date: 16.10.2020

Number of Participants: 38

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in:sent

300 of 845

Regarding Faculty Seminar today i.e 15th Oct at 4.30pm Inbox ×

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> Thu, Oct 15, 2020, 12:37 PM

to DR. Sridevi, VEENA, Dilip, madhuri, raja_rajeswari04, me, Astha, YANAMALA, Ravi, RAVI, Rekh, damodar, Geetha, Gade, Desiraju, Dr, Pratap, kannans, Uma, r

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.

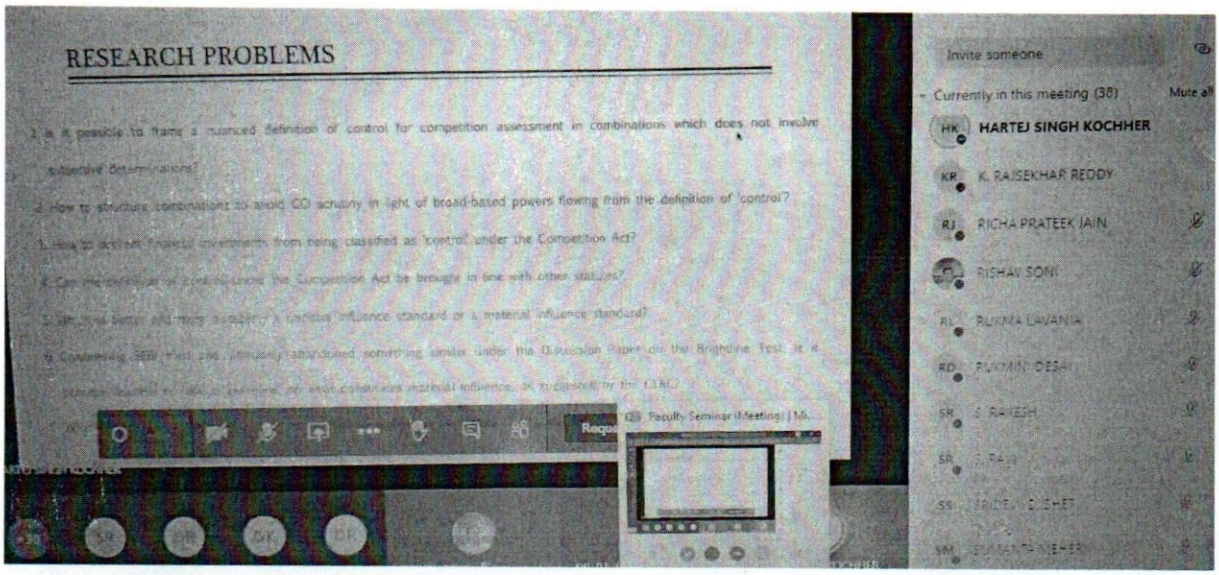
On Thu, Oct 8, 2020 at 7:16 PM Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> wrote:

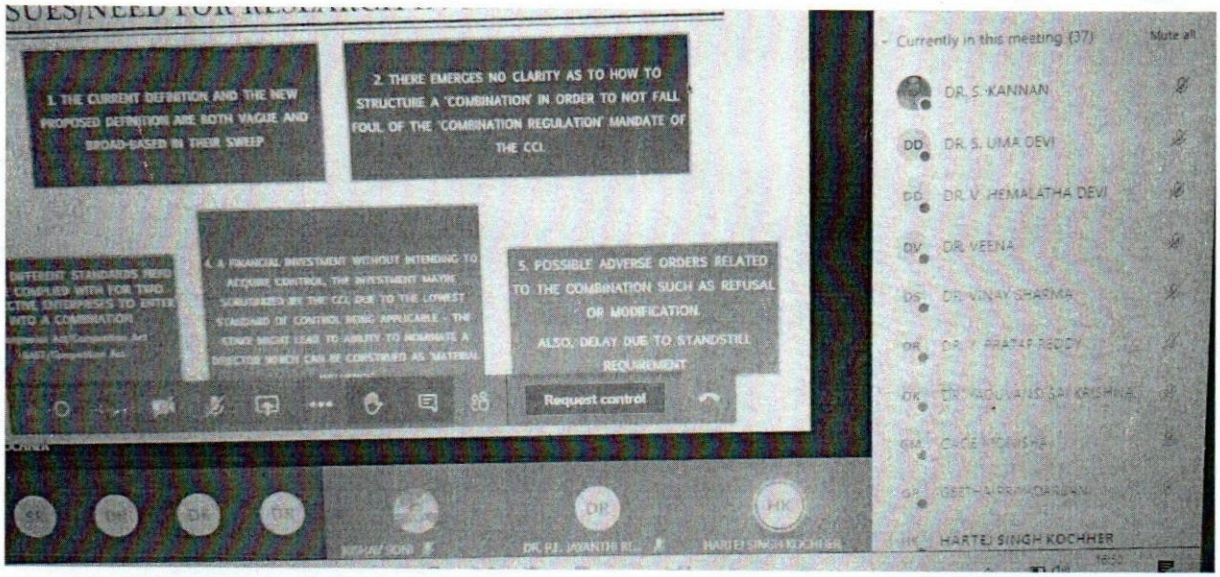
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Report

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

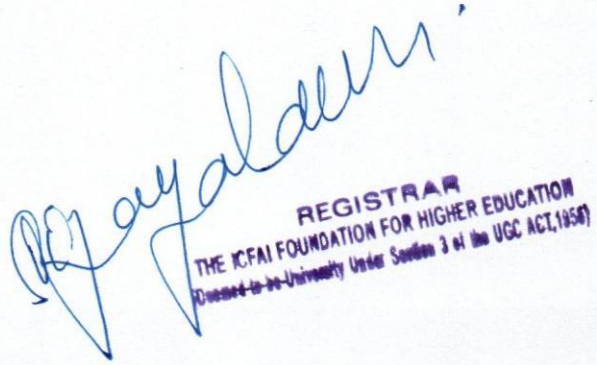
Name of the Faculty: Richa Prateek Jain

Topic: The Curious Case of Collusion by Algorithms

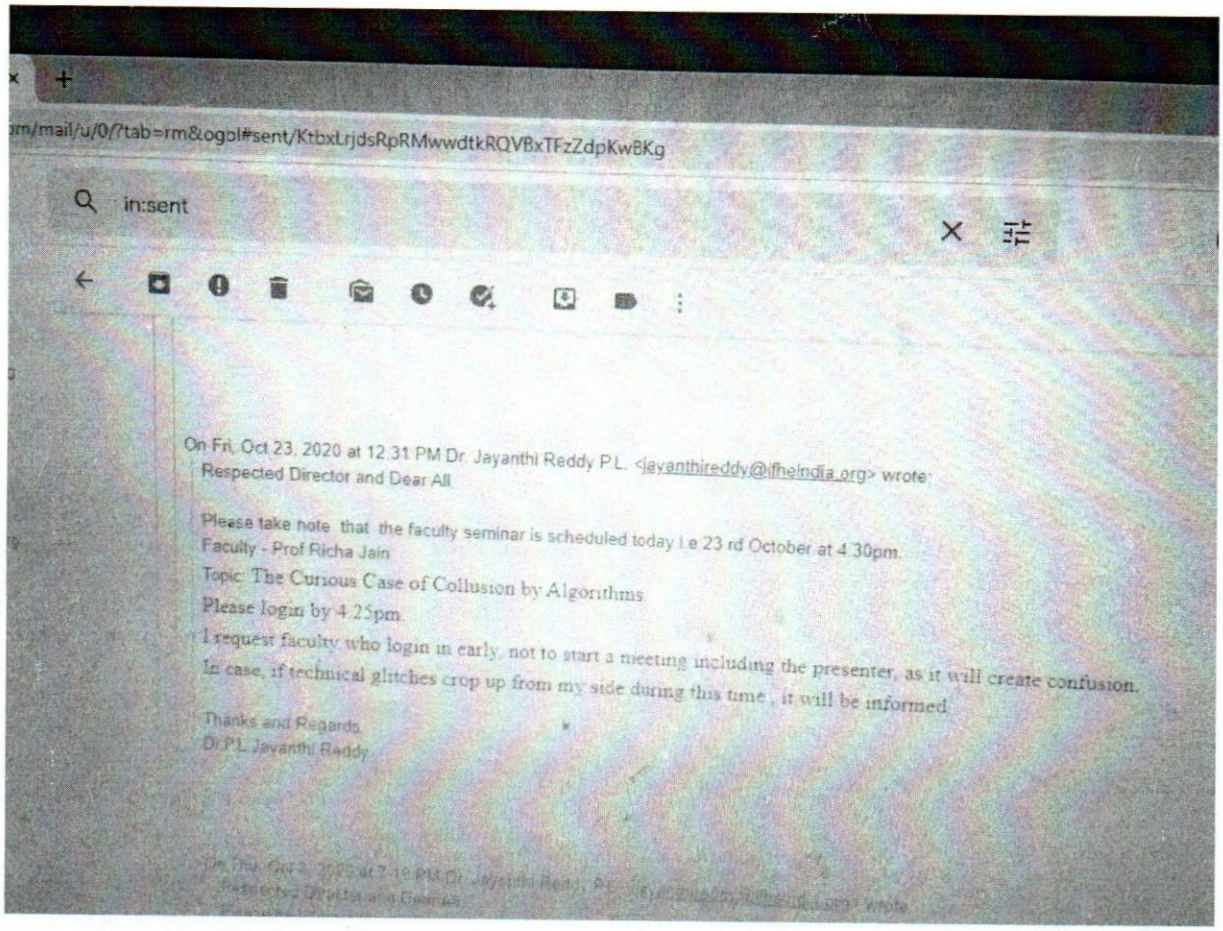
Date: 23.10.2020

Number of Participants: 38





Circular/ Mail:



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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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

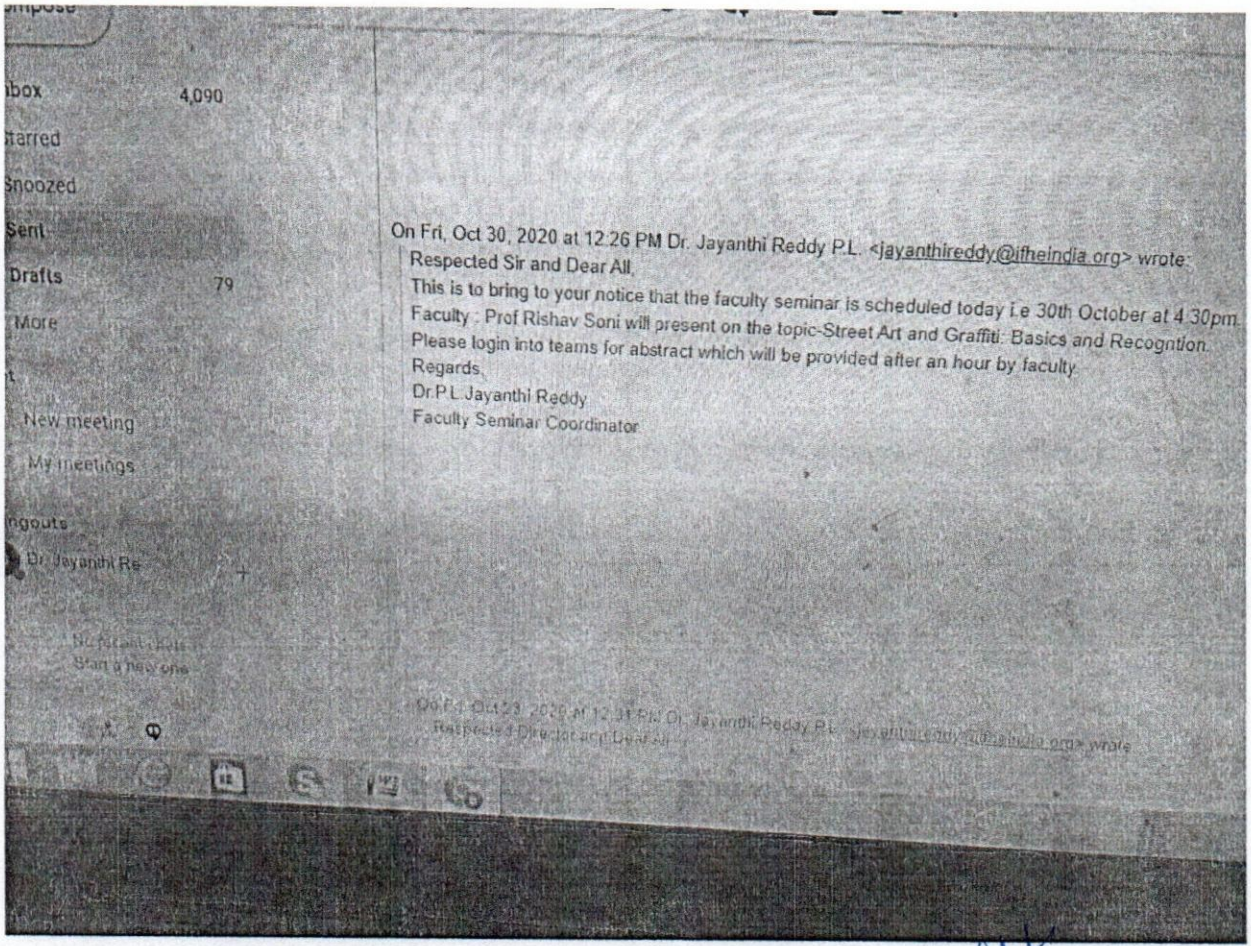
Name of the Faculty : Rishav Soni

Date: 30/10/2020

Number of Participants: 38

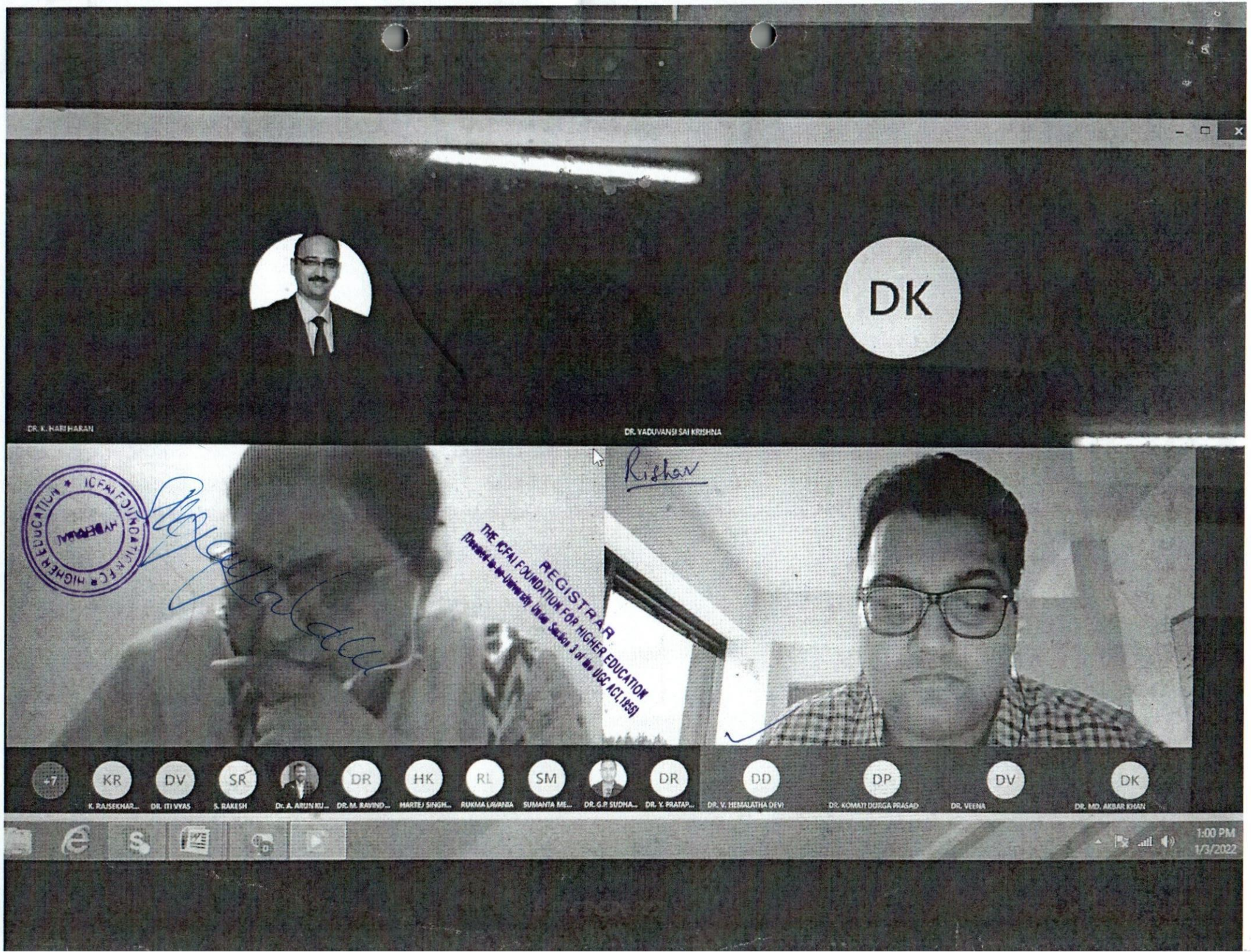
Topic: Street Art and Graffiti: Basics and Recognition

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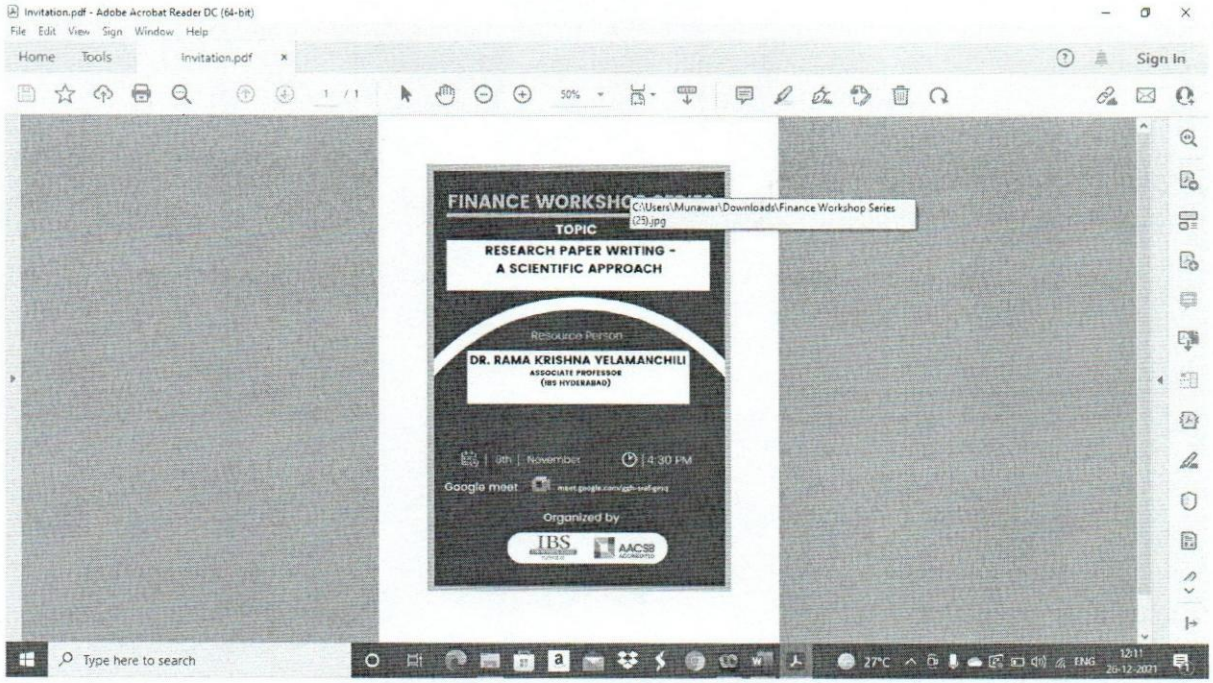


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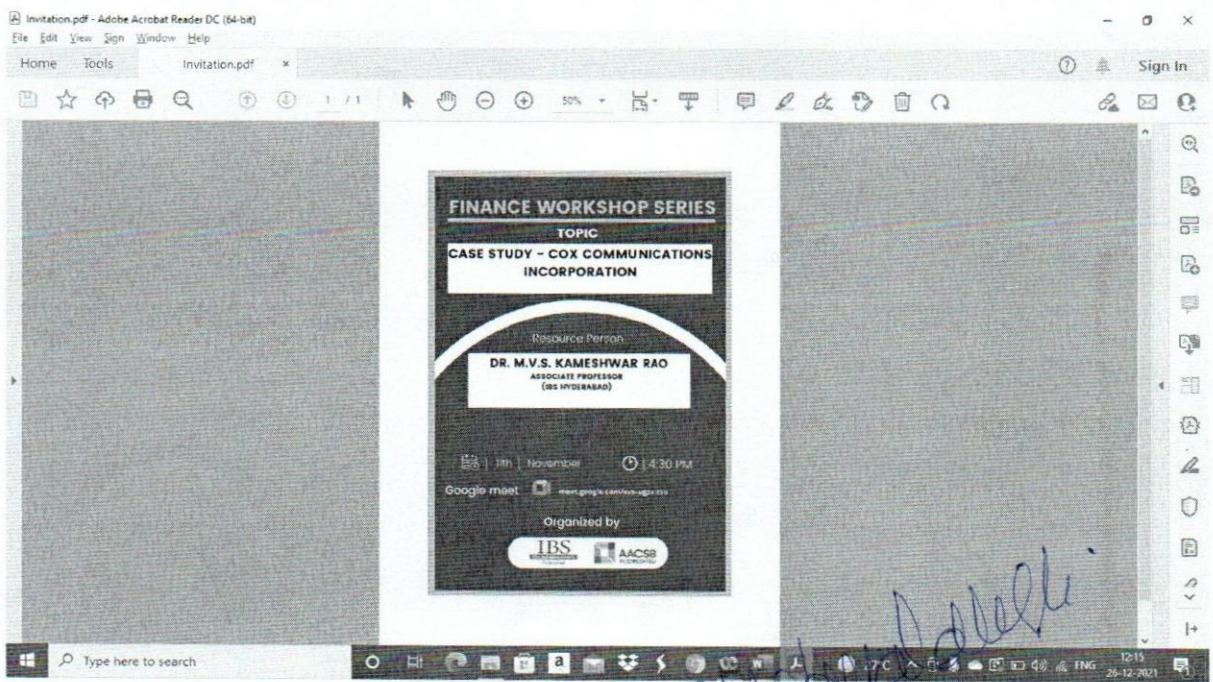
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HYDERABAD


DR. K. HARI HARAN
DK
DR. YADUVANSI SAI KRISHNA
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Section 3 of the UGC ACT, 1956)
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K. RAJSEKHAR...
DR. ITI VYAS
S. RAKESH
Dr. A. ARUN KU...
DR. M. RAVIND...
HARTEJ SINGH...
RUKMA LAVANIA
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

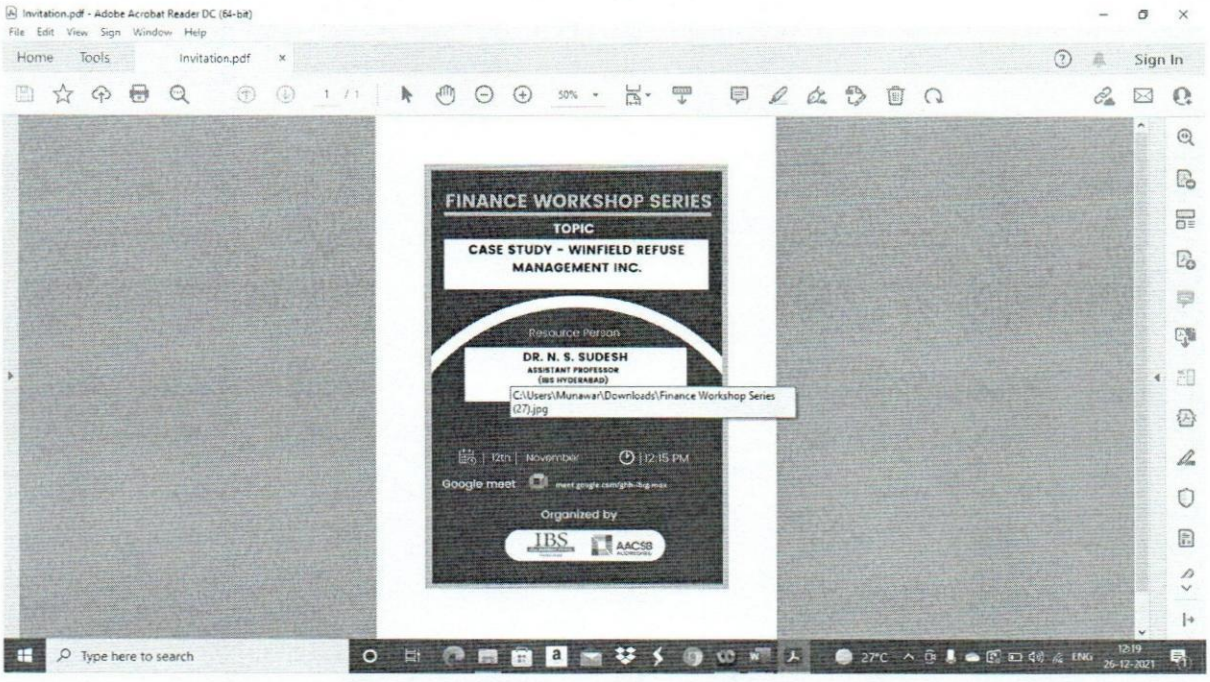


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Case Title: Winfield Refuse Management Inc: Raising Debt vs. Equity

Date of workshop: 12 November, 2021

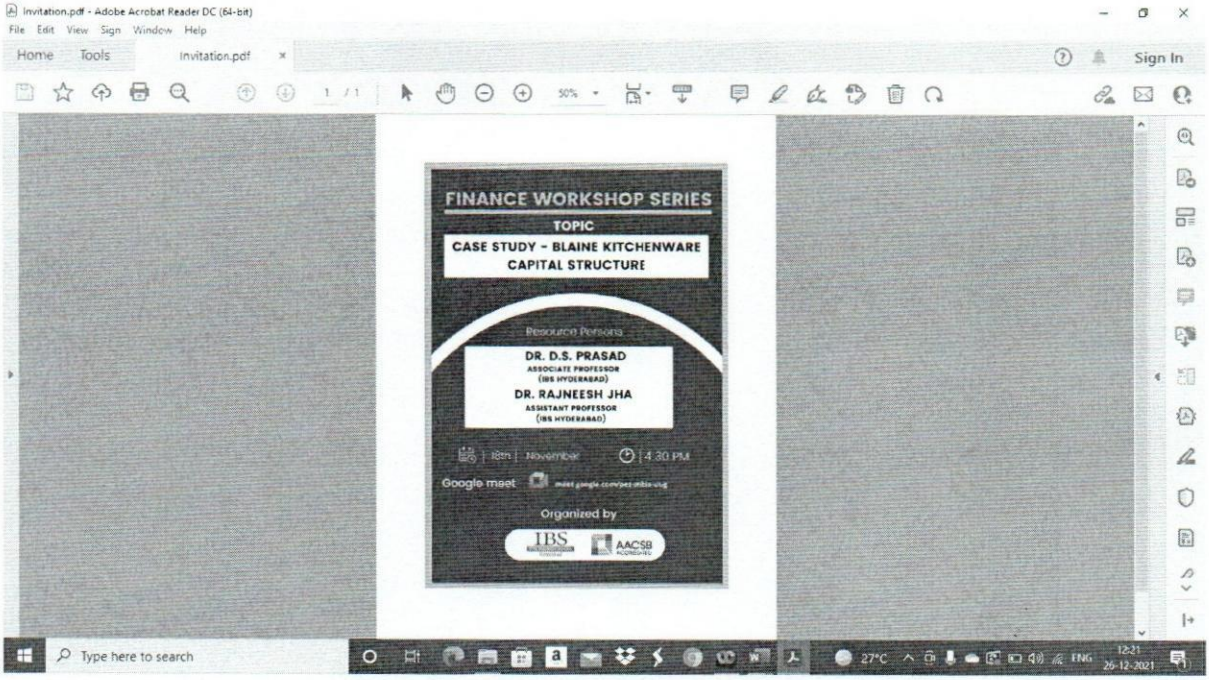
Resource Person: Dr. N. S. Sudesh



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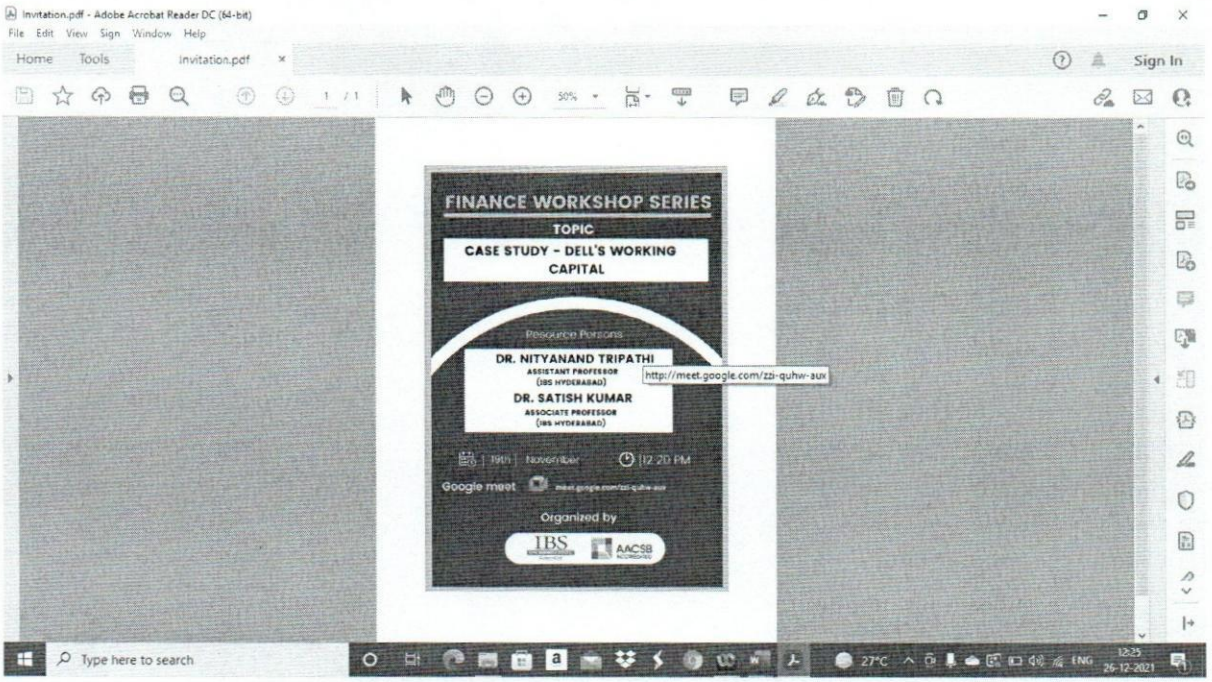
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Case Title: Blaine Kitchenware, Inc.: Capital Structure
Date of workshop: 18th November, 2021
Meeting ID:
Resource Persons: Dr. D S Prasad & Dr Rajnish Ranjan Jha



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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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Report

Street art is an important form of art deserving the same copyright protection as similar artistic formats. Denial of intellectual property protection to street artists' works would preclude a great artist from further development or deny the public of a wonderful artist and could work to discourage the development of the Arts. Graffiti, as an art form, has always existed at the fringes of society. It should be no surprise that it also exists at the fringes of copyright law.

Defined as "public-space artwork that's created for consumption outside of the typical art gallery setting," street art is essentially synonymous with "public art" as it encompasses a variety of mediums like painting, sculpture, or stained glass.

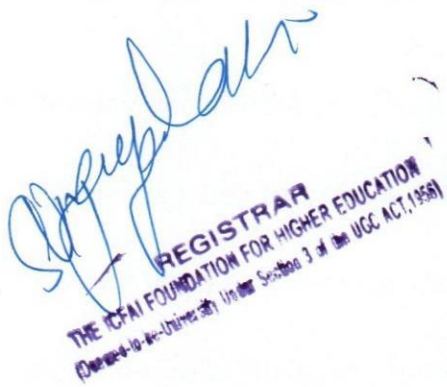
Even though graffiti is technically vandalism, it can still be considered as art because it is a form of self-expression and can even convey powerful messages that can impact people on a daily basis. There is no question that Graffiti is a form of self-expression, regardless of what people say.

However, the mainstream success of graffiti has brought it commercial success and, where there's money there's litigation. Many of the issues surrounding graffiti and copyright remain unsettled and may still be for some time. Settlements are easier and cheaper than wading through murky legal waters. Still, these issues won't go away.As long as there's a drive to commercialize graffiti, there will be

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copyright issues Particular attention is to be paid to see whether the law is able to accommodate the needs of street and graffiti artist, and give them the right tool to protect their interest for example, against companies trying to commercially exploit their artwork .



ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Rukma Lavanya

Topic: Traditional Knowledge in India: A Legislative Analysis

Date: 0611.2020

Number of Participants: 42

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Faculty Seminars:2020-2021

Name of the Faculty – Rukma Lavanya
Asst Professor

ICFAI Law School

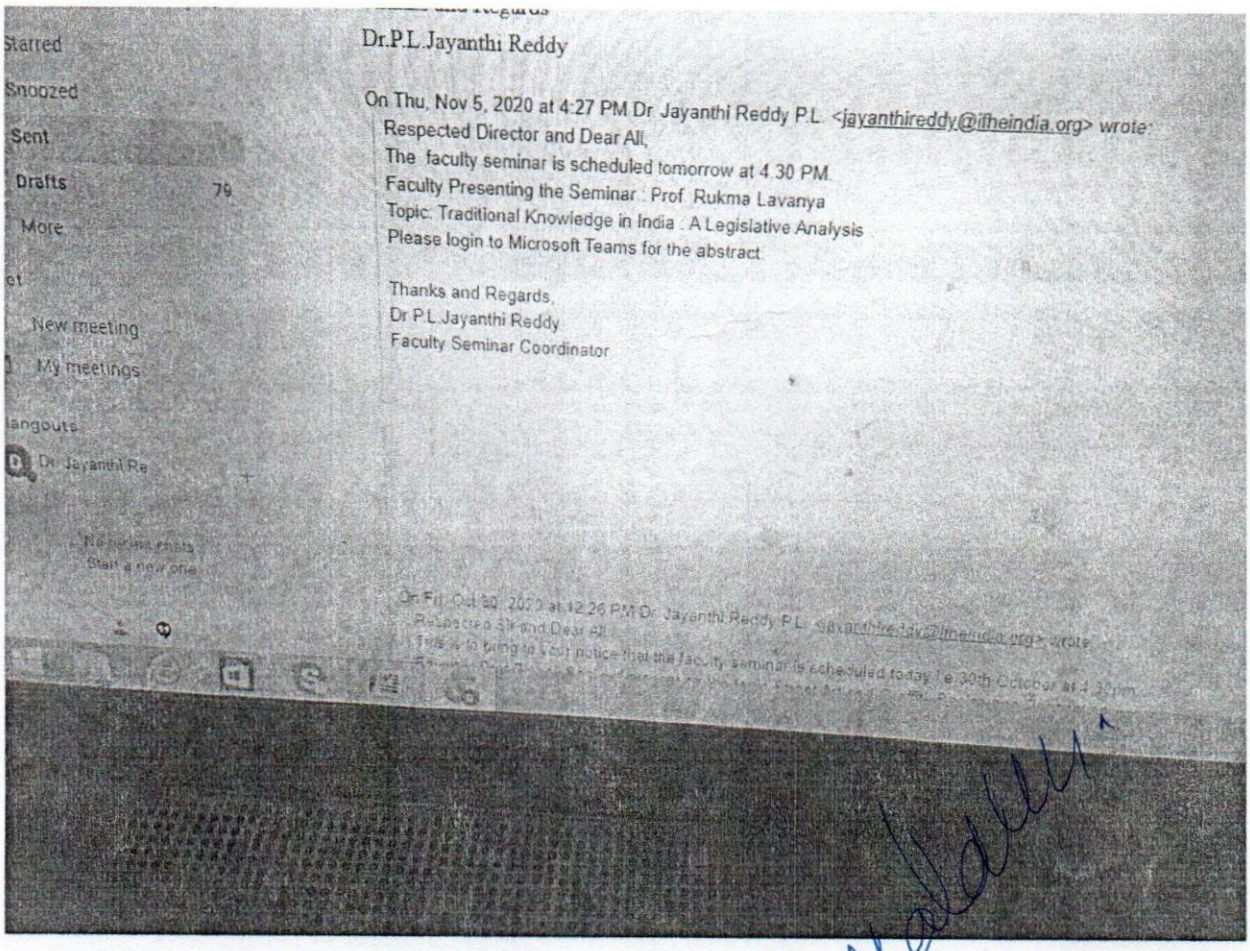
IFHE

Date: 6/11/2020

Topic: Traditional Knowledge in India: A Legislative Analysis

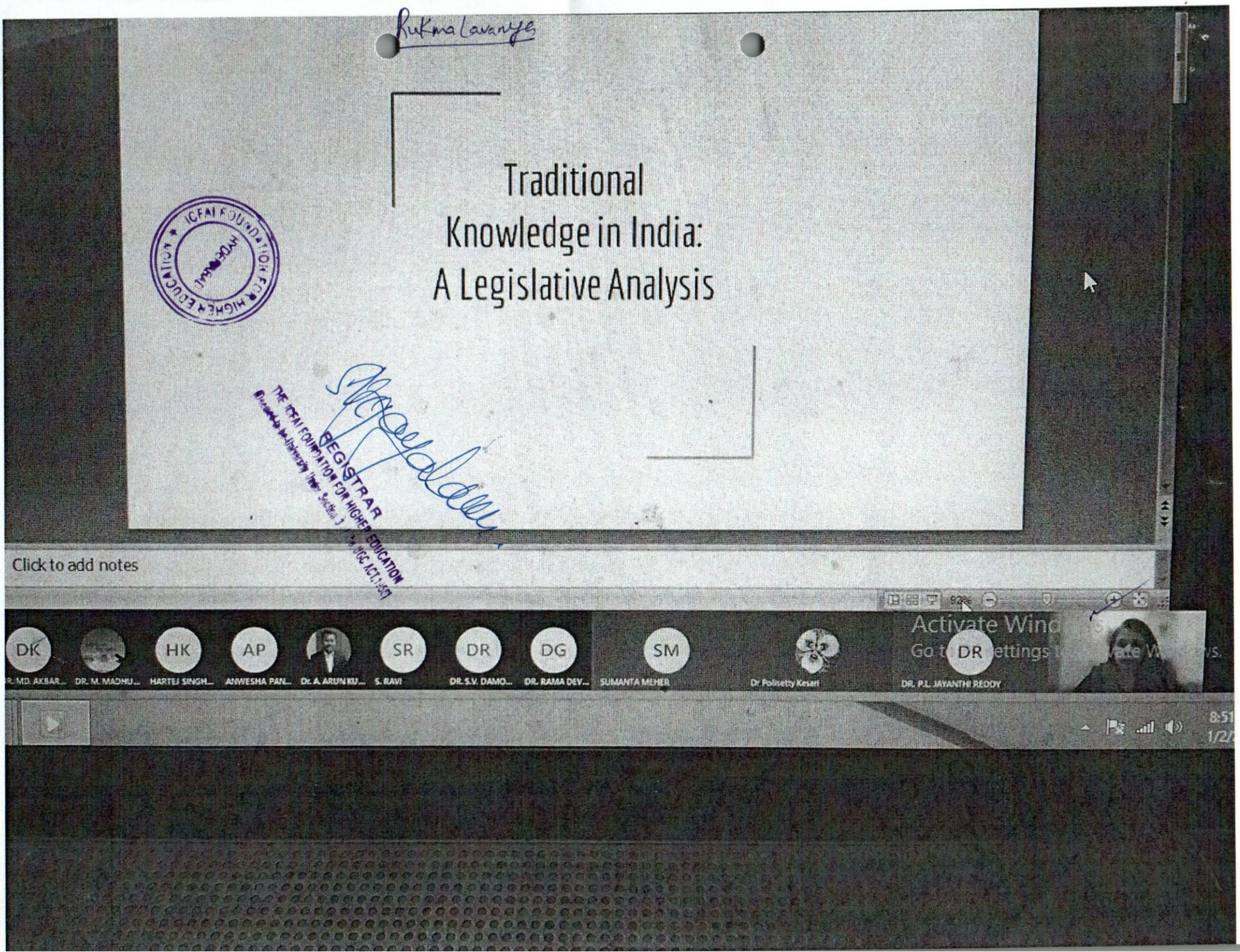
Number of Participants: 42

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Rukma Lavanya
Traditional
Knowledge in India:
A Legislative Analysis
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S. RAVI
DR. S.V. DAMO...
DR. RAMA DEV...
SUMANTA MEHER
Dr Polisetty Kesari
DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY

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DR. P.L. JA	Joined	11/6/2020
DR. V. HEI	Joined be	11/6/2020
Dr Poliset	Joined be	11/6/2020
Dr Poliset	Left	11/6/2020
Dr Poliset	Joined	11/6/2020
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SRIDEVI. D	Left	11/6/2020
SRIDEVI. D	Joined	11/6/2020
DR. ITI VY/	Joined	11/6/2020
DILIP SHAI	Joined	11/6/2020
A. RAJA R/	Joined	11/6/2020

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Report

A major problem faced in creating a comprehensive and efficient legislative framework for protection of Traditional Knowledge is the difficulty faced in defining it and the absence of a universal understanding of the concept. However, Traditional Knowledge needs to be protected because there is a vast global market for it (in addition to the dire need for it in matters of mitigating the effects of climate change; the creation of a market in fact helps in preserving it and consequently, there are consent, equity and compensatory issues that need to be taken care of.

The traditional Indian knowledge exists in local languages such as Sanskrit, Urdu, Arabic, Persian, Tamil, etc. TKDL translates such traditional knowledge into the native languages of the patent examiners, and in five global languages - English, French, Spanish, German and Japanese.

Traditional knowledge (TK) refers to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous. and local communities around the world. Developed from experience gained over the. centuries and adapted to the local culture and environment, traditional knowledge is. transmitted orally from generation to generation.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: Dr. Sumanth Mehar

Topic: Fugitive Economic Offender and Extradiction Law in India: A Critical Analysis

Date: 13.11.2020

Number of Participants:35

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Faculty Seminars:2020-2021

Faculty – Dr. Sumanth Meher
Asst Professor

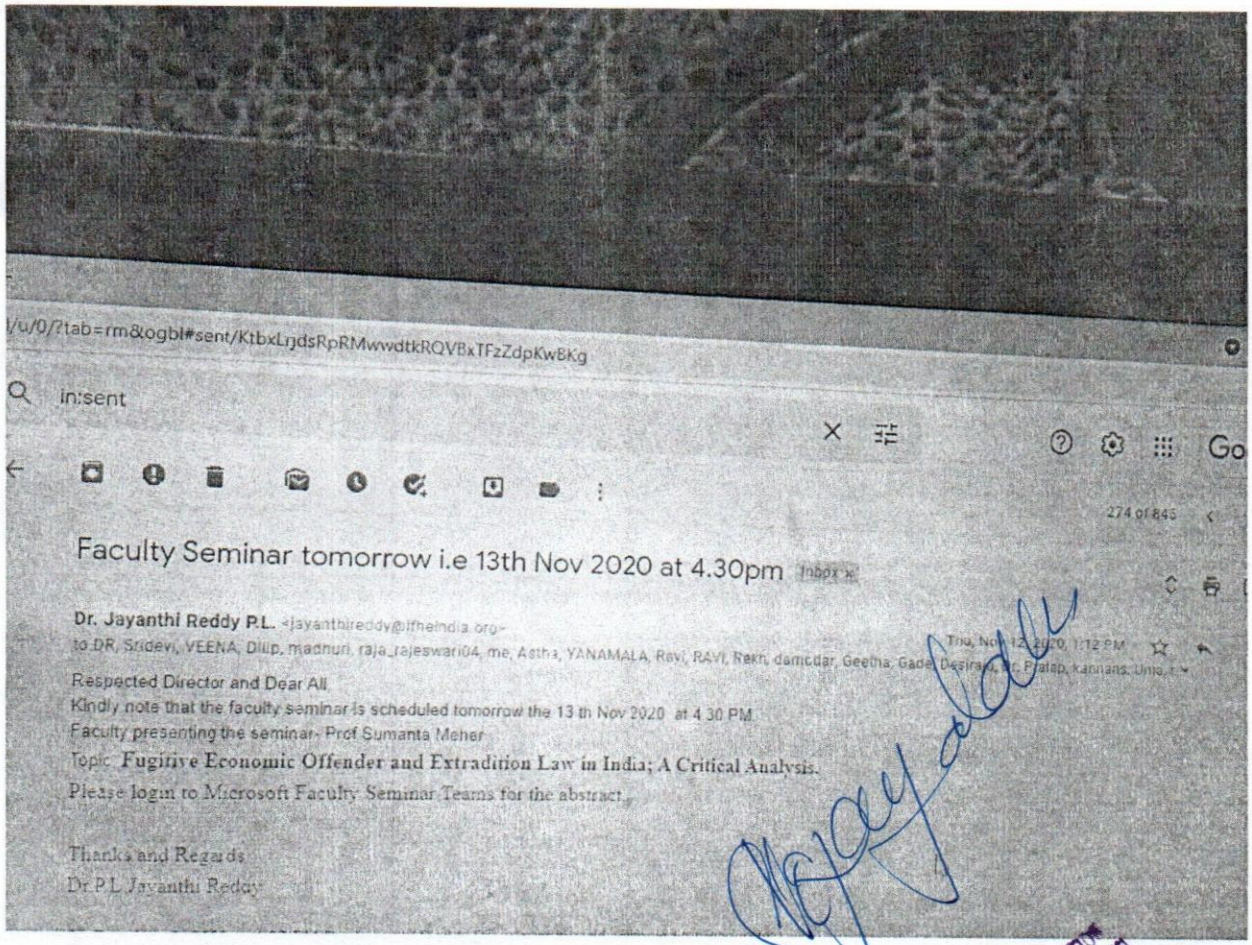
ICFAI Law School

IFHE

Date: 13/11/2020
Number of Participants: 35

Topic: Fugitive Economic Offender and Extradition Law in India: A Critical Analysis

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in:sent

Faculty Seminar tomorrow i.e 13th Nov 2020 at 4.30pm Inbox x

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>
to DR, Sridevi, VEENA, Dilip, madhuri, raja_rajeswari04, me, Astha, YANAMALA, Ravi, RAVI, Rekh, damodar, Geetha, Gade Desiraju, Dr. Pratap, kannans, Uma

Respected Director and Dear All
Kindly note that the faculty seminar is scheduled tomorrow the 13 th Nov 2020 at 4.30 PM
Faculty presenting the seminar- Prof Sumanta Meher
Topic **Fugitive Economic Offender and Extradition Law in India; A Critical Analysis.**
Please login to Microsoft Faculty Seminar Teams for the abstract.

Thanks and Regards
Dr P L Jayanthi Reddy

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Sumanth Maheswari

Current Statistics of Extradition of Fugitive Economic Offenders

- Number of persons flew away – 38 persons
- Red Corner Notice were filed against – 20 persons
- Extradition requests were sent for – 14 persons
- Application for Fugitive Economic Offenders – 11 persons

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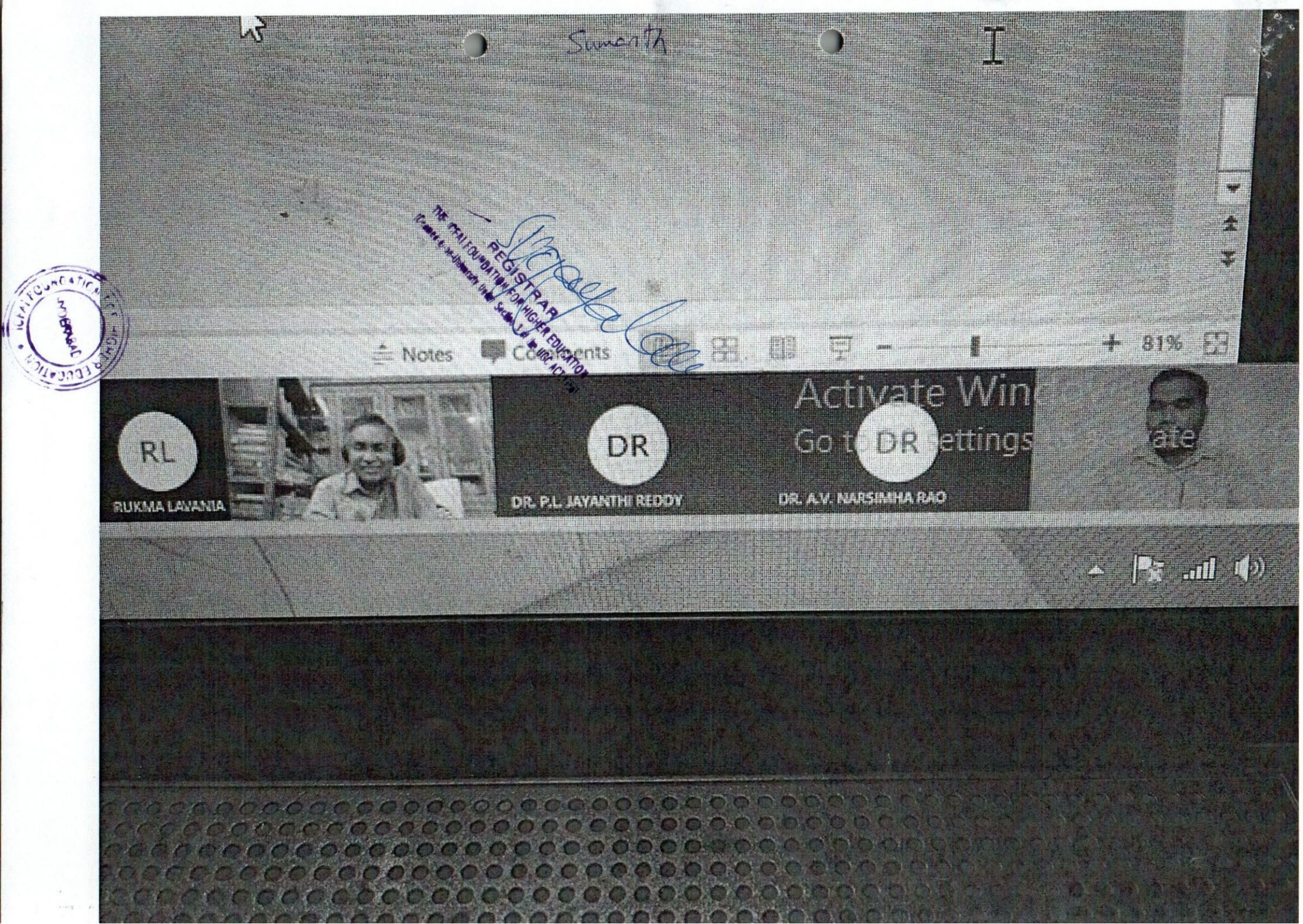
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English (India)

Notes Comments 81%

KR K. RAJSEKHAR... DD DR. V. HEMALA... RJ RICHA PRATEE... DT Dr. HIMAVATHI T DR. S. KANNAN DR DR. S.V. DAMO... DR DR. P.L. JAYANT... DR DR. M. RAVIND... RL RUKMA LAVANIA DK DR. MD. AKBAR KHAN DP DR. KOMATI DURGA PRASAD DR DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY

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Sumanth
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RUKMA LAVANIA
DR
DR. P.L. JAYANTHI REDDY
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
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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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Case Study: Gentle Electric Company

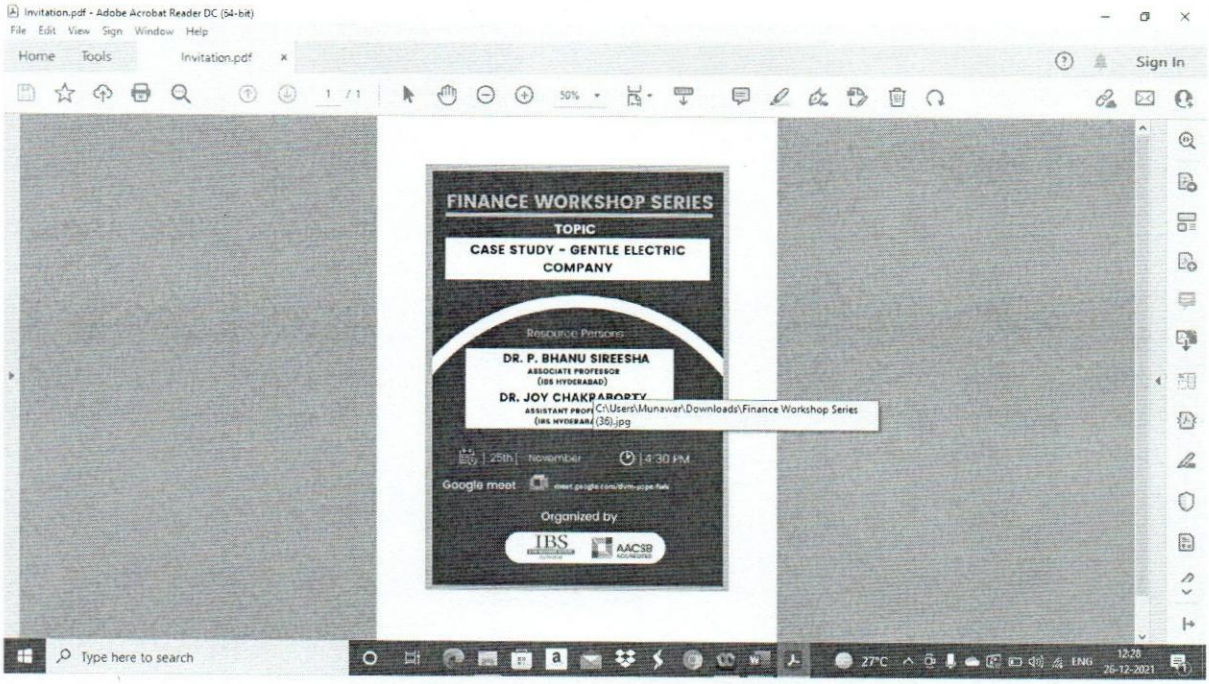
[HBS Case No. 9-672-038]

Date of workshop: 25 November, 2021 (Thursday)

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

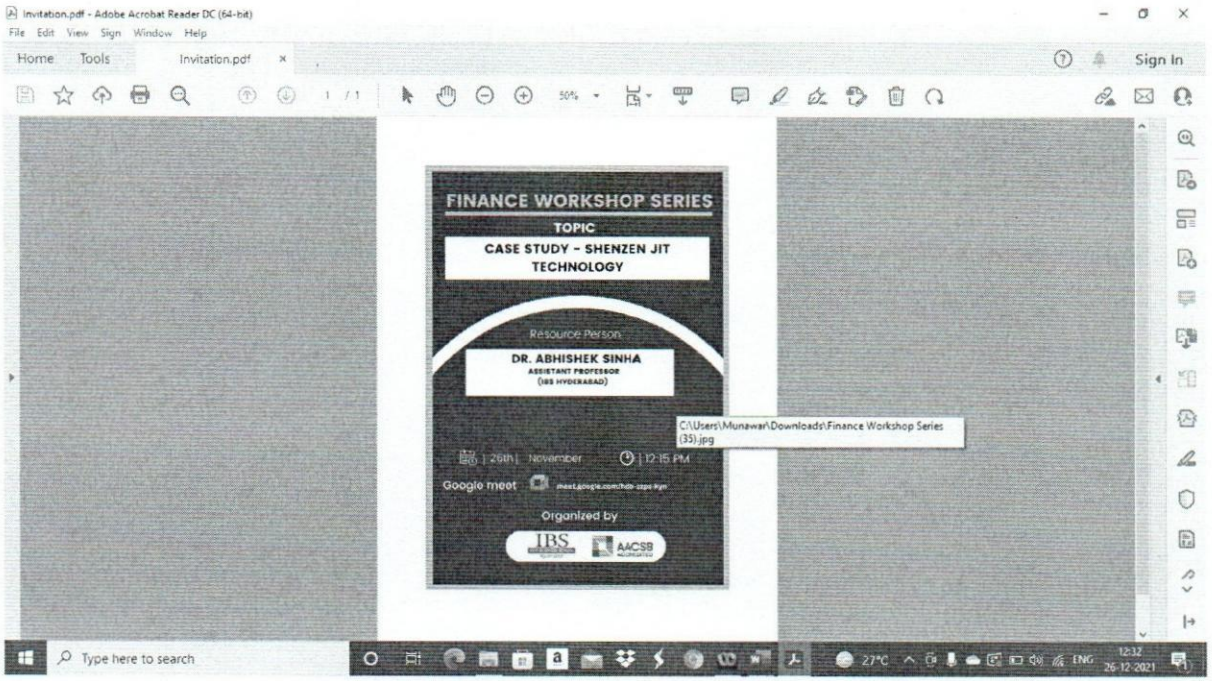
Time: 4.30 PM onwards

Venue: Google meet

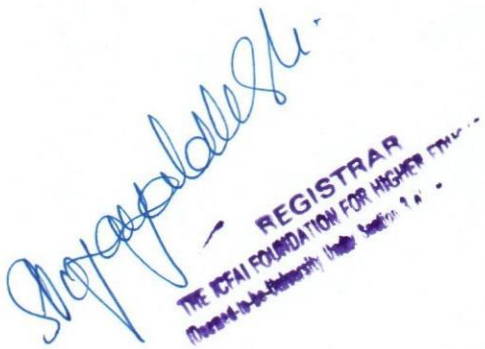


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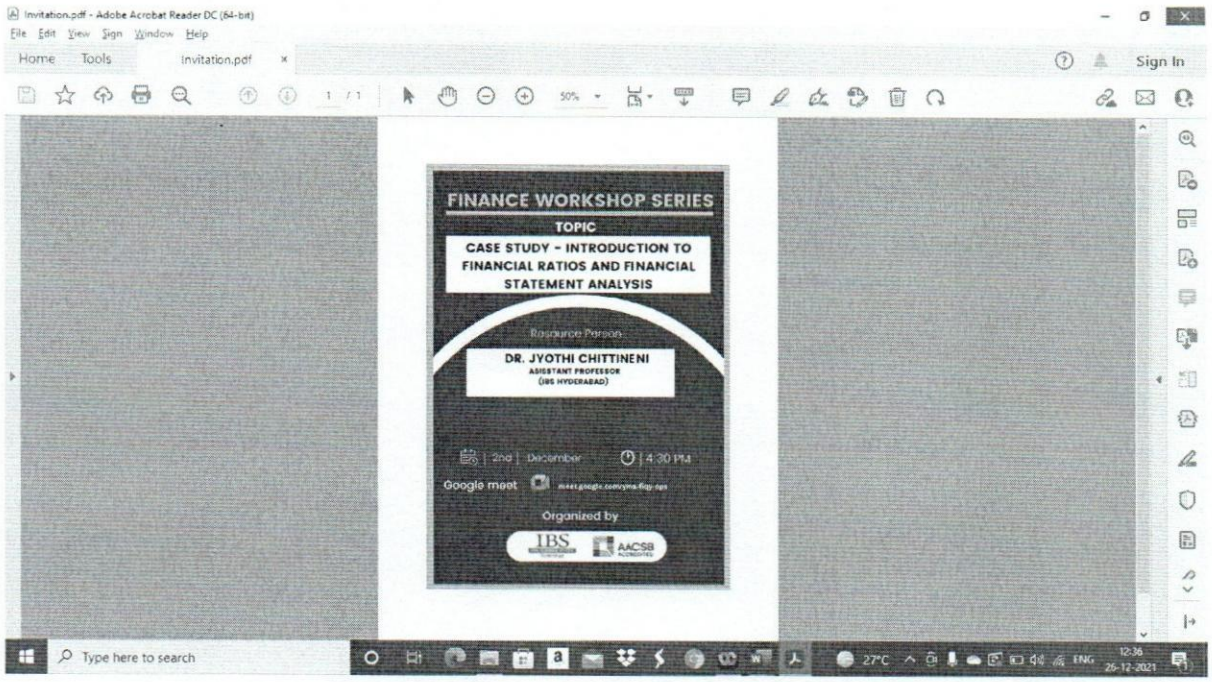
Case study: Shenzhen JIT Technology: Accounts Receivable Management Issues
Resource person: Dr. Abhishek Sinha
Date: Nov 26, 2021





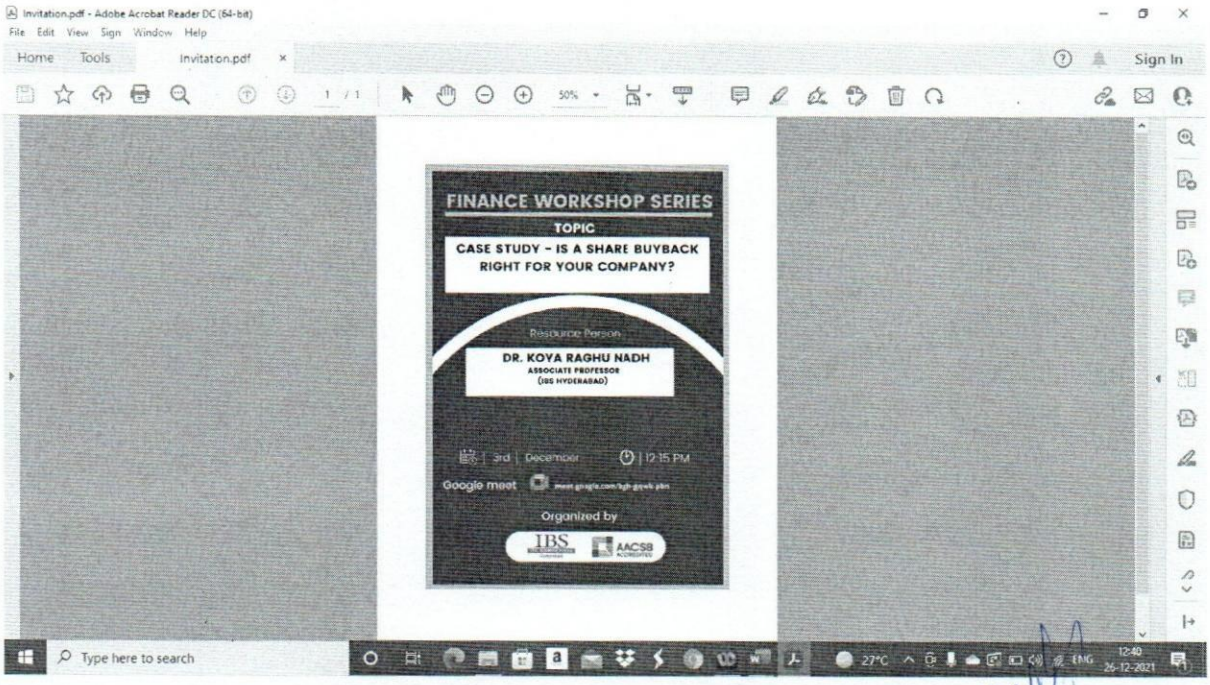


Case study: INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL RATIOS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS
[HBS Case No.9-193-029]
Date of workshop: 2nd, December 2021 (Thursday)
Resource Persons: Dr. Jyothi Chittineni
Time: 4.30 PM onwards

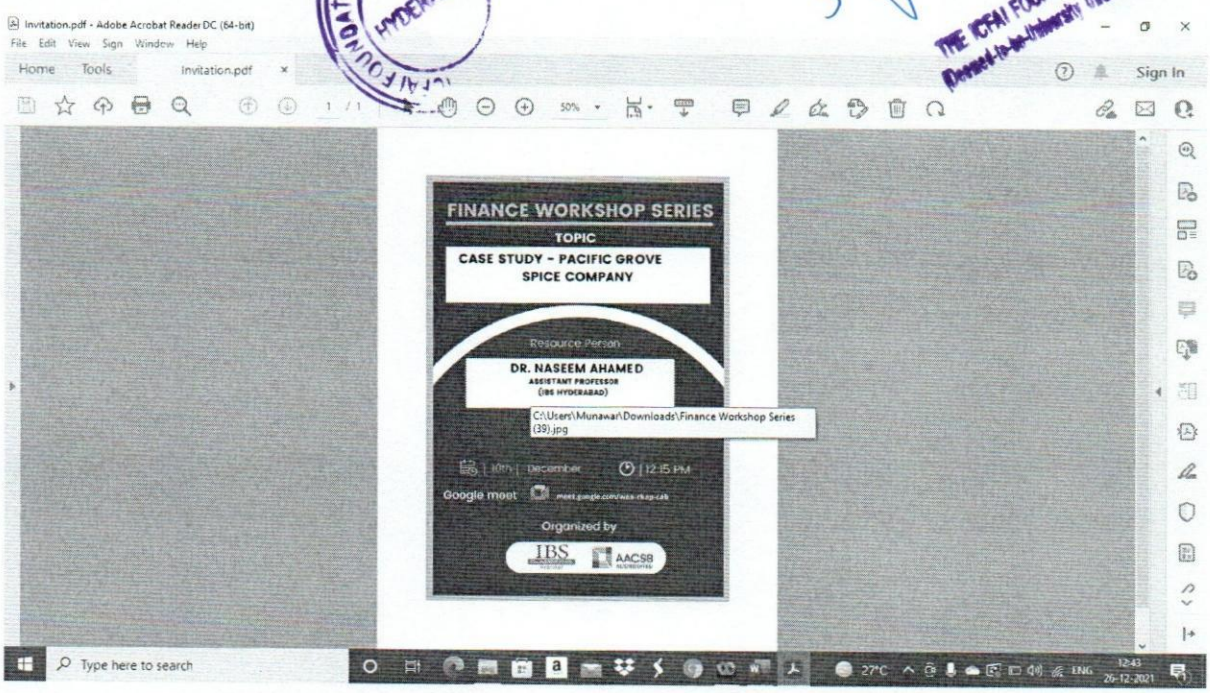


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Case study: Is share buyback right for your company?
December 03, 2021
Resource person: Dr. Koya Raghu Nadh
Time: 12:15PM



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:

REGISTRAR
THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

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 highly

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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.

