



Centenary Celebrated Sharanabasaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha's

Sharanabasaveshwar

College of Science Kalaburagi 585 103

(Diamond Jubilee Celebrated 1956-2016, ISO Certified 9001-2015)

Welcome to One Day National Seminar on Intellectual Property Rights

Organized by:
IQAC Cell

Chief Guest :
Sri. Basavaraj Deshmukh
Secretary, Sharanabasaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Kalaburagi

Keynote Speaker :
Prof. Ganesh Hingmire
Founder & Chairman, GMGC, Pune.

Date : 25-08-2019

Time : 8-30 Am

Venu : Appaji Conference Hall

IQAC Coordinator
Dr. S.T.Sulepetkar

Principal:
Dr. S.G. Dollegoudar

Centenary Celebrated Sharnbasveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha's



SHARNBASVESHWAR
College of Science, Kalaburagi
(Diamond Jubilee Celebrated & ISO Certified 9001-2015)

One Day National Seminar
on

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Organized by IQAC

Chief Guest & Inaugurator:

SRI. BASAWARAJ DESHMUKH

Secretary,

Sharnbasveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Kalaburagi

Key note Speaker:

PROF. GANESH HINGMIRE

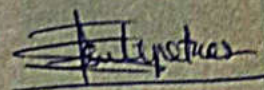
Founder & Chairman, GMGC, Pune.

President:


DR. SANNABASANAGOUDA G. DOLLEGOUDAR

Principal, Sharnbasveshwar College of Science, Kalaburagi

On 25th August 2019 at 8-30 AM
Venue: Appaji Conference Hall


Coordinator
IQAC

All are Cordially Invited


PRINCIPAL
SHARNBASVESHWAR COLLEGE
OF SCIENCE, GULBARGA
IQAC Coordinator
Dr. S. T. Sulepetkar

Programme Coordinator
Dr. B. Ramakrishna Reddy

Sharnbasveshwar

College of Science, Kalaburagi
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Registration form

One Day National Seminar

Intellectual Property Rights on 25-08-2019

Organized by
Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

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Signature of the Sponsoring Authority
(With seal)

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Our Spiritual Grace & Inspiration
Poojya Chiranjeevi Doddappa

One Day National Seminar

Intellectual Property Rights

On 25th August 2019

Organized by

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

Venue: Appaji Conference Hall

Dr. Sannabasangouda Dollegoudar

Principal

Dr. S. T. Sulepetkar

IQAC Coordinator

Dr. B. Ramakrishna Reddy

Programme Coordinator



Sharnbasveshwar College of Science, Kalaburagi

One Day National Seminar

on

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

SESSION I

- Incharge /Rapporteur:** Dept.of Physics
- Chairperson :** Dr.Devidas Maley
Dean Faculty of Law and Chairman GUK
- Co-Chairperson :** Dr.Sarangouda patil
Principal Kottala Basaveshwarab law college Principal
- Resource Person :** Prof.Ganesh Hingmire
Founder and Chairman, GMGC, PUNE

SESSION: II

- Incharge /Rapporteur:** Dept. Of Computer Science
- Chairperson :** Dr.Ananta Chinchore
Principal, Siddarth Law College, Kalaburagi
- Resource Person :** Adv. Paresh Chinchole
Associate, GMGC, PUNE

SESSION III

- Incharge /Rapporteur :** Dept.Of Chemistry
- Chairperson :** Renuka .G.
- Resource Person :** Sri Anirudh Chiney
Associate, GMGC, PUNE

SESSION IV

- Incharge /Rapporteur :** Dept.Zoology
- Chairperson :** Dr.Sarangouda patil
Principal Kottala Basaveshwarab law college Principal
- Resource Person :** Prof.Ganesh Hingmire.
Founder and Chairman GMGC,PUNE

Sharnbasveshwar College of Science, Kalaburagi
Department of Mathematics

ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

One day National seminar was conducted on 25th August 2019 Organized by IQAC cell, Chief Guest and Inaugurator Sri. BASAVARAJ DESHMUKH Secretary Sharnbasveshwar college of Science and the Key note Speaker Prof. GANESH HINGMARE Founder and Chairman, GMGC, Pune.

The Anchoring was carried out by Miss. Mahalaxmi. Dept of Mathematics, the gathering was well come by Dr. B. Ramakrishna Reddy Programme coordinator HOD Zoology, the inaugural speech and keynote addresses he was done by GANESH HINGMARE.

