



*Connecting Thinkers...*

## **New Year Greetings from Thinklet!**

### ***Message from the Chairman***

Dear Researchers at JAIN!

As we enter the last year of the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, my greetings to each and every one of you!

I hope and pray that 2020 will bring you happiness, fulfilment, achievement and contentment. As a researcher, you have been striving to achieve new heights of excellence. I wish you the best in this journey during the New Year. I am sure 2020 will see you crossing many more milestones in both your professional and personal lives.

May this year see you blessed with good health and success in all your endeavours.

***Dr. Chenraj Roychand***  
***Chairman, JGI and JAIN University Trust***

### ***Message from the Chancellor***

As Chancellor of JAIN (Deemed-to-be University) and one among you, I have great pleasure in wishing you all readers, Team Thinklet, and your families a very peaceful, prosperous and happy New Year. I wish you all great success in your personal and professional lives, doing your 'dharma' with devotion and respect, to Nature and Society. Thinklet is serving as an excellent way of communication and networking among our research scholars. I congratulate Prof. Sandeep Shastri and Team Thinklet. May we all pray to God together to bless us and JAIN University.



***Dr. C.G. Krishnadas Nair***  
***Chancellor***  
***JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)***

## *Message from the Vice – Chancellor*

GREETINGS !!!

A very Happy New Year to Team Thinklet, Research Guides and Research Scholars!!!

Success comes frequently to genius but not easily. It is a basket of hard work, and thoughtful and meaningful endeavours. 2020 is a year of opportunities for more success. We believe in stakeholders' participation in a research oriented education system at JAIN (deemed-to-be university).



The quality of education is measured by the quality of research, the intensive framework of excellence in research and impactful transformative contributions an Institution of repute can make. JAIN exhibits excellence and diversity in research across disciplines and its intensive engagement with research oriented activities will make significant contributions to innovation and growth of the society.

We will be marked as a good University if we commit ourselves to advance in our borderless core mandate of Research. We should certainly stamp ourselves as a University of excellence in terms of inventive and productive research oriented activities. I wholeheartedly endorse the efforts of the Research Team in leading us towards transparency, accountability and commitment in the areas of core, interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research activities.

I wish success to Team Thinklet for the continuous and untiring efforts in creation of an extraordinary platform to excel in research activities.

Any task undertaken and initiated should be sustained and enhanced. On this happy occasion of New Year I foresee newer beginnings and progression of Research at JAIN to the zenith. Good Luck!!!

***Col. (Hony.) Dr. N. Sundararajan***  
***Vice Chancellor,***  
***JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)***

## *Message from the Pro Vice – Chancellor*

Dear Researchers at JAIN!

It is indeed a unique privilege to wish each and every one of you a Rewarding and Fruitful 2020!

JAIN has always prided itself on its research faculty and students. Our research students are the ones who are pursuing the highest degrees that the University awards. The supervisors are senior researchers in their chosen domain of specialisation. 2019 was an extremely successful year in terms of research output and achievements. 119 of our doctoral students were conferred their doctoral degrees in 2019. This year, the number of researchers who have joined us from foreign countries to pursue their research has increased in large numbers. They bring with them a quality commitment, knowledge base and research approach that has added immense value to our research profile. Those registering for our research programme are from increasingly diverse backgrounds, many of whom bring to their research their industry and teaching experience. This has made the Coursework classes much more interactive with the scholars themselves contributing to much of the learning. The benefits and advantages of peer learning are clearly visible. Our scholars have also been publishing papers in reputed journals



We at JAIN always look at ways and means to further enhance the quality of our research culture. I am sure we can collectively ensure a more vibrant culture of research with a focus on quality and relevance.

My best wishes for the New Year!

***Dr. Sandeep Shastri***  
***Pro Vice-Chancellor,***  
***JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)***

## Editors' Message

*"The beginning is always today." -- Mary Wollstonecraft*

As we enter the sixth year of the exciting journey of bringing **Thinklet** to our readers every month, the Editors' Desk would like to extend their warmest New Year wishes to all.