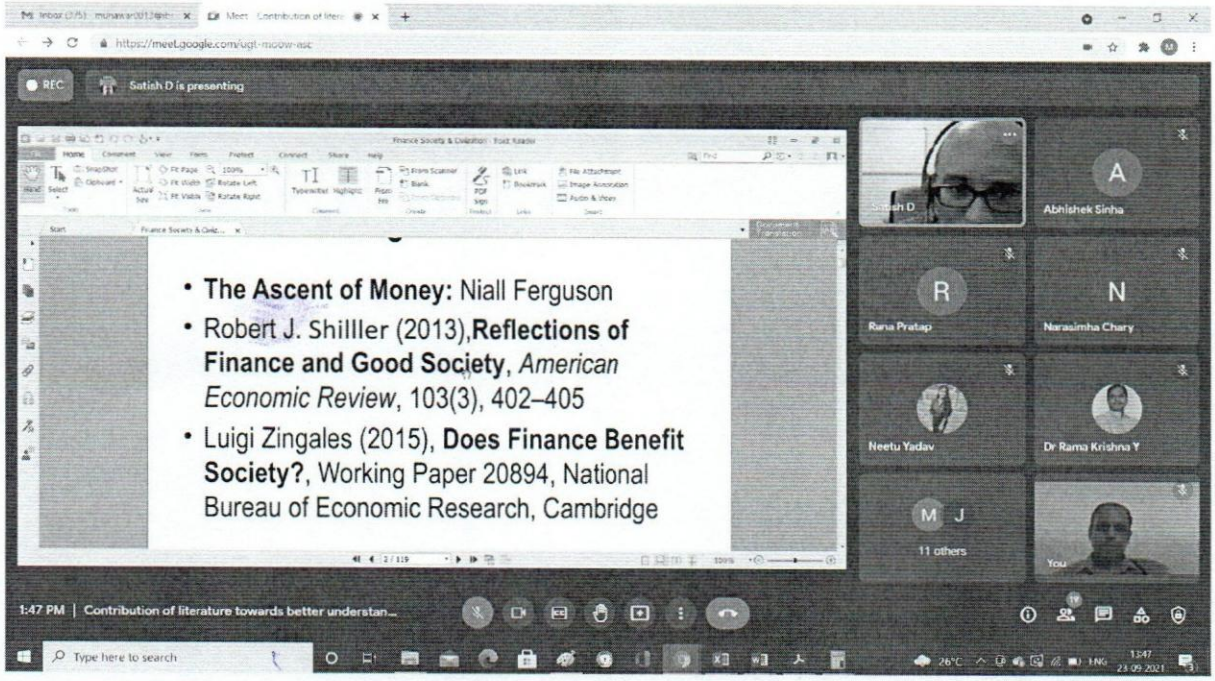
Topics to be discussed in the class:

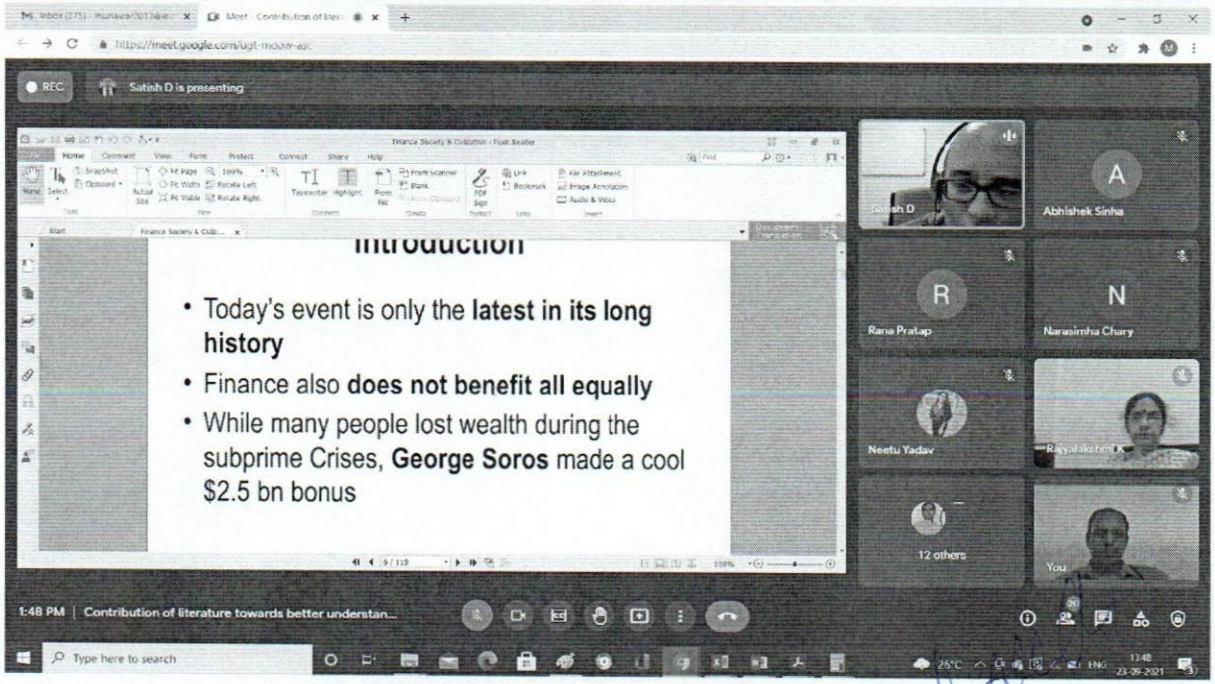
1. Industry type
2. Growth stage of company
3. Options available for Petersen
4. Merits and Demerits of each option
5. Students verdict





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

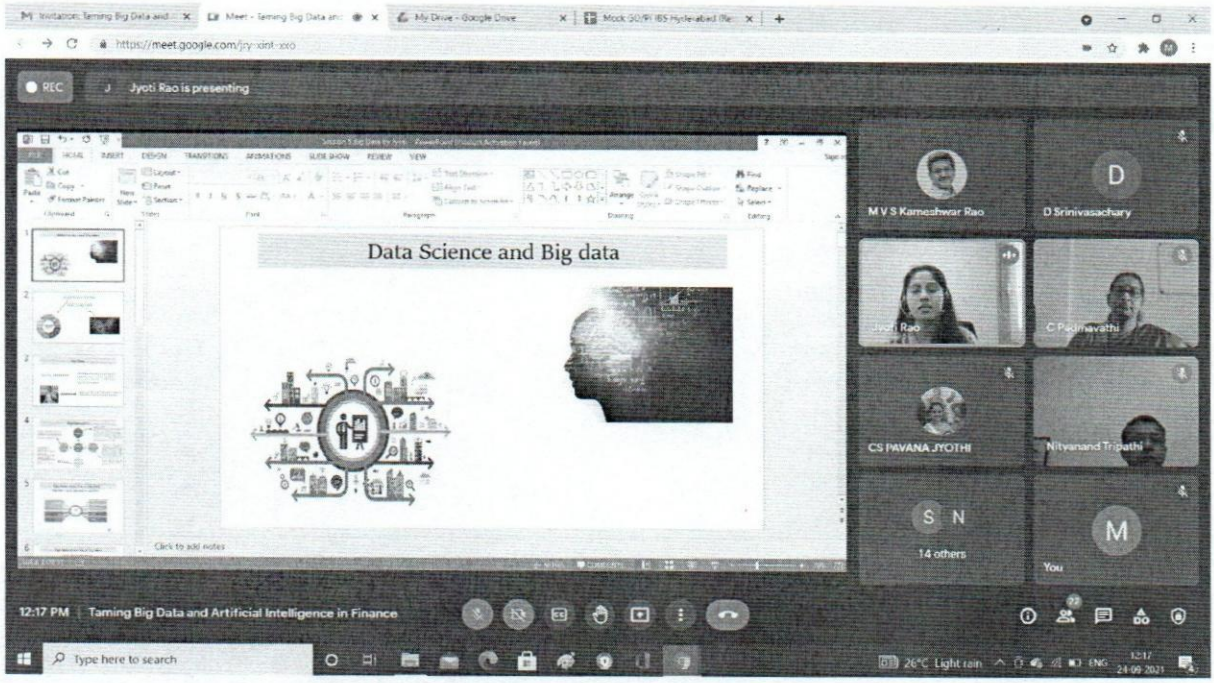


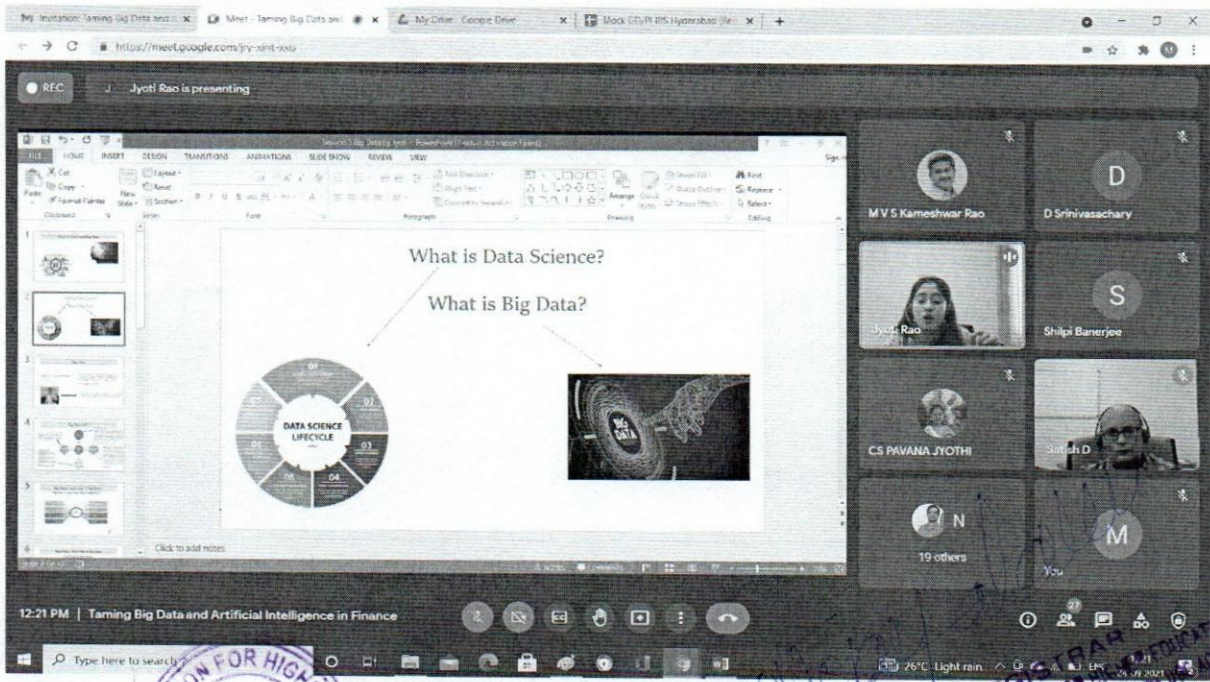


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Taming Big Data and Artificial Intelligence in Finance
Resource Person: Jyoti Kumari
Date: 24th September, 2021
Time: 12.15 pm onwards
Workshop Objectives



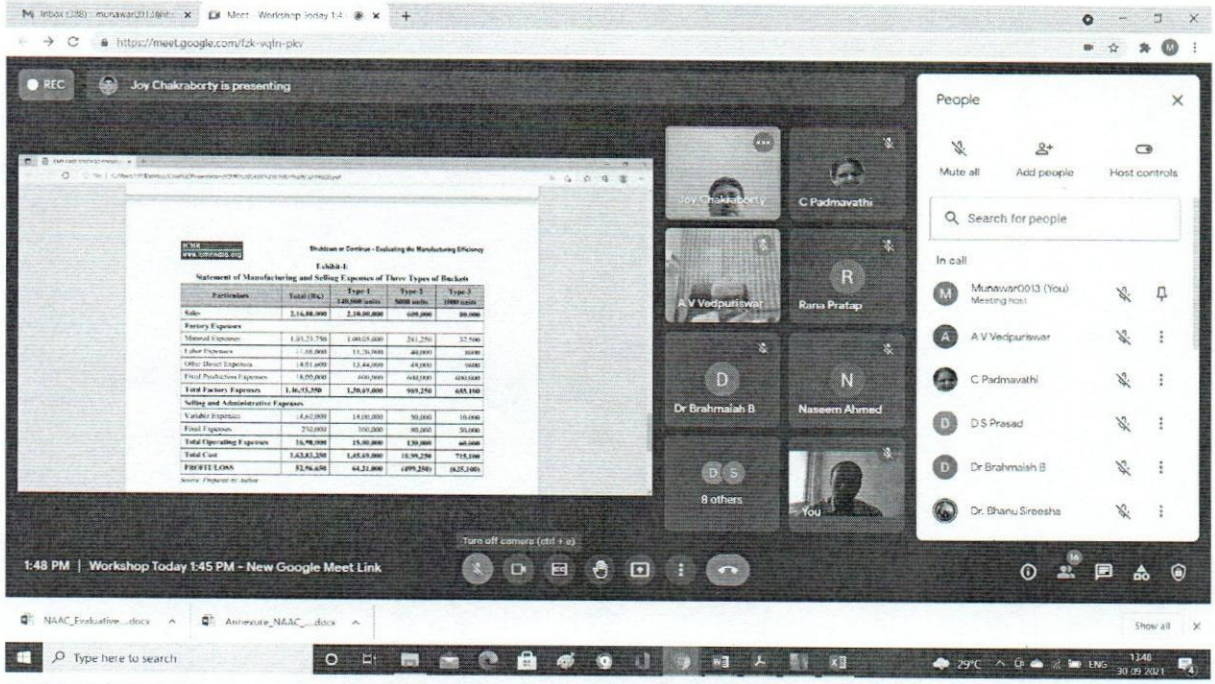


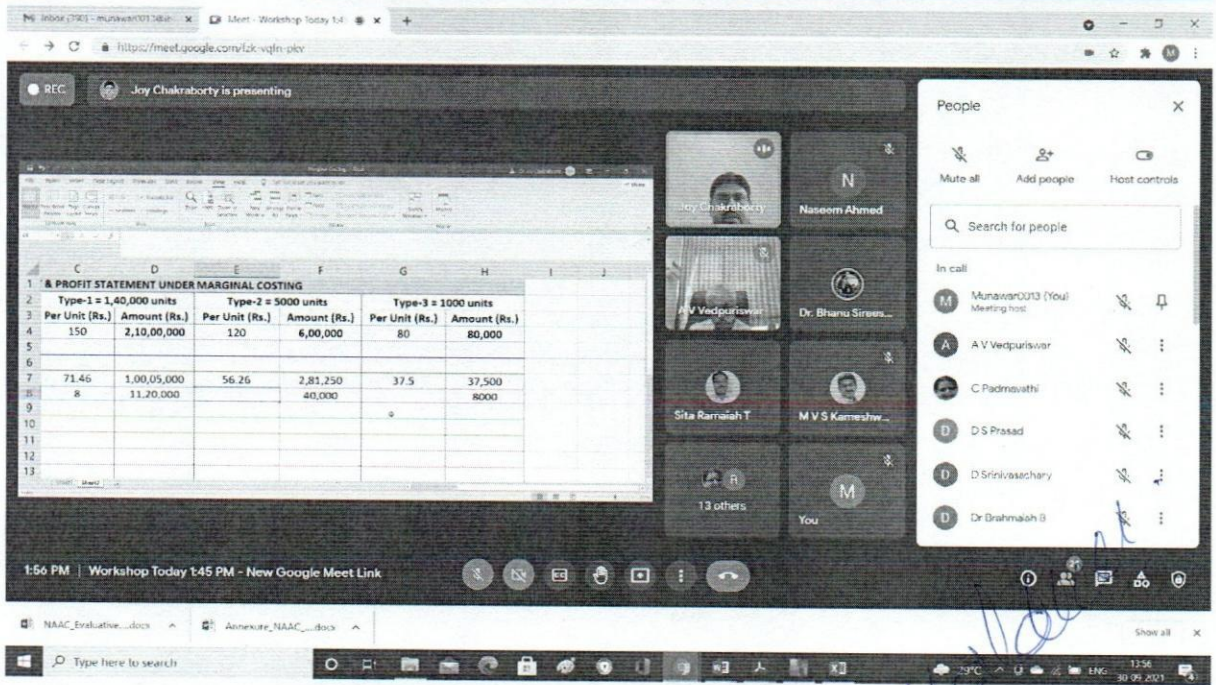
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Case Title:Shut Down or Continue - Evaluating the Manufacturing Efficiency

Date of workshop: 30 September, 2021
Resource Person: Dr. Joy Chakraborty
Time: 1:45PM onwards
Venue: Google meet





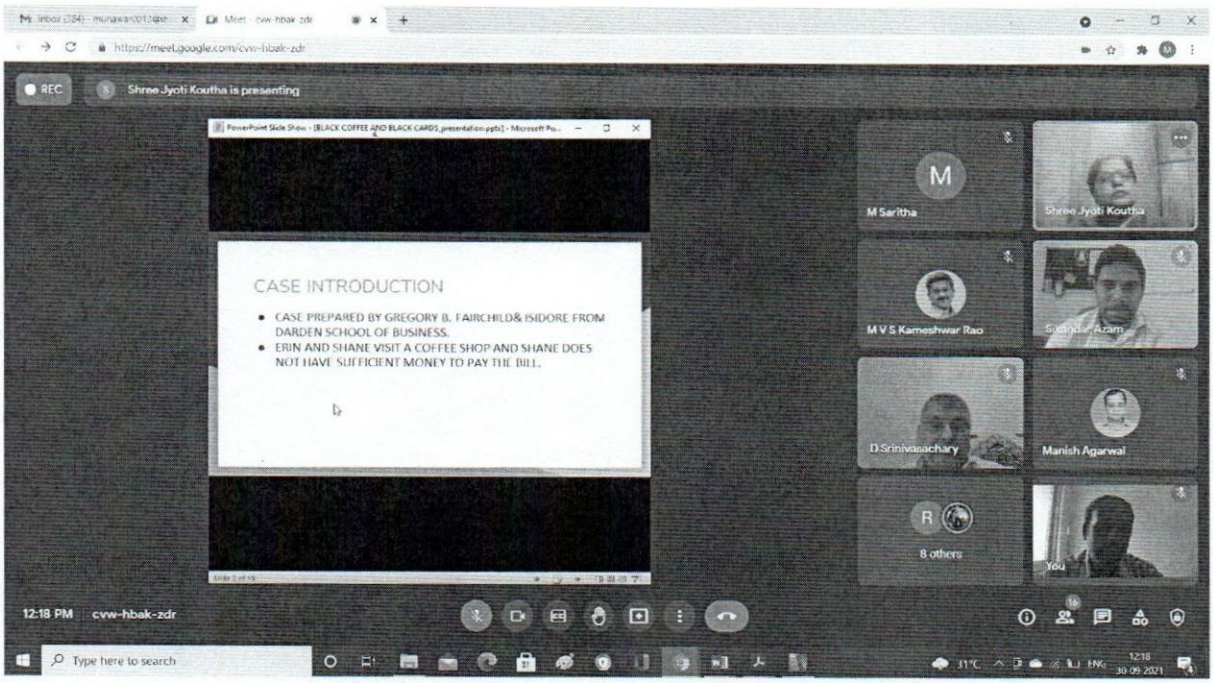
& PROFIT STATEMENT UNDER MARGINAL COSTING

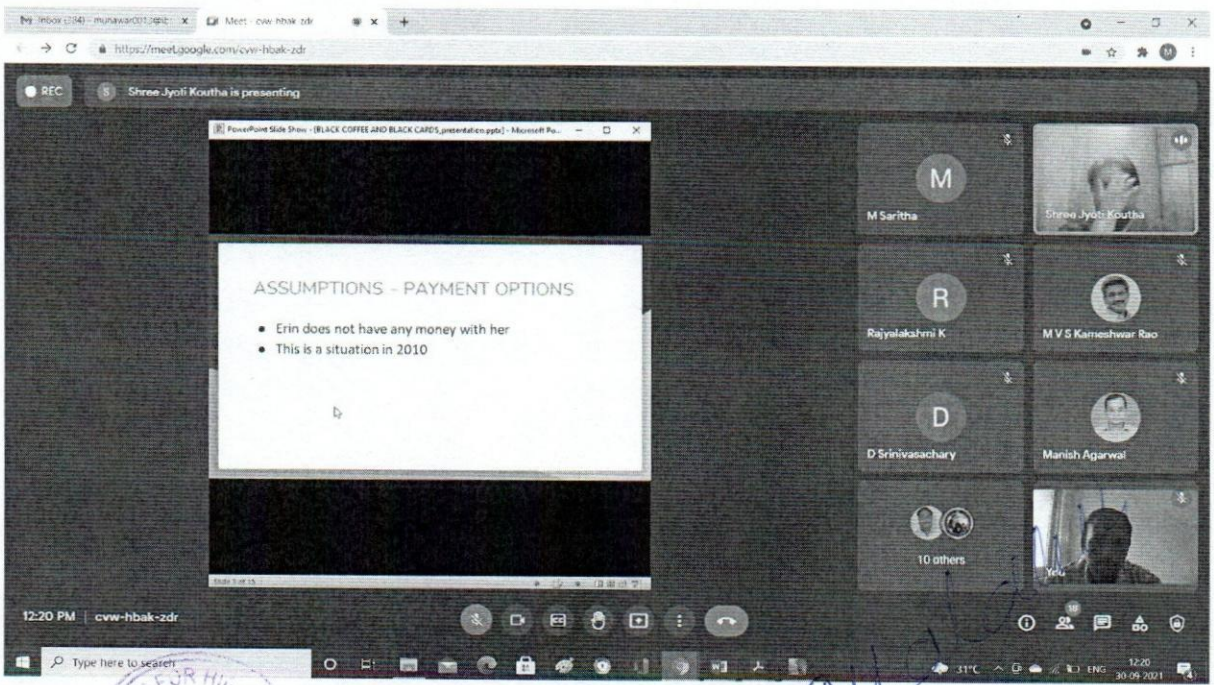
	Type-1 = 1,40,000 units		Type-2 = 5000 units		Type-3 = 1000 units	
	Per Unit (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Per Unit (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Per Unit (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
	150	2,10,00,000	120	6,00,000	80	80,000
	71.46	1,00,05,000	56.26	2,81,250	37.5	37,500
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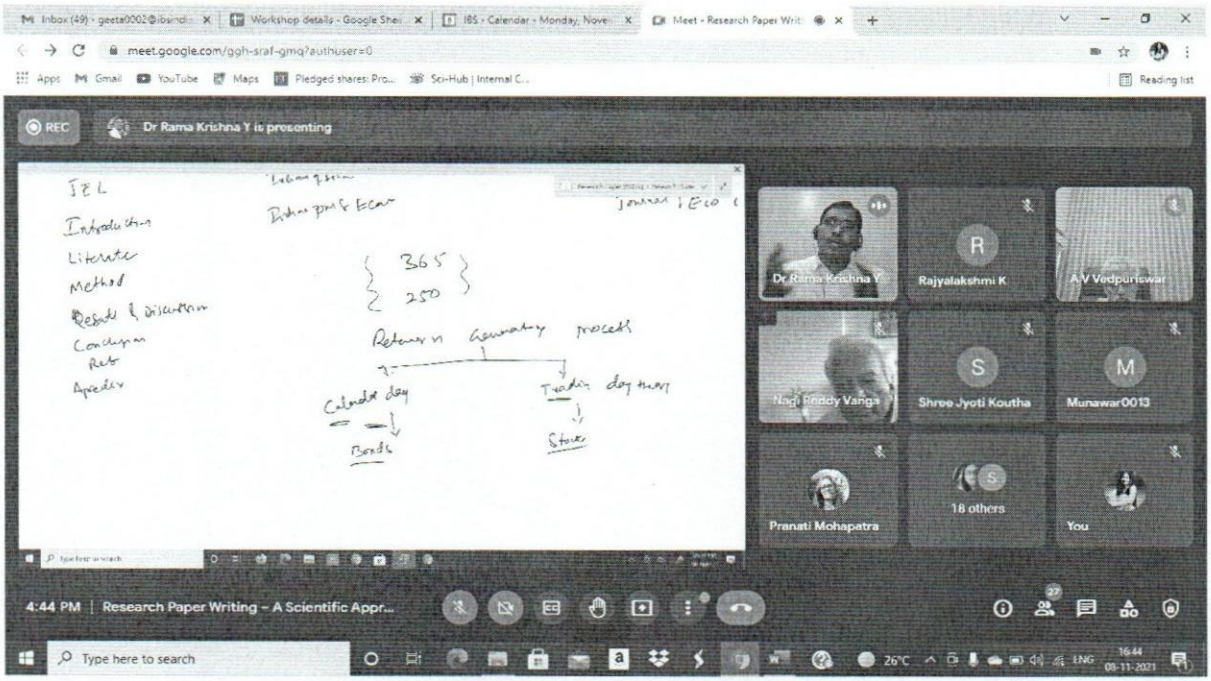
Case Title: Black Coffee and Black Cards (A)
Date of workshop: 30 September, 2021
Resource Person: Shree Jyothi Koutha
Time: 12:15 PM onwards
Virtual Venue: Google meet

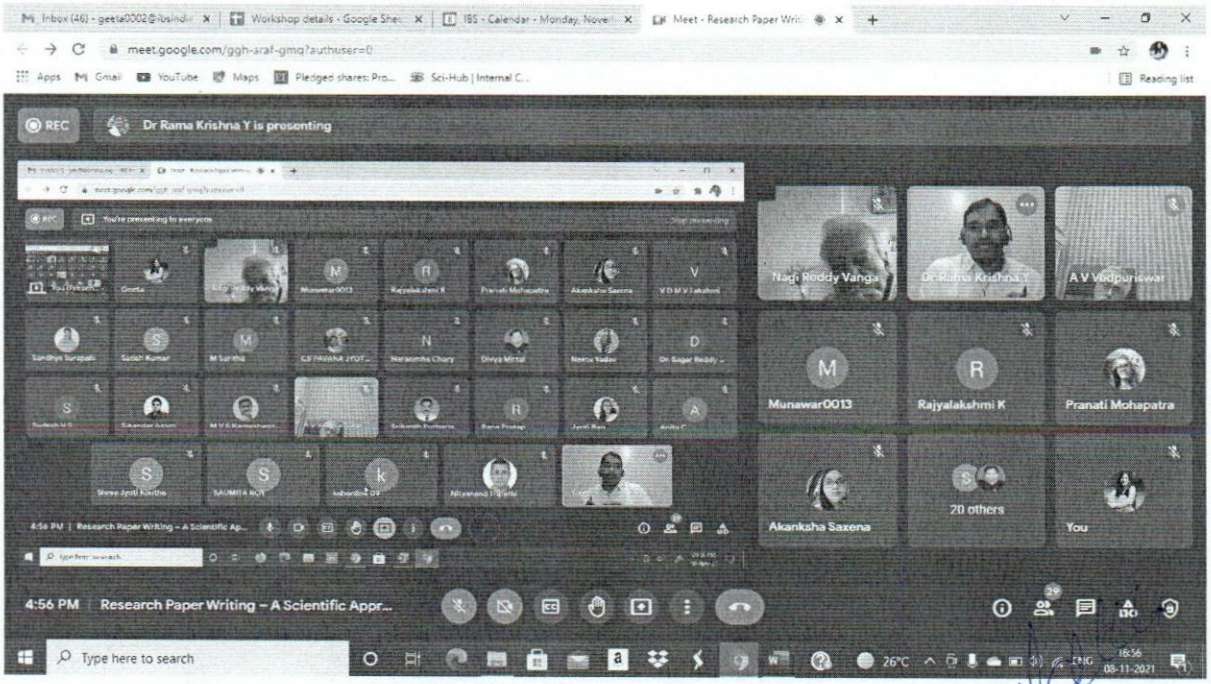




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Title: Research Paper Writing – A Scientific Approach
Resource Person: Dr. Rama Krishna Yelamanchili
Date of workshop: Nov 8, 2021 (Monday)
Time: 4.30 PM

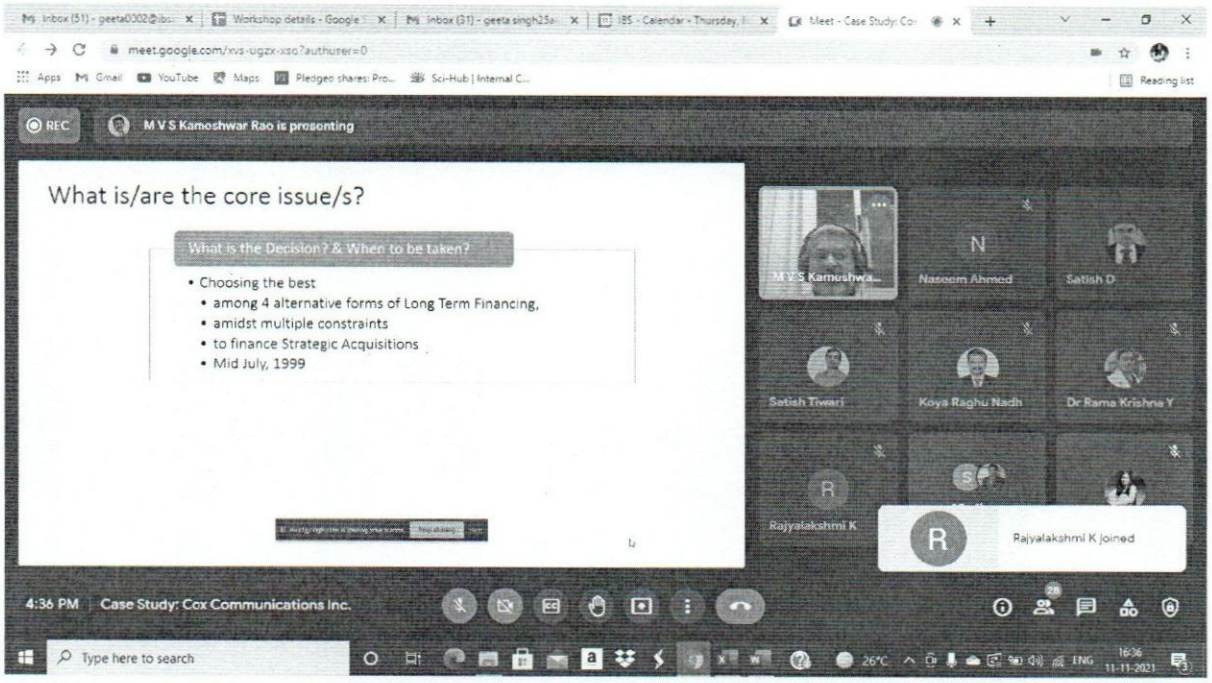


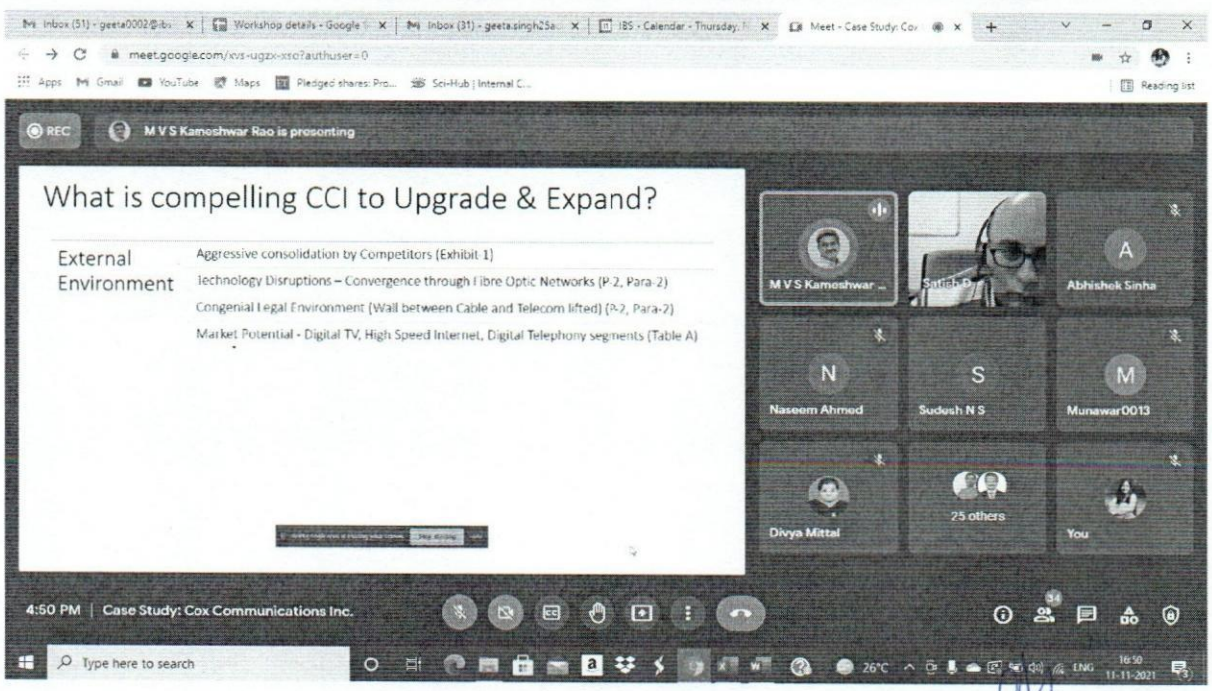


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Case Study Workshop: Cox Communications Incorporation
Resource Person: M.V.S. Kameshwar Rao
Date: 11th November, 2021, Thursday
Time: 4.30 PM to 5.30 PM



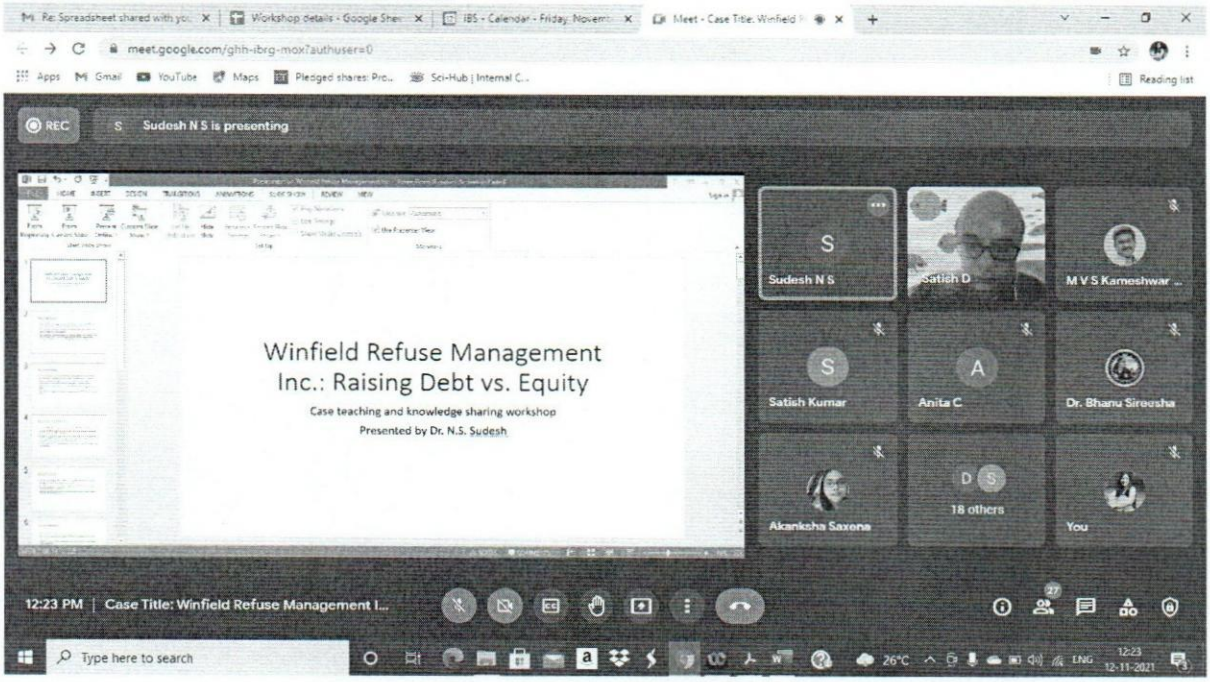


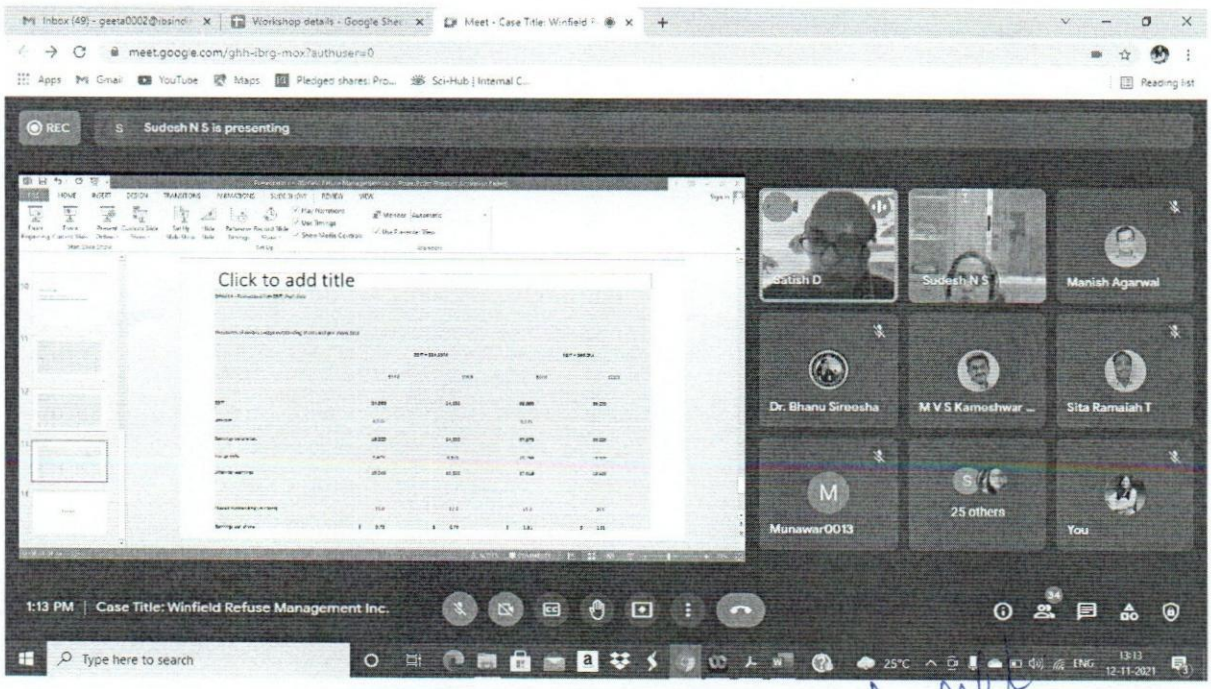
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Case Title: Winfield Refuse Management Inc: Raising Debt vs. Equity

Date of workshop: 12 November, 2021

Resource Person: Dr. N. S. Sudesh





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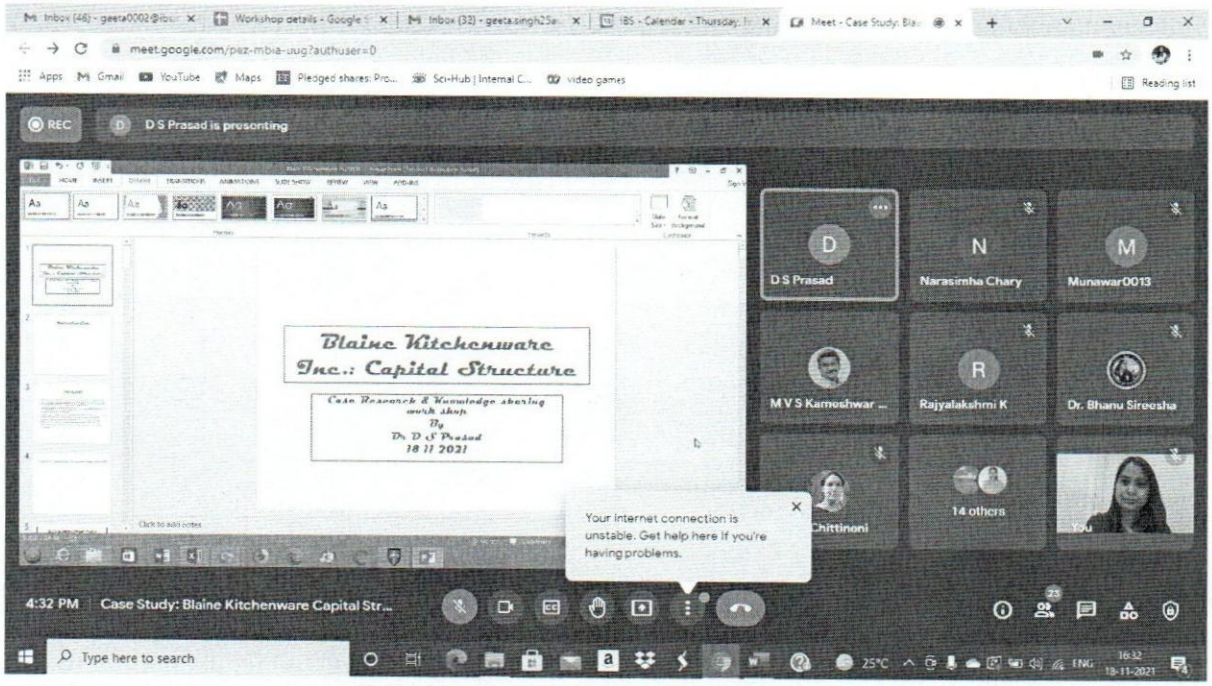
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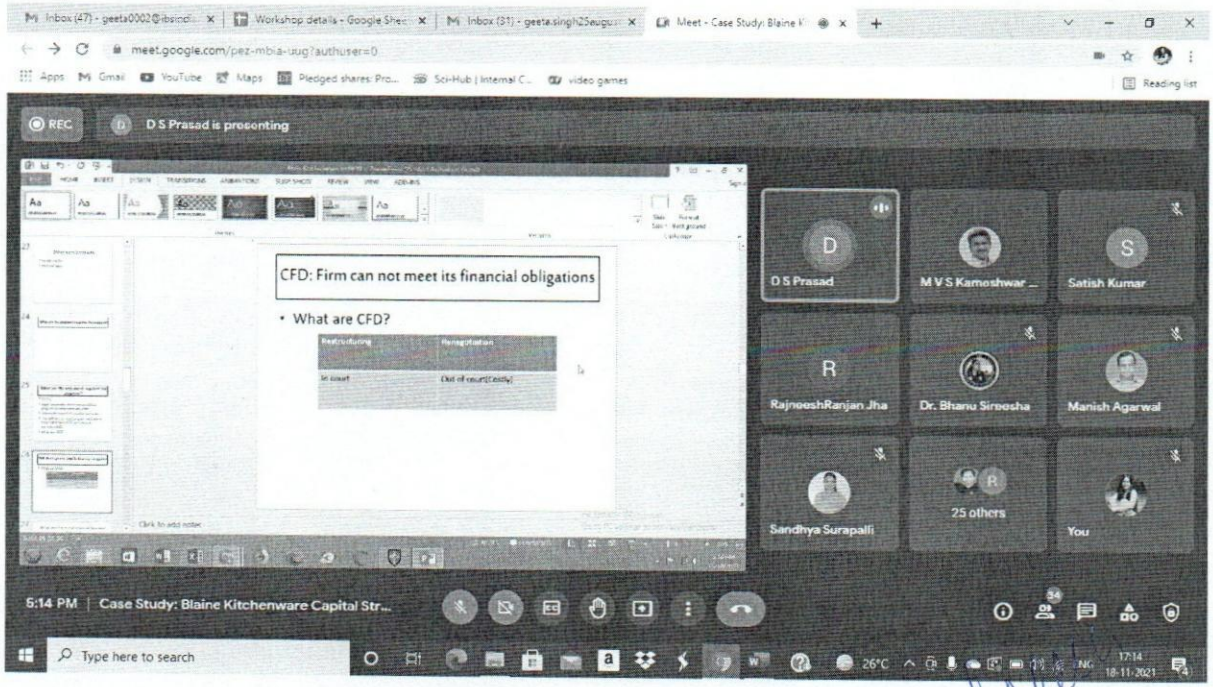
Case Title: Blaine Kitchenware, Inc.: Capital Structure

Date of workshop: 18th November, 2021

Meeting ID:

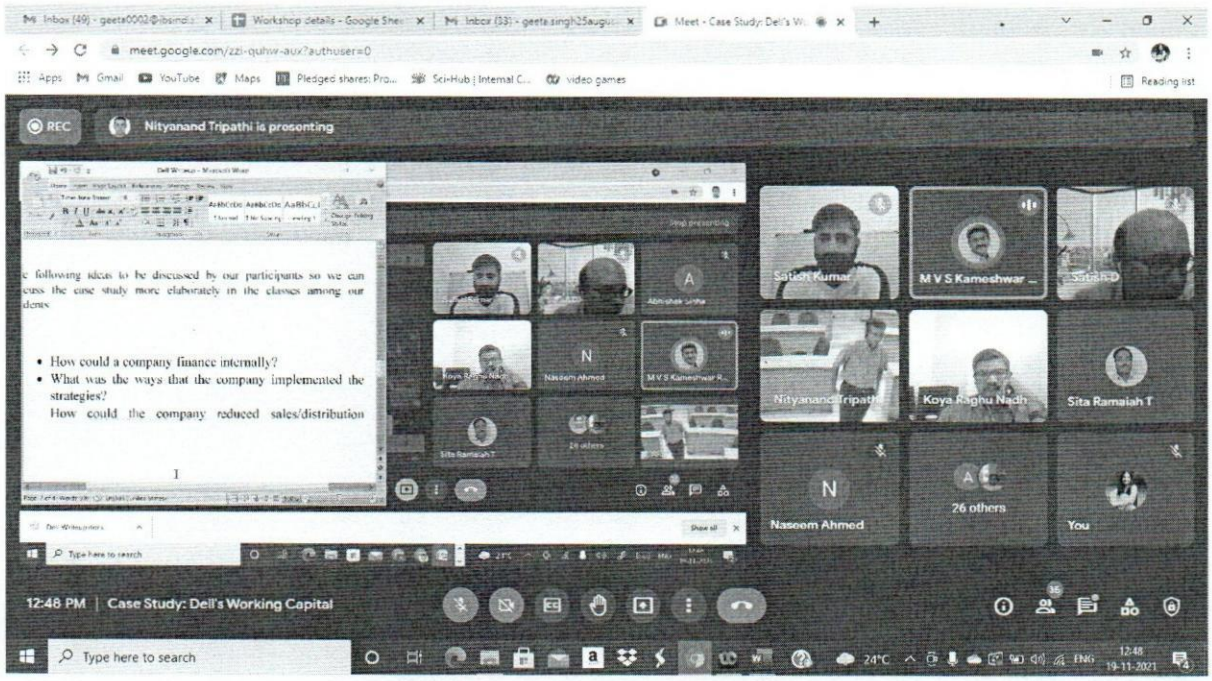
Resource Persons: Dr. D S Prasad & Dr Rajnish Ranjan Jha

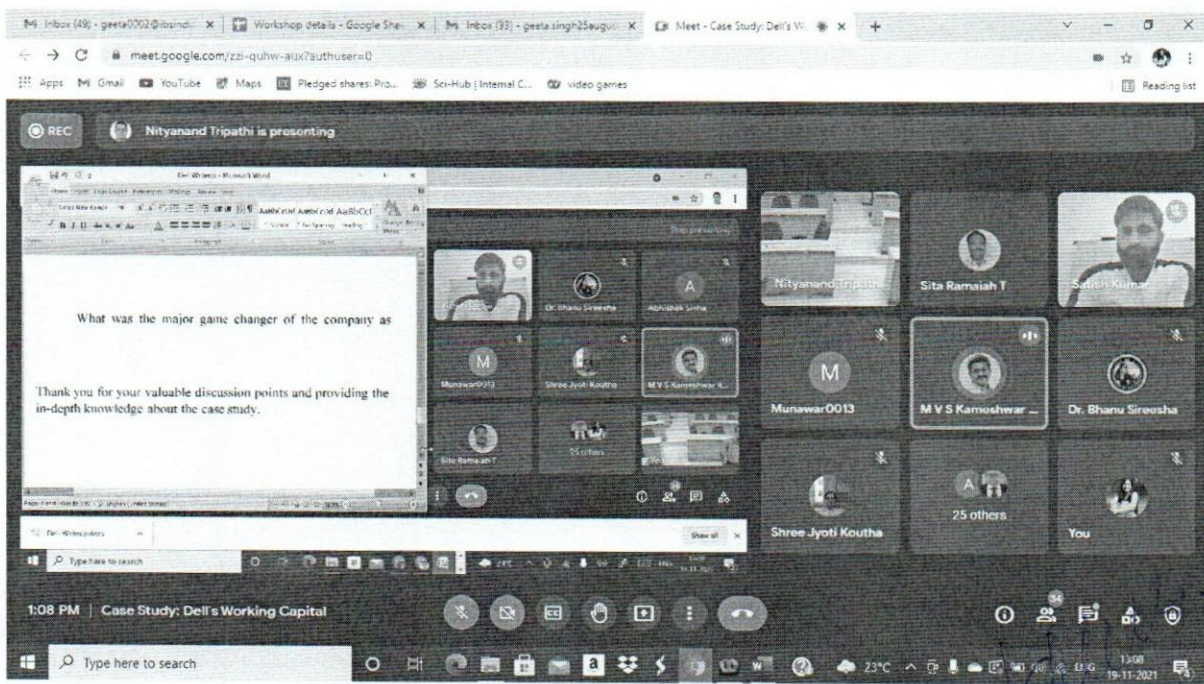




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Case study: Dell's Working Capital
Department: Finance and Accounting
Date of discussion: November 19, 2021
Resource person: Dr. Nityanand and Dr. Satish Kumar





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Case Study: Gentle Electric Company

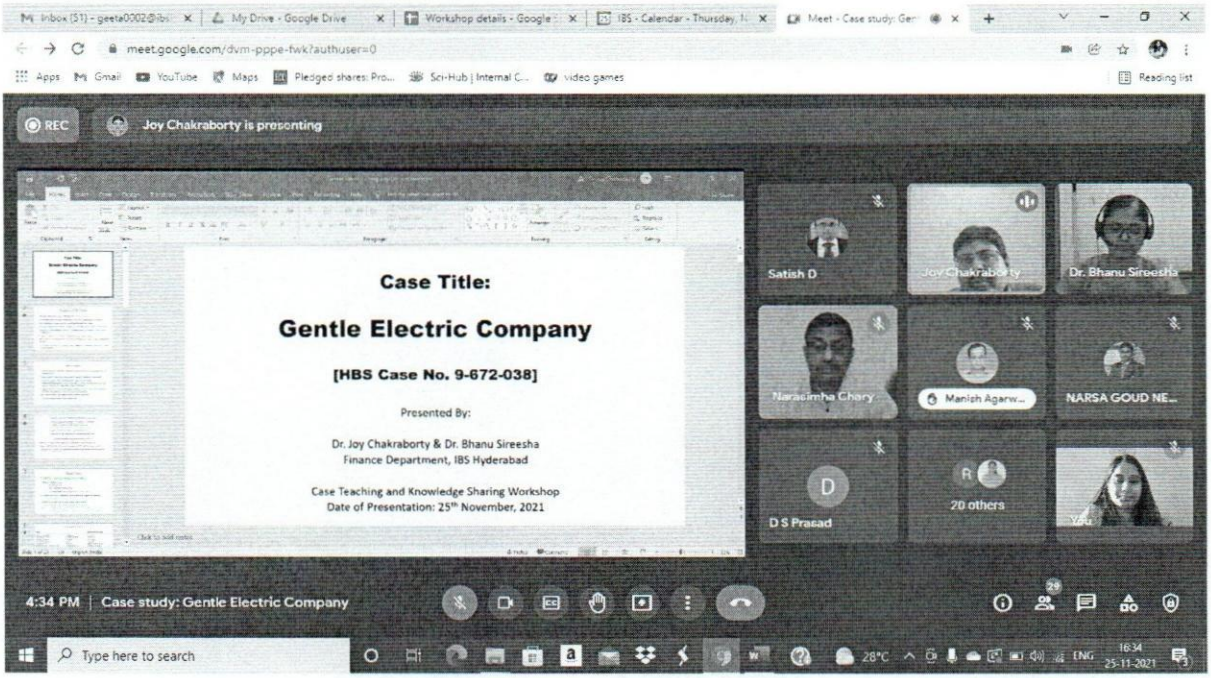
[HBS Case No. 9-672-038]

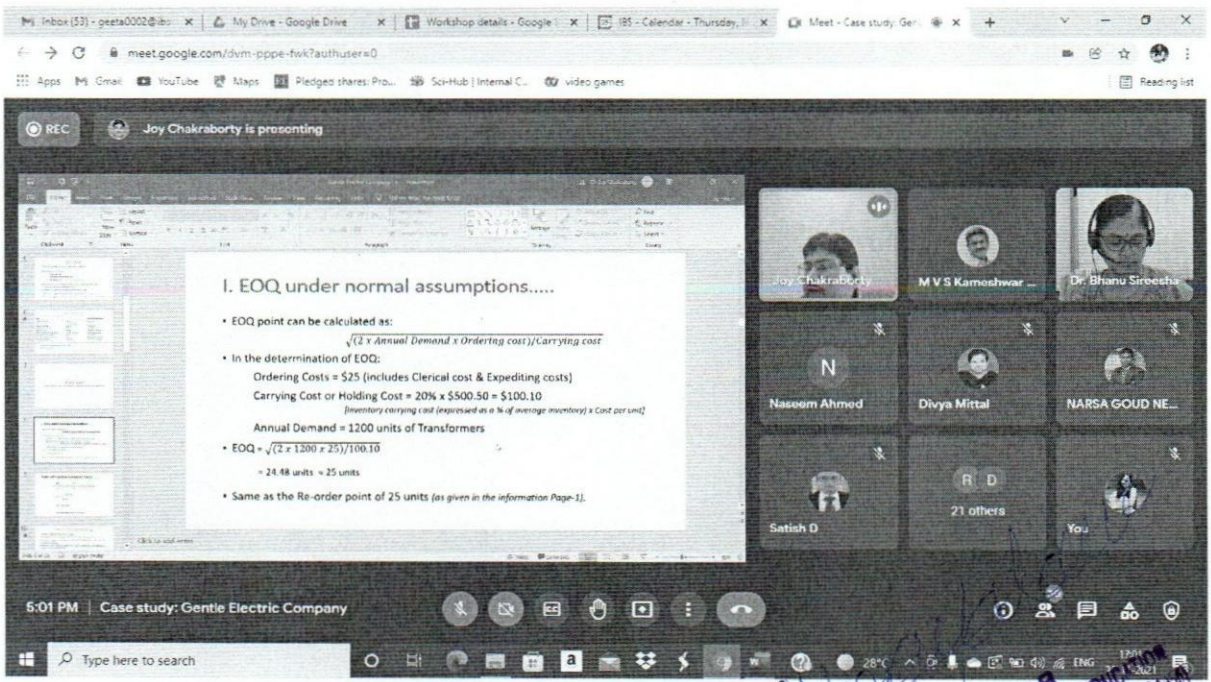
Date of workshop: 25 November, 2021 (Thursday)

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

Time: 4.30 PM onwards

Venue: Google meet

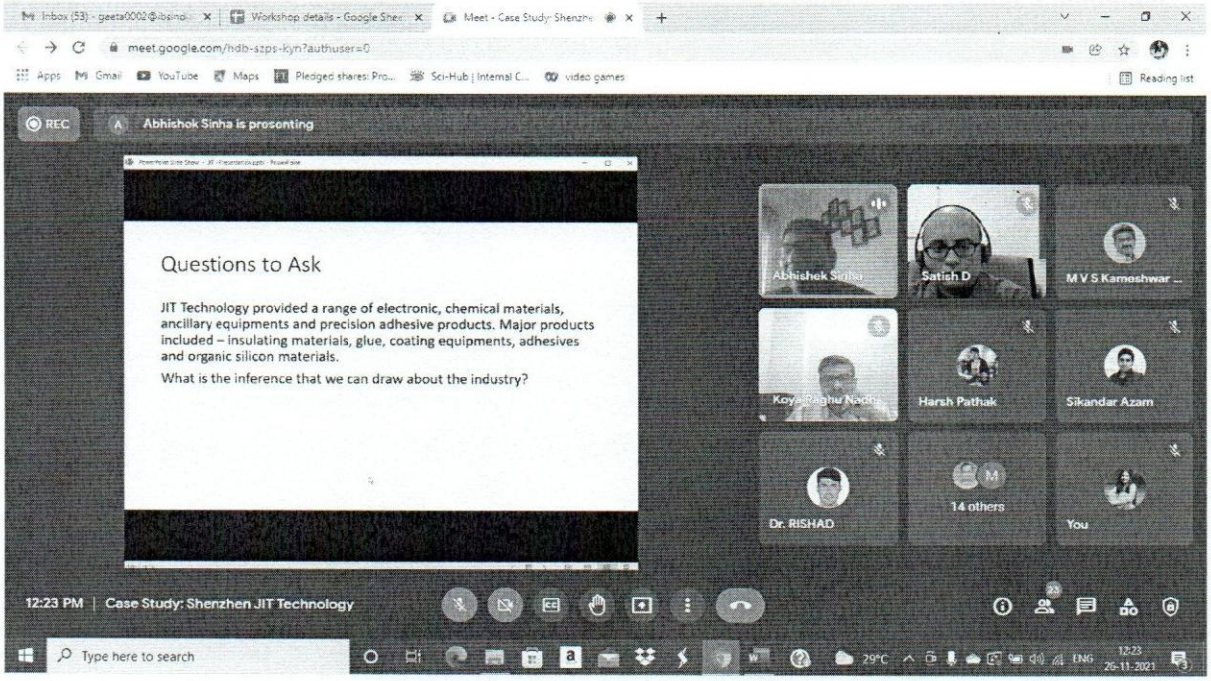


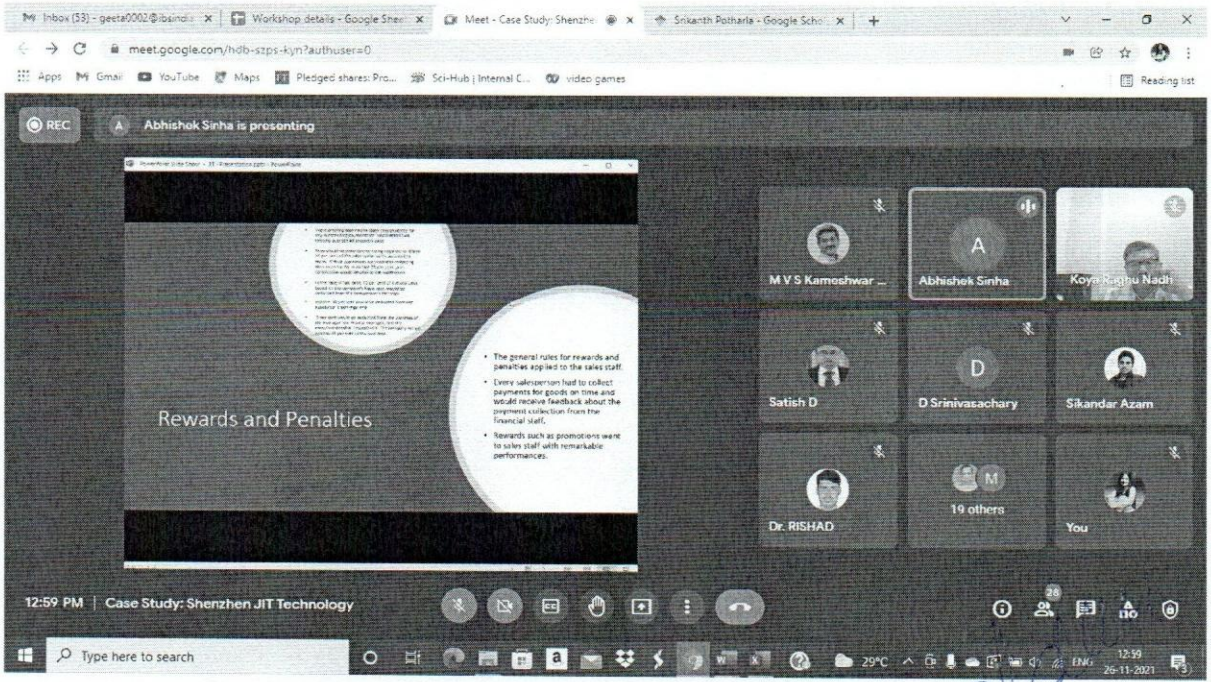


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Case study: Shenzhen JIT Technology: Accounts Receivable Management Issues
Resource person: Dr. Abhishek Sinha
Date: Nov 26, 2021





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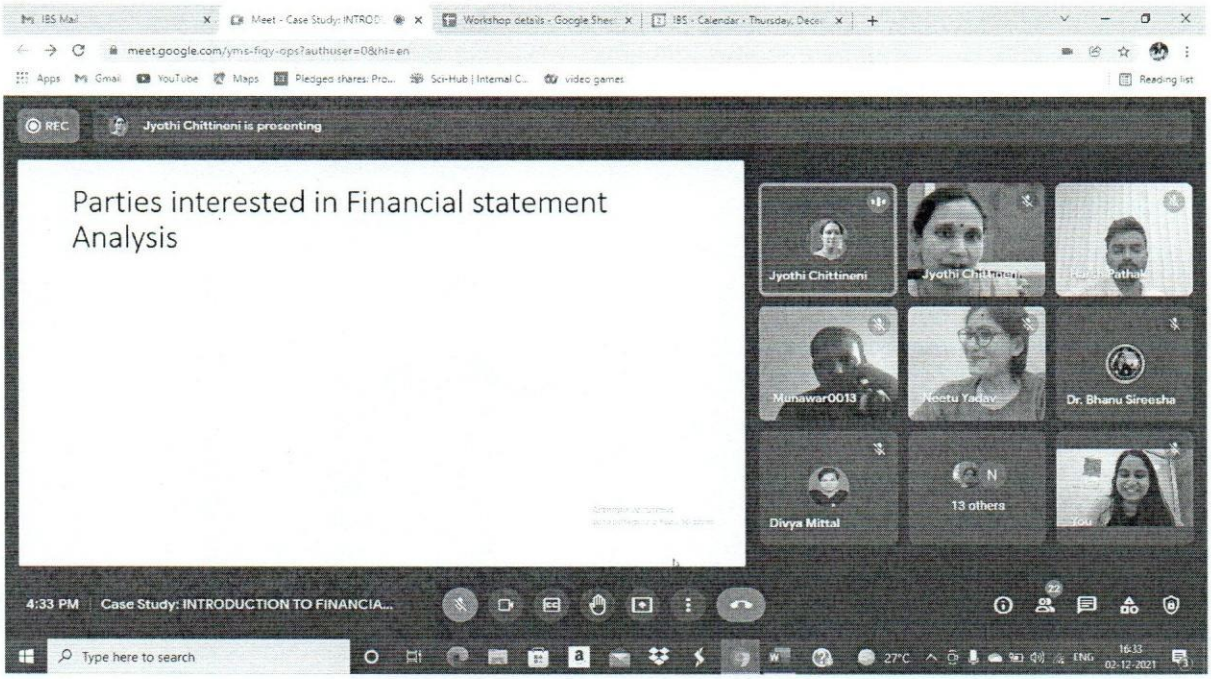
Case study: INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL RATIOS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS

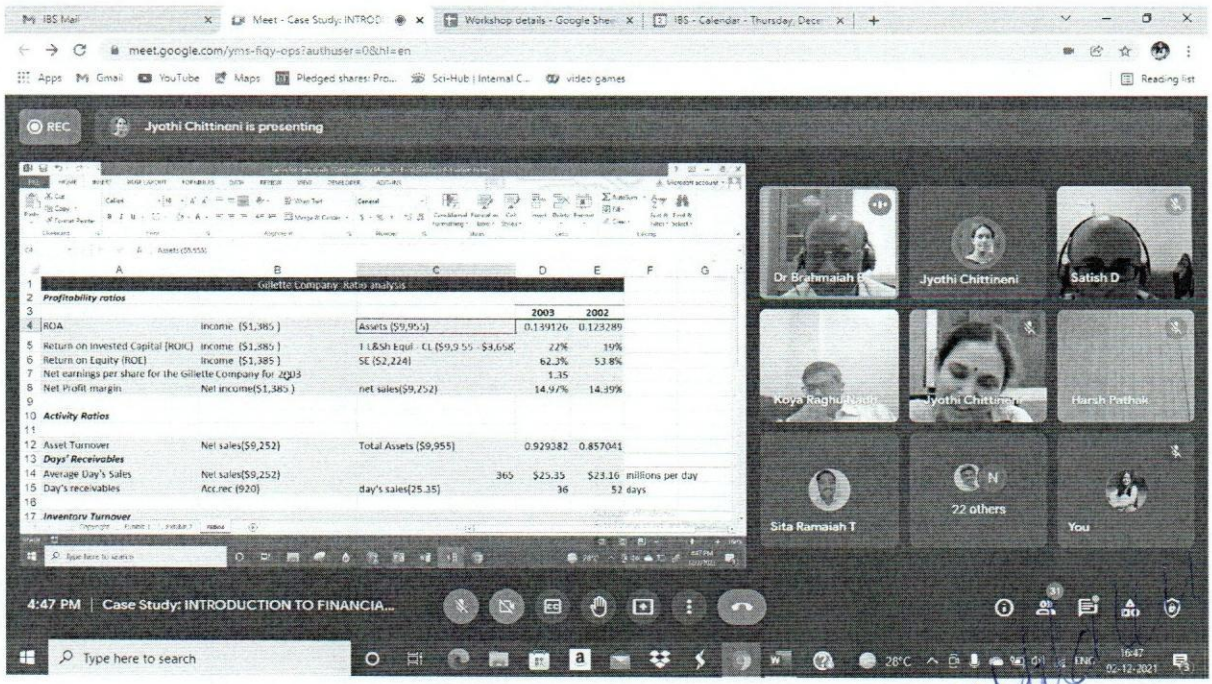
[HBS Case No.9-193-029]

Date of workshop: 2nd, December 2021 (Thursday)

Resource Persons: Dr. Jyothi Chittineni

Time: 4.30 PM onwards

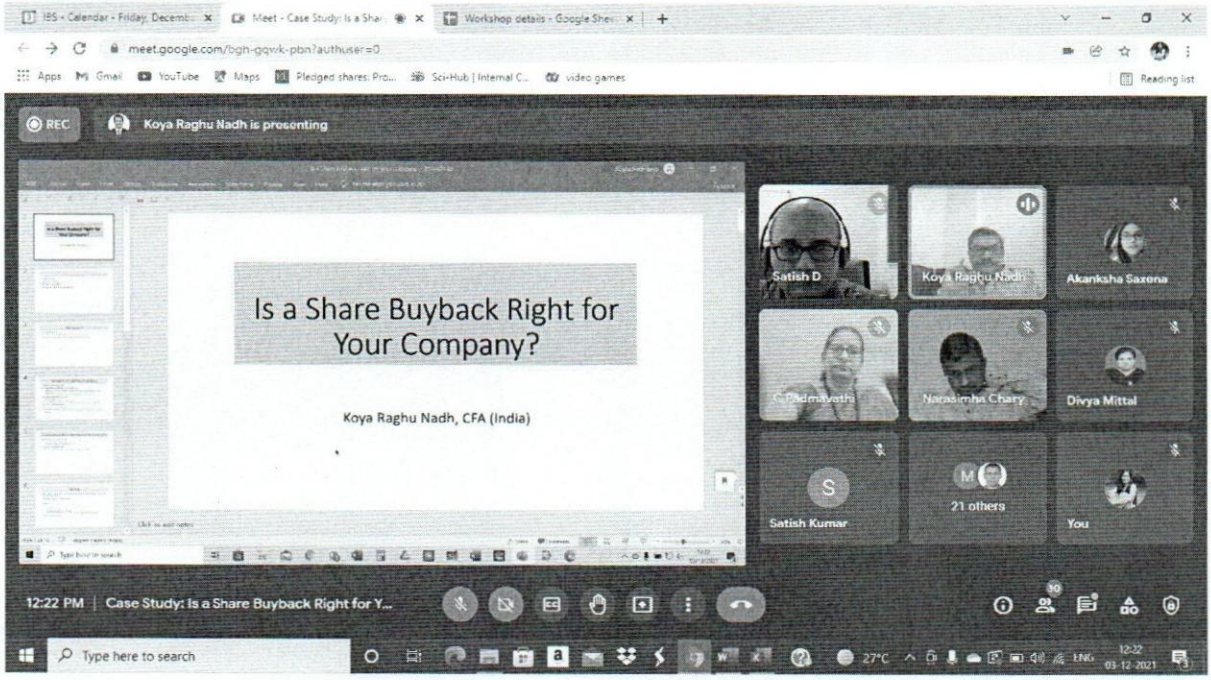


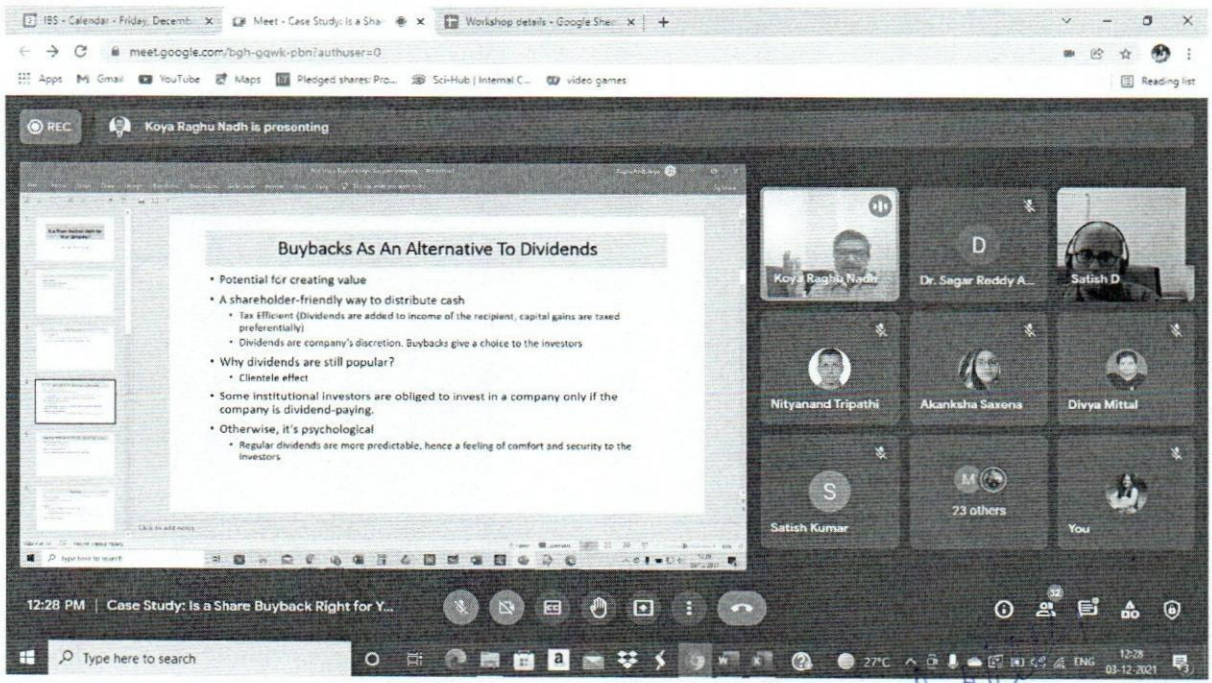


ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

REGISTRAR
THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
Deemed-to-be-University Under Section 3 of the UG

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

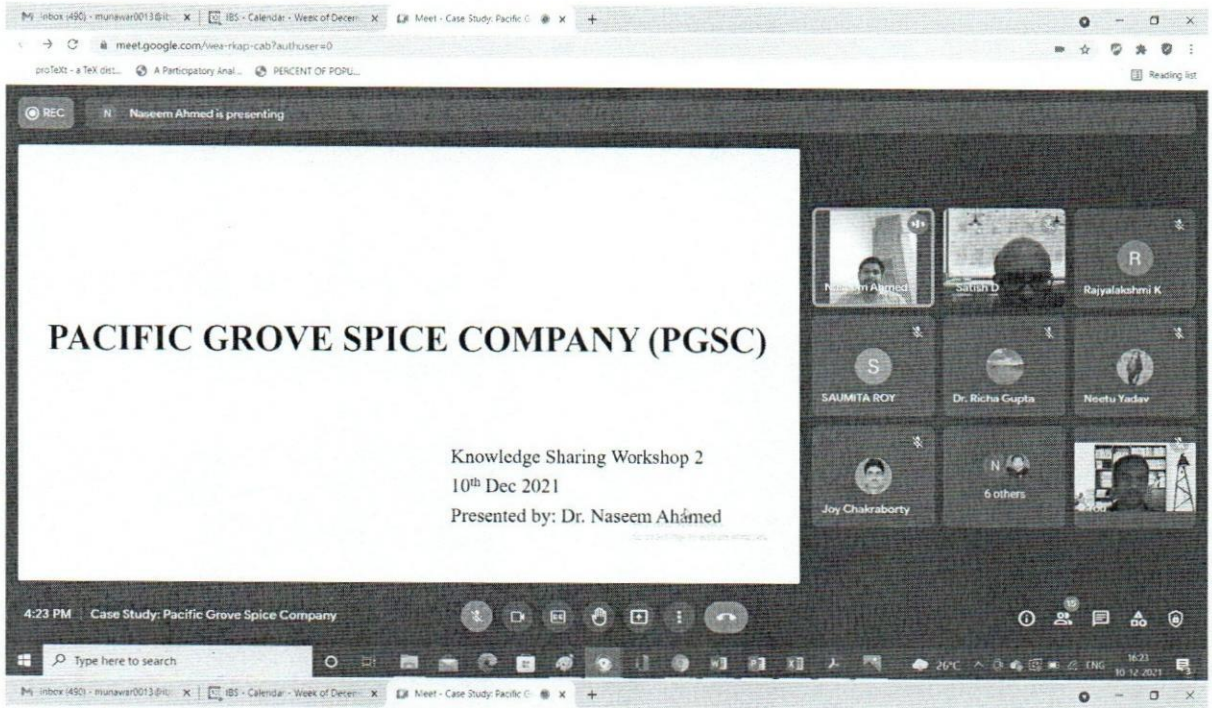


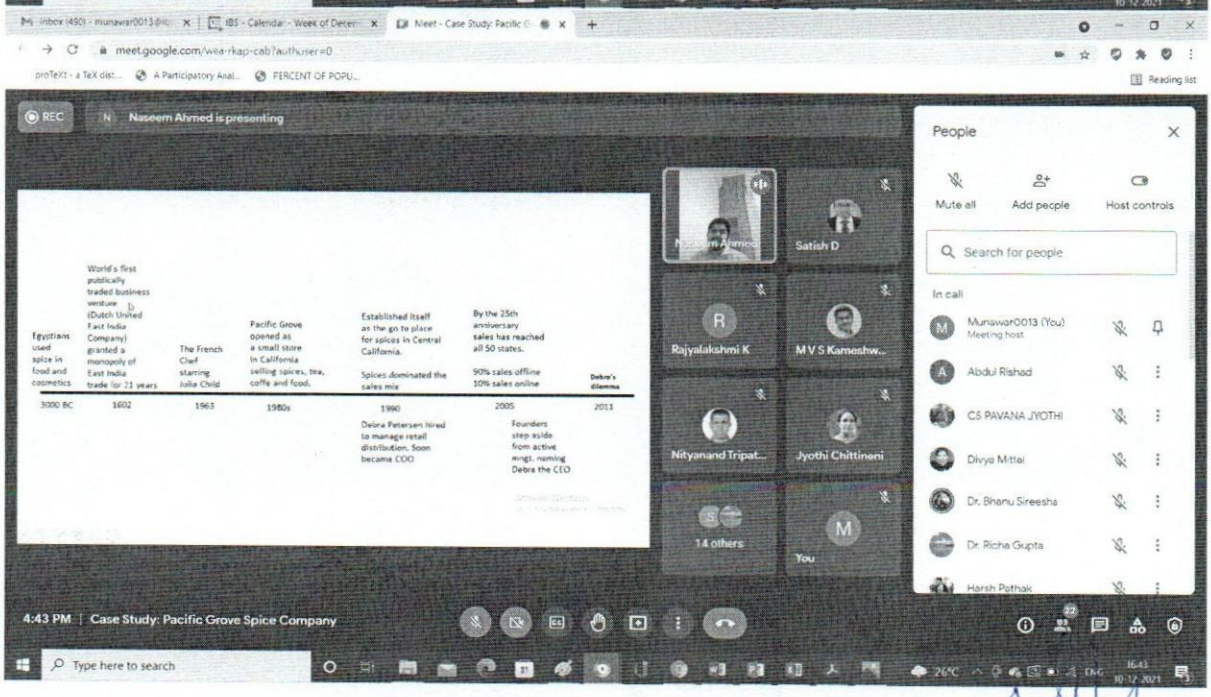


ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

REGISTRAR
THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed-to-be-University Under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

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





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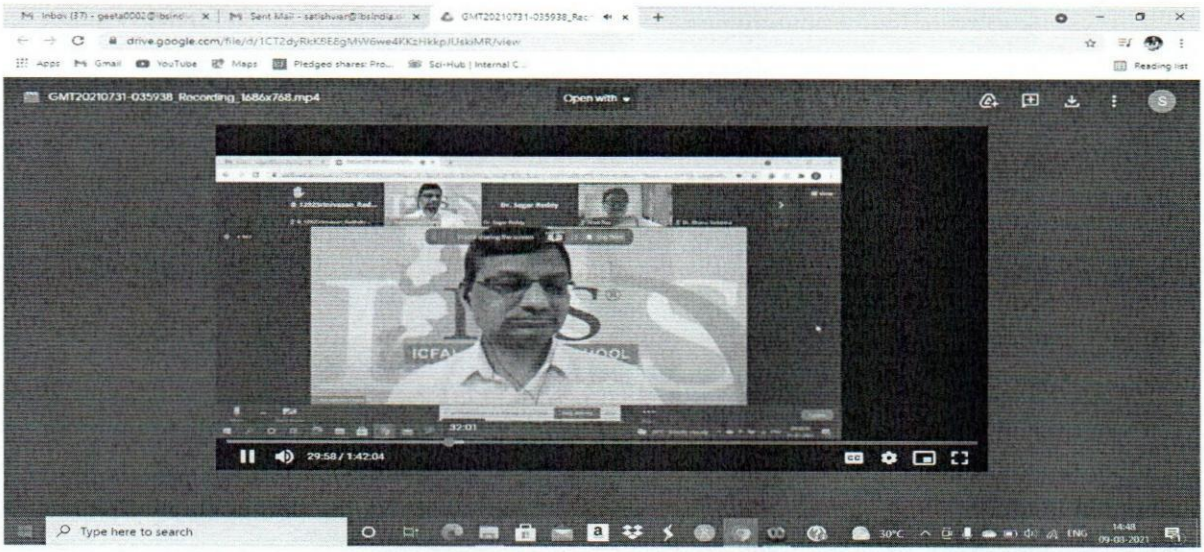
Title: Workshop on Prowess IQ: Hone Your Financial Abilities, Search Less, Get More

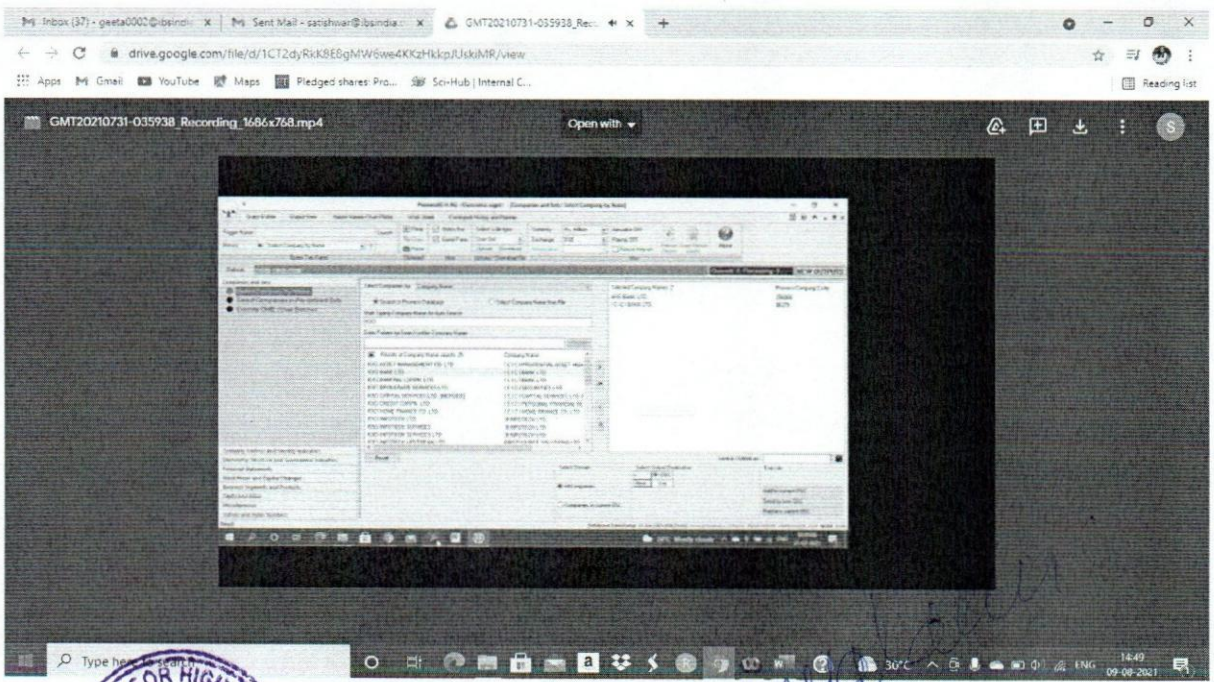
Date of workshop: 31 July 2021

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

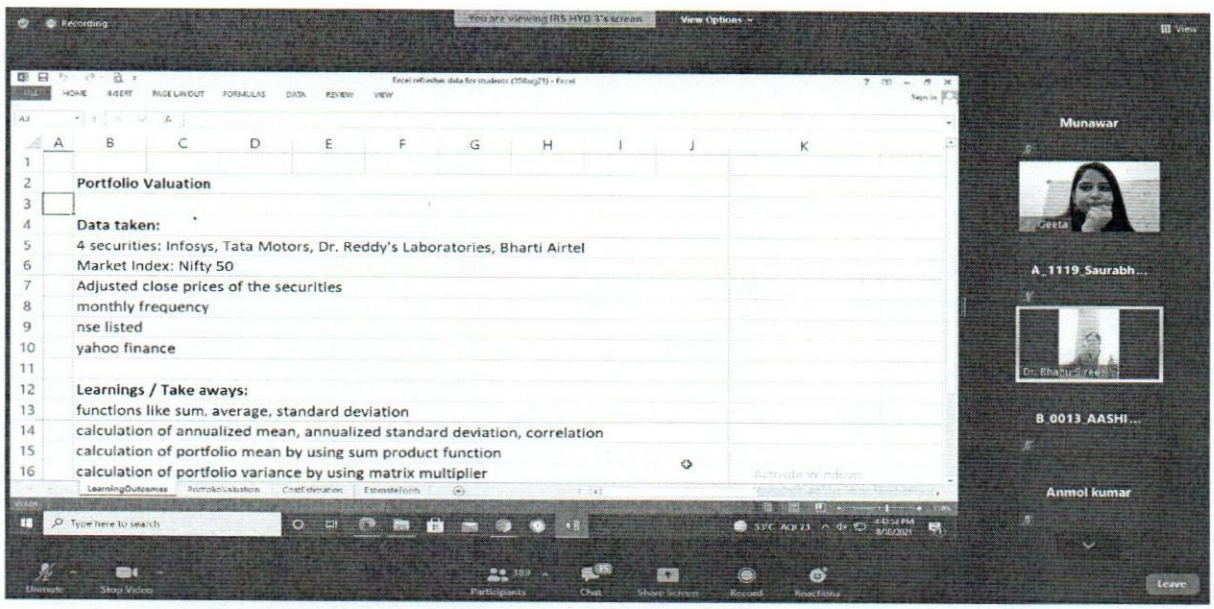


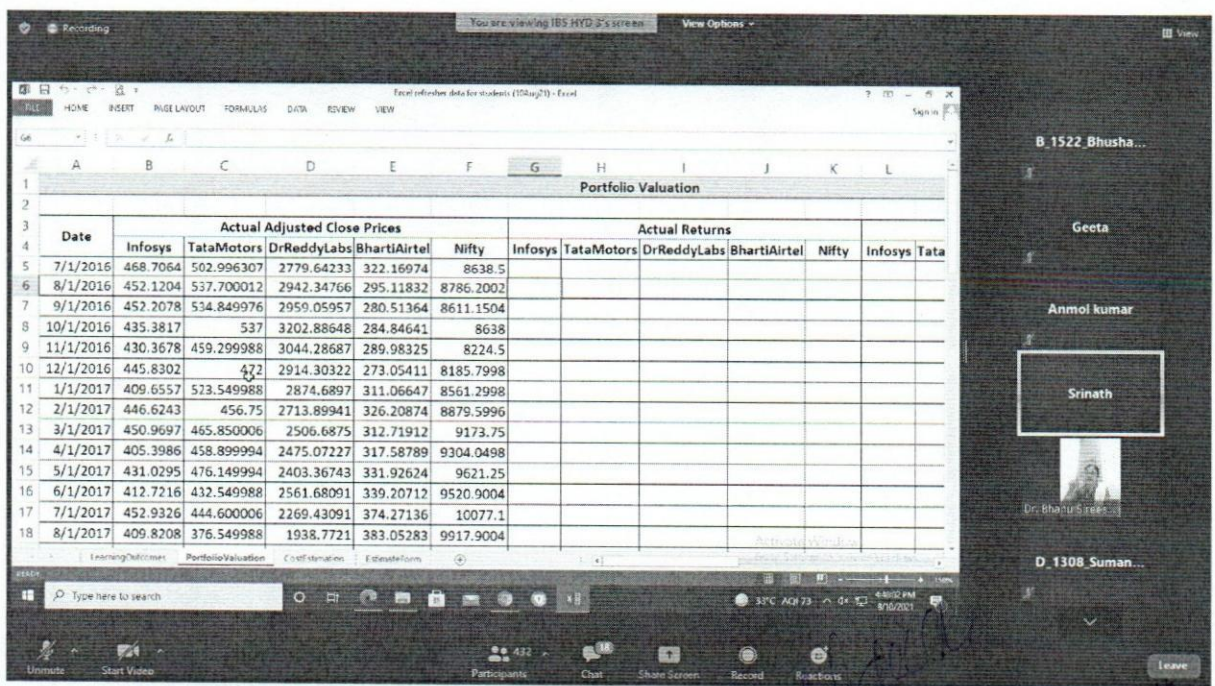


ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

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THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