Intellectual property (IP) is a term referring to a brand, invention, design or other kind of creation, which a person or business has legal rights over. Almost all businesses own some form of IP, which could be a business asset.

Common types of IP include:

- **Copyright** – this protects written or published works such as books, songs, films, web content and artistic works;
- **Patents** – this protects commercial inventions, for example, a new business product or process;
- **Designs** – this protects designs, such as drawings or computer models;
- **Trade marks** – this protects signs, symbols, logos, words or sounds that distinguish your products and services from those of your competitors.

Intellectual property rights are the rights given to persons over the creations of their minds and give the creator an exclusive right over the use of his/her creation for a certain period of time.

Development of Intellectual Property Law in India²

Intellectual Property Right (IPR) in India was imported from the west. The Indian Trade and Merchandise Marks Act 1884, was the first Indian Law regarding IPR. The first Indian Patent Law was enacted in 1856 followed by a series of Acts being passed. They are Indian Patents and Designs Act in 1911 and Indian Copyright Act in 1914. Indian Trade and Merchandise Marks Act and Indian Copyright Act have been replaced by Trade and Merchandise Marks Act 1958 and Copyright Act 1957 respectively³.

In 1948, the Indian Government appointed the first committee to review the prevailing Patents and Designs legislation. In 1957, Government appointed Justice RajagobalaAyyangar Committee (RAC) to revise the Patent Law. RajagobalaAyyangar Committee submitted its report on 1959, the report tried to balance the constitutional guarantee of economic and social justice enshrined in the preamble of the constitution. This report provided the process for Patenting of drugs. This report outlined the policy behind the Indian Patent system.

The theory upon which the patent system is based on, i.e., an opportunity of acquiring exclusive rights in an invention, stimulates technical process in four ways.

1. Encourages research and invention.
2. Induces an inventor to disclose his discoveries.
3. Offers award for the expenses of developing inventions.
4. Provides an inducement to invest capital in new lines of production which might not appear profitable.

Based on the RajagobalaAyyangar Committee report, a Bill was introduced in the year 1965 and the bill was passed in the Lok Sabha but it lapsed in the Rajya Sabha and once again lapsed in Lok Sabha in the year 1966 due to dissolution of Lok Sabha. But it was reintroduced in 1967 and passed in 1970; the draft rules were incorporated in Patent Act and passed in the year 1971.

The following steps are being suggested with particular reference to the situation in India regarding IPR in the national policy making.

1. Constitute an integrated single window National IPR commission to deal with IPR policy issues;
2. Integrate national technology planning with IPR and trends in international technology trade;
3. Implement a formal national IPR literacy mission;
4. Set-up IPR training institutes to prepare technically qualified attorneys;
5. Introduce an enabling national taxation policy to encourage innovation, building of IPR portfolio and its utilization in technology transfer and trade;
6. Urgently modernize the IPR administrative structures in the country;
7. Improve infrastructure for access and effective use of IPR information. There is an urgent need to harmonize the patent classification system to ease and optimize processes in patent searching;
8. Re-structure the judiciary and enforcement machinery for professional and speedy response to IPR issues;
9. Training of corporate and institutional managers on effective management of IPR;
10. Standardize models for valuation and audit of IPR;
11. Evolve national taxation policies of development, use and transactions linked to IPR.

Evaluation of an International Intellectual Property Regime

The foundation of International Intellectual Property Protection was created in the 19th century at various Congresses in Vienna and the rest of Europe. The protection of Industrial Property was created in Paris Convention in the year 1883. Patents, Trade Marks and Industrial designs were the three main properties that were granted protection in this convention. In 1998, India became a member of the Paris Convention.

In 1886, International Copyright Act was passed (resulting in the framing of the Berne Convention for the protection of literary and artistic works). The Paris Convention marked the beginning of the International Trade Marks Protection laws

and introduced the concept of a well known mark. Special unions and arrangements have been created for the countries who are members of the Paris Convention. Madrid agreement is one special arrangement that was created to standardize the trademarks. Madrid agreement embodies the fundamental principles outlined in the Paris Convention.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was negotiated during the UN Conference on Trade and Employment and was the outcome of the failure of negotiating governments to create the International Trade Organization (ITO). GATT was formed in 1949 and lasted until 1993, when it was replaced by the World Trade Organization in 1995.

