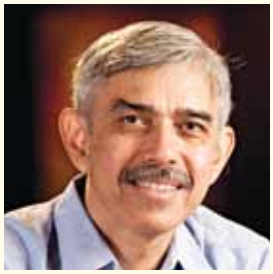
Prof. Kalyanmoy Deb
Engineering and Computer Science



Dr. Imran Siddiqi
Life Sciences

Prof. Kannan Soundararajan
Mathematical Sciences

Prof. Sriram Ramaswamy
Physical Sciences

Prof. Raghuram G. Rajan
Social Sciences – Economics

Dr. Pratap Bhanu Mehta
Social Sciences – Political Science and International Relations

INFOSYS SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Infosys Prize 2011

"Science is a way of thinking much more than it is a body of knowledge."

Carl Edward Sagan
1934 – 1996
Astronomer, Astrophysicist, Author, Science Evangelist

Prof. Kalyanmoy Deb

Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Kanpur Genetic Algorithms Laboratory, IIT Kanpur, India

Engineering and Computer Science

The Infosys Prize for Engineering and Computer Science is awarded to Professor Kalyanmoy Deb for his contributions to the emerging field of Evolutionary Multi-objective Optimization (EMO) that has led to advances in non-linear constraints; decision uncertainty; programming and numerical methods; computational efficiency of large-scale problems and optimization algorithms.

Kalyanmoy Deb received his Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from IIT Kharagpur in 1985, and his Ph.D. in Engineering from the University of Alabama. He was a Visiting Research Assistant Professor in the Department of General Engineering at the University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign between 1991 and 1992 and worked at the Illinois Genetic Algorithms Laboratory (IlliGAL). He later joined IIT Kanpur and established the Kanpur Genetic Algorithms Laboratory (KanGAL) in 1997.

Deb is the author of more than 280 research papers. He holds an Adjunct Professor position at the Department of Information and Service Economy at Aalto University School of Economics, Helsinki, Finland. In addition, he is a Velux Foundation Guest Professor at the Technical University of Denmark. He is a fellow of the Indian National Science Academy (INSA), Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE), Indian Academy of Sciences (IASc), International Society of Genetic and Evolutionary Computation (ISGEC) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

Scope and impact of work

Prof. Kalyanmoy Deb's seminal work in 1995 used a population-based evolutionary optimization method and for the first time suggested a computationally efficient algorithm to find multiple Pareto-Optimal solutions in a single simulation. His work on Non-dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm (NSGA) and subsequent 2002 algorithm (NSGA-II) integrated the mathematical partial ordering concept and the Karush-Kuhn-Tucker optimality conditions with an evolutionary algorithm framework. For the past decade, Deb's NSGA-II implementation and its commercialization by a number of software companies enabled academic researchers and industrial practitioners to discover multiple trade-off solutions, and helped them to analyze the solutions before choosing a single one.