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	2561.68091	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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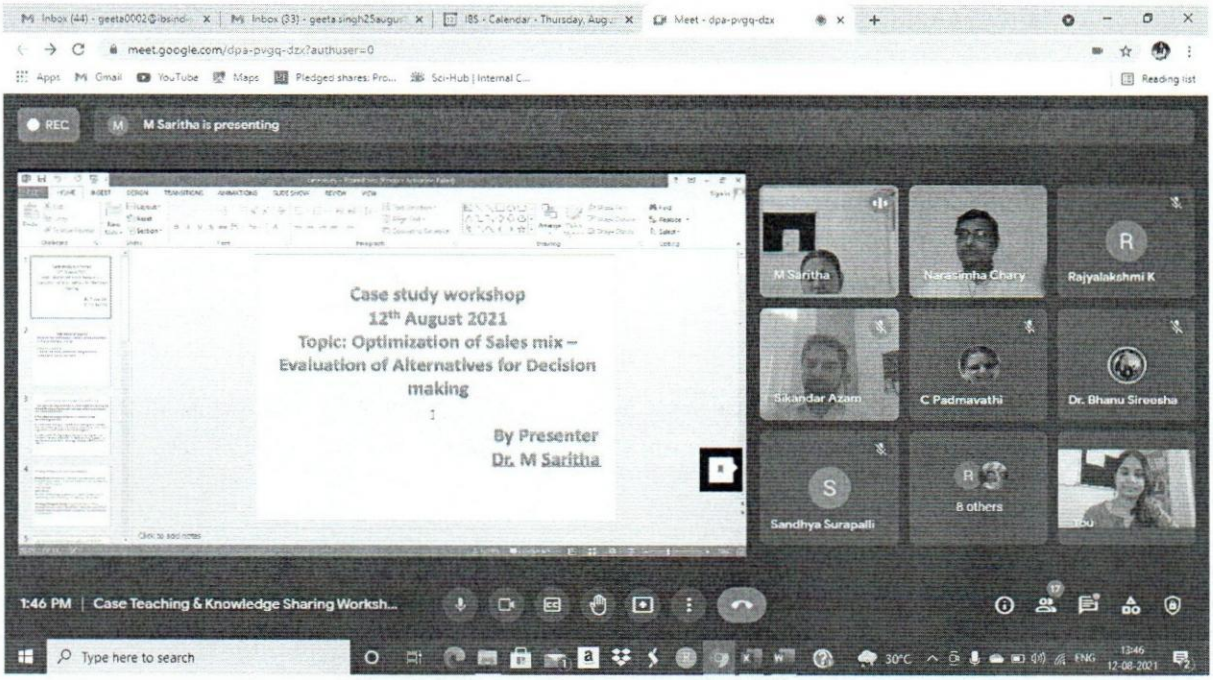
REGISTRAR
THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed-to-be-University Under Section 3 of the UGC Act)

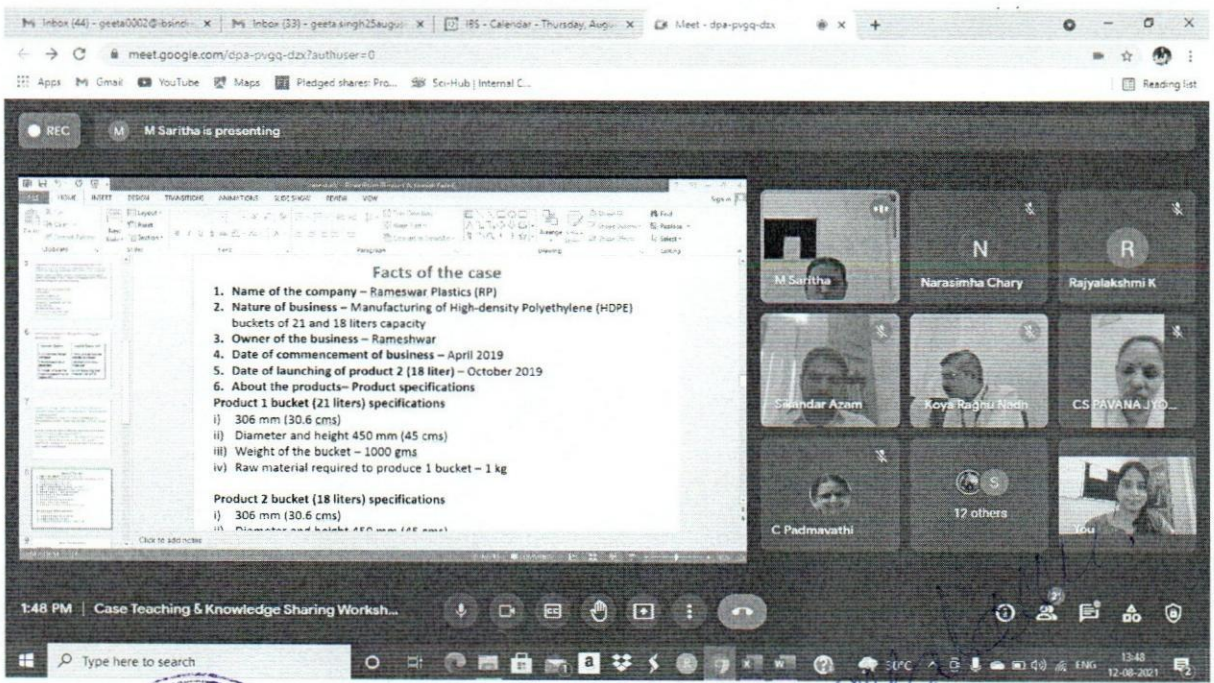
Title: Workshop on Optimization of Sales mix – Evaluation of Alternatives for decision making

Date of workshop: 12 August 2021

Time: 1:45PM

Resource Person : Dr. M Saritha

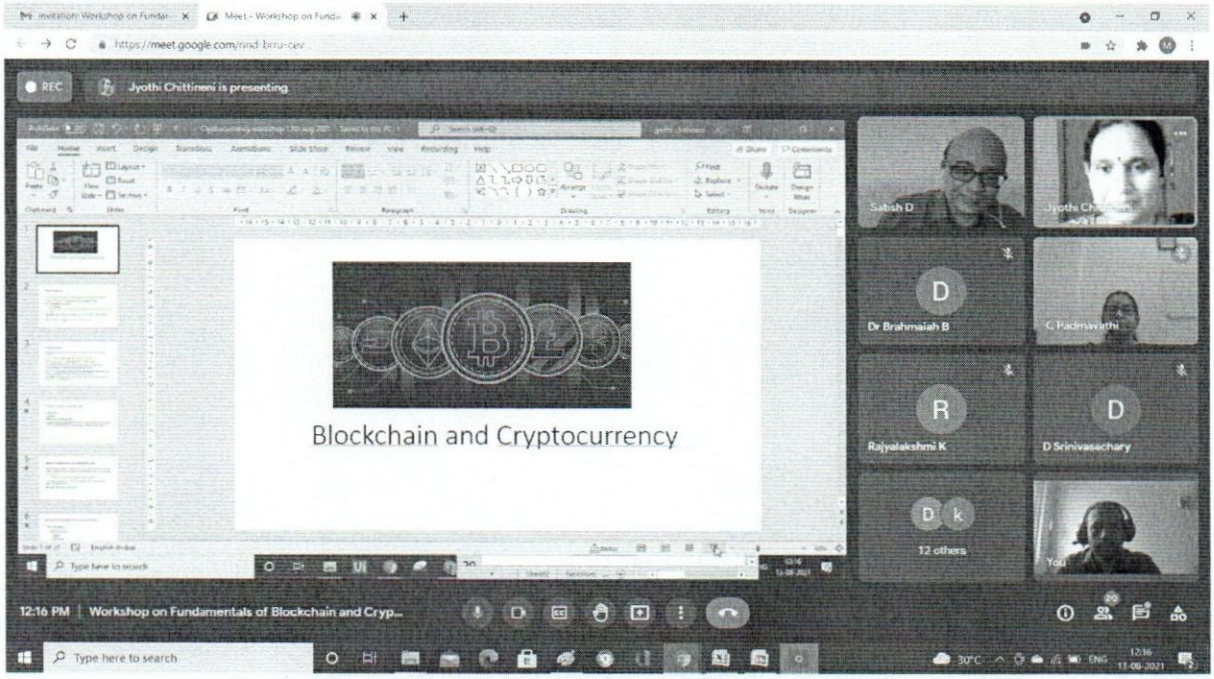


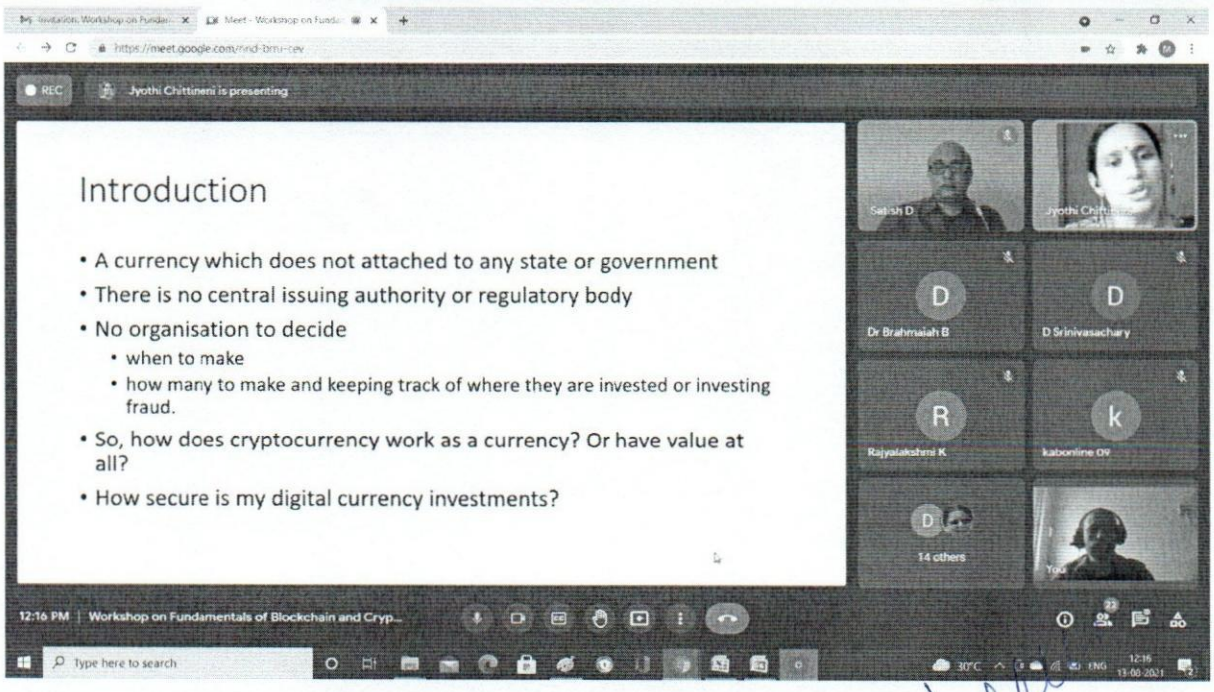


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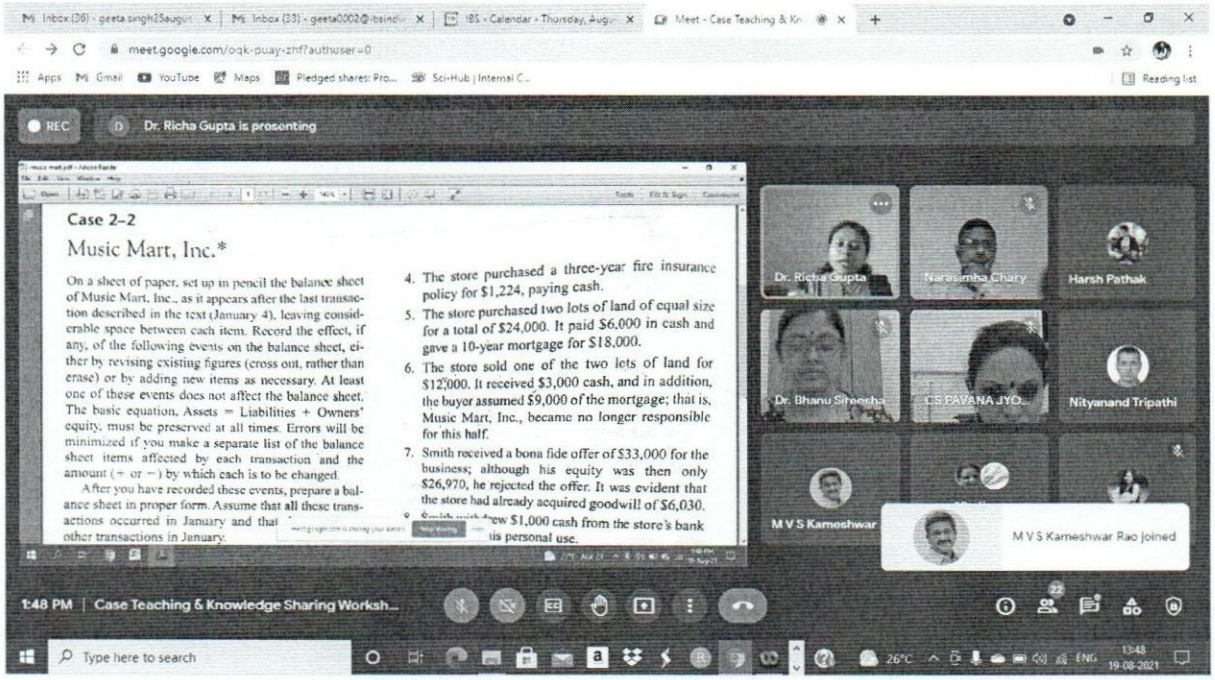
Title: Fundamentals of blockchain and cryptocurrency
Resource person: Dr. Jyothi Chittineni
Timings: 13th August 2021, 12:15 to 1:45 PM

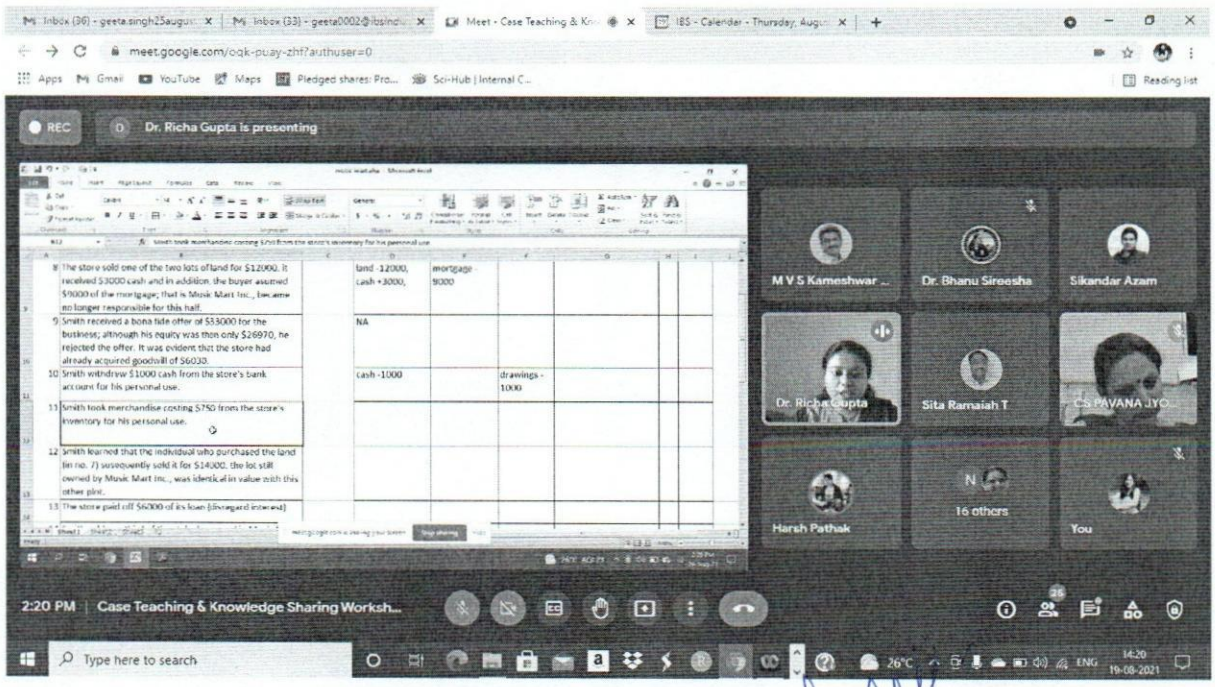




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Title of the case: Music Mart
Resource Person: Dr. Richa Gupta
Date: Aug 19, 2021





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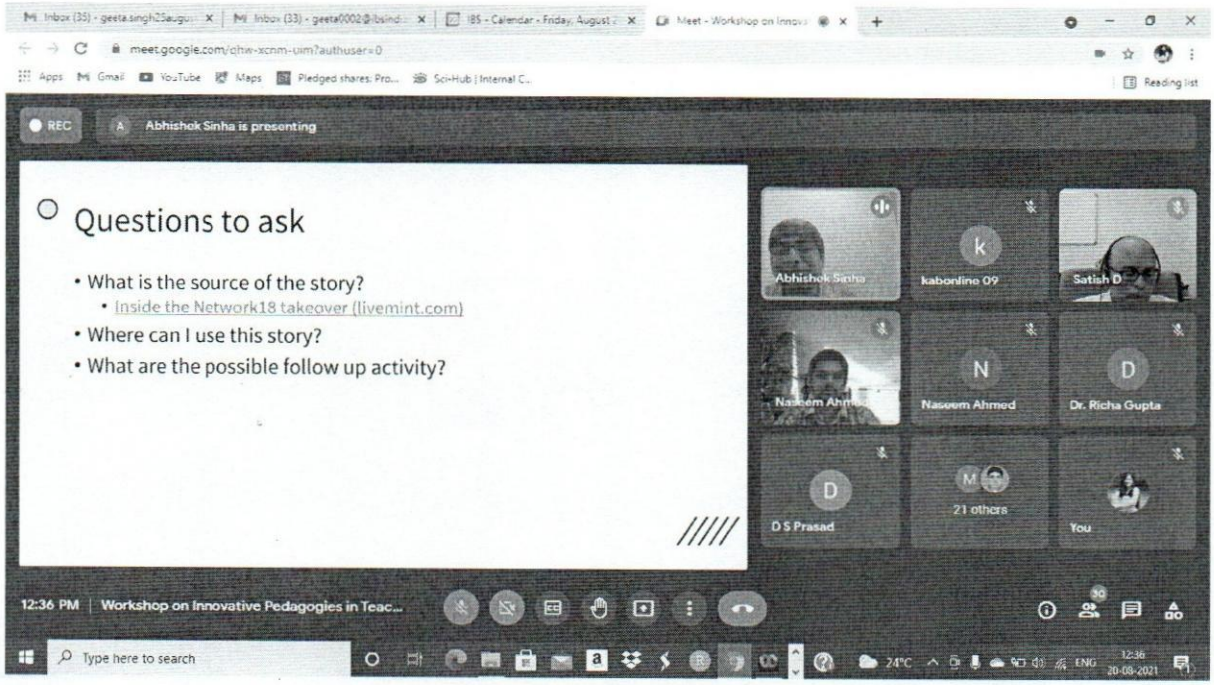
REGISTRAR
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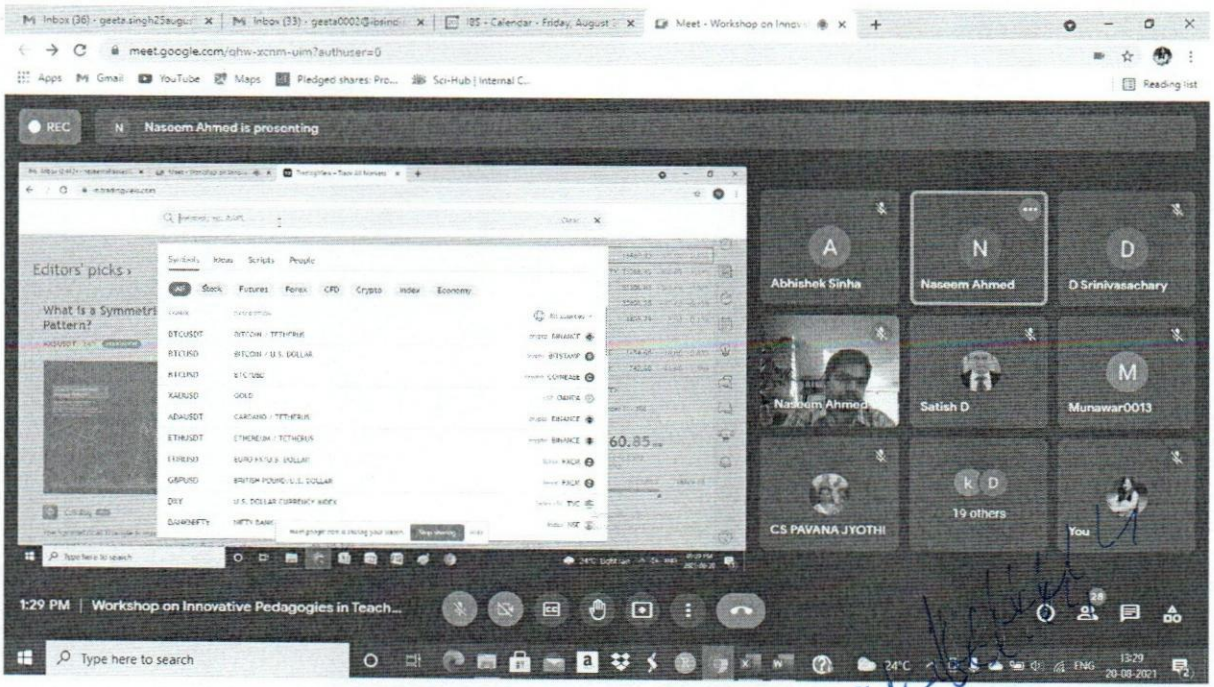
Topic: Innovative Pedagogies in Teaching Accounts and Finance

Resource Person: Dr Abhishek Sinha and Dr Naseem Ahamed

Date: August 20th, 2021

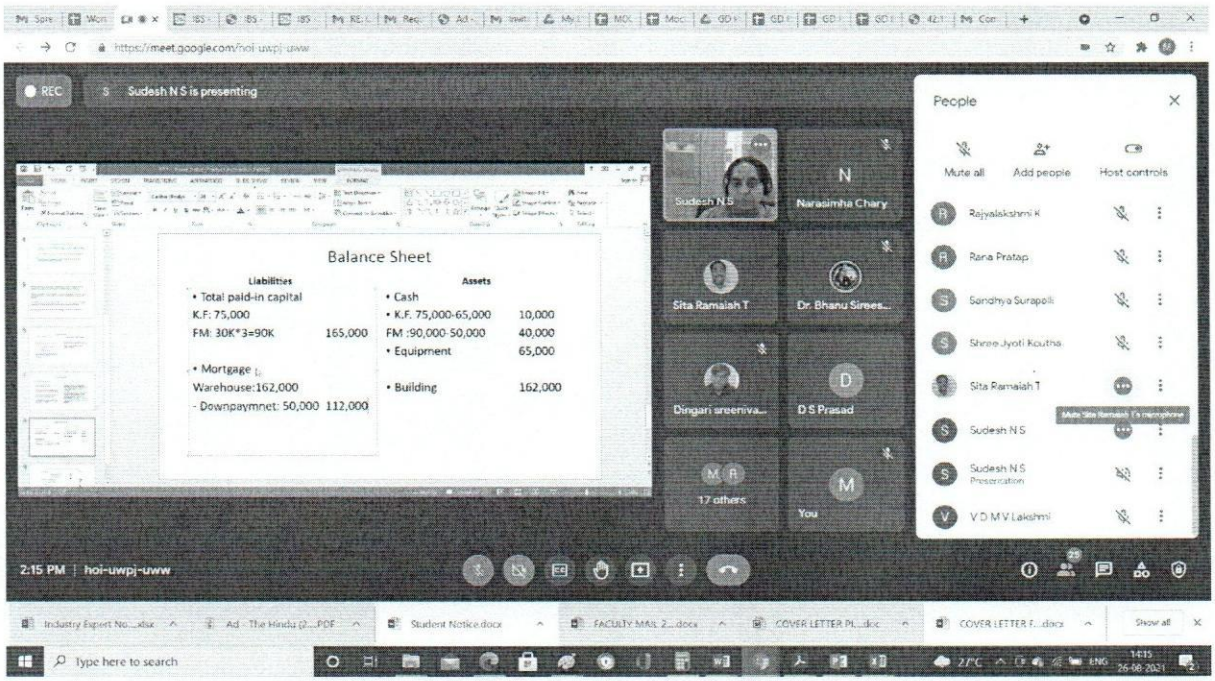
Time: 12:15 PM

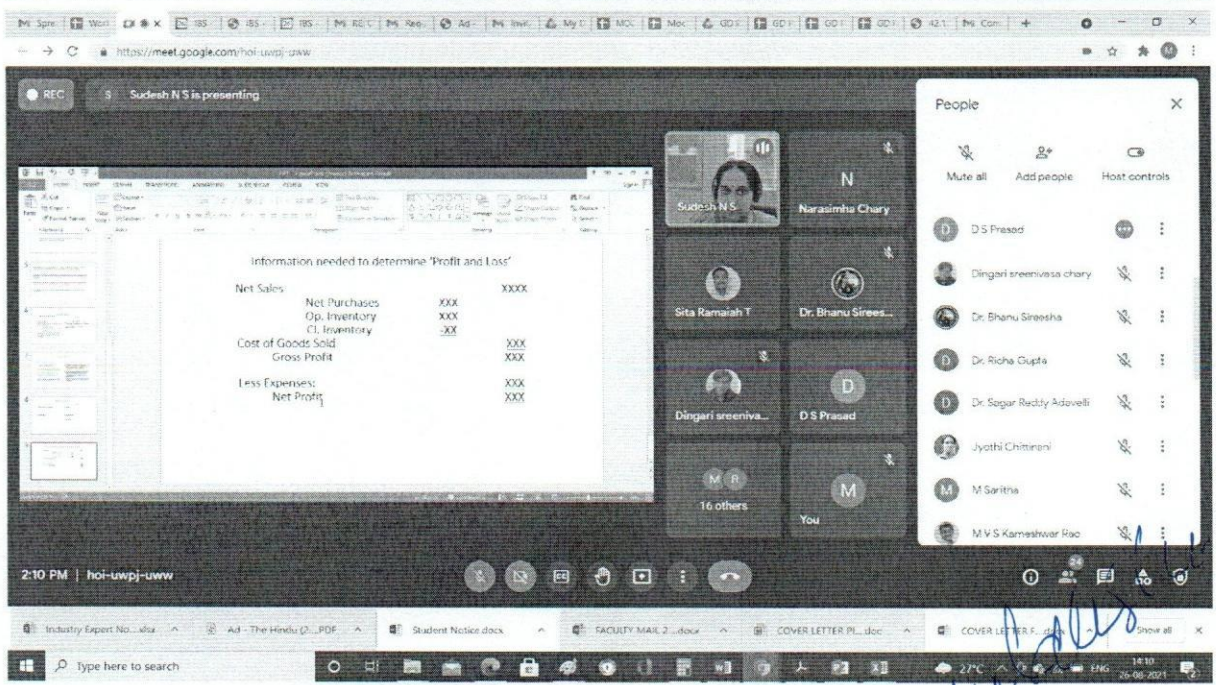




REGISTRAR
THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed-to-be-University Under Section 3 of the UGC ACT,1956)

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

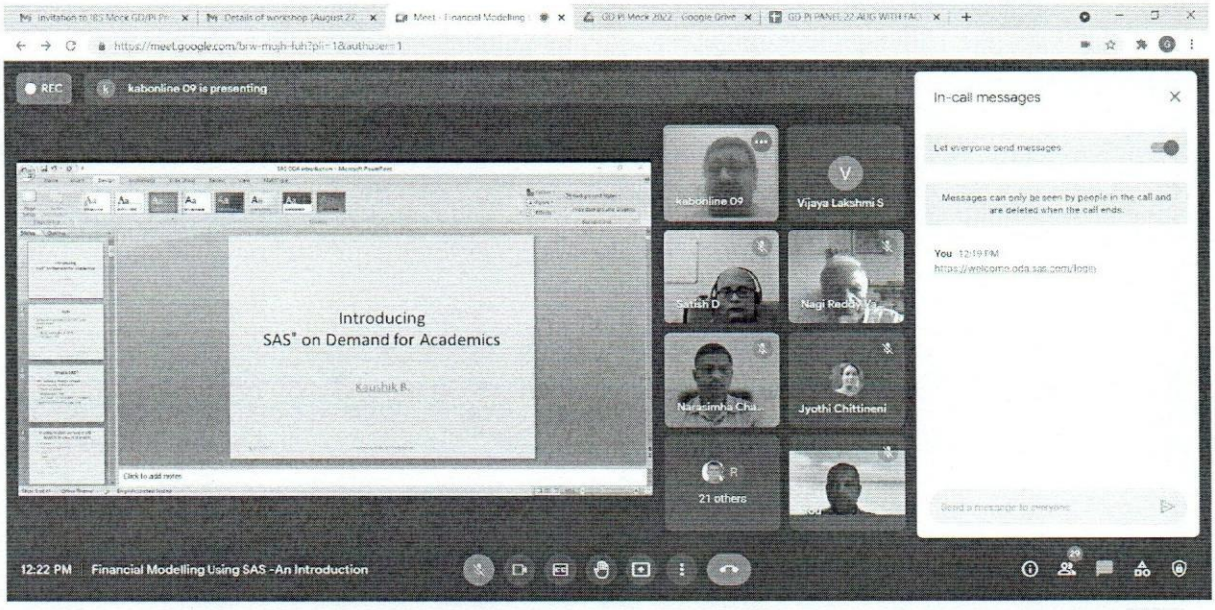


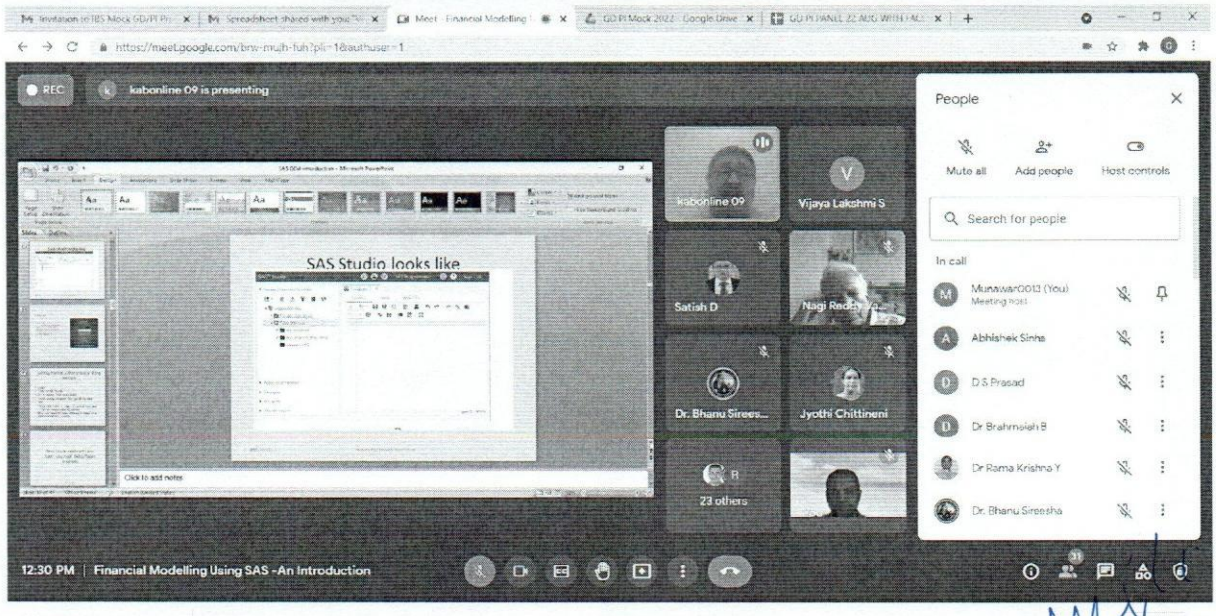


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(Deemed-to-be-University Under Section 3 of the UGC ACT, 1956)

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



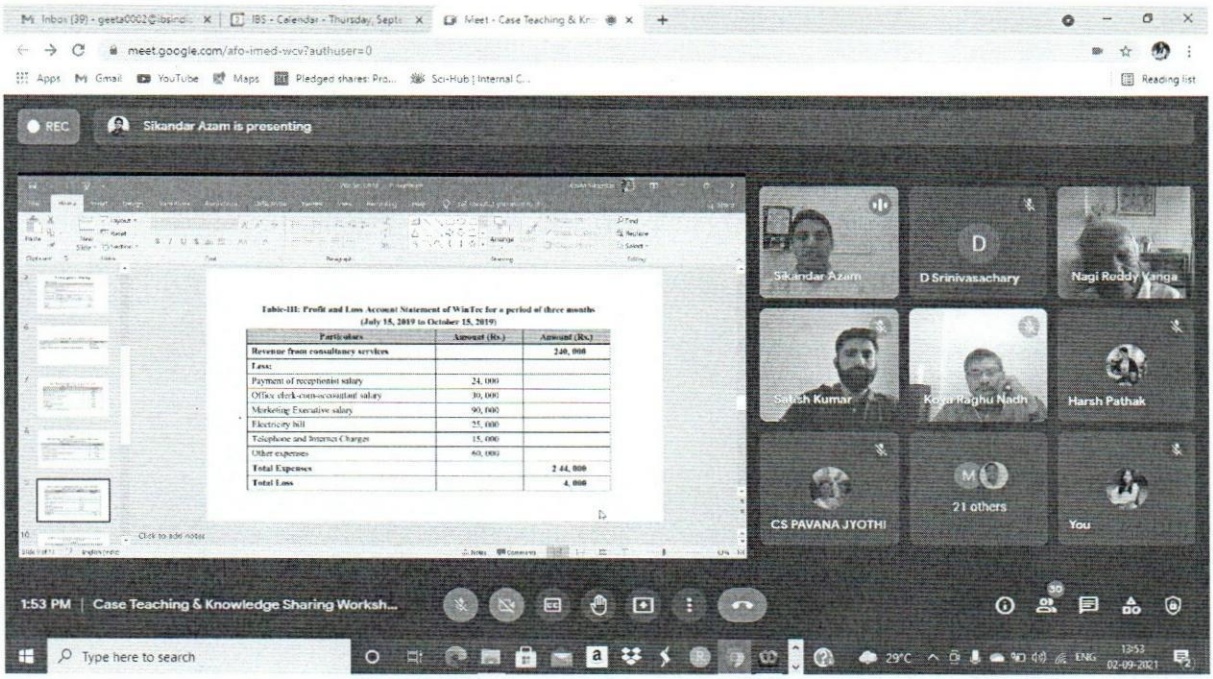


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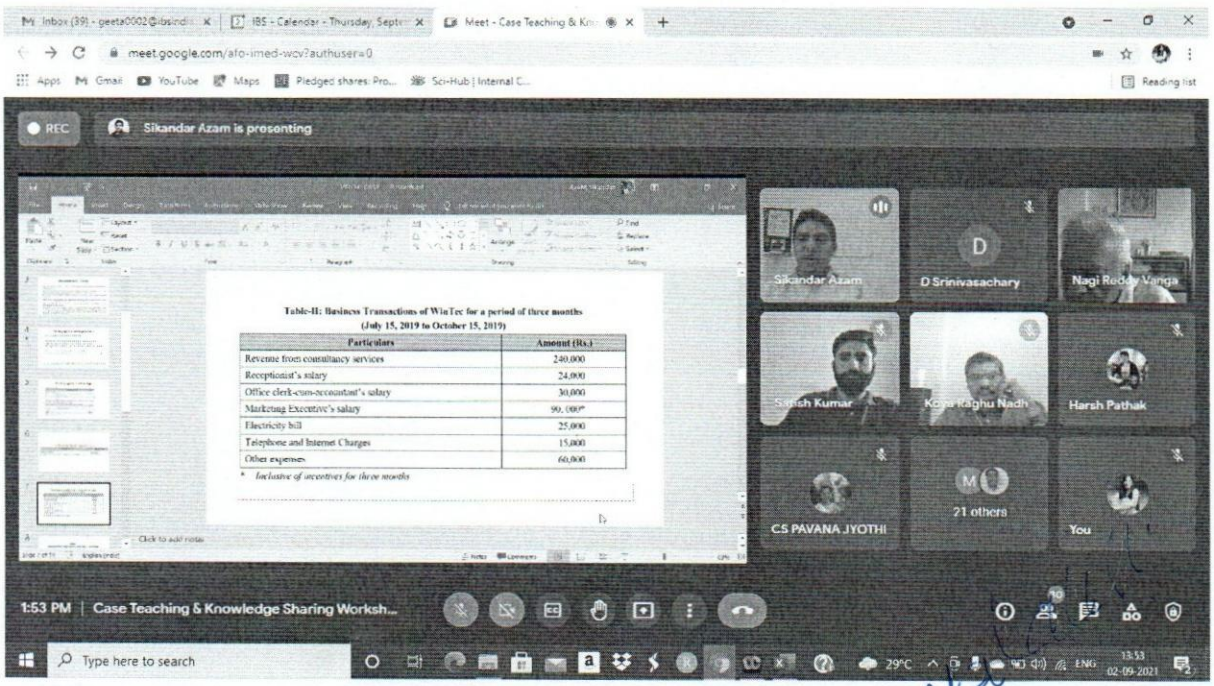
REGISTRAR
THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
[Deemed-to-be-University Under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956]

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



Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Revenue from consultancy services		240, 000
Less:		
Payment of receptionist salary	24, 000	
Office clerk-cum-accountant salary	30, 000	
Marketing Executive salary	90, 000	
Electricity bill	25, 000	
Telephone and Internet Charges	15, 000	
Other expenses	60, 000	
Total Expenses		2 44, 000
Total Loss		4, 000

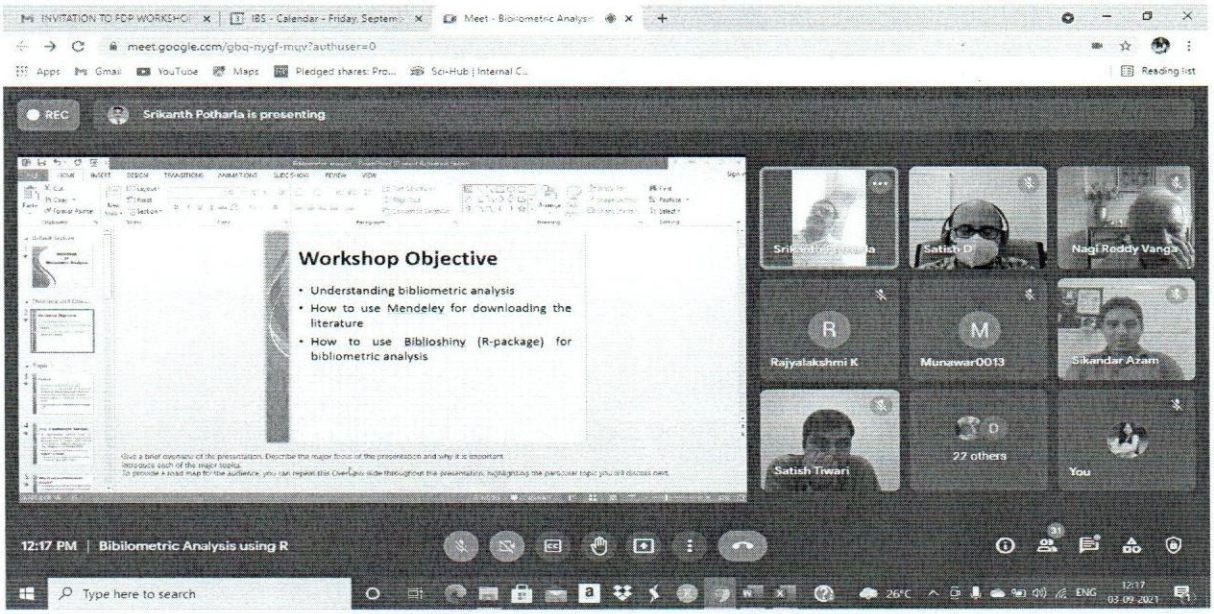


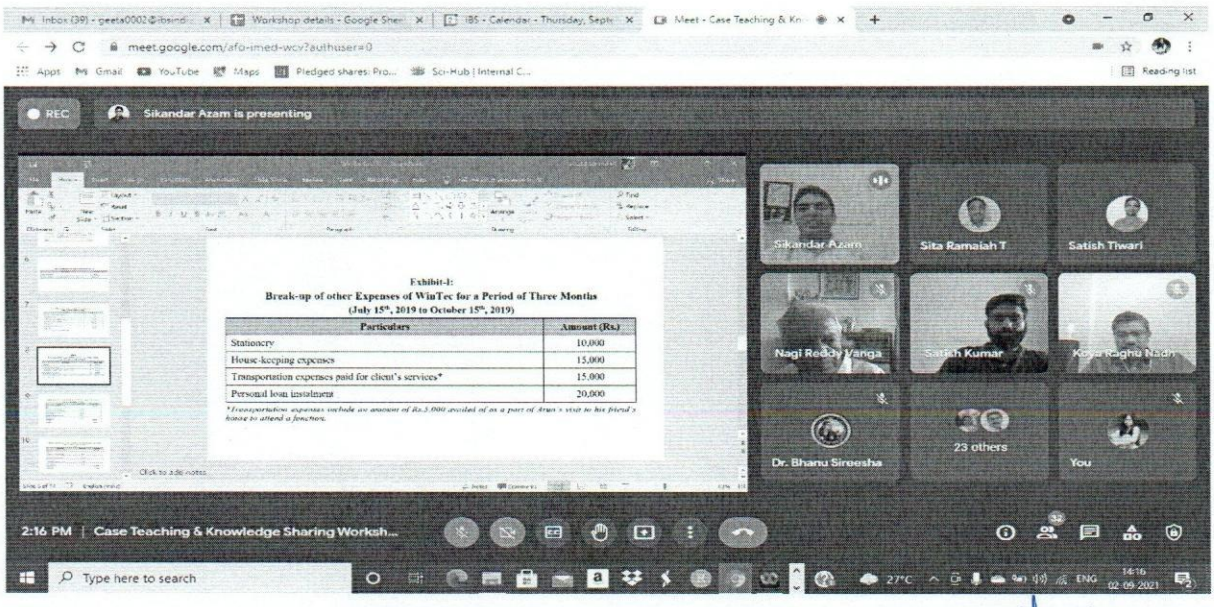
Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Revenue from consultancy services	240,000
Receptionist's salary	24,000
Office clerk-cum-accountant's salary	30,000
Marketing Executive's salary	90, 000*
Electricity bill	25,000
Telephone and Internet Charges	15,000
Other expenses	60,000

* *Inclusive of incentives for three months*

REGISTRAR
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(Deemed-to-be-University)

Date of workshop: 3 September, 2021
Resource Person: Dr. Srikanth Potharla
Time: 12.15 PM onwards
Virtual Venue: Google meet

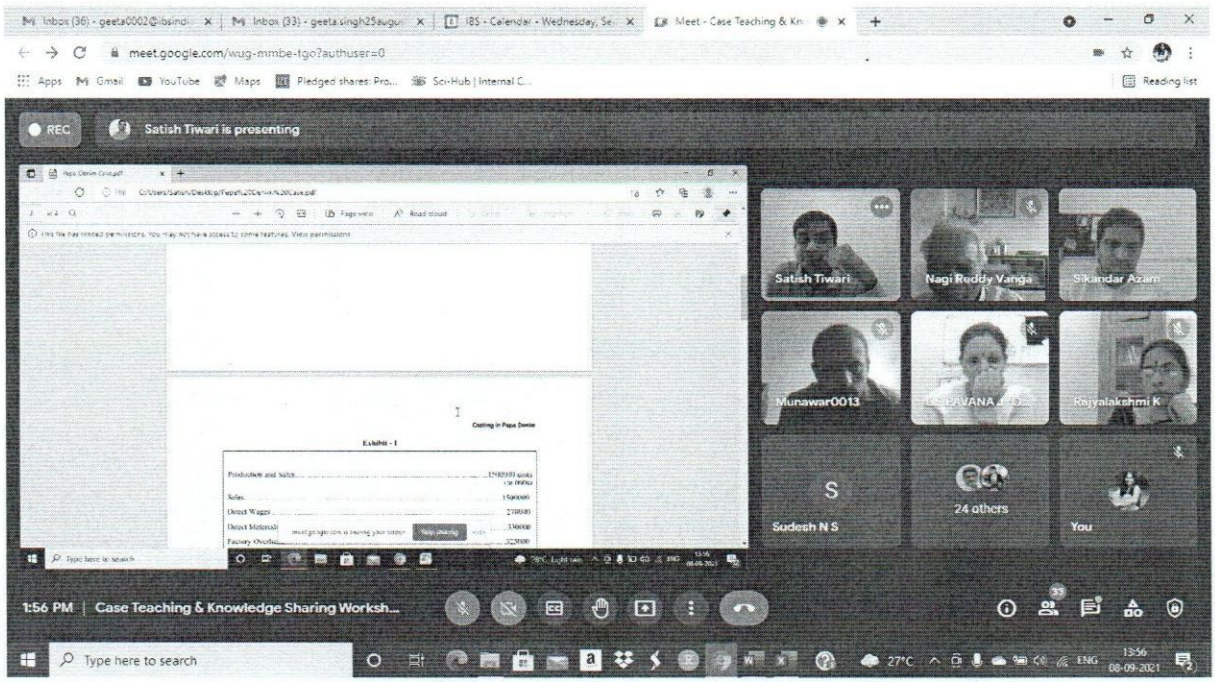


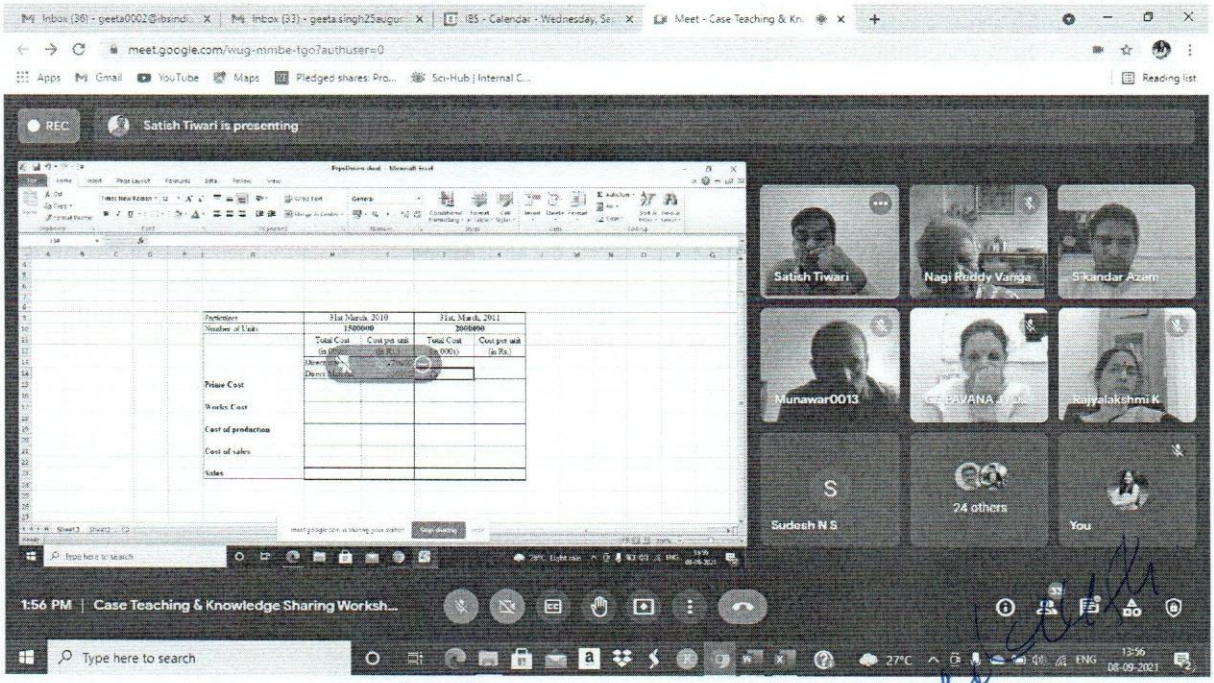


ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

REGISTRAR
THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
Deemed-to-be-University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956

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



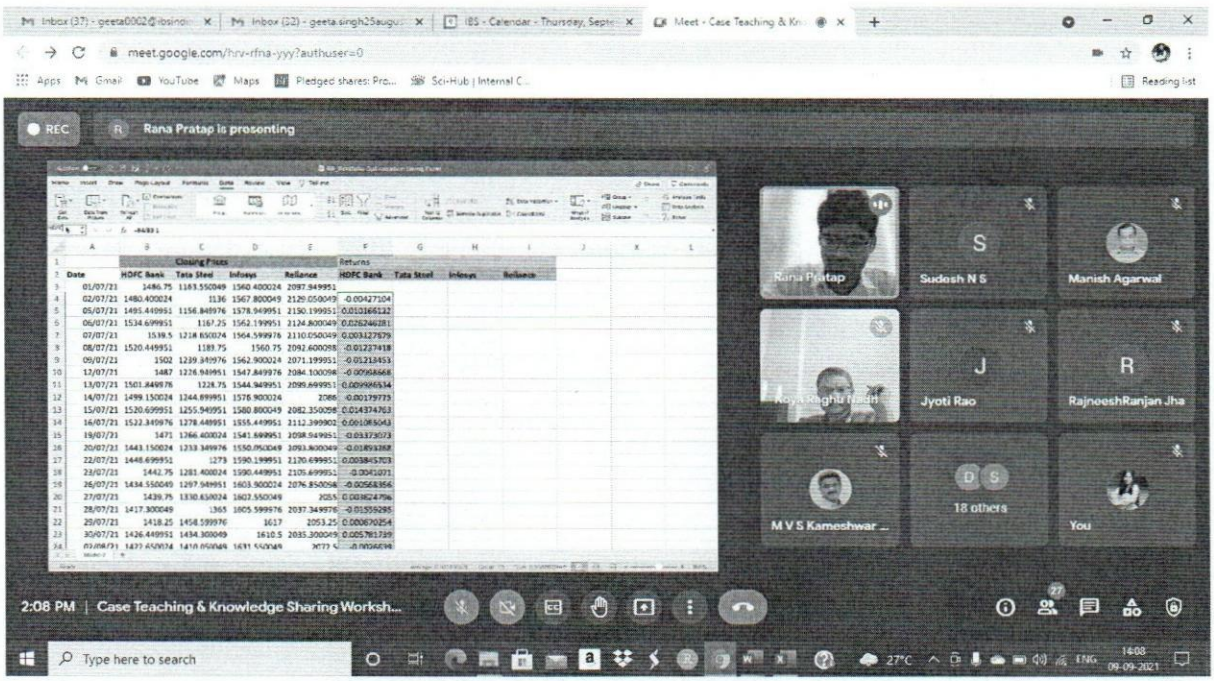


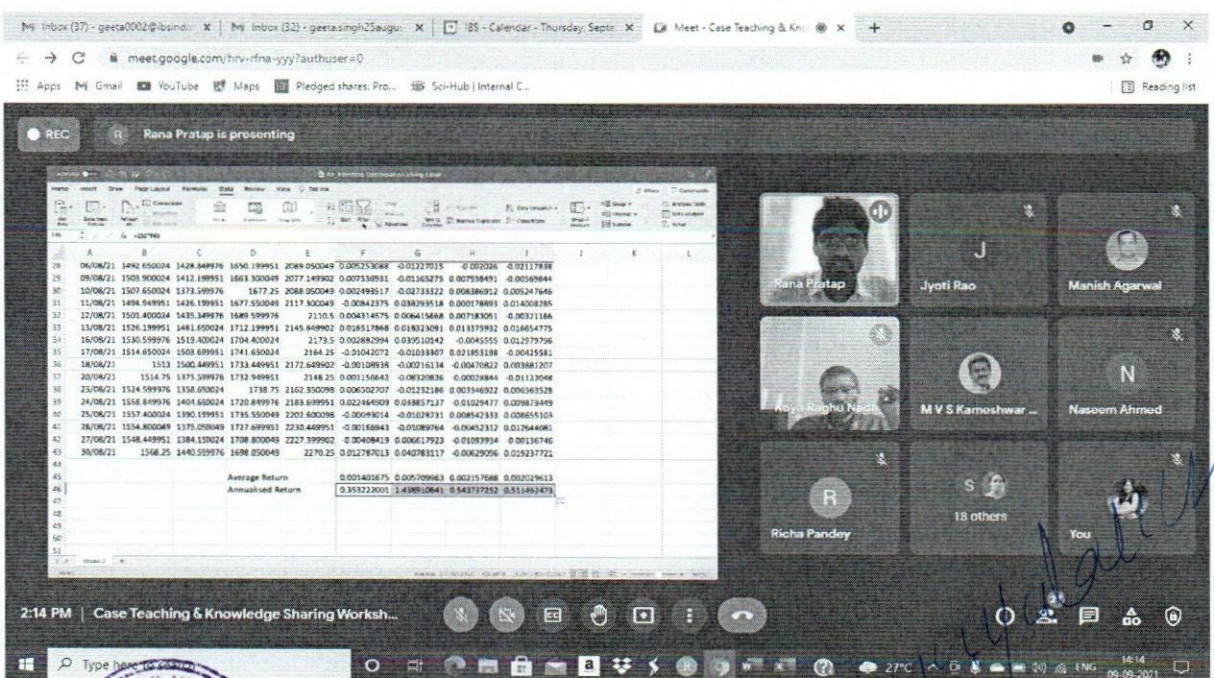
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REGISTRAR
THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed-to-be-University Under Section 3 of the

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

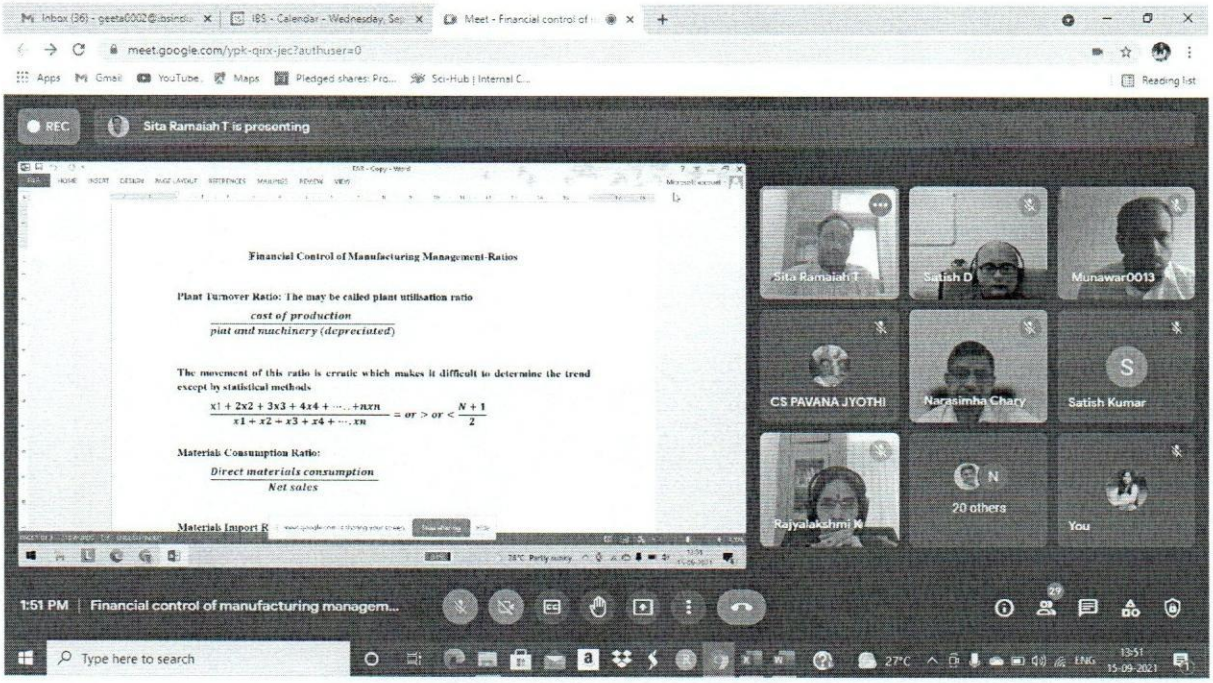


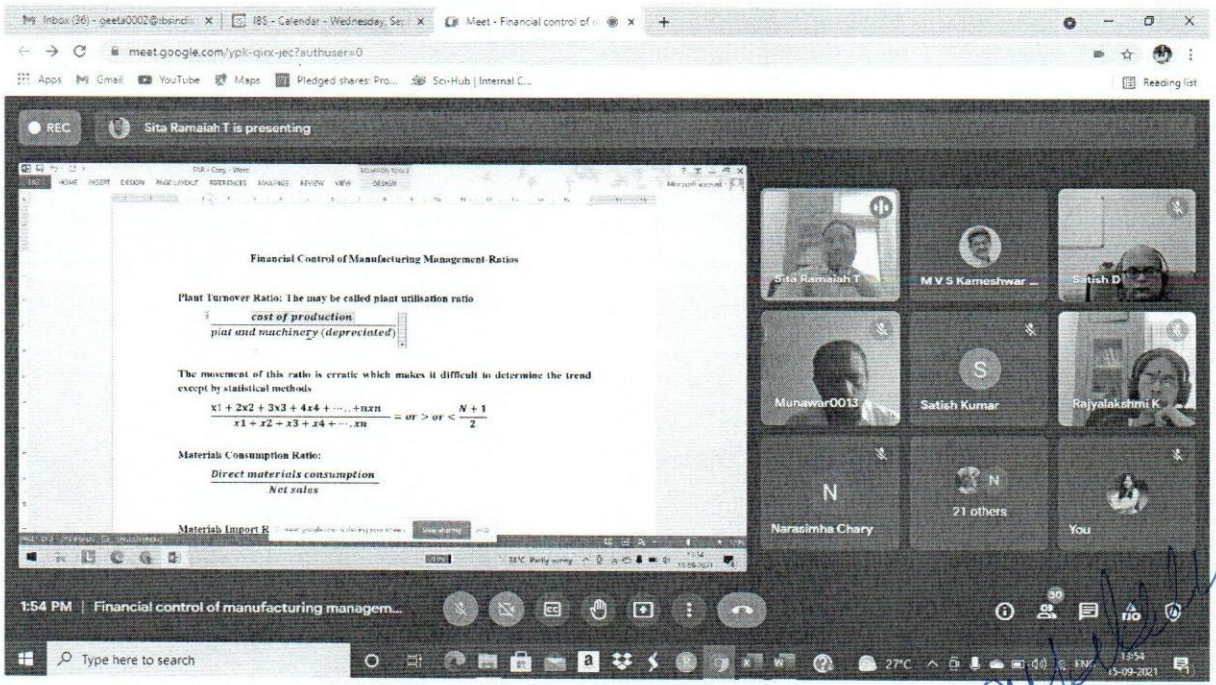


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REGISTRAR
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Ratios for Financial Control of Manufacturing Management
Resource Person: Dr.T.Sita Ramaiah (Assistant Professor)
Date: 15th September
Time: 1:45 pm onwards

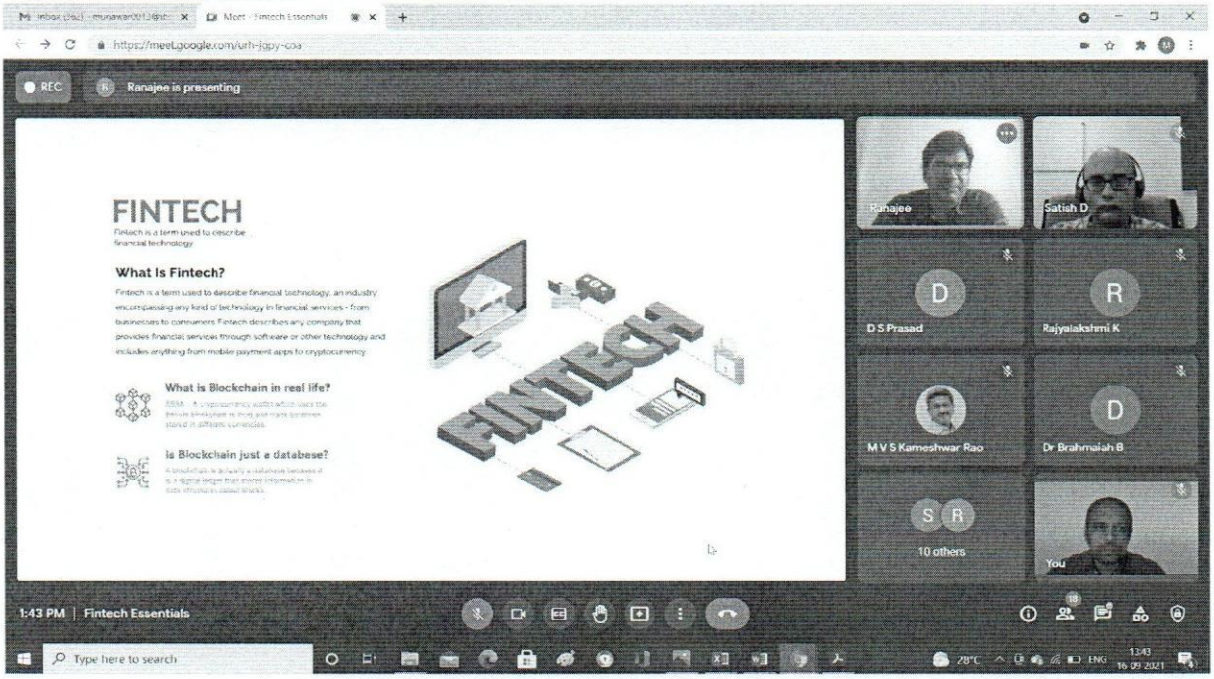


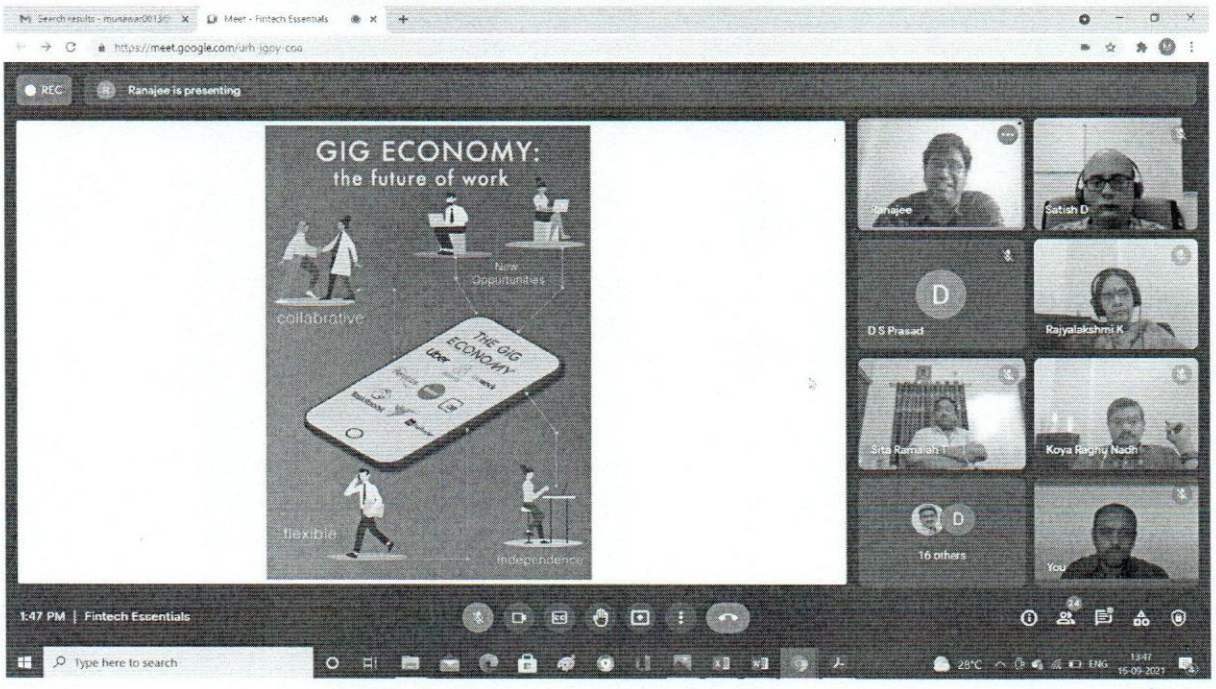


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THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed-to-be-University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

Title: Workshop on Fintech essentials
Resource Person: Dr. Panajee
Date: 16th September, 2021
Time: 1:45 PM onwards

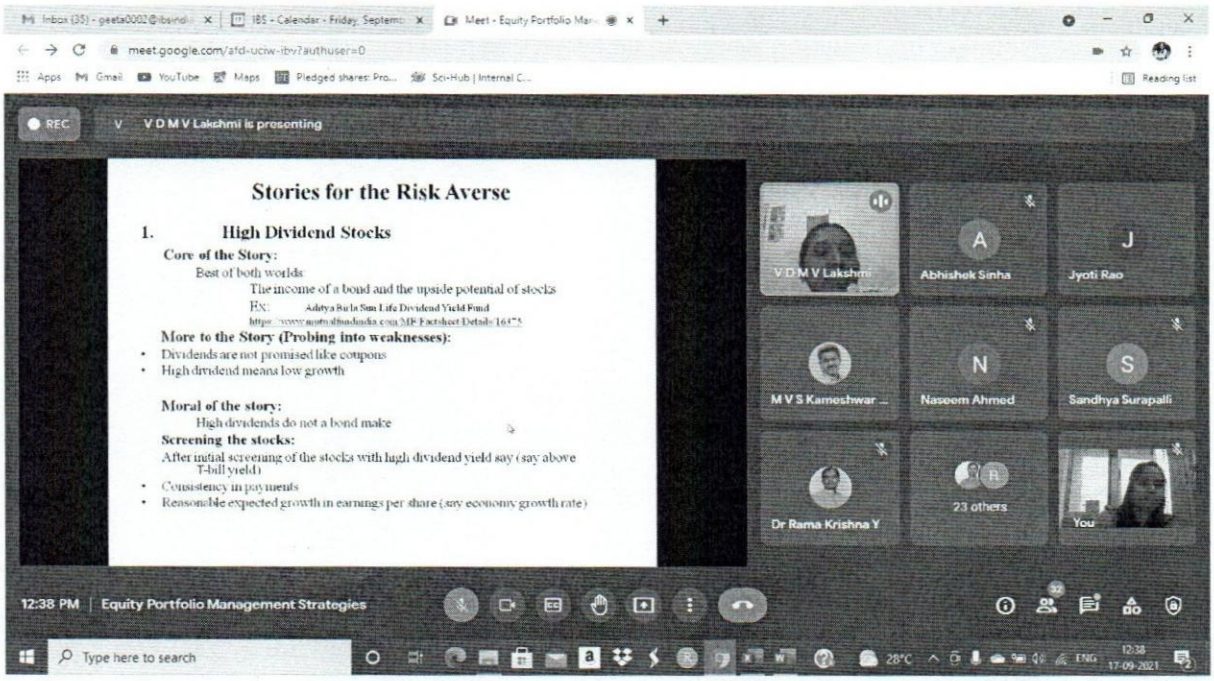




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Topic: **Equity Portfolio Management Strategies**
Based on the book
(Investment Fables: Exposing the Myths of "Can't Miss" Investment Strategies By Aswath Damodaran)
Resource Person: Dr. VDMV Lakshmi
Date: 17th September, 2021
Time: 12:45 PM onwards

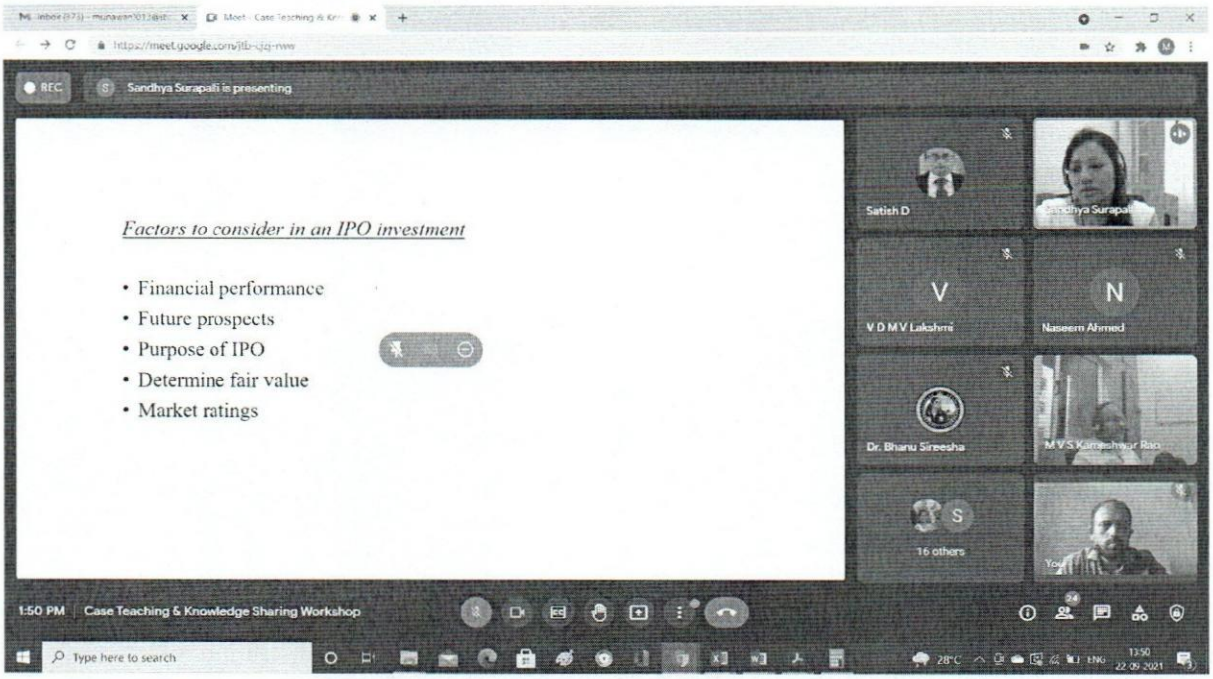


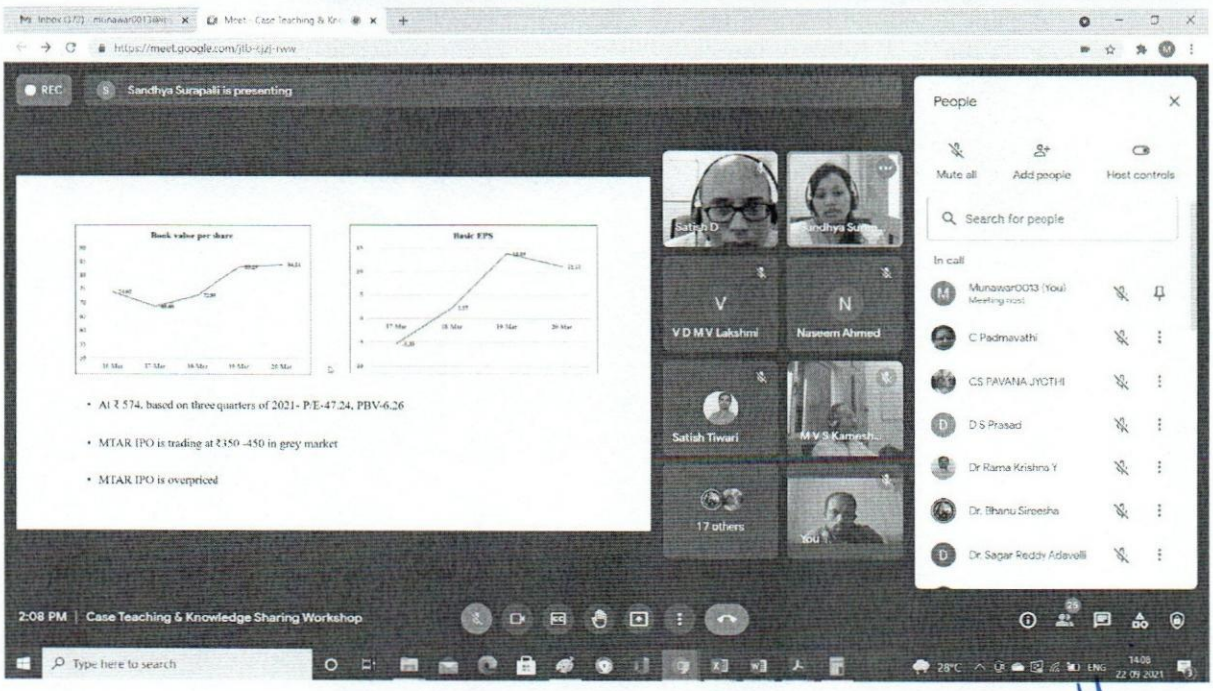
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REGISTRAR
THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed-to-be-University, Under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

Topic: **Case Study Workshop on MTAR Technologies IPO**

Resource Person: Dr. S. Sandhya
Date: September 22, 2021
Timings: 1.45PM





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REGISTRAR
THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed-to-be-University Under Section 3 of the UGC ACT,1956)

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.