In this coming year we are very excited to bring to you issues that will be curated entirely by our Ph.D Scholars, Ph.D Research Guides and Alumni. With this innovation we hope to tap into a fresh realm of ideas from new people onto how to present **Thinklet** to our readers.



May this New Year enable us to shrug off the challenges that held us back, and infuse us with the courage to think afresh, ideate anew, and write with renewed energy. 'When you let go of what didn't work, what held you back previously, or wipe out those fears that don't deserve to rule you anymore, you create room to become a more passionate, engaged and inspiring individual.' Here's wishing that each one of us gather the strength within us to keep stepping forward.

We shall await and proudly share the various accolades of our Research Scholars and Guides in our Ph.D Programme. **Thinklet** always has been, and shall continue to be for them, by them.

**Dr. Priyanca Mathur Velath and Dr. Reetika Syal**  
Editors, **Thinklet**  
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

## Message from Consulting Editor

प्रिय मित्रों,  
सुबह होगी फिर वही,  
पर लाएगी उमंग नयी !  
उत्साह नया, उल्लास नया,  
विश्वास में हो ताकत नई |  
मिले हमें दिशा नई,  
सुनहरे सपनों में मुस्कान नई |  
नव वर्ष २०२० के स्वागत में  
आओ भविष्य रचें नया कोड |



**Dr. Mythili P. Rao**  
Dean, Languages, and Consulting Editor **Thinklet**  
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

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## Guide's Column

### The Economics of Money, Credit and Banking



Perhaps the most neglected subjects in mainstream neoliberal macroeconomics are money, credit and banking. By considering money as nothing more than a means of exchange that was invented in the private sector to overcome the problems of barter, mainstream economics has been unable to satisfactorily model and predict macroeconomic crises even as historians trace the roots of almost every economic crisis in the last two hundred years to the financial sector.

Money, it is now widely understood, is a creature of the state that enables the smooth transfer of resources from the private sector to itself to meet its social and political objectives. By enforcing the payment of taxes *in and only in* its promissory notes (currency), the state is able to make its IOUs generally accepted in exchange for goods and services from the private sector. Consider the case of India; as an economically sovereign nation the Indian government through its central bank issues its own fiat currency – the rupee. It then enforces tax payments wherein the rupee becomes the unit of account (all accounts are expressed only in terms of rupees) and the “money thing” in which we must settle our tax obligations to the government. No other money thing is accepted in settlement of our obligations to the state except its own promissory notes. Taxes, therefore, drive money. The government must first spend the rupee into existence before it can compel us to pay our taxes in these rupees. This notion of money as articulated by Modern Money Theory (MMT) aims to de-center the debate from “does the government have the money to spend” to “how is the money going to be spent”?

*By considering banks as intermediaries that transfer purchasing power from one set of agents to another, it has failed to realize the importance of banks as institutions which create money and credit*

MMT also critiques the mainstream view of banks as mere financial intermediaries which channelize savings to investment in the form of credit. By considering banks as intermediaries that transfer purchasing power from one set of agents to another, it has failed to realize the importance of banks as institutions which create money and credit *ex nihilo* (out of nothing). It is only recently that this view of banks or what is referred to as endogenous money theory (EMT) has found wider acceptance with the Bank of England admitting this as a correct depiction of modern banking. Highlighting the role of banking as creators of credit money draws attention to their role in financial crises, which is indispensable to our understanding of the leveraging-deleveraging cycle that modern economies grapple with.

These elements are the building blocks of the sectoral financial balances (SFB) model, which maintains stock-flow consistency across the economy and is absolutely essential if we are interested in unearthing the crux of economic crises. I have used these principles and models that draw from MMT to conduct macroeconomic country studies. So far, I have covered several countries including Norway, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran, China, Russia, India and Argentina, which have been published in refereed national and international journals. I am now working on a standardized template to publish yearly reports on the state of economies across the world from this heterodox economic perspective.

