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Announcement of the Twenty-sixth Annual National Convention & Conference of SIS and Seminar on "Recent Trends in Patinformatics"

The Twenty-sixth Annual National Convention & Conference of SIS will be held during 9-12 December 2009 at NCL, Pune.

Patinformatics is a newly emerging science, which involves analyzing patent data to discover relationships and trends, which would be difficult to see when working with patent documents on a one-on-one basis. Realizing the importance of this newly emerging area, the Society for Information Science (SIS) in collaboration with CSIR's Unit for Research and Development of Information Products (URDIP) has decided to conduct a three days seminar on "Recent Trends in Patinformatics" during 9-12 Dec. 2009. In addition, database and software vendors will conduct training programmers for the benefit of members.

A patent document is a complete disclosure of commercial, scientific and technological information. It is estimated that about 70% of the information disclosed in patents is never published anywhere else. Very often, it is also the earliest disclosure of a new technology or a new product.

A unique and valuable source of scientific and technical information, patent literature is often overlooked and underutilized by researchers and information professionals. This is understandable, given that until recently it was difficult for everyone to access patent information.

However, Internet has made a paradigm shift and patent information is now readily accessible for free on the World Wide Web. Patent offices in most developed nations, including new emerging economies, maintain web-enabled patent databases containing millions of patent records. The European Patent Office's *esp@cenet* system alone has more than 50 million patent documents from approximately 70 countries, the earliest dating from the mid-19th century.

There are also very specialized value added paid databases such as Delphion, Derwent, Micropatent, Patbase, Patent Café, Q Pat, etc., which are available for patent document retrieval. The semantic patent search technology has revolutionized patent research.

Patent analysis results can be displayed by visual representation using bar graphs, polygonal line graphs, pie charts, radar charts and other charts/graphs, which are called Patent Maps. The various tools useful to generate patent maps are Vantage Point, Aureka ThemeScape, Crystal Xelcious, STN AnaVist, etc.

There is now integration of Latent Semantic Analysis / advanced linguistics patent search technology, portfolio management software, online patent analytics, international patent database into a Decision Support System (DSS) class of enterprise software applications.

Patent information is more than just technological or legal information. Some of the practical applications of patent information include: Management of Research and Development (R&D), Tool for Creative Thinking, Competitor Monitoring, Technology Assessment, New Venture Evaluation, Input for Licensing Strategy, Supporting Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) and Human Resources Management. In today's complex knowledge-driven economy, effective use of patent information while developing and introducing a new product may determine the success or failure of the product and, in turn, the success or failure of the company itself.

The advent of internet and availability of patent databases, software and analytical tools has created more opportunities in the area of patent search, analysis and other value added services. India has become an attractive destination for patent related services because of availability of technical human resource and cost effectiveness. This calls for appropriate human resource development and up gradation of skills of existing information professionals.

Papers are invited from information and R&D professionals on various aspects of pat informatics such as new patent databases, software solutions, analytical case studies, reviews and discussion papers.

Who should attend?

Scientists, Researchers, Information Science Professional, Patent Analyst, Technical Managers, and IP professionals, R&D Managers

Venue: National Chemical Laboratory, Pune

Important Dates:

Abstract submission:	31st	August	2009
Acceptance of abstracts:	30th	September	2009
Submission of full Paper:	30th	October	2009

Event Details:

9th Dec-2009, 6PM:	Training Sessions / Evening Inaugural function and dinner
10th & 11th Dec-2009:	Technical Sessions
12th Dec-2009:	Training Sessions / Sight Seeing Tour

Registration Fees:

SIS Members: Rs.1,000
Non-Members: Rs. 2,000
Students: Rs. 500 (limited seats)
Foreign delegates: \$ 100

Delegates (including speakers and vendors) must register before 15th October 2009 by sending a demand draft in favour of: SIS-2009, PAYBLE AT PUNE

Report of “Training Programme on “Science Communication: The Emerging Scenario” held at HRDC, Ghaziabad during 20-22 May, 2009

The HRDC in association with the ‘**Society for Information Science**’ (SIS) India, organized a training programme on

“Science Communication: The Emerging Scenario” from **20-22 May, 2009** at HRDC, Ghaziabad.

The objective of the programme was to update the knowledge and competence of the participants in various areas of scholarly science communication. The programme also covered writing of research paper, popular science articles, presentation of scientific findings, ethics of publication, open access resources in S&T, etc.

The programme was residential one and free boarding and lodging was provided to the CSIR participants at HRDC, Ghaziabad. All the SIS members were invited to attend the training programme. Total 37 participants were registered and attended the training programme.

