



## Connecting Thinkers...



The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2019 was awarded to Abhijit Banerjee, Esther Duflo and Michael Kremer “for their experimental approach to alleviating global poverty”. One cannot deny the import of the fact that Duflo was the second woman and the youngest ever to win the Nobel in Economics or that Banerjee’s name was an addition to the illustrious list of Indian/Indian-born recipients of the Nobel. However, it is more important at this momentous occasion to reflect on why the body of research of the Nobel laureates stands out (something that our current issue of Thinklet also highlights with two more articles).

When we ask ‘why research is important’, the answer we often receive is that research is as important as life itself, that it helps us study patterns in the past, feelings, attitudes and opinions to determine what should happen next, that it provides the building blocks for societal growth and advancement. As the prize winners in Economic Sciences have shown, we need to break-down the bigger questions into smaller ones and find solutions for them. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has described the rise to centrality of this previously marginal idea of RCTs as evidence of scientific progress and of a breakthrough that much better enabled us to “improve the lives of the worst-off people around the world.” Hence, thinking out-of-the-box is always a good idea.

As researchers we must always ask what lessons we can learn from these Nobel Laureates. John B. Goodenough is the oldest recipient of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, since 1901, at the age of 97 years. He has shown us that age is never a criterion for research, or recognition. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed of Ethiopia has won this year's Nobel Peace Prize for his role in ending the 20-year war between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The young Abiy Ahmed demonstrates to us that innovative solutions work best to improve the conditions of people in his own country, and even to end a long war between the two countries.

The use of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) which has been the backbone of the stream of developmental economics which the winners Banerjee and Duflo subscribe to has also met with its own share of criticism. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has described the rise to centrality of this previously marginal idea of RCTs as evidence of scientific progress and of a breakthrough that much better enabled us to “improve the lives of the worst-off people around the world.” Nonetheless there is also a cautionary warning that is being sounded about this RCT wave that has seemingly swept across the world. Thus the biggest take away from this is that research is also essentially about self introspection and being open to critique.

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## Guide's Column

### Curiosity and Observation – Twin skills for a Research Scholar

October is the month for the Nobel awards, prestigious recognition given to deserving scientists who have achieved the pinnacle of success. This year, a scientist of Indian origin (Prof Abhijit Banerjee) is awarded in Economic sciences. One virtue that stands out among all awardees apart from years of dedication is that they possess an inherent quality of curiosity and observation. Oxford Dictionary defines curiosity as “a strong desire to know about something”. A search for the definition also leads to a profound statement: children show curiosity about everything. Have we not observed infants being curious and keenly observing objects that attract their attention? Ants are a fascination for them. The greatest Nobel minds ever, Madame Marie Curie stated: “*A scientist in his laboratory is not only a technician: he is also a child placed before natural phenomena which impress him like a fairy tale*”. The almost childlike curiosity is often lost in many of us. Unfortunately, rote learning has placed immense importance to theoretical knowledge (sadly only for marks) and lesser for these skills. Can one teach curiosity to scholars and students? Possibly not, but certainly these skills can be cultivated by each one of us. The best way is to persistently ask: why does this happen and why not in another way? Complex questions have been answered thus, including laws of gravity or observation of gravitational waves. They possessed another vital skill, *observing* what others have also seen but failed to recognise or notice.

***“A scientist in his laboratory is not only a technician: he is also a child placed before natural phenomena which impress him like a fairy tale”.***

Nature offers enough complexities and, those will always provide us enough research questions to work for a life-time. Haven't we been amazed by the “touch-me-not plant” (*Mimosa pudica*), a response to touch stimulus? Just as we respond to stimuli (needle prick) by reflex, microbes and plants alike, respond to stimuli by a response mechanism. Humans also respond favourably to unique economic stimuli, as this year's Nobel scientists demonstrated. Using large scale random experimental trials, the scientist observed that, 75% of poor parents would provide their children deworming pills for parasitic infections if the medication were to be free, compared with only 18% when the medicine cost was less than \$1. The only requisite for researchers is to possess childlike enthusiasm, and even an outlandish idea, to the point of being funny. Nobel is such an award that is given yearly to make people laugh first and then, think. This year's recipient of Ig Nobel is Silvano Gallus, ironically, for providing experimental evidence that pizza might protect against digestive cancer and myocardial infarction, if the pizza is made and eaten in Italy. Research scholars hence need both curiosity and observation, qualities essential for research progress.

