



Connecting Thinkers...

Editors' Message



Dear Thinkers,

Expectation means 'a strong belief that something will happen or be the case'. Expectations are often wrapped in a lot of anticipation, excitement, and a bit of anxiety. We expect situations to unfold in a certain way, and people around us to respond in a particular manner; we expect to find literature when we need it, expect that respondents/data will be available when we start our fieldwork, expect all companies, NGOs and firms to give us the required permissions when asked for, and also expect our papers to be accepted when we send them for publication. Expectations are often linked to others- our family, our colleagues and bosses, and even our guides and students. Often, they too have expectations from us. The guides expect the scholars to continue research work at a set pace, while the scholars (secretly) expect the guides to understand their dilemma- of juggling a fulltime career, a family and research.

We work very hard to fulfill everyone's expectations, be it at the workplace, university, or at home. However, knowingly or unknowingly, we prioritize these expectations based on our assessments which may often not be in concurrence with the views of others and/or could be highly subjective. And it is these expectations, when unfulfilled or neglected, leave us disappointed, frustrated, and even sometimes angry. While we may not be able to fulfill everyone else's expectations, it's important to be true to ourselves. At the end of the day, it will matter less whether we succeed according to everyone else's parameters; what would matter is the knowledge we have put in our best efforts.

In this endeavor, an optimistic attitude and a sense of humour are immensely useful. As far as optimism is concerned, the synonyms for 'expectation' are likelihood, prospect, possibility and belief. Doesn't that sound hopeful? Oh, well Hope is another synonym for expectation. And for sense of humour, read this anecdote and decide for yourself:

Thomas Edison tried (more than) two thousand different materials in search of a filament for the light bulb. When none worked satisfactorily, his assistant complained, "All our work is in vain. We have learned nothing." Edison replied very confidently, "Oh, we have come a long way and we have learned a lot. We now know that there are two thousand elements which we cannot use to make a good light bulb."

Here's hoping that we all be true to ourselves and believe in ourselves. Is that an unrealistic expectation?

Inside the Issue

Guide's Column	2
Article by Sunil V.	3
Article by Luna Baruah	3
Article by Rose V. Lopes	4
Article by Yamuna U.V.	4
Article by Arun A. Sha	5
In conversation with the Experts	6
Provisional Award of Ph.D Degrees	7
Report on Global Barometer Public Events	8
Ph.D Comics	9

GUIDE’S COLUMN

Review of Literature and Students of Literature

It is a truth universally acknowledged that any formal research engagement is incomplete without the Review of Literature (RoL). For, again, it is universally acknowledged that all research output, at the cost of sounding banal, is an addition to the existing body of knowledge. So it’s no wonder that all research begins with a view to extending, proving or disproving what already exists. And it is the RoL that will argue and suggest that the proposed research endeavour is new, and therefore, validated. Thus far, we have transacted with the issue at a conceptual level.

Let’s now come down to the brass-tacks and from the point of view of a researcher in literary studies. What exactly would it ‘tell’ or more to the point, what would it ‘do’ to a study? As I go about answering the question, I realize that for researchers in disciplines other than literary studies, it presents no problem at all. For they would understand the term ‘literature’ in its literal sense – anything that’s written, and for the researchers this meaning would enable them to show an awareness of forays in more or less the same area of study with a view to establishing, in a researcher’s jargon, ‘research gaps’ that would validate the study undertaken.

However, for a student of literary studies, the confusion would arise from how they are likely to understand the term ‘literature’ in the expression RoL. Researchers in literary studies would go by what they have been trained to do – apply the term to a body of creative texts that have acquired canonical value. Moreover, the practice in literary studies is to divide the sources in to primary and secondary texts. What these mean here is totally different from what they might mean in other disciplines.

