Creativity, Innovation and Entrepreneurship.

Part of the romanticism of entrepreneurship is the thought that entrepreneurs are creative, innovative, go-getters, risk-takers, driven. All of that implies a high self-esteem and determination. In reality, having a clear understanding of creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship allows authorities of institutions, as well as individuals, to manage each area differently to get the best results.

People like creativity simply because it is fun. We reconnect with the pure pleasure of getting something that did not exist before. When we create we forget our problems, we are just being, the child which comes out, we connect with ourselves and it simply feels good. Our energy pours from the inside to the outside and leaves our imprint, the object of our creation becomes an extended part of ourselves. Creativity also lives in a time and purpose vacuum. The worst enemy of creativity is a good idea.

People like innovation because it implies progress. When we innovate, we have a structure. Innovation becomes change. To change we need the reference, the constraints, the structure, the present, what is there. When we do things differently, we are also creating, but we create with a purpose, fun stops until we reach our goal. Thus, innovation has less power as a self-expression than creativity.

Patinformatics is an emerging science which involves analysis of a set of patent data to map relationships and trends which would be otherwise difficult to do so when dealing with patent documents on a one to one basis. The first ever Indian conference on Patinformatics, titled ‘Recent Trends in Patinformatics’, was held from the 9th to 12th of December at the National Chemical Laboratory, Pune to mark the 26th National Convention of SIS (Society for Information Science) which was co-hosted by URDIP (Unit for Research and Development of Information Products). The conference was aimed at answering several pertinent questions about the need, method and application of patent analysis as well as depicting both the Indian and Global status in this field. Hence the conference consisted of training sessions as well as lectures from eminent persons from Industry and Academia. The participants were delegates from research institutes and IP companies from all over India. In the continuation of this, SIS is organizing its 30th ‘Annual Convention & Conference’ on ‘Pat-Informatics’ in collaboration with URDIP, CSIR. I hope this will also be a great success.
Patinformatics is a newly emerging science, which involves analyzing set of patent data to discover relationship and trends which would be difficult to see when working with patent documents on a one-on-one basis. 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 market researchers and business professionals. This is understandable, given that until recently it was difficult for everyone to access patent information.

However, the Internet has made a paradigm shift; 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 70 million patent documents from approximately 90 countries, the earliest dating from the mid-19th century. 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), Competitor Monitoring, Technology Assessment, New Venture Evaluation, Input for Licensing Strategy, Supporting Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) and Human Resource 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.

Our previous conferences have mainly focused on the use of Patent Information for Research Planning and Technology Management. This third conference is focused on use of Patent information for Corporate Planning and Business Development. The leading practitioners from industry are going to make presentations along with case studies on various topics related to the theme of the workshop. There are also very specialized value added paid databases such as STN/SciFinder, Thomson Innovation, Derwent, Questel Orbit, Patent Café, Total Patent etc. which are available for patent document retrieval. The semantic patent search technology has revolutionized patent research. In addition there are software tools for analysis and visualization of patent data. Some of these vendors will conduct workshops on use of their products and services.

PROGRAMME:

Realizing the importance of this newly emerging area, Society for Information Science (SIS) in collaboration with CSIR’s Unit for Research and Development of Information Products (CSIRURDIP) is conducting a three day Conference on “Patinformatics for Corporate Planning and Business Research” from 09-11 December 2013. In addition, database and software vendors will conduct workshops for the benefit of delegates. Presentations in the form of detailed case studies are invited from information and R&D professionals on the theme of the conference. Presentations on the related patent information topics may be accommodated in the poster session. The agenda of the conference would comprise of training sessions followed by lectures from invited speakers on the second and third day. A poster session would also be organized to showcase the ongoing Patinformatics studies in several Indian organizations. It is hoped that the posters exhibited by participants from all over India will cover landscape
pictures over a diverse range of topics ranging from health issues to environmental issues and recent trends in Patenting activities among institutions as well as among Indian women. The training workshops would be conducted by several database and analytical tool providers. The lecture series would be divided into sessions starting with the global status of Patinformatics, proceeding towards knowledge of current search and analysis tools, revealing the applications of such analysis in different sectors and finally reflecting the Indian scenario.