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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: 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

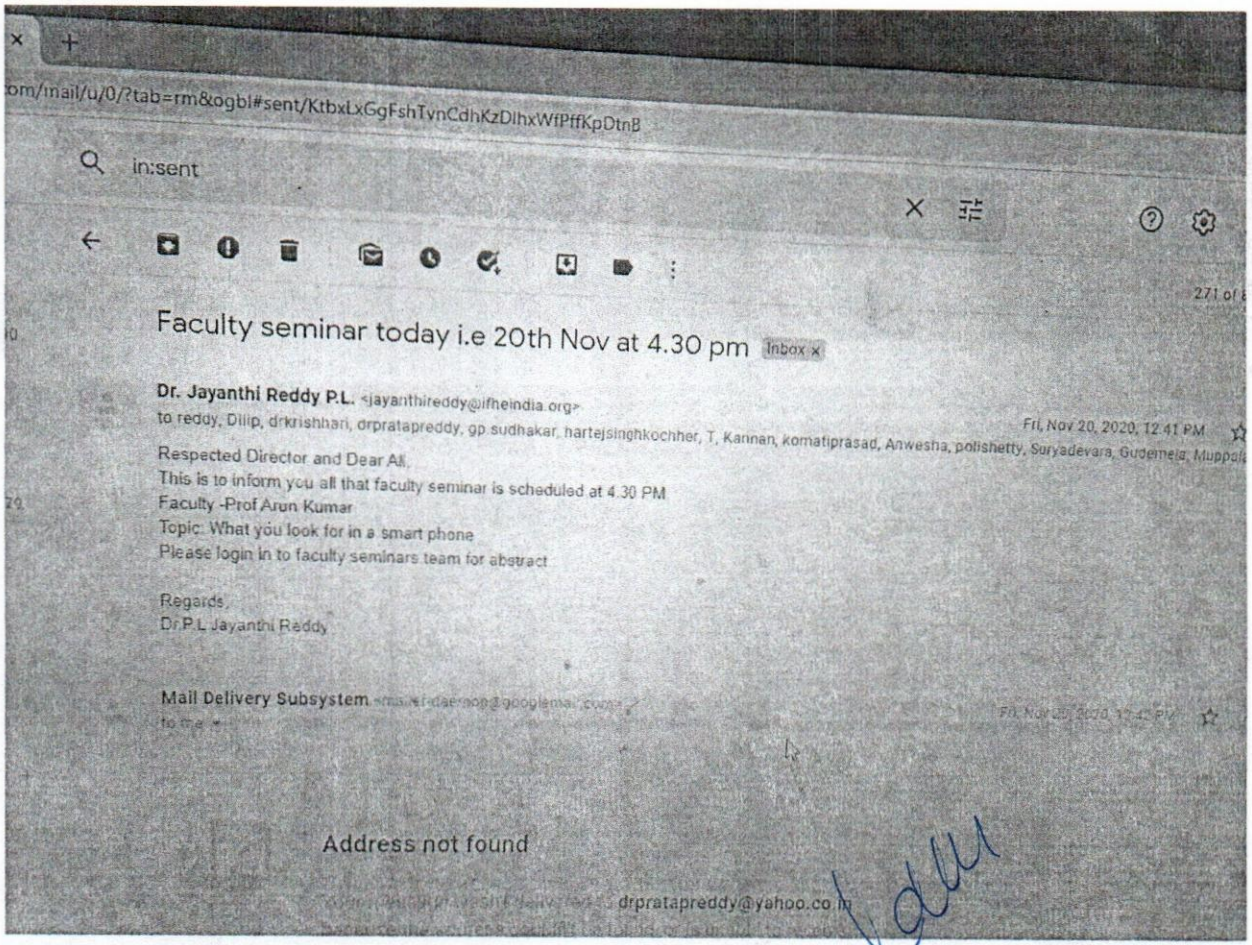
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Date: 20/11/2020

Number of Participants: 40

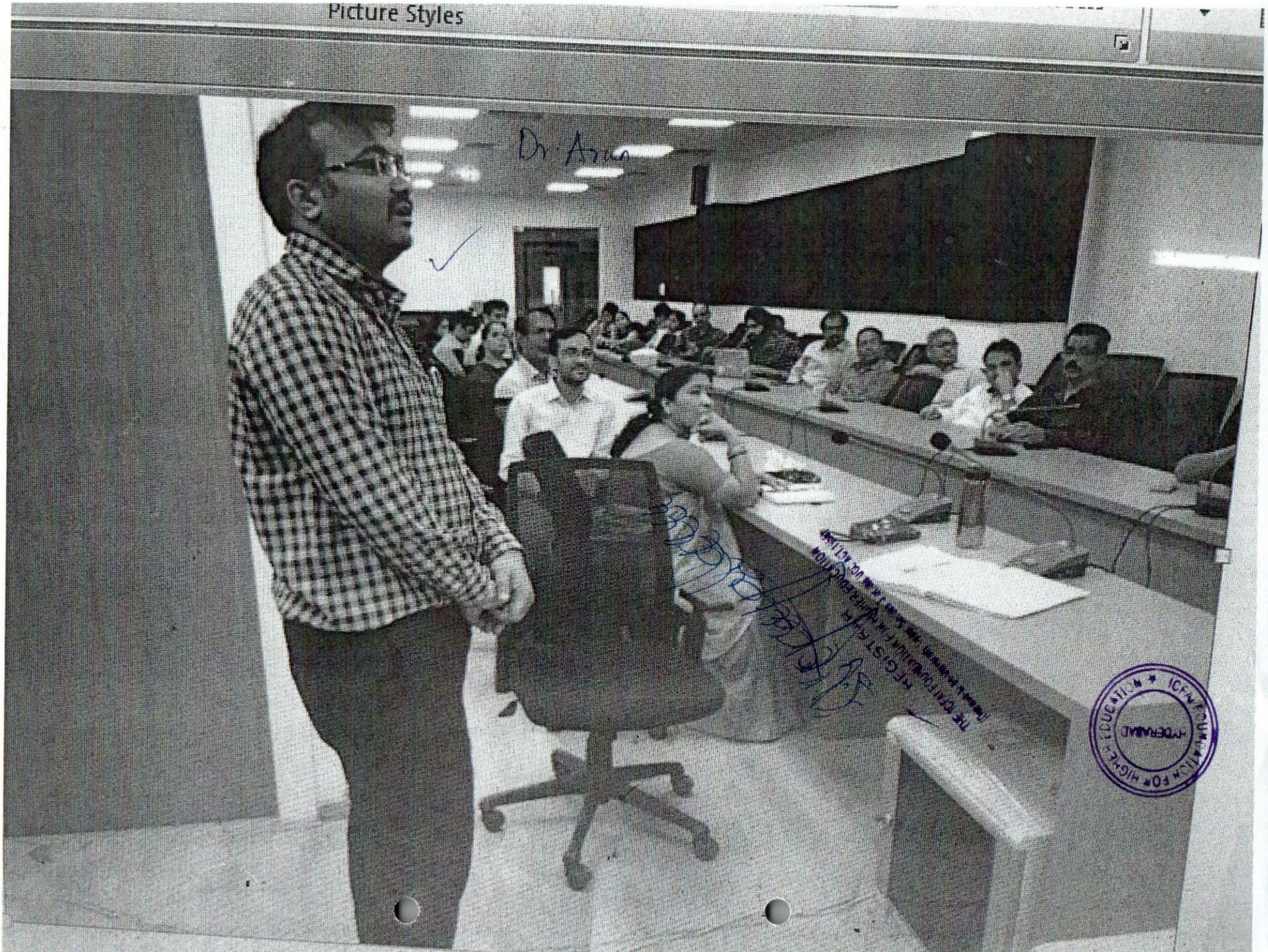
Topic: What You Look in a Smart Phone

Circular/ Mail:



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Dr Arun

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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

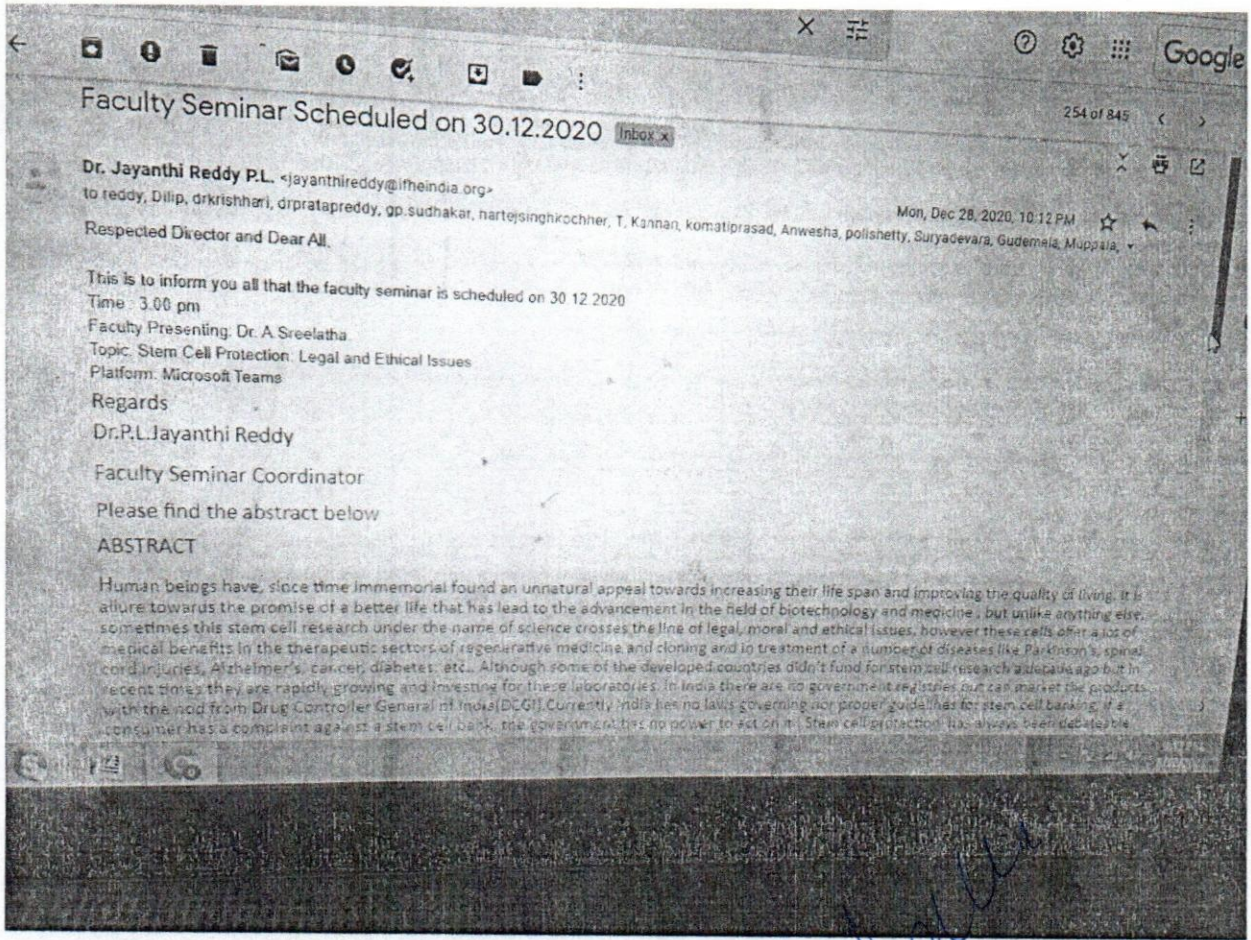
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Date: 30/12/2020

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, hartejsinghkochher, 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

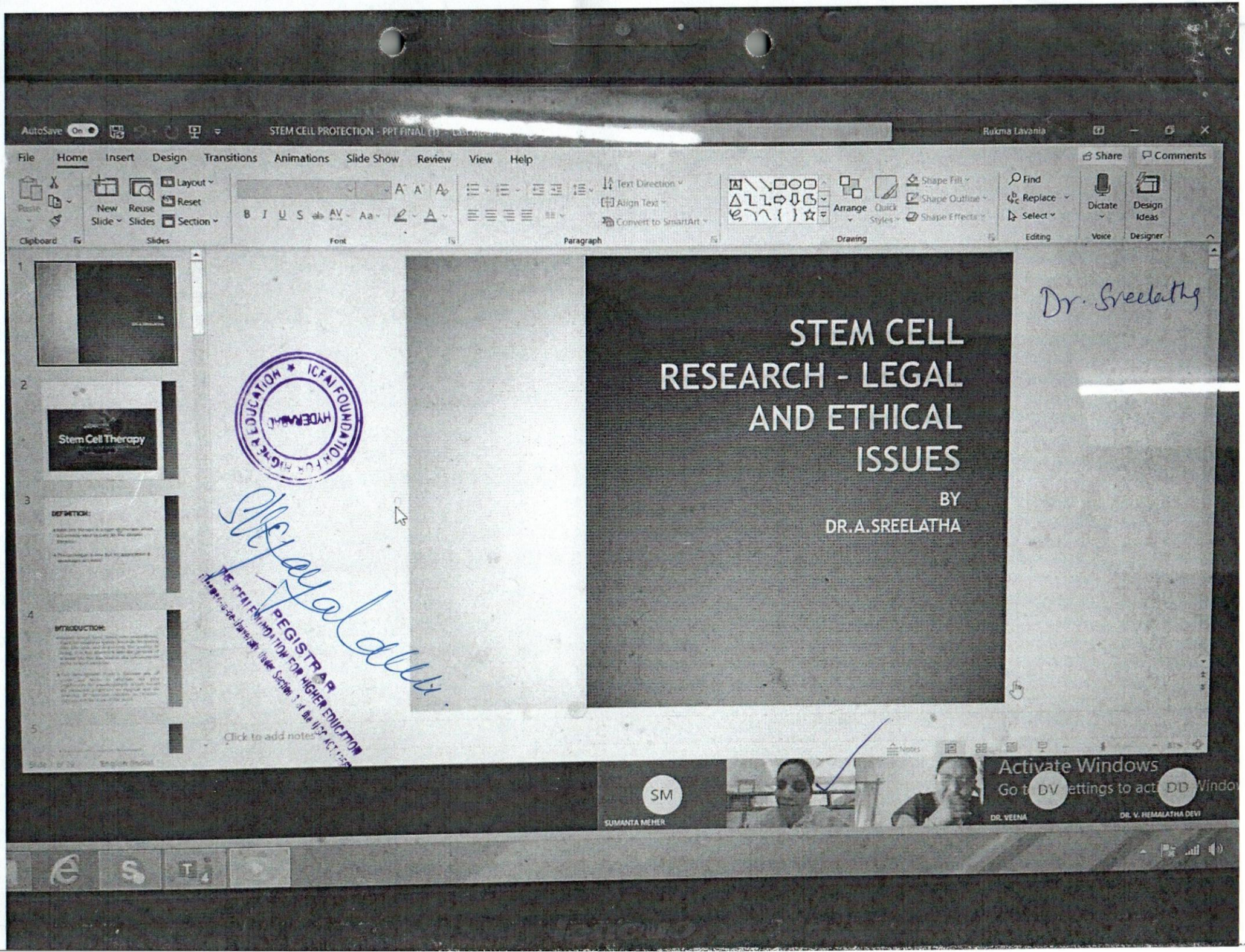
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Please find the abstract below

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 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

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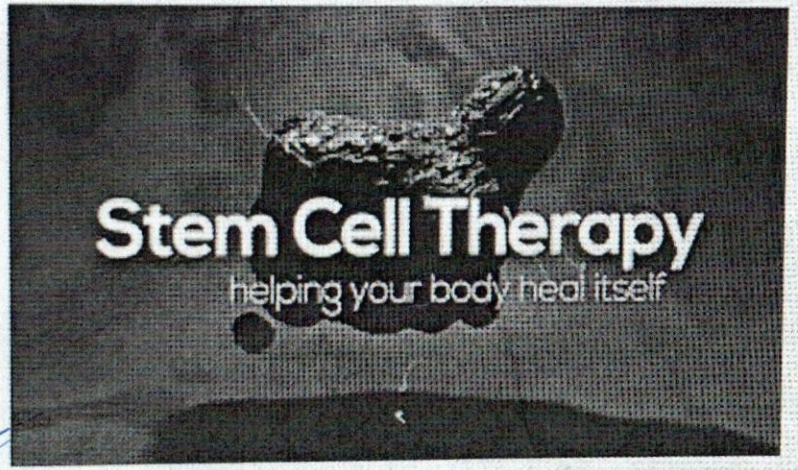
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DR. M. MA	Joined	12/30/2020, 3:20:33 PM
DR. VINAY	Joined	12/30/2020, 3:06:44 PM
DR. Y. PRA	Joined	12/30/2020, 3:07:02 PM
Charu Mod	Joined	12/30/2020, 3:09:01 PM
DR. ITI VYA	Joined	12/30/2020, 3:09:58 PM
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Dr. A. ARU	Joined	12/30/2020, 3:25:19 PM
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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: Aditi Nidhi

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

Date: 19.02.2021

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

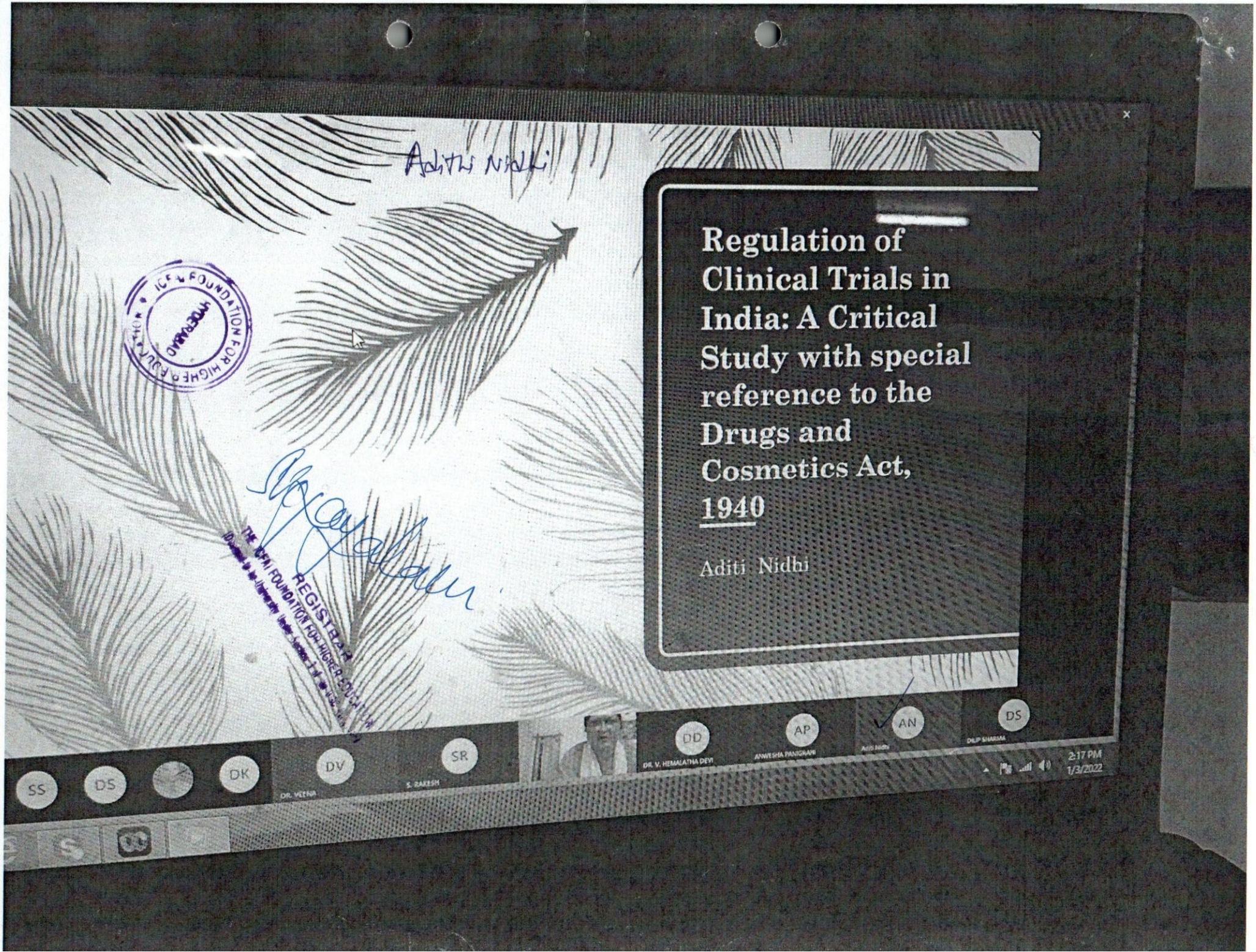
Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org> Thu, Feb 18, 2021 at 7:15 AM
To: reddy saikrishna <cjsk203k@yahoo.com>, Dilip Sharma <dilipsharma@ifheindia.org>, drkrishhari@gmail.com, drpratapreddy@yahoo.co.in, gp.sudhakar@ifheindia.org, hartejsinghkochher@gmail.com, T Himavathi <himavathi@ifheindia.org>, "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 <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>, 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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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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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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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. VINAY	Joined	2/3/2021, 6:31:54 PM
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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
RISHAV SO	Joined	2/3/2021, 6:33:41 PM
DR. S. KAN	Joined	2/3/2021, 6:35:17 PM
DR. S. UMA	Joined	2/3/2021, 6:36:31 PM
DR. M. MA	Joined	2/3/2021, 6:36:41 PM
Dr Polisetty	Joined	2/3/2021, 6:38:30 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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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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- 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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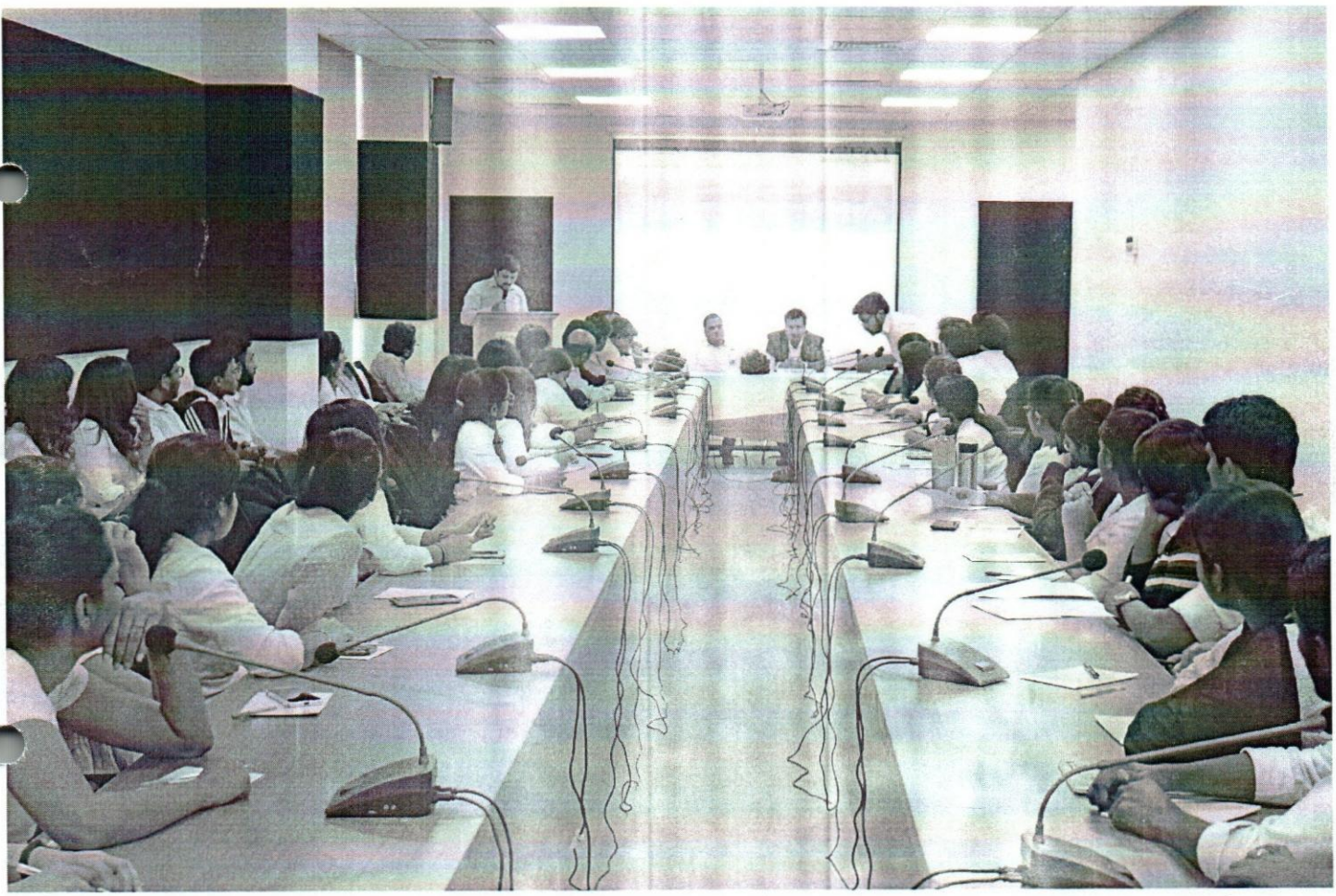
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ONE DAY AWARENESS SESSION ON IPR & IP MANAGEMENT FOR INNOVATION AND START Ups AT IFHE HYDERABAD ON 28TH FEBRUARY 2020 BY PROF. YOGESH PAI – SUMMARY REPORTS

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Sunny Sharma,
   Research scholar, School of law Maharaja Agrasen University (Baddi) Himachal Pradesh
2. Vinay Kumar Singh,
   Research Scholar, Dr. Ram manohar Lohia Avadh University
3. Shara Sharma, BB.A LL.B,
   JECRC University, Jaipur, Rajasthan
4. R. Rebecca Vasanthini Percy,
   Student , School of Excellence in law
5. C. Naveen Kumar,
   Student, School of Excellence in law
6. Teena kala,
   Student, HNB Garhwal University, Uttarakhand
7. Meenakshi Kumar,
   Law Student, University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun
8. Manan Patel,
   Student, Anand law college
9. Divya Upreti,
   Student, K.R Mangalam University
10. Pallavi Sen,
    Assistant Professor, Reva University
11. Alankrita Anand,
    Student, Lloyd Law College
12. Pranjal Sharma,
    Student, Symbiosis Law School Hyderabad
13. Monica Kharola,
    Assit. Professor, ICFAI University, Dehradun
14. Shubham Krishna,
    Student, Indore Institute of Law, Indore
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    Student, GNDU
16. Ayushi Jain,
    Law student, College: Ideal Institute of Management and Technology and School of Law affiliated from Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University Delhi
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19. Sonia, Delhi, Student
20. Yakchhandar Jain,
    Final year law student, Ideal Institute of Management and Technology and School of Law
21. Sonia, Delhi, Student
22. Shweta Pandey,
    Final year law student, Bharati vidyapeeth deemed university ,new law college pune college
23. Yeshwant, Law Student, Chanderprabhu Jain College of Higher Studies & School of Law
24. Shibanee Acharya,
    Law student, SOA National Institute of Law, SOA University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
25. Swagat Ku Tripathy,
    Student, Soa National Institute Of Law
26. Surabhi Chhabra,
    Student, Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies

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27. Mrs. Richa Jain,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
28. Ms. Sthiti Das Gupta ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
29. Ms. Manani Siddhu,
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
32. Dr. Ravi Bundela ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
33. Dr. Renu Bala,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
34. Ms. S. Prathyusha,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
35. Shivani Gupta,
Assistant professor, Srms College of law
36. Linu m, Student,
Kerala law academy law college
37. Niddhi , Advocate, Delhi High Court
38. Triyasa Gope,
Student, Siddhartha Law College, Dehradun
39. Triyasa Gope,
Student, Siddhartha Law College, Dehradun
40. Azeem Parvez,
Student, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
41. Darshana Suresh,
Student , RV Institute of Legal Studies
42. Dr.Gowri B Chanal,
Former Research Scholar , PG Dept. Of Studies in Law, Karnatak University Dharwad
43. Tarigopula Sarala Devi,
Student , Sri prasunna college of law kurnool
44. vaibhav shukla, Student, IIL Indore
45. Shelar Swati Naresh,
Student, MCT College of Law, Airoli
46. Sudipendu Pathak,
Student, The Assembly of God Church School, Purulia
47. Triyasa Gope,
Student, Siddhartha Law College, Dehradun
48. Triyasa Gope,
Student, Siddhartha Law College, Dehradun
49. Sudipendu Pathak,
Student, The Assembly of God Church School, Purulia
50. Viswanathan w k,
Student, Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai
51. Yash Tonday,
Student, PIMR (Department Of Law)
52. Anita Childhood ,
Student , Karnavati university
53. Bhumi Tejra,
Student, Unitedworld school of law

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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

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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.) Garga 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

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Ravi Kumar Pal,
   Assistant Professor, The ICFAI University, Himachal Pradesh
2. Murali Mohan,
   Asst. System Administrator, ICFAI Law School
3. Anwesha Panigrahi,
   Assistant Professor , ICFAI LAW SCHOOL HYDERABAD
4. Parveen Yadav,
   Assistant Professor , ICFAI University, H.P.
5. Karlapudi Venkata Ravi Kumar,
   Assistant professor , ICFAI Law school, Hyderabad
6. K. Hariharan, Assistant Professor,
   ICFAI Law School Hyderabad
7. Dr K. S Rekh Raj Jain,
   Assistant Professor , ICFAI LAW SCHOOL
8. KONINA MANDAL,
   Assistant Lecturer, Jindal Global Law School, O.P Jindal Global University.
9. Dr.P.Kesari,
   Associate professor, ICFAi law School
10. Yaduvamsi Sai Krishna C,
    Assistant Professor, Icfai Law School, Hyderabad
11. Dr. Bhupinder P S Chahal,
    Associate Professor , Chandigarh university
12. Kodandaram challa,
    JUDGE, High Court of Telangana
13. Dr. Himavathi. T,
    Assistant professor , ICFAI, LAW SCHOOL
14. Dr. Amit Kashyap,
    Assistant Professor, Army Law College Pune Maharashtra India
15. Dr. Amitaraj Gargey,
    Principal, Daleep Walase Patil Arts Science and Commerce Degree College Pune Maharashtra India
16. Mrs. Shashi Bala,
    Assistant Professor, SCD Govt College For Boys Ludhiana Punjab India
17. Usman Saleem Tak, LLM,
    Central University of Punjab
18. Sukhjeevan singh,
    Student, Central University of Punjab
19. Ujjwala sakhalkar,
    Assistant professor, New Law College Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University),Pune
20. Akashdeep Garg,
    Advocate, Bar Association Talwandi Sabo
21. Vaibhav Prasad Swarnkar,
    Student, K.u Naya Raipur
22. Parthik Choudhury ,
    Student 2nd Year , Army Law College, Pune
23. Veena,
    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad
24. Ravindra Reddy M,
    Medical Psychiatric Social Work, Osmania University
25. Komati Durga Prasad,
    Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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26. Rahul shah, Lecturer,
The ICFAI University, Sikkim
27. Dr K Sri Gouri,
Assistant Professor , Acharya Nagarjuna University
28. Srinivas P,
Asst Professor , MSS LAW COLLEGE
29. Yennu Radhika,
Asst Professor , COLLEGE OF LAW FOR WOMEN (AMS)
30. G. Vijaya Sudha,
Asst. Professor, Aurora's Legal Sciences Academy
31. Pratap Reddy,
Professor , I F H E
32. Samrat Datta,
Faculty Associate, The ICFAI University, Himachal Pradesh
33. Astha Srivastava,
Assistant professor , ICFAI LAW SCHOOL HYDERABAD
34. Mukesh Kumar Ghosh,
Assistant Professor, The ICFAI University, Himachal Pradesh
35. Erasala Naga Sivendra,
Student BBA.LLB, GITAM SCHOOL OF LAW
36. Dr.S.Kannan,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad
37. Pranav Kumar,
Student, ILS, Hyderabad
38. Vishal Pritam,
Student, ICFAI Law School
39. Sidharth Srinivas A K,
LLB Student, AP & ASSOCIATES
40. Anu H Kirutthika,
Student, ICFAI LAW SCHOOL (IFHE), HYDERABAD
41. Neetu Singh Yadav,
Student , ICFAI law school Hyderabad
42. Narasimha Siddha Pranav Ganti,
Student, ICFAI Law School
43. Swetha Pandalay H,
LLB Student, AP & Associates
44. Achyuta sai chandrika sahana,
Student, ICFAI law school
45. Sharad Yadav,
Student, ICFAI Law School
46. Sreya Kulkarni, To learn Criminal Law and to get more knowledge, ICFAI Law School,Hyd
47. Simran Nangia,
Student, ICFAI foundation of Higher Education, Hyderabad
48. Vijaya Misra,
Law Student, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
49. Dr. Bala Murugan D,
Assistant Professor in Management Studies, PSN College of Engineering and Technology
50. Ravi Kumar Pal,
Assistant Professor, The ICFAI University, Himachal Pradesh.
51. Soumya Mendu,
Assistant Professor , KVRR Law College
52. Erasala Naga Sivendra,
Law Student , Gitam School of Law
53. R. Uma rani,
Research Scholar, Telangana university
54. Vishal Bera,
Faculty Associate, The ICFAI University Dehradun
55. Anushmi Jain,

Faculty Associate, The ICFAI University Dehradun

56. Dr. Sumantha Mehar,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
57. Dr. N. Padmanabha Rao ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
58. Dr. Poorvi Kantroo,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
59. Dr. A. Sreelatha ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
60. Ms. Aditi Nidhi ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
61. Arun Kumar Singh,
Head of the Department, ICFAI Law School, The ICFAI University Jaipur
62. V. Hemalatha Devi,
Professor of Law, ICFAI Law School, IFHE, hyderabad
63. Dr Anita Patil,
Assistant Professor, RCL, Bengaluru
64. Ameesha Singh,
Faculty Associate, ICFAI Law School, The ICFAI University, Jaipur
65. Nitin Tripathi,
Faculty Associate, The ICFAI Law School, Jaipur
66. Hemang Shah,
Assistant Professor , Faculty of Law, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
67. Abhishek Singh,
Advocate, Allahabad High Court
68. Aarushi Pandit,
Advocate, Lucknow, High Court
69. Ardhendu Sekhar Nanda,
Student, KIIT
70. Keya Sarkar,
LL.M Student, Tezpur University
71. Ashvitha R,
Student, School of law, Sathyabama University
72. Niranjan. R,
Student, Bharath University of Law
73. Dr. Iti Vyas ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
74. Dr. K. Hari Haran,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
75. Dr. M. Ravindranad,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
76. Dr. T. Himavathi ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
77. Dr. G.P. Sudhakar ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
78. Sowndarya S, Student, JSS Law College
79. Tamojit Ghosh,
B.A LL.B Student, South Calcutta Law College
80. Rushali Patel,
Fourth year Law Student, Faculty of Law,
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat
81. Tarun Singh Sengar, Ex Guest Faculty, Government S.M.S. P.G. College
82. R.vathramugi,
Student, Crescent University
83. Michelle Tirkey,
Student, University of North Bengal
84. Ritwicka Ghosh,
Law student, South Calcutta Law College

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85. Pallabi Paul,
Student, Department of Law, Assam University, Silchar.
86. Tamojit Ghosh,
B.A LL.B Student, South Calcutta Law College
87. Sunny Sharma,
Research scholar, School of law Maharaja Agrasen University (Baddi) Himachal Pradesh
88. Vinay Kumar Singh,
Research Scholar, Dr. Ram manohar Lohia Avadh University
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JECRC University, Jaipur, Rajasthan
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Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
117. Ms. Katiyani Juneja Sharma,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
119. Dr. Renu Bala,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
120. Ms. S. Prathyusha,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
121. Ms. Priyanka,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
122. Dr. Manu Dutta,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
123. Dr. Iti Vyas,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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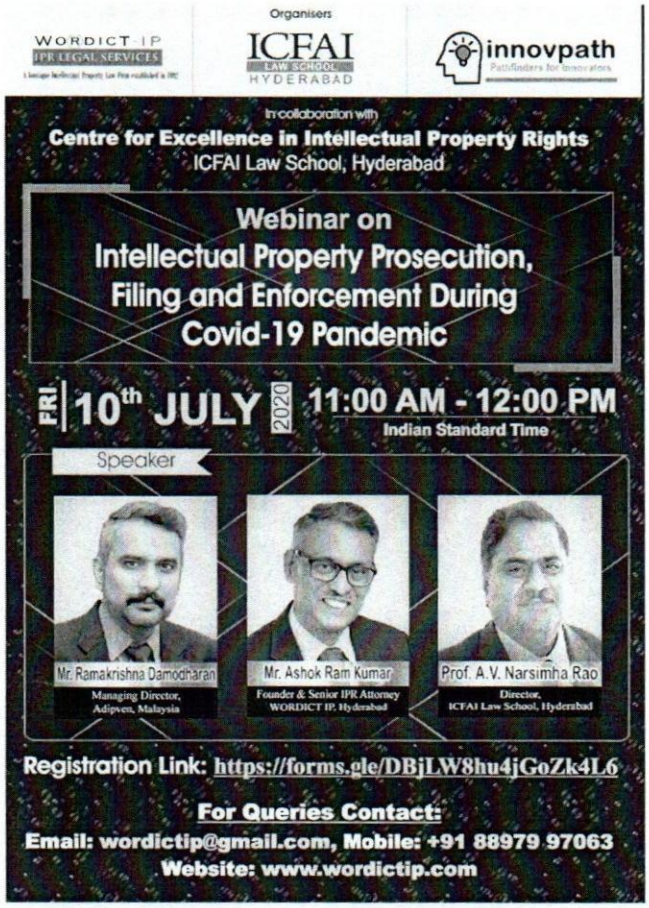
International Webinar on "Intellectual Property Prosecution, Filing & Enforcement during Covid-19 Pandemic

(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.



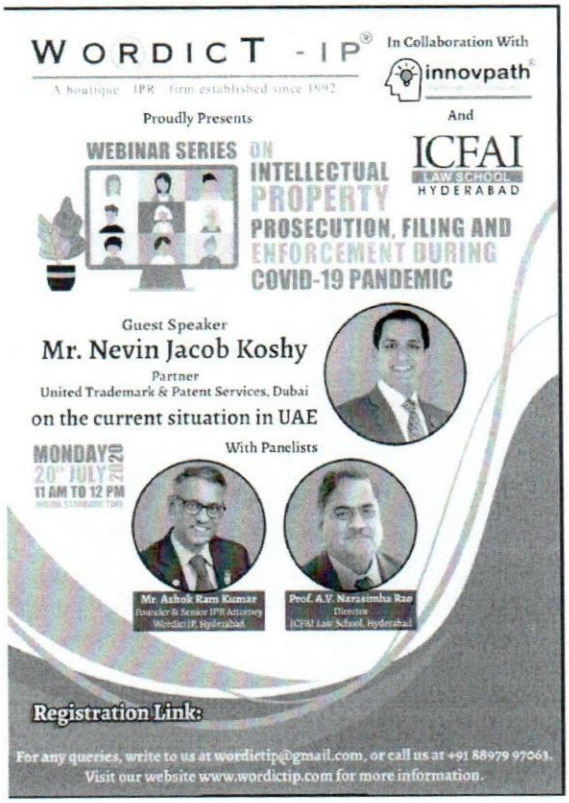
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Session 2 : 20th July 2020

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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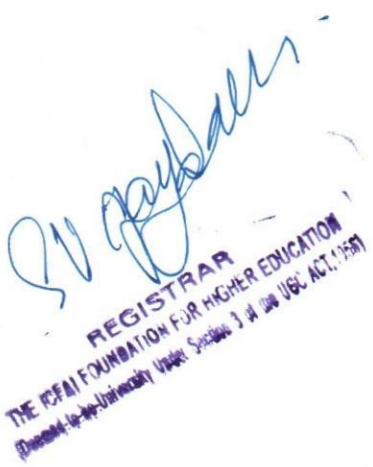
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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROSECUTION FILING AND ENFORCEMENT DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Dr. Veena,
   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
4. Dr. Madhuri Irene M.,
   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
5. Dr. Md. Akbar Khan,
   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
6. Dr. P. Kesari,
   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
7. Dr. K. Durga Prasad,
   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
8. Mr. Ashok Ram Kumar,
   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
9. Mr. S. Ravi,
   Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
10. Dr. K.S.Rekhraj Jain,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
11. Mrs. Sridevi D. Shet,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
12. Dr.. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
13. Dr. S. Uma Devi,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
14. Mr. D.V.N. Murthy,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
15. Mrs. Geetha Priyadarshini,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
16. Dr. K.V.Ravi Kumar,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
17. Mrs. Astha Srivastava,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
18. Mr. Dilip Sharma,
    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. Mr. S. Rakesh,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
22. Dr Y. Sai Krishna,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
23. Dr. A. Arun Kumar,
    Assistant Professor,
    ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
24. Dr. Iti Vyas,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
25. Dr. K. Hari Haran,

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Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

26. Ulviyan Ghani,
Student, Aligarh muslim university malappuram centre kerala
27. Daksha Gautam,
Law Student 3rd year,
Fairfield institute of technology management
28. RENJI T ROY,
Student, Kerala Law Academy, Law College
29. Shivani Gupta,
Assistant professor, Srms College of law
30. Linu m, Student,
Kerala law academy law college
31. Niddhi , Advocate, Delhi High Court
32. Triyasa Gope,
Student, Siddhartha Law College, Dehradun
33. Triyasa Gope,
Student, Siddhartha Law College, Dehradun
34. Azeem Parvez,
Student, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
35. Darshana Suresh,
Student , RV Institute of Legal Studies
36. Dr.Gowri B Chanal,
Former Research Scholar , PG Dept. Of Studies in Law, Karnatak University Dharwad
37. Tarigopula Sarala Devi,
Student , Sri prasunna college of law kurnool
38. vaibhav shukla, Student, IIL Indore
39. Shelar Swati Naresh,
Student, MCT College of Law, Airoli
40. Sudipendu Pathak,
Student, The Assembly of God Church School, Purulia
41. Triyasa Gope,
Student, Siddhartha Law College, Dehradun
42. Triyasa Gope,
Student, Siddhartha Law College, Dehradun
43. Sudipendu Pathak,
Student, The Assembly of God Church School, Purulia
44. Viswanathan w k,
Student, Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai
45. Yash Tonday,
Student, PIMR (Department Of Law)
46. Anita Childhood ,
Student , Karnavati university
47. Bhumi Tejra,
Student, Unitedworld school of law
48. Jai Mani Trivedi,
Student, Institute of Legal Studies, C.S.J.M. University Campus, Kanpur
49. Dr. B. Vijayalaxmi,
Principal, University College of law, Osmania University
50. Rizwan Ahmad,
Law Student, Aligarh Muslim University Malappuram Centre Kerala
51. Jigyasa Jain,
Student, Renaissance law college, Indore M. P.
52. Sayanika Saha,
Law Student, Aligarh Muslim University
53. Prasanna Kumar P,
Assistant professor, Sri kengal hanumanthaiya law college, kgf
54. Mohd Jahangeer, Student, Aligarh Muslim University
55. Bhargov Bikash Dutta,

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Assistant Professor , SIPE Law College

56. Nitika Grover,
Student, Amity Law School, Noida
57. Kashifuzzama Khan Shaukat Khan,
Student, Adv Ramkrushnji Rathi Law College Washim
58. Barasha Kalita,
Advocate, National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam
59. Sourodip Nandy,
Student, Symbiosis Law School
60. Vaishnavi Gupta,
Student, Symbiosis Law School
61. Sahida Yeasmin,
Student, Aligarh Muslim University
62. Dr Shrutimala Goswami,
Asst prof , NERIM Law College
63. Mohd Saleem Abdul Aziz Deshmukh, Student, Self
64. Muhammad Imran Ali,
Lecturer Department of Law, Lahore Leads University Pakistan
65. Urvashi Manocha,
Law Student, Chanderprabhu Jain College of Higher Studies & School of Law
66. Rishabh, Student,
Unity p.g. & Law college
67. Mohammad Talib Khan,
Student (LI.B), Shia College Of Law (University Of Lucknow)
68. Ranjita Biswas, Advocate, Legal
69. Binita Topno,
Law Student , S.I.P.E. Law college Dibrughar Assam
70. Sargun Kaur Sahni,
Student, Symbiosis Law School, NOIDA
71. Mokshita Sharma,
Law student , Symbiosis Law School
72. Sarthak Arora,
Research fellow, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
73. Megha Anand,
Research Assistant, High Court Jammu
74. Khushal Chand Agarwal,
Student, RNB Global University
75. Nisha,
Advocate, District court, kaithal
76. Neeru Mittal,
Assistant professor, Lovely professional university phagwara Punjab
77. Rajnish Jindal,
Assistant Professor, Symbiosis Law School, Noida
78. Sukriti Verma,
Student, Amity University
79. Siddhant kumar,
Student, ICFAI LAW SCHOOL HYDERBAD
80. Riya Bhardwaj,
Student, National University of Study & Research in Law, Ranchi
81. Meeval Mariam Varghese,
Student, ICFAI Law School
82. Baani Samrat,
Student, Vivekananda institute of professional studies
83. Namita Verma,
Research Scholar , Maharaja Agrasen University Solan Himachal Pradesh
84. Kirti Anand Sharma,
Student, Delhi University Faculty of Law
85. Nagma Parween, Student, Jawaharlal Nehru University

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86. Smita S Angadi,
Assistant Professor, DBHPS Law College Koppal
87. Sheeja Baglary,
Student, K.L.E. Society's Law College
88. Himanshu Priyadarshi,
Assistant Professor, School of Law and Legal Affairs, Noida International University
89. Dr. R. Anthony Raj, Asst.Professor, L.N.Govt. College, Ponneri, TN
90. Rashmi Vohra,
Student, IME law institute
91. Samhitha Sharath Reddy,
Student, Tamil Nadu National Law University
92. P. Vasishtan, Student,
Tamil Nadu National Law University
93. Shweta Mishra,
Student, ITM University Raipur Chhattisgarh
94. Anshika Yadav,
Student , Faculty of Law, University of Allahabad
95. Sakshi Sabharwal,
Advocate, Enrolled in Delhi Bar Council
96. Swapnil Vashishtha ,
Advocate, Bar council of Delhi
97. Amit Kumar Pandey,
Student , HNLU Raipur Chhattisgarh
98. A.S.Rouban,
Student, The Central Law College
99. Neeta Mishra,
Doctor, Smriti Clinic Dalli Rajhara Balod
100. Anshita Thakur, BA LLB (Hon.)
Student, University Institute Of Legal Studies ,Shimla
101. Amrita Dubey,
Student, Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law
102. Anshita Thakur, BA LLB(Hon.)
Student, University Institute Of Legal Studies,Shimla
103. Amar Dubey,
Student, Thakur College of Science and Commerce
104. Jaspreet Kaur,
Student , Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar
105. Sanskriti Garg,
Student, Vivekananda institute of professional studies, GGSIPU
106. Susan Baisil, 6th Semester B.A LL.B Student,
Sree Narayana Guru College of Legal Studies, Kollam, Kerala
107. Ganshyam,
Student, Geeta institute of law, Kurukshetra university kurukshetra
108. Nieharika Sharma,
Student, Amity University, Noida
109. Jaspreet Kaur ,
Student , Lovely Professional University
110. Jahan Ara Kulsum,
Advocate, Legal Practice
111. AFTAB AHMAD,
Student, AMU
112. Abid Khan,
LLM Student, RTMNU'S PGTD OF LAW
113. Ms. Jahnavi Pabba,
Advocate and Research Scholor, Department of Law, Osmania University
114. Pankaj Sharma,
Student , St. Francis De Sales
115. Aditi Parekh,

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Student, Guru Ghasidas Central University, Bilaspur

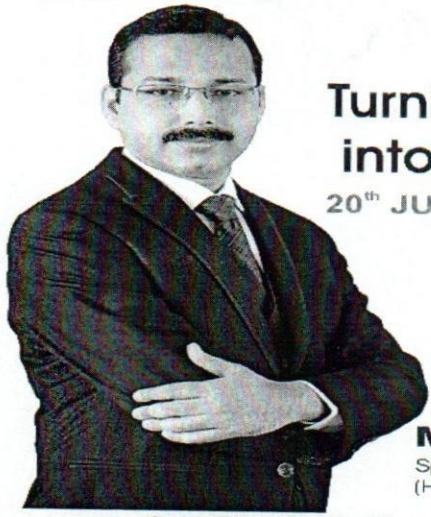
116. Al kausar, BA LLB 6th Semester,
Kashmir university
117. Kalpana Bharati Raut ,
Advocate , Dibrugarh Bar Association
118. Naina Jain, Student, Prestige Institute of Management and Research, Department of Law
119. Neelesh Narinder Arora,
Self Employed , St.Rocks Degree College of Law
120. Aditi Saxena,
Associate , Perfexio Legal
121. E Radhika,
Assistant Professor, College of Law for Women Andhra Mahila Sabha
122. Kalpana Bharati Raut ,
Advocate, Dibrugarh Bar Association
123. Kosha Doshi,
Student, Symbiosis Law School Pune
124. Shweta Bhattacharya,
Student , Gujarat National Law University
125. Ramaswamy Subbaraman,
Student, Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda College - Evening College (AUTONOMOUS)
126. Ganshyam,
Student, Geeta institute of law , Kurukshetra university Kurukshetra
127. Kajal Kumari,
Student, Galgotias University
128. Muskan Kaushik,
Student, Maharishi Dayanand University , ROHTAK
129. R. Vijayakumar,
Assistant Professor , The Central Law College, Salem
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,
A.B.M.S.Parishad's Yashwantrao Chavan Law College Pune
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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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL HYDERABAD



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/)

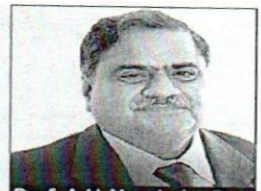
Coordinators



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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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

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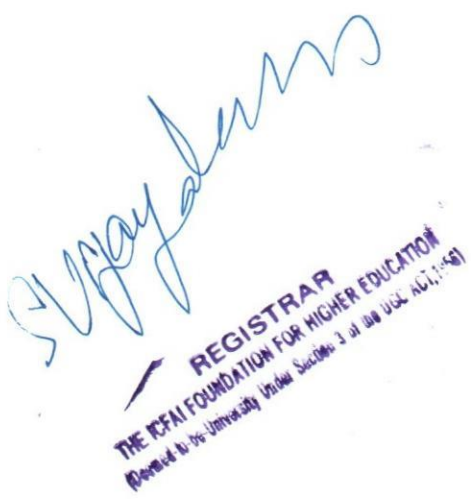
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failure to enforce your boundaries on some level. If you trace back every time in the past when you have lost your marbles, it was likely due to an over-accumulation of imbalanced energy in one or more areas of your life—career, relationship, health, 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.





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.
M - +91-9884612320

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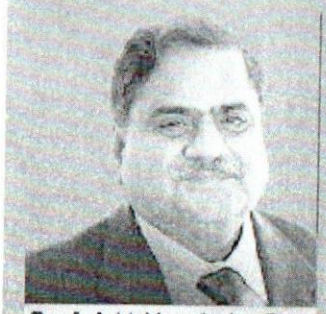
ICFAI LAW SCHOOL HYDERABAD

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



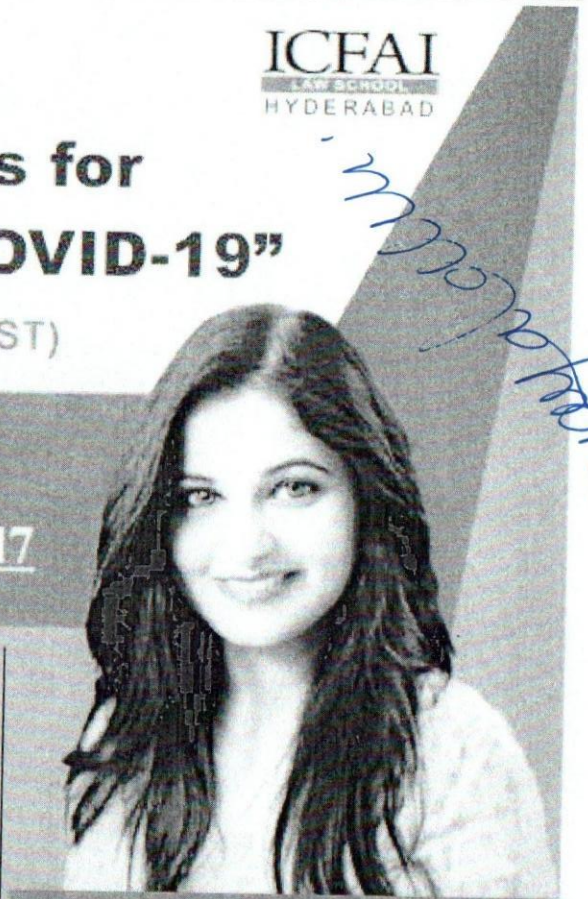
Prof. A.V. Narsimha Rao
Director,
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad



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



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



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

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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'

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Adarsh Khuntia,
   Law Student, Birla School of Law, Birla Global University
2. Vandana,
   Student , Rayat Bahra University,Mohali
3. ROHAN GEDAM,
   STUDENT, SCHOOL OF LEGAL STUDIES, LNCT UNIVERSITY, BHOPAL
4. Akansha Barua,
   Student, FIMT (GGSIP UNIVERSITY)
5. Riya Sarkar,
   Student , Calcutta university
6. Urmil Makwana,
   Student, D.T.Law College
7. ANMOL SINGH,
   Student, CHANDIGARH UNIVERSTY
8. NANDINI AGARWAL,
   LLB, Lloyd law college
9. Indrajit J. Jana,
   Student, Sureswar Dutta Law College (University of Calcutta)
10. Sayan Mitra, B.A. LL.B,
    Kolkata Police Law Institute
11. VASUNDRA V,
    LAW STUDENT, PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
12. Jahnavi S, Chennai,
    School of excellence in law, TNDALU
13. G.jayaram, B.B.A, LL.B,
    Gitam university
14. VASUNDRA V,
    LAW STUDENT, PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
15. Dr.Sanjeeve Gowda.G.S.,
    Assistant Professor of Law, V.V.Pura College of Law
16. ALOK SONI,
    Advocate, Advocate
17. Dr. Sushilkumar Sindkhedkar,
    Associate Professor, PSGVPM's, ASC college, Shahada
18. Dr.Chitra B.T.,
    Assistant Professor, R.V.College of Engineering,
19. Ritul Tyagi,
    Student, Galgotias university
20. Akshita,
    Student , Law College Dehradun, Uttaranchal University, Dehradun
21. Krishan,
    Student, Vidhi Bhawan, ULC II, Law Department, Rajasthan University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India
22. Syeda Ruhi Abidi,
    Student, Government Law College, Mumbai
23. KARTIKEY SRIVASTAVA, BALLB 4th semester,
    Nehru Gram Bharati University
24. MOHAMMAD HAROON,
    Student, Pondicherry University
25. Amisha Tiwari,
    Law Student, University of Petroleum and Energy Studies
26. Adv Swetabh Karn,
    Advocate , Civil court chatra
27. Syed Mohammad Yawar,

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Assistant Professor, Aliah University, Kolkata

28. Seema Gautam,
Assistant professor, BS Anangpuria Educational Institute, Faridabad
29. P. Yuvasree,
Student , The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
30. Akshita D Jain, Advocate,
31. Sonali Singh,
Law Student, Nehru Gram Bharati Deemed to be University
32. Kush Kalra,
Ph.D Scholar, Sharda university
33. Wasif Rahman Khan,
Advocate, Patna high court
34. Yesh Singh,
Law student, Sarsuna college
35. Enakshi Chakraborty,
Law student, Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri Law College
36. Mrs. S.P. Vidyassri,
Head of Business Law department, Asst Prof of Law, Saveetha School of Law, SIMATS
37. K.ABIRAMI, Student,
Student at school of excellence in law Tamilnadu Dr Ambedkar law University Chennai
38. Rajesh Vallabhbhai Vaghasiya,
Advocate , C U Shah College of Law
39. Parismita Sarmah,
Advocate, Gauhati High Court
40. Raghubir Chandrayan ,
Advocate , Patna High Court
41. Arushi Jain,
Student , Symbiosis Law School
42. Alisha sharma,
Student, Jammu university
43. Udya Raghavan,
Research Scholar, LNCT UNIVERSITY
44. Pawan Kumar ,
Advocate , District court & Delhi high court
45. Gunjan Agarwal,
Student, Jaipur National University
46. MOHD. SALIM ,
Student , Dr. Harisingh Gour University, Sagar, MP
47. Parismita Sarmah,
Advocate, Gauhati High Court
48. Fiza khan,
Student, Arihant law college
49. Fiza khan,
Student, Arihant law college
50. Deepali Yadav ,
Student , BBAU Lucknow
51. Shreya Pandey,
Student , Amity university
52. Shreya Pandey,
Student , Amity university
53. G.Jayaram,
B.B.A,LL.B, Gitam university
54. Seema Gautam,
Assistant professor, BS Anangpuria Educational Institute, Faridabad
55. ARUTCCHUDAR MUTHUVELAN,
STUDENT , GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPALLI
56. Rajbir Kaur Gill ,
Student , Guru Nanak dev university Amritsar

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Student , Delhi Metropolitan Education Affiliated to IP University
58. Rajbir Kaur Gill ,
Student , Guru Nanak dev university Amritsar
59. Raman,
Student, Kurukshetra University
60. Karabi Dihingia,
Assistant professor, North East Frontier technical university.
61. pragnya prachurya acharya,
Student, Madhusudan Law College , Cuttack
62. Aditya Yadav,
Student, Jaipur National University
63. Teena Kataria,
Student, CPJ College, GGSIP University
64. Kiran Ranganath Kale,
Assistant professor, Sarsenapati Hambirrao Mohite Law college,Rajgurunagar
65. Susmita Dhar,
Guest lecturer, Calcutta University
66. Teena Kataria,
Student, CPJ College, GGSIP UNIVERSITY
67. Jasbir,
Assistant professor , G.H.G institute of law for women
68. Asmita Jha,
Law student, Chanderprabhu Jain College of higher studies and school of law, IP University, Delhi
69. Mohd Jamal Ashraf,
Law Student , Aligarh Muslim University
70. Moin Uddin Ahmed,
Student, Shillong Law College
71. CHAITANYA PANT,
STUDENT, AMITY LAW SCHOOL NOIDA
72. Shreya Pandey,
Student , Amity university
73. Abhishek Chaudhary,
Advocate, District & Sessions Court , Raebareli
74. rahul tiwari,
Advocate, Delhi High Court
75. Saloni Saini,
Student, USLLS
76. Priya singh ,
Student, Rama University
77. Rohitashwa Shrivastawa,
Student, NMIMS School of law. Bengaluru
78. KOMAL PRASAD YADAV,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN LAW, B.C.S.GOVT.P.G.COLLEGE,DHAMTARI,CHHATTISGARH
79. Dr. (Mrs) Tenzin Jangchup Khampa,
Assistant Professor, Saveetha School of Law, SIMATS, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
80. Mokshita Sharma,
Law student , Symbiosis Law School
81. DEEPA NANDLAL BHATIA ,
Student , NARI GURSAHANI LAW COLLEGE
82. Irwin Lalmuanpuii Hnamte,
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi
83. JAY SINGH YADAV,
ADVOCATE, ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT,ALLAHABAD
84. Bhagavatula Naga Sai Sriram,
Student, School of law Sastra University
85. PARVAAZ AALAM WANI,
ADVOCATE , JAMMU AND KASHMIR HIGH COURT SRINAGAR INDIA

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86. Dr. (Mrs.) Tenzin Jangchup Khampa,
Assistant Professor, Saveetha School of Law, SIMATS, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
87. Meeta Agarwal,
Student, University five year law college Rajasthan university Jaipur Rajasthan
88. Pranav Santvan,
Student, University Institute of Legal Studies , Shimla , Himachal Pradesh University , Shimla
89. JAYDIP MISRA,
Research Scholar of Law and Practicing Advocate,
KAZI NAZRUL UNIVERSITY, ASANSOL,WEST BENGAL
90. Jessica Bhalla,
Student, CPJ college, Ip university
91. Sudhanshu Verma,
Student, Tata Institute of Social Sciences
92. Ananta P. Surwase, Learn something new, Correct use of study
93. Rudrabhishek Chauhan,
Student, School of Law, Galgotias University
94. Gauri Sharma,
Student, Symbiosis Law School, Hyderabad
95. Abhilash Sharma,
Student, City Academy Law College, Lucknow
96. Swarna Latha R,
LLM Student, Government Law College Chengalpet
97. Priyanshu Mishra,
Student, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi,U.P
98. Apurva Awasthi,
Student, Other
99. Janvi parihar,
Student , Institute of Law Nirma university
100. Priyanshu Mishra,
Student, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi,U.P
101. Dr.SujataShrivastava,
Assistant Prof., Department of Law,Rani Durgavati University,Jabalpur
102. Saransh Sahu,
Student, AMITY UNIVERSITY RAIPUR CHHATTISGARH
103. Syeda Ruhi Abidi,
Student, Government Law College, Mumbai
104. Mrs.Geetha,
Research Scholar, Sri Krishna Devaraya University
105. Kesanapalli Sreeya chowdary,
Student, Gitam University Visakhapatnam
106. Triyasa Gope,
Student, Siddhartha Law College Dehradun
107. ASHISH GUPTA,
Advocate, ADVAG
108. Sanchi Thukral,
Student, Maharaja agrasen institute of management studies
109. Leena Ghai,
Advocate , District and Sessions Court Gurugram
110. Anika Jain,
Student, Manipal University Jaipur
111. Shalini Budimata, BBA LLB , Isbr law college
112. JYOTIKA AGGARWAL,
Student, Army Institute of Law, Sector 68, Mohali
113. ABHISHEK THOMMANDRU,
Assistant Professor , KONERU LAKSHMAIAH EDUCATION FOUNDATION
114. Aditi Goyal, Student,
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
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Assistant professor , Crescent School of Law

116. Swapnil Prakash Aher,
Student,
Shri Omkarnath Malpani Law College

117. Mayank Singh,
Student, Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University)

118. Monika Yadav,
Assistant professor, The ICFAI University Jaipur

119. Anchal,
First year law Student, Maharishi Markandeshwar deemed to be University

120. Swati,
Student, Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law

121. Jammula Shreenath,
Student, Gitam university

122. Dr. K. Hari Haran ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

123. Dr. M. Ravindranad,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

124. Dr. T. Himavathi ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

125. Dr. G.P. Sudhakar ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

126. Mrs. Richa Jain ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

127. Dr. Sumantha Mehar,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

128. Dr. N. Padmanabha Rao ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

129. Dr. Poorvi Kantroo ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

130. Dr. A. Sreelatha ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

131. Ms. Aditi Nidhi ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

132. Ms. Sthiti Das Gupta ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

133. Ms. Manani Siddhu,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

134. Mr. Rupak Das,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

135. Ms. Katiyani Juneja Sharma,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

136. Dr. Ravi Bundela ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

137. Dr. Renu Bala,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

138. Ms. S. Prathyusha,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

139. Ms. Priyanka,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

140. Dr. Manu Dutta,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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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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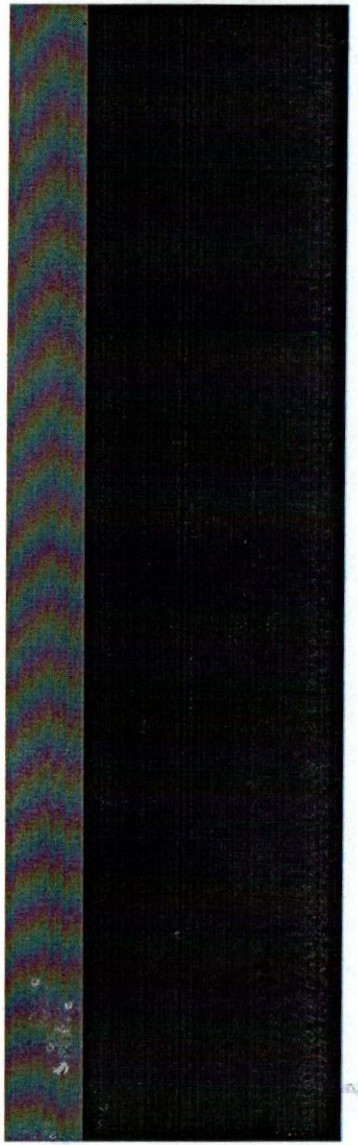
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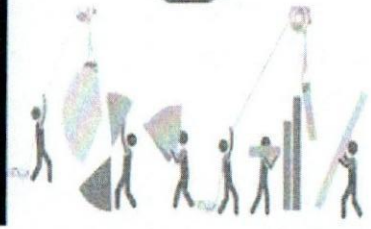






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Intellectual Property Law:

Importance of IP to a Company:

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

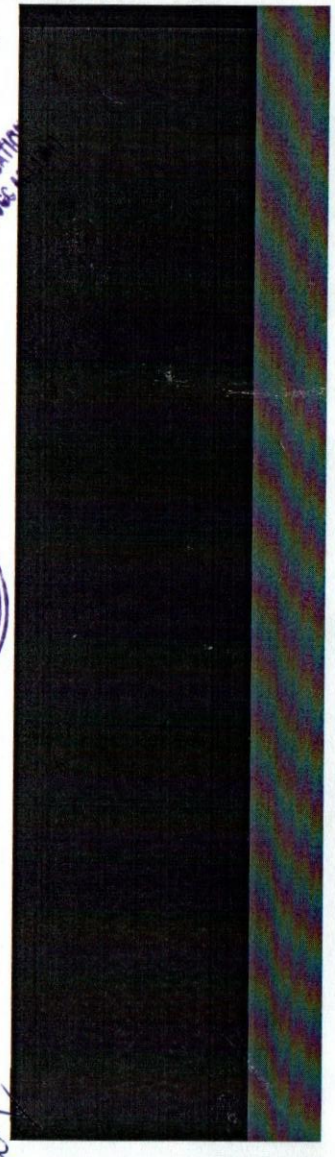
Why do Companies Care about IP?

- 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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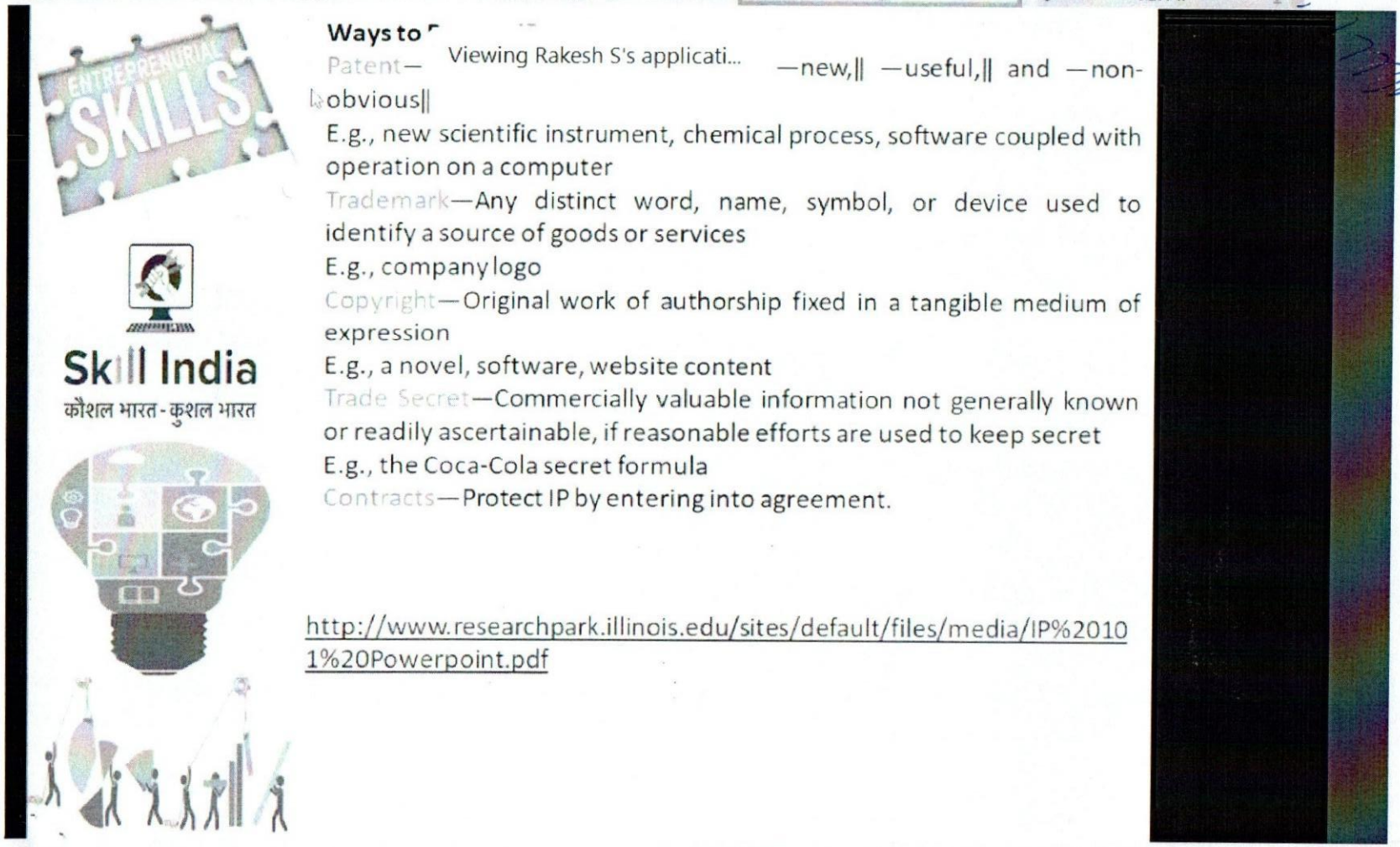


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RS Rakesh S Cohost
AK Aditi Karra
AV aishwarya vucha
AS Akhil Sabu
A Alekhya
A Anitha
A anjali
AV anuhya vyzarsu
AS Anumandla SumaSri
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Patent——new,‖ —useful,‖ and —non-obvious‖

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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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Anoordeep Singh,
   Student, MMDU
2. KHUSHBOO VERMA,
   Student , FAIRFIELD INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY (GGSIPU)
3. K Sudha Rao,
   Assistant Professor (Law), Kingston Law College, West Bengal State University
4. Shivangi Bathla,
   Student, Bhartiya Vidya Peeth
5. Aman Gupta,
   Student, Royal college of law
6. Amit Pandey,
   Student, Faculty of Law , University of Lucknow
7. Abhimanyu Singh Shekhawat,
   Student, Vidhi bhawan, Department of law ,university of rajasthan ,jaipur, rajasthan
8. Alok Pandey ,
   Advocate , High Court Of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow
9. Dr.M.Sivaji Rao,
   Principal, Sri Prasunna College Of Law,
10. Dr y ushasree ,
    Part time faculty , OU law college Hyderabad
11. Sanyogita Tiwari,
    Student, New law college
12. Krunal Shetkar,
    Student, MGM Law College
13. Veena priyanka , LLB , Student
14. TEJASVITA,
    RESEARCH SCHOLAR, KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY
15. SriSamuthra.A ,
    4th semester BBA.,LLB, KSLU
16. Osheen Bhat,
    Law student, Institute of law, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana
17. Rajitha singh ,
    Student, Bishop cottons women's Christian law college
18. Apoorva Shree,
    Student, Central University of South Bihar
19. Veena Priyanka,
    LLB 1st year, Student
20. Chandrajyoti Mishra, Dibrugarh University, Student
21. Nikhil Gupta,
    Advocate , N/A
22. Ayushi Sharma,
    Student, Indore institute of law
23. RITUPARNA DAS,
    LL.M Student, GAUHATI UNIVERSITY
24. Gurpreet Singh,
    Student, Gitarattan International Business School
25. Iti Vyas,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School Hyderabad
26. TANYA SINGH,
    STUDENT, BANASTHALI UNIVERSITY

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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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Deemed-to-be-University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956

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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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

In 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

IFHE FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER E... HYDERABAD

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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 papers 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
Mobile: +91 9440238077, Email: svdamodarreddy@ifheindia.org

Mr. Dilip Sharma
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School
Mobile: +91-7698737458, Email: dilipsharma@ifheindia.org

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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. Maria 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.