In other disciplines, the ‘data’ that would be analyzed or interpreted is obtained through accepted and sanctioned ‘empirical’ means (though this empiricity is often questioned by discerning people all the time!) – surveys, questionnaires, interviews, lab experiments etc. But researchers in literary studies do not obtain their ‘data’ this way. The ‘data’, (a term no literature student is comfortable with) translated in their language means the texts that they have chosen to study, analyze or interpret (these terms are not exact synonyms for them, for ‘literature’ students quickly learn to regard synonyms with suspicion). They would term it ‘primary sources’. And for them this is ‘literature’. But this is not what ‘literature’ in the expression ‘review of literature’ means.

So then what constitutes the RoL for students of ‘literature’? For them it would mean examining the secondary material, i.e. ‘critical’ (a term most students of literary studies recognize easily) works on the writers or the themes undertaken for research by others.

However, the function of RoL remains the same irrespective of the disciplines.

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Achievements By Our Research Scholars!

Thinklet is happy to announce that Ms. Smitha Sarma Ranganathan, a Ph.D Scholar at Jain University, was conferred the *Eastern Bhoomika Iconic Woman Award for 2017* on the occasion of Women’s Day last month. This was in acknowledgement of her contribution to the area of Marketing and Branding as well as her entrepreneurship initiative to revive Indian Handlooms.

Ms. Smitha has recently submitted her Doctoral thesis in Management to the University. Thinklet Congratulates her for both the achievements and wishes her all the best in her future endeavours.

Diabetes: An Epidemic

In recent years, obesity and diabetes have become the epidemic mainly due to fast food and lifestyle changes. Current practices are insufficient to control or manage the metabolic syndrome. Hence there is a dire need to look for safe and efficient treatment modalities. Several herbs have been claimed to control diabetes and obesity. Moreover, there has been renewed interest in the treatment of various diseases using herbal drugs as they are generally considered non-toxic and relatively cheaper.

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World Health Organization has also recommended evaluation of the effectiveness of plants in conditions where we lack safe modern drugs. Taking a herbal drug is more convenient as there are no dietary restrictions such as those while taking biomedical drugs. In spite of introduction of various hypoglycemic agents from natural and synthetic sources, diabetes and its secondary complications continue to be a major medical problem to people. In view of the above facts, my proposed research is to evaluate therapeutic effects of *Melastomataceae* on diabetes and its complications. Herbal treatments could be developed to prevent complications. A small step needs to be taken to prevent or delay the disease and live a long, healthy life.

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Livestock –A Major Contributor to Global Climate Change

Livestock are an integral part of agricultural and socio-economic system in India. They play a major role in providing employment and nutritional security. Their contribution to Indian economy can be visualized by the fact that India is currently the top milk producer of world. These ruminants are fed primarily of lignocellulosic crop residues which the animals digest with the help of the microbiota present in the rumen which converts this non-utilizable form of energy (lignocellulose) into a utilizable form of energy (volatile fatty acids) and microbial protein which is used as a source of amino acids by the animals. During this process, hydrogen is generated in the form of reduced co-factors (NADH and NADPH) which are re-oxidized by reduction of carbon dioxide to methane. Therefore, in the rumen of an adult cow more than 200 liters of methane is synthesized every day and most of it is belched out and only a small fraction which is synthesized in large intestine is passed out through anal route. This release of methane to the atmosphere also deprives the animal of energy which in turns lead to loss of productivity.

Livestock contributes directly or indirectly towards climate change. , it is essential to develop mitigation strategies so that the level of methane in atmosphere can be kept within safe limits

As per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) six gases which includes in addition to water vapours under the head “greenhouse gases” i.e. carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). The first three gases are present in the atmosphere and are produced as a result of agricultural and livestock activities of human beings. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) of these gases is several times higher than carbon dioxide like methane and nitrous oxide have 23 and 296 times higher potential for global warming, respectively. Thus livestock contributes directly (e.g. from enteric fermentation) or indirectly (e.g. from feed production activities, deforestation, manure, etc.) towards climate change. Therefore, it is essential to develop mitigation strategies so that the level of methane in atmosphere can be kept within safe limits and also this will indirectly lead to decrease in loss of energy thus assuming to increase the animal productivity.

