



Computer Society of India

Allahabad Chapter

News Letter

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2004-05

Recipient of 'Best Chapter Award: 2003-2004'

Recipient of 'Best Chapter Award: 2002-2003' & 'Best News Letter Award: 2002-2003'

Recipient of 'Best Chapter Award: 2001-2002' & 'Best News Letter Award: 2001-2002'

Volume 4, Issue 4		For Private Circulation Only	January-February, 2005
If undelivered please return to:			Book Post
<p>Mr. Devesh Kumar Dwivedi Hony. Secretary, CSI, Allahabad Chapter, A-14, High Court Colony, Chaufatka, Allahabad, (U.P.) PIN-211001, INDIA Ph. (91)-94152-15755(M)</p>			<p>Postage Stamp</p>
<p>In response to the appeal made by CSI Head Quarter to the chapters for helping Tsunami victims by generating funds and contributing generously, CSI Allahabad Chapter had sent bank drafts of Rs.8600.00 to CSI HQ for forwarding the same to Prime Minister's Relief Fund. List of contributors has been published in the Web-Site of the Chapter. CSI Allahabad Chapter thankfully acknowledges the contribution made by the IT Professionals for the noble cause.</p>			
<p>Hony. Secretary</p>			
<p>CSI Members are requested to propose Speakers and suggest topics for Events & Activities to be conducted by CSI Allahabad Chapter during the year 2004-05 and also volunteer to conduct any such Event or Activity at their work place.</p>			
<h3>Software Piracy</h3>			
<p>By *Devesh Kumar Dwivedi</p>			
<p>Software industry like other creative industries such as films and music, has consistently been threatened by the growing incidences of software piracy. Piracy is theft of intellectual property rights in software by illegal or unlicensed reproduction, distribution or adaptation of software. Piracy is a crime against state as well as owner of copyright in the work.</p>	<p>The need for the protection of rights in computer programs was first felt in the 1970's since the costs of software creation was high and the cost of copying, in comparison was almost negligible. WIPO Model Provisions on the Protection of Computer programs, 1978 was the culmination of a series of efforts to classify software within existing framework of intellectual property laws. The approach taken by the Model Provisions was protection by way of copyright, which sought to protect the form rather than the concepts embodied within a program. Therefore it provided for protection of the expression in a computer programme and excluded ideas, methods and algorithms from the scope of protection. Subsequently, in 1994 the TRIPS Agreements specifically included a provision requiring member states to protect computer programmes as literary works under the copyright law. India being signatory and member to the TRIPS Agreement and Berne Convention, recognizes and protects computers programs as literary works.</p>	<p>The scope of copyright protection in India is determined by the Copyright Act 1957 which recognizes inter alia the existence of copyright in computer programs. Through Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1994, in the definition of literary work, computer programs, tables and compilations including databases have also been included.</p> <p>The copyright Act provides that author of a work shall be the first owner of copyright therein. In case of software, an exception is made to the extent that if the software is designed in the course of employment under a contract of service or apprenticeship, the employer shall, in the absence of any agreement, be the first owner of copyright in the work.</p> <p>With a view to curb the use of technology as a means for infringing copyright, an international legal framework named WIPO Copyright Treaty (the "WCT") was created to address the unique challenges posed by digital technologies to copyright law.</p>	
<p>*Systems Analyst, Allahabad High Court and Hony. Secretary, CSI, Allahabad Chapter</p>			<p>Continued...2</p>

The provisions of the WCT regulates use of digital technologies, in the context of copying and dissemination of copyright material over digital networks. The WCT mandates that member states shall provide adequate legal protection and effective remedies against the circumvention of technological measures used by right holders to protect their rights. India is not a signatory to the WCT. The Indian copyright law does not include any analogous provisions to those contained in the WCT on anti circumvention measures.

As per a study report the world piracy rate is 39% while in India piracy rate is 70%. Although copyright owners and industry organizations have been successful in many of their world-wide efforts to combat software piracy, governments too need to take steps to improve intellectual laws and enforcement systems to

ensure that software is fully protected.