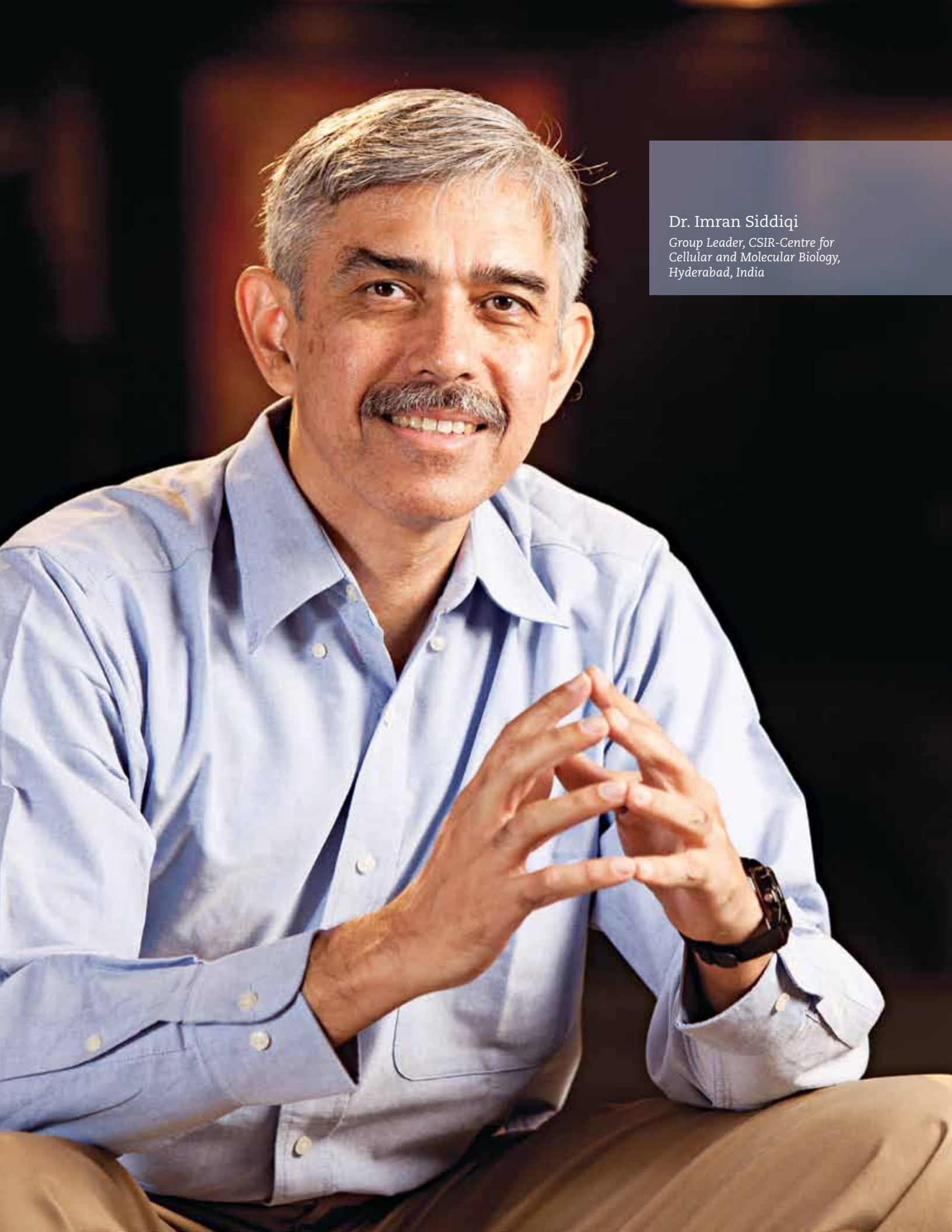
In 2003, Deb made a major contribution by suggesting the concept of innovization – a procedure to discover innovative solution principles through multi-criteria optimization. Since the Pareto-Optimal solutions are all optimal corresponding to different trade-offs among search objectives, Deb argued and demonstrated that these solutions must have some common principles that qualify them to be optimal. He then suggested a systematic data mining procedure to unveil such valuable principles in many real-world design and other problem-solving tasks.

A number of Deb's proposed algorithms have become standard practice within the evolutionary optimization community. His optimization algorithm for handling real-valued parameters using probability-based search operators is routinely employed and has been adopted in commercial optimization software such as iSight, ModeFRONTIER and VisualDoc.

His study on 'equivalence of algorithms' resulted in establishing algorithmic similarities between different optimization methods. This enabled researchers to not only compare and contrast different algorithms for optimization, but also to improve an algorithm's performance by borrowing key operations from another algorithm. Deb's research is helping to unify and bring different optimization fields (classical, evolutionary and others) closer together.

Citation by the jury

Prof. Kalyanmoy Deb has made fundamental contributions to the emerging field of Evolutionary Multi-objective Optimization (EMO) where his work has led to significant advances in the areas of non-linear constraints, decision uncertainty, programming and numerical methods, computational efficiency of large-scale problems and optimization algorithms. He has demonstrated how fundamental ideas of optimization and computing principles can be combined to devise efficient algorithms that are fast, accurate and scalable. His recent studies on handling challenging practical multi-criteria optimization problems make his research pragmatic and applicable to multiple disciplines. Deb's research addresses both fundamental and applied aspects of optimization, developed synergistic and computationally efficient algorithms, and demonstrates their usefulness in industries such as logistics and refineries.

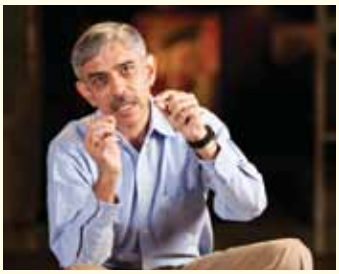


Dr. Imran Siddiqi

Group Leader, CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad, India

Life Sciences

The Infosys Prize for Life Sciences is awarded to Doctor Imran Siddiqi for his breakthrough contributions to the basic understanding of clonal seed formation in plants which can be applied to revolutionize agriculture, especially in the developing world.



Imran Siddiqi was awarded a Master of Science degree in Chemistry by the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay in 1981. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Oregon, working on genetic recombination in bacteriophage and studying under the guidance of Prof. Franklin Stahl, in 1989. Following post-doctoral work at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, he joined CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad in 1992, where he established a research group in plant genetics. His current research interest is in meiosis and gametogenesis in plants, and on apomixis. He is a fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences and a member of the editorial boards of the *Journal of Biosciences, Journal of Genetics, BMC Plant Biology,* and *Journal of Integrative Plant Biology.*

Scope and impact of work

A long standing Grand Challenge in plant genetics is to bring apomixis into crops so that vigorous hybrids could be propagated through seeds. Dr. Imran Siddiqi has made breakthrough contributions to the basic understanding of clonal seed formation in plants. The study of asexual (clonal) seed formation, or apomixes, has an interesting history that lies in the origins of the field of genetics itself. Gregor Mendel, after conducting his classic experiments on peas that laid the foundations of genetics, attempted to apply his findings to other plants. Mendel picked hawkweed, which reproduced through asexual seed formation and hence did not follow the rules of segregation that he had discovered in peas. Soon after the rediscovery of Mendel's work at the beginning of the 20th century, the phenomenon of apomixis was recognized as a type of asexual reproduction through seeds, a form of reproduction that is found in a small number of plant species.