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The First Term of M. Phil

There is a saying, “Either you run the day or the day will run you”. The first term of M.Phil almost vanished by the time I blinked my eyes twice. It was August 2016 when I joined for the course and our Professors were just taking us through the guidelines...Syllabus...Assignments... Presentations...Tests...Articles...and the exams are already here!! With the rushing and gushing of submitting our assignments, tests and making presentations, last minute rush to library, gnashing of teeth, sleepless nights here our journey of first term M.Phil is almost to an end. There were six more months to go for the exams and it was like a ‘honeymoon period’ then, but the days and time flew by, landing us on the exam dates. That’s where the bundle of books is out now. Never could realize how those months just vanished. Gone are those days with ample of knowledge and learning from most knowledgeable and resourceful faculties.

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My lips don’t whisper anymore about the movies, parties, and outings; rather just chant with Research... Research... and Research. The next phase would be another challenge to run my days out for data collection, analysing and putting it all together. The journey began with *Jain Airlines* connecting various flights to my destination, with turbulence now and then. However, I wish for a smooth landing.

‘Follow effective action with quiet reflection. From the quiet reflection will come even more effective action’ says Peter Drucker. That is what I wish for my onward journey.

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Role of University in the Post-Truth Era

‘It was the best of times, it was the worst of times...’ – thus begins one of the classics of all times reflecting upon the coexistence of good and evil in the same epoch. In the contemporary world, ubiquitous presence of the opposing pair – technological and economic development on the one side and erosion of values on the other – a burning topic that is being debated extensively, can, in no way be perceived as a distinct feature of our times. However, there is no denying the fact that the echoes of a post-truth era are resonating in the nook and corner of the current crisis-ridden world. So, how are we going to chaff-out the fake realities from the real ones?

It has almost become impossible to identify truth from enormous amount of genuine and scripted narratives coming from various sources.

The Oxford Dictionary has chosen ‘post-truth’ as word of the year. Its definition is – “relating to or denoting circumstances in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief”. With the influx of social media and the sea of information floating over the networks 24*7 it has almost become impossible to identify truth from enormous amount of genuine and scripted narratives coming

from various sources. At this juncture when accountability is wanting in every sphere of life, the relevance of Research and Evidence Based Practice (EBP) has become very significant. Apparently, the universities housing truth-seeking researchers and large corpus of data have a much bigger role to play in the pursuit and dissemination of truth, now more than ever before . There is a grave need today for these treasure houses of knowledge to function more affirmatively and authoritatively as gatekeepers when the intuition and emotion, the so-called bedrock of poetry in the Romantic period have begun to percolate into those realms that govern the lives of individuals, societies and nations.

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Wildlife– Human Conflict: A Vet’s Perspective

I strongly feel that this article is very eco-friendly, because the words used here are recycled. Human wildlife conflict is not a new area to discuss, but still our level of understanding towards the problem is inadequate. Human–wildlife conflicts have been occurring throughout history. It refers to the interaction between wild animals and people and the resultant negative impact on people and/or their resources, or wild animals and/or their habitat. The impact may disturb the social, physical, cultural, psychological or economic life of humans, the conservation of wildlife populations, or the environment. The known reasons are reduction or loss of natural habitat, exponential human population, demand on resources, encroachments, development projects and poor understanding of the ecology and behavior of wildlife. In other ways it can be simply defined as a severe mismatch between the goals of humans vs the needs of wildlife.

In India, we face conflict with elephants, leopards, bears, nilgai, wild boars, macaques, tigers, olive ridley turtles, reptiles vultures, peacocks, etc depending on the region and their distribution status. India has lost 367 square kilometers of forest cover in the past two years. According to the India State of Forest Report, 2011, released by the Forest Survey of India (FSI) on February 7, the total forest cover in the country is now at 6,92,027 sq km. This accounts for 21.05 per cent of the total geographical area of India. Wildlife corridors that allow seasonal movement of wild animals are also being cut-off by roads, railway tracks and border fencing. Between 2010-11 and 2013-14, Karnataka lost around 5 tigers, 17 leopards and 62 elephants to man-animal conflict while almost 129 people have died during the same conflict. Between 2000-2015, Uttarkhand has lost almost 90 tigers, 800 leopards and 280 elephants to man-animal conflict while almost 400 people have died during the same conflict.