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## A “NOBEL” Idea: Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT)

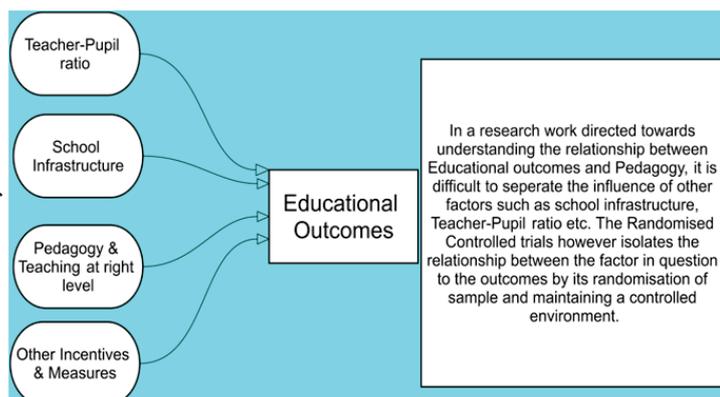
The term ‘Randomised Controlled Trial’ has been trending in different media in the recent times after it won the Nobel Prize for the trio of Abhijit V. Banerjee, Esther Duflo and Michael Kremer. It is a revolutionary idea with immense potential not only in behavioural economics but also in policy sciences by enabling ‘Data Driven Policy Making’ as highlighted in works done by the three.

### *What is Randomised Controlled Trial?*

A Randomised Controlled Trial is defined as an “experiment that is designed to isolate the influence that a certain intervention or variable has on an outcome or event” (What is a randomised controlled trial?, Prashanth Perumal J, The Hindu, October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2019). It insulates the event/ process from all the influencing variables and establishes a direct relationship between a single factor/variable with the outcome of the process.

### *Have Randomised Controlled Trials been done at a large “policy level scale” having an impact on certain policies?*

The article “From Proof of Concept to Scalable Policies: Challenges and Solutions, with an Application” authored by Abhijit V. Banerjee et al, has dealt with the challenges and solutions for the challenges that emerge while scaling up randomised controlled trial. They have taken up the example of PRATHAM's project of “Teaching at the Right Level”. It started as a small pilot project called 'Balsakhi' in Vadodara and Mumbai which today has a reach of over 5 lakh children cumulatively spread over thirteen states after five randomised controlled trials. This in essence outlines the ability to transform small RCTs into scalable policies over time.



Randomised Controlled Trial is a powerful tool which can help in better framing of policies and also better targeting of policies by scaling pilot studies in a strategic manner. Some experiments conducted by Abhijit V. Banerjee and Esther Duflo as highlighted in their treatise *Poor Economics* provide new perspectives on how to tackle poverty, and are noteworthy. They explore as to how small measures like provision of chlorinated drinking water, insecticide coated mosquito nets, and even vaccination can result in higher salaries and better quality of living at a later point in life. The insecticide coated mosquito-net programme named 'Mo Mosari' of the Odisha government, has proven how such small interventions when done at larger scale can help in reducing malaria incidence among pregnant women, and in turn lead to a better quality of life. These illustrate the potential of scalability of RCT in the public policy sphere. The emergence of RCT as a major tool of behavioural economics and it receiving the Nobel prize should not be a subject of criticism, but rather be seen as an additional tool in the government’s arsenal to bring in better ‘Data Driven policy making’.