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Technical Session – 1
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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 **<u>Intellectual Property Rights in Digital Era:</u>**

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

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Chitransh Srivastava ,
   Student , ISPG College, University of Allahabad.
2. Kriti kaushal,
   Student, Kle society's law college
3. Shree Tejusha,
   Law student, K.L.E society Law college
4. Mansi Choudhary,
   Student, ICFAI University Jaipur
5. Komal Rani,
   Student, Meerut College Meerut
6. Monmirekha Bora,
   Assistant professor, Jorhat Law College
7. Mridul Bhatt,
   Student, Shri Ramswaroop memorial University Lucknow
8. M.Muthukumar,
   Assistant Professor, Government Law College, Tirunelveli.
9. Poornima Shukla,
   Student, Shri Ramswaroop memorial University, Lucknow
10. SRIJAN BAIRAGYA ,
    LL.M STUDENT , HALDIA LAW COLLEGE, VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY
11. APARNA SIKDAR,
    BA-LL.B STUDENT , BENGAL LAW COLLEGE, THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN
12. Arshpreet kaur ,
    Student, Punjab School of law, punjabi university Patiala
13. Tabassum Hussain,
    Advocate, NEF Law College Guwahati
14. ARYA SONAM,
    3rd year student (B. A LLB) , Jyotirmoy school of law (Calcutta university)
15. Naina Jain, Student,
    Prestige Institute of Management and Research, Department of Law
16. Ayushi Singh,
    Student, lloyd law college, greater noida
17. MANSI ACHARYA,
    Student, KLE SOCIETY's LAW COLLEGE
18. Tabassum Hussain,
    Advocate, NEF Law College Guwahati
19. Ch shivani,
    3rd year BBALLB student, KLE societys law college
20. Madhumita Bose,
    Student, Calcutta University
21. SHUNMUGA SUNDARAKUMAR . G,
    ASSISTANT PROFESSOR , GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE TIRUNELVELI
22. Nitya Paliwal,
    Student, Fairfield Institute of Management and Technology
23. Sarvesh Kathpalia,
    Student, Punjab School of Law, Punjabi University
24. Ms. Insha Goel Vats,
    Asst. Professor , Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies
25. ANSHU SINGH,
    Student, IIMT COLLEGE OF LAW

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26. Bandana Pathak,
Assistant Professor, S.B Women's (Auto) College
27. Anvay Srivastava, LL.B Hons .,
City academy law college (lucknow university)
28. SUJEET KUMAR TIWARI,
STUDENT, HNBGU A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, UTTARAKHAND
29. M.VIDHYALAKSHMI,
Assistant professor of law , Assistant Professor , Chennai Dr.Ambedkar Govt.Law College
30. Dileep Cheruku, Student,
PMR Law College Hyderabad
31. Shivangi sarda,
Student , Manipal University, Jaipur
32. Lakshya Lakhani,
Legal Intern, INDIALAW LLP
33. SHUBHECHHA BHOWMICK,
STUDENT , DEPARTMENT OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
34. RAJA BHOWMICK,
Academicians, DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION, GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL
35. Awadhesh Pratap Singh,
Student - LL.M. First Year (Second Sem.), M. J. P. R. University Bareilly , U.P.
36. Isha Gupta,
Student, Maharishi Markendeswar Deemed To Be University(Mullana)
37. Neha Diwakar,
Student - LL.M.First Year, M. J. P. R. University Bareilly , U.P.
38. Pankhuri pallavi ,
Student , Kle society's law college
39. Raghav goel,
Student , MAHARISHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY
40. VISHALI RAJPUT,
Advocate, High Court Of Jammu & Kashmir
41. Hrushika Sharma,
BBA LLB, Career launcher
42. Akanksha Jain,
Student, Kle law college
43. Reema Kumar,
Student , Kle society's law college
44. Akshita,
Student , Law College Dehradun, Uttaranchal University, Dehradun
45. S. SHIVRAM,
Advocate, Law office of S. Karthikei Balan, Chennai
46. Kumar Saurav,
Advocate , University of Mumbai
47. Minakshi yadav,
Student, Manipal University Jaipur
48. NISHEETH CHANDRACHOOR,
LL.B, 3rd Yr. Student, Law Centre 1, University of Delhi
49. Nargis Choudhury,
Lecturer, Apex Professional University
50. Harsh Mangal,
Student, Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law
51. Rasesh Pasrija,
Student, Symbiosis law school Hyderabad
52. D.V.N.Murty,
Faculty Associate, Faculty of Law, IFHE, Hyderabad,
53. Ansuman Subhankar,
Advocate, Orissa High Court
54. Kokila, Advocate
55. Salaka Ravi,

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Asst. Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad

56. Jyotika Bahl ,
Assistant Professor , University of Delhi
57. Prabhjyot Singh,
Student, Amity Law School, Noida
58. Sanghapriya Ray,
Research Scholar , Sharda University (Greater Noida)
59. Stuti Chowdhury,
Student, University of Calcutta
60. Jagriti Vijay,
Research Scholar , Faculty of law, CMP Degree College, University of Allahabad
61. Jai K Gupta,
Student, Symbiosis Law School, NOIDA
62. Nidhi Sharma ,
Student , KIIT School of Law
63. Ananya Sharma,
Assistant Professor of Law, Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law
64. Sankalp Singh,
Ph. D. Scholar In Law, Faculty of Law, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj
65. Dr. Durgavati,
Faculty of Law (guest lecture), SOS in Law, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, M.P.
66. POOJA J ,
Student , Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Pudupakkam
67. Archita Tiwari,
LL.M. final year student, Dharmashastra national law university
68. SUMIBALA B,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW , CHENNAI DR. AMBEDKAR GOVT. LAW COLLEGE, PATTARAIPERUMBUDUR, TIRUVALLUR.
69. Dr Savita Nayyar ,
Associate Professor , University of Jammu
70. Syed Nafirul Islam,
Social Activist, Maxim & Nexus
71. Syed Nafirul Islam,
Social Activist / Lawyer, NHRC
72. Anusha M Virupannavar,
Assistant Professor, KLE Society's Law College
73. VAIBHAV GOYAL,
STUDENT, UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF LEGAL STUDIES, PANJAB UNIVERSITY (SSGRC,Hsp.), CHANDIGARH
74. YESHWANT,
Law Student, Chanderprabhu Jain College of Higher Studies & School of Law
75. RAMANUJ SHARMA ,
STUDENT, Shri Ramswaroop Memorial University Deva Road Barabanki, Lucknow [Uttar Pradesh]
76. Dr. A. Sreelatha ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
77. Ms. Aditi Nidhi ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
78. Ms. Sthiti Das Gupta ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
79. Ms. Manani Siddhu,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
80. Mr. Rupak Das,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
81. Shakshi Agarwal,
Lucknow, Banasthali vidyapith
82. Priyanka,
Student, Guru Gobind singh university
83. Smriti Singh,

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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

Student, ICFAI university Dehradun

84. Ramendra Pratap Singh,
Student, ICFAI university Dehradun

85. Diwakar Das,
Placement Manager, ICFAI Law School Dehradun

86. Md. Rameezur Rahman,
Research Scholar, School of Law and Governance, CUSB, Gaya

87. Shahrukh Inam ,
Advocate , ILA Advocates & Solicitors

88. Twinkle Chouhan,
Student , PIMR DEPARTMENT OF LAW

89. Alice Chouhan,
Student, School of law davv indore

90. Anikaet Solanki,
Student, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (A Central University), Lucknow

91. Tanuja Kapri,
Student , The ICFAI University, Dehradun

92. Ayushi Singh,
Student , LLOYD LAW COLLGE , GREATER NOIDA

93. Dr.Inderpreet Kaur ,
Assistant Professor , University Institute of Law, Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab

94. Parul Chaudhary,
Student, Symbiosis Law School, Noida

95. Vaneet Kaur Narang,
Student, G.H.G INSTITUTE OF LAW FOR WOMEN ,SIDHWAN KHURD ,LUDHIANA.

96. NAZMA KHANAM,
Assistant Professor, Nalbari Law College,Assam

97. Diganta Roy,
Ph. D. Research Scholar , North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong

98. MRIDUL PAREEK,
Student, new law college

99. Dr. Jayashree to,
Assistant Professor, BVDU New Law College Pune

100. Deepika Mishra,
Student, Alliance school of law Alliance, University Bangalore

101. Aditya Baldawa,
Student, KLE LAW COLLEGE, BENGALURU

102. Pradeep Kumar Mehra,
Cyber security consultant , D N ASSOCIATES BHOPAL

103. Anushka Bajpai,
Student, Guru Ghasidas Central University Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

104. Ankita Kaushik,
Student, Kle society's law college

105. Aparna Tarun,
Student, CPJ College of Higher Studies and School of Law

106. Sudhir sharma,
Student, Guru ghasi das university.

107. Dr Y. Sai Krishna ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

108. Dr. A. Arun Kumar ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

109. Dr. Iti Vyas ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

110. Dr. K. Hari Haran ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

111. Dr. M. Ravindranad,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

112. Dr. T. Himavathi

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THE ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed-to-be-University Under Section 3 of the UGC Act,1956)

Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

113. Dr. G.P. Sudhakar ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

114. Mrs. Richa Jain ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

115. Dr. Sumantha Mehar,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

116. Dr. N. Padmanabha Rao ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

117. Dr. Poorvi Kantroo ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

118. Ms. Katiyani Juneja Sharma,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

119. Dr. Ravi Bundela ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

120. Dr. Renu Bala,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

121. Ms. S. Prathyusha,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL HYDERABAD

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

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Webinar

Challenges in Patenting Biotechnology Based Inventions

February 20, 2021

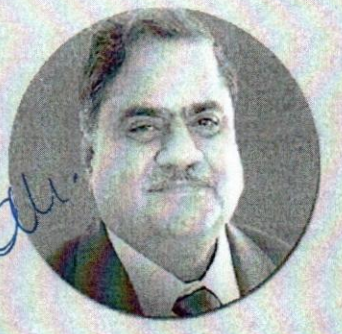
Time: 05:00 PM (Indian Standard Time)

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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For more details contact

Dr S V Damodar Reddy
Associate Professor
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
+91 9440238077

Mr. Dilip Sharma
Assistant Professor
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
+91 7698737458

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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

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Urooj Fatema,
   Student, West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences
2. Megha Gupta,
   Lawyer, Rajivranjan & Associates
3. Pallabi Nath,
   Student [BA.LLB(H) 5th year], North Eastern Regional Institute of Management
4. Nikhil Punamchand Chandak,
   Advocate, MPBendre
5. Rasha kumari panda,
   Ph.d research scholars , Berhampur university
6. Somujjal Roy,
   Law Student, Dibrugarh University, Assam
7. Rupesh Saraf,
   Department of Law, VNSGU
8. Alpika Srivastava,
   Advocate, High court
9. Simpy Buragohain,
   Advocate , Jorhat Bar Association
10. Riya Kaushik,
    Student, Geeta Institute of law
11. Sonia, Delhi, Student
12. Ravi Ranjan,
    Advocate, Hazaribag Bar Association
13. David Choudhury,
    LLM GRADUATE, NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY AND JUDICIAL ACADEMY, ASSAM
14. Dr Archana Chawla,
    Director , Chawla Tutorials
15. Neelam Rani,
    Assistant Professor in Laws , G. H. G. Institute of Law for Women, Sidhwan Khurd, Ludhiana, Punjab
16. Dr. Mukta Verma,
    Assistant professor, Faculty of Law, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, u.p.
17. Jahnu Das,
    LL.M, Gauhati University
18. Ali Mohammed Khan,
    Law Student, Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
19. Ms. JASPAL KAUR,
    Assistant Professor of Laws, G.H.G.Institute of Law for Women, Sidhwan Khurd, Ludhiana
20. HIMANSHU MISHRA,
    Law student, ICFAI Hyderabad
21. Divya Singh,
    Student, Vidhi Bhawan, ULC II, Department of Law, Rajasthan University, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
22. Kartik Jain,
    Student, Vivekananda institute of Professional Studies, IPU
23. Nitya Prabhakar,
    Law Student, Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies, GGSIPU, New Delhi 110034
24. Subhasri Chatterjee,
    Advocate, High Court, Calcutta
25. Nikki Yadav,
    Student, Jiwaji university
26. Nusrat Ali Rizvi,

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Assistant Professor, MLB Government College of Excellence Gwalior

27. Tanya Sharma,
3rd year student pursuing BA.LLB(H) in Energy Law, University of Petroleum and Energy Studies
28. Arun Klair,
Assistant Professor, Sant Baba Bhag Singh University, Jalandhar
29. Ankur khurana, 4th year Law student,
GGSIP UNIVERSITY CHANDER PRABHU JAIN COLLEGE OF HIGHER STUDIES AND SCHOOL OF LAW
30. Lalit Kumar Roy,
Assistant Professor , Department of Law, University of Gour Banga, Malda, WB
31. Mr. Santosh Kore,
Lecturer, Dayanand College of Law, Latur
32. Bernard Shuvam Gomes,
Law Student, Amity Law School, Kolkata
33. Tanya yadav ,
Student , Jemtec school of law.
34. Abivarthan
MBA, LLB (Hons) , 2nd year, TNDALU - SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE IN LAW
35. Shubham Bhargava,
Law student, icfai law school hyderabad
36. Syeda Ruhi Abidi,
Student, Government Law College, Mumbai
37. Dr Shrutimala Goswami ,
Asst Prof , NERIM Law College
38. Ragu Balan. P.
Advocate , Madras high court
39. Deevansh Aggarwal,
BBA-LLB(H) Second Year, The Northcap University
40. Anamay Mishra,
Student, Presidency university
41. VASANTH.B,
Student , The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
42. Keshika Jain,
Student, University five year law college
43. R ATHI SHARMILA,
Student , School of excellence in law Chennai
44. Shivani Singh,
Ph.D. Scholar, JNU New Delhi
45. Anjali PG,
Research scholar, SCHOOL OF INDIAN LEGAL THOUGHT, MG UNIVERSITY, KERALA
46. Dr. Kiran Yadav,
Associate Professor, M.B.P. Govt Degree College Aashiyana Lucknow
47. Utkarsh Jain,
Student, ICFAI University, Dehradun
48. Yuvraj Singh Yadav,
Student, Maharaja agrasen college
49. Alpi Gupta,
Research Scholar, Aligarh Muslim University
50. Alankrita Anand,
Student, Lloyd Law College
51. Amrinderpal Singh,
Advocate, Kehal and Associates
52. MR. DINESH KUMAR SINGH,
RESEARCH SCHOLAR, DR. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, AGRA
53. Stuti Chowdhury,
Student, University of Calcutta
54. Alankrita Anand,
Student, Lloyd Law College

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55. Movva.Devisree,
Student , Smt.Velagapudi Durgamba Siddhartha Law College
56. Shweta Bhattacharya,
Student, Gujarat National Law University
57. Dr. K. Durga Prasad ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
58. Mr. Ashok Ram Kumar,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
59. Mr. S. Ravi,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
60. Dr. K.S.Rekhraj Jain ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
61. Riktanjali,
Student, Government Law College, Mumbai
62. Bhanu sireesha,
Student, Gitam university
63. Bhanu sireesha,
Student, Gitam university
64. Bhumika Goyal,
Student, Indore Institute of law
65. Vaibhav Chauhan,
Student, Indore Institute of law
66. Sushant Kumar,
Student, Institute of Law, Kurukshetra University (Kurukshetra)
67. Shruti Kasera,
Student, Law College Dehradun
68. Nitya Singh Parihar,
Student, Rani durgavati vishwavidyalaya, law department
69. MONISHA G,
Student, The Central Law College , Salem
70. SALONI BAHL,
Assistant professor, Jaipur National University
71. Shubham Kumar,
Law student 4th year , Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
72. Rishika Rishabh,
Ms, University School of Law and Legal Studies, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
73. Daksha Gautam,
Law Student, Fairfield institute of management technology
74. Anmol Jain,
Law Student, School of Legal Studies REVA University Bengaluru
75. V. Mohan Vinay,
B.B.A,LL.B, Gitam University
76. Sukriti Garg,
Law student, School of Legal Studies REVA University Bengaluru
77. SAHIDA YEASMIN,
STUDENT, ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
78. A.VEDHA VALLI,
GUEST LECTURER, SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE IN LAW, TNDALU
79. Vivek Kumar Rajput,
Student, NIMT Institute Of Method And Law
80. Dr. S.V.Damodar Reddy ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
81. Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
82. Dr. Madhuri Irene M.,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
83. Lakshman ji gupta,
Research scholar , Sibli national college azamgarh up

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84. Anubhuti Agrawal,
Student, Jagran LakeCity University Bhopal
85. Naina Jain,
Student, Prestige Institute of Management and Research, Department of Law
86. Krati Awasthi,
Student, JNPG College, Lucknow
87. STALIN J MANJALY,
Student, Christ Academy Institute of Law
88. Vasudha Verma,
Student, Maharshi Dayanand University
89. Arya. A.S ,
3rd year law student , Sree Narayana Guru College Of Legal Studies, Kollam
90. Rishika Gupta,
Law student, Indore Institute of Law, Indore
91. SENGANAL J, BANGALORE, SRI KENGAL HANUMANTHAIYA LAW COLLEGE
92. Jaspreet Kaur,
Student , Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar
93. Arya.A.S,
6th sem B.A.L.LB , Sree Narayana Guru College Of Legal Studies
94. SENGANAL J,
STUDENT, SRI KENGAL HANUMANTHAIYA LAW COLLEGE
95. Roshni Rajeshkumar Yadav,
Student, Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law
96. Medha Rudra,
Student, KIIT School of Law
97. Somesh Saxena,
Student, Rama University
98. SWAGATA LAXMI KUNDU,
Student, AMITY UNIVERSITY KOLKATA
99. Mansi Mishra,
Student, Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University
100. Mithlesh Malviya,
Assistant professor, Career Point University Kota
101. Sanchita Borpujari,
Student, Dibrugarh University
102. Charvi,
Student, Kiit School of Law
103. Priyanka, Student, MDU
104. Ms. Priyanka,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
105. Dr. Manu Dutta,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
106. Prof. (Dr.) V. Hemalatha Devi ,
Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
107. Prof. (Dr.) Y.Pratap Reddy ,
Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
108. Prof. (Dr.) T. Vidya Kumari,
Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
109. Dr. Veena , Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
110. Dr. Md. Akbar Khan,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
111. Dr. P. Kesari ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
112. Mrs. Sridevi D. Shet,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
113. Dr.. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
114. Dr. S. Uma Devi

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(Deemed-to-be-University Under Section 3 of the UGC Act...)

Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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

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

117. Yuvraj Singh Yadav,
Student, Maharaja agrasen college

118. Ashish Kumar Pandey,
Student, NRI Vidydayini institute of science management and technology Bhopal Madhya Pradesh

119. Abhay Kumar,
Research scholar, Faculty of law. University of Allahabad

120. Anand Kumar,
Assistant Professor, Jamshedpur Co-operative Law College, Jamshedpur

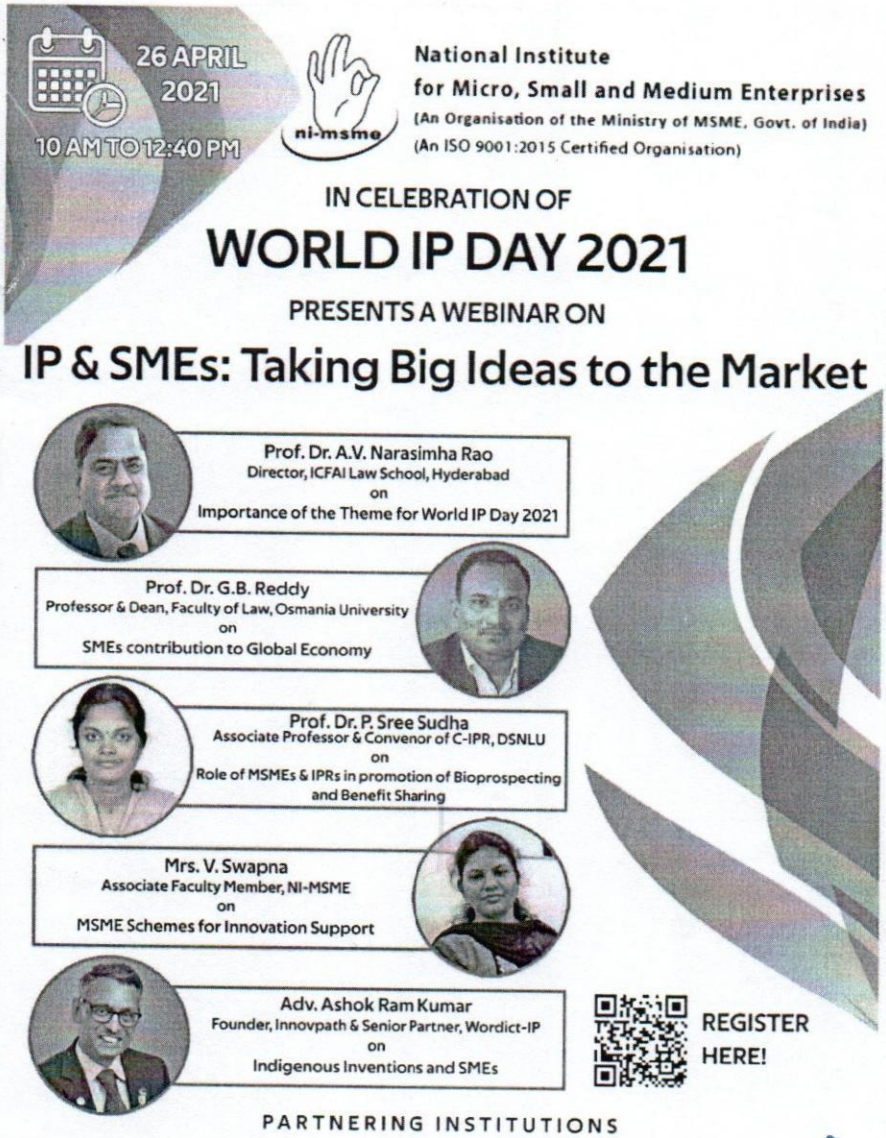
121. Amit Sikhwal,
Student , Indian Institute of Legal Studies

122. Dr. Inderjit Kumar,
Assistant Professor , St. Soldier Law College, Jalandhar

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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

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Sneha Dutta ,
   Student, Dibrugarh University
2. Abhisekh Rath,
   Student, KiiT School of Law
3. Vani, Student,
   KLE society's Law College
4. Dakey Suman,
   Assistant Professor, Godavari Institute of Engineering and Technology
5. Pragya Samal ,
   Student , Amity law school noida
6. Anjali Tiwari,
   Student, National P.G. College, Lucknow
7. Thanima Bekal,
   Student, SDM Law college ,Mangalore
8. Himanshu Khanna ,
   Student, Ansal University
9. Khushi Rawat,
   Student, Amity Law Schhool
10. Usman Saleem Tak,
    Student, Central University of Punjab
11. Piyushi Grover,
    Student- BBALLB(Hons.) course, Chanderprabhu Jain College of Higher Studies and School of Law, GGSIPU
12. Halina Hanokh Thorat ,
    Student, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh College Of Law, Amravati.
13. Khushi Rawat,
    Student, Amity Law Schhol, Jaipur
14. Muhammad Waqas,
    Lecturer Department of Law, Lahore Leads University
15. MEYYAPPAN KUMARAN S,
    ADVOCATE / LLM (BUSINESS LAW) STUDENT, THE TAMIL NADU DR. AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE IN LAW
16. Jaydip Misra,
    Research Scholar of Law and Practicing Advocate, Kazi Nazrul University, Asansol,West Bengal
17. DUVVURI VENKATA NAGA PRADEEP,
    DOCTORAL CANDIDATE, UCL, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY
18. Aishwarya Parameshwaran ,
    Student , Parvatibai Jondhale Women's Law College
19. Debalina sengupta,
    Assistant professor, Calcutta university
20. Birohi Mukherjee,
    Professional, Panchayet & Rural Development Department Govt of West Bengal
21. Vigneshwaran k,
    Student, BMS College Of Law
22. Ananya saha,
    Student (pursuing law)(B.A.LLB), Indian Institute of Legal Studies, Siliguri West Bengal
23. Dr.Krushna Chandra Dalai,
    HoD, Department of Law, Kalinga University
24. Pradnya Kuldip Kashid ,
    PhD Research Scholar, JJTU, Rajasthan
25. MIHIR UMESH INAMDAR,
    Student, MODERN LAW COLLEGE, PUNE

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Student , Alliance School of Law
27. Swamitra Devendra Kamble,
Student, Maharashtra National Law University Nagpur
28. Debalina sengupta,
Assistant professor, Calcutta university
29. siva021296@gmail.com,
Student , GITAM SCHOOL OF LAW
30. Umang Nalwaya ,
Student , Renaissance Law College, Indore (M.P)
31. Chandrajyoti Mishra,
Student, Dibrugarh University
32. Riya Singh Chauhan ,
Student , Amity law school , Jaipur
33. SENGANAL J,
LAW STUDENT, SRI KENGAL HANUMANTHAIYA LAW COLLEGE
34. Sunayana sandeep Khurana,
Student, RTMNU's Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Law
35. Dhananjay Singh,
Student , MNLU, Nagpur
36. Shreyansh bhandari, BBA LLB, None
37. GOUTAM SHARMA,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN COMMERCE, NAHATA JNMS MAHAVIDYALAYA,NAHATA,WEST BENGAL
38. Neelam,
Research Scholar, Chandigarh University
39. Aditya Narayan Mishra,
Assistant Professor , S&S Law College, Indore
40. ANURAJ PRADHAN ,
Student , SRMS, COLLEGE OF LAW, BAREILLY
41. Rashmi Sharma,
Student, Indore Institute of Law, Indore
42. YESHWANT,
Law Student, Chanderprabhu Jain College of Higher Studies & School of Law
43. Amit Kumar,
LLM Student, Department of Law , Kurukshetra University
44. Poorva Rathore, Lawyer, nun
45. Abhay kumar,
Research scholar, University of Allahabad
46. Vaishali,
Student, GNDU
47. Chayya Jogani,
Law student, JB LAW COLLEGE
48. Sankalp Singh,
Ph. D. Scholar In Law, Faculty of Law, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj
49. Sonam Kumari Thakur,
Student, J. B. College
50. Gariema Rai, Student ,
SRM UNIVERSITY , DELHI
51. Mayuri Mehrotra,
Research Scholar in Law at Faculty of Law, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, Faculty of Law, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj
52. Monalisha,
Student, Chanakya National Law University.
53. Monalisha,
Student, Chanakya National Law University
54. NISHA M KURUP,
Student, GITAM SCHOOL OF LAW , GITAM DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY

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Asst. Prof., Oriental University Indore
57. Asma Farhat ,
Student, Unity pg and law college
58. Asma Ehsan Khan,
LLB (hons) , Unity pg and law college
59. Debalina Chatterjee,
LLM student, KIIT University
60. keerthana R Chelluri,
Student, Symbiosis law school
61. Vaidehi nyati,
Student, Indore institute of law
62. Shweta Amrawanshi,
Assistant Professor, Government Law College
63. Priyanka, Student, MDU
64. vargism@eim.ae,
Managing Director, Elixir Project Consultants
65. Sameer Singh,
Student, ICFAI LAW SCHOOL Hyderabad
66. ANSARIJULAYA FARHABANU ILMULHUSAIN,
Student, Smt.N.M.padalia pharmacy college Ahmedabad Gujarat
67. Vipin Bharti,
Student, Law centre-1
68. Anu Sharma,
Student, Smt. N. M. Padalia Pharmacy college, Ahmedabad
69. BHAVIKA JAIN,
STUDENT, KLE SOCIETY'S LAW COLLEGE
70. Deecha Goswmai ,
Student , J. B. Law College, Chandmari, Guwahati
71. Madhur Samriti ,
Student, ICFAI Law School
72. PARAS PRADHAN,
LAW SCHOLAR, SRMS COLLEGE OF LAW
73. Pradeep Kumar,
Assistant Professor, Krishna College of Law Bijnor
74. Ravi Paul, Trustee, PRISM
75. APARNA K SINGH,
Student , Amity University of Mumbai
76. Sonia Maan,
Assistant Professor, Vivekananda Institute of professional studies Delhi
77. Barnali Sharma,
Faculty , University Law College, Gauhati University
78. Sonam Kumari Thakur,
Student, J. B. Law college
79. Sankalp Singh,
Ph. D. Scholar In Law, Faculty of Law, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj
80. Rahul Singh,
LL.B 2nd year, Sckale law college Alwar,Rajasthan
81. Swethasundar, Law student, Soel
82. Dr Dhiraj Bhusan Sarmah ,
Guest Lecturer , University Law College,Gauhati University,Assam
83. DISHA PANDEY,
LEGAL ASSOCIATE, RICHES TRADEMARK COMPANY
84. RIDHI MADAN,
ADVOCATE, PRIVATE
85. ADITYA PRATAP SINGH PARIHAR,
Law student, Shree RamaKrishna College of law

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Student, ICFAI UNIVERSITY DEHRADUN
87. Ayushi Mittal,
Research Scholar, The ICFAI UNIVERSITY DEHRADUN
88. Amanjot Kaur ,
Student , MMDU, Mullana
89. Smriti Singh,
Student, ICFAI university Dehradun
90. Neeraj Aswal,
Assistant professor, The ICFAI UNIVERSITY DEHRADUN
91. Busi.Keerthi,
BA.LLB 1st year student, GITAM school of law
92. Priyanka Shah,
Student, Srm University Sikkim
93. Rituraj Bhowal,
Student of 5th Year, B.A., LL.B., Department of Law, University of North Bengal
94. K. S. Manaswi,
Student, Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University
95. Mr. Sourabh Batar,
Assistant Professor, Teerthanker Mahaveer University
96. Dr Dhiraj Bhusan Sarmah ,
Guest Lecturer , University Law College,Gauhati University,Assam
97. Chirag khatri, Student,
Maharaja Ganga Singh University bikaner
98. Pallabi Nath,
Student , BA.LLB(H) 5th year, North Eastern Regional Institute of Management
99. Dr. K.V.Ravi Kumar ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
100. Mrs. Astha Srivastava,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
101. Mr. Dilip Sharma,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
102. Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
103. Mr. K. Raja Sekhar Reddy,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
104. Mr. S. Rakesh ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
105. Dr Y. Sai Krishna ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
106. Dr. A. Arun Kumar ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
107. Dr. Iti Vyas ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
108. Dr. K. Hari Haran ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
109. Dr. M. Ravindranad,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
110. Dr. T. Himavathi ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
111. Dr. G.P. Sudhakar ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
112. Mrs. Richa Jain ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
113. Dr. Sumantha Mehar,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
114. Dr. N. Padmanabha Rao ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
116. Dr. A. Sreelatha ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
117. Ms. Aditi Nidhi ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
118. Ms. Sthiti Das Gupta ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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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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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

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Harshit Grover,
   Student, Chanderprabhu jain college of higher studies
2. Vanita Rajubhai Makwana, B.Pharma in Sixth Sem,
   Smt. N.M.Padaliya pharmacy college, Ahmedabad
3. Poonguzhali.V,
   Student, SOEL,TNDALU
4. ANMOL SINGH,
   Student, CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY
5. Amisha Chordia ,
   Student , Manipal university Jaipur
6. Yeesha Sharma,
   Student, Gujarat National Law University
7. Jessica Bhalla,
   Student , CPJ College, Ip University
8. Bhanu Pratap Prajapat,
   Student , HPNLU
9. Dr Rahul Tripathi,
   Associate Professor, Amity University
10. NISHA M KURUP,
    Student , GITAM SCHOOL OF LAW , GITAM DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY
11. Noor Hasan Khan,
    Student, R S University
12. Dr Rajesh Kumar Verma,
    Assistant professor, Shri Ramswaroop Memorial University Barabanki Uttar Pradesh
13. Vaibhav Jain,
    Student, Chander Prabhu Jain college higher studies & School of Law
14. Deepali Amit Jain,
    Law student, Shankarrao Chahuhan Law College
15. Prof. Dr. Dishant Bajaj ,
    Law Professor , RGVM Law College, Rajasthan
16. Sakshi Sabharwal,
    Advocate, Delhi Bar council
17. Mansi Rajput,
    Student, Geeta Institute of law, karhans(Panipat)
18. NEELESH NARINDER ARORA ,
    SELF EMPLOYED , ST.ROCKS DEGREE COLLEGE OF LAW
19. Rinchen Tamang,
    Assistant professor, ICFAI University Sikkim
20. SWARUP DHAR,
    LECTURER(ECONOMICS, ALUMNI OF ASSAM UNIVERSITY,SILCHAR, SAI VIKAS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, SILCHAR(ASSAM)
21. Yash Ravindra Mayekar,
    Student, St Rocks College of Law
22. Poonam Langer,
    Student , The Law School, University of Jammu
23. Shubham Aggarwal,
    Student, SRM University
24. Janmoni Gogoi,
    Student, Dibrugarh University
25. Dolly Kumar,

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Guest Lecturer, Gauhati University

26. Anoop Kumar,
Lawyer, Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh
27. Raveena Sen ,
Student, Sophia Girls College Ajmer
28. Shrishti Mittal,
Student, Chanderprabhu Jain College of Higher Studies & School of Law
29. Ritwika mazumdar ,
Student , Kiit law school
30. Puja Khatiwoda,
Lecturer, ICFAI University Sikkim
31. ALISHA VERMA,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR LAW , MANIPAL UNIVERSITY JAIPUR
32. Bidya Bharati Pal,
Student, Amity Law School, Amity University Chhattisgarh
33. Md Zakir Anam Shah,
Student, Amity Law School, Amity University Chhattisgarh
34. Suyash Pandey,
Student, Unity P.G. & Law College
35. SUDHANSHU CHANDRA,
Research scholar , Gautam Buddha University Greater Noida
36. Pritam Subba,
Assistant Professor, The ICFAI University Sikkim
37. Priyanka Gupta,
Law student, Adamas University
38. Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
39. Dr. Madhuri Irene M.,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
40. Dr. Md. Akbar Khan,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
41. Dr. P. Kesari ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
42. Dr. K. Durga Prasad ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
43. Mr. Ashok Ram Kumar,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
44. Sapna kumari,
Student, Amity university patna
45. V.Abhinav Deep Dora,
BA.LLB,.LL.M, Andhra university
46. Mrs. S.P. Vidyassri,
Head of Business Law Department, Assistant Professor of Law, Saveetha School of Law, SIMATS
47. Jagriti Vijay,
Research Scholar , Faculty of Law, CMP Degree College, University of Allahabad
48. Shibanee Acharya, .
Law student, SOA National Institute of Law, SOA University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
49. ANAGHA SB,
Student , Kle law college
50. YESHWANT,
Law Student, Chanderprabhu Jain College of Higher Studies & School of Law
51. Tejashwini.AS,
Student, Kle law college
52. SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR SHARMA,
Ph.D Scholar, AMITY LAW SCHOOL, AMITY UNIVERSITY, RAJASTHAN
53. Muskan,
Student, KLE law college, bengaluru
54. Sapna kumari ,

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Law student, Amity university patna, bihar

55. Shalini Budimata ,
BBA LLB 2nd semester, Isbr law college affiliated to kslu
56. Sapna Kumari,
Law student, Amity law school patna, bihar
57. Priyanka Dadhich,
Advocate, Rajasthan High Court
58. Syeda Ruhi Abidi,
Student, Government Law College, Mumbai
59. Shalini Budimata ,
BBA LLB 2nd semester , Isbr law college affiliated to kslu
60. SAKSHI SAINI,
BALLB Student, FIMT SCHOOL OF LAW NEW DELHI
61. Sushmita Kumari,
Student, Chanakya National Law University
62. Dhananjay Singh,
Student, Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur
63. Bhupendra Barhat,
Student, Maharashtra National Law University Nagpur
64. Divya Upreti,
Student, K.R Mangalam University
65. Mohd Zama,
Assistant Professor , D.E.S.'s Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune
66. Sukriti Garg,
Law student, School of Legal Studies REVA University Bengaluru
67. Abhishek Singh Devanda,
Assistant Professor, Amity University Rajasthan
68. S SHIVRAM,
Advocate, Law office of S. Karthikei Balan, Chennai
69. Ms. S. Prathyusha,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
70. Ms. Priyanka,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
71. Dr. Manu Dutta,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
72. Prof. (Dr.) V. Hemalatha Devi ,
Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
73. Prof. (Dr.) Y.Pratap Reddy ,
Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
74. Prof. (Dr.) T. Vidya Kumari,
Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
75. Dr. Veena , Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
76. Ankaj Aryan,
Research Scholar, Department of Law, Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University, Jaunpur.
77. Smriti Singh,
Student , ICFAI Dehradun
78. VYOM DADHICH,
Student, Five Year Law College, University of Rajasthan
79. Sakshi, Student,
Chandigarh University
80. Debalina Dutta,
Law student, Surendranath Law College (Culcutta university)
81. K.S.KHAJA MOHIDEEN,
STUDENT, DR.AMBEDKAR GLOBAL LAW INSTITUTE
82. Sakshi,
Student, Chandigarh University
83. Dr. Jayanti Srivastava,
Asst. Professor, Amity University, Lucknow Campus

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Student, SOA National Institute of Law
85. Swagat Ku Tripathy,
Student, Soa National Institute Of Law
86. Adarsh Khuntia ,
Student , Birla School of Law, Birla Global University
87. Deepali Yadav ,
Student , BBAU Lucknow
88. Pravat Kumar Panda,
Student, SOA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW
89. Rajnish Vijaykumar Shinde,
Visiting Faculty, Dr. Amedkar College Department of Law Deekshabhoomi Nagpur
90. Ayushman Merli,
1st yr law student, Soa national institue of law
91. UTKARSH YADAV,
STUDENT., DR RAM MANOHAR LOHIYA NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY,LUCKNOW
92. Aditi Lal,
Student, SOA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW
93. MISS FARHIN WARSI,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, LAW, NEF LAW COLLEGE
94. T.S.VENKATESHAN ,
Assistant professor , Government law college,madurai
95. Rajat Anand ,
Student , Amity University Chhattisgarh
96. VAIBHAV JINDAL,
STUDENT, LAW COLLEGE
97. Tanupriya Singh,
Student, Vivekananda institute of professional studies
98. SAMIKSHA JAYASWAL,
STUDENT, N.A.S College, Meerut
99. Dr. Aman Mishra,
Ass Professor in Law, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed to be University, New Law College, Pune
100. Antara Jha, Lawyer, Patna High Court
101. Nirali jain,
Student, University of petroleum and energy studies
102. Anurag Mishra,
Student, University of petroleum and energy studies
103. Advocate Sidharth Bagla ,
Advocate , Independent
104. Charulata yewale ,
Student, Department of law/prestige institution of management and research
105. ABHINAV,
LAW STUDENT, ICFAI LAW SCHOOL HYDERABAD
106. KHYATI NAYAK,
Assistant Professor, Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior.
107. Dr. Ravi Bundela ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
108. Dr. Renu Bala,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
109. Dr. S.V.Damodar Reddy ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
110. Mr. S. Ravi,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
111. Dr. K.S.Rekhraj Jain ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
112. Mrs. Sridevi D. Shet,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
113. Dr.. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy ,

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Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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

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

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

117. Soham Tayal,
Student, Geeta Institute Of Law

118. Richa Mathur, Advocate, Practice

119. Sarabdeep Singh Gulati,
Student, Chanderprabhu Jain College Of Higher Studies & School Of Law

120. Rangu Mounika,
Research Scholar, Osmania University

121. Monalika, Student,
Ramaiah Institute of Legal Studies

122. Sachin nagaraj ,
Student, Jain university

123. Shaunak Lahiri,
Law Student, University Of Calcutta

124. Sadaf Moosa,
Assistant Professor, Haldia Law College

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Paris, France



DR. ING. MARIO GOLAB
US Registered Patent Attorney,
Founder President – Golab Intellectual Property,
Miami, Fl, USA



MR. YUNGJOON KWON
Patent Attorney, Managing Partner
KWON & KIM Patent & Trademark Attorneys
Seoul, South Korea



MR. DILIP SHARMA
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School

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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.

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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WEBINAR ON PATENTING & BIO-TECH/BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Parismita Sarmah,
   Advocate, Gauhati High Court
2. RASHMI REKHA BAUG,
   Research Associate cum Teaching Assistant, National Law University Odisha
3. RUBIKA.M, LAW STUDENT,
   TAMIL NADU DR.AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY
4. Manash Ranjan Baug,
   Advocate, Odisha High Court
5. RUBIKA.M, LAW STUDENT, TAMIL NADU DR.AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY
6. Moon Jaiswal ,
   Lawyer, University of Allahabad
7. Khaza Raihan Ahmed,
   Advocate, Calcutta University
8. Parismita Sarmah,
   Advocate, Gauhati High Court
9. Gajendra Singh,
   Assistant Professor, Government P. G. Law College, Sikar (Rajasthan)
10. Advaita Sharma ,
    Student , University of Jammu
11. Rajitha singh ,
    Student , Bishop cottons women's Christian law college
12. Tanushree Banerjee, Advocate, N/A
13. Akash Deep Singh,
    Student, University of Jammu
14. Ayushi Ranjan,
    Student , Law College dehradun faculty of Uttaranchal University
15. Anupam Nayak,
    Student, Pt.Motilal Nehru Law College , Chhatarpur (M.P)
16. Anupam Nayak,
    Student, Pt.Motilal Nehru Law College , Chhatarpur (M.P)
17. AKSHITA ,
    STUDENT , LAW COLLEGE DEHRADUN, UTTARANCHAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
18. Swati Mohapatra,
    Assistant Professor, KIIT Deemed to be University
19. Manisha Shome ,
    Student , Surendranath law college
20. Yogesh Mishra,
    Assistant Professor, KIIT Deemed to be University
21. AYUSH GUPTA,
    STUDENT, LAW COLLEGE DEHRADUN, UTTARANCHAL UNIVERSITY
22. Lipsa Dash,
    Faculty Associate, KIIT Deemed to be University
23. Sourabh Kumar ,
    Student , Law college dehradun
24. FALGUNI POKHRIYAL,
    RESEARCH SCHOLAR, IMS UNISON UNIVERSITY,DEHRADUN
25. Anuradha Chandel,
    Student, H.P.University, Shimla H.P
26. VENKATRAMAN, ADVOCATE, COURT
27. Preksha Jayaswal, Student, College
28. K. UJWALA,
    LL.B 1st Year Student, Andhra Mahila Sabha, College of Law for Women, Hyderabad, Telangana

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29. Vandana,
Student, Chaudhary Devi Lal University,Sirsa, Haryana
30. KHYATI NAYAK,
Assistant Professor, Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior.
31. Neha, Student,
Institute of Law, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
32. Arjun Gir,
Law Student, UILS Shimla
33. Kartik Pant,
BA LLB 8th Sem, Chanakya Law College Rudrapur
34. Riya Luhadia,
Student of 2nd year BALLB(Hons.), Jaipur National University
35. G.Jayaram,
BBA,LL.B, Gitam university
36. Rajitha Singh,
Student , Bishop cottons women's Christian law college
37. Narender Raj Gubba, Advocate
38. Kartik Pant,
BA-LLB,8th Sem, Chanakya Law College,Rudrapur
39. THAJUDHEEN,
ADVOCATE, ANZAR & MINI ASSOCIATES, KOCHI, KERALA
40. Urmi Roy Chowdhury,
Student, Department of Law, University of North Bengal
41. RITVIK SINGH THAKUR,
STUDENT , HITKARNI LAW COLLEGE
42. Akriti Shukla,
Student, Gautam Buddha University
43. RITVIK SINGH THAKUR,
STUDENT, HITKARNI LAW COLLEGE
44. Anjana Prasad S,
Ph.D scholar, School of Indian Legal Thought, Kottayam
45. Ayushi,
Student, Ramaiah College of law
46. BHAGYODAYA MISHRA,
Lawyer, LAWYER
47. Kartikayan Jain,
BA.LLB.(Hons.) 4 th year, CPJ COLLEGE of Law(IPU UNIVERSITY)
48. Nisha Sarma,
Guest Lecturer, Department of Law , Gauhati University
49. Mr. K. Raja Sekhar Reddy,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
50. Dr. K. Hari Haran ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
51. Dr. M. Ravindranad,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
52. Dr. T. Himavathi ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
53. Dr. G.P. Sudhakar ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
54. Mrs. Richa Jain ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
55. Dr. Sumantha Mehar,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
56. Prajakta Devadhan Hegade,
Student, K.L.E.s Law College Chikodi
57. Arun Kumar Singh,
Head ICFAI Law School, The ICFAI University Jaipur
58. Karthik Anand,

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Assistant Professor of Law, SDM LAW COLLEGE MANGALORE

59. Prajakta Devadhan Hegade,
Student, K.L.E.s Law College Chikodi
60. Sunidhi Kashyap,
Research Scholar, Maharaja Agrasen University
61. GOND GAURAV,
Student, MKES COLLEGE OF LAW
62. Santhi Raghavan,
HR MANAGER, Systopic Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
63. ALOK SONI, Advocate
64. Simran Lakra,
4th Year Student, Symbiosis Law School, Pune
65. Rahul Aggarwal,
Student, The Law School, University of Jammu
66. Areena Parveen Ansari,
Assistant Professor, Dharmashastra National Law University, Jabalpur
67. Chandan Bordoloi, Lawyer, Lower court
68. Aritra Jana,
Student, University of North Bengal
69. Harshita Sharma,
Student, Rayat Bahra University, Mohli
70. Poulomi Chatterjee,
Student, Bennett University
71. Harshita Sharma,
Student, Rayat Bahra University Mohali
72. Prof Rahul Mishra,
Assistant Professor, Alliance University
73. PARVEEN BONDWAL,
Research Scholar, Faculty of Law, Maharshi Dayanand University
74. Ekta Choudhary,
Law Student, Chanderprabhu Jain College of Higher Studies and School of Law, Narela, New Delhi
75. Mr. S. Rakesh ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
76. Dr Y. Sai Krishna ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
77. Dr. A. Arun Kumar ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
78. Dr. Iti Vyas ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
79. SAKSHI PANDEY,
STUDENT, NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW
80. Jaya Gupta,
Student, Greater noida college of law (affiliated to Chaudhry charan singh university,meerut)
81. SHRINKHALA SWAROOP,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW, PRESTIGE INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH. INDORE
82. Ms.Reshma Arjun Ahire.,
BSL.LL.M.SET, A.K.K.New Law Academy,Azam Campus,Pune
83. SHUBHANGI ABHANG,
STUDENT, MVP'S LAW COLLEGE NASHIK
84. K Sudha Rao,
Assistant Professor (Law), Kingston Law College, West Bengal State University
85. Ankit Yadav,
Student, Law School,Banaras Hindu University
86. Kush Goel,
Student, Himachal Pradesh National Law University, Shimla
87. Namrata Arun Kadam,
Advocate, Legal

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88. Kajal Sharma,
Student, Bharatividyapeeth institute of management and research
89. Vaibhav Shukla, Student, IIL Indore
90. Renoba Syed, Student, GLOCAL UNIVERSITY
91. Ritika Sharma,
3rd year Student of B. A. LL. B(hons.), Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies, GGSIPU
92. ANMOL SINGH,
Student, Chandigarh Universty
93. SHUNMUGA SUNDARAKUMAR. G,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR , GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE, TIRUNELVELI
94. P.Lalremruati,
Assistant Professor, Mizoram Law College
95. Shivangi Sarda,
Student, Manipal university, Jaipur
96. Mayuri Taware,
BBALLB 5th year student, SNDT Law College
97. Trishna Dev Choudhury,
Advocate, Gauhati High court
98. Divyansh Minocha,
Student, Chander prabhu jain college of higher studies and School of law
99. Jashika,
Student, Punjab School of law, Punjabi university patiala
100. Rikanshu Sharma,
Student, Modi College Patiala
101. Jai K Gupta,
Student, Symbiosis Law School, NOIDA
102. Advaita Sharma,
Student , University of Jammu
103. Rikanshu Sharma,
Student, Modi College Patiala
104. VYOM DADHICH,
STUDENT, FIVE YEAR LAW COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN
105. Swati Sinha, Dhanbad, Upes
106. SUKESH KUMAR MAURYA,
RESEARCH SCHOLAR, LAW SCHOOL BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY VARANASI UP INDIA
107. Dr. K.V.Ravi Kumar ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
108. Mrs. Astha Srivastava,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
109. Mr. Dilip Sharma,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
110. Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
111. Dr. N. Padmanabha Rao ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
112. Dr. Poorvi Kantroo ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
113. Dr. A. Sreelatha ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
114. Ms. Aditi Nidhi ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
115. Ms. Sthiti Das Gupta ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
116. Preety Upadhaya,
Student, Dibrugarh university
117. Rahul Baisla,
Assistant professor in law, Institute of professional studies, uttrakhand
118. Esharat

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Student, Symbiosis law school, noida

119. Ms. Sofia Khatun,
Research Scholar, PhD (Law), CHRIST (Deemed to be University), Central Campus, Bangalore.

120. Aishwarya Deep Singh,
Student, Banaras Hindu University

121. Dheerendra Kumar Baisla,
BA LI.B, LLM , UGC NET QUALIFIED, Law

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The ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, E-mail: centexcellipr@ifheindia.org

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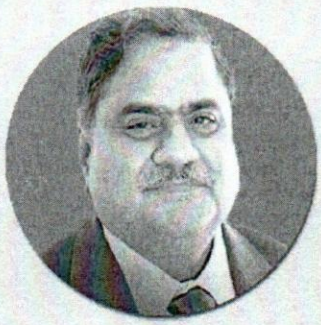
WORKSHOP ON
Protection of Trademarks in the Digital Era

Speaker



Rajaraman A K
Advocate & IP Attorney

Introductory Remarks



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

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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For more details contact

Dr S V Damodar Reddy
Associate Professor
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
+91 9440238077

Mr. Dilip Sharma
Assistant Professor
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
+91 7698737458

Register Now

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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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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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.

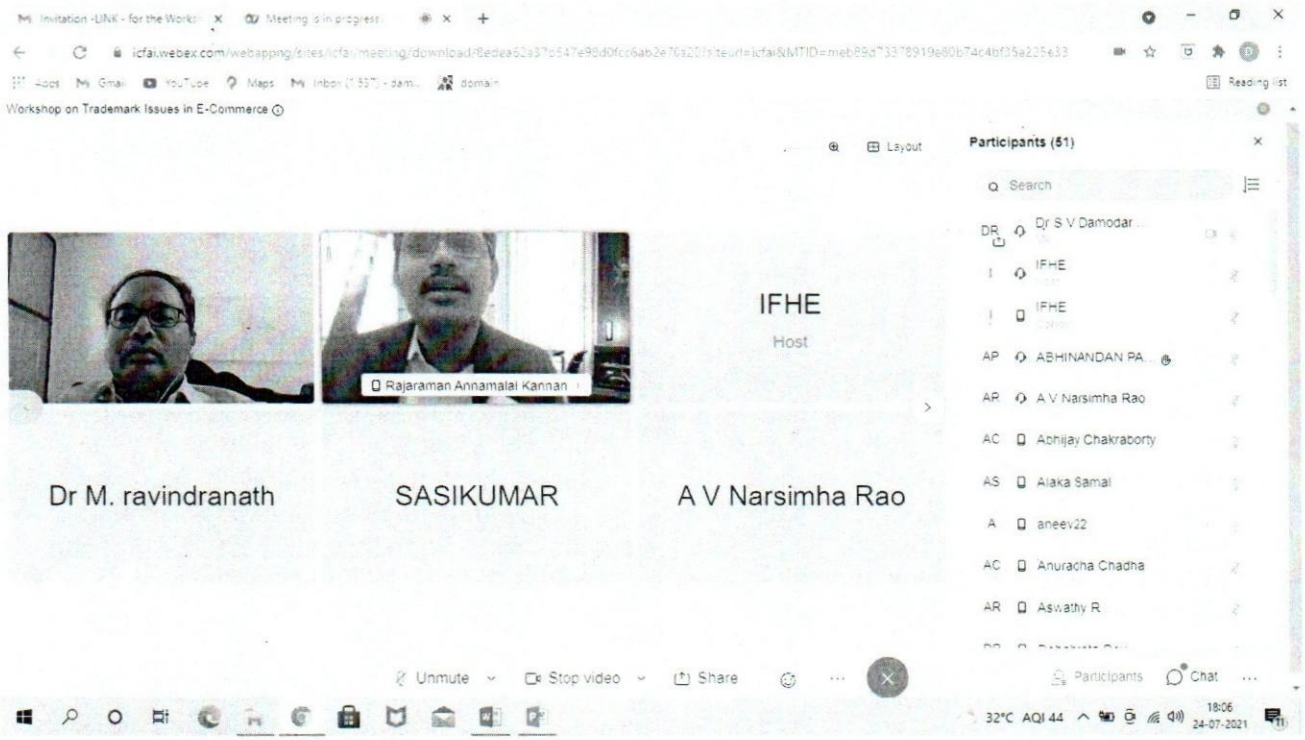
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No of participants – 65

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

1. SUKESH KUMAR MAURYA,
   RESEARCH SCHOLAR, LAW SCHOOL BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY VARANASI UP INDIA
2. Akansha Barua,
   Student, Fairfield Institute of Management and Technology (GGSIP UNIVERSITY)
3. Tapasya Bhatia,
   Student, PSIT, College of Law
4. Dipti Taid,
   Student, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi U.P India
5. MURALI BABU GUPTA,
   STUDENT, BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
6. Ritika Singh,
   Student BALLB(Hons.) 1st year, University of Allahabad
7. Pradeep Kumar Singh,
   Research Scholar , Law, Law School , Banaras Hindu University
8. Simpy Buragohain,
   Advocate , Jorhat Bar Association (Assam)
9. Pradeep Kumar Singh,
   Research Scholar , Law, Law School, Banaras Hindu University
10. Pooja Singh,
    Law student from Department of post graduate studies and research in law , Rdvv, Jabalpur, MP
11. Sushil Dutta, LLM, Student
12. ABHIJEET SINGH,
    Research Scholar, BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
13. Minerva, Practitioner, Private
14. Vaishnavi Yashasvi, Ph.D
    Research Scholar, Law School, Banaras Hindu University
15. ASHOKKUMAR NARALASETTY,
    Asssitant Professor, Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural University
16. G.V.R.KRISHNA ARYA,
    STUDENT, S.V.D.SIDDHARTHA LAW COLLEGE
17. AAYUSH TAMRAKAR,
    Law student, GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA
18. PAHELI SHARMA,
    Student, GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA
19. PATHIK KUMAR,
    Student, Internship
20. Aradhya Singh, Ph.D.
    Research Scholar, BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
21. Utkarsh Pathania,
    Advocate, Jammu and kashmir high court, Jammu
22. Sai Harshita Kachhawaha,
    Student, Indore Institute of law
23. Ajeet Kumar Chaurasiya,
    Junior Research Fellow, Faculty of law, Banaras Hindu University
24. Abhilasha Kumari,
    Student, ICFAI University, Dehradun
25. Rovin Singh,
    Student, Indore Institute of law
26. Naheed Mustafa,
    Research Scholar in law, Aligarh Muslim University
27. Aradhya Singh, Ph.D.
    Research Scholar, BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

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28. Nadeem Parvez,
Research Scholar, Department of law, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
29. Dr. Raju Majhi,
Assistant Professor, Law School, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005
30. Dr.Ankita Nirwani,
Assistant Professor, Oriental School of Law, Indore
31. Tejismita Doley, Student, Nil
32. Prajakta Devadhan Hegade,
Student, K.L.E.s Law College Chikodi
33. Tejismita Doley,
Student , Dibrugarh University,Assam
34. Pawanpreet Singh,
LL.M. Candidate, Guru Nanak Dev University
35. Parvathy P V,
Assistant Professor, co-operative school of law
36. Ayushi verma,
Student, Vidhystali law college
37. Shailaja Mishra, LLM (BHU), BHU
38. Earika Chib,
Law Student, DOGRA LAW COLLEGE affiliated to JAMMU UNIVERSITY
39. PRIYANKA SHRIVASTAVA,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, AMITY LAW SCHOOL, LUCKNOW
40. GOURAV KUMAR,
STUDENT, SOLS, CMR UNIVERSITY, BANGALORE
41. Siddhant Kharbanda,
Law Student, Unity P.G. and Law College
42. Chitrali Behl,
Student, Guru Nanak Dev University
43. Ravi Ranjan,
Advocate, Bar Association of Hazaribag
44. Saatvik Khurana,
Law Student, Lloyd Law College, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh
45. Muskan Gupta,
Law student, maharaja agrasen institute of managemnt studies
46. Jagan Mohan Rao,
Assistant Professor of English, Shaqra University, Saudi Arabia
47. Akanksha Mishra,
Student, Maharaj Agrasen Institute of Management Studies, New Delhi
48. Deepika Mishra, Student,
Alliance School of Law, Alliance University Bangalore
49. Sarthak,
Student, Prestige institute of management and research
50. Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
51. Dr. Madhuri Irene M.,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
52. Dr. Md. Akbar Khan,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
53. Dr. P. Kesari ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
54. Dr. K. Durga Prasad ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
55. Divya shah,
Student, Pravin Gandhi college of law
56. Kajal Wadhwa,
Law Student, Maharishi Markandeshwar Deemed to be University Mullana,Ambala
57. Syeda Ruhi Abidi,
Student, Government Law College, Mumbai

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58. Payal Basak,
Student (4th year), Kolkata police law institute
59. Parth Arora, Law student, Student
60. ANKIT SINGH PARMAR,
STUDENT, LNCT UNIVERSITY BHOPAL
61. Adarsh Khuntia,
Mr., Birla School of Law, Birla Global University
62. Vasundhara Dhar, Miss, Birla School of Law, Birla Global University
63. Ritwika Mazumdar,
Student , Kiit law school
64. Sumaiya Jabeen,
Student, Sultan Ul Uloom College of Law
65. Dr. Jayanti Srivastava,
Asst. Professor, Amity University Lucknow Campus
66. Hari Harsh Gaur,
Law Student, Teerthanker Mahaveer University
67. Pawan Kumar Srivastava,
Research Scholar, LNCT University, Bhopal
68. Rahul Tiwari,
Research Scholar , Bundelkhand University, Jhansi
69. Abhishek Tripathi,
Student, Shri ramswaroop memorial University
70. KAVITA,
Student, Kurukshetra University, kurukshetra
71. Kriya Jain, TYLLB (3YEARS), LORDS UNIVERSAL COLLEGE OF LAW
72. Aisha Khatoon, BALLB 2 year, Glocal University
73. Prerna Mohan, Law Student , Delhi Metropolitan Education, GGSIP University
74. Mr. Ashok Ram Kumar,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
75. Mr. S. Ravi,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
76. Dr. K.S.Rekhraj Jain ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
77. Mrs. Sridevi D. Shet,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
78. Hetash kumar, Student, MDU rohtak
79. Vineet kumar, Student, INVERTIS UNIVERSITY
80. S Sudhir Chandran,
Assistant Professor, Chennai Dr Ambedkar Government Law College Pattaraiperumpudur
81. Abhishek Kumar Verma,
Student, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj
82. Parvathy Kumar,
Assistant professor, SRM School of Law
83. Swagata Laxmi Kundu,
Student, Amity University Kolkata
84. Anindita Das,
Student , Amity University, Noida
85. Manish Kaushik,
Student, Jorhat Law College
86. Subhra De,
Student, Shyambazar Law College
87. PIYUSH KAMAL, LL.M, MGKVP VARANASI
88. M Geetha Priya Darsani,
Faculty Associate, ICFAILaw School, Hyderabad
89. Rakesh Kumar,
Student, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National law University Lucknow
90. S.Noorjahan, Webinar, Shrimathi indhira gandhi college
91. Shalini Budimata,

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Student, BBA LLB 2nd Semester , ISBRLaw College Affiliated to KSLU

92. Abdul Jabbar Haque,
Assistant Professor (Law), Haldia Law College, Vidyasagar University

93. Dirgha Nanavati,
Student, Baroda School of Legal Studies, Faculty of Law, MSU

94. Shelly Sinha,
Advocate, Durgapur Sub Divisional Court, West Bengal

95. Alaknanda,
Assistant Professor , ICFAI Law School, ICFAI University Jaipur

96. Arun Mishra,
Advocate, Calcutta High Court

97. Kayalvizhi J,
Student, THE TAMIL NADU DR AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY

98. Pritam Subba,
Assistant Professor, The ICFAI University Sikkim

99. Kumar Saurav,
Advocate, District Bar Association, Ranchi

100. Tanvi Gupta,
Student, University Institute of Legal Studies, PU, Chd.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

110. Dr. K.V.Ravi Kumar,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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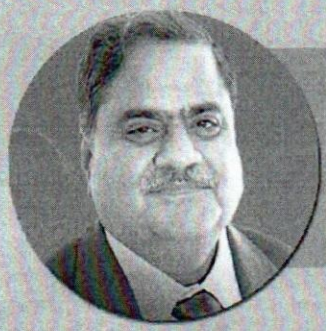
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The ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, E-mail: centexcellipr@ifheindia.org

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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 Mishra
Co-Founder, ipEssentia Intellectual Property Firm

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For more details contact

Dr. S. V. Damodar Reddy
Assiociate Professor
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
+91 9440238077

Mr. Dilip Sharma
Assistant Professor
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
+91 7698737458

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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.

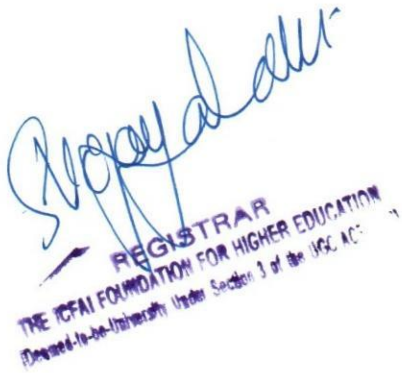
She talked about brand mitigation where a company tries to monopoly over the product for an example, AstraZeneca's attempt to move patients currently on Prilosec, which is nearing its patent expiration, to its patented successor product, Nexium).

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 Patent 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.





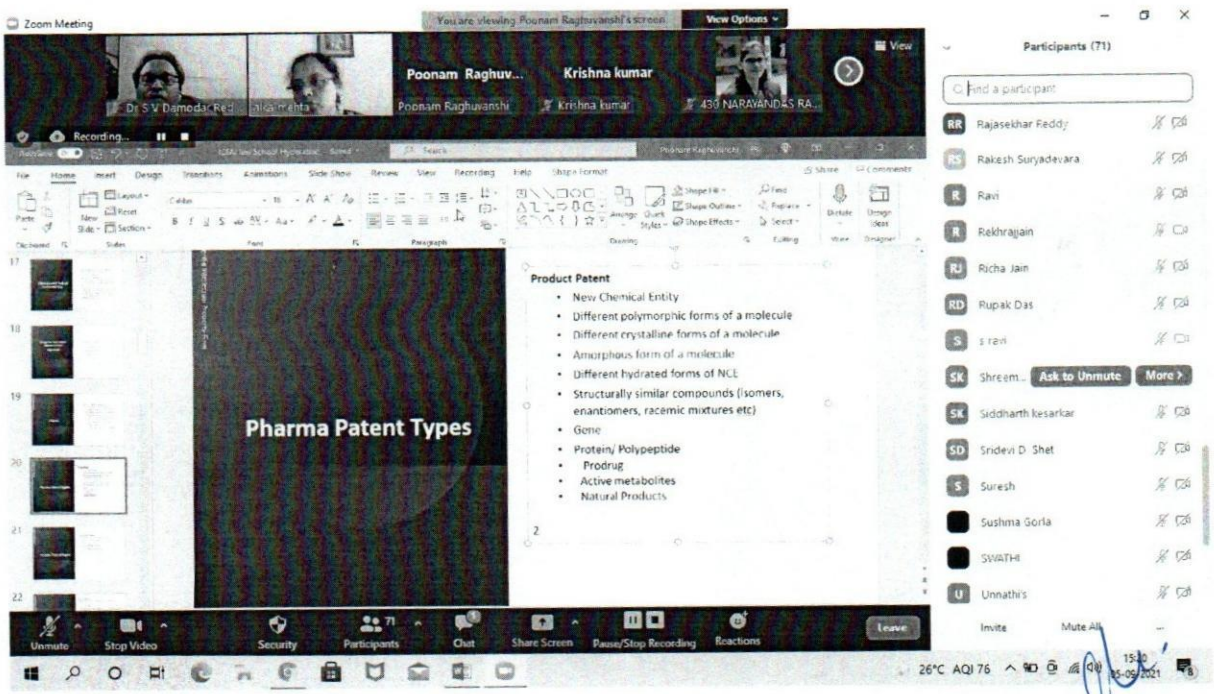
Dear Sir/Ma'am,

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

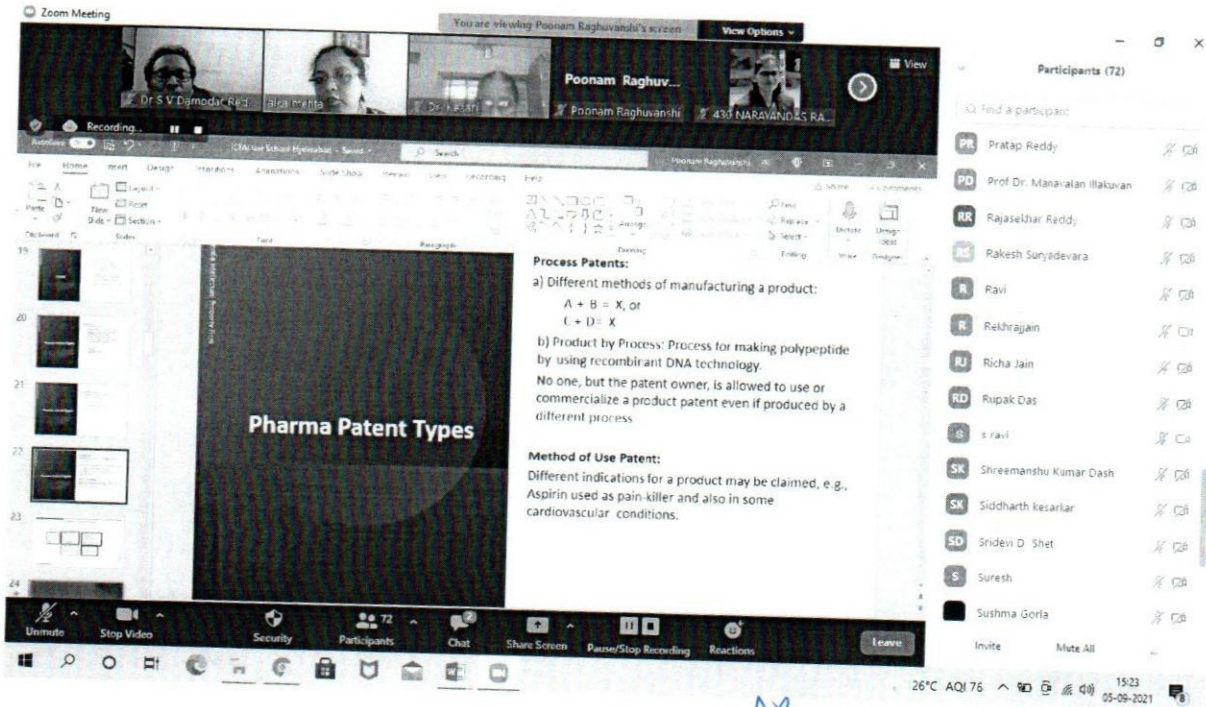
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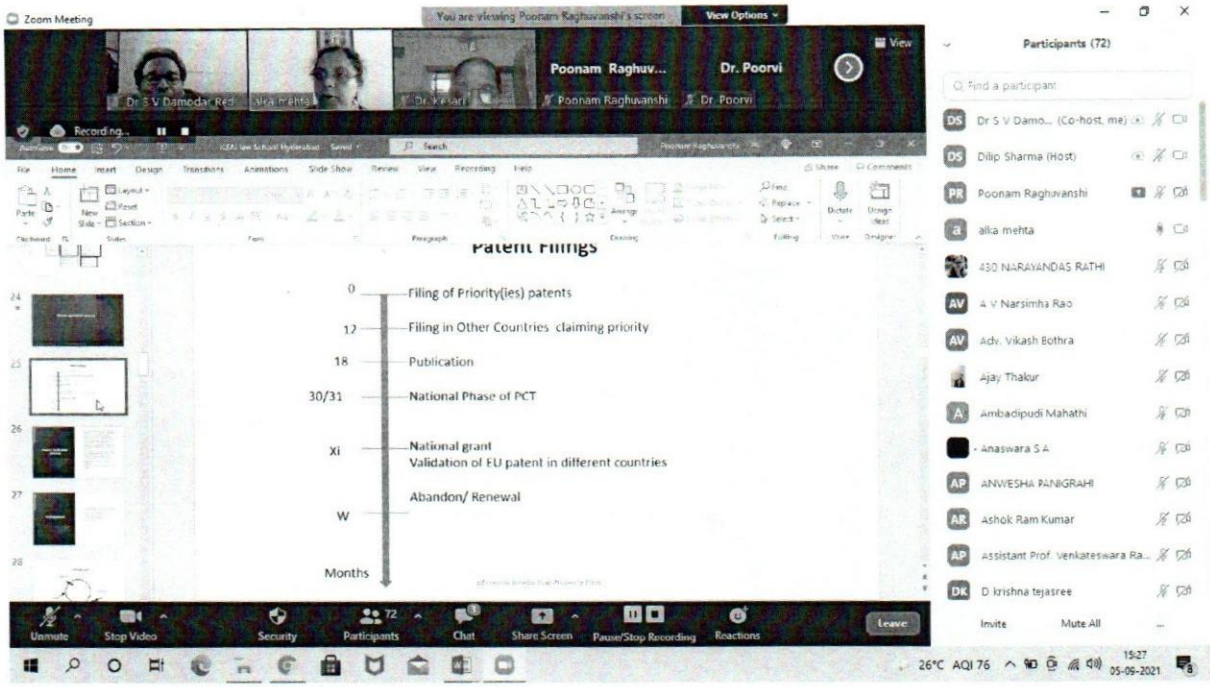
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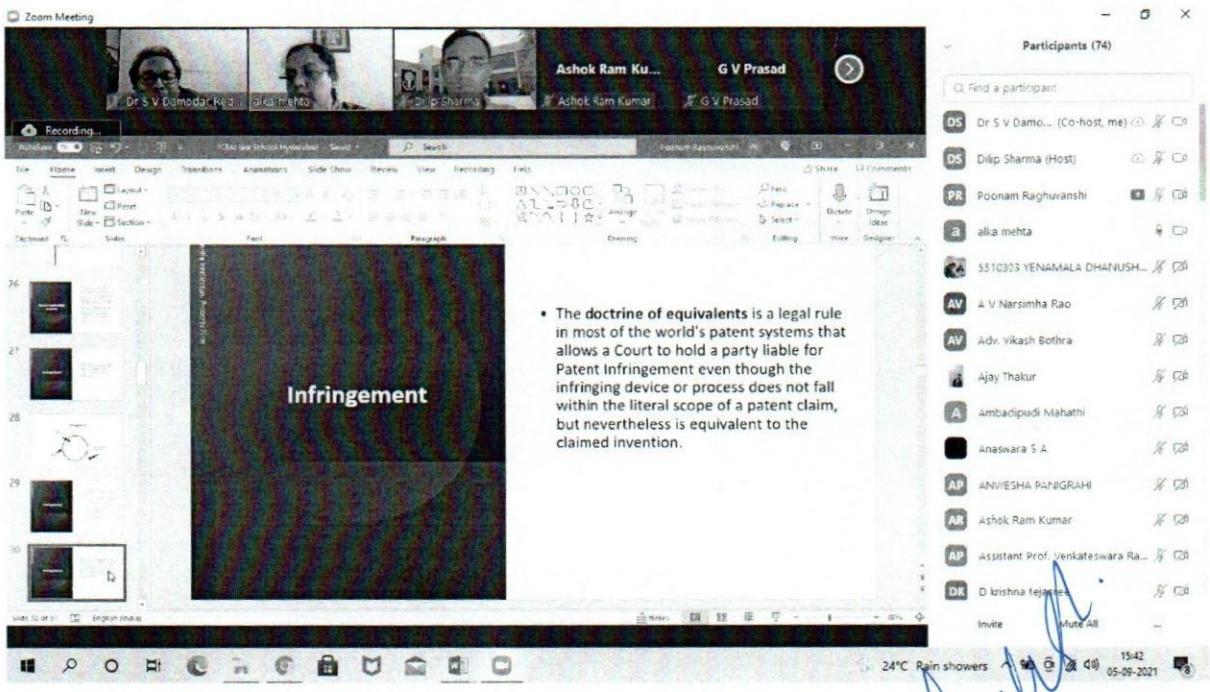
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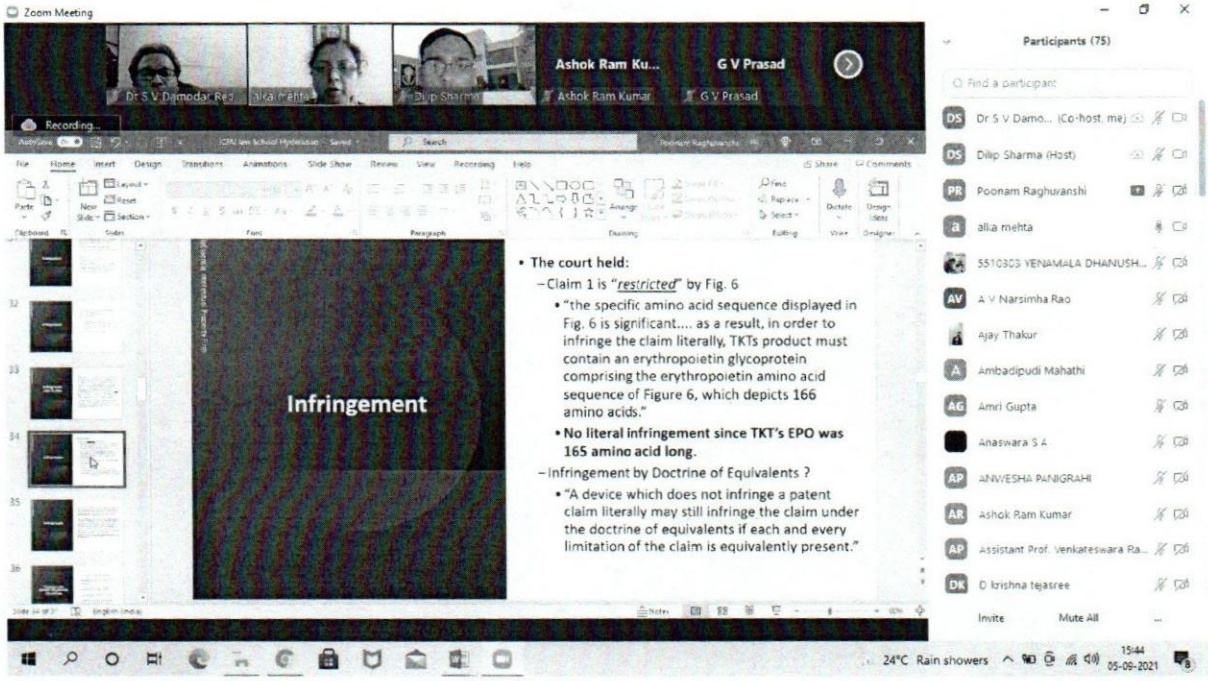




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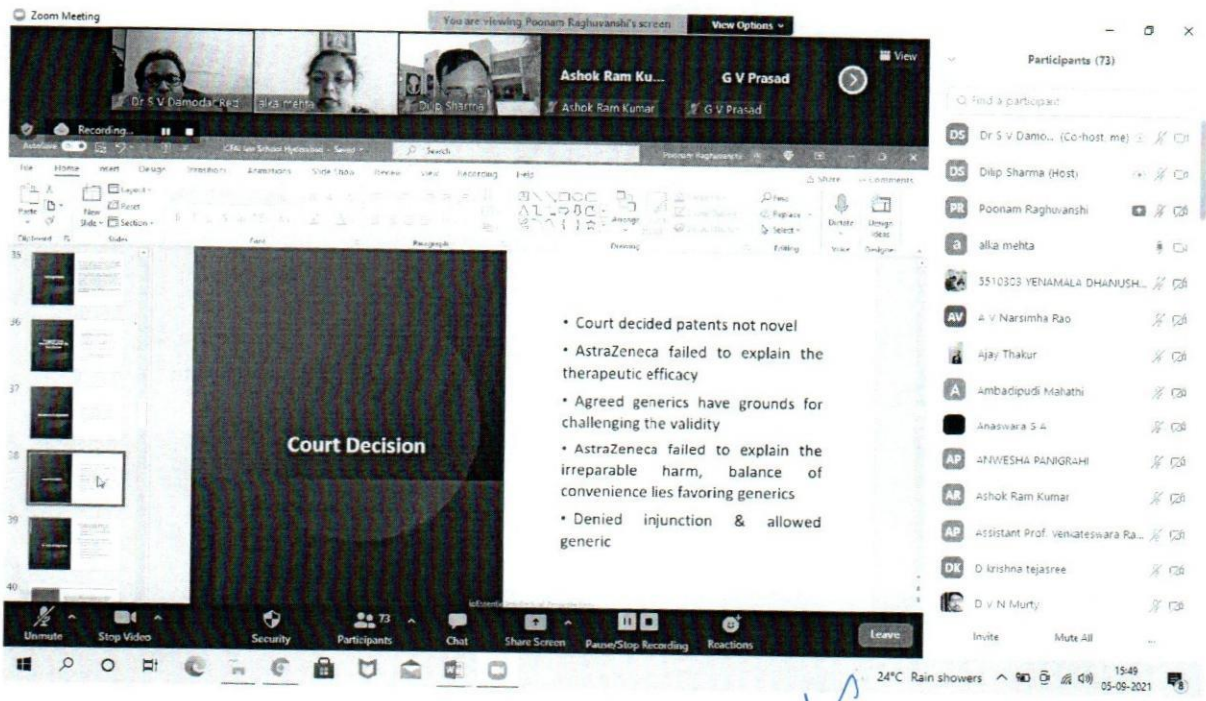


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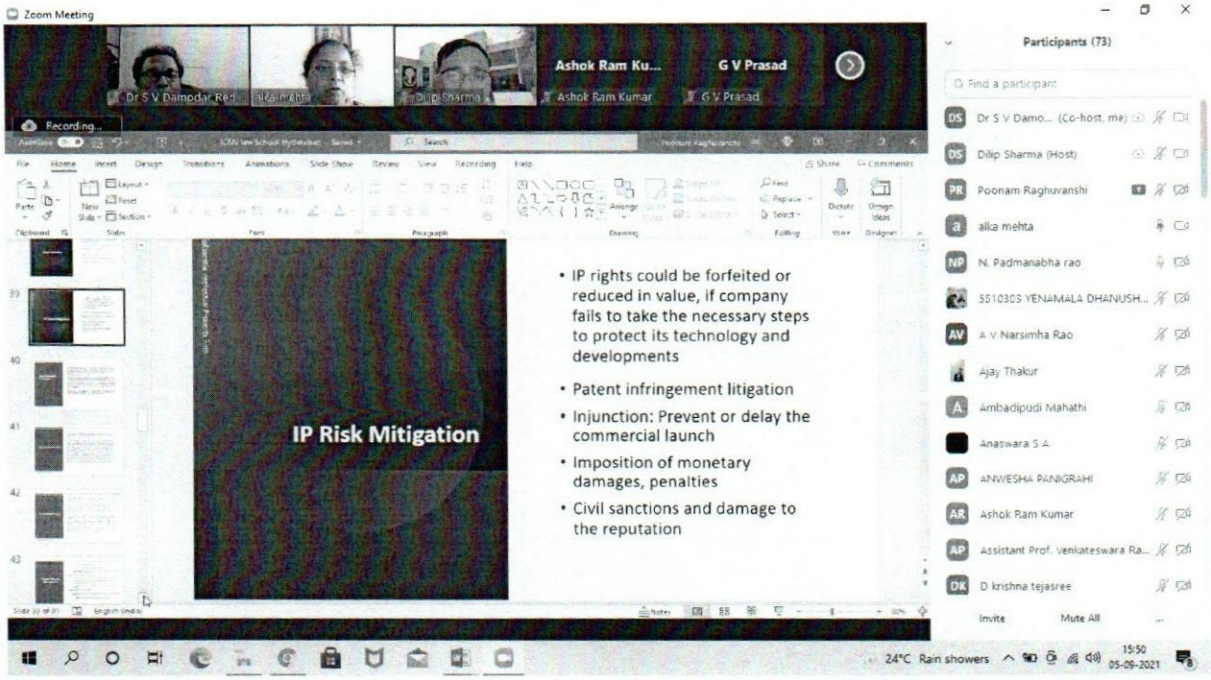
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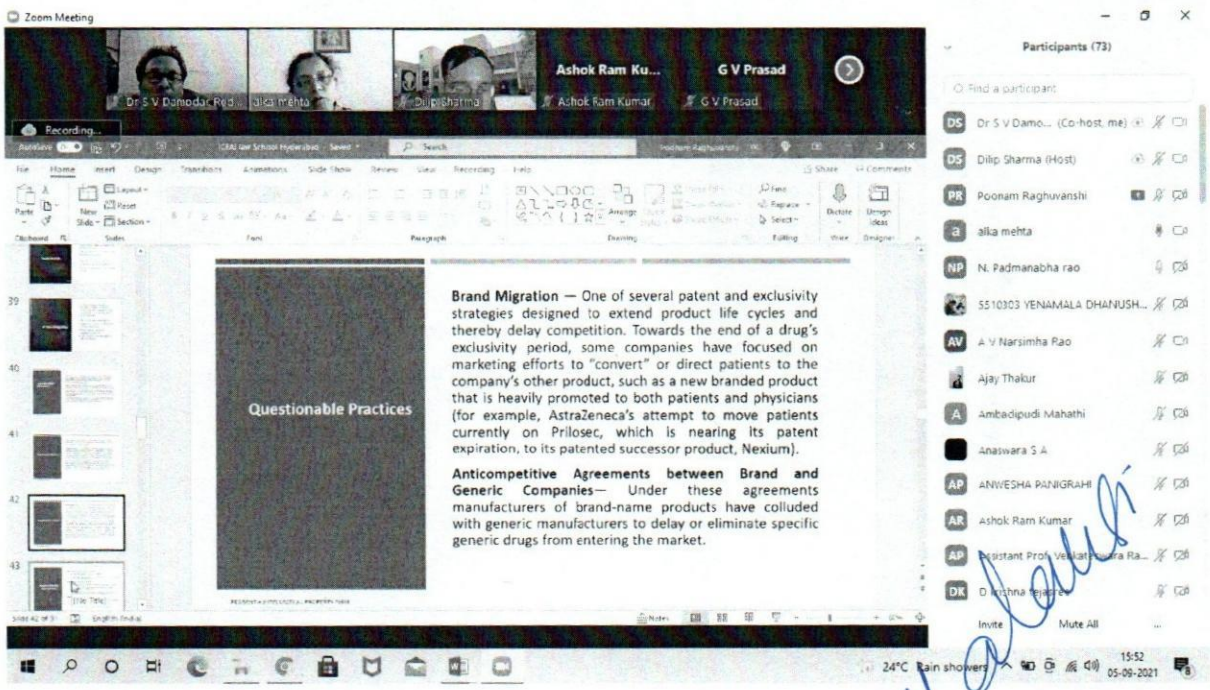