Copyright law in India mandates that use of infringing software is a criminal offence. Despite this, the use of counterfeit software in by companies poses a significant threat to viability of the software industry. Unless demand for the pirated software is reduced, it may be difficult to contain the issue of supply. Some of the factors which contribute to the increasing figures of software piracy is-

- Ineffective protection of rights
- Lack of initiatives on the part of industry
- Procedural delay in filing complaints/cases, charge-sheets and frequent adjournments of cases.
- Lack of know-how of the IT in Police, Legal fraternity and Judiciary
- Laws not amended to keep pace with the growth of Technology.

Unless, the executive, legislature and judiciary do not consider initiative proposed by the software industries seriously, threat posed by piracy cannot be combated and software industry will not be survived. Even if infringers and counterfeiters are arrested, actual owners of the outlets are not available at the time of raids and manage to get anticipatory bails. It is high time when Police officers and Presiding officers may be given specialized orientation so as to appreciate the technical and legal issues involved in the matters relating to software piracy and intellectual property rights. Specialized Courts may be created to try the piracy and IPR cases, which may be concluded rapidly otherwise the menace of piracy will increase multifold and defaulters will continue to flout the law with impunity, and thus causing irreparable loss to the economic growth of the country.

Please participate in each event conducted by CSI Allahabad Chapter.

Please send Articles on IT Applications/ Products/ News for publishing in New Letter.

Please get your membership renewed or become Life Member.

Open Source Software

By N.R. Nayak, Dy.Manager(Systems), IFFCO, Phulpur & Hony. Treasurer, CSI Allahabad Chapter

Open source software refers to software that is created by a development community rather than a single vendor. Typically programmed by volunteers from many organizations, the source code of open source software is free and available to anyone who would like to use it or modify it for their own purposes. This allows an organization to add a feature itself rather than hope that the vendor of a proprietary product will implement its suggestion in a subsequent release.

Proprietary software is any closed-source material, which fundamentally means that the user does not control what it does or cannot study or edit the code. The Free Software Foundation (FSF) defines it as any software that is not free software or is only partially free. The modification, use and redistribution is prohibited, or requires express permission the originator. Proprietary means that an individual or company holds the exclusive copyrights on a software, at the same time denying other people the access to the software's source code and the right to copy, modify and study the software.

The term proprietary means "privately owned and controlled". Hence software can remain proprietary even when source code is made publicly available. On the other hand, software is considered non-proprietary once it is released with a license that would permit others to fork the software and release their own modified versions without onerous restrictions, even though the copyright may remain in the hands of a single individual. At least in theory, control has been conceded. It is important to emphasize that many types of software that are offered for free are proprietary, such as freeware, shareware and abandonware. This is because the source code in those distribution schemes is closed, or modification is prohibited, or redistribution requires express permission of an individual, organisation or company.

The term "free software" refers to software which, once obtained, can be used, copied, studied, modified and redistributed. It is often made available online without charge or offline for the cost of distribution; however, this is not required, and

software can be "free as in free speech" and sold for profit. Similarly, freeware is sometimes published with source code; however, the software is not free in the same sense as free software unless the rights to modify and redistribute modified versions of the program are guaranteed.

The FSF (Free Software Foundation) has produced a specific free software definition, by which software is "free" in this sense if it grants:

- the freedom to run the program for any purpose (freedom 0)
- the freedom to study and modify the program (freedom 1, which they state requires access to the program's source code)
- the freedom to copy the program so you can help your neighbor (freedom 2)
- the freedom to improve the program, and release your improvements to the public, so that the whole community benefits (freedom 3).

Although open source software is technically free but many companies are selling a distribution version of an open source operating system or

application for a fee. The distribution combines the free source code along with proprietary development utilities and a technical support package. For example, the Linux operating system, the most widely known open source project, is available from several vendors for a fee. Although most operating environments have open source projects, open source is particularly common in the Unix/Linux/Java world; for example, the Apache Web server, sendmail mail server and JBoss application server.