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## Research as an Eye-Opener to the Ageing World

Every 3 seconds there is someone being diagnosed with Dementia in the world. Dementia is a progressive brain dysfunction that affects memory, thinking, behaviour and ability to perform everyday activities. Alzheimer's disease is the commonest type of dementia. After 65 years of age, the likelihood of developing dementia doubles every five years. Presently, there are over 4 million people living with Dementia in India. Dementia not only affects the person with the disease, but also the immediate dependents who account for an additional 12 million people. The cost and burden of care falls entirely on the family. Seven years ago, I started my career with an elder care organisation. As a psychologist when I had observed these symptoms in persons with dementia and empathised, I could understand that there is a lot of gap in treatment, management and support available. This was the motivation to apply for a Ph.D, step into understanding research in a scientific way, and apply the learning, to be beneficial to many others in the area of Dementia research.

*As a psychologist I could understand that there is a lot of gap in treatment, management and support available*

The journey has been very important to me as this helped me identify terms and understand global research. My Guide is an abundant support system, easily approachable for any clarifications in the first two years of my naive research work. Thank you JAIN University for opening doors for Scholars who do not have research experience in the past, apart from academic purpose.

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## Truth is Ugly

The storm behind the calm  
Is a bitter- sweet experience.  
Hopelessly hopeful of some hope  
Sad tears and happy tears  
In multi- faced humans, seek mirror of justice.  
Sailing away, fishing in troubled waters  
Like a distanced kite  
Divine faith, an ethereal reach.  
There's God and then the Satan  
There's man and then the Beast.  
The real and the unreal, eternal juxtaposition  
Paradoxed lives, playfully jinxed in shadowed light.  
Succumb to inhuman fallacies in the human  
Why this ugliness in living dead??

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## Development of Advanced Agriculture Solutions by using Machine Learning approaches

In order to improve the crop productivity, a crop recommendation system is to be developed that uses the ensembling machine learning technique, which builds a model that combines the predictions of multiple machine learning models together to recommend the right crop based on the soil specific type and characteristics with high accuracy. The independent base learners used in the ensemble model are Random Forest, Naive Bayes, and Linear SVM. Each classifier provides its own set of class labels with an acceptable accuracy. The class labels of individual base learners are combined using the majority voting technique.

### *Crop Monitoring and Crop Assessment for Insurance*

To facilitate a more sustainable agricultural intensification, recent research results and agronomic knowledge in form of practical recommendations need to be transferred to the farmers (Struik and Kuyper, 2017). Farmers often rely on peers for knowledge about farming, and may get incomplete and/or distorted information. Furthermore, the complexity of a whole farming process is growing because it is constrained by many factors such as requirements, goals, regulations, etc. that farmers must satisfy or consider (Jose Lopez-Collado, 1999). Thus, manual evaluation of all the possible combinations of factors that affects farm planning is impractical and prone to errors. One way to transfer this knowledge is the use of information and communication technology (ICT). The monitoring and management of crop is processed with a smartphone application where the agricultural experts provide advice based on digital photographs maintained weekly as record of farm through captured crop images which helps to prevent some activities like pest control, disease control, weed control, crop variety selection, crop rotation, weather monitoring, irrigation scheduling, seed cleaning, soil conditions etc.

*To facilitate a more sustainable agricultural intensification, recent research results and agronomic knowledge in form of practical recommendations need to be transferred to the farmers*

### *Crop Assessment and Insurance Claim*

Weekly monitoring of crop through capturing of images provides insurance coverage for damage that is visible in a time-series of both pre and post-damage pictures taken by the farmer using regular, low-cost smartphones. By taking regular geo-referenced pictures using smartphones, farmers can reliably document damage after a natural calamity and provide evidence that the crop was managed appropriately until that point. This farm records information enables to extend the benefit of financial services by identifying poor and marginal farmers by estimating the credit requirement and potential productivity, and also reduce overcome information asymmetries and bring down the high costs of field level loss verification that have challenged traditional indemnity insurance.