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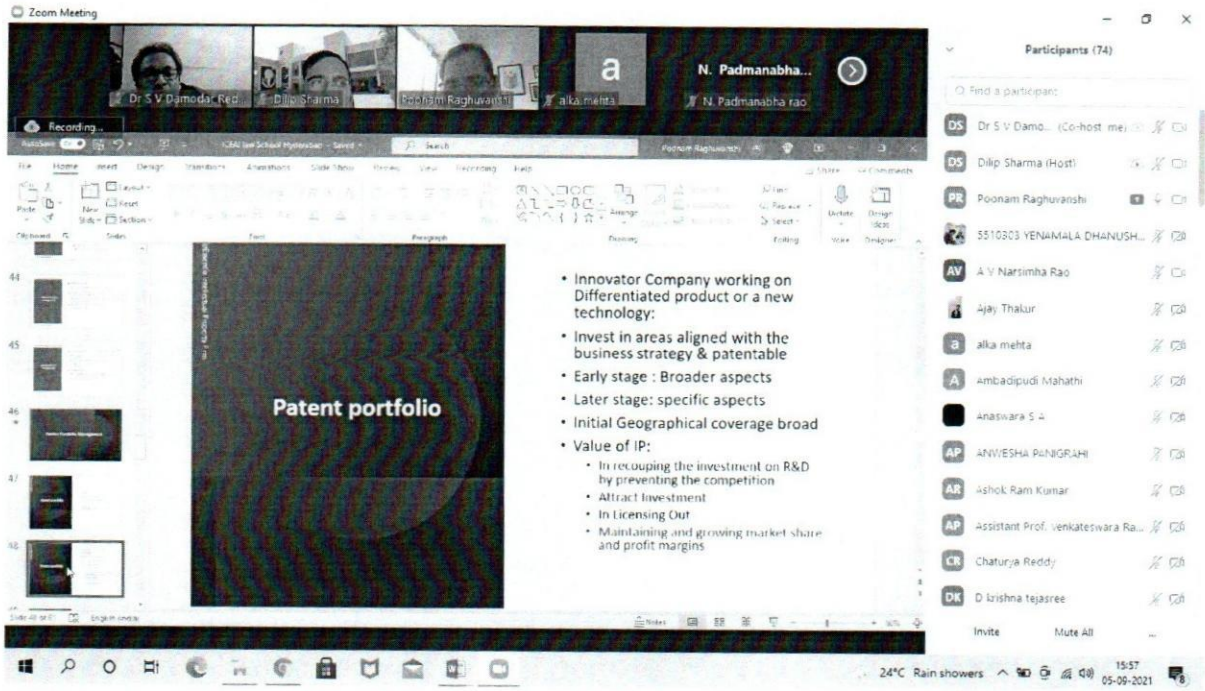
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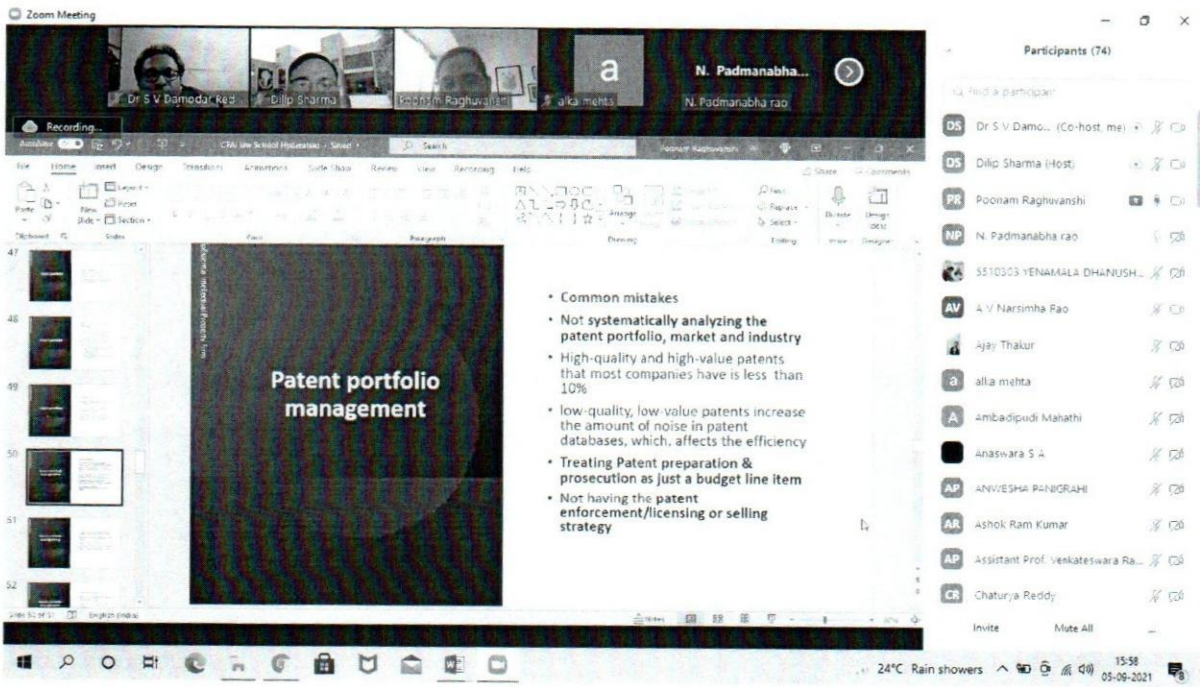




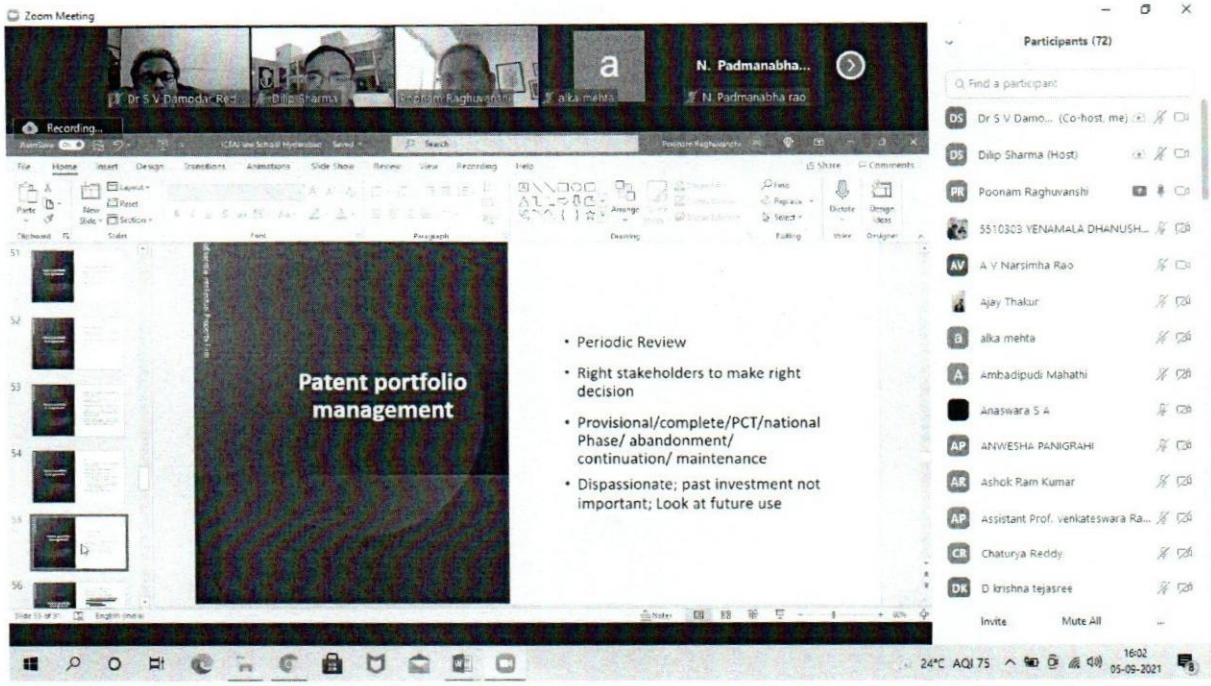
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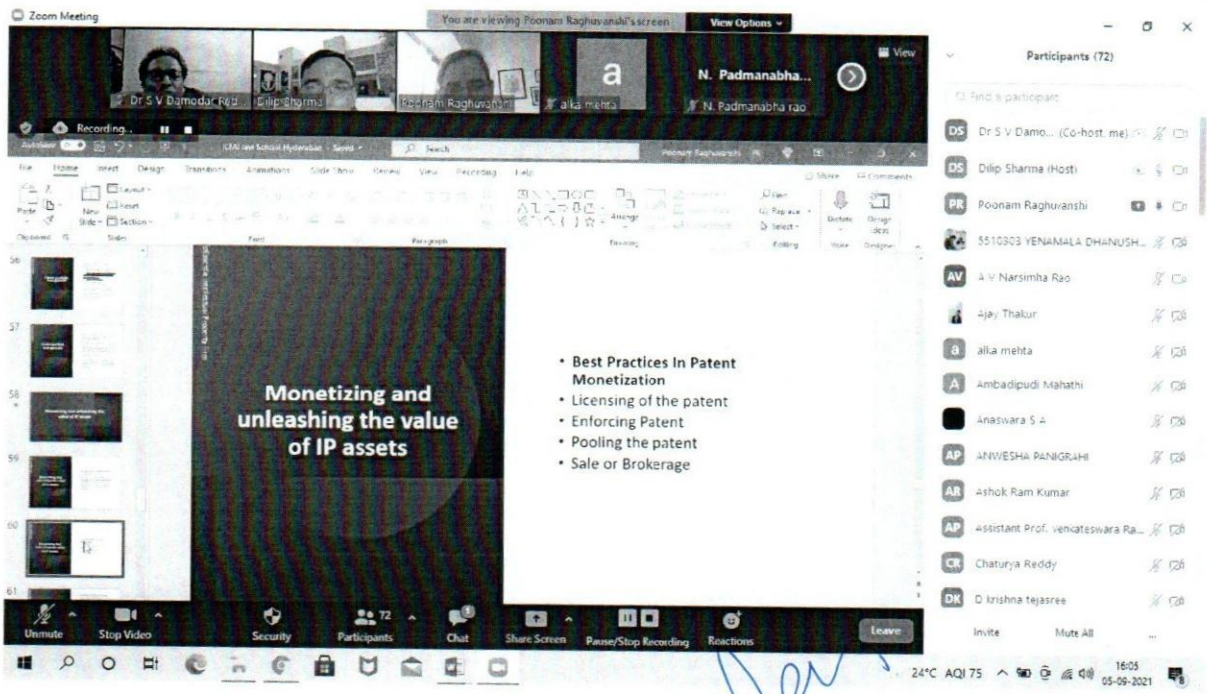


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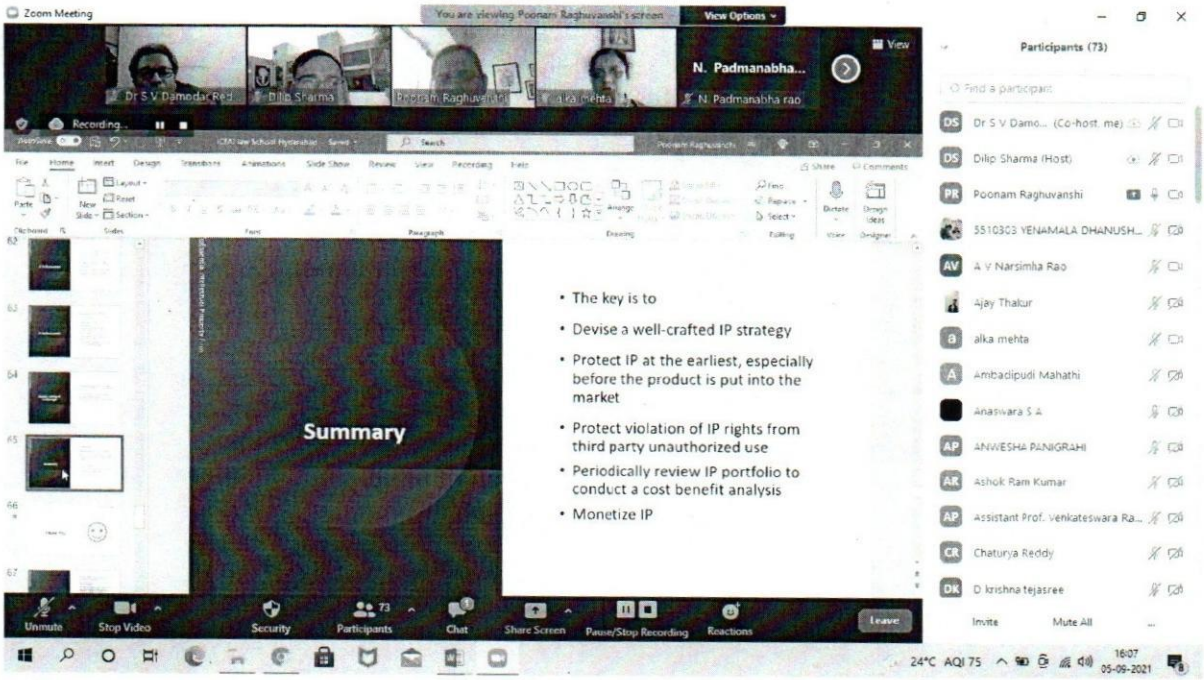
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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Asutosh Kumar Singh,
   Student, University Institute of Legal Studies, PU, Chd.
2. Nair Aiswarya Ajayyakumar,
   Law student, KMCT Law College
3. Lavanya KS,
   2 Year BA LLB , Chennai Dr Ambedkar government law college
4. REETA RANI,
   Student, Kurukshetra university, Haryana
5. Pooja Lakshmi,
   Student, Bennett University
6. Harshita Sharma,
   Student, Rayat Bahra University, Mohali
7. Swathi R,
   Student, Government law College,Vellore
8. Kalim Ahmad Khan,
   Assistant Professor , Government Law College, Ujjain
9. Sonali Sharma,
   Law student, The law school, jammu University
10. S. R. Aadhi Sree,
    Law Student, VIT School of Law, Chennai
11. Nusrat Ali Rizvi,
    Assistant Professor, MLB Government College of Excellence Gwalior
12. BAIBHAV KUMAR SINGH,
    Law Student, ICFAI LAW SCHOOL DEHRADUN
13. Kajal Kundalia,
    Student of B.A., LL.B., Department of Law, University of North Bengal
14. Damini Rajpoot,
    Law Student , ICFAI UNIVERSITY
15. Sayani Chandra,
    Student, LLM, KSOL
16. Sudipendu Pathak,
    Student, The Assembly of God Church School, Purulia
17. Sapna kumari,
    Law student, Amity university, patna, bihar
18. MUSKAN KAUSHIK,
    Student, Maharishi Dayanand University e
19. Harshita Sharm,
    Student, Rayat Bahra University Mohali
20. Aarya Mishra,
    Student, PIMR, DEPARTMENT OF LAW, INDORE
21. Nayanthara B,
    Student, Vellore institute of technology Chennai
22. Vinay Patel, LLM, Banaras Hindu University Varanasi
23. Gyan Chandra Yadav,
    Ph.D Perusing, Law School BHU
24. PATHIK KUMAR,
    STUDENT, INTERNSHIP
25. Aamina Rafeek,
    Student, Government Law College, Ernakulam
26. Rachna Dubey,
    Law Student, School of Law, Christ University, bangalore
27. Puja Khatiwoda,

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Lecturer, ICFAI University Sikkim

28. NISHA M KURUP,
Student , GITAM SCHOOL OF LAW
29. SHAISTA KAHKESHAN,
Research Scholar, Aligarh Muslim University
30. Mohd Juned Ansari,
Research Scholar, Department Of Law, Aligarh Muslim University
31. BODDIKURAPATI SAI NAGA SUMA BALA,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF LAW, KL UNIVERSITY, VADDESWARAM, GUNTUR
32. Javid Ahmad Bagth,
Advocate, J&K high Court
33. Chayan Chakraborty,
GUEST FACULTY, Sarsuna Law College
34. Sinta Umpo ,
Assistant Professor, Jarbom Gamlin Government Law College
35. Shagun Dhingra,
Assistant Professor , Fairfield Institute of Management and Technology
Affiliated to GGSIP University, New Delhi
36. Siva021296@gmail.com,
Student , GITAM SCHOOL OF LAW
37. Areena Parveen Ansari ,
Assistant Professor, Dharmashastra National Law University, Jabalpur
38. Shagufta Kahkeshan,
Student, Department of law, Aligarh Muslim University
39. Dr Mamata Choudhury, ADPHO (DC), DHH Rayagada
40. ANMOL PANIYA, Ph.D.
Research Scholar, Himachal Pradesh National Law University, Shimla
41. Erasala Naga Sivendra,
Law student , GITAM SCHOOL OF LAW
42. Niharika Maurya,
Student, Campus Law Centre, University of Delhi
43. Dr. Sumantha Mehar,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
44. Dr. N. Padmanabha Rao ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
45. Dr. Poorvi Kantroo ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
46. Dr. A. Sreelatha ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
47. Donna Xavier,
Student, Amity Law School, Noida
48. Vandana Jain,
Student, Campus law centre, university of delhi
49. Yash Bhavsar,
Student, Shri. vaishnav institute of law , indore
50. Jaydip Misra,
Research Scholar of Law and Practicing Advocate, Kazi Nazrul University,Asansol,West Bengal
51. Siddhi kacholia,
Student, Bharti Vidyapeeth, New law college
52. Birohi Mukherjee,
Law Student, Dhanbad Law College
53. Jayanta Boruah,
Research Scholar, North-Eastern Hill University
54. POOJA BRAHMBHATT,
STUDENT , GLS LAW COLLEGE
55. M S ASHNA,
Student, BHARATA MATA SCHOOL OF LEGAL STUDIES,MG UNIVERSITY
56. Sakshi Jain

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Student , MATS Law School,MATS University Arang,Raipur

57. VINAY PATEL, LLM, Banaras Hindu University Varanasi
58. Preetam Mishra,
Advocate, Bar Association, Boudh
59. Ruplekha Chakraborty,
Student, Adamas University
60. Jagadeeswari Bandaru,
Advocate, Andhra University
61. Anuleena Bhattacharjee ,
Assistant Professor, Adamas University, Kolkata
62. Bandaru G Rohin kumar,
Advocate, Andhra University
63. Suman Chakraborty,
Student of Law, Department of Law, The University of Burdwan
64. Raj Kumar, Research Scholar , ICFAI
65. Rajendra Kumar Yadav,
Research Scholar, Faculty of law, Banaras Hindu University
66. Harleen Kaur ,
Law student, Government Mohindra College, Patiala
67. Dr. Iti Vyas ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
68. Dr. K. Hari Haran ,
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
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Student, VIT CHENNAI
72. Syed Asghar Raza,
Research scholar, Aligarh Muslim university Aligarh
73. Bharathi Devi Chandra,
Faculty, K.V.R Law college
74. SURBHI YADAV,
Student, DEPARTMENT OF LAWS PANJAB UNIVERSITY
75. Parismita Sarmah, Advocate, Gauhati High Court
76. M V S Sridhar, Advocate, Mullaguru Associates
77. M BENERJI, Sr.Manager(Law), ICFAI GROUP
78. R.Dhivya,
Assistant Professor, SRM Faculty of Law/SRMIST
79. Abid Khan,
LLM Student, RTMNU'S PGTD OF LAW
80. SHEHNAAZ PATHAN,
STUDENT, SANDIP UNIVERSITY
81. Ravi, Trustee, PRISM
82. Gaurang Sudhir Kulkarni ,
Student , Sandip university
83. Aaditya kashyap,
Student, Sandip university
84. Umang Nalwaya ,
Student, Renaissance law college indore
85. Arti Sharma,
Research Scholar, Amity University, Noida
86. Arti Sharma,
Research Scholar, Amity University, Noida
87. Sanghapriya Ray,
Research Scholar, Sharda University (Greater Noida)
88. Lakshya Lakhani,

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Legal Intern, JLJ LAW OFFICE

89. Prajakta Devadhan Hegade,
Student, K.L.E.s Law College Chikodi

90. Siddharth Yadav,
Student, Government Law College, Mumbai

91. Vijay Ramen Kishore.K,
BBA.LLB(HONS), Crescent school of law

92. Yash Nahar,
Student, ILS Law College, Pune

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

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

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

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

97. Dr Y. Sai Krishna ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

98. Dr. A. Arun Kumar ,
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

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Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

102. Ms. Sthiti Das Gupta ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

103. Ms. Manani Siddhu,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

104. Mr. Rupak Das,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

105. Ms. Katiyani Juneja Sharma,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

106. Dr. Ravi Bundela ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

107. Dr. Renu Bala,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

108. Ms. S. Prathyusha,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

109. Ms. Priyanka,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

110. Dr. Manu Dutta,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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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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Speakers



MR. PRASHANT GANDHI
Founder Partner,
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PROF. SHASWAT L. PADALIA
Asst. Dean (R & D),
Indus University



Mr. B. PRABHAKARAN
Patent Agent
H K ACHARYA & COMPANY

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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 utilize

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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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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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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Akshat Jain,
   Student, The ICFAI University, Dehradun
2. Rani Rahul Tripathi ,
   Advocate MP High Court , Advocate
3. Ishika Sinha,
   BBA.LLB (Hons.) 4th year, ICFAI LAW SCHOOL HYDERABAD
4. MOHAMED IBRAHIM A,
   ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI, TAMILNADU
5. BANAVATH ANUSHA,
   Student, ICFAI LAW SCHOOL
6. Pravek Medhi,
   Research Scholar, P.G. Department of Law, Gauhati University
7. Swathi R, Student,
   Government law College,Vellore
8. Swathi R,
   Student, Government law College, Vellore
9. Hemanshu Tekriwal,
   Student, Icfai law school
10. P V RAMCHANDRA RAO,
    ASST.PROFESSOR, DR.B.R.AMBEDKAR LAW COLLEGE
11. MONIKA, Student, MDU, Rohtak
12. G.jayaram, BBA, LLB, Gitam university
13. Ayushi Jain,
    Student, TRC Law College
14. Pawan Kumar Saini,
    Student, Banaras hindu university varanasi
15. Sakshi Sabharwal,
    Advocate, Delhi Bar Council
16. Payal Basak,
    Student, Kolkata police law institute
17. P Mohanasundaram, Advocate, Nil
18. Aliza Shahid,
    Student , The Glocal University
19. SOURABH ARORA,
    Law Student, Symbiosis Law School, Pune
20. Srianka Hota,
    Student , SOA National Institute of Law
21. Dr. Mukta Verma,
    Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, Uniersity of Allahabad, Prayagraj, U.P.
22. Dr. Dipankar Debnath,
    Assistant Professor-in-Law, Department of Law, University of North Bengal
23. Sofia Fatima,
    Student, ICFAI Law School
24. Jyothi C V,
    Assistant Professor, KLE Society's S.A Manvi Law College
25. Prachi Aggarwal, Student, NA
26. Mansi Singh,
    4th sem.(2nd Year), B.A.LLB(H), Amity University, Lucknow campus
27. Bhoomi Gupta,
    Student, Fairfield Institute of Management and Technology
28. HIMANSHU MISHRA,
    Law Student, ICFAI Hyderabad

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29. Tanuja Kapri,
Student, The ICFAI University, Dehradun
30. Sai Nikhil Katta, Student, Nil
31. MAYANK SURYAN,
Student , Symbiosis law school noida
32. Jaspreet Kaur ,
Student , Lovely Professional University
33. Smriti Malik,
Student of BALLB 1st Year, Chanderpurabhu jain college of higher studies and school of law
34. Dr. Kusum Chauhan,
Assistant Professor, H.P.U.I.L.S., ShimLa
35. Dr. Lalit Dadwal,
Professor, H.P.University, Shimla
36. Rajitha Singh,
Student , Bishop cottons women's Christian law college
37. YESHWANT,
Law Student, Chanderprabhu Jain College of Higher Studies & School of Law
38. Devender Goel,
Assistant Professor, Jagannath Vishwa Law College
39. Subhra,
Assistant Professor, Jagannath Vishwa Law College
40. Charulata Singh,
Student , Chanakya National Law University
41. YESHWANT,
Law Student, Chanderprabhu Jain College of Higher Studies & School of Law
42. SANJAY DEY,
Student, University Law College
43. Kumar Sushant,
Student, Chanakya National Law University
44. M. SATHISH RAYAN,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (PRE-LAW), GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE, VELLORE-632006.
45. Nidhi Malik,
Student, Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak
46. Parneet kaur,
Student, Punjab school of law,Punjabi University Patiala
47. Parneet kaur,
Student, Punjab school of law, Punjabi University Patiala
48. Indrajit Acharyya,
Professor, Calcutta University
49. Spandan Kumar Meher,
Student, School Of Law,UPES
50. Palki Vats,
Assistant Professor (Law), K.R. Mangalam University
51. Spandan Kumar Meher,
Student, School Of Law,UPES
52. M.Sheila Rani,
Research Scholar, ICFAI
53. Sri Priya,
Research scholar, ICFAI law school
54. M.Sheila Rani,
Research Scholar, ICFAI
55. Dhriti Yadav,
Student , Bennett University
56. Vivek.A.V., Advocate, Not Applicable
57. Anupam Goswami,
Founder , Dhanjay Chaterjee Memorial Foundation
58. Parveen Yadav,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI University, H.P.

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59. S.Mohamed Aysha,
Student, Chettinad school of law,Kanchipuram
60. Anupam Nayak,
Student, Pt.Motilal Nehru Law College, Chhatarpur (M.P)
61. Dr. Madhuri Irene,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School
62. Rohit Nayak,
STUDENT, A016, GOVERNMENT NAVEEN COLLEGE, NAUGAON, DIST. CHHATARPUR
63. Akshita, Student ,
Law College Dehradun, Uttaranchal University, Dehradun
64. Priti,
Assistant Professor, GH RAISONI LAW COLLEGE
65. DHANRAJ MEEL,
Law student, Jai Narain vyas University jodhpur
66. E RAMYA,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR [LAW], CHENNAI DR. AMBEDKAR GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE, PUDUPAKKAM
67. MOHANRAJ T P,
Advocate, High Court of Kerala
68. Dr. N. Padmanabha Rao ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
69. Dr. Poorvi Kantroo ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
70. Dr. A. Sreelatha ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
71. Ms. Aditi Nidhi ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
72. Mayank Uday Kumar,
Student , NA
73. S. MANO,
Assistant Professor, Chennai Dr.Ambedkar Government Law College, Pudupakkam
74. Kaberi Sharma,
Student, Banasthali Vidyapith
75. B.Khushi Reddy,
Student , ICFAI LAW SCHOOL
76. Keshav Kaushik,
Assistant professor, Invertis University
77. Amit Kumar Srivastava,
Advocate High Court, Allahabad High Court
78. Tejismita Doley,
Student, Dibrugarh University,Assam
79. Popimoni Sharma,
Student, Chaudhary Ranbir Singh University, Jind
80. Mr. S. Rakesh ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
81. Dr Y. Sai Krishna ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
82. Dr. A. Arun Kumar ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
83. Dr. Iti Vyas ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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Student, Sardar Patel Subharti Institute of Law

88. Aniket Jindal ,
Student, ICFAI,

89. Aparna Tarun,
Student, CPJ College of Higher Studies and School of Law

90. Nikhil Kumar Mundra,
Student, Ajmal Law College affiliated to Gauhati University

91. Haris Amin, Student

92. Pooja Singh ,
Law student from Department of post graduate studies and research in law, Rani Durgawati Vishwavidhyalaya,Jabalpur, Madhya pradesh

93. Ankita Mishra,
Research Scholar, School of law, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar

94. Ms. Manani Siddhu,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

95. Mr. Rupak Das,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

96. Ms. Katiyani Juneja Sharma,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

97. Dr. Ravi Bundela ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

98. Dr. Bhagirathsinh N. Manjaria ,
Assistant Professor, Department of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Laws, Saurashtra University, Rajkot

99. Nagma,
Student, Shia pg college Lucknow

100. Jigar khare,
Student, Allahabad University

101. Aviral,
Student, Galgotias University

102. Ishs Wadhwa,
Advocate, Punjab And Haryana High Court, Chandigarh

103. Simran Veer,
Student, National Law Institute University, Bhopal

104. SHRUTI GUPTA,
STUDENT, AMITY LAW SCHOOL, DELHI affiliated to GGS Indraprastha University

105. Shivangi,
Student, Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies, affiliated to GGSIPU Delhi

106. Mirza Saquib Beg,
Advocate , Delhi high court

107. Ekta Choudhary,
Law Student, Chanderprabhu Jain College of Higher Studies and School of Law, Narela, New Delhi

108. Manas Mishra,
Student, Amity Law School, U.P.

109. Shraddha singh,
Advocate, N/A (preparing for examination)

110. Rupali S,
Student, Law College

111. Shreya Mahajan,
Assistant Professor of Law, DME Law School (GGSIPU)

112. Roshan Nazareth,
Student , Kle college of law kalamboli

113. Aviral Gupta ,
Student, ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, HYDERABAD

114. Mansi Rathee,
Student, Maharshi Dayanand University

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

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116. Mr. K. Raja Sekhar Reddy,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
117. Dr. M. Ravindranad,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
118. Dr. T. Himavathi ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
119. Dr. G.P. Sudhakar ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
120. Mrs. Richa Jain ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
121. Dr. Sumantha Mehar,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
122. Ms. Sthiti Das Gupta ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
123. Dr. Renu Bala,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
124. Ms. S. Prathyusha,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
125. Ms. Priyanka,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
126. Dr. Manu Dutta,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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The ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad, E-mail: centexcellipr@ifheindia.org

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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

For more details contact

Dr. S V Damodar Reddy
Associate Professor
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
+91 9440238077

Mr. Dilip Sharma
Assistant Professor
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
+91 7698737458

Ms. Manini Sidhu
Assistant Professor
ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
+91 8800864823

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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.

REGISTRAR

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)

Please forward among your friends and colleagues as well.

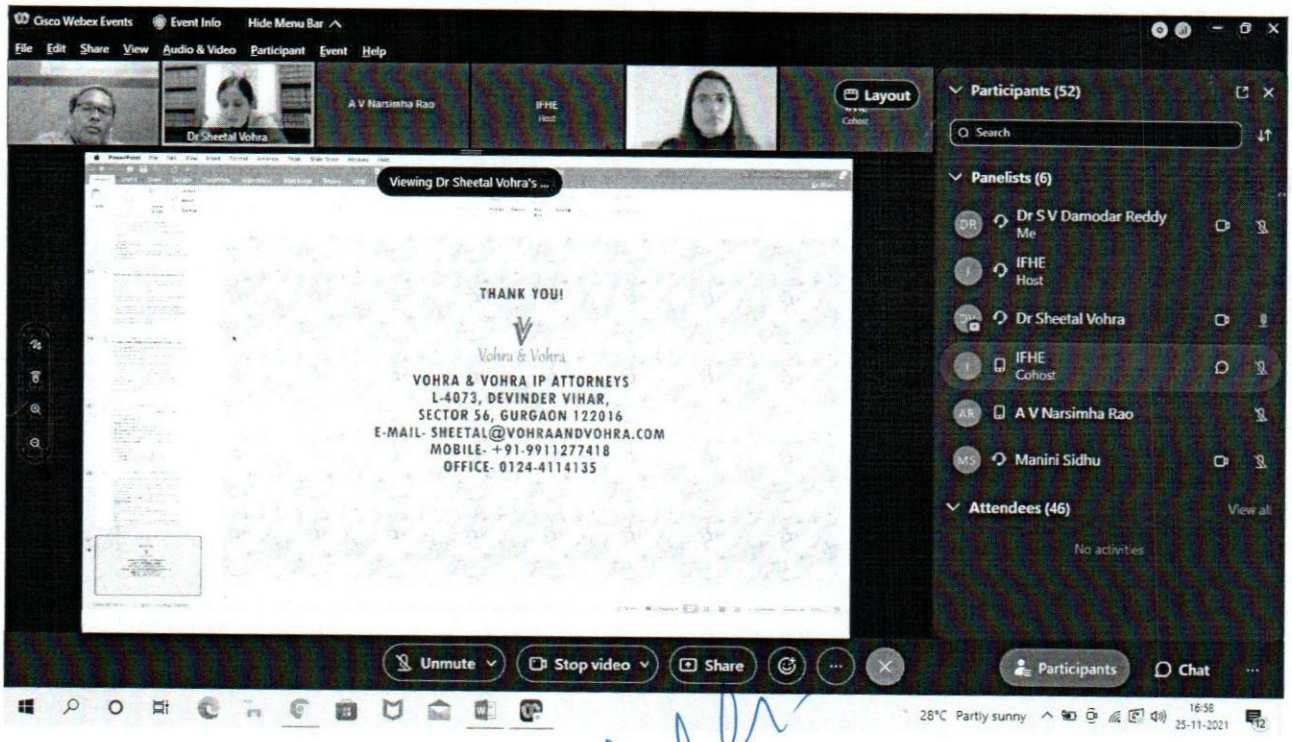
With warm regards,

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

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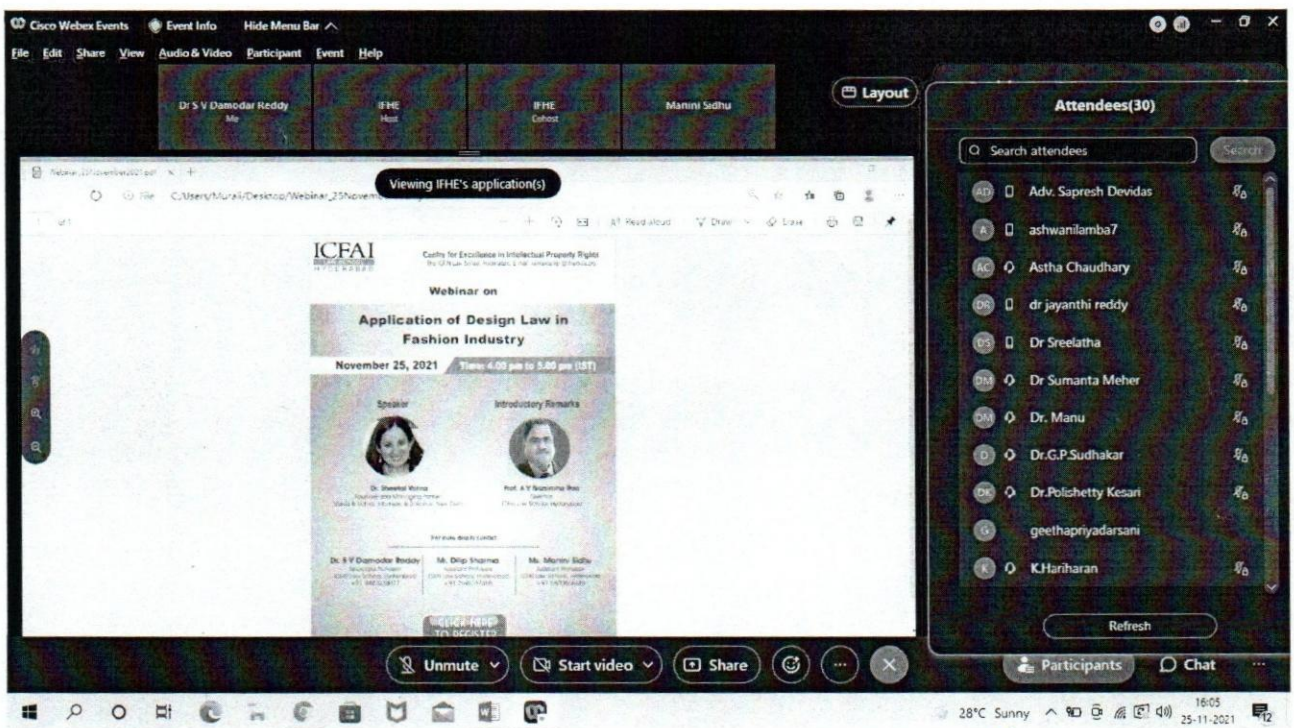




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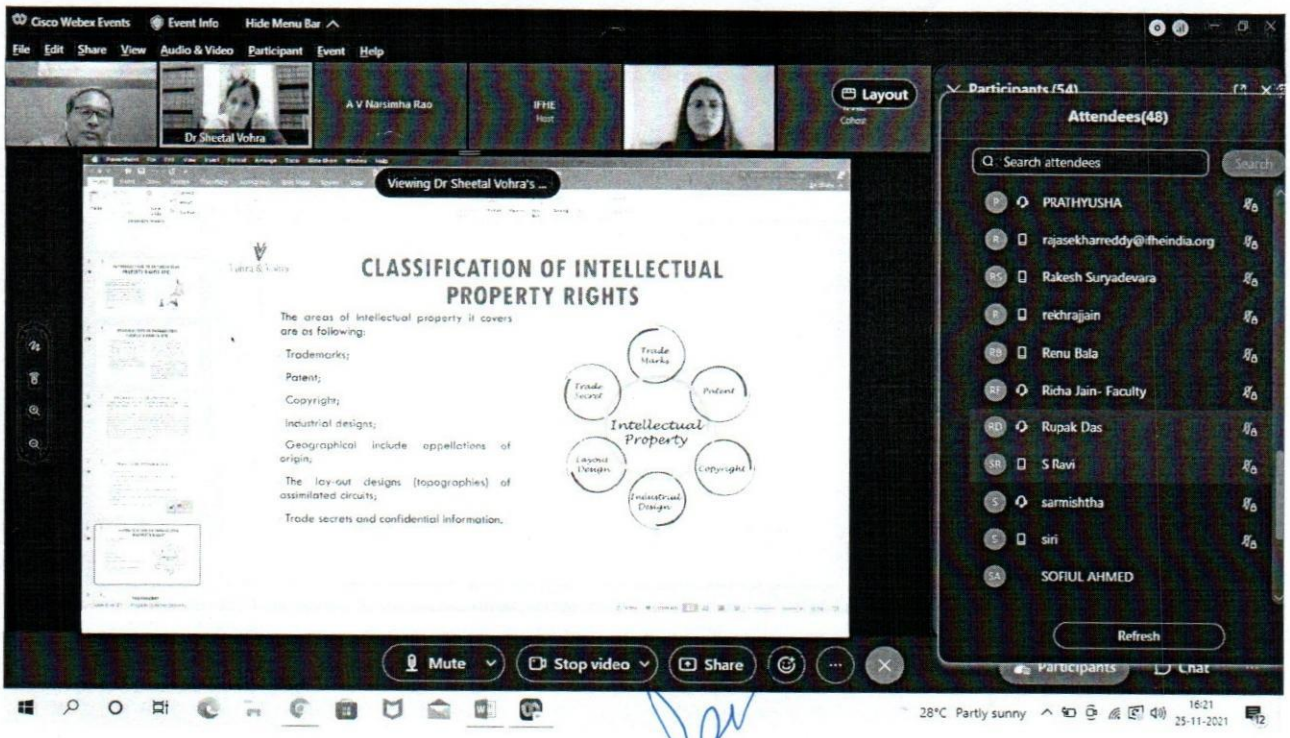
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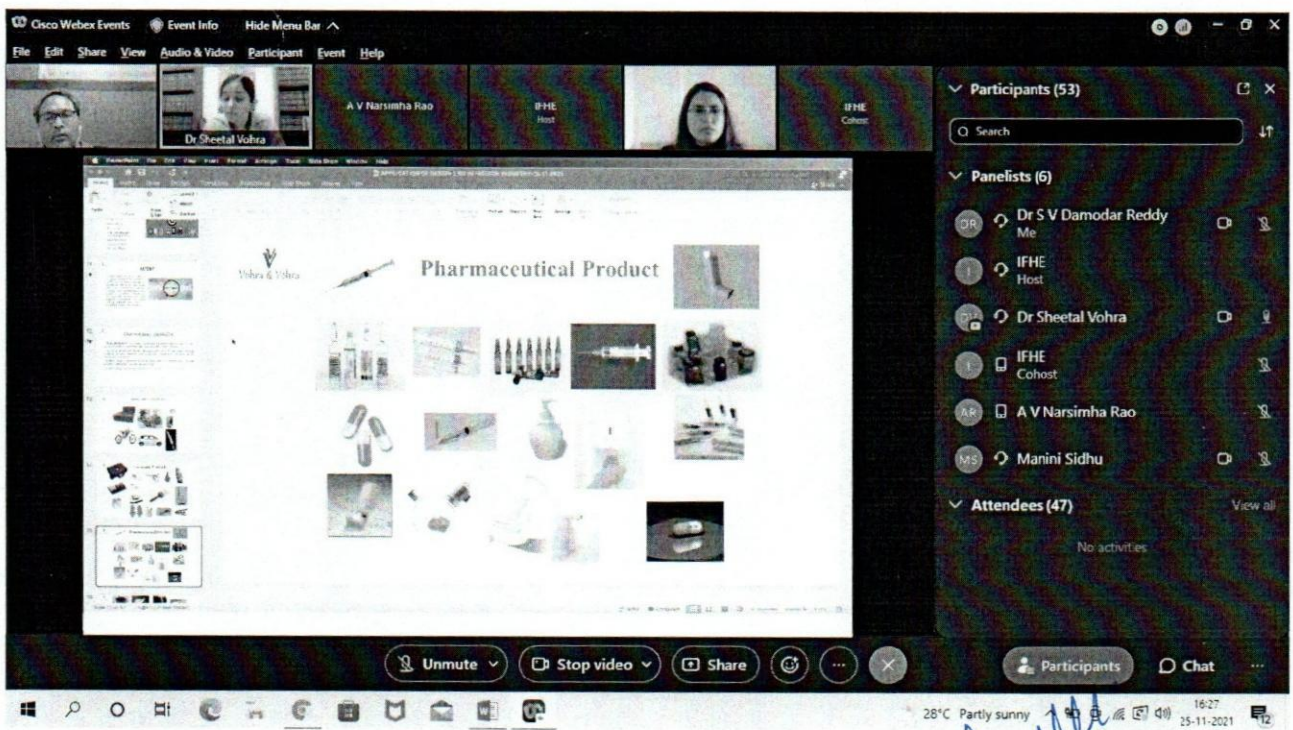




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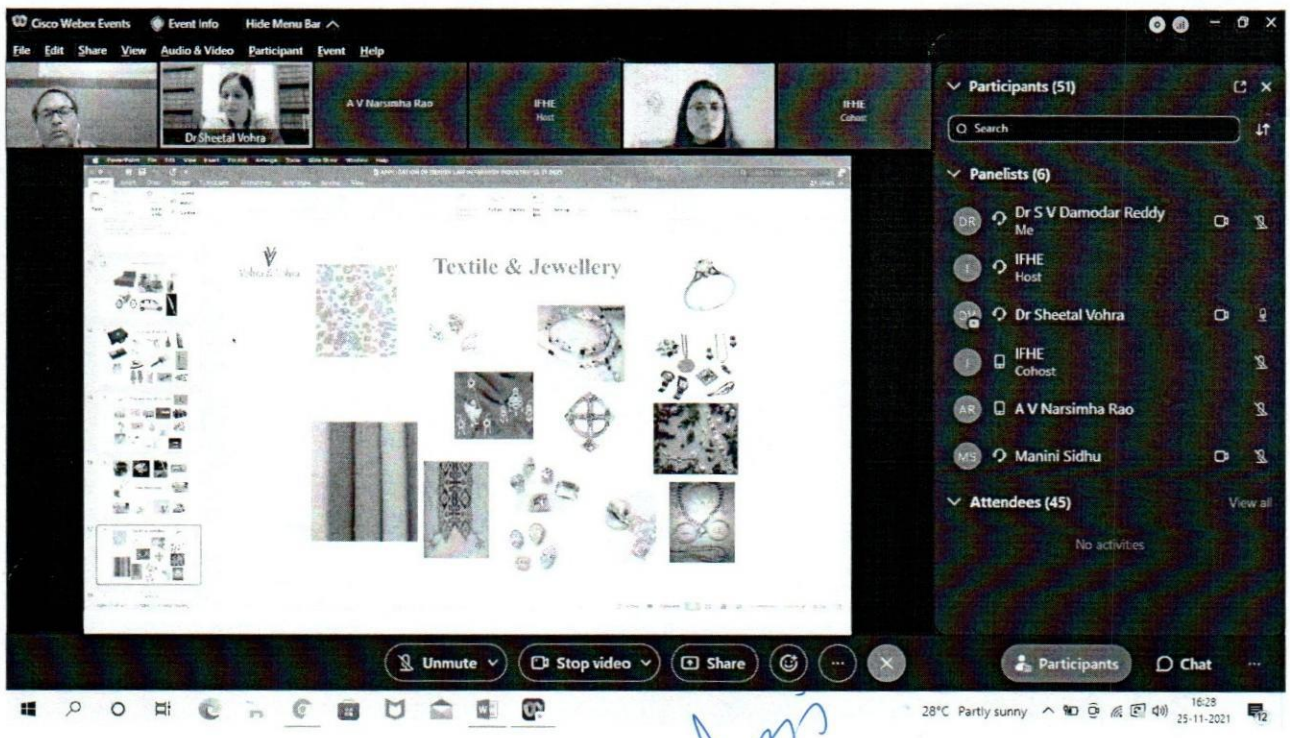
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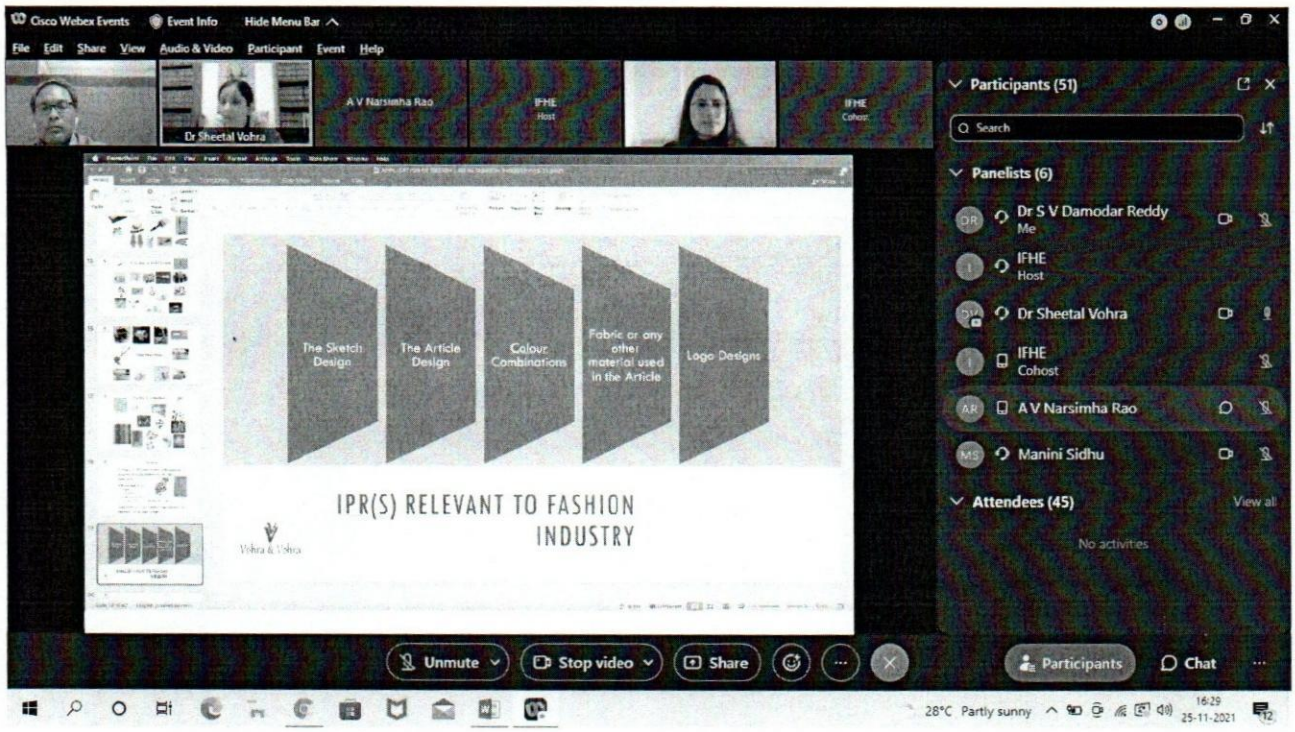


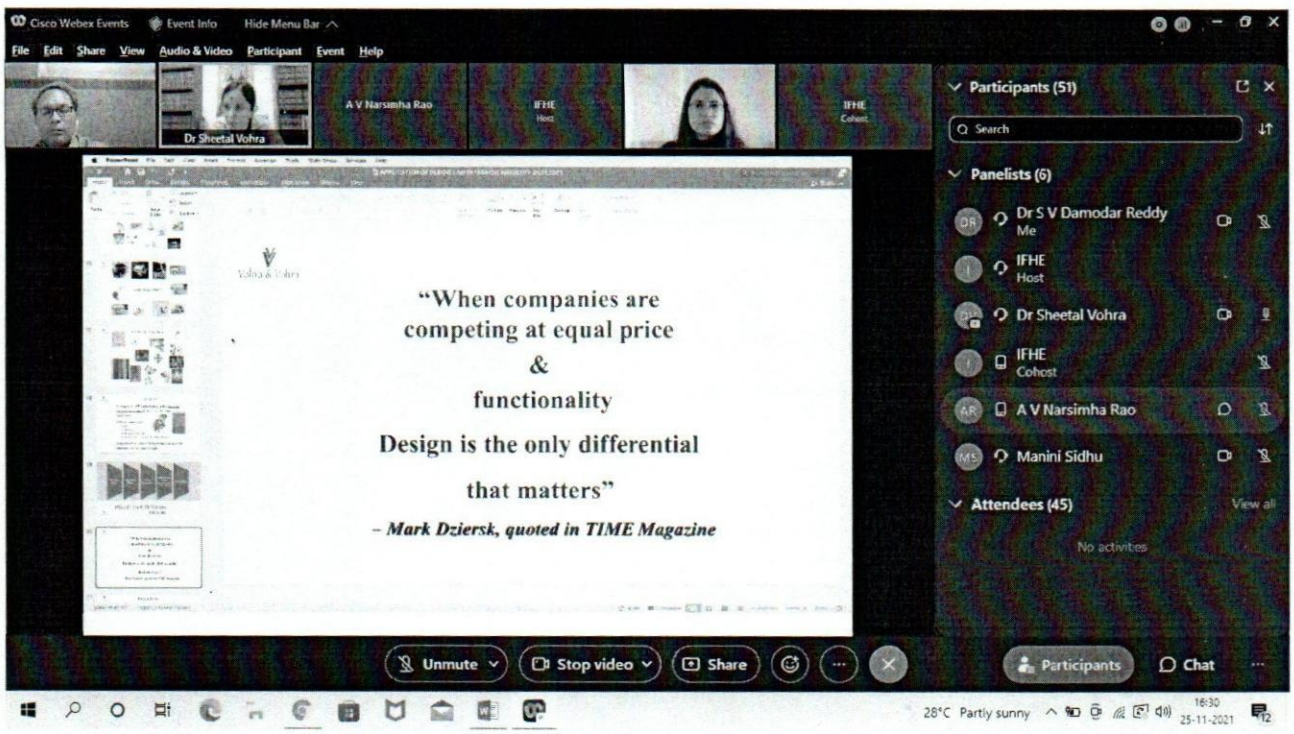


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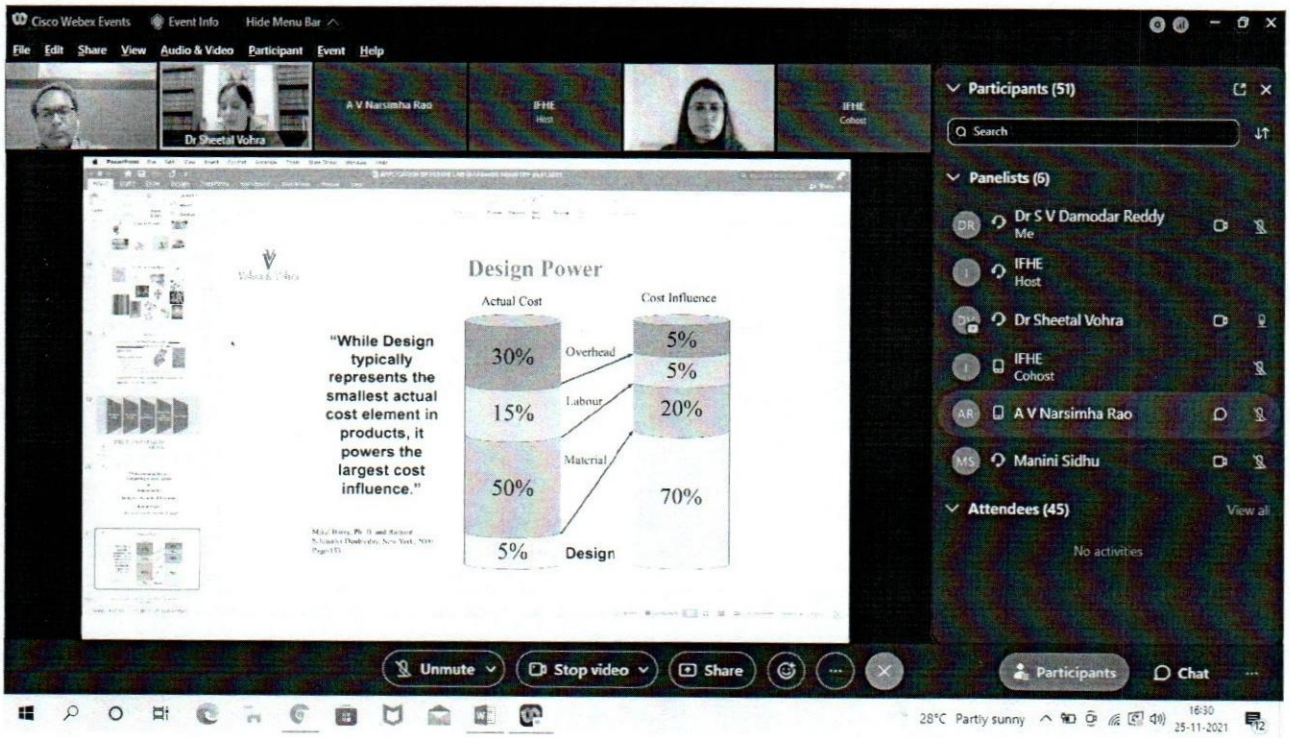
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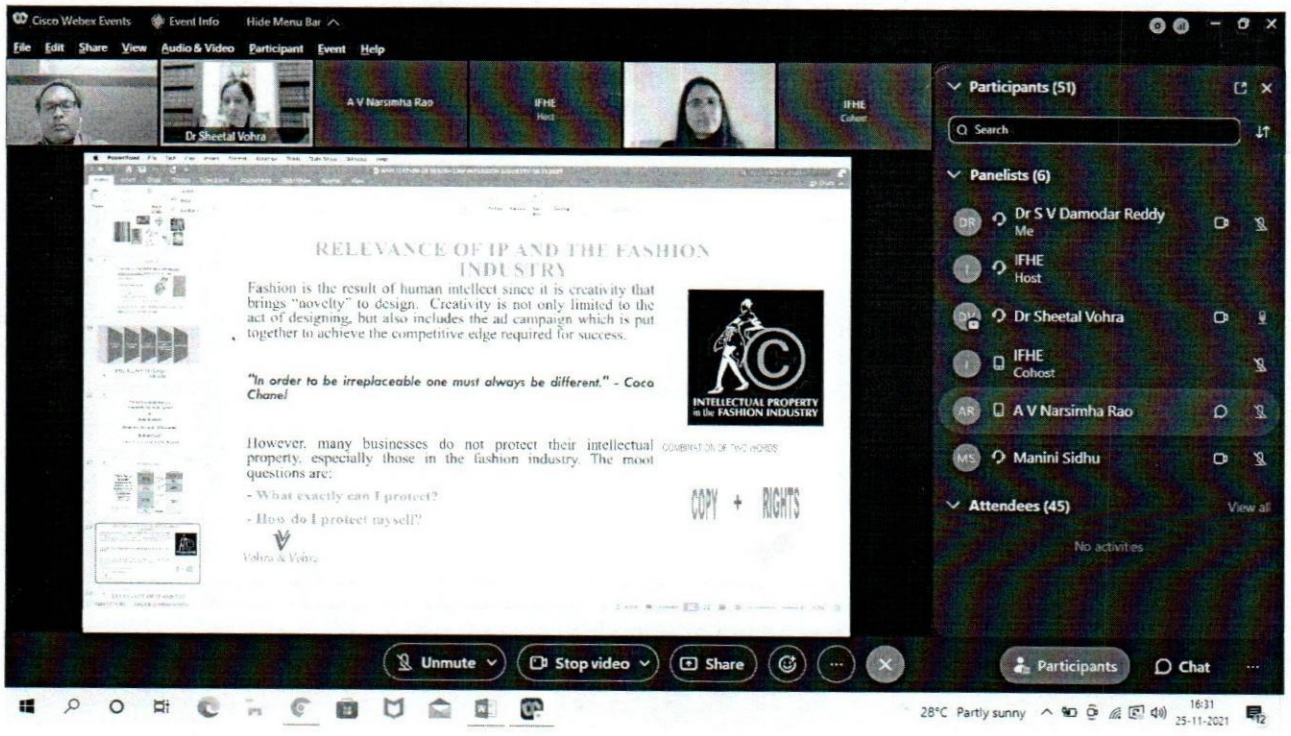
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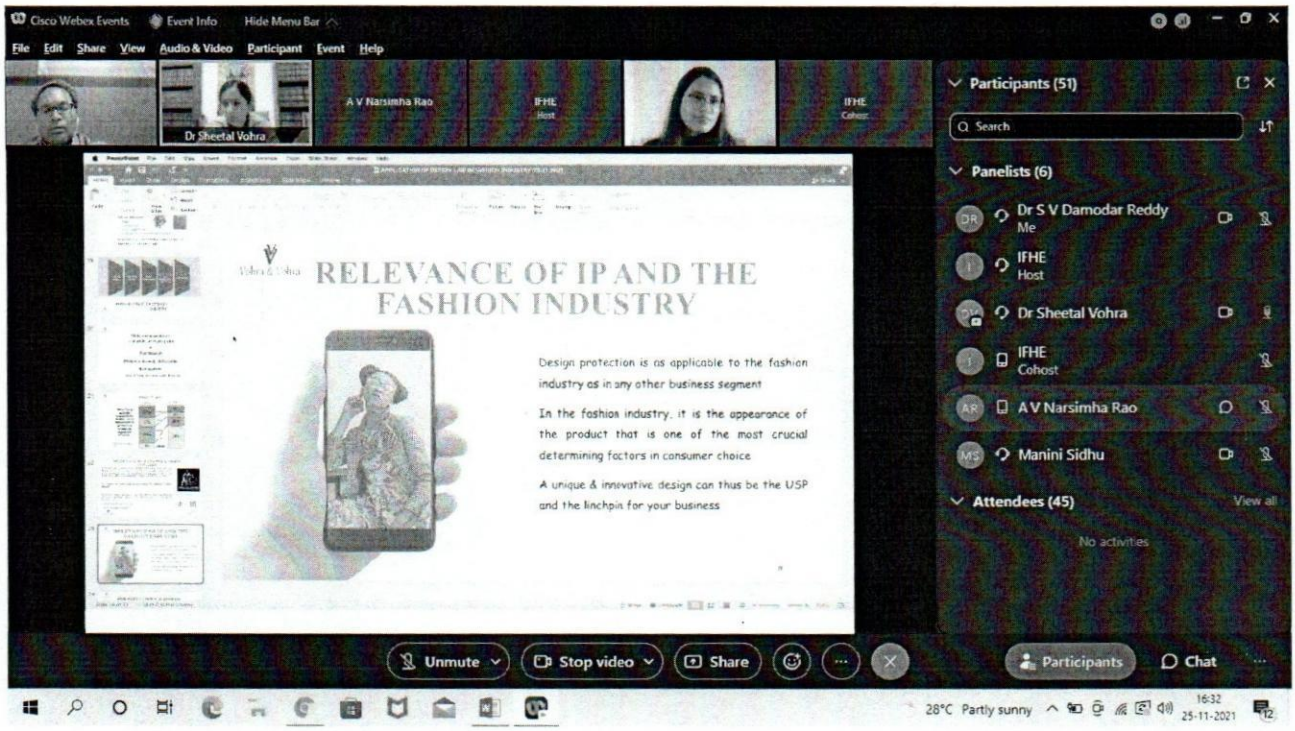
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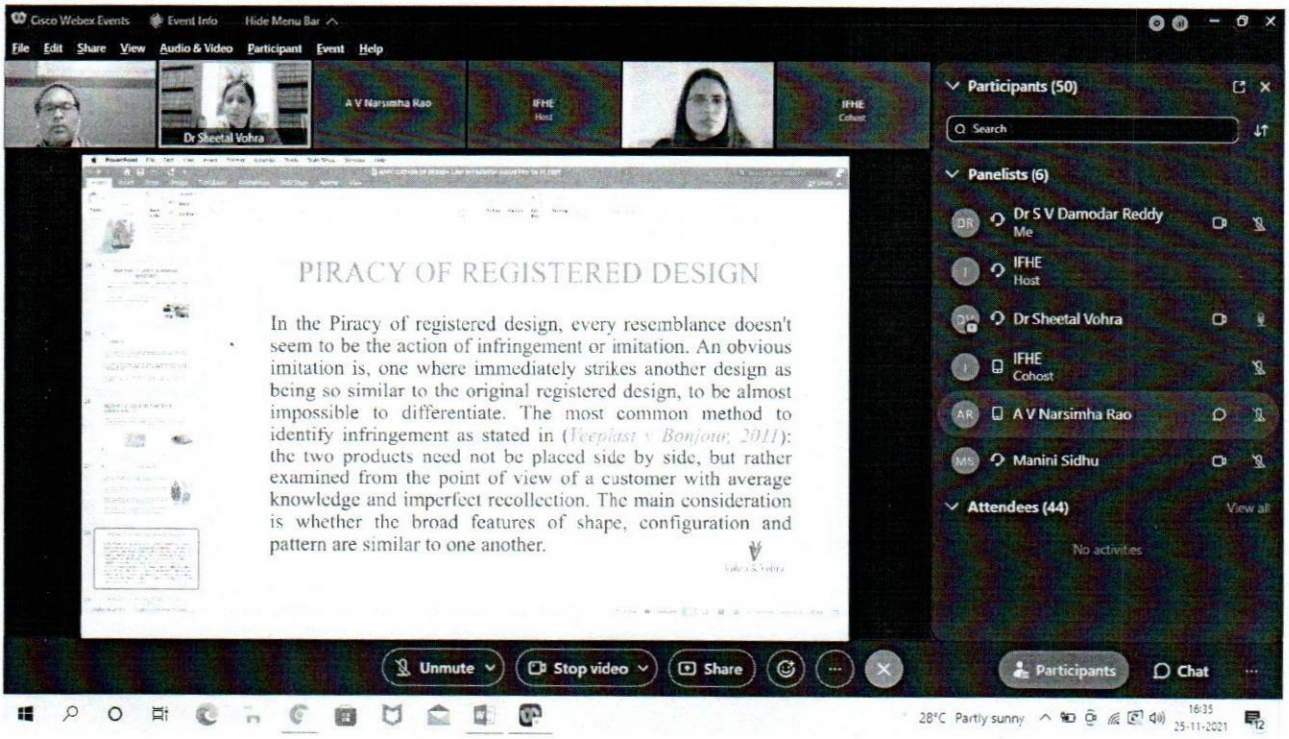
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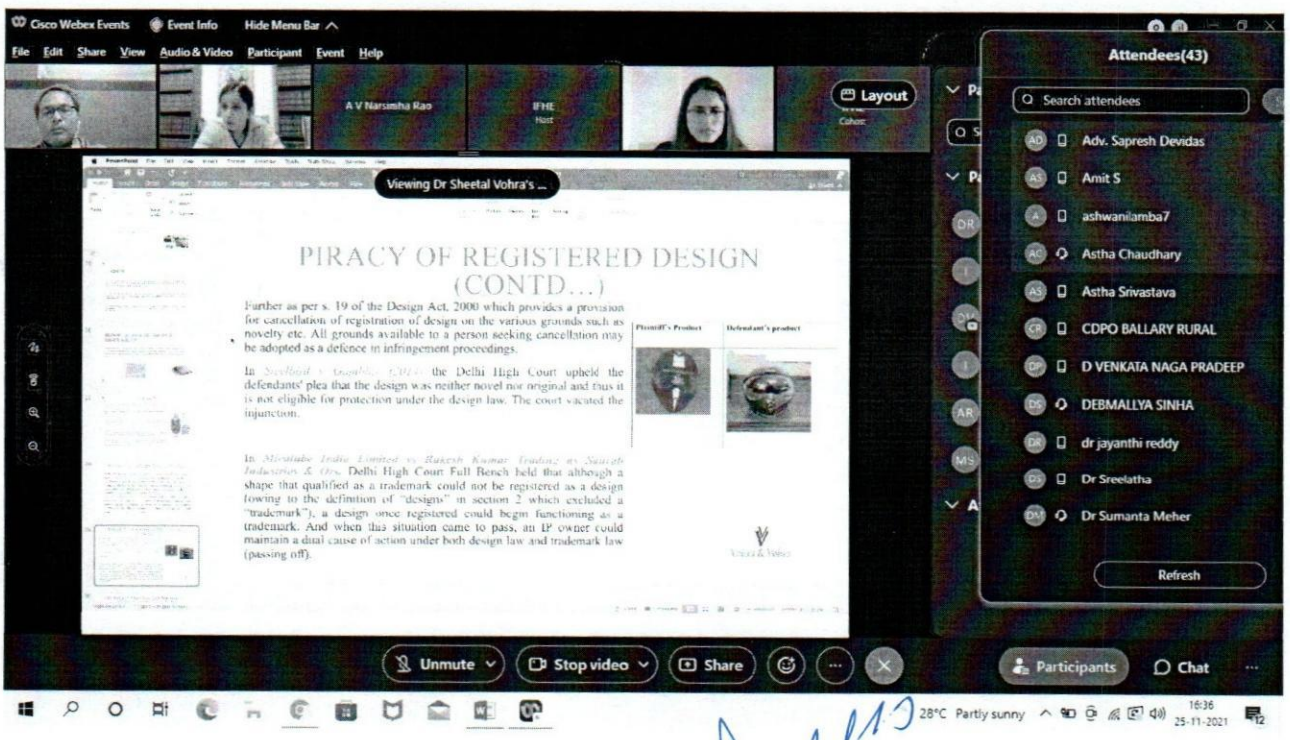




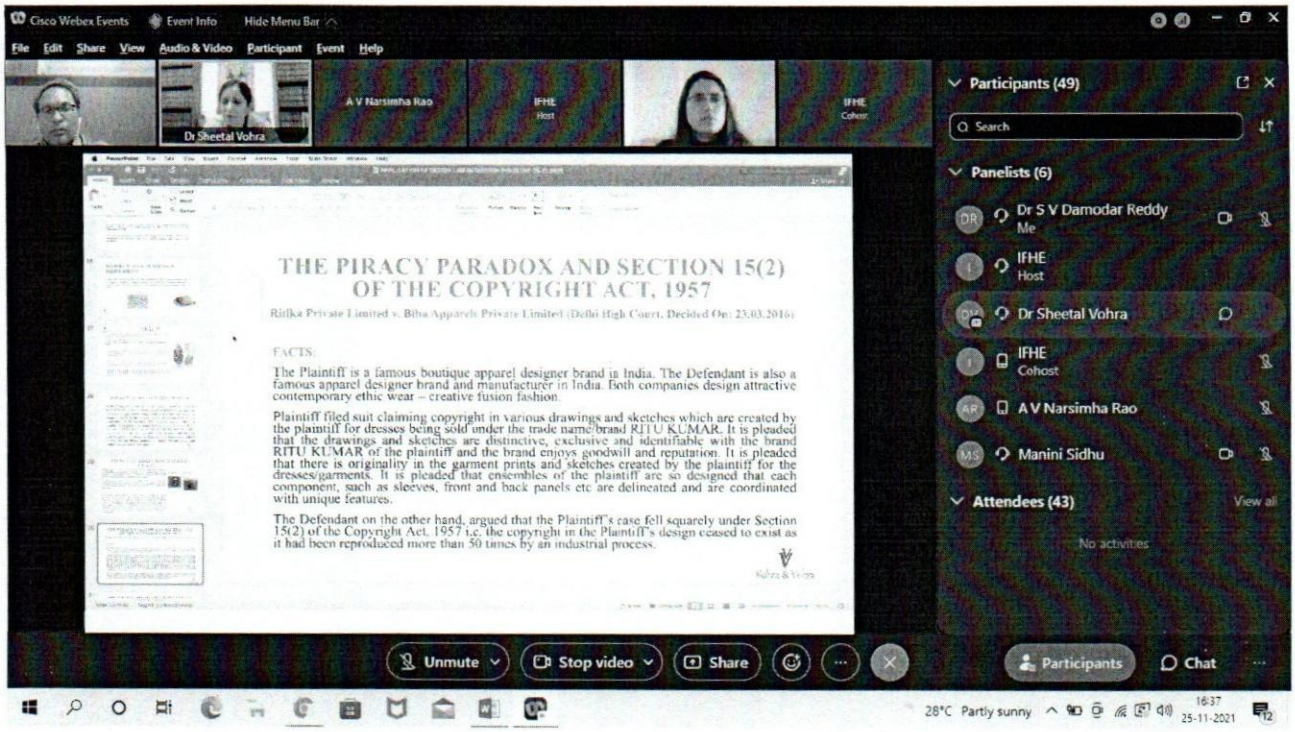
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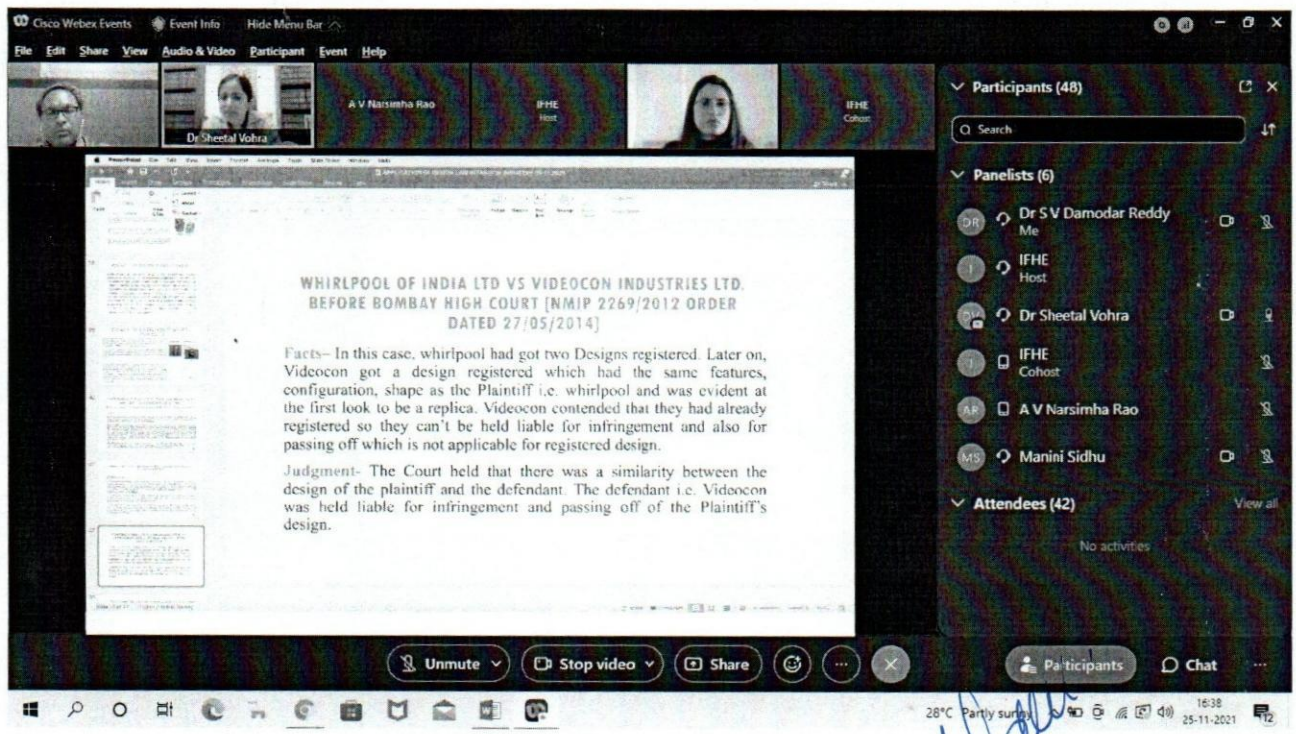
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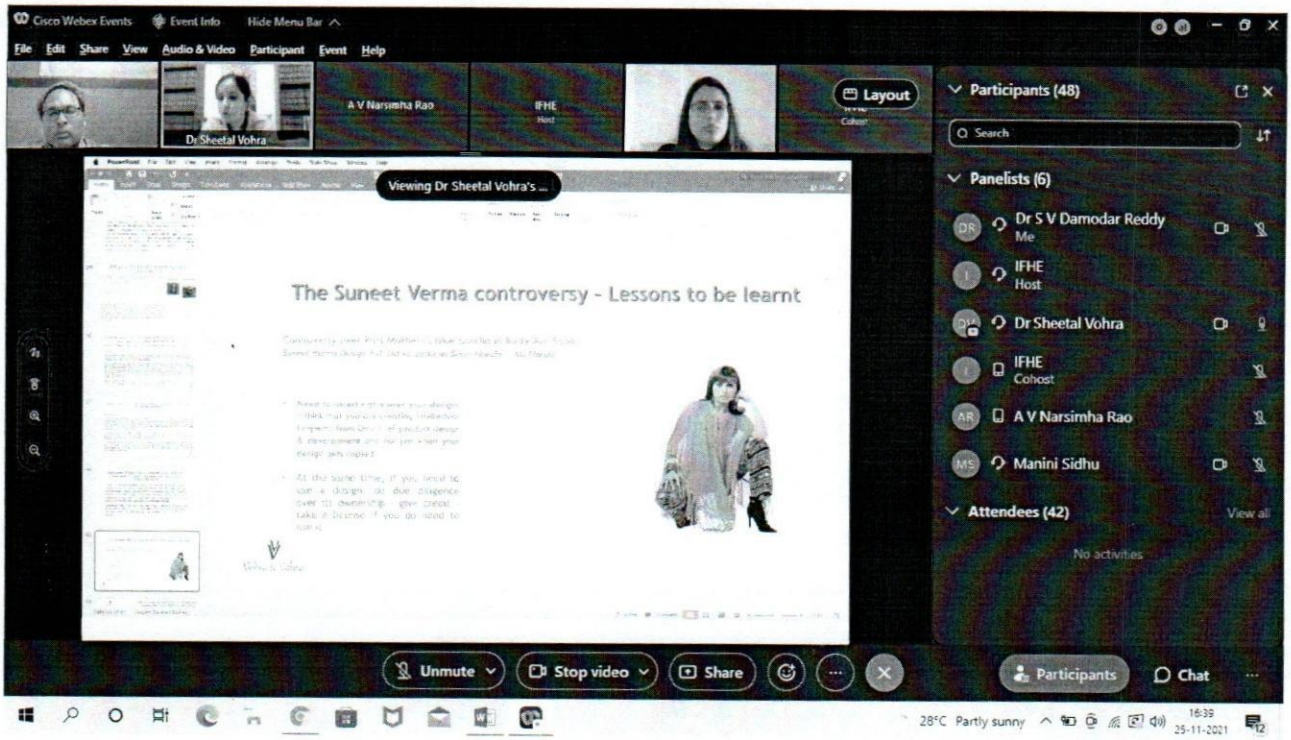
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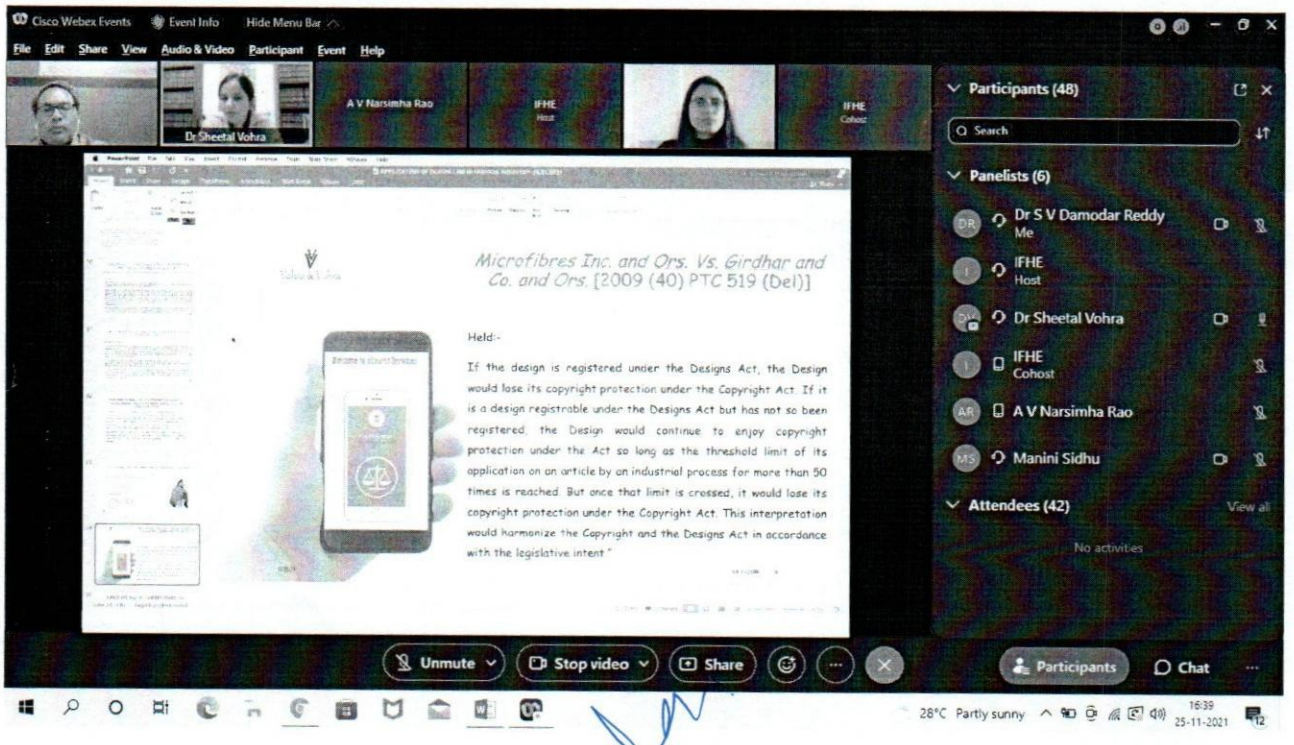