**REGISTRATION DETAILS:**

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<tr>
<td>SIS Members</td>
<td>Rs. 3,000/-</td>
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<td>Non-Members - (Academia/Research)</td>
<td>Rs. 4,000/-</td>
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<td>Non-Members - (Industry)</td>
<td>Rs. 5,000/-</td>
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<td>Students - (limited seats)</td>
<td>Rs. 2,000/-</td>
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<td>Foreign delegates</td>
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**Payment can be made by following options**

1. Payment by Bank draft in the name of “SIS Conference” payable at Pune, to be sent to the Conference Secretariat.

OR

2. Online transfer by following instructions

**Details for Online Transfer of payments for SIS conference**

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**Who may participate?**
Science, technology and research professionals, academicians, information professionals from academia, IT professionals, publishers, authors, students, content and knowledge managers, policy makers, information providers and vendors, e-publishers and virtual electronic communities & others.

**Special Lectures**
During every Conference SIS organizes two special Orations/lectures to honour two of its founding fathers, namely, (Late) Sh. A N Raizadaand (Late) Sh. S Nagarajan.

**Raizada Memorial Lecture & Nagrajan Memorial Oration: To be delivered by eminent Information Scientist.**

**Contact Conference Secretariat:**
Mrs. R. Jansi
CSIR - URDIP, “Jopasana”,
85/1, Paud Road, Kothrud,
Pune 411 038 (INDIA)
sis2013@urdip.res.in
Tel: +91.20.2538 3558

**SIS Fellowship Awards for the year 2013:** Nominations were Invited for SIS Fellowship and for Young Information Scientist Awards for the year 2013.

The Society for Information Science (SIS) awards SIS Fellowship every year to honor and recognize outstanding contributions in the area of information science and technology, and Young Information Scientist Award (instituted in 1989 in the memory of Late Shri A.S. Raizada, eminent information scientist and founder Secretary of SIS).

Nominations were invited for the SIS Fellowship and the Young Information Scientist Awards for the year 2013. Nominations were made by the Professors, Heads of the Departments, Institutional Heads, Heads of Libraries, SIS Fellows, and Members of SIS.

- Self-nominations or nominations without bio-data was not considered.
- In the case of Young Information Scientist Award, the age of the nominee was not be more than 35 years as on 1st October, 2013.
- Nominations were received by the Secretary SIS by 1st October 2013, along with complete bio-data of the nominee, including his/her contributions to the field specifically to the area of Information Science.
REPORT OF 29TH CONVENTION & CONFERENCE OF SIS ON INFORMATION INNOVATION TECHNOLOGY: CREATING SEAMLESS LINKAGES; HELD DURING 26-28 NOV., 2012 AT NIT SILCHAR

The three days SIS 2012 29th Convention & Conference of SIS on Information Innovation Technology: Creating Seamless Linkages commenced at NIT, Silchar with an inaugural by Prof. N V Deshpande, NIT Silchar & Prof. R. Gupta, Director, NIT Srinagar. Apart from these dignitaries, Prof. A K Dey, Chairman, Organizing Committee, Dr. M. Ali Ahmed, Coordinator TEQIP- II, NIT Silchar, Dr. Sujit Bhattacharya, Executive member SIS & Senior Principal Scientist, CSIR- NISTADS New Delhi, and Sri N K Wadhwa Secretary SIS & NPL New Delhi, and Dr. Kishor Satpathy, Librarian and Organising Secretary were also present.

Dr. Satapathy highlighted the importance of SIS and extended a warm welcome to the Honourable members of the dais, resource persons, speakers, paper presenters, participants and others. While mentioning the prominence of the conference, Dr. Satapathy obliged President SIS for choosing NIT Silchar as venue of the conference which is first of its kind in North East. Sri Satapathy highlighted the programme schedule pertaining to Technical Sessions and Invited papers in brief.