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***Thinklet wishes its' readers a very Happy Karnataka Rajyotsava***

## Moral Degradation in the Education System?

“Morality is dead,” writes Bryant Evans in his blog [preacherstudyblog.com](http://preacherstudyblog.com). Possibly, an overstatement, but many would believe that morality is surely on life support...and her heart rate is dropping quote rapidly. It needs to be emphasized that Bryant wrote this in the context of the political and religious failure of morality. Many would persuasively argue that this is sadly a reflection of our education system. How do academic societies prepare their growing generation will decide the value system upheld by that society.

The current status debate in many countries of the rise of an “immoral” society has a direct correlation to the lack of serious attention given to moral education in the classroom (Noel, Melvina, 1997). Silber (1995) states that we live in a ‘deeply flawed’ society. The result is seen in an increase of youth related disorders such as suicide, homicide, pupil indiscipline, molestation and the like. In the past, teachers had been regular in using such phrases as, “Be good for mamma/pappa”, “Help others”, “Treat everyone with respect”, “Don’t abuse”, “Don’t use such derogatory words”. But now these phrases have been replaced with “Wow, it’s so cool”, “I swear”, “You forgot” and the like. Definitely, students are not being rightly mentored by the teachers, and students assume that no one is listening to them. If that is true, what values are we imparting to this generation of millennials?

*The discussion is just beginning on the dangerous impact of turning a blind eye over immorality setting into the system.*

In a radio programme, an enthusiast asked “Is it fine to have a crush on your Teacher?” It was handled by the host stating “It is not right to have a crush on people who give you life lessons, but sometimes you cannot help it and its ok.” He did not promote this culture of an imaginative relationship between a student and teacher, because there is sanctity to be maintained in this relationship and of course in every relationship. The discussion is just beginning on the impact of not discussing issues of morality from a right perspective and in a conducive environment. Sooner or later, such questions will play a key role in shaping the value systems of our society.

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### ***International Conference on Happiness in Higher Education for Excellence and Holistic Development on 21st November, 2019***

School of Commerce, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University) is organising an International conference to foster the development of positive education, positive thinking, positive psychology, individual traits, positive institutions, interventions, holistic health, happiness, mindfulness, philosophy, wellness and wellbeing areas, and provide an engaging forum for academicians, experts, researchers, economists, psychologists, social scientists, coaches, counsellors, scholars, leaders, students, practitioners and business professionals. We hope that this conference will provide a stimulating avenue to learn, exchange ideas, network and embrace wellbeing science and applications on Happiness in Higher Education for Excellence and Holistic Development. We invite you to come along – be involved, stimulated, challenged and inspired! We cordially invite academicians, research scholars, post graduate students, corporate executives/Managers, Trainers to participate and submit papers on pertinent topics. In case of any clarification regarding the conference please contact Dr. Madhavi R: 9986593254, Prof. Satya Sidhartha Panda: 9590883430.

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## Ignorance is NOT Bliss

We are fortunate to be living in the era of access to information where “whatever” we need is just a click away. Those individuals who are aged 60 years and above, were not as fortunate as those who are in their 30s today because the old-today-young-yesterday were crippled with hardly any access to authentic or verifiable information. The old of today are actually leading a difficult life while the old of tomorrow-young today would be having the luxury of leading a better life in the future.

During the 1990s, the bank deposit and post-office savings rates were in the range of 12% to 14%. Yes, you read it right. But the same rates are ruling in the range of 7% in the present times. Due to lack of access to information the young of yesterday did not realise the fact that when they get old, the bank interest rate would be as low as it is today. This lack of information has led them to build lesser retirement corpus that is earning them lower monthly cash-flow today. The simple fact is that for the growth of an economy, interest rates have to be low and not high because the outcome of low deposit rates are low borrowing rates which pushes the economic engine. While the interest rates were falling over the last 25 years, the Indian stock market as measured through Sensex (an important index of the stock exchange) moved up from 3000 to 40000 levels thereby offering an astounding annual return of 16%.