The Netscape Web browser was also turned into open source in 1998 and later released as the Mozilla browser for Windows, Linux and Mac. Open source developers claim that a broad group of programmers produces a more useful and more bug-free product. The primary reason is that more people are constantly reviewing the code. This "peer review," where another programmer examines the code of the original programmer, is a natural by-product of open source. Peer review is an important safeguard against poorly written code.

Vendors of proprietary software counter by saying that "too many cooks spoil the broth!" They say that having complete control over software ultimately results in better products.

A distinct advantage of open source software is that as long as there are a few devoted contributors, the program will continue to be supported for many years. In the commercial world, useful software may be abandoned if it does not generate sufficient profit compared to other products.

Be Careful when you wish

Two men died and went to Heaven. St. Peter greeted them, and said "I'm sorry, gentlemen, but your mansions aren't ready yet. Until they are, I can send you back to Earth as whatever you want to be." "Great!" said the first guy, "I want to be an eagle soaring above beautiful scenery!" "No problem," replied St. Peter, and POOF! The guy was gone. "And what do you want to be," St. Peter asked the other guy. "I'd like to be one cool stud!" was the reply. "Easy," replied St. Peter, and the other guy was gone. After a few months, their mansions were finished, and St. Peter sent an angel to fetch them back. "You'll find them easily," he says, "One of them is soaring above the Grand Canyon, and the other one is on a snow tire somewhere in Detroit!"

Contents of Newsletter may be circulated for public information.

Please send advertisements and sponsorships for future events.

Please volunteer to organize the events on IT related topics.

Report of National Seminar on 'Internet: New Horizons'

Feb. 13-14, 2005

National Seminar on "Internet: New Horizons" was organized by IETE, Allahabad Centre, CSI Allahabad Chapter, J.K. Institute of Applied Physics, University of Allahabad, United College of Engineering & Research, Naini, Allahabad, Birala Institute of Technology and Allahabad Management Association from Feb.13-14, 2005 at S.N. Ghosh Auditorium, University of Allahabad.

National Council Meeting of IETE was held on Feb. 12-13, 2005 on the eve of pre-inauguration of the seminar. S.N. Ghosh Memorial Award Lecture on "Information, Technology & Society" was delivered by Prof. K. K. Aggarwal, Vice Chancellor, GGSIP, University, New Delhi at S.N. Ghosh Auditorium, J. K. Institute of Applied Physics, University of Allahabad. Prof. H.R. Singh, Vice Chancellor, Allahabad University was the Chief Guest on the occasion. Visit to Sangam and local places was organized for the participants in the next morning.

Seminar was inaugurated on Feb. 13, 2005 by Lt. Gen. D. P. Sehgal, President, IETE by lighting the lamp. Prof. S.G. Prakash, Chairman, IETE, Allahabad Local Centre welcomed the invited guests and participants of the seminar. Dr. G. S. Darbari, Convener of the seminar introduced the theme of seminar. Prof. Krishna Kumar, Director, Moti Lal National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, presided over the inaugural session. On the occasion, souvenir was released by Lt. Gen. D. P. Sehgal, President, IETE. In the inaugural session, Maj. Gen. Yashwant Deva, Past President, IETE and Hon'ble Justice Yatindra Singh, Allahabad High Court delivered keynote addresses. In the evening, cultural programme was organized by the artists of Akashvani, Allahabad and engineering students of J.K. Institute of Applied Physics. Nice performance of the artists and students was praised by all the participants. Programme was followed by dinner.

On Feb.14, 2005, presentations of invited and contributed papers were held in three technical sessions. Technical Session-I was chaired by Prof. K.K. Bhutani & co-chaired by Sri Jagdish Khatri. Prof. A. K. Gupta, Head, J.K. Institute of Applied Physics delivered invited presentation on Wireless Protocols. Six contributed papers were presented in this session. Technical Session-II was chaired by Sri G. K. Gupta & Co-chaired by Sri. D. K. Dwivedi. Dr. R. K. Datta, Past Chairman, CSI delivered invited presentation on 'IT triggered Convergence of Technologies, Culture and Human Values'. Six contributed papers were presented in this session. Technical Session-III was chaired by Dr. Jagdish Gulati & Co-Chaired by Er. T. Usmani. Prof. A. K. Vanwasi, Principal of United College of Engineering & Research, Naini gave invited presentation on 'Generations of Internet'. Five contributed papers were presented in this session.