It is now recognized that clonal reproduction in seed plants could revolutionize agriculture for poor farmers, especially in developing countries. The seeds that hybrids produce do not show the same vigor because sexual reproduction eventually eliminates their beneficial traits. The molecular mechanisms underlying apomixis are unknown. Siddiqi not only laid the fundamental groundwork for understanding these processes, but he has recently made major advances in engineering apomixis in plants. Working in the model plant *Arabidopsis thaliana*, Siddiqi began to study meiosis using screens for sterile mutants, work conducted entirely in his own laboratory in India. This approach yielded a single gene DYAD/SWITCH1 (SWI1), which can bring about functional apomeiosis, a functional component of apomixis. Siddiqi and his colleagues then conceived a way to convert the clonal gametes produced in the dyad mutant background into seeds.

Citation by the jury

Dr. Imran Siddiqi has made breakthrough contributions to the basic understanding of clonal seed formation in plants. Apomixis (asexual reproduction) could revolutionize agriculture for poor farmers in developing countries. The seeds that hybrids produce do not show the same vigor because sexual reproduction eventually eliminates their beneficial traits. A long standing Grand Challenge in plant genetics is to bring apomixis into crops so that vigorous hybrids could be propagated through seeds. The molecular mechanisms underlying apomixis are unknown. Siddiqi not only laid the fundamental groundwork for understanding these processes, but he has recently made major advances in engineering apomixis in plants. Working in the model plant *Arabidopsis thaliana*, Siddiqi isolated some of the first plant genes that can be used to engineer apomixis, the clonal production of seeds. Siddiqi and his colleagues immediately conceived a way to apply this knowledge to the first steps of engineering hybrid vigor in crops. The global agricultural community expects these innovations will lead to successful engineering of apomixis in the future, and hopefully to its implementation in crops.

Prof. Kannan Soundararajan

Director of the Mathematics Research Center (MRC), Professor of Mathematics, Stanford University, Palo Alto, USA

Mathematical Sciences

The Infosys Prize for Mathematical Sciences is awarded to Professor Kannan Soundararajan for the analytic theory of L-functions which led to the resolution of the holomorphic quantum unique ergodicity conjecture.

Before joining Stanford University in 2006, Kannan Soundararajan was a professor at the University of Michigan, where he had pursued his undergraduate studies.

Soundararajan was awarded the inaugural Morgan Prize in 1995, the same year he graduated from Michigan, for his work in analytic number theory. His main research interest is number theory, especially L-functions and multiplicative number theory. In 1998, he received a Ph.D. from Princeton University where he studied under the guidance of Professor Peter Sarnak. He has held positions at Princeton University, the Institute of Advanced Study and the University of Michigan.

He was awarded the Salem Prize in 2003 "for contributions to the area of Dirichlet L-functions and related character sums". He also won the SASTRA Ramanujan Prize in 2005 along with Manjul Bhargava for his contributions to number theory. Soundararajan was an invited speaker at the 2010 International Congress of Mathematicians held in Hyderabad.

Scope and impact of work

Prof. Kannan Soundararajan is a top analytic number theorist whose contributions to mathematics are in the great tradition of G. H. Hardy, John Littlewood and Srinivasa Ramanujan. His recent work brings out the beautiful connections between classical number theory and quantum physics.