In India, we face conflict with elephants, leopards, bears, nilgai, wild boars, macaques, tigers, olive ridley turtles, reptiles vultures, peacocks, etc depending on the region and their distribution status.

The animals, many of which are already threatened or endangered, are often killed in retaliation or to 'prevent' future conflicts. The outcomes usually entail- injury and loss of life to humans, domestic animals and wildlife; crop damage, livestock and pet depredation, predation of managed wildlife stock; damage to human property, trophic cascades, destruction of habitat; collapse of wildlife populations and reduction of geographic ranges. The need of the hour is to establish sustainable long-term strategies to mitigate human-wildlife conflict, based on scientific fact rather than emotional conjecture. There are two types of Wildlife Management techniques. One is traditional techniques which aim to stop, reduce or minimize conflict by controlling animal populations in different ways. The second type that are less costly in terms of life, include trans-location, regulation and preservation of animal populations etc.

The vets can play a role in conflict mitigation through the following ways: Response time, Manpower mobilization, Understanding the situation, Knowledge about the problem animal, Preparation of rescue kit and checklist, Selection of capture methods, Selection of suitable anesthetics and dose, Treatment and release and Disease control. Though there are very predominant managerial and administrative challenges which exist in mitigating human wildlife conflict, the wildlife veterinarian faces different set of challenges altogether such as, a) Lack of Safely gears and protocol, b) Lack of crowd control management, c) Lack of availability of new generation anesthetics, d) Lack of adequate man power, e) Lack of logistics/ time limit, f) Incomplete information about problem animal, g) Lack of coordination among various govt agencies, h) Pressure from media and local politicians, i) Lack of enforcement of laws, j) No dedicated release program.

Addressing the above points will help the wildlife vet to better empower and handle any wildlife human conflict successfully.

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In Conversation with the Experts

Dr Marta Lagos is the Founder Director of the Latinobarómetro. Based in Santiago, Chile. Dr Marta has played a pioneering role in leading social science research in Latin America. Specializing in Survey Based Research, Dr Marta has led many research initiatives both globally and within Latin America over the last few decades. Dr Marta is a key member of the World Values Survey team as also the Global Barometer Survey. She was recently in Bengaluru, at Jain University participating in a meeting of the Global Barometers Survey and also spoke at a Panel Discussion organized by the University on Democracy in the 21st century: Issues and Challenges. The THNIKLET team caught up with Dr Marta Lagos for an interview and her views on research and research culture.



You are one of those rare researchers who combined research with an entrepreneurial venture. How did you make that possible?

I had my own company when we applied for Latino Barometer funding. So I just added one more activity to my duties.

How did the idea of Latinobarometer come about?

I was with Juan Linz (a leading social science researcher in the United States), coming back from a seminar on a rainy night, when we stopped in a bar (in the hope that the rain would stop). Four colleagues and I came up with the idea. The four colleagues were pollsters from four countries of the southern cone of Latin America, who had just presented results from research conducted in their countries. It looks rather obvious today, but it was not so at the time.

What is the quality and standard of research in Latin America?

Both the quality and the standard are very heterogeneous. You do have research at the state of the art institutions, and also very bad research. The standards are not universal, and there are many amateurs in the field.

How would you compare the democratic regimes in Latin American countries to those in South Asia?

This question on Democracy can be the idea for a full book! One cannot answer in few words. But Democracy is an aspiration more than a reality. Our worlds come from inequality, and Democracy is a promise of equality before the law, an aspiration, as many such societies walk towards higher degrees of liberty.

Having visited India and Bangalore so often, what are your impressions of research and learning in India?