In 1960 the World Intellectual Property Organization was created. It governs the Paris and Berne Convention. In 1967 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was established by these conventions. In 1977 World Trade Organization (WTO) was created and become an important international organization for the development and understanding of IPR; successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The creation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was based on the concerns of developing countries over the international market, multinational corporations, and great disparity between developed nations and developing nations. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established in 1964 in order to provide a forum where the developing countries could discuss the problems relating to their economic development. The organization's goals are to maximize the trade, investment and development opportunities of developing countries and assist them in their efforts to integrate into the world economy on an equitable basis⁵.

When world trade began to expand dramatically in the 1960s, national governments began to realize the need for a global set of standards and rules to harmonize national and regional regulations, which until then governed. The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1966 to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law⁶.

The importance of intellectual property in India is well established at all levels- statutory, administrative and judicial. India ratified the agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO). This Agreement, inter-alia, contains an Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) which

came into force from 1st January 1995. It lays down the minimum standards for protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights in member countries which are required to promote effective and adequate protection of intellectual property rights with a view to reducing distortions and impediments to international trade. The obligations under the TRIPS Agreement relate to provision of minimum standards of protection within the member countries legal systems and practices. The IPR scene in India has undergone a dramatic change since 1995 with the creation of various tools of Intellectual Property^{7,8}.

- IPR is already a part of the strategic options in the knowledge industry⁹. In order to ensure sustained growth, enhanced profits and market leadership, many corporations have designed their project management system for Optimized use of inter/intra knowledge base
- Strategic management of IPR
- External channels for knowledge and inventions as inputs
- Internal expertise to manage research and collaborations
- Clarity on knowledge ownership issues through mutually beneficial licenses
- Pooling of IPR as in the case of several companies who have formed patent pools of their DVD patents for mutual benefits

The emerging scene in the future will seek positive linkages between enhancing competition in society on one hand and establishing legal ownership of innovations on the other. Strongly inter-knitted societal, moral and ethical issues are already influencing approaches to international trade involving technology management, ownership of knowledge and business processes.

New Dimensions and Issues for Resolution¹⁰

As technology explores newer dimensions and uncharted paths in the coming decades, IPR will assume conducive forms to encourage innovation and knowledge sharing in a fiercely competitive network. The interlaced issues in IPR such as

1. Domain names and trademarks: Copyright in cyberspace.
2. Rights on traditional knowledge, prior art, material transfer agreement and bio-prospecting.
3. Softwares and patents.

4. Biotechnological inventions and moral issues and patents.
5. Compulsory licensing options, border measures and parallel imports and exhaustion of IPR.
6. Government control on export of technology.

Importance of IPR in Developing Countries¹¹

There has been at times considerable debate on the impact on developing countries of tightening Intellectual Property Rights. The potential significance of IPR in developing countries is according to the relative intensity of their technological activity. Developing countries went along with the TRIPS agreement for a variety of reasons, ranging from the hope of additional access to agricultural and apparel markets in rich nations, to an expectation that stronger IPR would encourage additional technology transfer and innovation. However, the promising long term benefits are uncertain and costly to achieve in many nations, especially in the poorest countries. There are reasons to believe that the enforcement of IPRs has a positive impact on growth prospects. On the domestic level, growth is spurred by higher level of innovations although this result tends to be fairly insignificant until countries move into the middle income bracket. It also notes that the growth effects of IPRs are at different times and in different regions of the world, countries have realized high rates of growth under varying degrees of IPR protection. There are certainly short term costs for poor countries from stronger IPRs, like higher prices for technology and protected products.

Impact of stronger IPR in developing countries¹²⁻¹⁶

Society reaps the following four benefits from granting such monopoly rights to innovations:

- The stimulation of innovations by private agents, the primary social benefits of IPR.
- The use of new knowledge in productive activity.
- The greater dissemination of new knowledge to other agents.
- The stimulation of innovations by other enterprises.

The TRIPS Agreement provides for norms and standards in respect of following areas of intellectual property:

- Patents
- Copyrights and related rights
- Trade Marks
- Geographical Indications
- Industrial Designs
- Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits
- Protection of Undisclosed Information (Trade Secrets)
- Plant varieties

Intellectual property rights are customarily divided into two main areas:

1. Copyright and rights related to copyright

The rights of authors of literary and artistic works (such as books and other writings, musical compositions, paintings, sculpture, computer programs and films) are protected by copyright, for a minimum period of 50 years after the death of the author.

Also protected through copyright and related (sometimes referred to as “neighboring”) rights are the rights of performers (e.g. actors, singers and musicians), producers of phonograms (sound recordings) and broadcasting organizations. The main social purpose of protection of copyright and related rights is to encourage and reward creative work.

