

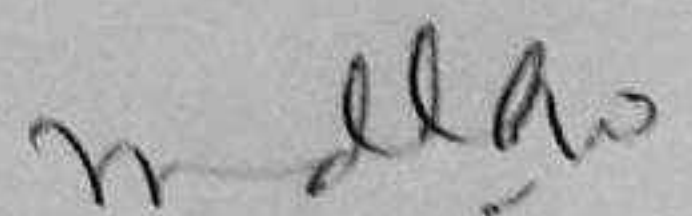
MARATHWADA MITRA MANDAL'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE PUNE

WORKSHOP REPORT 2013-14

WORKSHOP ON "TRADE SECRETS IN INDIA"

Workshop on 'Trade Secrets in India' was conducted on 29/1/2013 for B.Com./BBA/BBA-IB students. In the workshop Prof. T.M. Satyanarayan graced the chair as a guest speaker. He stated that there is no specific legislation in India to protect trade secrets and confidential information. Nevertheless, Indian courts have upheld trade secret protection on basis of principles of equity, and at times, upon a common law action of breach of confidence, which in effect amounts a breach of contractual obligation. Once a trade secret is revealed, it is nearly impossible to resume the status of that secret and hence proper measures should be taken to protect them. India, not having any strict laws regarding the protection of Trade Secrets, the courts has been adjudicating such cases on the basis of concept of equity, justice and good conscience. Unlike Patents and Copyrights which can be protected for about 20 years and 100 years respectively, trade secrets can potentially last much longer. As long as any other person does not independently discover the information that is considered to be a trade secret, that information continues to remain a trade secret.

All the students enjoyed the session also they were interacting with the speaker to know more about the Trade Secrets in India.



Principal
Marathwada Mitra Mandal's
College of Commerce
Pune-411 004

MARATHWADA MITRA MANDAL'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE PUNE

SEMINAR REPORT 2014-15

SEMINAR ON "INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND ACTS IN INDIA"

A Seminar on "Intellectual Property Rights and Acts in India" was organized for under graduate students those who studied Business Law as one of the compulsory subjects. Prof. Sagar Bedre was invited as a guest for this seminar.

He made the students aware about all the necessary details about Intellectual Property Rights and Acts in India. He said that Intellectual property rights have grown to a position from where it plays an important role in the global economy's development over the past two decades. In 1990s, laws and regulations were strengthened in this area by many countries unilaterally. In the multilateral level, there was enhanced protection and enforcement of IPRs to the level of solemn international commitment because of the successful conclusion of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) in World Trade Organization.

There is a vast domain of intellectual property. Designs, Copyrights, and Patents Trademarks since a long time have received recognition. Newer forms of the protection are also developing particularly encouraged by the stimulating emergence in technological and scientific activities.



Principal
Marathwada Mitra Mandal's
College of Commerce
Pune-411 004

Various subject matters of Intellectual Property in India

1. Copyrights
2. Patents
3. Trademarks
4. Designs
5. Geographical Indications
6. Plant Varieties
7. Superconductor Chips and Integrated Circuits
8. Traditional Knowledge
9. Biological Diversity



Principal
Marathwada Mitra Mandal's
College of Commerce
Pune-411 004

MARATHWADA MITRA MANDAL'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE PUNE

SEMINAR REPORT 2015-16

SEMINAR ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN COMMERCE


Workshop on 'Trade Secrets in India' was conducted on 27/1/2015 for B.Com./BBA/BBA-IB students. In the workshop Prof. Akshay Ranjanikar graced the chair as a guest speaker.

He stated that Intellectual property in ecommerce is perhaps the most neglected, yet the highest value-bearing component of ecommerce. That is either because it is less understood, or because the important connections to ecommerce are not apparent. Intellectual property law protects against disclosure of trade secrets and, as a result, against unfair competition. That makes intellectual property an asset that is perhaps worth more than any tangible asset. This can be seen most clearly in relation to technology and the digital economy.

Without intellectual property practices and laws, hard work is stolen and spread around the globe without paying the creator for their labor. Who, then, wants to create new works? Technical security is necessary to deter the less proficient thief and intellectual property laws are required to deal with the more serious criminal.

The two primary areas that you should be concerned about are:

- Safeguarding your own intellectual property
- Violating someone else's intellectual property


Principal
Marathwada Mitra Mandal's
College of Commerce
Pune-411 004

SEMINAR REPORT 2016-17

**ONE DAY SEMINAR ON BEST PRACTICES IN INDUSTRY AND ACADEMIC
INNOVATIVE PRACTICES**

A Seminar on "**Best Practices In Industry and Academic Innovative Practices**" was organized on 27/1/2017 for under graduate students. Prof. Salil Bengale was invited as a guest for this seminar.

Innovation is widely recognized as one of the key focus areas of Corporate, Academia and Government (A&G) segments alike even though the reasons to innovate might vary. Each segment has strengths – strong basic research and research publication output are hallmarks of Academia whereas the Corporate segment is strong in applied research and subsequent innovation and commercialization.

For a sustainable and successful innovation ecosystem, collaboration between the various segments is critical as evidenced by increasing initiatives to bolster such collaboration.

Collaboration linkages in innovation between Industry and A&G segments are still in the nascent stages in India. Analysis of the patents published in India indicates less than 1% collaboration between these segments.

In India, the Corporate segment has contributed substantially more in driving the total volume of patents compared to the Academia & Government (A&G) segment (Graph 1). A lower patent focus and output by the A&G segment is one of the reasons for lower collaboration.

The A&G segment should translate its strength in basic research into applied research and aim at protecting intellectual property and subsequently commercializing it. This will offer a good environment for collaboration with industry.



SEMINAR REPORT 2017-18

ONE DAY SEMINAR ON "BEST PRACTICES IN INDUSTRY AND ACADEMIC INNOVATIVE PRACTICES WITH RESPECT TO THE CURRENT TRENDS IN COMMERCE"

One day seminar on Best practices in industry and academic innovative practices with respect to the current trends in commerce was organized for B.Com students. Miss Preeti Bhatiya was invited as a guest.

She opined that, Innovation is a critical component in improving individual and institutional performance. Real innovation is not easy to come by. Innovation is more radical and transformational than an improvement. Innovation is content-oriented, whereas improvement is process-oriented. Every now and then, organizations confront situations that warrant radical changes, which call for out-of-the-box thinking. It is only through innovation that we can bring about such avant-garde transformation. Inspiration for innovation usually stems from a combination of three factors: an urgent and pressing need to bring about a change; how people perceive and pursue that change till the end; and a congenial environment to accomplish that change. Innovation is always driven by self-induced passion, pressure of compelling circumstances and undying perseverance for achievement. The assiduous application of technological improvement in transport and communication worldwide has created an unprecedented growth in global connectivity and transmission of information. Globalization itself is a product of innovation. The pace of economic and industrial progress is directly proportional to the efforts made towards research and development (R&D), which acts as a reliable measure of innovative capacity. R&D spend in India has grown to 0.9% of the country's GDP. More needs to be done to match the government's target of achieving R&D expenditure of 2% of GDP, as this will also help the nation in increasing the manufacturing base under the Make in India program.

Malla