***Dr. Sashi Sivramkrishna***

***Guide and Adjunct Professor***

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## Interview- Dr. Kumudini Belur Satyan

JAIN (Deemed-to-be University) would like to congratulate Dr. Kumudini Belur Satyan on winning the Smt. Guman Devi Verma Memorial Best Woman Scientist Award 2019 (Commendation) by the Indian Society of Mycology and Plant Pathology at its 40<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference and Symposium. Here is an excerpt from an interview conducted by one of her research scholars Dhanya V. Ranjit:

### ***Congratulations on the award Dr. Kumudini. Please tell us about the Smt. Guman Devi Verma Memorial Best Woman Scientist Award?***

This award has been instituted by renowned phytopathologist Dr. P.R. Verma in the name of his wife Smt. Guman Devi Verma. In addition, this award was instituted in the 1970s as an encouragement to women scientists.

### ***What was the topic of the paper which you presented at the conference? How does the paper align with your broad area of research?***

My broad area of research includes the study on the physiological changes of various plants of importance towards biotic and abiotic stress. Studies are also on to find out various biotic and abiotic agents which could induce tolerance in these plants towards stress. My presentation on the “*Involvement of PR-proteins during induction of disease resistance using PGPR against ragi blast*” concentrates on PR-proteins, rather pathogenesis-related proteins as a mechanism of inducing resistance in ragi, a nutritional food crop against one of its dreaded ‘Blast’ disease.



### ***How would you describe the social relevance of your paper and research work?***

As we know, mankind is facing the aftermath of environmental pollution, for which the use of chemicals in agricultural sector in the form of fertilizers, pesticides, weedicides etc. have contributed to a major extent. In the present study, we are trying to use the “good bacteria” to induce the already existing defense system in the plants. This could make the plants strong enough to face various stress conditions.

### ***What have been the contributions of your research team and of JAIN University to your research?***

My team has been the backbone of my research. My students have been working on the different aspects of the research area described above. They have been working on important crops including tomato, ragi, cucumber as well as both biotic and abiotic (drought) stresses. They have isolated many isolates of the good bacteria present near the plant roots which could induce tolerance in plants under various stress conditions. JAIN has provided the right stage for my research. It has extended moral, infrastructural facilities, along with providing the right research culture.

### ***How does attending conferences and presenting papers help researchers in their research work?***

Researchers should attend conferences as it provides a platform for networking with researchers in the similar field. It also helps in developing contacts to use various facilities in different institutions; and most importantly it gives exposure to research in allied areas.

### ***Who would you describe as a mentor in your research journey?***

My research guide, Prof. H. Shekar Shetty (Professor Emeritus, DoS in Applied Botany and Biotechnology, University of Mysore, Mysuru) has played a major role in my research journey inspiring me to carry out research of societal relevance.

### ***What would you like to say to the readers of Thinklet, and the aspiring researchers of JAIN?***

My message to all the readers and researchers would be to pursue research which is application-oriented. It is also imperative to realise the importance of collaborative research, as it helps in in-depth studies with minimum investment in facilities.

***Interviewed by Dhanya V. Ranjit  
Ph.D Scholar in Biotechnology  
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## Delightful Interview Experience

My doctoral research on E-Governance required me to interview government officials in Survey Settlement and Land records department, Government of Karnataka. I decided to base the interview on the finding from my field study. After waiting for a response to my e-mail seeking appointment for an interview, when I received none, I directly visited the office. I stood outside the Commissioner's office, not sure if his assistant would let me meet him, let alone interview him. To my surprise I was called inside

*As I started explaining various practical problems in the implementation of the project, he called the appropriate officials from the department*

and after enquiring about my study and the purpose of my visit, the Commissioner fixed the time limit for interview for 10 minutes. As the questions flowed, I could feel that the Commissioner was interested in knowing the ground realities of implementing the project, that I observed as part of my field work. To my surprise, he was quite responsive and patiently answered my queries. When he wasn't sure of some details, he would get the other officials to provide the answers. As I started explaining various practical problems in the implementation

of the project, he called the appropriate officials from the department and formed a committee to go on a field study to various districts to know the ground realities, so that solutions can be sought. At the end of the interview he thanked me for my inputs on the project.