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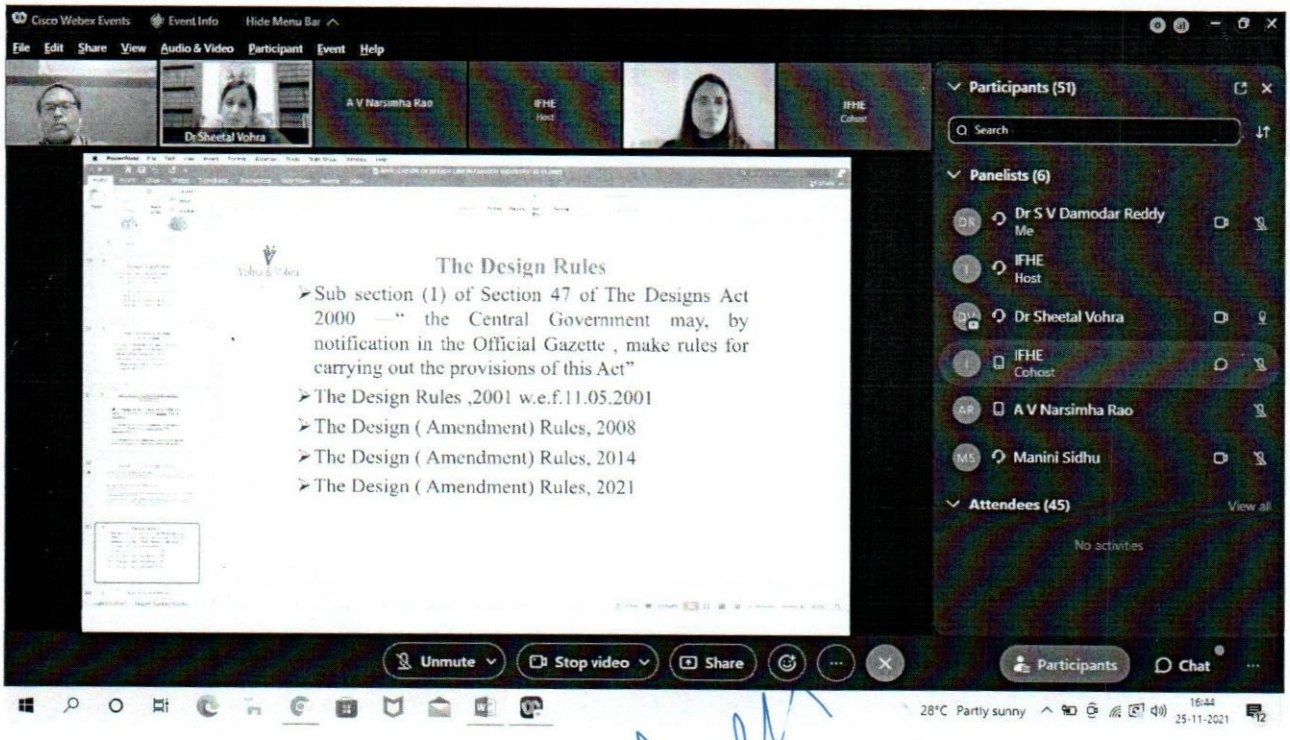
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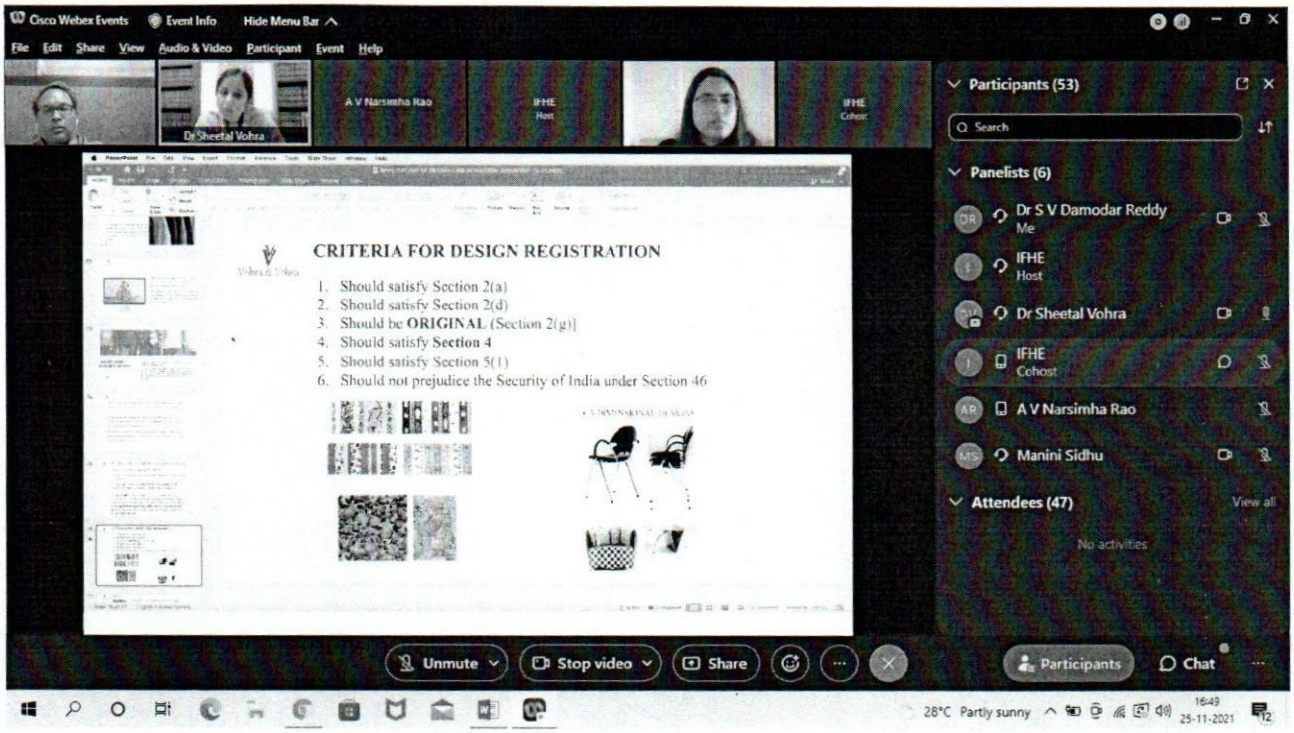


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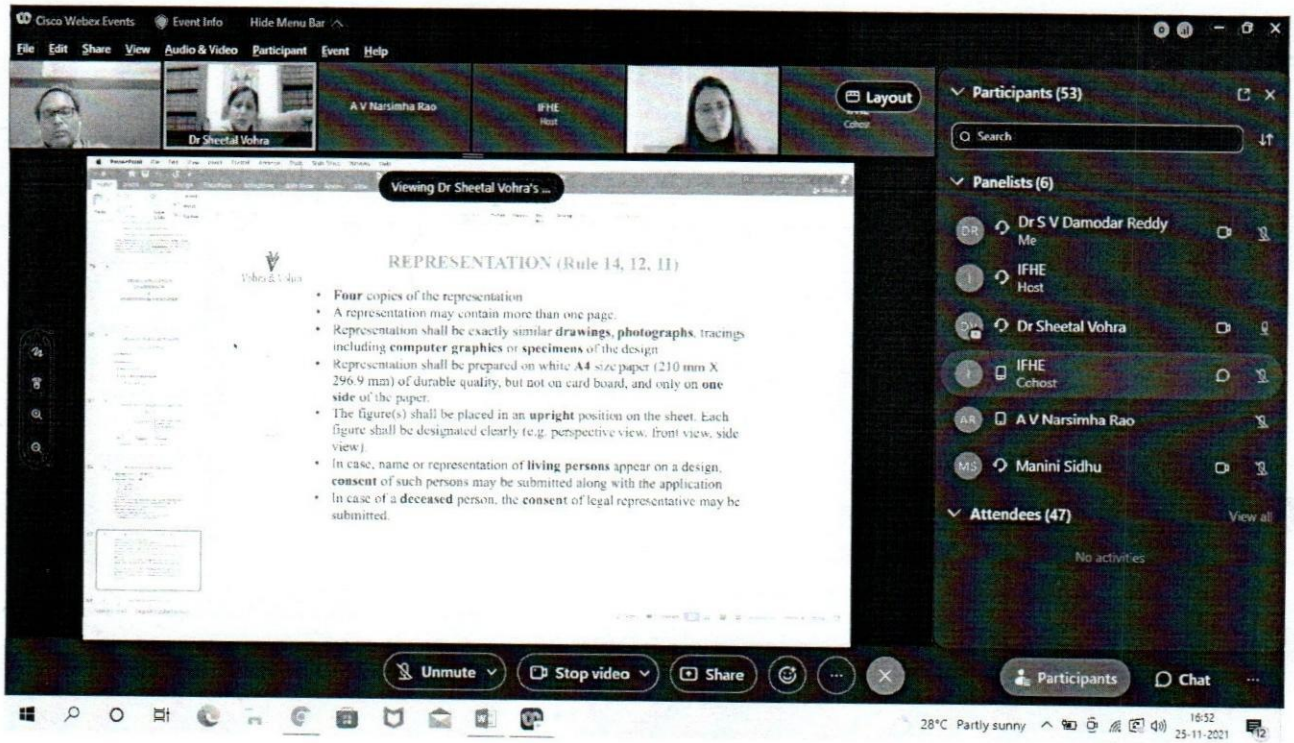
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1. Prerit Sen,
   Student, Indore Institute of Law
2. CHIRAYU VASHISHTHA,
   Student, The ICFAI University Jaipur
3. Devesh Nath Tiwari,
   Student, Fairfield Institute of Management and Technology
4. VEMURU LEELA KRISHNA,
   STUDENT, BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
5. Alpika Srivastava,
   Advocate, High court
6. DHANRAJ MEEL,
   Law student, Jai Narain Vyas University jodhpur
7. Sarita Yadav,
   Student, Fairfield institute of management and technology
8. Devesh Nath Tiwari,
   Student, Fairfield Institute of Management and Technology
9. Tabassum Hussain,
   Advocate, NEF Law College Guwahati
10. Goutham Srivatsav,
    Student, Government law college Thrissur
11. Ashish Kumar, BBA LLB, New Law College
12. Kiran Ranganath Kale,
    Assistant professor, Sarsenapati Hambirrao Mohite Law college,Rajgurunagar,Pune Maharashtra
13. Goutham Srivatsav,
    Student , Government law college Thrissur
14. Sugapriya.M,
    Student, Tamilnadu Dr.ambedkar law university
15. Sugapriya,
    Student, Tamilnadu Dr.ambedkar law university
16. KM Akanksha,
    Law Student, Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar Central University, Lucknow
17. Ritika Gupta,
    Law student, The law school , Jammu University
18. HIRENKUMAR CHANDRAKANT CHAG,
    Research Scholar, Shree Govind Guru University
19. Ms. Anwesha Panigrahi,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
20. Mr. K. Raja Sekhar Reddy,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
21. Mr. S. Rakesh ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
22. Dr Y. Sai Krishna ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
23. Dr. A. Arun Kumar ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
24. Dr. Iti Vyas ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
25. Dr. K. Hari Haran ,
    Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
26. Wasif Reza Molla,
    Assistant Professor, Jyotirmoy School Of Law, Calcutta University
27. Vijay Kumar Gupta,

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Advocate, Sasaram Baar Association,Rohtas,Bihar.

28. ADITYA PRATAP SINGH PARIHAR,
Student, Shree RamaKrishna College of law satna

29. Simarpreet Kaur Billing,
Research Scholar, Rajiv Gandhi National University of law, Patiala

30. Prof. Dr. A. Mathan Raj,
Professor of Criminology , Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration, Vellore

31. Srijan Pateriya,
LLM Student, Dr.C.V.Raman University

32. Mukul Kumar,
Student , Faculty of law, university of allahabad

33. A.S.Rouban,
Student, The Central Law College

34. Monika,
PhD Research Scholar, Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila University Khanpur Kalan Sonipat Haryana

35. Ravenagoud,
Student, Ambedkar law college

36. Dr. Avinash Kumar,
Assistant Professor, CHRIST (Deemed to be University) Delhi NCR

37. Ashish loya,
Student, Dr B R Ambedkar Law College

38. Alaka Samal,
Àssistant Professor, Aurora's Legal Sciences Academy

39. VIJAYALAKSHMI RAJU,
STUDENT, DR AMBEDKAR GLOBAL LAW INSTITUTE TIRUPATI

40. Gayatri,
Student, Delhi Metropolitan Education, GuruGobind singh Indraprastha University

41. Siddiqha Syed,
Student , Ambedkar Law College

42. Aysha Nazar,
Student, LLB, Bharata mata school of legal studies

43. ARADHYA SINGH,
Ph.D. RESEARCH SCHOLAR, BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

44. Meghul Dixit,
Student, Chanderprabhu Jain college of higher studies and school of law, Delhi

45. Bharat Sharma,
Research Scholar, Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Legal Studies, Bansthali Vidyapith, tonk

46. Mahima agarwal,
Faculty associate , The icfai university

47. Kabilan T,
Legal Executive, IntegraMicroSystems

48. Erasala Naga Sivendra ,
Law Student, GITAM SCHOOL OF LAW

49. Srijan Pateriya,
LLM Student, Dr.C.V.Raman university

50. Dr.Vishnuprasad R,
Assistant Professor of Law, Tamilnadu National Law University, Trichy

51. Neha Singh,
Student, Sardar Patel Subharti institute of law

52. Achyuta Sai Chandrika Sahana,
Student, ICFAI Law School

53. Aysha Nazar,
Student,BA LLB, BHARATA MATA SCHOOL OF LEGAL STUDIES

54. Udit Singh,
Student (LLM) , NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad

55. Simran Chhabra,
Student, Gautam buddha university

56. Ranjit Singh,

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ASSISTANT PROFESSOR LAW, GNDU, RC, GURDASPUR

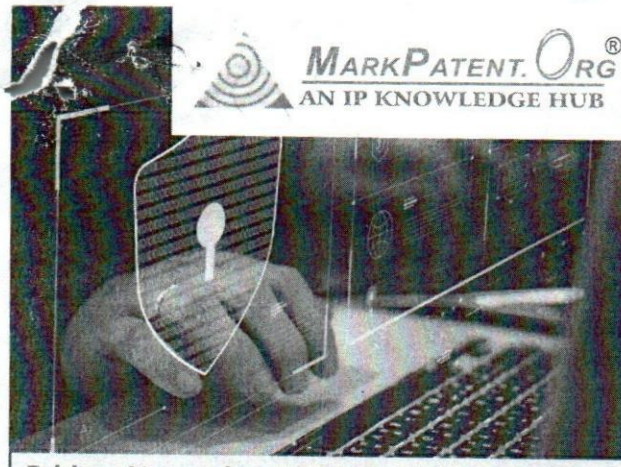
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Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
58. Dr.. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
59. Dr. S. Uma Devi ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
60. Mr. D.V.N. Murthy,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
61. Mrs. Geetha Priyadarshini,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
62. Dr. K.V.Ravi Kumar ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
63. Neetu Singh Yadav,
Student , ICFAI Law School Hyderabad
64. Dr. T H Ansar,
Research Officer , Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration
65. Poonam Somra,
Student, RNB Global University
66. Shimaila Jehan Been,
Stufent, Central University Of Kashmir
67. ABHINAV TOMER,
Research Scholar, IFTM UNIVERSITY
68. Athak walia,
Student, JEMTEC school of law
69. Drishti Yadav,
Student, Himachal Pradesh National Law University Shimla
70. Kumari Muskan,
Student , Shambhunath Institute of law, prayagraj
71. Er Vijay Kumar Pandey,
PS, District & Sessions Court, Bulandshahr, UP
72. Kumari Astuti,
Student , Shambhunath Institute of law,prayagraj
73. Swaranjali Kapoor,
Student, JIMS School of Law, IP University, New Delhi
74. Subhansh Yadav,
Student, Institute of law and Legal Studies Sage University Indore
75. KANAK BANSAL,
Student, Faculty of law, BANASTHALI VIDYAPITH
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Student, Allahabad university
77. Tanaya Sanjay Naik, Advocate , Advocate
78. Priya garg, Student, LPU
79. Hitesh Manglani,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, The ICFAI University Jaipur
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81. Priya garg, Student, LPU
82. Pallavi Mishra,
RESEARCH SCHOLAR, BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
83. POPIMONI SHARMA,
STUDENT, CHAUDHARY RANBIR SINGH UNIVERSITY, JIND
84. Ishika Sinha,
Student, ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, Hyderabad
85. Simran Chhabra ,
Student, Gautam Buddha University
86. Vaishnavi Manikam,
Student , Balaji Law College
87. Pawan Kamlesh Yadav, Student, College

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89. Dr. P. Kesari ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
90. Dr. K. Durga Prasad ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
91. Mr. Ashok Ram Kumar,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
92. Jalla Vijay Mohan Gandhi,
Student, Dr B R Ambedkar College of Law, Andhra University
93. Savreen Kaur,
University Student, UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF LAWS, PURC, LDH
94. Siddharth Singh,
Student , Sinhgad Law College, Pune
95. Arjita Mukherjee,
Student B.A.LLB(Hons) , Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri Law College
96. Dr Virendra Gomase,
Researcher, TMV, Pune
97. Trikalagya Tiwari,
Research Scholar (Law), University of Allahabad
98. Neil Basu,
Advocate, High Court,Calcutta
99. Sumanth Kumar T S, Advocate, Advocate
100. Dr Rudra Narayan,
Assistant professor, Aisect University Hazaribag Jharkhand
101. Pallabi Nath,
Student 5th year BA.LLB (H), North Eastern Regional Institute of Management
102. UNNIMAYA T P,
STUDENT INTERN, TAXSCAN
103. MOHINI KELUSKAR,
STUDENT, NEW LAW COLLEGE, MAHIM MUMBAI
104. Piyush Singh,
Law student, Amity University, Chhattisgarh
105. Devesh Nath Tiwari,
Student, Fairfield Institute of Management and Technology
106. Abhishek Bharti,
Student, University of Lucknow
107. Ajay Kumar Barnwal,
Assistant professor, AISECT University jharkhand, Hazaribag
108. Mrs.M.Geetha,
Research Scholar, Sri Krishna Devaraya University
109. Mr. S. Ravi,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
110. Dr. K.S.Rekhraj Jain ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
111. Mrs. Astha Srivastava,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
112. Mr. Dilip Sharma,
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113. Dr. M. Ravindranad,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
114. Dr. T. Himavathi,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
115. Dr. G.P. Sudhakar,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
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Inventor, Founder, and Chairman of Patent Books, Inc. and TAEUS Corporation, USA



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BCKIP Part mbB,
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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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INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR ON SOFTWARE PATENT PROTECTION : GLOBAL SCENARIO

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. R.LAKSHMI SANJANA,
   FACULTY IN LAW, GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE,VELLLORE
2. Swati, Student, Delhi university
3. Dr. Y Gangi Reddy,
   Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad
4. Avinash Pandey,
   Student, Harishchandra P G College Varanasi(UP)
5. AVL Prasanna, LLM , ICFAI Law School
6. Vijaya Misra,
   LAW STUDENT, ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, HYDERABAD
7. Dr.G.P.Sudhakar,
   Asst. Professor, ILS, Hyderabad
8. Nabnit Panigrahi, Dean research, GIFT
9. Turwash Chakraborty,
   STUDENT, LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY, (LPU)
10. SUDHANSHU CHANDRA,
    Research scholar , Gautam Buddha University Greater Noida
11. Amritpal singh,
    Student, Sri guru granth sahib world university, Fathegarh sahib
12. Payal Basak,
    Student, Kolkata police law institute
13. Ashutosh kumar ,
    Student, Sharda University
14. Jayavigneshwari.V, Advocate, High court of Madras
15. G. Jayaram , B.B.A,LLB, Gitam University
16. Sridevi Medisetty,
    Asst professor , DR. B R AMBEDKAR LAW COLLEGE
17. Shiv Kumar, BBA LLB, Chandigarh university's
18. Yushasree , PTL, Osmania university
19. Ashish Kumar, BBA LLB, New Law College
20. simmi bagga, B.Com LLB, MMDU
21. Vivek Kumar Gupta, Student, College
22. Uma nandhini. M,
    Advocate, Principal Sessions court, Thanjavur
23. Anupam Nayak,
    Student, Pt.Motilal Nehru Law College,Chhatarpur (M.P)
24. Dr. PRATIMA LOKHANDE ,
    ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, Dr. Ambedkar college Department of Law Deekshabhoomi Nagpur
25. Pranjali ,
    Judge , Guru ghasidas university bilaspur
26. TEJAS SHIVAJI GANAGE,
    Student, Department of P.G Studies in Law, Dr.B.A.M. University, Aurangabad-431004.
27. Dr. Someshwar Bonakurthy,
    Assistant Professor (p), University College of Arts and social sciences
28. A. Kavitha,
    Assistant Professor, TSWRDCC(c)
29. Subhansh Yadav,
    Student, Institute of law and Legal Studies Sage University Indore
30. Parimal Jalit,
    Student , Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Law

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31. Shalini Budimata,
Student, BBA LLB, ISBR Law College
32. Sakshi ,
Research scholar , K.R.Mangalam University
33. Sachin nagaraj ,
Student, Jain university
34. Soumya Mendu,
Assistant Professor , KVRR LAW COLLEGE
35. Mirza Saquib Beg,
Advocate , Delhi high court
36. Ananya Sharma,
Assistant Professor of Law, Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law
37. Amit Raj,
Student, Indian institute of legal studies
38. Ajeet Kumar Pandey,
Student, University of Allahabad
39. Dr. SAILAJA PETIKAM,
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR , K L DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY
40. Ravi Ranjan,
Advocate, Hazaribag Bar Association
41. Harsh Dwivedi,
Student, Amity University
42. R. Krithick ,
Student , The central law college salem
43. Naveen.A,
Lawyer , The central law collage , salem
44. MR. RANIT KUMAR BOSE, LL.M. PART 1,
B.A. LL.B. HONOURS, DEPARTMENT OF LAW UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA
45. KHUSHBOO BANO, Law, Durgapur Institute of legal studies
46. Adv. DHRUV SINGH,
ADVOCATE, DELHI HIGH COURT
47. Lovleen Sharma ,
Assistant professor , Vips IP University
48. Yash Tonday,
Student, PIMR (Department Of Law)
49. Kaustav Choudhoury, PhD Research Scholar, NEHU
50. Rohan Goel ,
Student , Delhi Metropolitan Education Affiliated to IP University
51. LOHITH R,
Assistant Professor, School Of Law University Of Mysore
52. Sidrah fatima,
Student, Integral university
53. Divya Shah,
Student , Pravin Gandhi college of law
54. Soubhagya s Soppannavar,
Student, Karnataka State law University, Hubli
55. Rajesh Kumar Tripathi ,
Research Scholar Law , Vivekanand Global University Jaipur
56. Anandan Gopalan,
Student, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia College of Law
57. RAJESH DEOLI,
SENIOR TECHNICAL CONSULTANT(CHILD PROTECTION), MP HIGH COURT JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMITTEE
58. Anandan Gopalan,
Student, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia College of Law
59. Komal Yadav , Student , Mody University
60. Arjun Kumar,
Student, IIMT COLLEGE OF LAW

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61. Vipin kumar, Student, Iimt colleg of law
62. Dr. Mrs. Tinku Paul,
Superintendent, Sam Higginbotham University of Agriculture Technology and Sciences Prayagraj
63. Shravani Bhardwaj, Student, NERIM Group of Institutions
64. Sreejan Sarkar,
Student, Prime Kolkata
65. Rajkumari Chandrani Devi,
Student, NERIM
66. Avantika Bachhawat,
Student, LJ SCHOOL OF LAW
67. Jaspreet Kaur ,
Student , Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar
68. Avantika Bachhawat,
Student, LJ SCHOOL OF LAW
69. Maria Anto Nisha.M ,
Ph.D Research scholar , University of Madras chepak
70. Ms. C. CHANDRALEKHA,
Guest faculty, The Tamilnadu Dr. Ambedkar Law university, Chennai.
71. M.Suganthamani ,
Advocate , High Court Chennai
72. S.Dinesh kumar,
BA.LLB, The Central Law College
73. Avantika Bachhawat,
Student, LJ SCHOOL OF LAW
74. Kunjal Rughani ,
Student , LJ school of law
75. KAIVAL PATEL,
STUDENT, LJ SCHOOL OF LAW
76. Tanisha Goel,
Student, LJ School of Law
77. Ramesh Babu P Sengodan,
Managing Director, Dharmapuri Papers Mills Pvt Ltd
78. KAIVAL PATEL,
STUDENT, LJ SCHOOL OF LAW
79. Avantika Bachhawat,
Student, LJ SCHOOL OF LAW
80. Shravani Bhardwaj,
Student, NERIM GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS
81. BHAGYODAYA MISHRA, Lawyer
82. Annu Sharma,
Advocate, Rajasthan University
83. Srishti singh, Indian, Student
84. Najeeb Ahmed,
Perusing LLB 3/5 , Osmania university
85. Ms. Katiyani Juneja Sharma,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
86. Dr. Ravi Bundela ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
87. Dr. Renu Bala,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
88. Ms. S. Prathyusha,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
89. Ms. Priyanka,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
90. Dr. Manu Dutta,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
91. Prof. (Dr.) V. Hemalatha Devi ,
Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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Seal

92. Prof. (Dr.) Y.Pratap Reddy ,
Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
93. Prof. (Dr.) T. Vidya Kumari,
Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
94. Dr. Veena , Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
95. Dr. S.V.Damodar Reddy ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
96. Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
97. Dr. Madhuri Irene M.,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
98. Dr. Md. Akbar Khan,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
99. Dr. P. Kesari ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
100. Dr. K. Durga Prasad ,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
101. Mr. Ashok Ram Kumar,
Associate Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
102. Mr. S. Ravi,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
103. Dr. K.S.Rekhraj Jain ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
104. Mrs. Sridevi D. Shet,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
105. Dr.. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
106. Dr. S. Uma Devi ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
107. Mr. D.V.N. Murthy,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
108. Mrs. Geetha Priyadarshini,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
109. Dr. K.V.Ravi Kumar ,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad
110. Mrs. Astha Srivastava,
Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

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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>; "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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(1)

July - Dec 2016

Dr. Rekha Raj Jain Sir

1. Faculty Seminar Conducted on ~~4.11.2016~~ Scheduled on 4.11.2016
Presented by Dr. Rekha Raj Jain Conducted on 3.11.2016
Topic :- Legal Contours of Transgender Rights

Reason - on duty for charge 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. Sanu Rani Paul	
8.	Mrs. Annapurna Devi	M. Annapurna Devi
9.	Dr. Madhuri Irene	
10.	Mrs. Sri Devi Shet	
11.	Ms. Kirankumari	
12.	Mrs. Priti	Priti
13.	Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy	P.L. 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>
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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,
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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. Wanted by Comitta.
11 - Balakista Reddy guest 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 presentation 5.10.
Interaction by faculties 5.10 to 5.30.
Suggestions made by ~~faculty~~ to make a comparative Study, on Corruption.

Faculty Members

1.	Dr. L. 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. Sanu Rani Paul	
8.	Mrs. H. Annapurna Devi	H. Annapurnadevi
9.	Dr. Madhuri Irene	Permission
10.	Mrs. Sridevi Shet	Sridevi Shet
11.	Ms. Kiran Kumari	
12.	Mrs. Priti	Priti.
13.	Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy	P.L. Jayanthi Reddy

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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 } Permission of Dean Sir..
Ms. Kiran Kumari
Dr Damodar Reddy

Minutes:

Started at 4.35PM, Method of Presentation PPT
Concluded at 5.20 Interaction - 5.20 - 530

Dr. Madhuri –
Dr. L. Lakshmi – Lakshmi
Ms. Priti – Priti
Ms. Sridevi Dasari – Sridevi
M. Annapurna Devi. – Anp
Dr. Sanu Rani Paul
Mr. S. RAVI
Dr. IRFAN RASOOL
MR. SANKAR OONAIDURAI
Dr. Y. GANGA REDDY
Dr. P.L Jayanthi Reddy – PL Jayanthi
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.

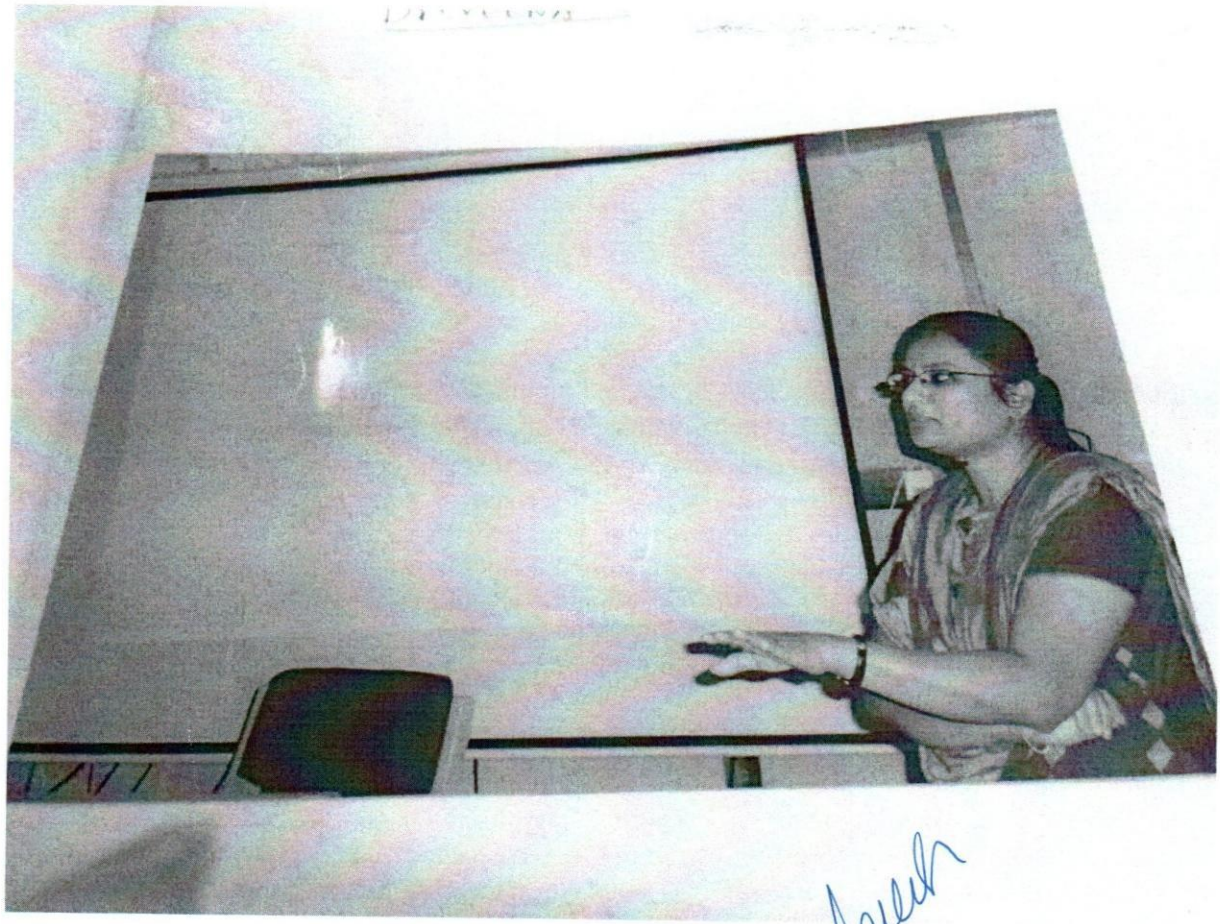
The compulsory licensing was to make use of a patented product by a third party which is opposite to right of voluntary license exercised by the patentee. Sections 84-92 of Patent Act 1970 deals with the various provisions which need to be fulfilled for grant of compulsory license to someone other than 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 —
Ms. Priti - Priti
Ms. Sridevi Shet - Sridevi Shet
M. Annapurna - M. Annapurna Devi
Dr. Veena —
Dr. Sanu Rani paul -
Dr. P.L - Jayanthi Reddy — P.L. Jayanthi
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain — Rekha
Ms. Kiran Kumari — S. Kiran
Mr. S. Ravi -
Dr S.V. Damodar Reddy - Seen
Mr. Sankar Oomaidurai - Sankar
Dr. Changi Reddy -
Dr. Irfan Rasool - Irfan

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

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ICFAI FOUNDATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION HYDERABAD

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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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

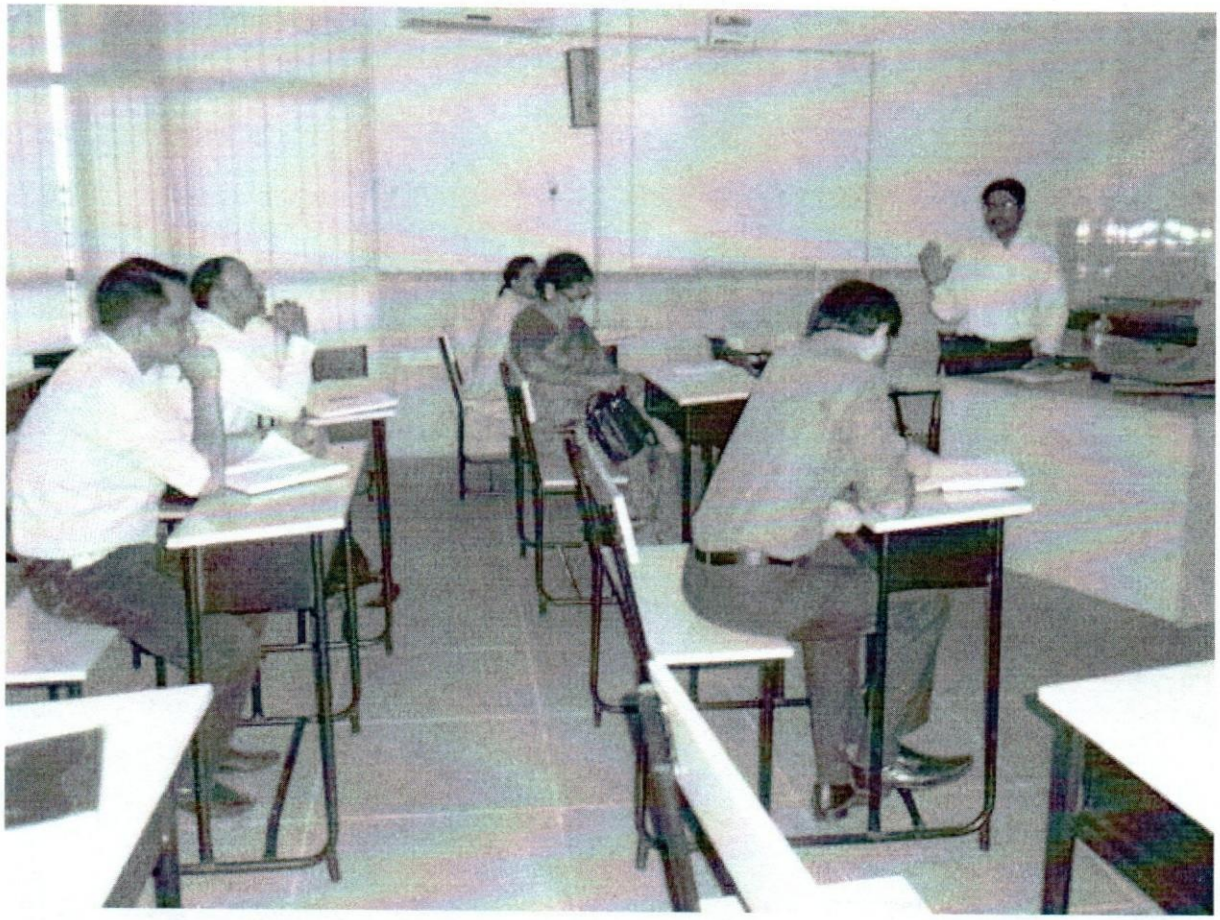
From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.com>; "aneev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "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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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. Gangi Reddy, Ms. Annapurna.

Presented on 12.12.2016 (originally scheduled 9.12.2016)

Minutes

Started at 4.40.

Concluded at 5.40.

Interaction — 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. Gangi Reddy - On Leave
Mrs. Annapurna - On leave
Dr. L. Lakshmi
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy — PL Jayanthi
Dr. Rekharaj Jain
Dr. Madhusudan
Dr. Irfan Rasool
Dr. Sana Rani Paul
Ms. Sridevi Shet
Mr. Sankar Ramadurai
Mr. Ravi -

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Summary Direct Taxes Code - 2010

This DTC ~~Act~~ 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. General (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 - Exempted 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 base corporate Income Tax (CIT) from 30% to 25%
- 100% depreciation even for assets put to use for less than 180 day for manufacturing and power sectors.
- Companies being members of Associations of persons (AOP) are ~~exempt~~ 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 AOP. (towards jurisdiction to 15 lakhs)
- Change in NRI laws -

Approved
The Board

S V

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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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Circulur:

<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, 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

From: laxmi jayanthi <penu_jaya@yahoo.co.in>
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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,

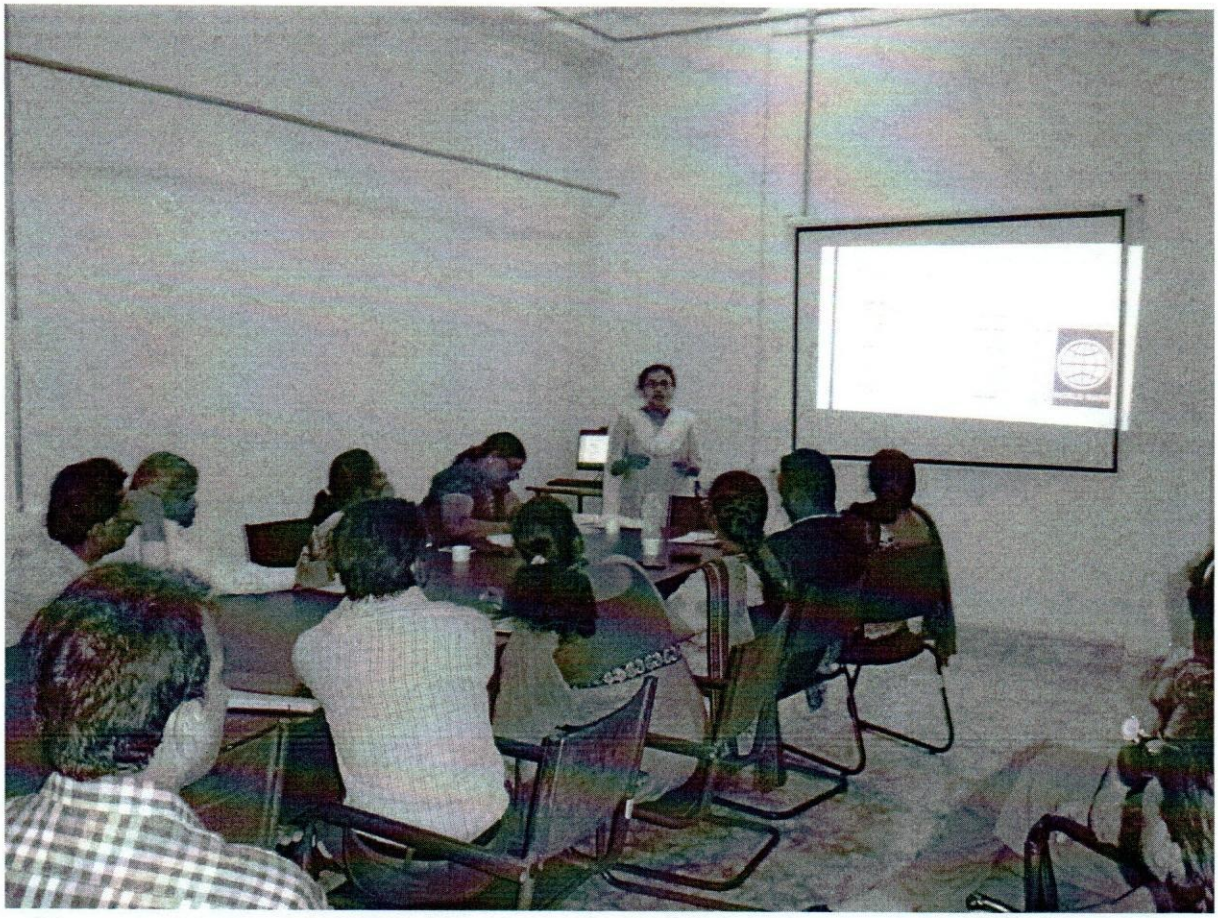
This is to remind you all that at 4.30 we have a faculty seminar to be presented by Mrs. Annapurna on the topic- A Conceptual Understanding of Regional Trade Agreements: A Critical Study with reference to India's Deviation from Multilateral Trade.

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To: "iffyrasool@gmail.com" <iffyrasool@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>; "drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com"

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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 (With Permission)
Dr. Rekha Rej Jain
Dr. Gangi Reddy.

Minutes

Started at 4.35 Concluded at 5.35
Interactions - 10 mins

Dr. L. Lakshmi
Dr. Sanu Ravi Paul
Dr. Irfan Rafool
Dr. Madhuri
Ms. Sreedevi shet
Ms. Kiran Kumari
Mr. Sankar Oomadurai
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 u/Art 24 of GATT.
- The Impact of Art 24 of GATT on domestic law and its interpretation with regarding to law of treaties.

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S Vijayalakshmi
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Summary :

- Art 24 of WTO. - Enable clause - Countries can derogate from existing principle of GATT & enters into 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 of)
- India Vs Turkey Textile Case - The Advisory Board states any measure - shall be compatible with Art 24.
- Argentina Footwear Case -
- Art 5 GATS V Trade is Services - Banking, IPR
  Distinction between trade is goods and trade is 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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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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Circulur:

Assistant Professor,
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IFHE ,Hyderabad,
Telangana

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Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Friday, 16 December 2016 11:06 AM
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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".

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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 - ~~SP~~
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy ~~PLJ~~
Mr. Ravi - ~~Ravi~~
Dr. Damodar Reddy - ~~Scanned~~

Dr. Irfan Rasool - ~~IR~~
Dr. Madhuri - on leave
Ms. Priti - Priti
Ms. Kiran Kumari - on leave
Mrs. Amaphrone Devi M. ~~Amaphrone~~
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 is 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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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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(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 Ravi paul - [signature]
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - PL Jayanthi
Dr. Damodar Reddy - Reddy
Mr. Ravi - [signature]
Dr. Irfan Rasool - [signature]
Mr. O Sankar - [signature]
Dr. Madhavi - on leave
Ms. Kranthimai - on leave
Ms. Annapurna Devi - Dutt
Ms. Sreedevi Chet - [signature]
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 laws ~~prevails~~ has supremacy whether arbitration / ~~Consumer~~ Central laws - Acts
Consumer laws → Beneficial legislation so Consumer laws will prevail

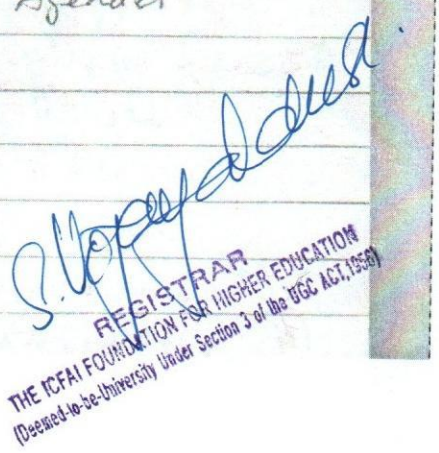
[signature]

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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 (Act) against 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 filing of cases Issue 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 few issues can be addressed for remaining again forwards to address.
- Exemption from ~~Liability~~ product Liability
- Cases where Seller is made Liable.
- Consumer Councils — Executive Agencies.





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>
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.c <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>
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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

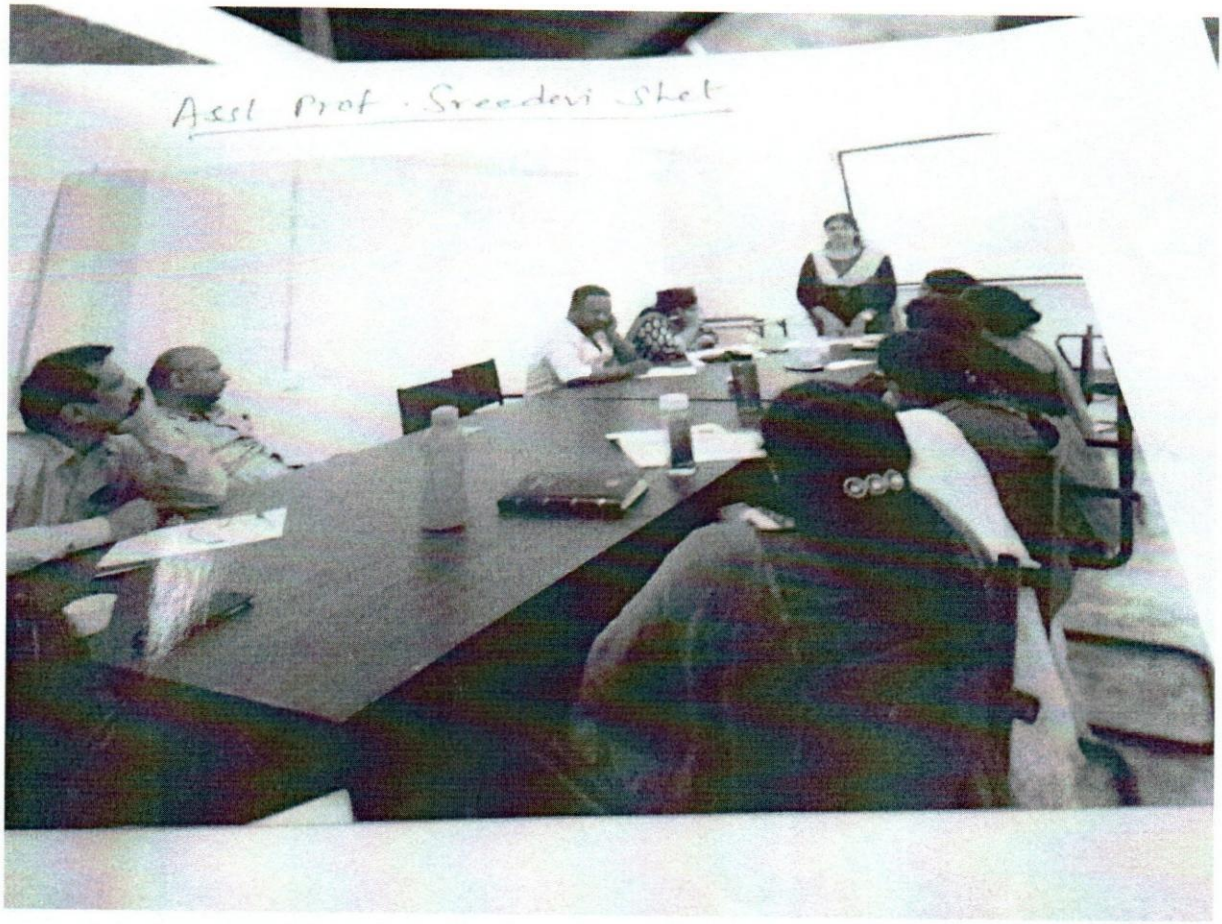
On- 30-12-2016 - Dr .Madhuri Irene will present on the topic -Enforceability of Foreign Judgments in India.

Regards,
Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Assistant Professor,
Coordinator Faculty Seminar,
Icfai Law School,
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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

Dr. Damodar Reddy

Dr. Changi Reddy

Mr. S. Ravi

Dr. Rekharaj Jain

Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy

Ms. Pote

Mrs. Sreedevi Shet

Dr Sanu Ravi paul - on leave

Dr. Farhan Rasool - on leave

Mr. Sanker Chandra - on leave

Ms. Annapurna - on leave

Dr. Veena - on leave

Dr. Madhuri - on leave

Ms. Kiran Kumari - on leave

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 provisions of Art 300(A) of the Constitution

(4) Notification issued by RBI - whether it ultra vires

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 Bank notes.
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 interest and it is its responsible to print big is 100 rupees notes and controlling of black money ~~for~~ 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?

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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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(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 - Lalahri
Dr. Irfan Rafool - on leave
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - PLJ
Mr. S. Ravi - on leave
Dr. Rekharaj Jain
Dr. Nagi Reddy
Mr. Saakes Oomadwar
Dr. Sara Rani Paul
Ms. Annapurna Devi M. Annapurna
1. Mr. N Narasimha - Dr. A.V Narasimha Rao Dean

Dr. Veena
Dr. Madhuri Irene
Ms. Priti
Ms. Sreedevi Shet
Ms. Kiran Kumari

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 Epc 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's International Vs Bulk Trading SA and Another 2002. 93) SC 152, Salem Advocate Bar Association TN Vs Union of India (2005) 6 SCC 344, AP Infrastructure Vs Sharan Workers Construction & [illegible] (2010) CCC 91.

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Summary - Referred to Colect Judgment Afcons Infrastructure

- Divided is to two - 1) Decision passed by lower civil courts either pass Decree or by order depending upon nature of case in civil court
2) Interpretation by Higher Courts.

- Three stages of Disposals
  - First stage - whether prima facie case exist, Court sees and looks 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 observations of parties, Court shall reformulate the terms of a possible settlement and refer the same for - arbitration, Conciliation, Judicial Settlement including Settlement through Lok Adalat; or mediation. (Court annexed) (Legal Services Authority Act 1987)
  - Legality matters cannot be referred to arbitration or others
  - Sec 20 exists for parties to compromise but 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 Order X-1A, X-1B & X-1C, CPC Sec 8 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 is different from Sec 89 of CPC 1908.

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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 4.1.2012

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. Chary Reddy — Ms. Sowmya Chowdary (Joining speaker)
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain — Dr. Sanu Rani Paul
Dr. Veena — Dr. Madhuri Tarei
Ms. Priti — Dr. P.L Jayanthi Reddy
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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Summary

- MTCR Guidelines
- Categories of MTCR
- Construction is 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 (Regime).
- 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 System.
- 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 Sec 12. Missiles like Brahmos, Akash to friendly countries gained significant foreign exchange and promotes multilateral Cooperation
- Indian export laws are prohibitory in general w.r.t export of arms

  Advantage - non-proliferation of arms

  Disadvantage - Industrial production suffers (60% of defense 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

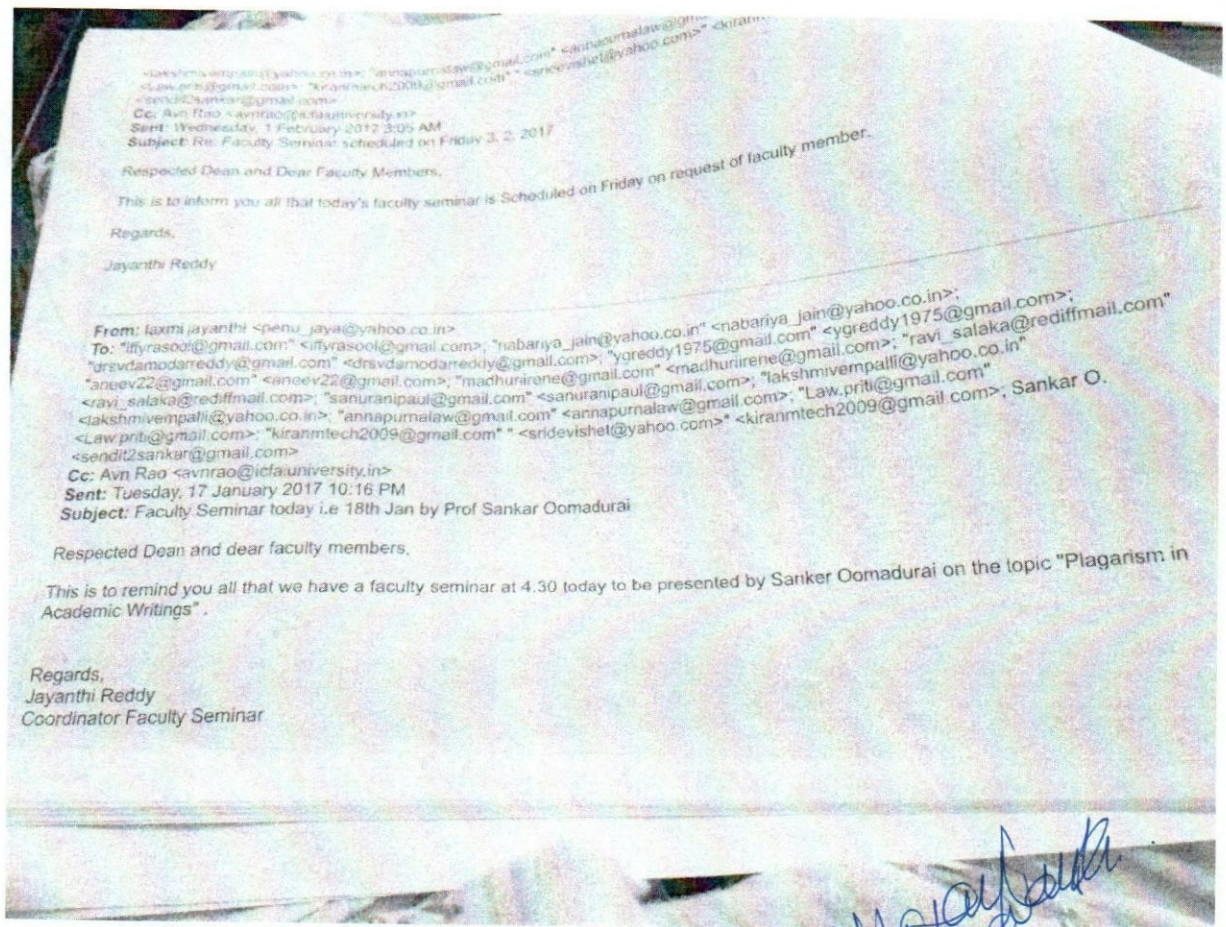
Topic: Plagarism in Academic Writings

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>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com" <madhuriirene@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in" <lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "Law.priti@gmail.com" <Law.priti@gmail.com>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "kiranmtech2009@gmail.com" <kiranmtech2009@gmail.com>; "sridevishet@yahoo.com>" <sridevishet@yahoo.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
Faculty Members Absent - 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 - M. Annapurna
7. Ms. Sreedevi Shet - on leave
8. Mr. Sankar Oomadurai

Dr. Mohan Krishna
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain
Dr. Madhuri
Mr. Ravi
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Dr. Gangi Reddy
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - P. Jayanthi
Dr. Irfan Rasool

Minutes

Started at 4.42.
Concluded at 5.00

Interactions of faculty - Questions asked regarding footnotes and acknowledgements, checking Plagarism

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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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 defines

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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 .

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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.

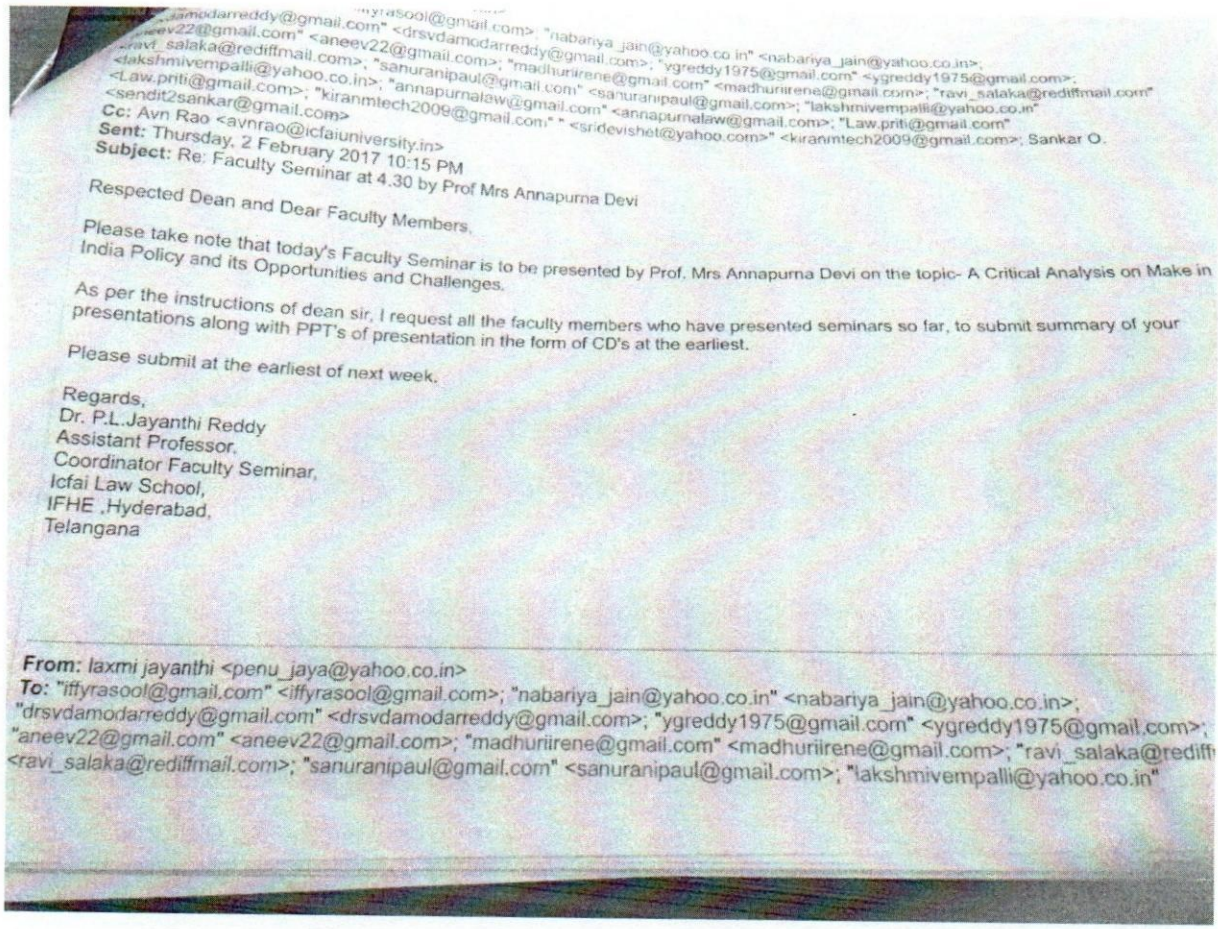
Date: 28/02/2017

Number of Participants:14

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Circulur:



...modarreddy@gmail.com" <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>; "nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in" <nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in>;
...eev22@gmail.com" <aneev22@gmail.com>; "madhuriirene@gmail.com"; "ygreddy1975@gmail.com" <ygreddy1975@gmail.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,
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@rediff... <ravi_salaka@rediffmail.com>; "sanuranipaul@gmail.com" <sanuranipaul@gmail.com>; "lakshmivempalli@yahoo.co.in"

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22

(13) Mrs. Annapurna Devi Munagante Presented on - 28th Feb 2017

Topic : A Critical Analysis of The Implementation of Make in India policy; Opportunities & challenges.

Faculty Members Present - 18
Faculty Members Absent - 8.

Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy
Dr. L. Lakshmi
Dr. Veena
Dr. Madhavi
M.S. Sreedevi
Dr. Sanu Rao Paulu
Dr. P.C. Jayanthi Reddy
Prof. V Damodar Reddy
Dr. Irfan Rasool
Dr. Rekharaj Jain
Prof. S. Ravi
Prof. Sankar Oomadurai
Prof. Preeti - permission
Dr. Gangi Reddy
Prof. Mrs Annapurna Devi

Minutes

Started at 4.35 pm
Concluded at 5.30 pm.
Interactions - 10 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)
- Paemiwon Granites Vs State of Tamilnadu, 1994, AIR 2233.

o——o

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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. 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.

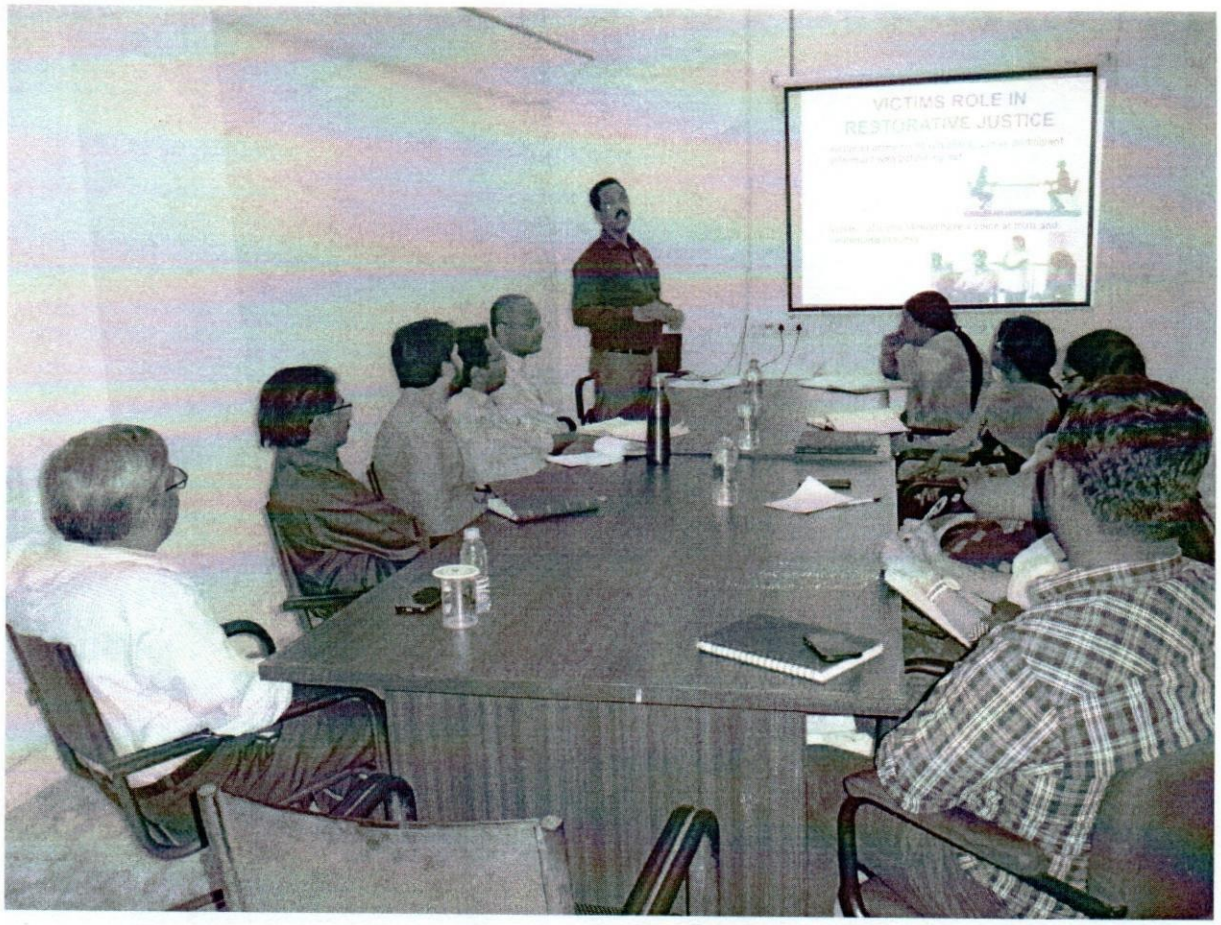
Please submit at the earliest of next week.

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. Gangi Reddy
Dr. Damodar Reddy
Prof. M. Ravi
Dr. Irfan Rafool
Dr. Sanu Rani Paul

Dr. P.C Jayanthi Reddy
Prof. Sankar
Prof. Prati - Permission
Prof. Sreedevi Shete
Prof. Annapurna
Dr. Madhuri Kree

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. Narayana Rao
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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 Restorative justice – voice of victim – Community Corrections, victim advocacy Community policing – recent voices.
- Social perspective – forgiveness, healing, Compensation
- psychological 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 –
  - Arrestmat 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 Indecent Act 1956
  - plea bargaining.

—o—

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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 2017.

Topic :- Changing Dynamics of Live-in Relationships in India

Faculty Members present - 11

Dr. A.V.N. Rao - on duty
Prof. Priti - Priti
Dr. L. Lakshmi - Lakshmi
Dr. Irfan Rasool - Irfan
Dr. Damodar Reddy - on leave
Dr. Changi Reddy - Changi
Dr. P.L. Jayanth Reddy - PLJ
Prof. Ravi - Ravi
Prof. Sreedevi Bhat -
Dr. Dr. Rekha Raj Jain -

Dr. Pratap Reddy - on duty
Dr. Sanu Ranipanta -
Prof. Annapurna - Annapurna
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain -
Dr. Veena - on duty
Dr. Sankar Damodaran - Sankar

Summary -

Started at 4.10 pm by stating the difference between rights of persons in marital status and rights of persons in Living relationship. Cited different cases differences between
- S.C. Yamunabai Anantrao Adhav V. Anantrao Shivram Adhav & 1988 (SC), Vidhyadhari V. Sukhrane Bai (2008) 2 SCC 238 (Live in relationship in Existence).
- Live in Relationship & Divorce / break up. (No formal relationship and hence no formal divorce)
- Status of children born Live-in Relationships - Sec 12 of Indian evidence Act - legitimacy of a child. SC decisions cited.
- Tulsa V. Durg
- 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 out of relationship.

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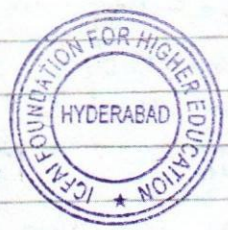
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Protection -
Women are protected u/ Domestic Violence Act 2005.
Maintenance. S-80 of D.V Act 2005.
Interactions started at 4.27.

- 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

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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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 :- 6 on leave

Dr. L. Lakshmi - [signature]
Dr. Irfan Rasool - on leave
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - [signature]
Prof. Rani - [signature]
Prof. Priti - [signature]
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - PLR
Prof. Annapurna - Annapurna
Dr. I. Madhuri - [signature]
Dr. Sanu Rani Paul - [signature]
Dr. Gangi Reddy - on duty (academic)

Dr Pratap Reddy - on duty
Dr. Veena - on duty.
Prof. Sreedevi Shet - on leave
Prof O. Sankar - on leave
Dr. Damodar Reddy [signature]

Summary

Started at - 4.35.

- Definition of Disabled person. - National & International scenario - 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

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See 13 - Legal capacity - These people can enter into a contract with the help of a guardian.
See 24, 29, provisions discussed.
See 31 & 32 - special provisions for persons with Benchmark disabilities.
(Here applications were not accepted if how to make reservations. 4% 5% how to be divided.)
- 9 Pillars of Dis. 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 pvt establishment who can recruit disabled apart from govt organizations.

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty: O. Shankar

Topic: 19th Century African-American Women Slave Narrative

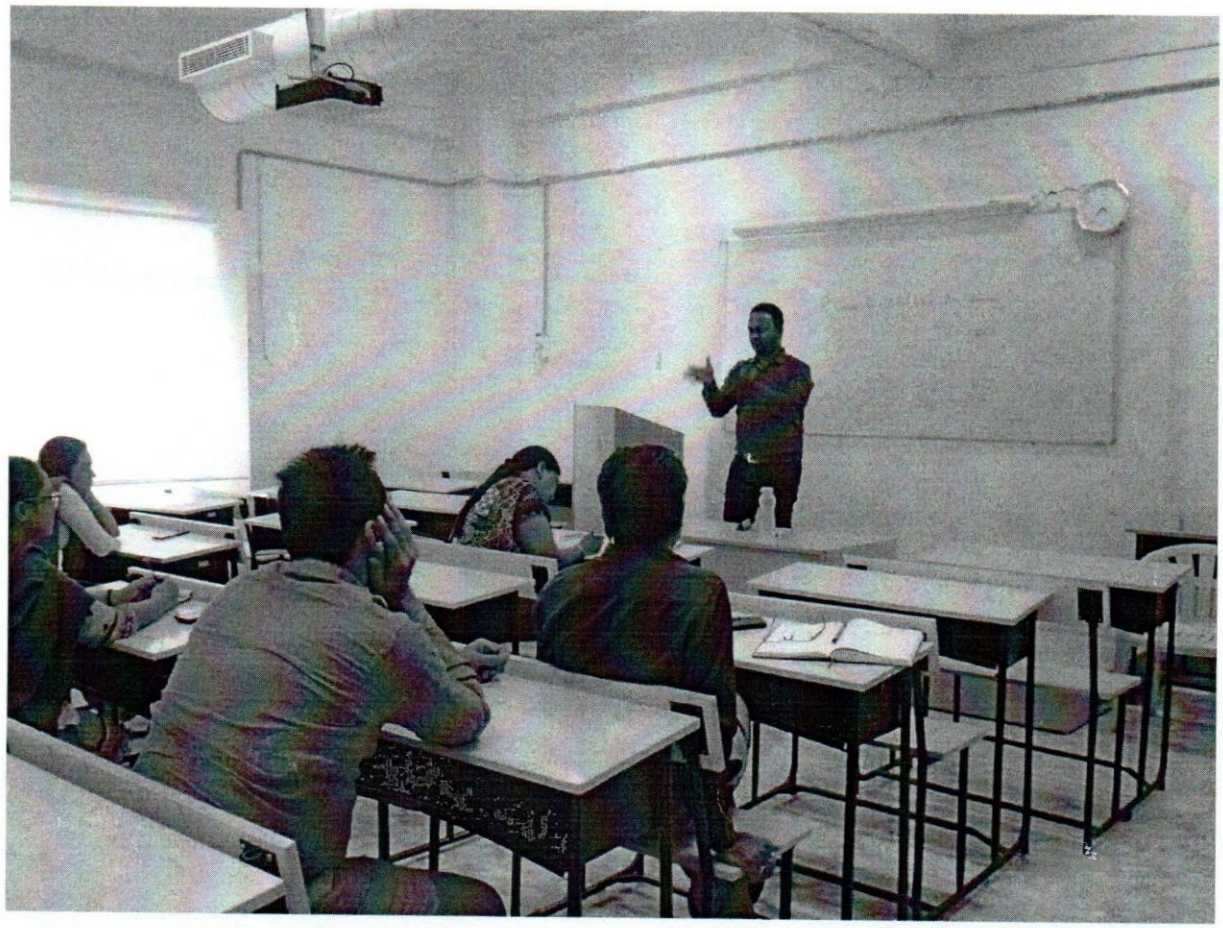
Date: 02.06.2017

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 Rajood - Irfan
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - Rekha
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi - PLJ
Dr. Madhavi Irgne - Madhavi
Prof. Priti - Priti
Sanu Rani - Sanu

Dr. Madhavi Irgne - Madhavi
Prof. Ravi - Ravi
Dr. Veena - on duty
Dr. Damodar Reddy - Damodar
Dr. Gangi Reddy - on leave
Prof. Annapurna - on leave
Prof. Freedem Shet - on leave
Prof. Sankar O - Sankar

Summary

Started at 4.05.