*The old of today are actually leading a difficult life while the old of tomorrow-young today would be having the luxury of leading a better life in the future*

Had the old of today had access to information during their prime earning years they would have been wiser with managing their finances and choosing right asset classes to invest. So today’s young will be tomorrow’s old who have access to abundant information which should be utilised efficiently. Ignorance cannot be bliss any more when it comes to managing personal finances.

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## The Researcher’s Dilemma

The research journey is full of challenges and dilemmas, which every researcher encounters at different points. I also encountered some dilemmas in my journey, and would like to share with you a recent incident. In the initial phase of research, I started with a pilot study which focused on one of the social development schemes of the Karnataka government, and its beneficiaries. After the completion of work, I had planned to publish the results as an article. But while I was preparing the paper, there was change in the ruling party of the state and also news from the media that the ruling party might close or rename the scheme, which was the focus of my research. This led to a lot of anxiety about my work, and I felt that my efforts would go in vain. This incident had a major impact on my work as to what my next course of action should be.

*This incident had a major impact on my work as to what my next course of action should be*

But I was also hopeful that the government would not shut down the scheme, as it was essential for the people to cater to their basic needs. Finally, my prayers were answered, as I read in the newspaper that the government would neither shut down the scheme, nor would it be renamed and it would function as it was. This experience gave me an insight about how to be strong and patient, and not to lose hope when faced with dilemmas. In any research, circumstances may change any time, unprecedented events may occur, which could force us to relook at our work. As researchers we have to be confident about facing such dilemmas, and should re-think our strategies if any new developments take place, so that they enhance our research outcomes.

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## Building More Human-like Learning Machines

True sense of AI will be achieved only if we can build more human like learning machines. For example recognising individual objects from a picture, a machine should be able to make inferences about the picture such as the picture depicts a classroom scene, or a road accident. A guiding factor for this would be how machines can model the causal relationship between objects. Humans build this causal relationship starting from early stages of life based on i) Intuitive physics and ii) Intuitive Psychology and iii) Learning.

### **Intuitive Physics:**

Children, even at very young ages know that objects will persist over time, they are solid and coherent. They believe objects should move along smooth paths, not wink in and out of existence, not inter-penetrate and not act at a distance. These expectations guide object segmentation in early infancy. Subsequently concepts like rigid bodies, soft bodies and liquids are learnt. Equipped with these principles, people learn more quickly and make predictions.

### **Intuitive Psychology:**

This is another early-emerging ability with important influence on human learning and thought. Pre-verbal infants distinguish animate agents from inanimate objects based on innate or early-present detectors for low level cues, such as presence of eyes, motion initiated from rest and biological motion. Infants also expect agents to act contingently and reciprocally, to have goals and to take action toward these goals subject to constraints.

*An important motivation for using neural networks in machine vision and speech systems is to respond as quickly as the brain does*

### **Learning:**

Model building is the hallmark of human-level learning, or explaining observed data through the construction of causal models of the world. Compared to the state-of-the-art algorithms in machine-learning, human learning is distinguished by its richness and efficiency. Children come with the ability and desire to uncover underlying causes of sparsely observed events and to use that knowledge to go far beyond the paucity of data.

The above ingredients if successfully captured in current machine learning approaches can lead to build more human-like learning and thinking machines. An important motivation for using neural networks in machine vision and speech systems is to respond as quickly as the brain does. Although neural networks are usually aiming at pattern recognition rather than model building, output of inferences in perception and cognition can be predicted by learning the patterns in these inferences. Integrating neural networks that “learn to do inference” with rich model building learning mechanisms offers a promising way to explain how human minds can understand the world so well and quickly.