This interview was a delightful experience, and helped me ward off the prejudice that officials sitting in air-conditioned rooms are not bothered about the betterment of the department, and about fixing the problems.

**D. Menaka Thammaiah**  
**Ph.D Scholar in Political Science**  
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## Sustainability and Fashion

Sustainability is the ability to exist constantly. It is commonly defined as meeting the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Economy, Environment, and Society are the three main elements of sustainable development and are triangular in nature. In the process of economic and social development the natural resources; both renewable and non-renewable resources have been used to the extent where there has been imbalance created in the ecosystem. Now it has become so important to conserve the natural resources to maintain an ecological balance.

The fashion industry's sustainability issue is grave and cannot be overlooked. It is the second largest polluter in the world. It has a disastrous impact on the environment. There are many fashion brands which are trying to become the torchbearer in this field, but the tunnel to success turned out to be the darker one. Many of these brands claim to be sustainable. Actually, 40 percent of all fashion companies have not even begun to take sustainability seriously by setting targets and rethinking their supply chain. Among the rest of the 60 percent, a lot of improvement is taking place with small companies. Among the big players in the fashion market, who are making billions in revenue every year, the improvement has basically stalled out. The pace of rectification is slowing down while the industry as a whole is growing. Fashion companies are not turning their ways of working to rectify the negative impacts on environment and society that comes with the augmentation of the industry. On the other side, people have an insatiable appetite for fashion. They are buying more and more fashionable clothes without giving a second thought about its negative impact and repercussions on environment and the society. And not only are consumers buying more, the rate at which their clothing gets discarded and disposed is becoming increasingly quicker as they chase the latest fashion trends. With time the condition is worsening and the solution calls for the prompt action as the resources are deteriorating at an alarming rate.

*Not only are consumers buying more, the rate at which their clothing gets discarded and disposed is becoming increasingly quicker as they chase the latest fashion trends*

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## Qualitative Research in Marketing : A Snapshot

Qualitative studies of consumption have drawn scholars from various disciplines. Historians, economists, anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists and marketers (scholars who study marketing) have all analyzed consumption from various lenses. Around 1910, the idea of marketing research was conceived by Mr. Stanley Latshaw. The technique of introspection to small samples in marketing and advertising research was brought by Paul F. Lazarsfel. Anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski (1939) sowed the seeds of behavioral science approach to marketing. Later on, Ernest Dichter (1947) became an authority in qualitative work that came to be called 'motivation research'. Post 1960s a group of researchers came to the forefront giving fillip to the qualitative research in marketing. The prominent American influences were Stuart Henderson Britt, Sydney J. Levy, Philip Kotler, Gerald Zaltman, Bobby Calder and John Sherry. The European influence came from Roland Barthes(1957), Michel Foucault (1969), Jean Baudrillard (1981) and Pierre Bourdieu (1987). A few anthropologists such as Eric Arnold, Linda L. Price , Cele Otnes, Grant McCracken gave distinctive contribution to qualitative marketing research. Not all contributors to qualitative research can be listed. But no list is complete without the mention of Russell E. Belk. He is an industry in himself. His work '*Highways and Buyways: Naturalistic Research from the Consumer Behavior Odyssey*' (1991) is a milestone in qualitative research history.

*Studies used open-ended interviews, phenomenological interviews, image elicited depth interviews, interviews based on grounded theory*

A few techniques that came to be synonymously associated with qualitative marketing were motivation research (Dichter, 1947), in-depth interviews specially 'non-directive interviews' (Carl R. Rogers, 1956), thematic appreciation technique, focus group (Alfred Goldman, 1962), Zaltman Metaphor Elicitation Technique. The most used tool was interview followed by ethnography, case studies and content analysis. Studies used open-ended interviews, phenomenological interviews, image elicited depth interviews, interviews based on grounded theory. The formalization of qualitative research came with the establishment of the Association for Consumer Research in 1970 and the Journal of Consumer Research in 1974. A few top journals that came to the fore to support qualitative research were European Journal of Marketing, Journal of the Academy of the Marketing Science. With time the role of qualitative research has evolved both in research and practice. Qualitative research is like the black swan theory – events hard to predict statistically. The qualitative research finds its greatest role in explaining complex situation and in building theories.