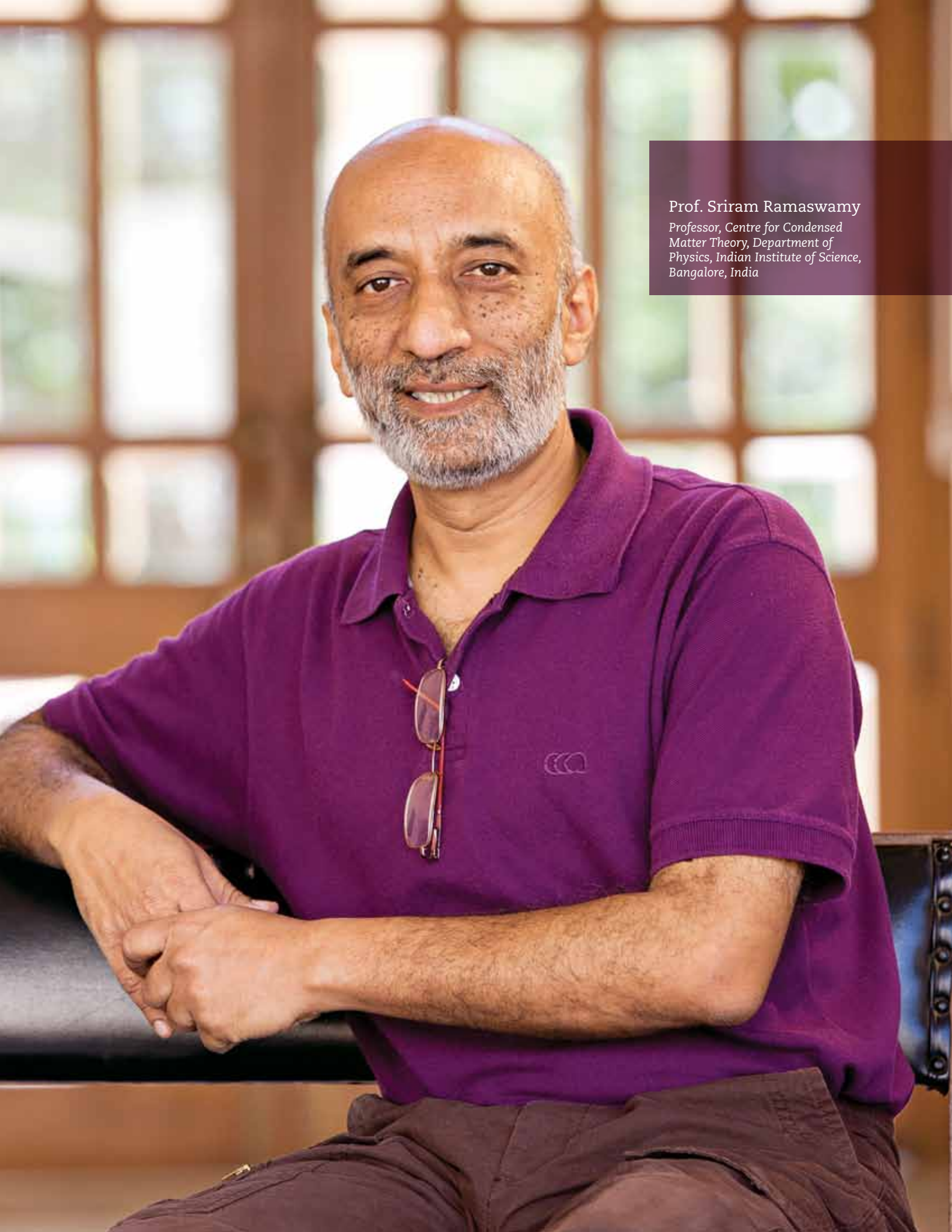
The relationship between classical mechanics and their quantum analogs is a problem of great interest to both mathematicians and physicists. Classical systems can be chaotic but still have lots of periodic orbits. In their quantum versions the distribution of mass in high energy states could in principle concentrate on these periodic orbits.

These classical chaotic systems have number theoretic analogs. The Quantum Ergodicity Conjecture of Zeev Rudnick and Peter Sarnak asserts that in these contexts, the high energy states do not concentrate on the periodic orbits, but spread out evenly. The recent work of Soundararajan and Roman Holowinsky proves a holomorphic analog of the conjecture.

Their ingenious proof sidesteps the still unproven Generalized Riemann Hypothesis, establishing instead some carefully crafted consequences of the latter, which are shown to suffice for their application.

Citation by the jury

Prof. Kannan Soundararajan has made fundamental contributions to analytic number theory. These include numerous brilliant breakthroughs in well known and difficult problems, as well as the resolution of some that have been open for a long time. In particular, his recent development of new unexpected techniques to study the critical values of general zeta functions has led to the proof of the Quantum Unique Ergodicity Conjecture for classical holomorphic modular forms. Many of the analytic and combinatorial tools that Soundararajan and his collaborators have developed, in works ranging from prime numbers and sieve methods to character sums and zeta functions, have become standard tools for researchers in these fields.

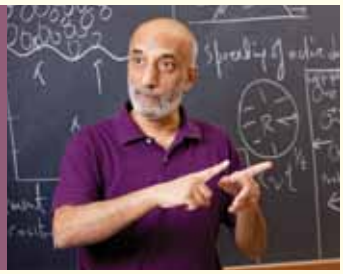


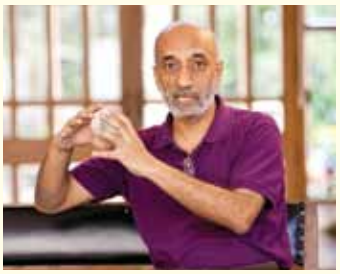
Prof. Sriram Ramaswamy

Professor, Centre for Condensed Matter Theory, Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India

Physical Sciences

The Infosys Prize for Physical Sciences is awarded to Professor Sriram Rajagopal Ramaswamy for his pioneering work in the field of active matter that enables a detailed exploration into several aspects of the collective behavior of living systems as interacting mechanical entities with distributed input and dissipation of energy.