Prof. Dey in his speech highlighted the importance of library which acts as a facilitator of resources to the teachers, research scholars and the students who get the optimum benefits for various academic pursuits. Dr. Ali Ahmed another senior eminent faculty of NIT, emphasized on the issues relating to e-resources where the library plays a crucial role in disseminating information. He emphasized on various issues of the library and providing seamless linkages.

Dr. Sudip Bhattacharya, New Delhi while presenting the key note address mentioned about the different dimensions of Scientometrics, Bibliometrics and their relevance in measurement of the growth of science. In his discussion, Dr. Bhattacharya focused on rational policy, exponential model of Derek De Solla Price, contribution of science on social phenomena and justified the relevance of the present theme of conference. During the inauguration hour, Director, NIT, Silchar released the conference souvenir and one book.

Prof. Deshpande, Director, NIT, Silchar in his address pointed out the role of the libraries in establishing the linkages between the library and the society and stressed upon the societal development through technology. The Director discussed about the changing role of library services. The inauguration session concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr. Satapathy.

One special special session on S. Nagarajan Memorial Oration chaired by Prof. C K Ramaiah, Head of the Dept. of Library and Information Science, Pondicherry University commenced through a presentation and discussion by Dr. Sujit Bhattacharya New Delhi on the topic ‘Changing Landscape of Knowledge Production and Measurement Issue’.

Including the invited lectures and in various technical sessions spread over different themes altogether 32 papers as follows were presented, spread over different technical sessions; Information,

Each session was introduced by a group of panelist and then was followed by paper presentations on the theme topic. The final session of the day concluded under the chairmanship of Dr, Rama Patnaik, Librarian, IIM Bangalore on the theme ‘Information Literacy and e-Learning and e-Resources’.

A S Raizada Memorial Lecture was given by Dr. N C Jain on ‘Trends in Biomedical Communication’ where he vividly explained the number of biomedical journals including Indian journals indexed in various databases, S&T indicators (Impact Factor (IF), h-index, p-index, etc. Information retrieval from open access electronic databases were also discussed by him. The presentation also covered briefly important ethical issues in publication practices [research misconduct – fabrication/ falsification / plagiarism] like redundant publication, retraction of publication, anti-plagiarism software.

The technical session was followed with the valedictory session where Prof. A K Sil, the in-charge Director, NIT Silchar, Prof. R. Gupta, Director, NIT Srinagar, were present along with other senior members of SIS executive. Dr. SujitBhattarcharya in his brief deliberations highlighted the relevance of the conference in the present day environment. While getting the feedback, the participants highlighted the practical implication of the outcome of the conference while others pointed out to make the NIT Silchar as ‘National Technology Library of NER’.

The feedback was followed by the remarks by Prof. Gupta, Director, NIT Srinagar who highlighted the relevance of linkages for high academic value. Prof. A K Sil, the in-charge Director, NIT Silchar highlighted the importance of such conference and thanked to the library staffs and Dr. Satpathy, the Librarian and mentioned that library is the centre of learning.

Towards the end of the conference, on the basis of suggestions received from the experts and participants, following suggestions and recommendations have been made for onward forwarding to the Ministry, Govt. of India for implementations:

- The convention strongly recommended that a separate Library Network can be planned for networking the library and information centres of North Eastern States which is the need of the hour. Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India, DONNER, and the respective State Govts may be approached for necessary support and financial assistance for establishing the North eastern Library Network / Regional Knowledge Network for N E Region of India.

- The members recommended to organize User Awareness Programme, Manpower Training for early implementation of Library Automation and Networking and to provide computerised LIS services to its end users; and
- Strengthening ICT infrastructure in the school, college, institutional, university, public and special libraries and information centres of North East India with special assistance from the Central Government.

- Recommended to make Central Library, NIT, Silchar as the National Technology Library of North East Region

Finally Dr. Kishor Chandra Satpathy extended his sincere thanks to all the resource persons, participants, NIT authorities, Sponsoring Agency & SIS for making this event success.
The idea of converting the human body’s energy into electricity has tantalized scientists for years. A resting male can put out between 100 and 120 watts of energy, in theory enough to power many of the electronics you use, such as your Nintendo Wii (14 watts), your cellphone (about 1 watt) and your laptop (45 watts). Eighty percent of body power is given off as excess heat. But only in sci-fi fantasies such as the Matrix film series do you see complete capture of this reliable power source.