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***“Nothing in this world can take the place of persistence. Talent will not; nothing is more common than unsuccessful men with talent. Genius will not; unrewarded genius is almost a proverb. Education will not; the world is full of educated derelicts. Persistence and determination alone are omnipotent.”***

**Calvin Coolidge**

## Report on Panel Discussion

### Safe Places for Women in the City: Myth or Reality

On 16<sup>th</sup> December 2019, the Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education of JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), in association with the Women's Regional Network (Afghanistan, Pakistan and India), organised a Panel Discussion on *Safe Places for Women in the City: Myth or Reality*. Distinguished panellists included Dr. Rohini Katoch Sepat (IPS) Deputy Commissioner of Police (South), Bengaluru, Prof. V.S. Elizabeth, National Law School, Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Head of Department, Gender Studies at Bangalore University, and Mr. Vinay Chandran, Gay and Human Rights Activist, Writer and Counsellor based in Bengaluru. The session was chaired by Dr. Priyanca Mathur Velath, Associate Professor, CERSSE, JAIN. The discussion was held at School of Humanities and Social Sciences, JAIN Palace Road Campus, Bengaluru.



Safe places have become an absolute necessity for women in India, especially with the increasing incidents of rape and violence against women. Dr. Priyanca spearheaded the discussion on the sensitive, cold and thought-provoking topic of rapes occurring around the country, its causes, and offshoots and contemplated if safe spaces and places for women in cities is a reality or myth. The panellists were invited one-by-one to share their views and comments on the same. Dr. Rohini Katoch Sepat started the discussion by stressing the importance of talking about “what needs to be done to address the present day challenges vis-a-vis why it is happening?” It was stated that “certainty of punishment is as important as the extent of punishment”. However, this had to be done without violating the rule of law to ensure that the justice system does not incriminate

even a single innocent individual. Dr. Sepat gave examples of the proactive steps being taken by her department and the government to ensure safe spaces and provided some details about the One-stop centres for females.

The discussion continued with Prof. V.S. Elizabeth, who started her discussion by iterating that the real problem is when we do not discuss “Why Rape Happens?” before discussing “what can be done about it?” Prof. Elizabeth prioritised gender - bias which is prevalent in the patriarchal society, the role of male policymakers, their corrupt practices and power play in the society. She stressed that the role of men needs to change within the family first, as most often the convicts have turned out to be the victim's known male family members especially in the cases of child - abuse. She fore-grounded that just because a certain population of women is now capable of working, travelling or educating themselves, uniquely does not mean she will be respected by the male members of the family or the workplace or on the streets by common men. She also accentuated the fact, that ‘who’ rapes the victim is principal, his status and power in the society, matters the most, only then the case gains any cognizance and scrutiny, otherwise many cases are not even reported, recorded or trialed. She intensified that many of us do not even discuss instances of groping, or molestation to our family members out of fear, guilt, and shame.



Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, highlighted in her talk, the lackadaisical approach in gender teaching in schools, the patriarchal tilt in popular media and movies, and the artificial differentiation of Sex and Gender. One key point highlighted by her was that “we



have a system in place, along with associated infrastructure, but do not know how to use it”. According to her, a lot has already been ventured in this field, safe spaces are available but its access and utilisation are still questionable .She pointed out an example of a safe waiting room at a bus stop in Bangalore, which was locked and inaccessible to women after 10.30 pm. So the question reiterates "availability" at the most wanted hour. She also added that encounter killings of rapists, harsher punishments of convicts, mob justice etc. will lead to lower conviction rates, as politics, power and legal manipulation play the game hand in hand. The two important take-away points from her were regarding the low conviction rate of 2 per cent in rape cases, which is a huge challenge in ensuring proper justice, and the fearful rape culture that is evident from eighty lakh search

hits on the internet for Disha’s rape video, the day after the incident took place.