Sriram Ramaswamy completed his schooling at the Modern School, New Delhi, and obtained his Bachelor's degree in Physics from the University of Maryland in 1977. He received his Ph.D. in Physics from the University of Chicago in 1983 and was a post-doctoral research investigator in the Department of Physics at the University of Pennsylvania from 1983 – 1986. He joined the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in 1986, where he is currently Professor in the Centre for Condensed Matter Theory (CCMT), Department of Physics. He is also an Adjunct Professor at the International Centre for Theoretical Sciences, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Bangalore, and member, Condensed Matter Theory Unit, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore.

Scope and impact of work

Prof. Sriram Ramaswamy's current research, on the mechanics and statistics of active matter, is the most exciting and influential of his career so far. He uses simple yet powerful arguments based on symmetry and conservation principles to uncover the strange laws governing the collective behavior of active particles. This includes motile organisms from bacterial to macroscopic scales, motor proteins and the cytoskeletal filaments on which they walk, the pumps that maintain the difference between the ionic conditions within and outside a living cell, and artificial self-propelled particles such as catalytic colloids. The common feature, from the physicist's point of view, is that these objects are endowed with internal machinery that takes up energy and turns it into systematic motion.

Motile creatures are often seen to move in large, coherent groups called flocks. The first theories of flocking approximate the medium in which the creatures move by an inert frictional substrate, thus missing some striking consequences of momentum conservation. Ramaswamy's work restores this key conservation law, ultimately responsible for fluid flow and the hydrodynamic interaction, and shows that flocking in a fluid, as appropriate for bacterial suspensions and fish schools, is dramatically different. The dynamics are an interplay of two processes: the localized uniaxial stress field associated, in which each active particle sets up flows in the fluid, and these flows in turn orient and move the particles.

The strength of Ramaswamy's approach lies in coarse-graining i.e., the configuration of the active particles, and the stress they create in the fluid which are expressed through their concentration and orientation fields and not a detailed particle-scale description. Ramaswamy's work thus opened a new frontier in non-equilibrium statistical mechanics, extending liquid-crystal hydrodynamics to include particles that are alive or energized, and stir the medium in which they live.

Citation by the jury

Prof. Sriram Ramaswamy's work on the mechanics and statistics of active matter has given birth and shape to this rapidly growing field. He has used simple yet powerful arguments based on symmetry and conservation principles to uncover the strange laws governing the collective behavior of active particles in a medium, which could be motor proteins walking on cytoskeletal filaments, or schools of fish swimming in an ocean and forming a pattern. He was the first to conceive of an order parameter description of living matter that was connected to stresses and strains, to elasticity, hydrodynamics and thermodynamics. The body of work by Ramaswamy and his group, starting and illuminating an area considered by many to be the most interesting recent departure in the science of soft matter, has led to a large and growing collection of theoretical predictions and their verification. It has led to significant, controlled experimentation on real biological systems as well as on relevant non-living model systems.

Prof. Raghuram G. Rajan

Eric J. Gleacher Distinguished Service Professor of Finance and the Charles M. Harper Faculty Fellow, University of Chicago's Booth School of Business, Chicago, USA

Social Sciences – Economics

The Infosys Prize for Social Sciences – Economics is awarded to Professor Raghuram Govind Rajan for his work on financial intermediation, corporate finance and political economy, and the financial and economic underpinnings of the recent crisis.

Raghuram Rajan graduated from the IIT, Delhi. He completed his Master of Business Administration at the IIM, Ahmedabad in 1987 and received his Ph.D. in Economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, before joining the Booth School of Business at the University of Chicago in 1991.

Besides teaching economics and finance at the Booth, Rajan is currently an economic advisor to the Prime Minister of India. He was the Economic Counselor and Director of Research at the International Monetary Fund from 2003 to 2007. He has also chaired the Indian government's Committee on Financial Sector Reforms, which submitted its report in September 2008.

Rajan's papers have been widely published in all the top economics and finance journals. He has served on the editorial boards of the *American Economic Review* and the *Journal of Finance*. Rajan was the inaugural recipient of the Fischer Black Prize awarded by the American Finance Association in 2003. He was named by *Foreign Policy* magazine in its list of top global thinkers and ranked first as the economist with the most important ideas in the post-financial crisis world in a poll conducted by *The Economist*.