- Introduction of African-American slaves and their experiences as farm slaves as well as domestic slaves.
- These narratives carries testimony of white master and then only it can be published.
- Objectives - Power of writing, Politics of writing.
- Concluded at 4.20.
- Interaction - 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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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

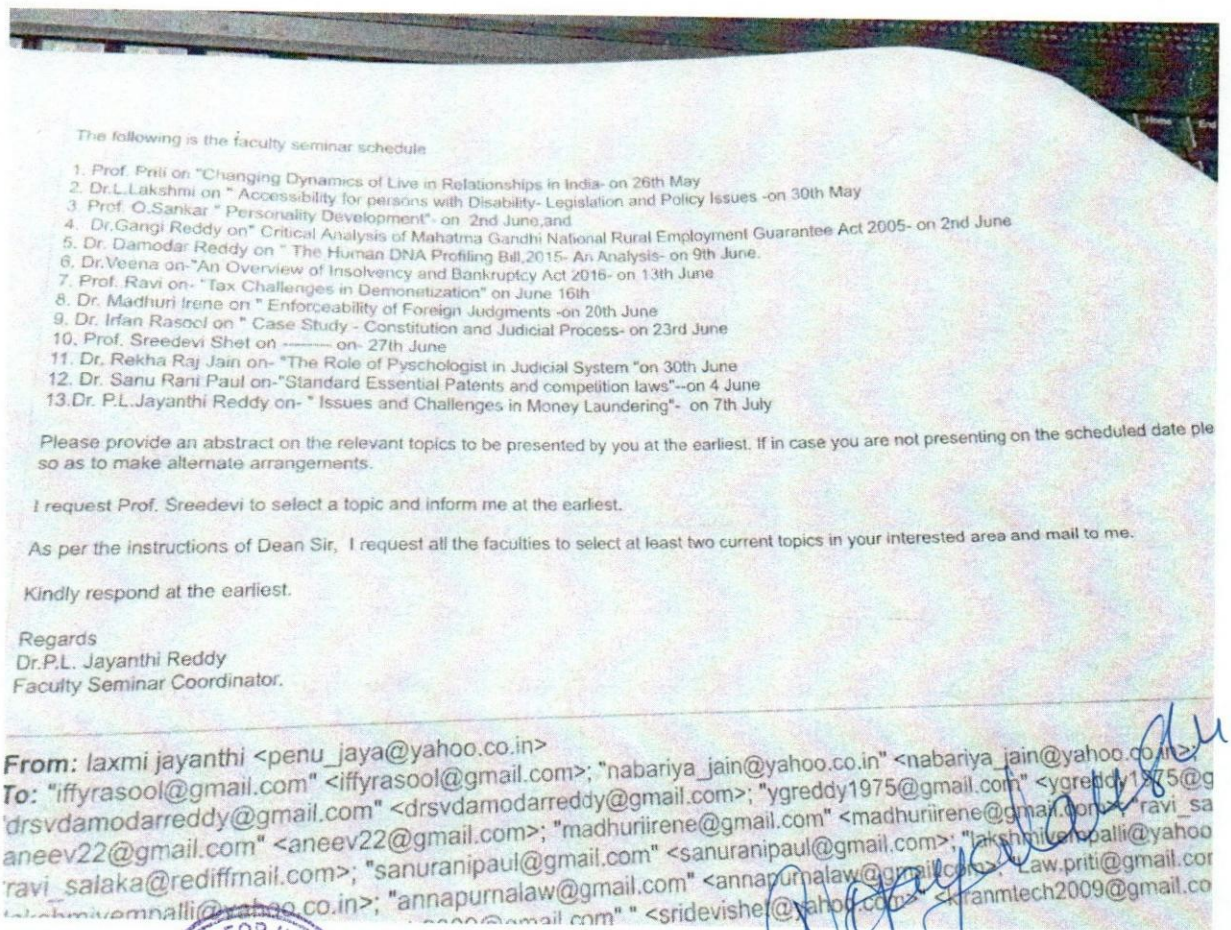
Topic: Human DNA Profiling Bill 2015 : An Analysis

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.

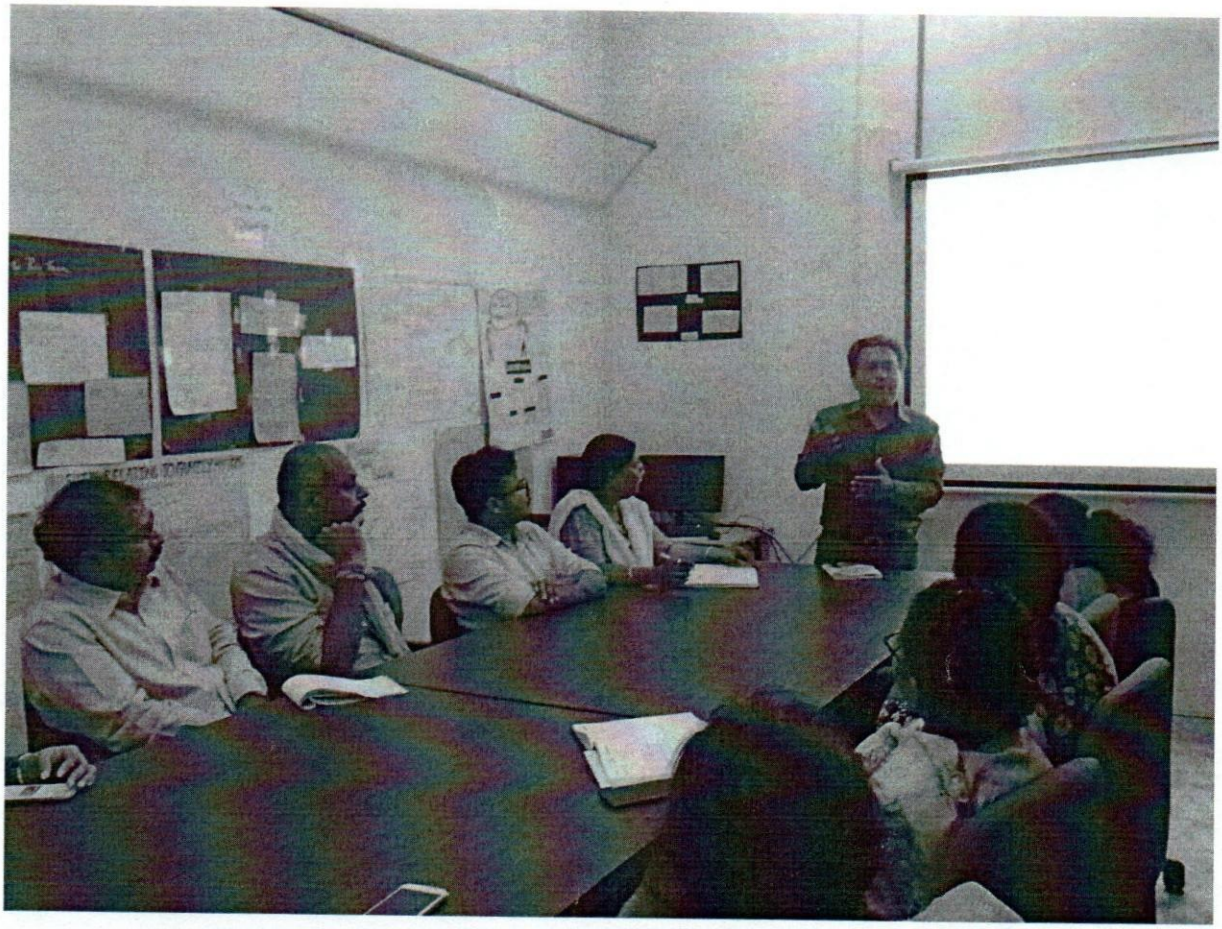
Regards
Dr.P.L. Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty Seminar Coordinator.

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 co.in>; "annapurnalaw@gmail.com" <annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; "sridevishet@yahoo.com" <sridevishet@yahoo.com>; <kiranmtech2009@gmail.co

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(18) Dr. Damodar Reddy — 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. Annapurna Devi — on leave
Dr. Veena — present but did not attend (Maruthi Reddy)
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 is analysing body substances.
- DNA testing and analysis required for catching offenders.
- DNA collected from body fluids, hair or even a from a wine glass or 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 (Expanded Act).
— Admissibility of DNA - International perspective
UK - Russia, USA, Australia — [illegible]

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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 53A 54 - Examination of accused by medical practitioner 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. Aartushi 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 - 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 32, 55, 56 for destructions, alterations, Contaminations and tampering with biological evidence)
- Concluded at 5.00.

- Interactions - Why cases fail - where of collecting is not done with its limit and procedure of collecting
- Tampering of collected evidences - Cases failed, No time specified in BILL but Board will/more decide.

—o—

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ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

Faculty Seminar

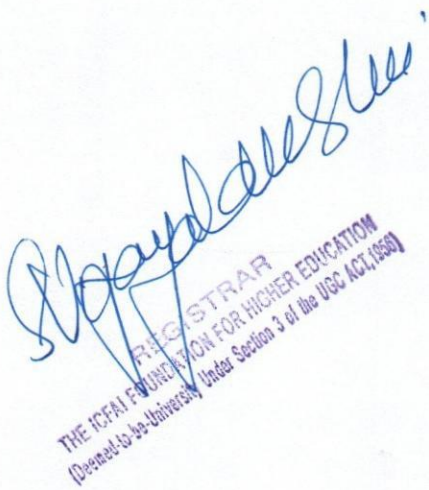
Name of the Faculty: Dr.Y Gangai Reddy

Topic: Critical Analysis on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2006

Date: 15.06.2017

Number of Participants:10





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.

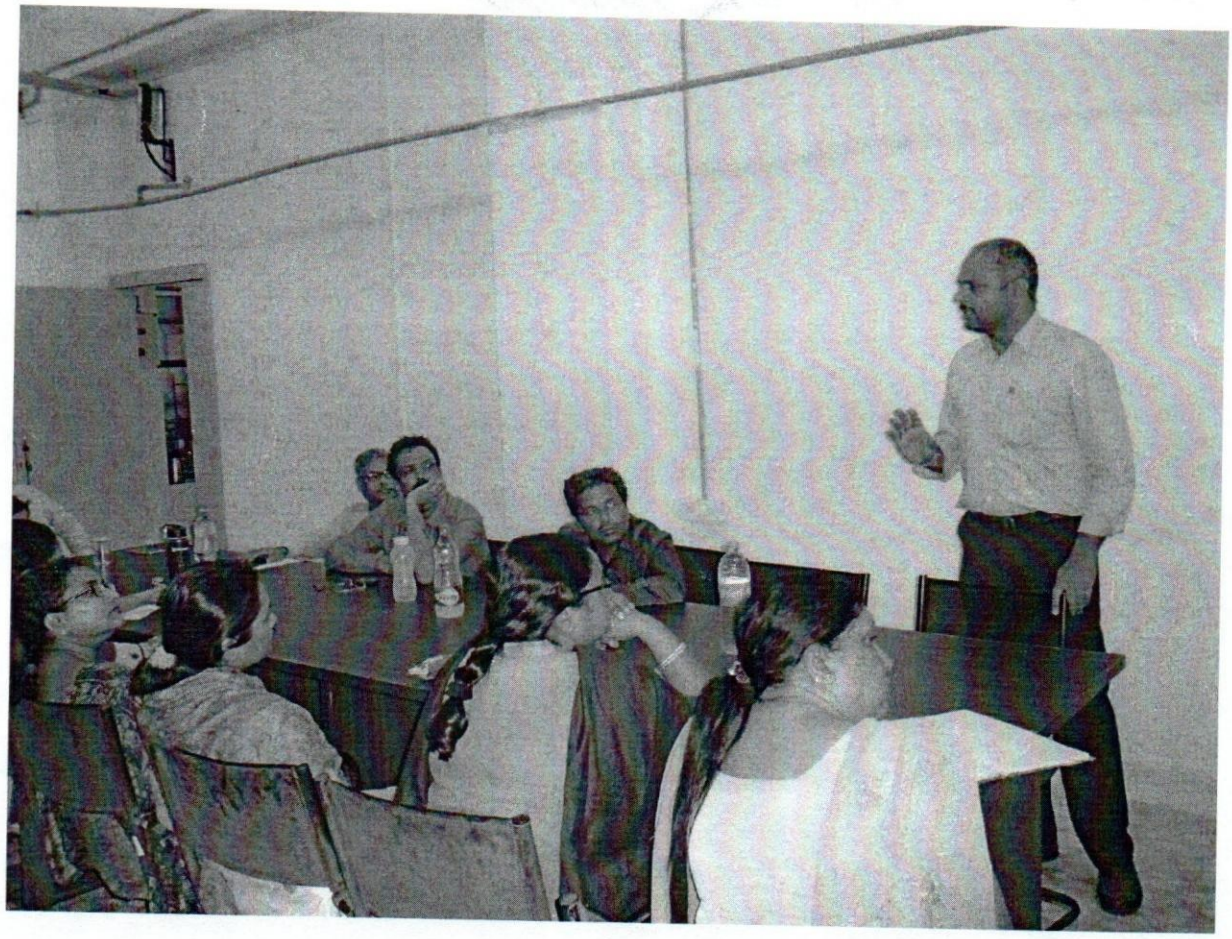
Regards,
Dr. P.LJayanthi Reddy
Coordinator Faculty Seminar

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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 (MNREGA) Act.

Faculty Members Present - 10

Faculty Member Absent - 4.

Dr. A.V. Narsimha Rao
Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy
Dr. L. Lakshmi - Lakshmi
Dr. Veena - on permission
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - Rekha
Dr. Damodar Reddy - Reddy
Prof. Ravi - on leave
Dr. Gangi Reddy - Reddy

Dr. Madhuri Irene - on leave
Prof. Sreedevi Bhat - Bhat
Prof. Priti - Priti
Prof. Annapurna - M. Annapurna
Dr. Sanu Ravi Paul -
Dr. Irfan Rasool - on leave
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - P. Jayanthi

Summary -

Started at 4.40.

- Discussed the objectivies of the Act.
- Several schemes for rural employment introduced by government are discussed.
- Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana.
- Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana - objectives discussed.
- Explained MNREGA Act objectives. Specific activities
- Criticism against this Act - Bogus registrations, no equal wages, delay in preparing estimates, registration of funds based on false measurement of works.
  Threatened 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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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

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Regards
Jayanthi Reddy
Faculty Seminar Coordinator

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Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
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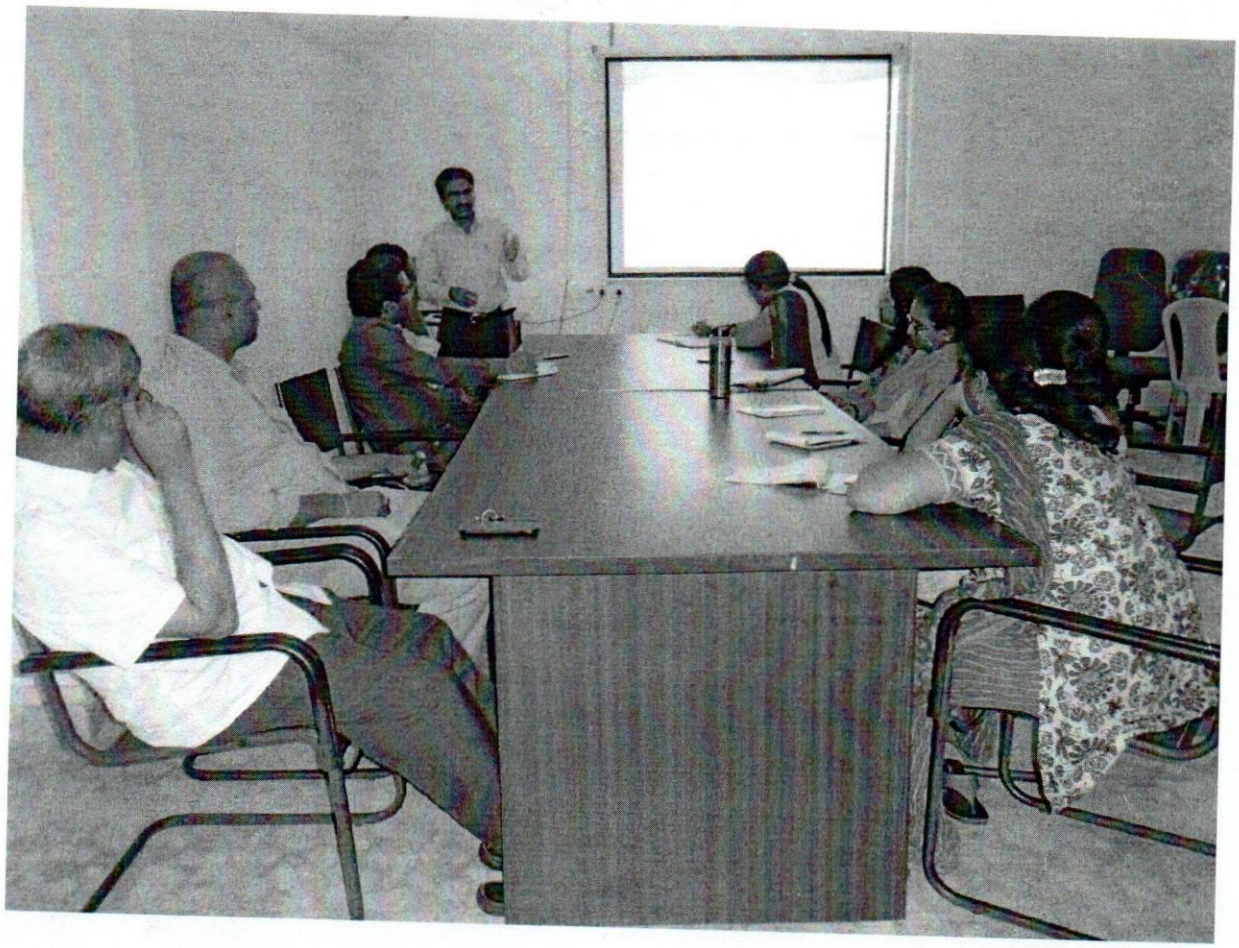
Regards,
Dr. P.LJayanthi Reddy
Coordinator Faculty Seminar

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(20) Prof. Saleka Ravi — Presented on – 30th June 2017

Topic : Demonetization and GST challenges

Faculty Members present – 11

Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy – Y
Dr. L. Lakshmi – permission
Dr. Veena – Leave
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain – Permission
Dr. Damodar Reddy – Sally
Prof. S. Ravi – R
Dr Changi Reddy – Changi
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 – Joining (Left Seminar)

Summary

Started at 4.30 Pm

- 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 Customers.

Concluded at 5.45

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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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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.
2. Not to leave seminar hall during this period.
3. To mute your mobile before entering the seminar hall.
4. Not to interfere during the presentation.
5. To interact / clear doubts only after the presentation is concluded by the presenter.

All are advised to follow the instructions strictly.

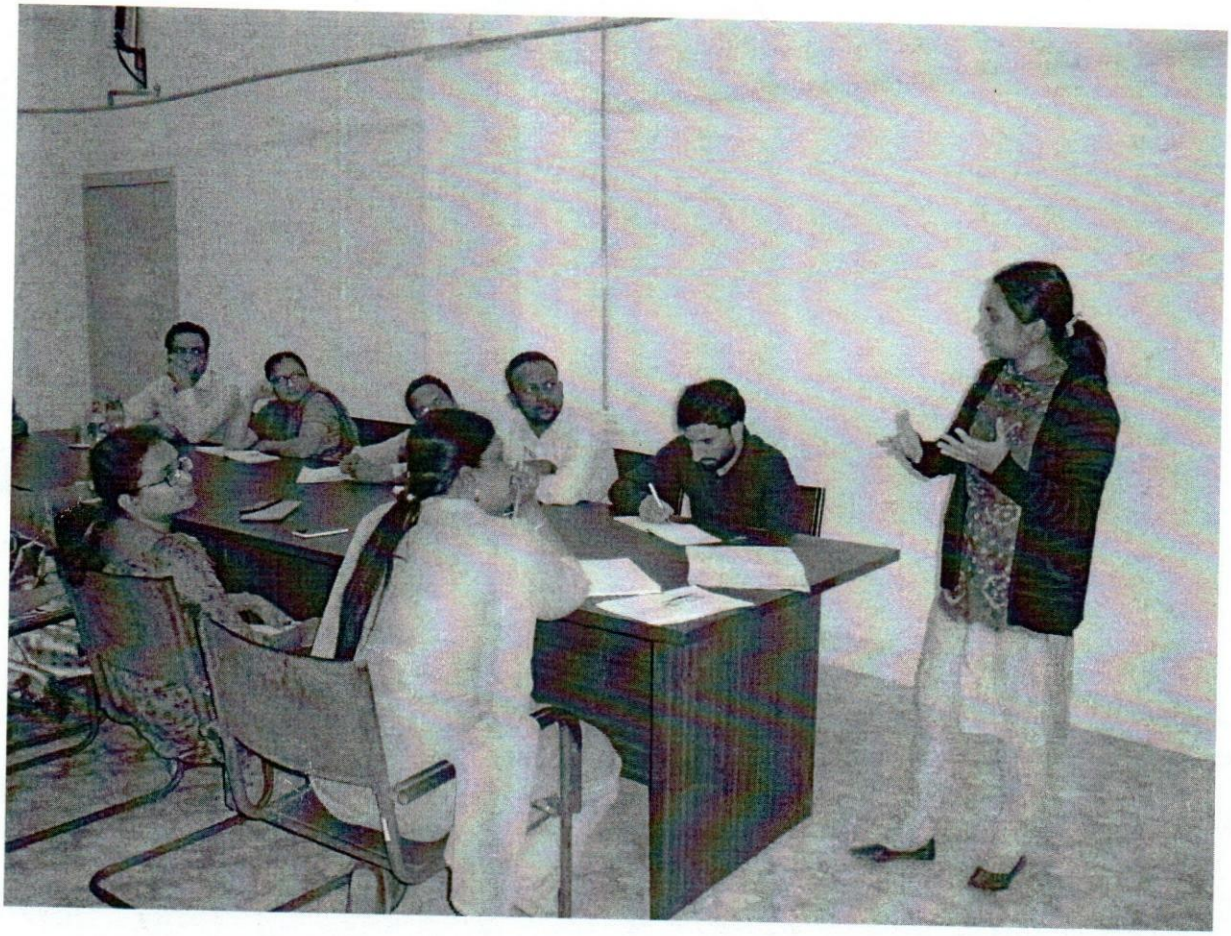
Regards,
Jayanthi Reddy
Coordinator Faculty Seminar

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(21) Dr. 36 Sanu Rani paul — Presented on 10th July 2017.

TOPIC: UBER Legal Implications from the point of Employees.

Faculty Members present – 11 — Faculty Members Absent – 4

Dr. Sanu Rani Paul –
Dr. V. Pratap Reddy – on duty
Dr. Veeraj – on Duty
Dr. Madhuri –
Dr. Rekharaj Jain –
Dr. L. Lakshmi – Leave
Dr. Rangi Reddy – 4 days
Dr. Damodar Reddy – on duty
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy – Plz

Prof. Annapurna Arf
Prof. Sreedevi Shet – Gratuity
Prof. Prasti
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, Oregan, Philadelphia, Boston and Las vegas, Las vegas, France, 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 laws

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SVayalakshmi

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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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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.
2. Not to leave seminar hall during this period.
3. To mute your mobile before entering the seminar hall.
4. Not to interfere during the presentation.
5. To interact / clear doubts only after the presentation is concluded by the presenter.

All are advised to follow the instructions strictly.

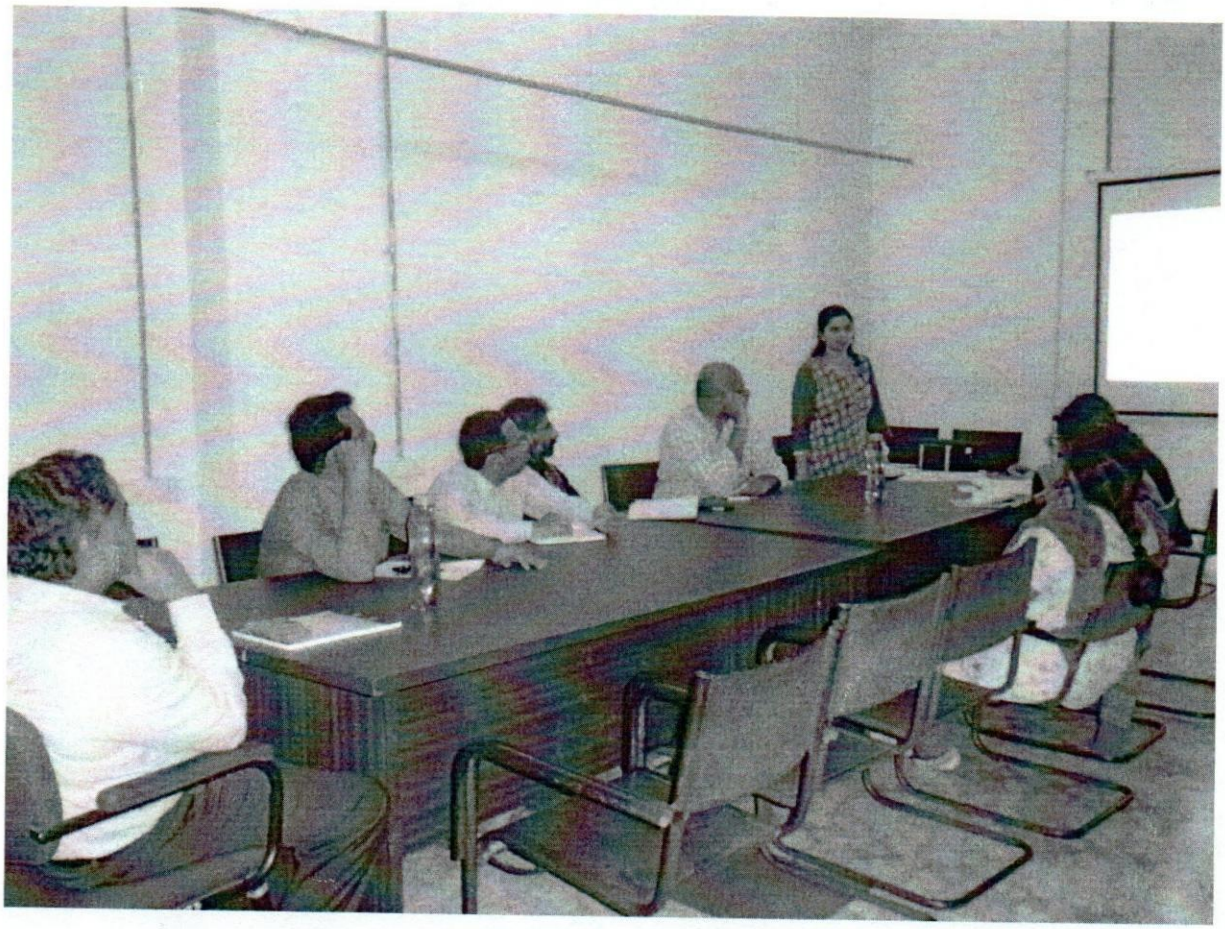
Regards,
Jayanthi Reddy
Coordinator Faculty Seminar

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"

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(22) Prof. Sreedevi Shet (38) Presented on 10th Jul 2012

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 - Guide
Prof. O. Sankar - Joining
Dr. L. Lakshmi -
Dr. Durga Reddy - on duty
Dr. Madhavi -
Dr. Sanu Ravi Paul -

Prof. Prabhu - Pune
Prof. Anupama - Out
Prof. Ravi - Out
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - Leave
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - PDF

Started at 5.05

- Bankruptcy, Insolvency, & Liquidation defined.
- BLRC Committee Report -
- Financial creditor and Operational creditors
- 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 liquidation -

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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>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>

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(23) Dr. Rekha Raj Jain

Presented on 12.7.2017

39

TOPIC :- Abortion Laws in India – An Appraisal of ~~Interactive~~ Court Decisions.

Faculty Members present - 13

Faculty Members Absent -

Dr. A.V.N. Rao
Dr. V. Pratap Reddy
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain -
Dr. Lakshmi -
Dr. Veena
Dr. Damodar Reddy -
Dr Sam Rani Paul
Dr. Gangi Reddy -

Prof. Annapurna
Prof. Prithi
Prof. Sreedevi
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 Induced 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 beyond 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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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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Circular:

<annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>; Pratap Reddy <drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in>; Priti . <priti@ifheindia.org>; "sridevishet@yahoo.com" <sridevishet@yahoo.com>; "phaniw13@gmail.com" <phaniw13@gmail.com>; Uma S. <umasonti1@gmail.com>
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>
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>; "phaniw13@gmail.com" <phaniw13@gmail.com>; Uma S. <umasonti1@gmail.com>
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

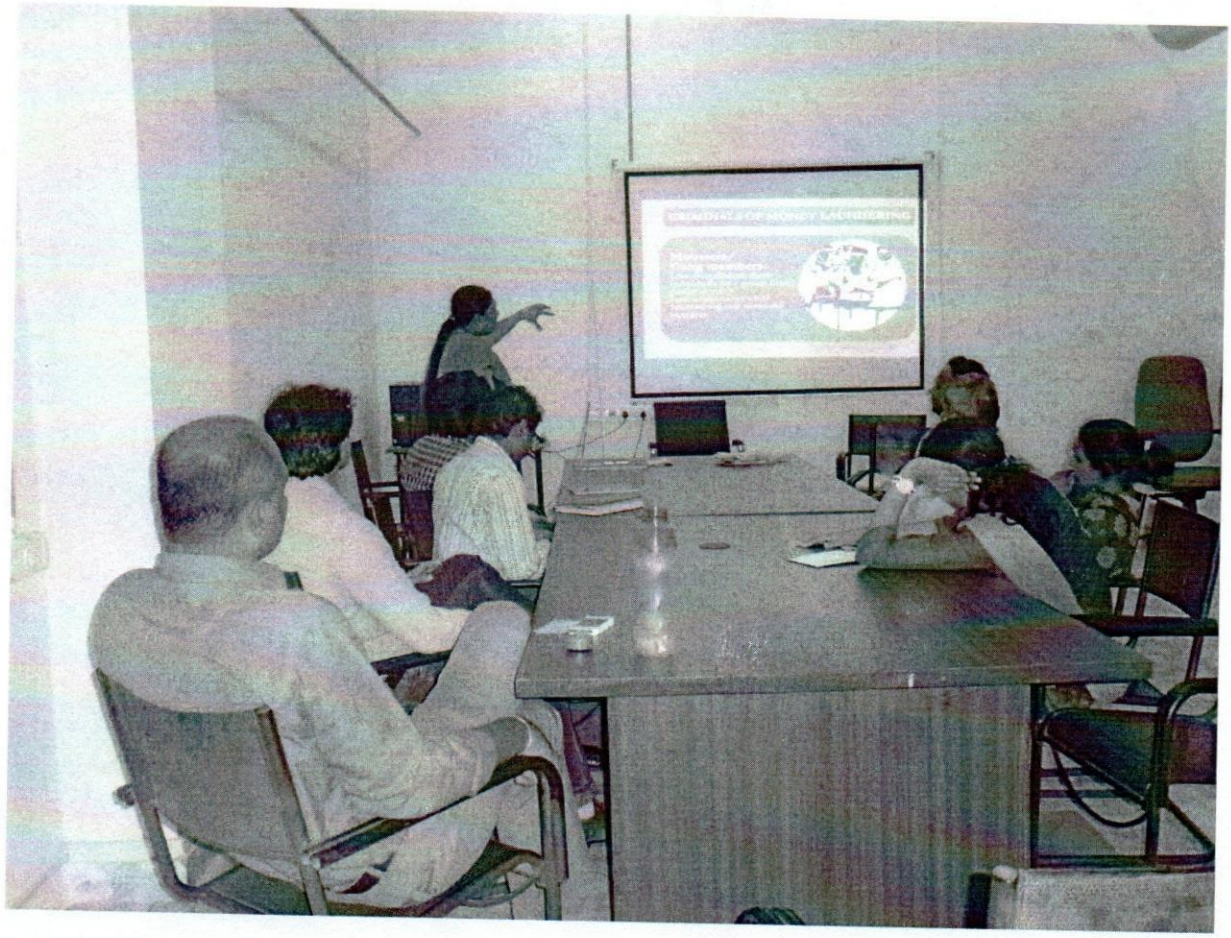
Regards,
Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Coordinator

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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. Prithi - on leave
Dr. Veena Prof. Kannan -
Dr. Madhuri Frere - on leave Prof. Ravi -
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain - Dr. Sanu Ravi - on leave
Prof. Annapurna - Dr. Devadas Reddy
Prof. Sreedevi Shet - Prof. D.N. Murthy -
Dr. Chanji Reddy -
Dr. Uma Devi -
Prof. Phani Raj -
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy PLJ

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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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

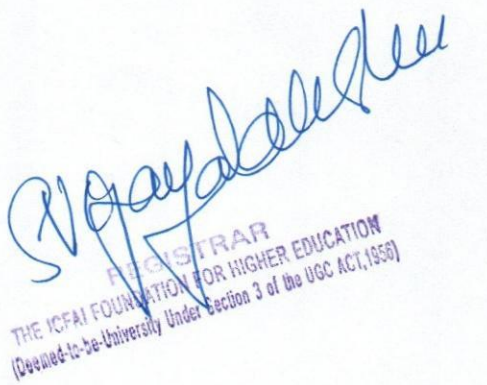
Name of the Faculty:Mr. O Shankar

Topic: Personality Development

Date: 28/07/2017

Participants:10





Circular:

<annapurnalaw@gmail.com>; Sankar O. <sendit2sankar@gmail.com>; Pratap Reddy <drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in>; Priti . <priti@ifheindia.org>; "sridevishet@yahoo.com" <sridevishet@yahoo.com>; "phaniw13@gmail.com" <phaniw13@gmail.com>; Uma S. <umasonti1@gmail.com>
Cc: Avn Rao <avnrao@icfaiuniversity.in>
Sent: Thursday, 27 July 2017 9:52 PM
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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

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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,

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Venue : Conference Hall.
Topic: "Dilemma in divorce theory - with special reference to Hindu Law.

Kindly be seated by 4.25 pm

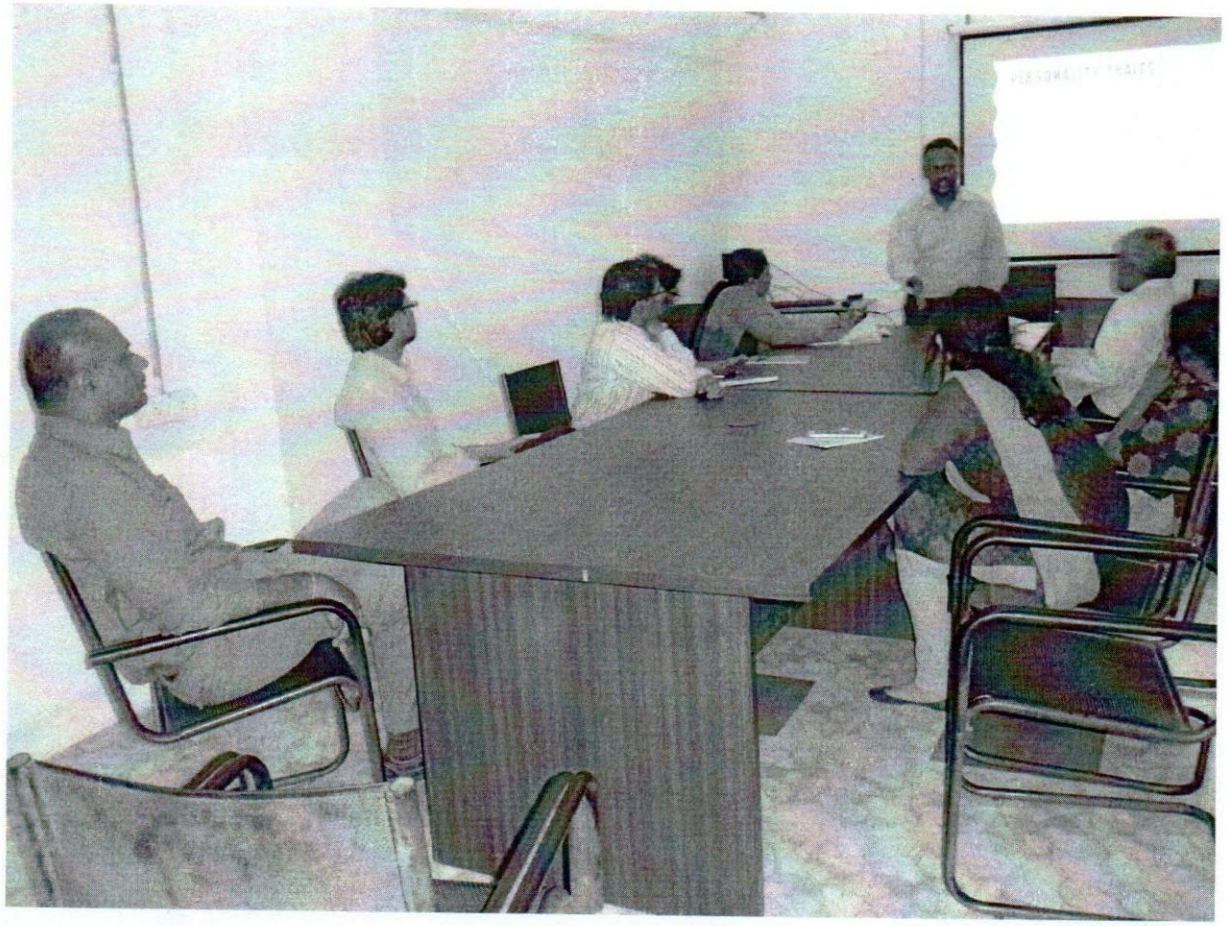
Regards,
Dr. P.L.Jayanthi Reddy
Coordinator

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>;

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(26)

Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy 42 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. Rekha Raj Jain - permission
Dr. Damodar Reddy - on leave
Prof. Sreedevi Shet
Dr. O. Sankar -
Prof. Annapurna - T/Augmentation
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - PL

Prof. Phani Raj
Dr. Uma Devi -
Dr. Madhuri Tree on leave
prof. Priti - on leave
prof. Ravi
Dr. Sanu Ravi paul
Prof. Karman - L.W
Dr. M. 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 analysed the prevention of Money laundering Act 2002.
- Discussed the various international organizations working towards fighting against money laundering and financing of terrorism as FATF, FIU's discussed.
- Various Conventions as like Narcotics drug and Psychotropic Substances Act Convention, Basel Committee UN Conventions on money laundering & financing of terrorism OECD Convention 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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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:

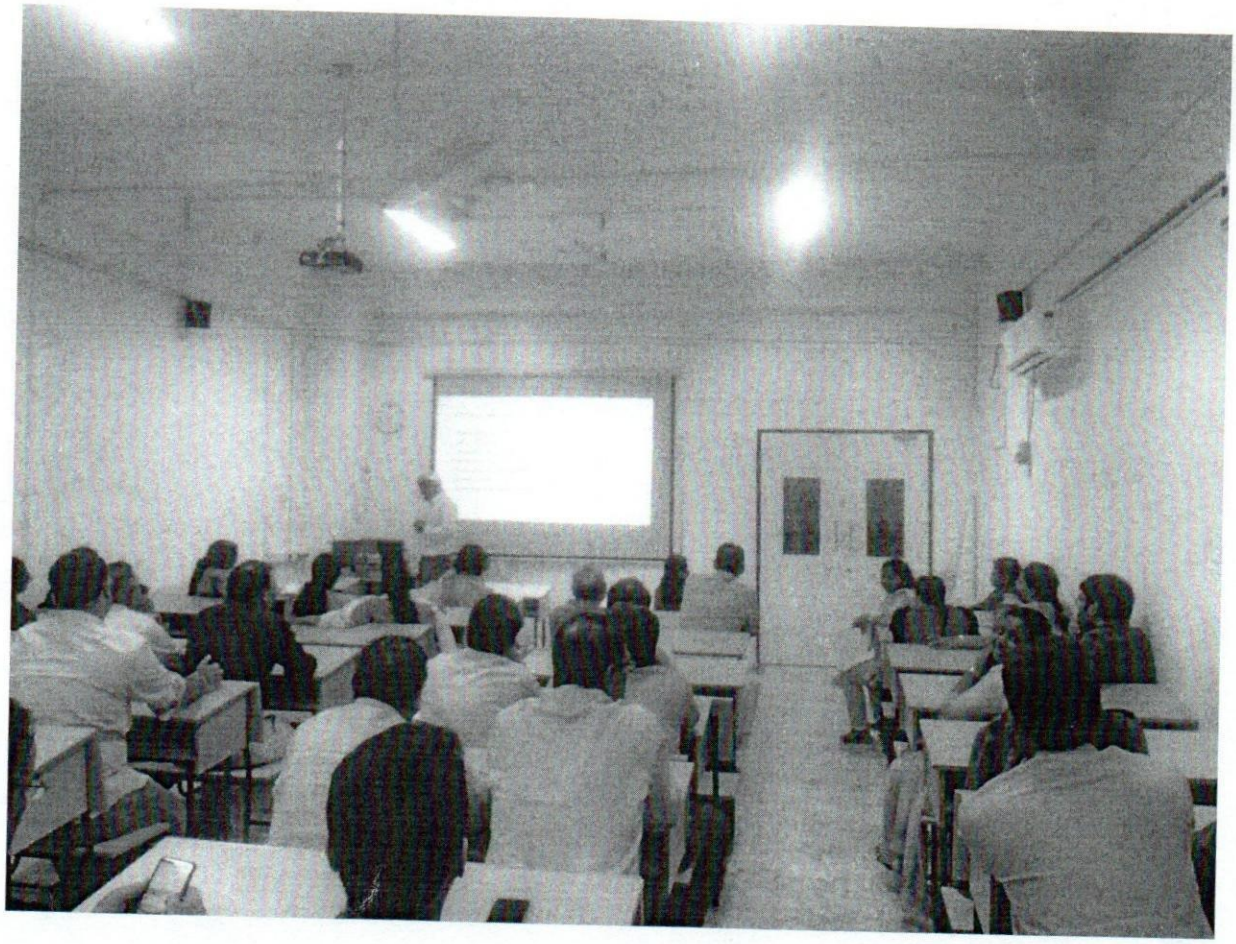
Respected Dean and dear faculty members,

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 — 4.10.17
Prof. Priti —
Dr. Akbar Khan — 4/10/17
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain —

Prof. Sreedevi Shet —
Prof. Mohanty — 4/10/2017
Prof. Monisha —
Prof. Geeta —
Dr. Uma Devi —
Dr. Veena —
Dr. P.L. Jayasthi Reddy —
Prof. D.V.N Murthy —
Dr. Madhuri Irene —

Monisha Q 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 duct 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 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 - not provided with proper quality.
- Rehabilitation - provided u/s the Act - only 40,000/- Rs. Death causes - 10,00,000 Rupees. Paid to Sweepers
- Protection of Human Rights —

Scholarship to children

S Kannan

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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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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 - on leave
Dr. Veena —
Dr. Madhavi Arora —
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain —
Dr. Damodar Reddy —
Dr. Jagdi Reddy — Absent
Prof. Geetha Priyadarsini —
Prof. Priati —
Dr. O. Sankar —
Dr. Akbar Khan — 6/10/17

Prof. Sreedevi Shet —
Prof. Manisha —
Prof D.V.N Murthy —
Dr. S. Kannan —
Dr. Unadevi —
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi — P.L 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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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty:Dr S Uma

Topic: Democracy in Singapore

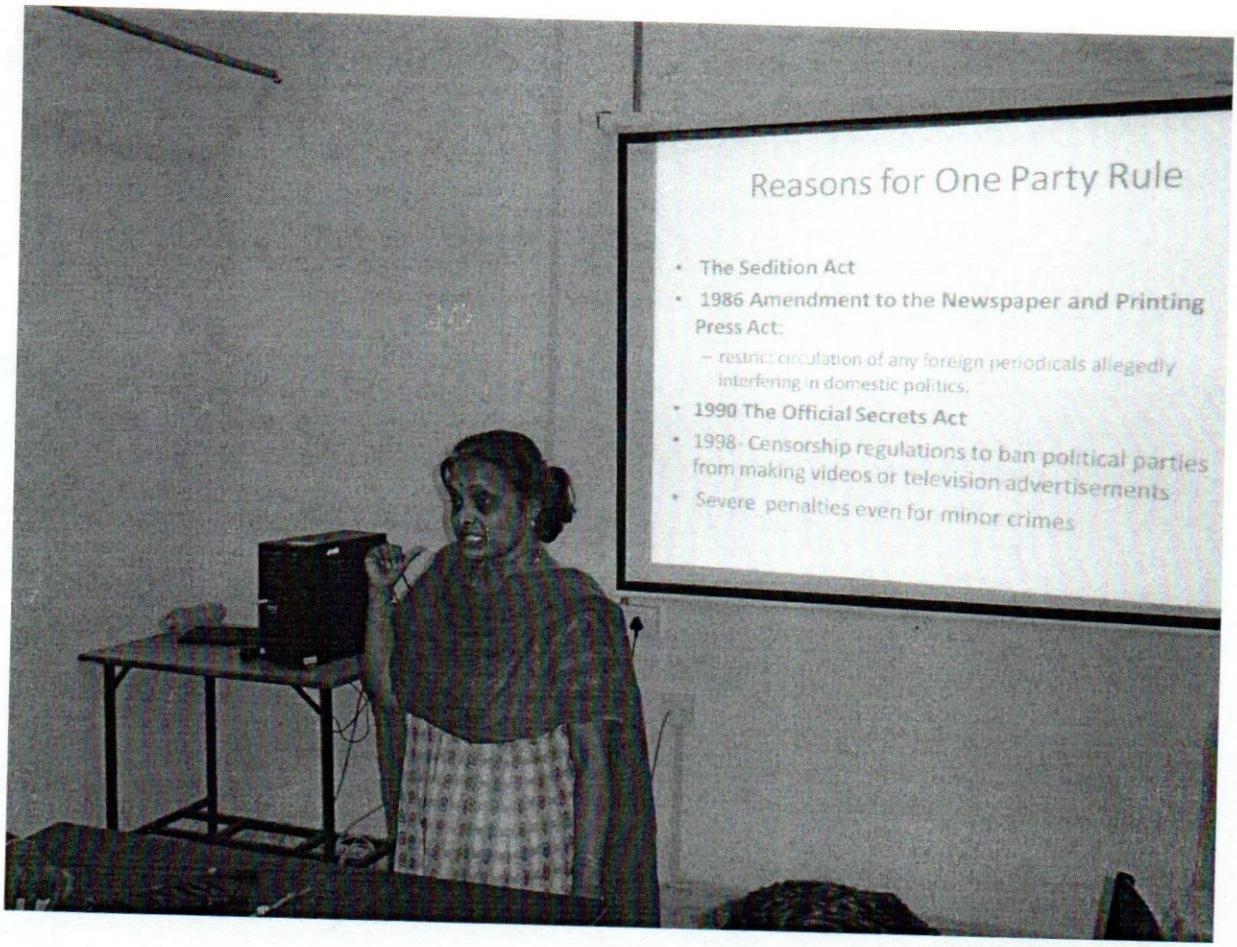
Date: 29/11/2017

Number of the Participants:17

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(29) Dr. Uma Devi

Presented on 17.10.2017

Topic: Democracy in Singapore

Faculty Members present - 17

Absent - 1

Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy -

Dr. Veena - (~~Absent~~)

Dr. Madhavi Irene - ~~Absent~~

Dr. Rekharaj Jain - ~~Absent~~

Dr. Damodar Reddy - Seely

Dr. Gayatri 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

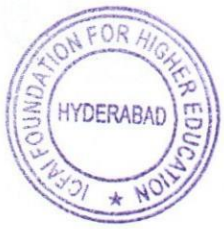
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of the term. The state took the responsibility of cleanliness, housing and employment of the people and was successful in providing the same. This led to a dominant one party system which blocked the rise and growth of opposition necessary for a democracy. 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.





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. Monisha — Presented by on 24.10.2017

TOPIC : Real Estate Act in India

Faculty Member present - 20 — Absent - 0, O.D - 4

Dr. Y. Pratap Reddy –
Prof. Monisha –
Prof. Geetha priyadarshini –
Dr. D. Sankar –
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy –
Prof. Priti –
Dr. Kannan –
Dr. Umadevi –
Prof. Annapurna –
Prof. Mohanty –

Dr. Akbar Khan – 24/10/17
Dr. Damodar Reddy – Scooty
Prof. Ravi –
Prof. Annapurna –
Dr. Rekharaj Jain –
prof. Phani Raj –
prof. Sreedevi Shet – 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 faculty ~~practice~~ 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 - Need 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.

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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

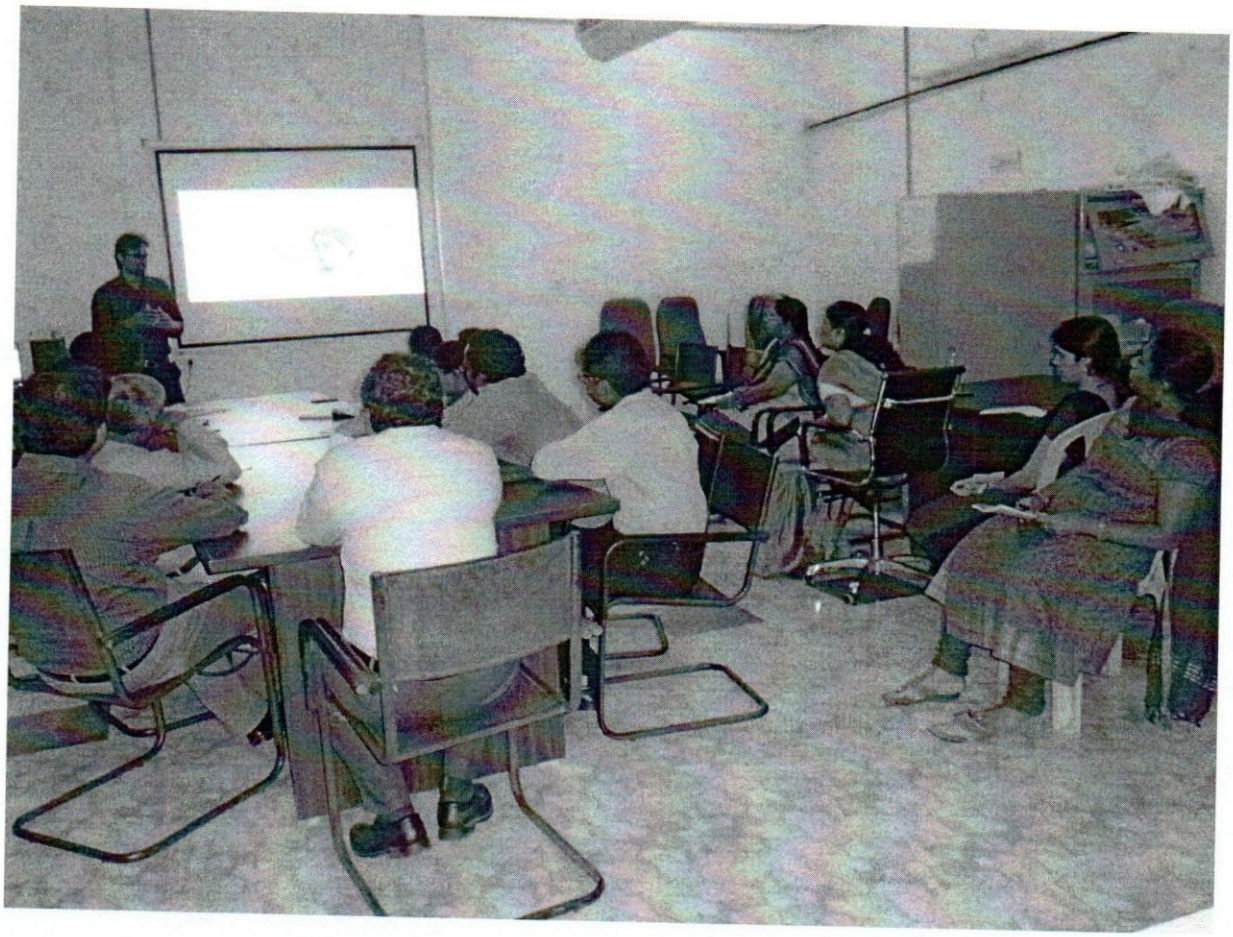
Date: 27/10/2017

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. Damodar Reddy — Reddy
Dr. Madhusudan —
Dr. Akbar Khan — class
Prof. Sreedevi Shet —
Dr. Veena — class
Dr. Rekharaj Jain — on permission
Prof. Phani Raj —
Dr. O. Sankar —
Dr. S. Kannan
Dr. Hanji Reddy — class

Dr. Prathap Reddy — Leave
Dr. Uma Devi —
Dr. P. Lakshmi Jayanthi Reddy —
Prof. Priti —
Prof. Mohanty —
Prof. Monisha —
Prof. D.V.N Murthy —
Prof. Geetha Priyadarshini
Prof. Annapurna —
Prof. Ravi —

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 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 charged through
(2) Split Personality - Does the patient know

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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. Gangi Reddy - Class
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy -	Dr. Rekharaj 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 attacks
- 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 Case in US - Federal Trademark Dilution Act case filed.
- Data Diddling, Identity theft and Credit Card Fraud - Cyber terrorism. Targeting on Internet
- IT Act Amend 2008. Earlier DSP to investigate now even Inspector can investigate
- Digital Signatures explained by Symmetric cryptography, Asymmetric cryptography
- Various offences and punishment under IT Act is explained.
- Safety measures - Firewalls do not carrying data to Server
- Digital Signatures - Private key & Public key, Hash function encryption & decryption discussed - Integrity & Authority explained
- Certificate 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

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 - M. Annapurna
Dr. O. Sankar -
Dr. Uma Devi -

prof. D.V.N. Murthy - Murthy
prof. Ravi - 15/11/17
prof. Manisha -
prof Geetha priyadarshini -
Dr. Madhuri Irene - on duty
Dr. Veena - on leave
Prof. Sreedevi Shetty - class
Dr. Damodar Reddy - class
Dr Ranji Reddy - class
Prof. Priti -

Started at 4.40.

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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



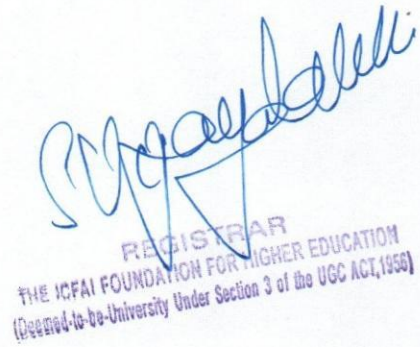
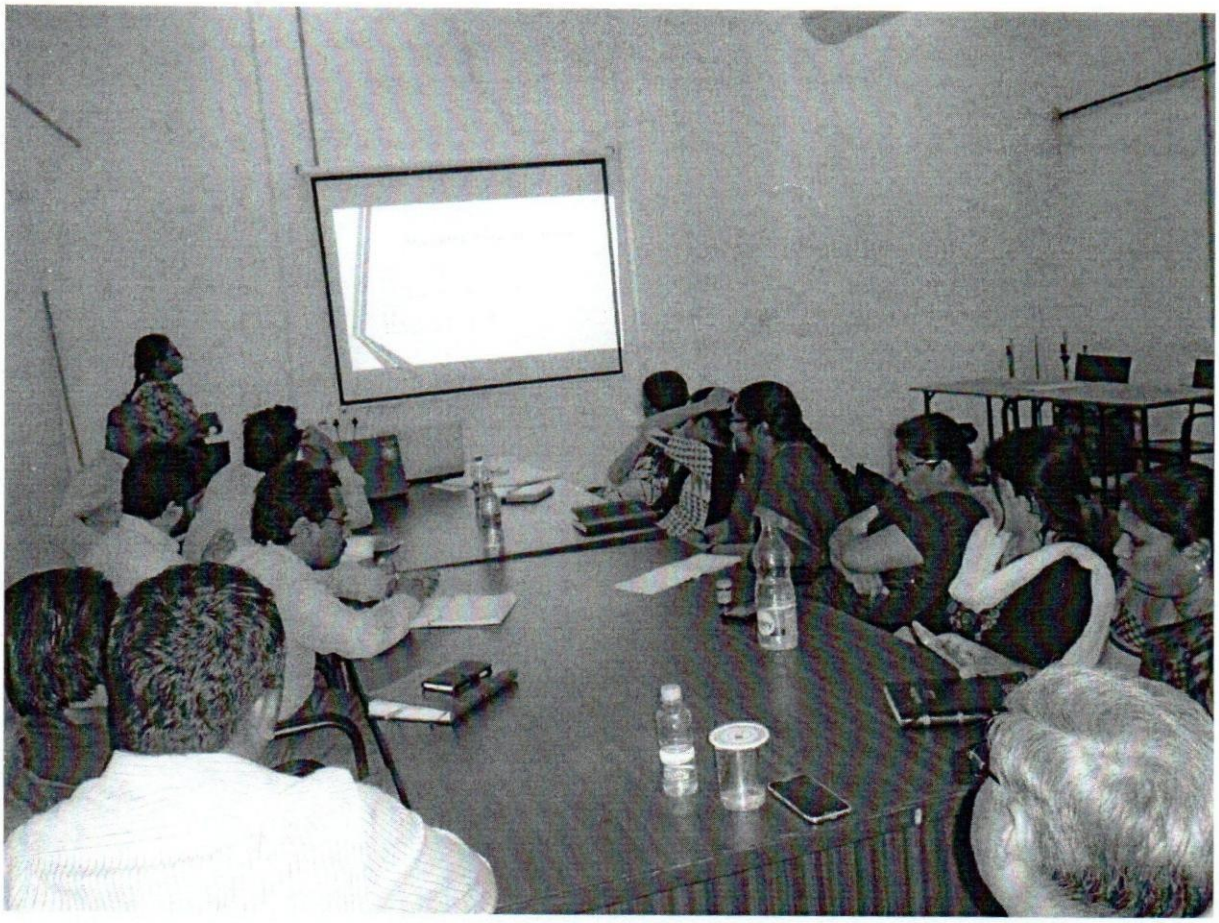


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(34) Prof. Annapurna Devi — Presented on 15.11.2017

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 –
Dr. O. Sankar –
Prof. Annapurna Devi – P. Annapurna Devi
Prof. Phani Raj –
Prof. Sreedevi Sheti –
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy – P.L. Jayanthi
Dr. Uma Devi –
Dr. Md Akbar Khan – Md Akbar 15/11/17

Prof. Priti – Priti C.
Dr. S. Kannan –
Prof. D.V.N Murthy – D.V.N Murthy
Prof. Monisha –
Prof. Geeta priyadarshini – Priyadarshini
Prof. Ravi – 15/11/17
Dr. Veena – on leave
Dr. Madhuri – on duty
Dr Gayatri 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.

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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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ICFAI LAW SCHOOL, IFHE, HYDERABAD.

Faculty Seminar

Name of the Faculty:Mr. O Shankar

Topic: Can we Understand Technology: The need for Pragmatic English Language Teaching in Schools

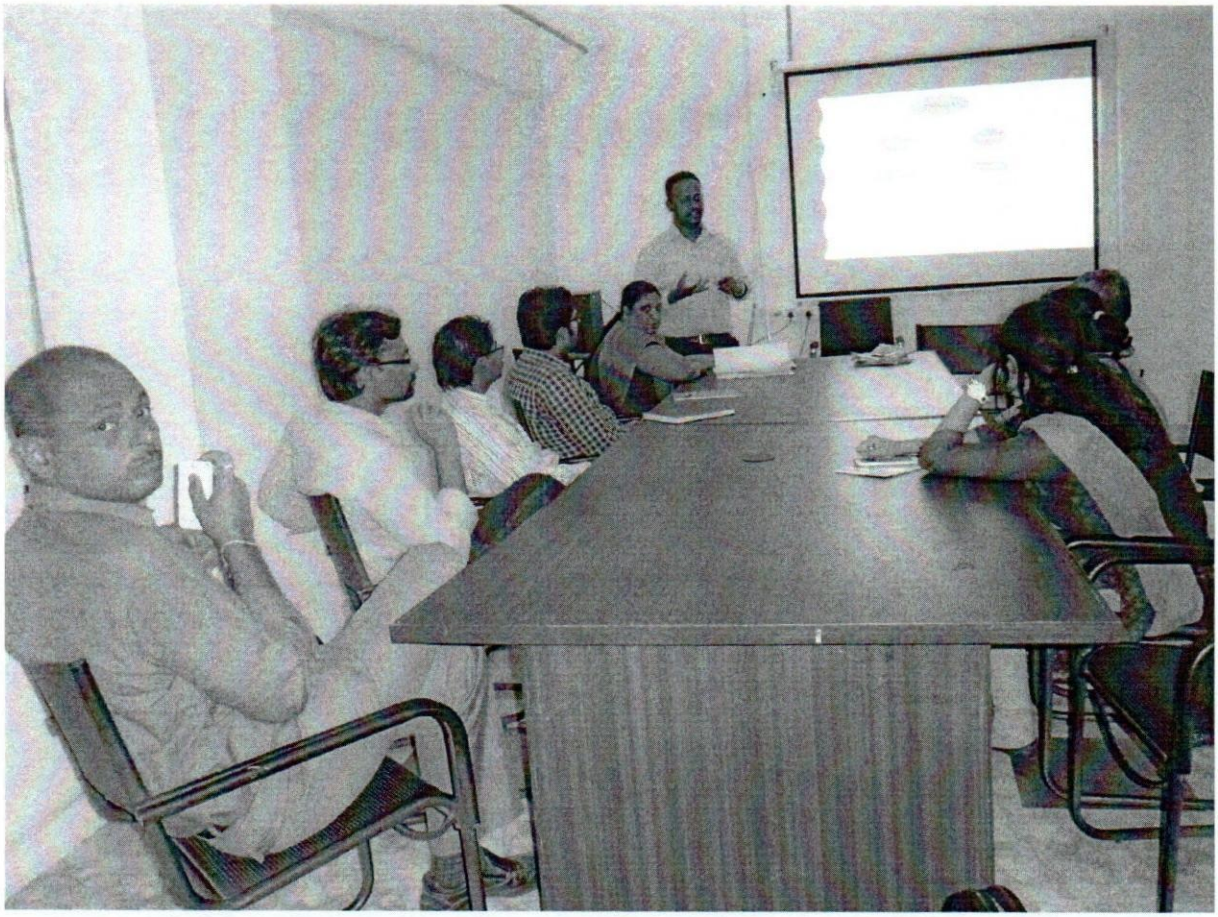
Date: 29/11/2017

Number of the Participants:15

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(35) Dr. Saakar Gomaderai — 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. Saakar - Joining
Dr. P.L. Jayanthi Reddy - Pldgstly
Dr. Damodar Reddy - Seady
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 - Hungerli
Prof. Sridevi shet - Sridevi
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 in teaching like story telling Role play, Performance, drama and Reading sessions and so on.

Interactions — like this technology teacher ~~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.

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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
Prof. Monitha –
Dr. Veena –
Dr. P.L. Jayanth Reddy –
Sujit Pengonda & Naveen 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 Thet –
Dr. Madhavi Irene – on leave
Dr. Rekha Raj 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 of child to 16. was discussed.
- An example of 8 yr old child who is serial Killer of 44 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 is 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, Anuradha
Dr Pratap Reddy		prof. Nazia
Dr. Veena	17/1/18	prof. Monisha
Dr. Madhuri		prof. Neethe priyadarshi
Dr. Uma Devi		Dr. Kannan
Dr. Rekha Raj Jain		Prof. Amit
Dr. Damodar Reddy		prof. Ranjit
Dr. Sangi Reddy		Prof. Rukmini
Prof. Phani Raj		Dr. Akbar Khan
Prof. Ravi		prof. Mohanty 23/1/18
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~~ goverment 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

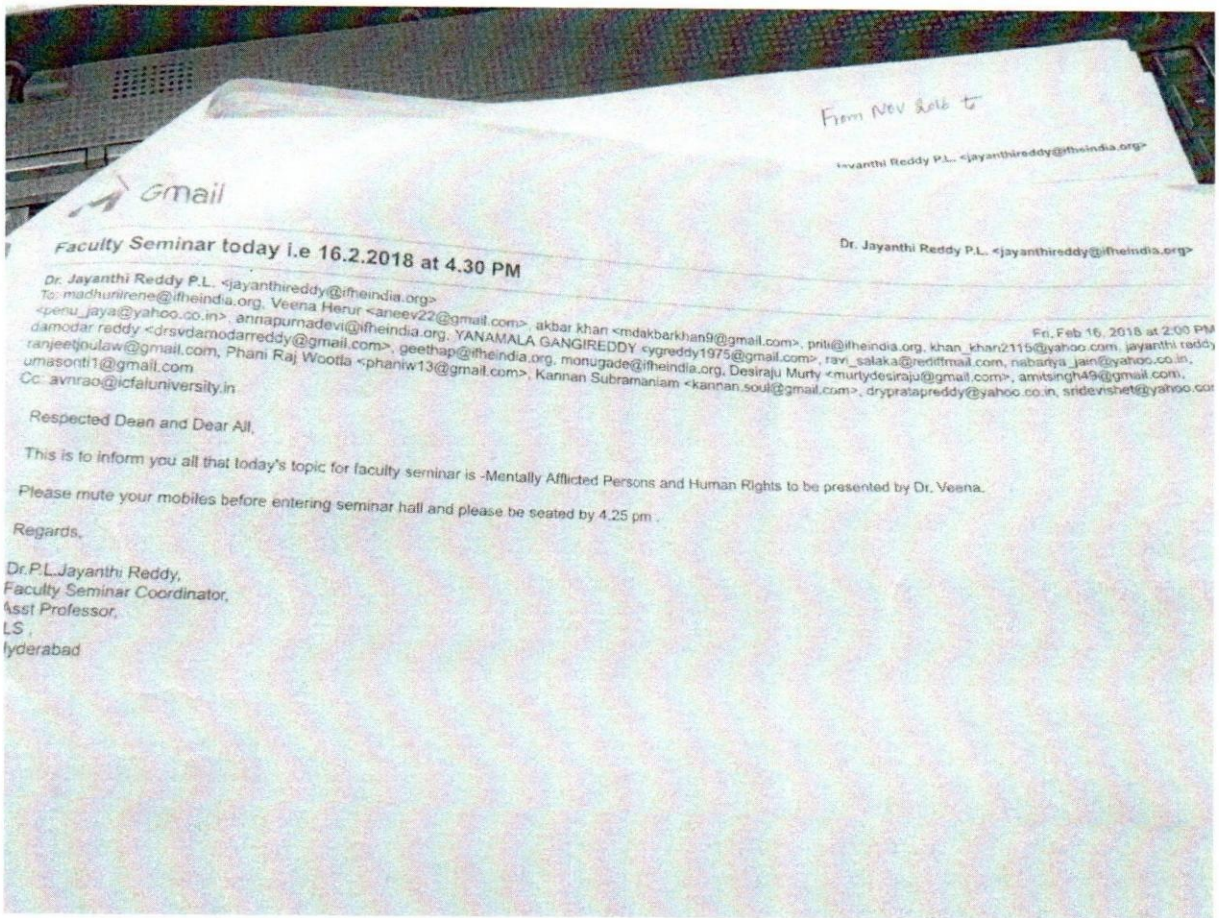
Date: 16/02/2018

Number of the Participants:14

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Circular:



From Nov 2016 to

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

Gmail

Faculty Seminar today i.e 16.2.2018 at 4.30 PM

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

Dr. Jayanthi Reddy P.L. <jayanthireddy@ifheindia.org>
To: madhurilrene@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, nabariya_jain@yahoo.co.in, damodar reddy <drsvdamodarreddy@gmail.com>, geethap@ifheindia.org, monugade@ifheindia.org, Desiraju Murty <murtydesiraju@gmail.com>, amitsingh49@gmail.com, ranjeetjoulaw@gmail.com, Phani Raj Wootla <phaniw13@gmail.com>, Kannan Subramaniam <kannan.soul@gmail.com>, drypratapreddy@yahoo.co.in, sridevishet@yahoo.co 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 .

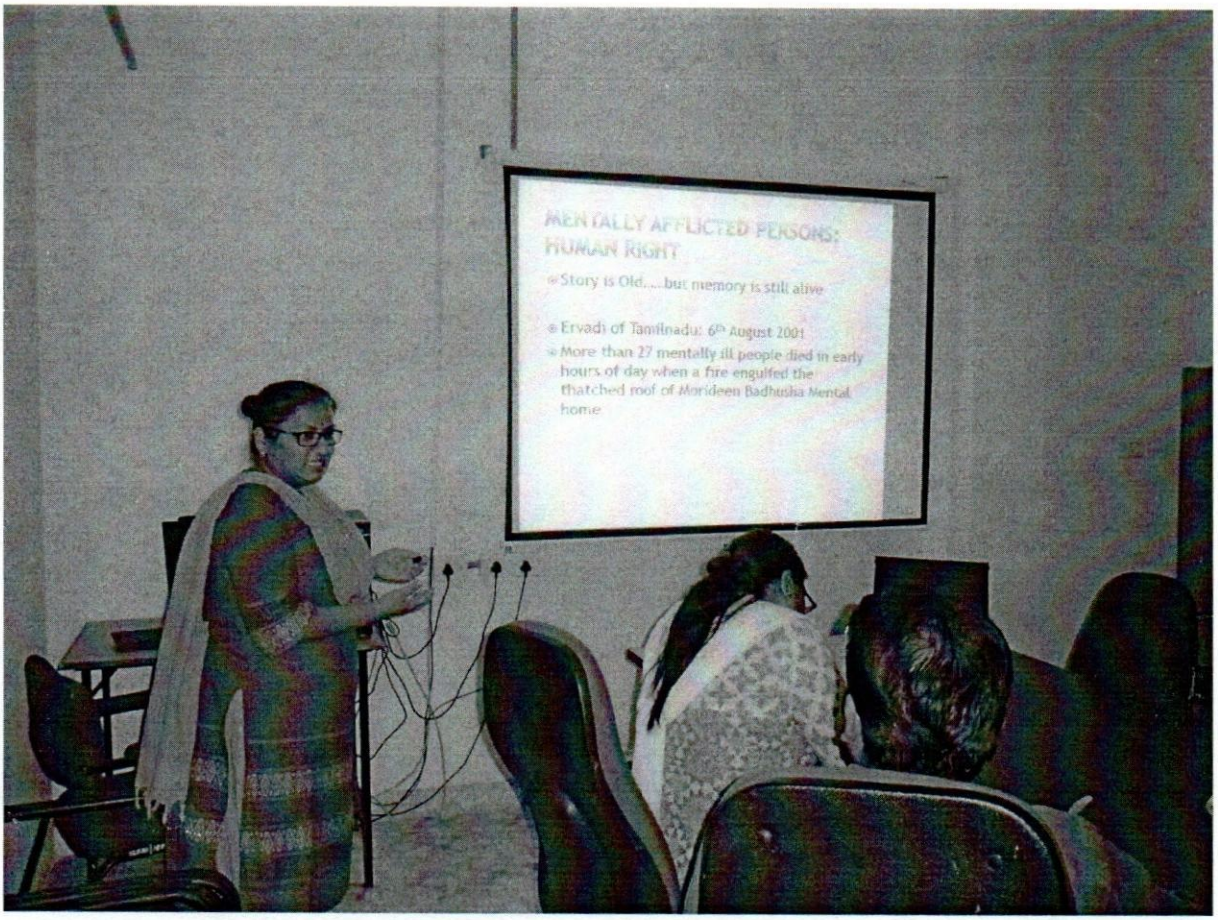
Regards,

Dr.P.L.Jayanthi Reddy,
Faculty Seminar Coordinator,
Asst Professor,
LS ,
lyderabad

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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. Gangi Reddy –
Prof. Phani Raj –
Prof. Ravi –
Prof. D.V.N Murty
Prof – Sreedevi Shet –
prof. Priti –
Sameer O –

Absentees:

Prof. Annapurna –
prof. Nazia –
prof. Monisha – on duty
prof. Geetha priyadarshini – on duty
Dr. Kannan –
prof. Amit –
prof. Ranjit –
prof. Rukmini –
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~~ 2 ors 2007 – Neighbours filing Habeas Corpus petition for a person not found over property –
- How the new Act is going to work – it is

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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

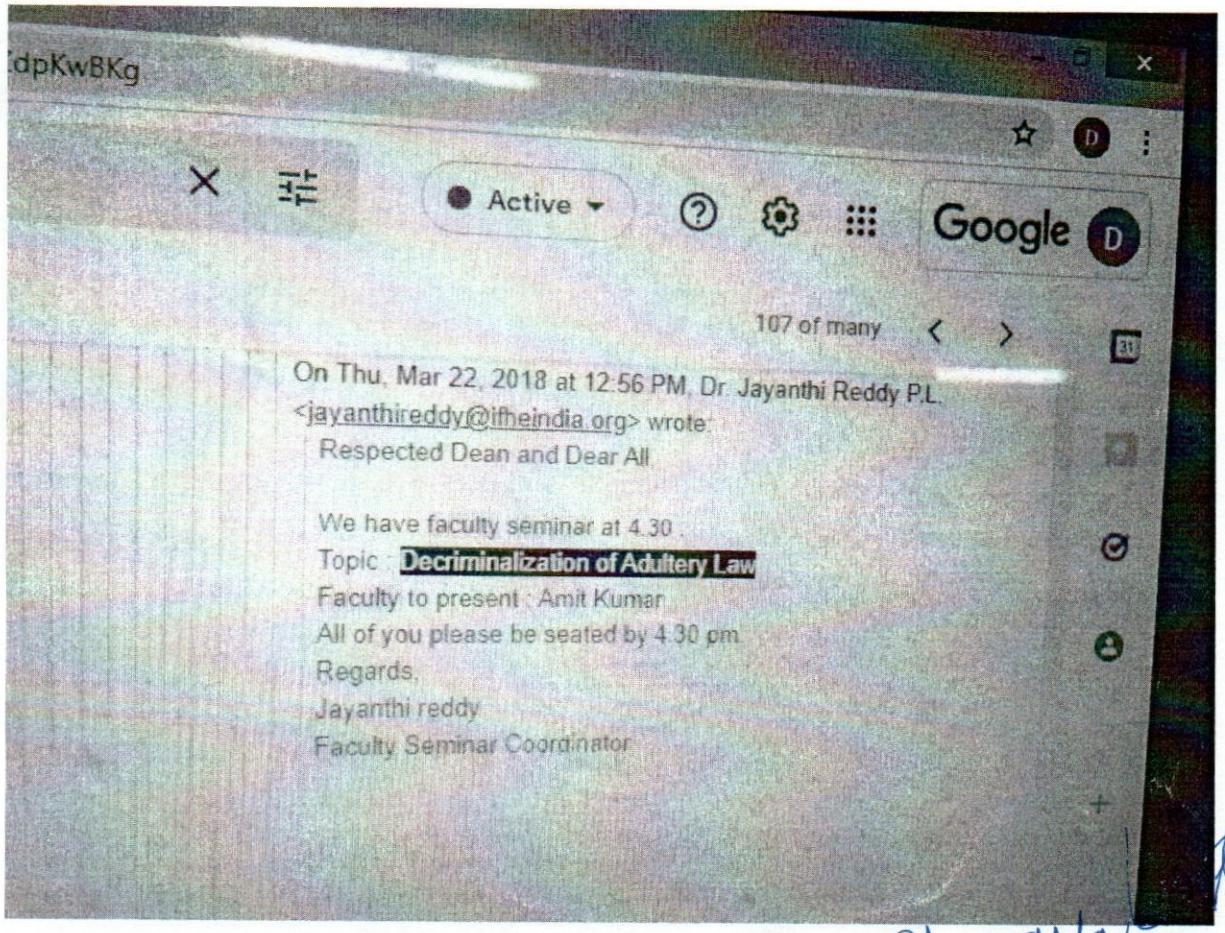
Topic: Decriminalization of Adultery Law

Number of Participants : 21

Date of Presentation: 22/3/2018

Report: amit kumar.oxps **data available**

Circular:



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(39) Prof. Amit Kumar

Presented on 22.3.2018

Topic: Decriminilization of Adultery Law

Faculty Members Present

Dr. A.V.N Rao
Dr. Pratap Reddy - on leave
Dr. Veena - on leave
Dr. Madhuri -
Dr. Umadevi -
Dr. Rekharaj Jain - on duty
Dr. Gangi Reddy -
Dr. Damodar Reddy - self
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. Neethapriyadarshi -
Prof. Sreedevi Rheb -
Dr. Sankar. O -
Dr. S. Kannan -
Prof. Ravi - 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, Sowmithri 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 Women's HC Judge - Spoke about adultery should be decriminalized (Amendment)
- Malimath committee -
- National Commission of women 2007
- K.S Puttaswamy Judgment - Privacy is a fundamental right - sexual privacy is an integral part of right of privacy.
- Global perspective - Entire Europe decriminalized Adultery law
  - decriminalized in other countries.

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