Mr. Vinay Chandran, spoke about the problems being faced by the LGBTQ community, and not only the women in the city. How one's physical appearance determines our safety, and how our dresses, the colour of our skin, becomes an important aspect of safety. The unrecorded rapes and killings of the third gender community are rarely looked upon by the mainstream media and the government. The community undergoes a lot of discrimination and the wrongdoers go without being punished. It was highlighted that change had to come from the household level, with early exposure to the right values, distanced from the current patriarchal values. Sweden’s experiment of early childhood exposure to pornography in the 1970s reduced incidents of rape over-time was quoted as an example to address the problem, by the state, head-on.



The session was attended by students, teachers and researchers from various universities across Bangalore. During the concluding session, question and answer session, a lot of inquisitive questions and feedback was received on issues of the law proceedings;



power politics, marital rape, legalising prostitution, etc. were discussed. The following points came up during conversations:

Periodic audit to rectify misuse of Nirbhaya funds.

Curriculum change to include gender studies from early age.

Time bound justice delivery which has elements of both certainty and severity.

Every rape should receive equal response and not just sensationalize a few.

Lot of burden for change on women, this has to be changed.

Low reporting is a reason for low conviction rate. This can be checked with awareness about the reporting mechanisms along with sensitive police force.

A unified message from all panellists was that change and equality should start from our homes.

*Jointly Written by Shashank G.M. and Lalita K. M.*

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## Report on Workshop in Pondicherry University

### Radicalisation: Cause, Course, Consequence

Last month I had the privilege to be a part of the workshop titled ‘Radicalisation: Cause, Course, Consequence’, organised by the International Peace Research Initiative (IPRI), National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru in collaboration with Centre for Maritime Studies, Pondicherry University, Puducherry. The workshop was inaugurated on November 28, with the welcome address by Prof. Subramanyam Raju, Coordinator, Centre for Maritime Studies, Pondicherry University. It was followed by introductory remarks from Prof. D. Suba Chandran, Dean, School of Conflict and Security Studies, NIAS and Prof. Rajaram Nagappa, Coordinator, International Strategic and Security Studies Programme, NIAS. The first day of the workshop ended with the inaugural remarks from Prof. Shailesh Nayak, Director, NIAS, Prof S. Balakrishnan, Director of Studies, Educational Innovations & Rural Reconstruction and Prof P. Moorthy, Dean, School of Social Sciences & International Studies.

The second day commenced with the welcome remarks given by Prof Subramanyam Raju, and Prof. D. Suba Chandran who enlightened the audience about the Workshop’s theme -the presence of radicalisation and its continuous evolution both as a concept and as practice. Prof. Chandran highlighted that all the presentations would be following a pre-defined pattern – starting from the cause of radicalisation in a particular geographic location, its manifestation, the initiatives that the government and the civil society have taken, and the forecast for the same. The Workshop comprised of a number of sessions spread across various regions. The first two sessions were ‘Radicalisation in South Asia’. The first session exclusively focused on the Indian sub-continent, where speakers presented their papers on Jammu & Kashmir, Northeast and India’s West Coast. The second session’s focus was Radicalisation in Pakistan and Afghanistan. The focus of the third session was on Southeast Asia and East Asia, where papers were presented on Indonesia, Myanmar, Malaysia and Hong Kong. This was followed by the fourth and the last session of the day, the focus of which was Middle East and North Africa. The third and the final day started with the final session on Radicalisation in Central Asia and South Asia, covering nations like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Turkmenistan, followed by the meeting of the IPRI members.

I was fortunate to present my paper on Radicalisation in Malaysia. The process of preparing for the presentation and exchanging ideas with other scholars coming from all over India has provided me the canvas to understand the politics of South and South East Asia, majority of which form the refugee population in India. The workshop came at the right time in my Ph.D. journey, enabling me to understand what derives people from different regions to (re) locate either internally or cross international boundaries. It has definitely broadened my understanding of the geopolitics of the region and has also provided a new insight to my research.