2. Industrial Property

Industrial property is divided into two main areas.

One area can be characterized as the protection of distinctive signs, in particular trademarks (which distinguish the goods or services of one undertaking from those of other undertakings) and geographical indications (which identify a good as originating in a place where a given characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin).

The protection of such distinctive signs aims to stimulate and ensure fair competition and to protect consumers, by enabling them to make informed choices between various goods and services. The protection may last indefinitely, provided the sign in question continues to be distinctive.

Other types of industrial property are protected primarily to stimulate innovation, design and the creation of technology. In this category the inventions are protected in the aspects like patents, industrial designs and trade secrets.

The social purpose is to provide protection for the results of investment in the development of new technology, thus giving the incentives and means to finance research and development activities. A functioning intellectual property regime should also facilitate the transfer of technology in the form of foreign direct investment, joint ventures and licensing. The protection is usually given for a finite term (typically 20 years in the case of patents).

While the basic social objectives of intellectual property protection are as outlined above, it should also be noted that the exclusive rights given are generally subject to a number of limitations and exceptions, aimed at fine-tuning the balance that has to be found between the legitimate interests of right holders

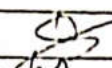




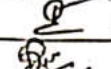

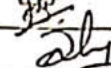

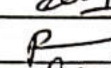



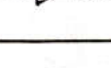

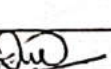

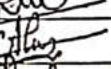

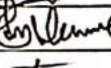
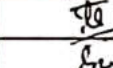
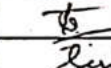








































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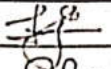
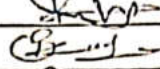

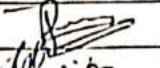
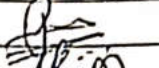

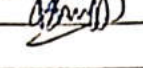

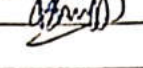
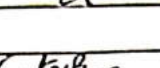
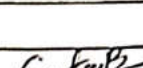


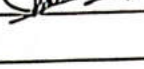

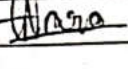
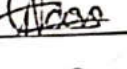



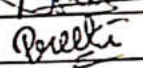
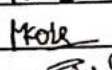
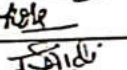


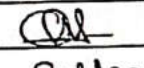
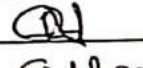
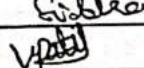
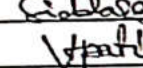


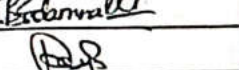
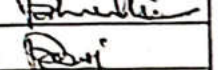

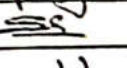


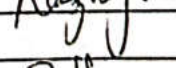
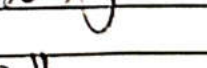




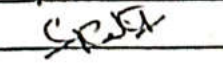



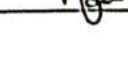
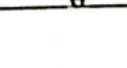






Coordinator
IQAC

SHARNBASVESHIVAR COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, KALABURAGI

One Day National Seminar on "INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS" ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE: 25-08-2019

SL.NO	NAME	I Session 09:00 AM to 10:30AM	II Session 10:45 AM to 12:15PM
1	Dr. S.G.Dollegoudar		
2	Dr. M. G. Patil		
3	Dr. R. K. Shikkergol		
4	Dr.(Smt) Swarooprani		
5	Dr. Jayaparkash D. Okaly		
6	Dr.Ramesh.K.B.		
7	Shri Harshavardhan		
8	Dr. B .D. Malipatil		
9	Smt. Jayashree Chalageri		
10	Dr.B.G.Evale		
11	Dr. Chitralekha Alur		
12	Dr .Omprakash Sonar		
13	Dr. S. T. Sulepetkar		
14	Dr. S.A. Malipatil		
15	Smt. Jagadevi Gudda		
16	Dr.(Smt) Shaila Hiremath		
17	Dr.Lathadevi Karikal		
18	Dr. B. Ramakrishna Reddy		
19	Dr.T.V.Biradar		
20	Sri Vithoba Ganapati		
21	Sri. Pradeepkumar.D		
22	Sri. Veerupaksha Shastri		
23	Sri Harisharanappa		
24	Md. Faraz Ahmed Hashmi		
25	Smt. Shalini Nagaraj Malipatil		
26	Dr. Sharanabasappa S Maisalgi		
27	Sri. Amaresh Basavaraj		
28	Mr. Gurunath.L .Nimbalkar		
29	Mr. Abhishek C.S.		
30	Sri. Shivashankrayya Hiremath		
31	Miss. Pooja M. Channappgol		