Scope and impact of work

Prof. Raghuram Rajan's research interests include banking, corporate finance and economic development. He is particularly interested in the role that finance plays in these areas. He has published extensively in the top economics and finance journals. His publications include "Insiders and Outsiders: The Choice between Informed and Arm's-length debt", 1992, *Journal of Finance,* "The Effect of Credit Market Competition on Lending Relationships", with Mitchell Petersen, 1995, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, "Financial Dependence and Growth", with Luigi Zingales, 1998, *American Economic Review*, "Liquidity Risk, Liquidity Creation and Financial Fragility: A Theory of Banking", with Douglas Diamond, 2001, *Journal of Political Economy,* "The Great Reversals: The Politics of Financial Development in the 20th Century", with Luigi Zingales, 2003, *Journal of Financial Economics*, "The Internal Governance of Firms", with Viral Acharya and Stewart Myers, 2011, *Journal of Finance*.

Rajan's book *Fault Lines: How Hidden Cracks Still Threaten the World Economy*, which won the 2010 Financial Times Business Book of the Year award, provides a cutting-edge analysis of the complex interaction between financial institutions, governments, and people that led to the financial and economic crises plaguing the world today. He has also coauthored a book called *Saving Capitalism from the Capitalists* with Luigi Zingales.

Citation by the jury

Prof. Raghuram G. Rajan is a brilliant scholar whose work has analyzed the contribution of financial development to economic growth, as well as the potentially harmful effects of dysfunctional incentives that lead to excessive risk-taking. He presented convincing evidence of the possibility of a global financial crisis – a subject on which he has been vocal at least from 2005, well before the actual crisis that occurred during 2008 – 09. His recent book, *Fault Lines*, is a masterly overview and analysis of the complex interaction between financial institutions, governments and people. Rajan has brought a remarkably broad vision to the understanding of the financial and economic crises that currently plague the world.

Dr. Pratap Bhanu Mehta

President, Center for Policy Research, New Delhi, India

Social Sciences – Political Science and International Relations

The Infosys Prize for Social Sciences – Political Science is awarded to Doctor Pratap Bhanu Mehta for his contribution to political philosophy and social theory, and also for his insightful analysis of India's politics and public policy.

Pratap Bhanu Mehta holds a Bachelors degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics from St. John's College, Oxford University and a Ph.D. in Politics from Princeton University.

He has earlier held positions of Visiting Professor of Government and Associate Professor of Government and of Social Studies at Harvard University, Professor of Philosophy and of Law and Governance at Jawaharlal Nehru University, and Visiting Professor at New York University Law School. His research interests include political theory, constitutional law, society and politics in India, governance and political economy, and international affairs.

He is a member of the Government of India's National Security Advisory Board. He was Member-Convenor of the Prime Minister of India's National Knowledge Commission. He has also been a member of the Supreme Court-appointed committee on elections in Indian universities and has authored papers and reports for the Government of India and international agencies, including the World Bank, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) and Department For International Development (DFID).

Scope and impact of work

Dr. Pratap Bhanu Mehta's work has been characterized by an exemplary willingness to broaden the sphere of public reason and to question reigning orthodoxies. He has remained committed to institution-building as exemplified by his constructive leadership of the Center for Policy Research.

Mehta has published widely in the fields of political theory, intellectual history, constitutional law, Indian society and politics and India's emerging role in world affairs. Select recent papers include "Cosmopolitanism and the Circle of Reason" in *Political Theory* (2000); From State Sovereignty to Human Security (via Institutions) in *NOMOS* (edited by) Terry Nardin and Melissa Williams (edited) Humanitarian Intervention (New York University Press, 2005); Self Interests and Other Interests in *Cambridge Companion to Adam Smith* (Cambridge University Press, 2006); "The End of the Separation of Powers" in the *Journal of Democracy* (2007); Passion and Constraint: Religious Speech in Indian Law in Rajiv Bhargava (ed.) *Politics and Ethics in the Indian Constitution* (Oxford University Press, 2007); "The Possibility of Religious Pluralism" in Thomas Banchoff (ed.), *Religion and Conflict* (Oxford, 2008); and "Empire and Representation" in Jacob Levy (ed.) *The Legacy of Empire* (New York: 2011).

He writes for a number of national and international dailies and is on the editorial board of numerous journals. His publications include *Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, coedited with Niraja Jayal (2010); *Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design*, coedited with Devesh Kapur (2005); *Indian Parliament as an Institution of Accountability* (2002) and *The Burden of Democracy* (2003).

Citation by the jury

Dr. Pratap Bhanu Mehta has established himself as one of India's finest scholars and public minds, who has inspired a new generation of intellectual enquiry. He has contributed not only to political philosophy and social theory in general, but has also addressed urgent issues of Indian politics and public policy. Mehta has shown an exemplary willingness to broaden the sphere of public reason and to challenge reigning orthodoxies, while remaining committed to institution building, as exemplified by his constructive leadership of the Centre for Policy Research.

