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MoE's Innovations Cell(MIC), AICTE, New Delhi Sponsored



Impact Lecture Series (2022-23)





is organized by Institute Innovation Council (IIC) for Faculty and Students on 28th May 2022

Session-I
R&D and Innovation
11.00 am to 12.30 pm
By

Prof. Dr. Omprakash G. Kulkarni

Scientist, Technology Provider & Consultant

Session-II

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR's)

3.00 pm to 4.30 pm

By

Dr. Vikas Gite

IPR Cell, KBC North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Registration Link for Participant https://forms.gle/T8LH8peDbUQaAEeC9

Session Link for Participant (Microsoft Team) https://bit.ly/3yY9yn9

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Coordinator Dr. P. H. Zope Member

Impact Lecture Session -I

Activity Report

Session-I

Topic R&D and Innovation

Time 11.00 am to 12.30 pm

By Prof. Dr. Omprakash G. Kulkarni

Scientist, Technology Provider & Consultant

Session I is conducted by Dr. Omprakash Kulkarni, he discussed on

R&D and innovation community can recognize the difference, and being able to do so has helped the business in ways more than one.

Research and development, commonly known as R&D, encompasses every activity that businesses take on to innovate and instigate new products and services.

Innovation is found in every field. It is the process of realizing new products, processes, propositions, or business models to create added value for customers and/or employees.

His session was interesting and given lot of information about the R&D and Innovation.

Session-II

Topic Intellectual Property Rights (IPR's)

Time 3.00 pm to 4.30 pm

By Dr. Vikas Gite

IPR Cell, KBC North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Session –II is conducted by Dr. Vikas Gite, he discussed on IPR filing and processing activity

There are four types of intellectual property rights (IP): patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets.

1. Patents

The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office grants property rights to original inventions, from processes to machines. Patent law protects inventions from use by others and gives exclusive rights to one or more inventors. Technology companies commonly use patents, as seen in the patent for the first computer to protect their investment in creating new and innovative products. The three types of patents consist of:

- **Design patents:** Protection for the aesthetics of a device or invention. Ornamental design patents include a product's shape (Coca-Cola bottle), emojis, fonts, or any other distinct visual traits.
- **Plant patents:** Safeguards for new varieties of plants. An example of a plant patent is pest-free versions of fruit trees. But inventors may also want a design patient if the tree has unique visual properties.
- **Utility patents:** Protection for a product that serves a practical purpose and is useful. IP examples include vehicle safety systems, software, and pharmaceuticals. This was the first, and is still the largest, area of patent law.

2. Trademarks

Trademarks protect logos, sounds, words, colors, or symbols used by a company to distinguish its service or product. Trademark examples include the Twitter logo, McDonald's golden arches, and the font used by Dunkin.

3. Copyrights

Copyright law protects the rights of the original creator of original works of intellectual property. Unlike patents, copyrights must be tangible. For instance, you can't copyright an idea. But you can write down an original speech, poem, or song and get a copyright.

4. Trade Secrets

Trade secrets are a company's intellectual property that isn't public, has economic value, and carries information. They may be a formula, recipe, or process used to gain a competitive advantage.

The session was very good and finally all the student and faculty discussed about various question related to IPR and their processing.

Coordinator