32	Miss. Tejaswini S. Biradar		
33	Mr. Shivarudrayya Salimath		
34	Sri. Shreekant Andappa		
35	Sri Ramlingappa S		
36	Miss. Chaitra Rajendra		
37	Sri. Channabasava Manikrao Patil		
38	Miss Shweta Basavaraj D		
39	Miss. Geeta Basavaraj D		
40	Sri. Basavaraj S Naraboli		
41	Miss. Brickly Phylomina		
42	Miss. Pavitra Reddy		
43	Miss. Priyanka M Kumbar		
44	Miss Tara Ambrish A		
45	Miss Priyanka Avanti		
46	Miss. Mahalaxmi H B		
47	Miss. Aruna T Biradar		
48	Miss. Preeti Revappa		
49	Sri. Manjunath S Kore		
50	Sri. SiddarajKumar		
51	Miss Tara Ambrish A		
52	Dr. C. Nagbhushan Reddy		
53	Dr. Siddram.P.		
54	Sri.VeereshKumar Paril		
55	Sri. Pavan Mohanrao		
56	Sri. Bheemshetty B Udamanalli		
57	Miss Pooja.G.Patil		
58	Miss Shweta.M.Malipatil		
59	Sri. Shivakumar Revappa		
60	Sri. Nagaraj C. Devatkal		
61	Smt. Vidhya Reshmi		
62	Sri. Basavaraj.M. Dathanakere		
63	Smt. Mukta.K.Basavaraj		
64	Sri. Deepak Kumar.S.Chinchapur		
65	Smt G.S.Patil		
66	Sri. Somshekar. Math		
67	Sri Md.Ishak.Deodurga.		

68	Dr. Sharanappa Saidapur	Shallo.	Shalla
69	Padmaji G.S.	—	—
70	Prashant Kumar	Prashant	Prashant
71	Dr. Siddamma R. Gude	Sidd	Sidd
72	Dr. Seema Patil	Seema	Seema
73	Dr. Pulkarni Devidas	Pulkarni	Pulkarni
74	Dr. Chinna Ashappa	Chinna	Chinna
75	Dr. Mallikarjun Shetty	Mallikarjun	Mallikarjun
76	Dr. Shrimanth. B. Holkar	Shrimanth	Shrimanth
77	Neelacanth. N. Chitagi	Neelacanth	Neelacanth
78	Dr. Anant D. Chinchure	Anant	Anant
79	Smt. Vani Hattak	Vani	Vani
80	Chandrakala. D. P	Chandrakala	Chandrakala
81	Dr. Parveen. R	Parveen	Parveen
82	Suresh. C. Patil	Suresh	Suresh
83	Chandrakala. B. Mudgal	Chandrakala	Chandrakala
84	Phagyashree. S. V	Phagyashree	Phagyashree
85	Vaishnavi. S. K	Vaishnavi	Vaishnavi
86	Akshata. R. H	Akshata	Akshata
87	Akshata. N. K	Akshata	Akshata
88	Sagar (SSB Law College)	Sagar	Sagar
89	Seema Naik S	Seema	Seema
90	Shivraj Kumar P.S	Shivraj	Shivraj
91	Sangamesh. Rajguru	Sangamesh	Sangamesh
92	Girish. Shiwani	Girish	Girish
93	Nagesh. Sori	Nagesh	Nagesh
94	Renuka. Sasaramani	Renuka	Renuka
95	Dr. Dinesh Kumar. D. P. H	Dinesh	Dinesh
96	Dr. Chitra. A. P. H	Chitra	Chitra
97	Dr. Sunanda. Vajjule	Sunanda	Sunanda
98	Dr. S. V. Nishit	S. V. Nishit	S. V. Nishit
99	Vijayalaxmi. K. S.	Vijayalaxmi	Vijayalaxmi
100	Mahadev. M. Pabir	Mahadev	Mahadev
101			
102			
103			

Ramesh:


HEAD
CO-ORDINATOR
Sharnbasveshwar College of Science
GULBARGA-585 103, Karnataka.