***Roshni Sharma***

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## A More People-Friendly Psychology

This last decade has been great for the field of Psychology. World over, psychologists are being employed to understand issues of the migrant population. Closer home, celebrities have shared their personal stories with depression, which have resonated with the ordinary folk. Psychology has moved on from being perceived as a field that deals with 'madness' and 'lunacy' to a more relatable science for the well-being of our loved ones.

If you have ever parked your bike at the Centre for Graduate Studies, JAIN, J. C. Road and met the special child in the parking lot, I am sure you would have had the sweetest conversation of your life. Child Psychology deals with understanding children and their style of development and learning.

We all have grandparents at home who could benefit from activities to keep them occupied and make them feel productive. Geriatric Psychology deals with more such theories and practices that help us have a better understanding of the elderly. The more we understand people around us, we realise more about ourselves. Do we know what makes us angry or happy? Are we aware of our personality and how it trickles into every aspect of our lives? As this decade comes to a close, do you think some self-reflection will help us to know ourselves better? Here are a few questions to get you reflecting on the last ten years of your life-

- ◇ A thought / idea that you worked on
- ◇ A rule / pattern/habit that you broke off for good
- ◇ A new emotion you felt
- ◇ Best memory of the last ten years
- ◇ A self-care / self-compassion ritual that you undertook

*Are we aware of our personality and how it trickles into every aspect of our lives?*

**Apoorva Deshpande**  
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### पंख

बहुत बसा लिए शहर  
चलो अब गांव बसाते हैं,  
ईट, सीमेंट की दुनिया से निकल  
मिट्टी के कुछ घरोंदें बनाते हैं,  
सभ्य बनकर क्या हा-हाकार मचाए  
फिर आदम हव्वा बन जाते हैं,  
बंदरबांट सीमाओं को तोड़  
पीले धान के खेतों में लहलहाते हैं,  
नौ से पांच यंत्र चलित  
घड़ियों की सुईयों से जरा बाहर झाँक,  
चलो फिर एक बार जीने को पंख फैलाते हैं।

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## Alumni Page

### My Research Journey

Dedication, passion and patience were the most important things I learnt in my research journey. After completion of my Master's degree, my ambition was to get into research. Hence I joined the ICAR - Indian Institute of Horticultural Research as a research assistant. Dr. Abraham Verghese, the then Head of Entomology Department, noticed my keen interest in research, invited me to his laboratory and motivated me to enrol for a Ph.D programme at JAIN University. Dear Sir, without you, I would not have completed my Ph.D. The doctorate was a very precious gift to me. Without Dr. Verghese's guidance, support and encouragement, it would not have been possible. I am truly blessed to have Dr. Verghese as my academic father. He led me to integrate in a novel way biotechnology, biosystematics and ecology in the study of mealybugs (dangerous crop pests) in horticultural crops. My research journey at JAIN was an enriching experience. The course work classes, interesting assignments, presentations and skill development programmes enhanced my knowledge and research capability. Research retreat- a programme organised by the university every year, was always exciting. Scientific sessions, seminars and personality development activities inspired me a lot. I thank all the JAIN faculty for constant support during the doctoral programme. My special thanks to Dr. Mythili Rao, for timely help rendered by her in a very professional manner. With blessings and support of all, I finally completed my Ph.D.