Engineering and Computer Science

Jury Chair

Prof. Pradeep Khosla

Pradeep Khosla is the Dean of the College of Engineering and the Philip and Marsha Dowd University Professor at Carnegie Mellon University, USA. As Dean, Prof. Khosla serves as the Chief Academic Officer and the Chief Administrative Officer for the College of Engineering. He has been elected as Fellow of Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), Fellow of American Association of Artificial Intelligence (AAAI), Fellow of American Association for Advancement of Science (AAAS), Fellow of American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), Fellow of the Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE) and member of the National Academy of Engineering (NAE).

Jurors

Prof. Kurt Mehlhorn
Director at Max Planck Institute for Computer Science, Germany

Dr. R. A. Mashelkar
President of Global Research Alliance and CSIR Bhatnagar Fellow, India

Prof. Randal E. Bryant
Dean of the Carnegie Mellon University School of Computer Science, USA

Prof. Venkatesh Narayanamurti
Benjamin Peirce Professor of Technology and Public Policy, Professor of Physics, Harvard University, USA

Life Sciences

Jury Chair

Dr. Inder Verma

Inder Verma is Irwin and Joan Jacobs Chair in Exemplary Life Sciences and the American Cancer Society Professor, Laboratory of Genetics at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies. He is one of the world's leading authorities on the development of viruses for gene therapy vectors. He is a member of National Academy of Sciences USA, Institute of Medicine and Foreign fellow of Indian National Academy of Science. He was the winner of 2010 Pasarow award in Cancer research and the Spector Prize awarded by Columbia University. He received the Vilcek Foundation prize in biomedical science in 2008. He has also been conferred the 1998 National Institutes of Health (NIH) Outstanding Investigator Award.

Jurors

Prof. Sankar Ghosh
Silverstein and Hutt Family Professor and Chair of the Department of Microbiology & Immunology at the College of Physicians & Surgeons at Columbia University, USA

Prof. Alexander Varshavsky
Howard and Gwen Laurie Smits Professor of Cell Biology, California Institute of Technology, USA

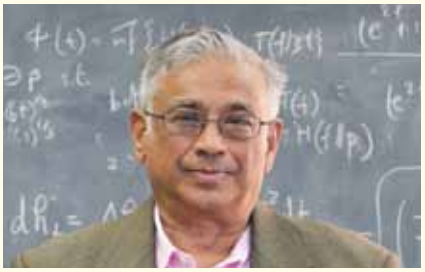
Prof. Carla J. Shatz
Sapp Family Provostial Professor, Professor of Biology and Neurobiology, Director, Bio X-Program, Stanford University of Medicine, USA

Prof. Mariano Barbacid
Director, Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Oncológicas (CNIO), Spain

Prof. Steve A. Kay
Dean-Division of Biological Sciences and Distinguished Professor and Richard C. Atkinson Chair in the Biological Sciences, University of California, USA

Mathematical Sciences

Jury Chair



Prof. Srinivasa S. R. Varadhan

Srinivasa Varadhan is a professor of Mathematics and Frank J. Gould Professor of Science at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University, USA. He is a recipient of the National Medal of Science (2011),the Abel Prize (2007) the Leroy Steele Prize (1996), the Margaret and Herman Sokol Award of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, New York University (1995) and the Birkhoff Prize (1994). He also has honorary degrees from Université Pierre et Marie Curie in Paris (2003), from the Indian Statistical Institute in Kolkata, India (2004) and from the Chennai Mathematics Institute (2008).

Jurors

Prof. Gopal Prasad
Raoul Bott Professor of Mathematics, University of Michigan, USA

Prof. Maxim Kontsevich
Professor at Institut des Hautes Etudes Scientifiques, France

Prof. Ingrid Daubechies
Professor, Department of Mathematics, Duke University

Prof. C. S. Sheshadri
Director of the Chennai Mathematical Institute, India

Prof. Persi Diaconis
Mary V. Sunseri Professor of Statistics and Mathematics, Stanford University, USA

Physical Sciences

Jury Chair

Prof. Shrinivas Kulkarni

Shrinivas Kulkarni is the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Professor of Astronomy and Planetary Science at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech). He is the Director of the Caltech Optical Observatories which includes the Palomar Observatory and the WM Keck Observatory, Hawaii. He has been awarded the Alan T. Waterman Prize of the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Helen B. Warner award of the American Astronomical Society and the Janksy Prize of Associated Universities, Inc. Professor Kulkarni is a Distinguished Alumnus of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. He was elected a Fellow of the National Academy of Sciences (2003), Fellow of the Royal Society of London (2001) and Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1994).