PRINCIPAL
SHARNBASVESHWAR COLLEGE
OF SCIENCE, GULBARGA

Sharnbasvoshwar College of Science, Kalaburgi
Registered Delegate List of IPR National Seminar 25/08/2019

Sl.No	Name	Name of the College	Sign
1	Seena Naik	S.D College of Commerce	
2	Dr.Sunanda Vanjerkhede	S.D College of Commerce	
3	Dr. Parveen Rajesab	Smt.V.G Degree College for womens	
4	Smt. Vani Hattarki	Smt.V.G Degree College for womens	
5	Miss.Chandrakala Q.P	Smt.V.G Degree College for womens	
6	Jaisantoshima Nagappa	Dept. of Law GUK	
7	Dr. Mallikarjun Shetty	Govt. First Grade college. Shorapur	
8	Satish Dongre	Govt. First Grade college. Chitaguppa	
9	P.V Reddy	BVB College Bidar	
10	Dr. S V Nishti	Govt. First Grade college. Sedam	
11	Dr. Prakash B Waghmore	G.F.G.C. Manhall	
12	Dr. Chinna Ashappa	Govt Degree College. Gurmitkal	
13	Dr. Sangappa Mamanshetty	Govt First Grade College	
14	Srinivas Ramacharya	Govt. College Kalaburgi	
15	Dr. Asha Afreen	Vijnaneshwara Govt. Law college Klb	
16	Renuka Sasanamari	Vijnaneshwara Govt. Law college Klb	
17	Patil. Shivakumar N	S.S. Khuba Basaveshwar college Basavkalyan	
18	Praveen Hipparge	Dept. of E&CE, Engg. & Tech. SUK	
19	Nanasaheba S Hachadad	Dept. of Kannada SUK	
20	Dr. Sharanappa Saidapur	Govt. First Grade College Chittapur	
21	Dr. Shrimanth B holkar	Govt. College Kalaburagi	

Sharnbasveshwar College of Science, Kalaburgi
Registered Student List of IPR National Semlnar 25/08/2019

Sl.No	Name	Name of the College	Sign
1	Nageshwari H	Dept of Law. GUK	
2	Basavareddy S M	GET's College Kalaburagi	
3	Bhagyashree S K	Smt.V.G Degree College for womens	
4	Vaishnavi S K	Smt.V.G Degree College for womens	
5	Akshata R H	Smt.V.G Degree College for womens	
6	Surekha C Patil	Smt.V.G Degree College for womens	
7	Chandrakala B Mudgul	Smt.V.G Degree College for womens	
8	Akshata N K	Smt.V.G Degree College for womens	
9	Girish S S	H.K.E's Law College Kalaburagi	
10	Shivraj P S	H.K.E's Law College Kalaburagi	
11	Sangmesh M B	H.K.E's Law College Kalaburagi	
12	Shweta	SSL Law college Kalaburagi	
13	Akshata B Kinikeri	SSL Law college Kalaburagi	
14	Rashmi Patil	SSL Law college Kalaburagi	
15	Sagar	SSL Law college Kalaburagi	
16	Aporva C Y	SSL Law college Kalaburagi	
17	Vidyashree Hiremath	SSL Law college Kalaburagi	
18	Shradha tanga	SSL Law college Kalaburagi	

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SHARNBASVESHWAR

College of Science, Kalaburagi

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ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Organized by IQAC

Date : 25-08-2019

IQAC Co-ordinator
Dr. S. T. Subbarao

Dr. R. K. Reddy

Dr. R. K. Reddy



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SHARNBASVESHWAR

College of Science, Kalaburagi

(Diamond Jubilee Celebrated & ISO Certified 9001:2015)

ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Organized by IQAC

Date : 25-09-2019

Time : 9:30 am

IQAC Co-ordinator
Dr. S. T. S. S.

Indialia

Programme Co-ordinator
Dr. R. B. S.









Centenary Celebrated Sharanabasaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha's



Sharanabasaveshwar College of Science, Kalaburagi

(Diamond Jubilee Celebration Year 1956 - 2016)

QMS - ISO - 9001 - 2015

One Day National Seminar

on

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Conducted by IQAC

Certificate

This is to certify that Dr./Prof./Mr./Ms./.....Harehvandhan.....
of Sharanabasaveshwar College of Science, Kalaburagi.....has
Participated as Resource Person / Chairperson Delegate " One Day National Seminar on Intellectual Property Rights "
Organised by the Sharanabasaveshwar College of Science, Kalaburagi, On 25-08-2019

Chief Guest

Sri Basavaraj Deshmukh
Secretary, Sharanabasaveshwar
Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Kalaburagi

IQAC Co-ordinator

Dr. S. T. Sulepokar

Program Co-ordinator

Dr. B. Ramakrishna Reddy

Principal

Dr. S. G. Dollegaudar