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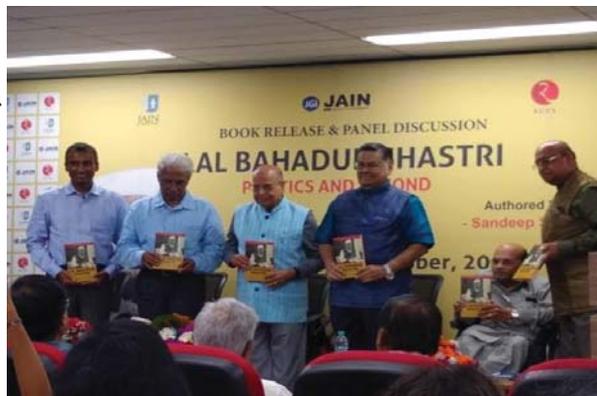
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*“Around here, we don’t look backwards for very long... We keep moving forward, opening up new doors and doing new things because we’re curious... and curiosity keeps leading us down new paths.”*

**- Walt Disney**

## Report on Book Release Event

The book titled ‘Lal Bahadur Shastri: Politics and Beyond’ authored by Dr. Sandeep Shastri, Pro-Vice Chancellor of JAIN (Deemed-to-be) University, and published by Rupa and Co. was released in Bangalore on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2019. The event was organised by the Jain University Press at the JAIN CMS Campus, Sheshadri Road. The book was released by guest of honour Dr. K. Kasturirangan, eminent Space Scientist, former Chairman of ISRO, and currently Chancellor of Central University of Rajasthan, in the presence of Dr. C.G. Krishnadas Nair, Chancellor, JAIN and Dr. N. Sundararajan, Vice Chancellor, JAIN. In his speech Dr. Kasturirangan paid glowing tributes to India’s second Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and drew attention to many statements and anecdotes quoted in the book which highlighted his personality, style and approach. In a detailed analysis, Dr Kasturirangan, stated that the book provided useful insights into the politics of post-Independence India, especially the brief period of nineteen months that Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister.



A panel discussion also took place after the book release, at which Dr. M.K.Sridhar, well known educationalist and Member, CABE, Ministry of Human Resources Development, GoI and Dr. Sudhir Krishnaswamy, Vice Chancellor, NLSIU, Bangalore, participated. The discussion was moderated by Dr. Sandeep Shastri and brought out many interesting facts about Lal Bahadur Shastri’s life, and the various facets of his personality. Dr. M.K.Sridhar emphasized that for the current generation this book was a ‘must read’ as it provided important insights on post-independence Indian history. He highlighted the unique leadership qualities of Lal Bahadur Shastri and commended the author for contextualizing Shastriji’s leadership to contemporary political developments. Dr. Sudhir Krishnaswamy highlighted the impact of the four years that Lal Bahadur Shastri spent at the Kashi Vidyapeeth to earn his degree and the importance of that phase of his life in shaping his attitude and approach to public life and politics. Dr Sudhir also spoke about the style of leadership that Shastriji represented, which was rooted in Indian values and grounded in ‘folklore’ tradition.

The discussion was followed by a lively question and answer session in which the audience actively participated. Dr Sandeep Shastri briefly responded to the issues raised, while also elaborating on the reasons for choosing this theme, and what inspired him to write on the life and times of Lal Bahadur Shastri. As a researcher, it was interesting to note some discussion points on methodology used for writing the book, portraying an eminent historical figure ‘differently’ than what has been studied and read in books till now, and Shastriji’s relevance to the present times. One of the most interesting takeaways of the event was how the questions flowed with curiosity, as well as academic relevance from the cross-section of audience present, consisting of eminent citizens of Bangalore, social science researchers, university faculty members, research scholars and members of the general public, which was possible because of their interest in the theme. The programme concluded with Dr. C.G. Krishnadas Nair, who presided over the function commending Dr. Shastri on writing the book and Jain University Press for having organised the release function.



## Alumni Page

### My Research Journey

*“Success is no accident. It is hard work, perseverance, learning, studying, sacrifice and most of all, love of what you are doing or learning to do”- Pele*

Pursuing Ph.D research was both a challenging and an enjoyable experience for me. It was just like climbing a high peak. I started my research journey at Jain University in 2010. Due to some technical reasons I had to change my guide and the topic from Digital Signal Processing (DSP) to e-Learning! It was a really great challenge for me to learn new concepts and the required software in the beginning, but it gave me lot of experience in acquiring knowledge and skills. During my research, I realised and experienced the importance and necessity of research work for an academicians like me; for keeping myself updated, getting involved in the analysis and finding a solution for a social cause, and also helps in motivating young students/researchers in the same direction. The concepts I learnt in my research, especially fuzzy logic and Bloom’s Taxonomy, opened my eyes towards new research concepts and stimulated my research activities. The research provided me platforms to present and publish research papers. It was an amazing experience, and now I am proud to be a Ph.D. degree holder from Jain University.