Jurors

Prof. Dan McKenzie
Professor of Earth Sciences at Cambridge University, UK

Prof. T. V. Ramakrishnan
Hindustan Lever Research Professor, Professor Emeritus of Physics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi; Distinguished Associate, Centre for Condensed Matter Theory, Indian Institute of Science, India

Prof. Frank Wilczek
Herman Feshbach Professor of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

Prof. Harry B. Gray
Arnold O. Beckman Professor of Chemistry and the Founding Director of the Beckman Institute, California Institute of Technology, USA

Prof. Ramesh Narayan
Thomas Dudley Cabot Professor of the Natural Sciences at Harvard University, USA

Social Sciences

Jury Chair

Prof. Amartya Sen

Amartya Sen is Thomas W. Lamont University Professor and Professor of Economics and Philosophy at Harvard University. He won the 1998 Nobel Prize in Economics. His other awards include the Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian honor awarded by the President of India, the Senator Giovanni Agnelli International Prize in Ethics, the Edinburgh Medal, the Brazilian Ordem do Merito Cientifico (Grá-Cruz), the Presidency of the Italian Republic Medal, the Eisenhower Medal, Honorary Companion of Honour (UK), and the George C. Marshall Award. He is a former president of the Econometric Society, the International Economic Association, the Indian Economic Association, and the American Economic Association.

Jurors

Prof. Amrita Basu
Domenic J. Paino 1955 Professor of Political Science and Women's & Gender Studies; Chair of Political Science, Amherst College, USA

Prof. Avinash Dixit
John J. F. Sherrerd '52 University Professor of Economics Emeritus at Princeton University, USA

Prof. Kaushik Basu
Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance, Government of India and Professor of Economics and the C. Marks Professor of International Studies, Cornell University, USA

Prof. Michael J. Sandel
Anne T. and Robert M. Bass Professor of Government, Harvard University, USA

Prof. Sunil Khilnani
Avantha Professor and Director of the King's India Institute, King's College, UK

Trustees

T. V. Mohandas Pai

President of the Board of Trustees, Chairman, Manipal Global Education Services and former Member of the Board, Infosys Limited

Pai served as the Chief Financial Officer of Infosys from 1994 to 2006. He led efforts in the areas of Human Resources and Education and Research from 2006 to June 2011 and is passionate about education reform.

S. D. Shibulal

Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, Infosys Limited

A co-founder of Infosys, Shibulal took over as CEO in 2011. He is responsible for evolving the company's business model towards achieving Infosys' aspirations of becoming the next generation global consulting and IT services corporation.

V. Balakrishnan

Chief Financial Officer, Infosys Limited

Appointed Chief Financial Officer in April 2006, Balakrishnan joined Infosys in 1991 and has served as Company Secretary and Senior Vice President – Finance.

N. R. Narayana Murthy

Founder and Chairman Emeritus, Infosys Limited

Murthy founded Infosys along with six other software professionals in 1981. He was awarded the Padma Vibhushan by the Government of India, the Légion d'honneur by the Government of France, and the CBE by the British government.

S. Gopalakrishnan

Executive Co-Chairman, Infosys Limited

A co-founder of Infosys, Gopalakrishnan served as CEO and MD from 2007 – 2011 and was appointed as the Executive Co-Chairman in August 2011. He is recognized as a global thought leader and has received several awards including the Padma Bhushan from the Government of India.

Omkar Goswami

Founder and Chairman, CERG Advisory Pvt. Ltd. and Independent Director, Infosys Limited

Goswami is the Founder and Chairman of Corporate and Economic Research Group (CERG) Advisory Private Limited. He has been a consultant to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Asian Development Bank and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

K. Dinesh

Former Member of the Board, Infosys Limited

A co-founder of Infosys, Dinesh was the Head of Quality, Information Systems and the Communication Design Group till June 2011.

Srinath Batni

Member of the Board, Infosys Limited

Inducted as a member of the Infosys Board of Directors in May 2000, Batni is responsible for Delivery Excellence across the company.

Deepak M. Satwalekar

Managing Director and CEO of HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd and Independent Director, Infosys Limited

An Independent Director of Infosys, Deepak has been the Managing Director and CEO of HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd. since 2000. He has been a consultant to the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (HABITAT).

Bhavna Mehra

Program Director – Infosys Prize, Infosys Science Foundation

Bhavna manages the Infosys Prize, and the newly instituted Infosys Science Foundation Lectures, focusing on expanding their inspirational and aspirational value. She formerly managed strategic initiatives for Infosys, including its relationship with the World Economic Forum.

The Infosys Science Foundation

Securing India's scientific future

The Infosys Science Foundation, a not-for-profit trust, was set up in February 2009 by Infosys and some members of its Board. The Foundation instituted the Infosys Prize, an annual award, to honor outstanding achievements of researchers and scientists across five categories: Engineering and Computer Science, Life Sciences, Mathematical Sciences, Physical Sciences and Social Sciences, each carrying a prize of ₹50 Lakh.

The award intends to celebrate success and stand as a marker of excellence in scientific research.

A jury comprising eminent leaders in each of these fields comes together to evaluate the achievements of the nominees against the standards of international research, placing the winners on par with the finest researchers in the world.

In keeping with its mission of spreading the culture of science, the Foundation has instituted the Infosys Science Foundation Lectures – a series of public talks by jurors and laureates of the Infosys Prize on their work that will help inspire young researchers and students.

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