THE SIS SILVER JUBILEE AWARD for life time achievements towards the profession was confirmed TO MR YR CHADHA on 22.05.09 during the “ SIS - CSIR TRAINING PROGRAMME ON SCIENCE COMMUNICATION THE EMERGING SCENARIO” held at CSIR HRDC Ghaziabad

Shri Yog Raj Chadha is one of the senior most and founder members of SIS. He, along with some other scientists of CSIR, was instrumental in starting the society in early nineteen eighties and was elected the first President of the Society. Shri Chadha has contributed greatly to the development of the information science activities in India, especially the R & D publishing. For a long period, as Head of NISCAIR (PID), Shri Chadha lead the efforts of this premier CSIR institute in dissemination of scientific and technical information. He was not only the Chief Editor of a family of around 15 research journals dealing with various areas of R & D, but was also responsible for bringing out the Wealth of India, the well known multi-volume encyclopedic resource for researchers. He trained and headed a large team of information scientists at PID.

He nurtured the Society in its formative years and actively participated in its various conferences and training programmes. He also directed many training programmes at the national and international levels, including UNESCO-sponsored programmes for the Asian countries. At the instance of UNESCO, he planned and formulated the Asian & Pacific Information Network for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (APINMAP) involving nine countries with India as the nodal centre of the Network. After superannuation from CSIR, Shri Chadha joined BI Publications, New Delhi as Director of Publications and soon came to be known as one of the foremost medical editors/publishers of India.

Shri Chadha was one of the first to be honoured with the SIS Fellowship. The Society has honoured him with the Award of SIS Silver Jubilee Fellowship for services rendered to the society as well as to the profession of information science.

Report of 'Fifth International Conference on " Webometrics, Informetrics and Scientometrics (WIS), & Tenth COLLNET Meeting" 13th Sept. -16th Sept., 2009, Dalian, Hosted by Dalian University of Technology, Dalian China and COLLNET, Germany Visit to Dalian

The overall conference programme chair was Hildrun Kretschmer, President COLLNET Germany, Program Co- Chair: Zeyuan Liu (China), Academic Committee, Chair: Chaomei Chen (USA, China), Academic Committee: Hildrun Kretschmer, Jin Bihui, Jiang Guohua, Jiang Zhaohua, Liang liming, Liu Zeyuan, Qiu, junping, Mu Rongping, Wang Xukun, Wu Yishan, Organizing Chair: Kun Ding (China) Mier Zhang (China) Co-organizing Secretaries were : Haiyan Hou (China) Bo Wang (China), Shengbo Liu (China) Zhigang Hu (China) Divya Srivastava (India), and Narendar Kumar Wadhwa (India).

A website has also been designed and is available to users. The site has been updated with the Bibliographical Details and PDFs (wher-ever available) of all the papers, which were presented during the conference by delegates.

Scope of the Conference was Quantitative aspects of science of science. Science policy, Knowledge Management & Industrial Partnership, Bridge between Academic Research and Industry Collaboration and communication in science and technology. Combination and integration of qualitative and quantitative approaches, Theoretical, methodological and applied aspects,

The authors of accepted papers (about 150) were from 24 countries and regions:

Africa South Africa, America Canada, Mexico, USA, Bangladesh, China, India, Iran, Japan, Taiwan, Turkey, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Poland, Russia, Spain, The Netherlands, UK, Ukraine

The conference was officially inaugurated for the deliberations on 14th Sept., in academic hall of the library of DUT. The founder of SCI Dr. Garfield, Price Award Winner Prof. Wolfgang Glanzel and Prof. White, Changjiang Scholar of China Dr. Chaomei Chen, Chairman of COLLNET Prof. Hildrum Kretschmer, Prof. Liang Liming, and about 100 other scholars from more than 20 countries like USA, Germany, Russia, China, India and Iran all participated in the event. Besides, Vice-Dean of Chinese Academic of Sciences, leader of Chinese Association of Science of Science and S&T Policy Research Xin Fang and Vice-president of Dalian University of Technology Dr. Dongming Guo were also present. Chairman Kretschmer H. presided the opening ceremony. She made a brief introduction of COLLNET at and expressed great appreciation to all the contributors to Science of Scientometrics.

The founder of WISE lab Prof. Zeyuan Liu warmly welcomed the specialists from all over the world by quoting a famous phrase of Chinese sage Confucius. Vice-Dean of Chinese Academic of Sciences Prof. Xin Fang strongly emphasized the importance of Scientometrics and offered admiration to DUT of its pioneering contributions to Science of Scientometrics. She also hoped DUT will strengthen cooperation with other countries in Science and Technology in the future. Finally, Vice-president of DUT Dr. Dongming Guo gave a speech for the ceremony. He briefly introduced the history of Dalian University of Technology. Dr. Guo strengthened that DUT has fostered lots of world famous specialists in various research areas since 1949. DUT has also made cooperation with 19 countries and more than 100 universities. Prof. Guo

believes that this COLLNET meeting will promote the cooperation of DUT with other worldwide well-known universities and will also promote further development of Science of Scientometric.