India is a great country and World power. It is slowly becoming a 'second China' in the sense that it will pull the world economy into a prosperity cycle if it continues to grow at the speed it is growing. In our area of Political Science, I think India, Latin America, and all countries outside the mainstream of US and UK, have less of a voice. Our problem, is not to produce, but to disseminate our findings in such a way that they are heard world-wide. Today there is a US-UK domination in terms of research output and visibility, and this needs to be challenged.

“Research is formalized curiosity. It is poking and prying with a purpose”

Zora Neale Hurston

Provisional Award of Ph.D to the following Scholars- January to March 2017

- ◇ Komala M, in Electronics Engineering for the thesis titled 'Implementation of Advanced Multi-access Flash Store for Big Data Analytics' under the guidance of Dr. K.R. Nataraj
- ◇ Bhagalakshmi N, in Electronics Engineering for the thesis titled 'FPGA Based Novel Implementation of FIR filter using Improved Reconfigurable Distributed Arithmetic' under the guidance of Dr. K.R. Rekha
- ◇ Jyothilakshmi P, in Electronics Engineering for the thesis titled 'Design and Development of an Efficient Framework for Hand Gesture' under the guidance of Dr. K.R. Rekha
- ◇ Dwaita Hazra, in Cultural Studies for the thesis titled 'Aranyani, Ancient Indian Sources and UN Policies: Perspective on Environment' under the guidance of Dr. Meera Chakravarthy
- ◇ Akila L.K, in Visual Arts for the thesis titled 'Effect of Art Therapy Intervention on Adolescent Emotional Well-Being' under the guidance of Dr. Choodamani Nandagopal
- ◇ Suja R. Nair, in Management for the thesis titled 'To Examine the Impact of Various Store Attributes on Consumer Retail Choice Behaviour for Food and Grocery Retailing in the Indian Context' under the guidance of Dr. Hari Krishna Maram
- ◇ Swetha S, in Microbiology for the thesis titled 'Interactions of Piriformospora Indica with Solanum Melongena L. (Brinjal)' under the guidance of Dr. T. Padmavathi
- ◇ Vasant R. Kothari, in Management for the thesis titled 'Awareness of Kids Wear Safety Regulation in India' under the guidance of Dr. Soney Mathews
- ◇ Ravishankar T.N, in Chemistry for the thesis titled 'Synthesis and Characterization of Metal Oxide and Doped Metal Oxide Nanomaterials for Photocatalytic and Electrochemical Activities' under the guidance of Dr. T.Ramakrishnappa and co-guidance of Dr. Geetha R. Balakrishnan
- ◇ R.M Sudhakar, in Management for the thesis titled 'Studies on Opportunities, Challenges and Cost-Effective Information Technology Practices for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises' under the guidance of Dr. Y.Vijay Kumar.
- ◇ Manjunath R, in Electronics Engineering for the thesis titled 'Models of Visual Attention Using Computational Cognitive Neuroscience in Machine Vision' under the guidance of Dr. B.K.Sujatha
- ◇ Malini S, in Biochemistry for the thesis titled 'Influence of Jasmonic Acid and Triacntanol on Free Radical Signaling and Metabolomics during Organogenesis in Lycopersicon Esculentum, Mill' under the guidance of Dr. Sudha Deshmukh and co-guidance of Dr. G. Shivakumar Swamy
- ◇ Sudarshan B, in Electronics Engineering for the thesis titled 'Analysis of Content Organization and Retrieval in Graded Memory' under the guidance of Dr. R. Manjunatha
- ◇ Rajesh T.M, in Computer Science and Engineering for the thesis titled 'Signature Identification and Verification in Forgery Domain' under the guidance of Dr. V.N. Manjunath Aradhya
- ◇ Jayamohan N.S, in Biotechnology for the thesis titled 'Induction of Resistance in Tomato Plants against Fusarium Wilt using Fluorescent Pseudomonads' under the guidance of Dr. Kumudini Belur Satyan
- ◇ Gilish Jose, in Chemistry for the thesis titled 'Synthesis and Applications of Some Novel Imidazopyridine and Pyrolopyridine Compounds' under the guidance of Dr. Suresh Kumar T.H
- ◇ Gururaj Urs, in Management for the thesis titled 'Management Educators and Stakeholders on H.R Education in B-Schools', under the guidance of Dr. M.M Bagali
- ◇ Prabhavathi C, in Electronics Engineering for the thesis titled 'Speech Enhancement under Non Stationary and Stationary Acoustic Field Noise Condition', under the guidance of Dr. Ravi Kumar K
- ◇ Prerna, in Kannada for the thesis titled 'Swathantryottara Kannada Sahityakke Aayda Christa Sahitigala Koduge', under the guidance of Dr. D. Manjunatha
- ◇ Bhavya J. in Biochemistry for the thesis titled 'Screening and Isolation of Anti Snake Venom Phytochemicals from Folk Medicinal Plants', under the guidance of Dr. Sunil More
- ◇ Ligi Jose in Biotechnology for the thesis titled 'Development of Diagnostic Tests of Surra using Flagellar Antigen of Trypanosoma Evansi and its Related Monoclonal Antibody', under the guidance of Dr. P.P. Sengupta
- ◇ Manjunath S. in Mechanical Engineering for the thesis titled 'Studies on Deep Cryotreated Molybdenum Based Face Milling Cutters', under the guidance of Dr. Ajay Kumar B.S
- ◇ C. Gururaj in Electronics Engineering for the thesis titled 'Design and Development of New Algorithmic Models for Content Based Image Retrieval', under the guidance of Dr. D. Jayadevappa