The event was concluded with a panel discussion in the valedictory session. Panelists were Prof. K. K. Bhutani, Director, UPTTEC, Allahabad, Prof. Krishna Kant, Head of the Department, Computer Science & Engineering, MNNIT, Allahabad, Sri Radhey Shyam, General Manager, BSNL, Allahabad and Shri Prasun Banerjee, Chief Engineer, CORE, Allahabad. Seminar was attended by more than 200 participants and was a big success.

Report of Lecture on Learning, Teaching and Technology

16th January, 2005

A talk on "Learning, Teaching and Technology" was organized at Hotel Blessings, Civil Lines, Allahabad on 16th Jan., 2005 on the occasion of celebration and sharing of the achievement of the Best Chapter Award of Northern Region with its members. Prof. P. Thrimurthy of Department of Computer Science, Nagarjuna University, Vijayavada who was conferred fellowship award during the 39th National Convention of CSI, was Guest of Honour and Prof. R.C. Tripathi, Director, G.B. Pant Social Sciences Institute, Jhansi was Chief Guest on the occasion. Programme was attended by the members of CSI, other professional bodies and distinguished guests from academic institutions and industries.

Prof. B.D. Chaudhary delivered an elaborate and informative presentation and explained how by adopting structured methodology, better learning and teaching styles & techniques, Information Technology aids and appropriate evaluation techniques, the learning and teaching process can be geared up to achieve enhanced performance and better results. Prof. Chaudhary described classifications of learners, Felder's model of learning process, learning and teaching style models, Kolb learning cycle, Myers-Briggs Type indicator (MBTI) and methods of reducing the mismatch between learning and teaching styles by applying engineering methodologies and with the aid of available multimedia and Information Technology tools.

Prof. P. Thrimurthy of Nagarjuna University, Guest of Honour while sharing his experiences about IT enabled education amongst masses in rural segments of the country, stressed on the need of identification of the application areas where IT usage is still in infancy. He informed how with the help of software and audio visual aids, illiterate persons could be trained in no time.

Prof. R.C. Tripathi, Chief Guest expressed that with the help of audio-visual aids and other technological tools, performance as well as quality of presentations of a teacher increases and learners are also able to grasp and comprehend in better way. He emphasized that on the basis of feedback received from students and use of audio-visual tools, presentations can be made more interesting for the acquisition of knowledge by the students.

Sri U.C. Dubey, Joint General Manager of IFFCO, Phulpur and CSI representative in International Federation of Information Processing (IFIP), Technical Committee- 2: Software, Research and Practices, also expressed his views on the occasion and was given farewell by the CSI members of the Chapter on his transfer to New Delhi.

Programme started with welcome address by Sri G.K. Gupta, Chairman of CSI Allahabad Chapter. Sri D.K. Dwivedi, Honorary Secretary of CSI Allahabad Chapter introduced the Chief Guest, Guest of Honour and learned Speaker to the audience and conducted the programme. Patron of the Chapter award conferred on Prof. B.D. Chaudhary was presented to him by Prof. Thrimurthy. Bouquets and Mementoes were presented to the Chief Guest, Guest of Honour and Speaker by the office bearers and members of managing committee of CSI, Allahabad Chapter. Sri Apoorva Agha, Past Chairman, Sri R.C. Yadav, Vice-Chairman, Sri N.R. Nayak, Hony. Treasurer, all members of Managing Committee of CSI Allahabad Chapter, Sri Jagdish Gulati, Director, United College of Engineering and Research, Naini; Sri Shaymbabu, DGM, BSNL, Allahabad are few to name who were present on the occasion. Programme was a big success and was followed by dinner.



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Published & Printed by : Mr. Devesh Kumar Dwivedi, Hony. Secretary on behalf of CSI Allahabad Chapter, e-mail: csialld@rediffmail.com
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