The Honorary Invited Plenary Speaker were Eugene Garfield (USA), Shivappa L. Sangam (India), Hsinchun Chen (USA), Chaomei Chen (USA), David Fenske (USA), Wolfgang Glänzel (Belgium), Haiyan Hou (China), Hildrun Kretschmer (Germany), Howard D. White (USA), Weiping Yue (China) On this occasion the Special Issue of the official Journal of the Collnet, being published by a Private Publisher at Delhi, was also released and was presented to Invited guests and Plenary Speakers.

During the conference total 110 papers were presented and the total participation was more than 150. The papers were divided into **twenty** sessions.

Four Life members of the Society, namely Dr R.R. Hirwani, Dr Ramesh Kundra, Dr Divya Srivastava and Mr NK Wadhawa participated and made paper presentations in different sessions during the conference. They also chaired some of the sessions. All the papers generated a lot of lively discussions and offers from scientific community to work in collaboration on related topics.

The over all deliberations and papers presented a comprehensive analytical perspectives on the issues mentioned earlier. It was one of the participant who pointed out quite accurately: "Those who speak most of progress measure it by quantity and not by quality". The temptation to do just that is so great because it is much easier to measure quantity than it is to measure quality. If we want to determine quantity, all we need is be able to count - but I don't think that anyone here in this room could, if pressed, answer the question: how do we measure quality?

The definitely not contemporary Philosophers informed us why we have such serious difficulties to measure quality: quality, he said, is not a static thing that, once it has been reached, exists for all eternity. Rather, it tends to occur suddenly and frequently in bursts, and has a tendency to vanish just as unexpectedly. We can all recount examples of individuals who blew us away with an idea, so much so that we elevated them above all others. And then, quite suddenly, the spark disappeared and they became normal and mediocre again, which left us looking down on the previous genius with great derision because of their mediocrity, which we can forgive them much less than everyone else around us. We concede that quality is difficult, almost impossible to grasp, does this mean that we should abandon our quest to measure it at all? The papers intended to answer this question. Everyone was of the view that we should never abandon our scientific quest for tools to measure quality. We need to be able to say with some certainty and indeed, we can hardly claim to have abandoned the search for quality, quite the contrary. There is a whole new branch of university development called "quality management" - in itself a contradiction in terms, for how do you manage the unmanageable? - a branch that each research institution is developing in order to ensure that it can succeed in the competitive environment of the scientific community. The aim of each institution is to overtake the others in the many rankings that we subject ourselves to - internal and external rankings, regional, national and international ones, rankings in single research fields and rankings for whole universities. In short, measuring quality is becoming a business. But how? How do we measure quality? This is where the topic of the conference becomes highly relevant. The subject of bibliometrics has been introduced to set certain standards for measuring quality. Certain tools have been developed for doing so: the number of publications, citation analyses, third-party funds and awards have been classified as good indicators for

quality, and surely they are. In many respects, our hands are tied, however. In the humanities in particular, presenter were of the view that we may find that something is of high quality, but it is difficult to find why, or rather, they are to answer the question “what the hell is quality”. The conference occupied itself with the question of how to determine standards in the human sciences and how to measure the quality of the academic product in these fields of research. Some interesting results have transpired during the conference.

Participation of SIS Members at Collnet 2009 Conference



Awards for SIS Fellowship and Young Information Scientist for the Year 2009

The Society for Information Science (SIS) awards has been announced. The Society has decided to honour the followings for the Fellowship for the year 2009.

1. Dr. A.L. R. Moorthy Director DESIDOC, Delhi
2. Dr. M.C. SHUKLA Associate Director, Dr.Reddy's Laboratories Hyderabad
3. Dr. B.S. KADEMANI Scientific Officer, 'F' BARC, Mumbai

The Committee also recommended SIS Young Information Scientist Award for 2009 to :

Ms. Sivakami Dhulap, Scientist B URDIP (CSIR) Pune

Notice - SIS General Body Meeting

The Annual General Body meeting of the Society for Information Science shall be held on 11th Dec., 2009 at the venue of the SIS National Convention and Conference at National Chemical Laboratories, Pune. All the SIS Members are kindly invited to participate in the meeting.

Agenda

1. To consider and adopt the secretary report of the activities of the Society for the year 2008-2009.
2. To consider and adopt the audited statement of accounts of the Society.
3. Any item/suggestion from the members of the Society.
4. Any item with the permission of the chair.

N K Wadhwa, Secretary, SIS

Book Review

Science Communication: The Scholarly Medium

By Dr B.C. Sharma and R.N. Sharma (Deep Publications, B-1/118, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi 110063), 2006, pp. 179+viii, price Rs 360.

