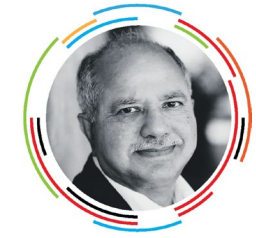
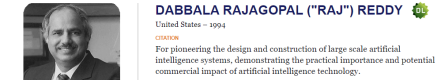
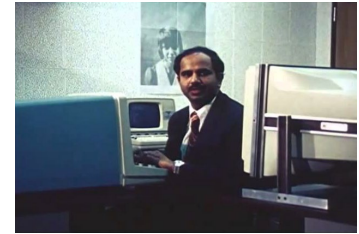


Diversity and Inclusion Moment: The Indian Behind Speech Recognition Technology Like ALEXA and SIRI “RAJ REDDY”

- ❑ Born in 1937 in India, he received his **Bachelor’s Degree in civil engineering** from India in 1958. Then he left for Australia, where he received his Master in Engineering in 1960. Later on he shifted his based to USA where he received his **PhD degree in Computer Science from Stanford University** in 1966.
- ❑ He is one of the **early pioneers of artificial intelligence (speech recognition by machine intelligence)** and has served on the faculty of Stanford (1966 – 1969) and Carnegie Mellon (1969 – 1999) for over 50 years.
- ❑ He was the founding director of the Schools Robotic Institute (from years 1979 – 1991), and dean of the computer science department (from 1991 to 1999) at Carnegie Mellon University
- ❑ He was the **first Asian to be awarded the A.M. Turing Award in 1994**, for his work in the filed of robotics and artificial intelligence.
- ❑ His early research on artificial intelligence at Stanford, concentrated on perceptual and motor aspect of intelligence.
- ❑ His **major accomplishment was the construction of systems for recognizing continues speech “HEARSAY I”,** which is the foundation for all commercial speech recognition programs today like ALEXA and SIRI!



An Overview of the SPHINX Speech Recognition System

KAI-FU LEE, MEMBER, IEEE, HSIAO-WUEN HON, AND RAJ REDDY, FELLOW, IEEE

Abstract—Speaker independence, continuous speech, and large vocabularies pose three of the greatest challenges in automatic speech recognition. Previously, accurate speech recognizers avoided dealing simultaneously with all three problems. This paper describes SPHINX,

be expected. This training phase typically requires several hundred sentences. While speaker-trained systems are useful for some applications, they are inconvenient, less

Task-Oriented Architectures

ROBERTO BISIANI, MEMBER, IEEE, HORST MAUERSBERG, MEMBER, IEEE, AND RAJ REDDY, FELLOW, IEEE

Invited Paper

Abstract—Recent advances in system design provide increasing opportunities for rapid experimentation with task-oriented architectures, i.e., architectures designed to perform extremely well for a given applica-

in the order of 10^{11} is needed for real-time analysis of multi-spectral satellite imagery. As the possibility for rapid experimentation with new design