MEETING REPORTS

Advances in information access and science communication*

A conference on the advances in information access and science communication was held to pay tribute to Eugene Garfield, information scientist extraordinaire and lover of music, on his 75th birthday, on 16 September 2000. Fittingly, it began with a recorded invocation song by M. S. Subbulakshmi, one of world’s greatest musicians, whose birthday also falls on the same day!

P. C. Kesavan (M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, MSSRF) who welcomed the gathering dwelt upon the ever-increasing difficulties in obtaining the information one needs, especially in developing countries, thanks to tremendous increases in journal subscription prices and database costs and pleaded for urgent steps to be taken to bring down barriers to accessing scientific and scholarly information.

M. S. Swaminathan (MSSRF), in his presidential address, recalled his association with Garfield and The Scientist, the newspaper for scientists founded by Garfield. Paying rich tributes to Garfield for the many contributions he has made over the past five decades in creating the tools that help scientists and scholars alike in finding the information relevant to their work, Swaminathan expressed hope that the conference would come up with some concrete suggestions towards meeting the challenges faced by scientists and scholars, especially in developing countries, in getting the information they needed. Subbiah Arunachalam, the conference coordinator, introduced the theme of the conference. He said that scientists and scholars in India faced two major problems: getting the information they need at a reasonable cost and getting their work noticed and used by others around the world.

Inaugurating the conference, P. Balaram (Editor, Current Science), spoke about what information access and science communication meant to him as a scientist and teacher and how changes in technology are transforming both of them. Poor quality information and information overload, he said, might eventually result in much scientific work remaining unnoticed. Balaram was concerned with the improper use of citation and impact factor data by many in the library profession in India and the harm it could do to scientists, when such an exercise is adopted by funding agencies and research councils.

Alan Gilchrist (Editor, Journal of Information Science) traced Gene’s multifaceted life from early childhood in New York to his current status of an accomplished world leader and elder statesman in the fields of librarianship, information science and scientometrics. He narrated Garfield’s many professional achievements and brought out the greatness of the man and the significance of his accomplishments. Gene Garfield, he said, has contributed both to the theory and practice of information science and to solving the problem of information overload. From humble beginnings, Gene gained three degrees (in chemistry, information science and structural linguistics), created real innovations in information science, established a successful business, founded a newspaper unlike any other, and enriched the field of study now known as informetrics.

V. Balaji (MSSRF) spoke about how state-of-the-art information and communication technologies could be used to provide information that the rural poor need and could use to empower themselves. He narrated his group’s experience in working with people in a cluster of villages in the Union Territory of Pondicherry in the past two years.

S. Venkadesan (Library and Information Services, ICGAR, Kalpakam) explained the different initiatives he and his team had taken in the past couple of years. The library is automated to a large extent, the scientists could access much of the information they need from their own desktops, and they have subscribed to electronic access to a large number of journals (through Science Direct).

A. Ratnakar (Raman Research Institute, Bangalore) narrated how he has been serving users belonging to three different areas, viz. astrophysics, theoretical physics and liquid crystals, with a limited budget. Ratnakar spoke about interlibrary cooperation among a number of science libraries in Bangalore and how keeping in constant touch with one’s clients could enhance one’s capacity to serve them better.

N. V. Sathyanarayana (Informatics India Ltd) spoke about the important role played by intermediaries such as publishers of journals and databases, vendors and subscription agents and said all the talk about deintermediation was misleading. This was hotly contested by Steven Harnad, a champion of the Self Archiving Initiative and a professor of cognitive science at the University of Southampton. Sathyanarayana gave several business models operating in the transfer of information from the creators of information to the ultimate end users and said which models would be successful depended on multiple factors, such as people and technologies. Harnad had other views. He said that currently information created by scientists, refereed and edited by scientists and used by scientists is virtually held as hostage by commercial publishers and their cohorts. He was indeed on a crusade to free the information so that all scientists can have free and unhindered access to all relevant information.

In his talk, Harnad asserted confidently that all refereed journals would soon be available online. Most of them already are. The entire literature will be interconnected by citation, author and keyword/subject links, allowing ease of access and navigability. Successive drafts of pre-refereeing preprints will be linked to the official refereed draft, as well as to any subsequent corrections, revisions, updates, comments, responses and underlying empirical databases, all enhancing the self-correcting and interactive nature of scholarly and scientific research and communication in remarkably new ways. New scientometric indicators of digital impact are also emerging (http://opcit.eprints.org) to chart the online course of knowledge. But there is still one last frontier to cross before science reaches the optimal and the inevitable: just as there is no longer any need to be constrained by the

* A report on the two-day conference on "Advances in Information Access and Science Communication" held at the M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai on 16 and 17 September 2000.
Himalayan Biodiversity 2000: Options for development*

In order to take stock of existing knowledge and gaps on biodiversity-related issues and to maintain a continuum in

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interaction among various stakeholders on the subject matter, a three-day National Workshop on ‘Himalayan Biodiversity 2000: Options for Development’ was organized. Information management, recognition of interface between scientific research and peoples’ interest, disseminating packages, peoples’ participation, policies and implementation were major issues addressed during the workshop. These issues were broadly categorized into the following objectives: (i) to develop information management systems catering to scientific community and stakeholders; (ii) to develop state-of-the-art methods and approaches for assessment and maintenance for evolving sustainable use strategies; (iii) to develop approach of biodiversity conservation compatible with development; (iv) to involve stakeholders in better understanding of poli-