Report on the Global Barometer Public Events at Jain University

On March 2, 2017, Jain University in collaboration with Lokniti - Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) and Global Barometer Surveys released a report titled “State of Democracy In South Asia Report”. The report was released jointly by Dr Ramachandra Guha, Historian and Writer, Dr Jayadeva Uyangoda, Rajni Kothari Chair, CSDS, Dr Yun-Han Chu, Professor, National Taiwan University and Dr Chenraj Roychand, President, Jain University Trust. Dr Sandeep Shastri, Pro Vice Chancellor, Jain University, Prof. Sanjay Kumar, Director, CSDS and Dr. Suhas Palshikar, Director, Lokniti, the co-authors of the Report were also present during the report release as where the Country Coordinators from South Asia.

Lokniti – CSDS has been instrumental in carrying out the State of Democracy in South Asia (SDSA) survey with collaborative efforts so as to present public perceptions of Democracy in five major countries of South Asia: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Dr Ramachandra Guha appreciated the enormous and sincere efforts that went into the publication of the Report on an extremely vibrant topic. He welcomed the facts, findings, and conclusions outlined in the report. Dr. Jayadeva Uyangoda provided a detailed analysis of various democratic trends in the South Asian context. In this regard, he highlighted that Democracy had reformed South Asia to a large extent and similarly South Asia has altered the understanding of Democracy. Dr Yun-Han Chu provided details of the survey, its modalities, sampling technique, collecting data, compilation and final reporting.

On March 3, 2017, a panel discussion was organised by same organisers titled *Democracy in the 21st Century: Issues and Challenges*. All the six panellists represented the different regions of the world wherein Barometer surveys is undertaken.. The speakers at the panel discussion were Dr Marta Lagos from the Latino Barometer, Dr Yun-han Chu from the East Asia Barometer, Dr Christian W. Haerperfer from the Eurasia Barometer, Dr Michael Bratton from the Afro-Barometer and Dr Krishna Hachhethu from the South Asia Barometer. Professor Suhas Palshikar, Director, Lokniti welcomed the gathering and highlighted the background for the panel discussion.