I would like to record my gratitude to my research guide, for his supervision, advice and guidance from the very early stages of this research work. Most importantly, he provided me encouragement and support throughout my research work. I would like to express my other teachers who discussed Research Methodology for their creative teaching skills. I express my sincere gratitude and thanks to Late Dr. Jayagopal Uchil, and the research team at the University and the staff at the Ph.D Section for their encouragement and moral support during my entire research work.

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Dr. H R Pradeep was awarded "Young Engineer of Karnataka - 2019", during the recently concluded Concrete Day and Construction Excellence Awards 2019, organised by UltraTech Cements and ICI Bengaluru Chapter on 26th September 2019. The award was given for the works in Construction Industry and research in field of Concrete technology.

Dr. Anand Jaiswal, alumnus of JAIN in Commerce, published an article titled ‘INSIGHT: India’s Tax Cuts’ published by *Bloomberg Tax* on October 17, 2019.

## Achievements and Publications

Gopalakrishna G T, Ph.D Scholar in Mechanical Engineering, published a paper titled “Analysis of Dissimilar Metal Welding of EN19 and SS304L” in the *International Journal of Vehicle Structures & Systems*, published by *MechAero Foundation for Technical Research & Education Excellence* in 2018.

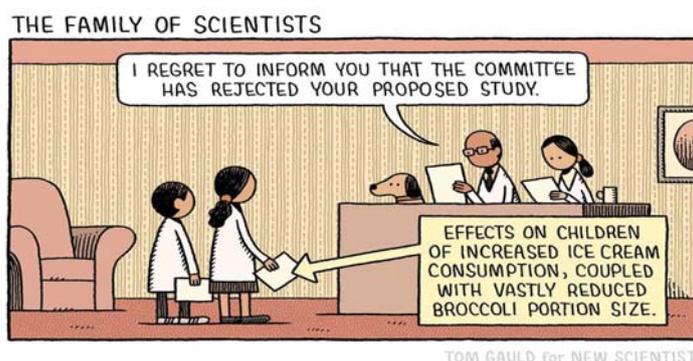


Sruthi Cyriac, Ph.D Scholar in Microbiology, won the 1st Prize in *Best Poster Presentation* at the *International Conference on Recent Advances in Applied Science (ICRAAS -2019)* organized by the *School of Applied Sciences, REVA University, Bangalore* during the 17th and 18th of October 2019 and *Best Oral Presentation - 1st Prize Winner* at the 1<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Life, Chemical and Health Sciences (ICLCHS - 2019) in collaboration with *Karnataka Science and Technology Academy (KSTA)*, Department of IT,BT, Science & Technology, Government of Karnataka, organized by the *Department of Life Sciences, Ramaiah College of Arts, Science & Commerce* during 24th-26th October 2019.

Abhijit Shenoy, Ph.D Scholar in Music, was invited to Indore to conduct a workshop on ‘Voice Culture’ which aimed at improving the students’ precision of ‘sur’ and ‘taal’ through different exercises. Mr. Abhijit also gave a performance of ‘Raag Shuddha Sarang’ at the Press Club of Indore. The Gramophone, a magazine published by the Gurukul Club, carried an extensive report of both the events conducted on June 30th, 2019.

Dr. Salamun, Assistant Professor in Microbiology, JAIN, published an article titled “Effect of Bacillus tequilensis SALBT crude extract with pectinase activity on demucilation of coffee beans and juice clarification” in the *Journal of Basic Microbiology (Impact Factor 1.76)*.

This month’s comic has been shared by Sivaram S.,  
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### Team Thinklet

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