Current technology for converting body heat into electricity is capable of producing only a few milliwatts (one thousandth of a Watt), which is enough for small things such as heart rate monitors and watches. Some people fondly remember Seiko’s Thermic watch, which runs continuously off body heat on 1 microwatt (one-millionth of a watt). It debuted in 1998 to rave reviews, but Seiko produced only 500 units before discontinuing it. If you own a Seiko Thermic, you never have to worry about changing batteries as long as your environment is cooler than your body.

Recent developments in nanotechnology engineering promise to usher in lots more body-powered devices. The basic technology behind the concept of turning body heat into electricity is a thermoelectric device. It is usually a thin conductive material that exploits the temperature difference between its two sides to generate electricity, known as the Seebeck effect. Such devices can work in reverse, meaning if you were to apply electricity to the device, one side would get extremely cold and the other extremely hot. If you own a USB-powered drink chiller, you probably own a thermoelectric generator—only working in reverse. The same idea is also used in cooling some computers.

A thermoelectric device placed on skin will generate power as long as the ambient air is at a lower temperature than the body. A patch of material one square centimeter in area can produce up to 30 microwatts. Place these generators side by side to multiply the amount of power being harvested. In 2006 Vladimir Leonov and Ruud J.M. Vullers from Belgium built a working prototype of a blood oxygen sensor, or pulse oxymeter, powered with body heat. It was about the size of a watch and was successfully tested on patients. It generated about 100 microwatts while the patient was asleep and up to 600 microwatts when awake and active. The group had to design the device so it could work with a record low power of 62 microwatts vs. commercially available 10-milliwatt pulse oximeters. In 2007 the duo built a body-heat powered electroencephalograph device that monitored brain activity. Leonov and Vullers started by redesigning the EEG device so it consumed less power. The EEG had to wirelessly transmit real-time data to a computer, too, so it had to consume a lot more power than their first prototype. The 50-square-centimeter prototype was placed on the forehead of a person and harvested 3,500 microwatts, which was great, but came with a side effect: With so much area covered with thermoelectric devices sucking the heat, the sensation of cold became overwhelming to the patient. The following year, the duo added photovoltaic cells to the top of the device to harvest solar power to offset some of the thermoelectric generation and make the device less chilly for the patient. Next, they built a body-heat powered electrocardiograph device (EKG) that monitored heart activity. This time, they built the system as a washable shirt. In previous prototypes they used a super capacitor, which worked well. But when the capacitor was charged, it would waste any extra energy available from the thermoelectric device. In the shirt prototype they used a secondary battery as a storage device that constantly recharged using body heat. That cut out the waste and enabled them to shrink the device even more. Combining other forms of generation with smart storage systems will likely be the ways that body-heat-powered devices become practical.

At MIT, researchers are working on improving the efficiency of the circuitry that harnesses the minute amounts of power generated by standard thermoelectric generators. Scientists AnanthaChandranakasan,
director of MIT’s Microsystems Technology Laboratories, and his colleague Yogesh Ramadass have created extremely efficient circuitry in an EKG sensor with a built-in processor and wireless radio. There’s even greater potential in improving the efficiency of thermoelectric generators. Currently, a thermoelectric generator currently can only convert 0.4% of the heat energy into usable electrical power. With this efficiency, if you were to cover all of your body with thermoelectric generators you could produce 0.5 Watts of energy. This would feel extremely cold and would hardly be enough to power a cellphone. In the not-so-distant future, we will very likely see cordless electronic devices in hospitals that sense and report vital signs of patients. Cellphones and laptops powered with body heat, however, are still many years away.
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Date of Birth : Sex : Male / Female
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E-mail :
Academic qualifications :
Professional qualifications :
Post currently held (please mention designation, department and institute) :
Length and type of experience :
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Publications during the last 2 years :
Date : Signature of the applicant :

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