Panelists and Special Invitees (L to R) Prof. Sanjay Kumar, Dr. Ramachandra Guha, Dr. Sandeep Shastri, Dr. Chenraj Roychand, Dr. Yun-han Chu and Dr. Jayadeva Uyangoda releasing the State of Democracy in South Asia Report on 2nd March 2017



Dr. Ramachandra Guha discussing the findings of the SDSA report after the release on 2nd March 2017

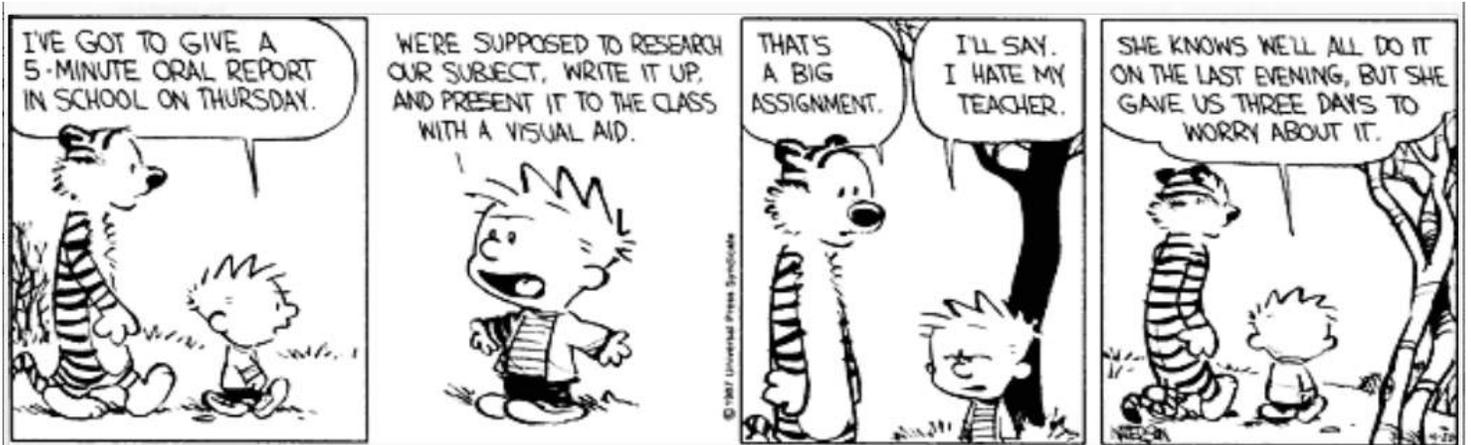
Dr Marta Lagos mentioned that Latino Barometer consists of eighteen countries wherein it was observed that more than half of the population preferred Democracy over other kinds of government. However, it was also noted that the Latin American community is unhappy with the functioning of democracy, and so is the case with development on the economic front. Dr Yun-han Chu expressed that more than fifty per cent of East Asian respondents understands the meaning of democracy in terms good governance or social equality. However, satisfaction with the performance of Democracy is lowest indicating the gap between citizen's expectations and performance of democratic institutions.



Prof. Michael Bratton making his presentation on the Afro Barometer, during the panel discussion on 3rd March 2017

Dr Christian W. Haerpfer highlighted the range of the Eurasia Barometer, which covers the countries which were part of former Soviet Union and are twenty-five in number. He reported that the survey findings indicate the consolidation of democracies in certain Eastern European countries while there is also reversal and stagnation in other parts of the region. Dr. Michael Bratton from the Afro-Barometer indicated that this area conducts surveys in thirty-six African countries. The survey findings of democracy in Africa shows that the demand for democracy was much higher than its supply. Finally, Dr Krishna Hachhethu from the South Asia Barometer provided in detail the status, functioning, paradoxes, and dissatisfaction with democracy among the South Asian countries. After a brief question and answer session, Dr Sandeep Shastri proposed the vote of thanks and concluded the panel discussion.

Report written by Mr. Azhar Khan C.A who is currently pursuing his Ph.D in Political Science at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, and has been part of the research team at CERSSE, Jain University from 2014 to 2015



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ARTICLES FOR NEXT ISSUE SHOULD BE SENT BY
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250 WORDS
PLEASE INCLUDE YOUR NAME, E-MAIL ADDRESS AND THE KNOWLEDGE DOMAIN OF YOUR INTEREST