Publication of the results of research has been traditionally regarded as the endpoint of the process of “doing science”. This phase is as important as the phase of actual research. This is because until the results of research are disseminated through publication in a journal after peer review, these do not become a part of the public domain of science and do not count in the traditional reward system of science. Indeed, it has been said that communication is the essence of science. In spite of the phenomenal expansion of the scientific activity in the country, especially through the agencies like CSIR, ICAR, ICMR, etc., not much attention has been paid to this component of scientific activity in the training of scientists. There is hardly any formal training in the art and craft of science communication in the university system or elsewhere in India.

The book under review is a welcome effort as it covers various facets of scholarly science communication ranging from the stage of writing a research paper and presentation of scientific data to peer review, editorial processing of communications, to the stage of dissemination through journals. The major aim of the book, as stated by the authors, is to introduce young research workers to writing about their work clearly and effectively. They approach this task by showing the difference between the effective and ineffective scientific writing. In their well-rounded presentation, the authors supplement their advice by providing a good number of examples. Indeed, good communication is nothing but the art and technique of using words effectively to convey information or ideas, and the authors provide many insightful hints in this regard. The primary focus of the book is on writing of research papers, and the authors do give detailed advice on how to deal with the various components of the research paper. But in this age of globalization and Internet, scientists have to deal with much more than the traditional chores of writing alone. Now researchers must also be conversant with accessing of information from databases and other electronic resources of information. They must also be conversant with intellectual property rights (IPRs) in view of their impact on scholarly communication. As Dr R.A. Mashelkar, Director General of CSIR, has been emphasizing in recent years, Indian scientists should forget about the “Publish or Perish” syndrome. Instead, their motto should be — “Patent, Publish and Prosper”— and they should proceed in that order. It is heartening that the authors have focused on these new realities of scientific research also by including chapters on “Communication in the Digital Age” and “Intellectual Property Rights”. New opportunities and problems in scholarly communication like the open access model of primary periodicals, issues relating to electronic publications including their citation and copyright, biotechnology patents, patent literature as a source of information, etc., have been covered. Another chapter alerts the readers towards their ethical responsibilities as authors, reviewers and editors. The book, written by former editors of two leading Indian scholarly journals, Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research and Indian Journal of Chemistry, brought out by CSIR, covers issues of interest to researchers as well as science editors. It is recommended as a useful guide in dealing with problems of writing and editing scholarly communications as well as getting acquainted with the current issues of scholarly communication.

Dr Naresh Kumar



Book Released on Homi Jehangir Bhabha

A Book entitled 'Scientometric Portrait of Homi Jehangir Bhabha: The Father of Indian Nuclear Research Programme' was brought out by Dr. B. S. Kadmani, Shri Anil Sagar and Dr. Vijai Kumar from Scientific Information Resource Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai and was released by Dr. Srikumar Banerjee, Director, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai on 30th October 2009 to mark the 'Homi Bhabha Birth Centenary Year: 30 October 2008 to 30 October 2009'.

Bibliometrics is a method used to analyse and quantify the bibliographic data. It offers a powerful set of methods and measures for studying the structure and process of scholarly communication. Scientometrics is the Russian term for application of these methods and measures which are dealing with the analysis of science. Bio-bibliometrics is a quantitative and analytical method for discovering and establishing functional relationships between bio-data and biblio-data elements. 'Scientometric Portrait' is a phrase used to carry out bio-bibliometric studies on scientists rather than academicians or researchers from other disciplines such as arts, humanities and social studies. With the advent internet the interest of researchers in this field turn to the measurement of webpages or websites, new terms such as webometrics, cybermetrics and netometrics have been coined to describe the application of measurement techniques to the internet, web and cyberspace pages or sites.

Homi Jehangir Bhabha was a multifaceted personality- a scientist, an artist, and an institution builder. We focus on the quantitative and qualitative aspects of Homi Jehangir Bhabha's scientific works in this booklet. An attempt has been made to highlight the topics on which Bhabha worked and the influence of Bhabha's scientific works on other areas of science by way of citation analysis. We also identified the 'Highly Cited' papers of Homi Jehangir Bhabha. We sincerely hope this booklet brings to you the scientific edifice of Homi Jehangir Bhabha.

The book highlights various scientometric aspects (Year-wise Growth of Publications and Citations, Citation Time-lag, Domain-wise Distribution of Publications and Citations, Citations Vs Authorship Pattern, Collaborators of H. J. Bhabha, Core Authors Citing H. J. Bhabha's Publications, Nobel Laureates Citing Publications of H. J. Bhabha, Highly Cited Publications of H. J. Bhabha, Subject-wise Distribution of Citations, and Country-wise Distribution of Citing Journals) of 104 publications published by H. J. Bhabha during 1933-1967 and 1112 citations received to these publications during 1933-2008. The book also gives brief biographical account of Homi Jehangir Bhabha. This book is first of its kind on the subject on individual scientist and a model for others to work on individual scientist.

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