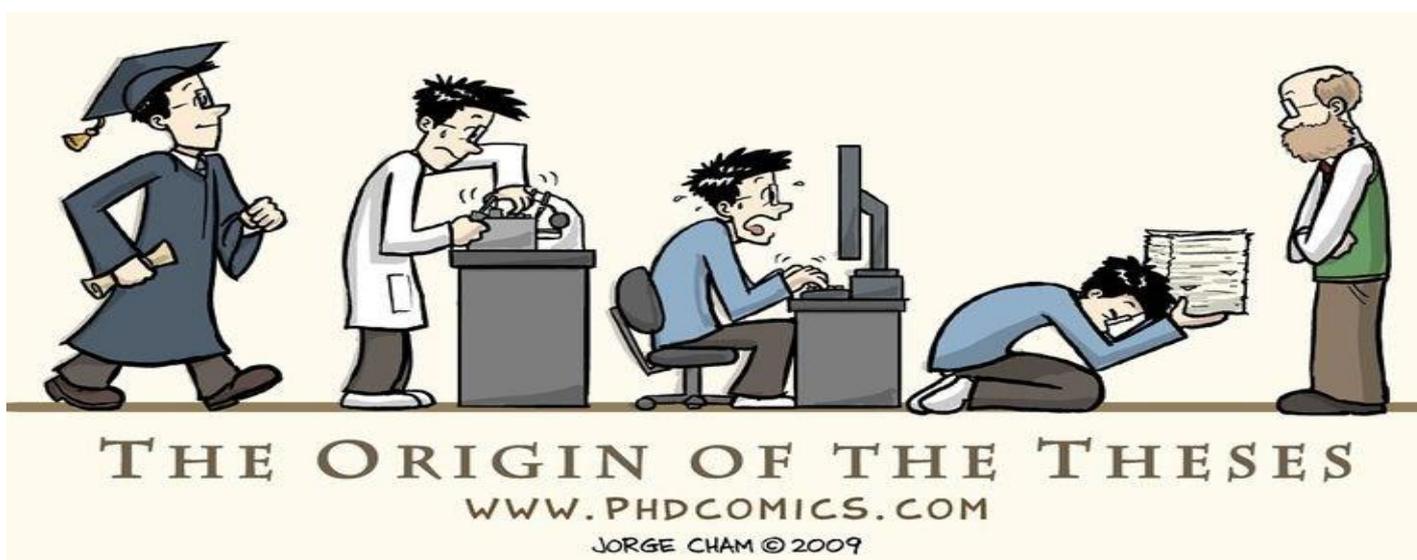
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### Alumni Achievements and Publications

Dr. Soumya Mule, Ph.D in Management, has published a paper titled “Leadership Development is an Absolute Requirement in Taking the Organization to the Next Level : HR Transformation is Essential to Achieve the Target Oriented Results in Business Environment “ in the GE– International Journal of Management Research, ISSN (P) 23944226, Vole 7, Issue 12, December 2019. The article can be accessed at <http://aarf.asia/geer.php>



## Achievements and Publications



Dr. Rajesh SL was awarded the Best Professor Award in Computer Science Studies at the Dewang Mehta National Education Awards on 22nd November, 2019, held at Taj Lands End, Mumbai.

Shivakumar Gowda, Ph.D Scholar in Biochemistry, won the Best Presentation Award in the *International Conference on Materials for Environment, Sustainable Society and Global Empowerment (MESSAGE-2019)* held on 19th and 20th December 2019 at Visvesvaraya Technological University, Centre for Post-Graduate Studies, Bengaluru Region, Muddenahalli, Chikkaballapur, Karnataka.



S. Sivaram, Ph.D Scholar in Cultural Studies, published a Research Paper titled '*Creation, Creator and Causality: Perspectives from Purāṇic Genre of Hindu Literature*' in the International Academic Forum Journal on December 23, 2019. The article can be accessed here: <https://iafor.org/journal/iafor-journal-of-literature-and-librarianship/volume-8-issue-1/article-8/>

Krishna Murari, Ph.D Scholar in Management has published his book '*Impact of Leadership Styles on Employee Empowerment*'. The book was published by Stampa Global, Florida, USA on December 10, 2019.

Maria A., Ph.D Scholar in Cultural Studies, published a Research Paper titled '*Understanding the Educational Frameworks for Street Children in India*' in the *International Journal of Research and Review*.

Sunil Kumar R., Ph.D Scholar in Management, published a Research Paper titled '*Positive Leadership Behaviour and Flourishing: The Mediating Role of Trust in Information Technology Organizations*' in the South Asian Journal of Human Resources Management, Sage Publication, SAJHRM Journal (Nov 2019 issue). The same can be accessed here: <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2322093719870024>

### Team Thinklet

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