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Book Reviews

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designed their individual federal systems vis-a-vis each feature—indicating similarities and differences of approach in many of the prominent federations. The result is a concise, yet comprehensive, and thus useful, primer on federalism written in an easy-to-read and easy-to-understand style sans jargon.

—RAKESH HOSSAIN

Copyright and Trade Mark Laws Relating to Computers

PANKAJ JAIN AND SANGEET RAI, PANDEY, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2005, pp. xxiv+ 288; Rs. 285.00.

The advent of communication technology has certainly opened flood gates in bringing the people across the globe to share their intellectuality in every field across the borders without the legal restrictions of territorial sovereignty. The dissemination of information has led to the evolution of a number of ideas which in turn brought in a number of information gadgets such as computers, Compact Discs, Video Cassette Disks, I-pods, Mobile technology, Digital Technology, et.al. At the same time it has brought in many complexities in the realm of jurisprudence.

Law being a normative science, always quickly arises to the changing needs of comity of nations in order to alleviate the intensity of conflicts and to promote the harmony across the people around the globe. In that process, the Law of Intellectual Property Rights has evolved in order to lend its helping hand across the frontiers to provide solutions to the conflicts that arose out of the emergence of new technologies out of the exchange of ideas. Among the various branches of Intellectual Property Law, the Law of Copyright and the Trademark are always in the fore front to lend in their helping hand to such victims whose rights are affected adversely due to the advent of technology.

In the days of demand for computers and the flow of information that has been the order of the day, the book under review is a timely outcome to provide the legal basis in protecting the rights of copyright and trademark owners from the evil of cyber space. The book has been divided into seven chapters covering from the basic aspects of copyright and trademarks to the techno-legal provisions of both the fields. In every chapter, the authors have extensively discussed the relevant case laws and the dictums laid down by the judiciary across the frontiers. The last chapter brings out the significance of the global laws to help the rights holders of intellectual property to protect their rights from the inimical technological thefts that are caused by millions cyber pirates. The authors being young law graduates really

deserve the appreciation of Justice S.B. Sinha.

The book is a must-read for technology professionals, student communities, and Intellectual Property practitioners of impact across the globe.

Arming the Defence

CHANDRA SHEKHAR

Modern wars are fought by armed forces. We have to build up our force, its capabilities, and the country depends on the equipment to it. In the war, which had a programme, discussed the attack at Mumbai. Coast Guards to provide surveillance ships.

There is little doubt and an efficient capability, if we are attacked or infiltrated. procurement systems and streamlining revelations: there are forces during last edge; there has been power, though the the money allocated than their legitimate every year.

The objective is to ensure quality, to equipment faster systems and projects fulfilled. In a broad

deserve the appreciation of the Indian venture as rightly pointed out by Justice S.B. Sinha in

The book is a hard read for a common man to that of an information technology professional, a judge and especially to that of the student community of law in general and to that of the students of Intellectual Property Rights in particular to converse themselves with the nuances of impact of technology vis-a vis the intellectual knowledge across the globe.

—T.S.N. SASTRY

Arming the Defence Forces

CHANDRA SHEKHAR, Manas Publications, New Delhi, 2004, pp. 123, Rs 495.

Modern wars are fought on the strength of technological superiority of armed forces. While we have a highly professional and skilled defence force, its capability to defend the borders and provide safety and security to the country depends to a large extent on the provisioning of arms and equipment to it. Lt Gen (Retd) Chandra Shekhar's book, written post Kargil war, which had exposed serious deficiencies in our arms acquisition programme, discusses this important issue. The November 2008 terrorist attack at Mumbai has once again shown the inadequacy of our Navy and Coast Guards to prevent infiltration through sea route, for want of modern surveillance ships and equipment.

There is little doubt that we need a streamlined procurement system, and an efficient domestic production base supported by frontline R&D capability, if we have to be militarily strong to repulse any foreign invasion, attack or infiltration. The book throws insight into the working of the current procurement system and comes out with valuable suggestions for improving and streamlining it. Lt Gen Chandra Shekhar makes some disturbing revelations: there has been no worthwhile modernisation of the defence forces during last two decades, resulting in substantial erosion of combat edge; there has been little strategic direction from political leadership in power, though they have retained all the authority in decision-making; while the money allocation for the Services has always been substantially less than their legitimate needs, there is a paradox of huge surrender of funds every year.

The objective of a good defence procurement system should be to ensure quality, timeliness and value for money. The aim should be to deliver equipment faster, better and cheaper. The study points out that under the systems and procedures now prevalent, these objectives are hardly being fulfilled. In a broad coverage, Lt Gen Chandra Shekhar discusses various