

Newspaper Clips

July 27, 2011

Hindustan Times ND 27-Jul-11 HT HORIZONS P10

PROFILE dms, iit delhi

Value for money

The fee of ₹1.7 lakh for two years gives students excellent return on investments at IIT-Delhi's DMS

Garima Upadhyay

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Its ideation, creativity and innovation that drive students of the Department of Management Studies (DMS).

USP: Given its excellent return on investment (ROI) - total fee for two years at ₹1.7 lakh with average placement this year hitting ₹14 lakh per annum - DMS is miles ahead of other B-schools in India.

Faculty: The college has more than 150 faculty, administrative and support staff

Programmes: DMS runs various programmes in management. On offer are three MBA programmes, two out of which are full time while the third is part-time. Also on offer is a PhD programme in management. The institute also has various MOUs with premier institutes like HIT Labs, USA, University of Paris, Pantheon-Sorbonne, Paris, International Centre for Promotion of Enterprises Ljubljana, Slovenia, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, and Stevens

institute of Technology in the US.

IT quotient: The college website is very comprehensive and easy to navigate. The DMS building, library and hostels are all Wi-Fi enabled.

Infrastructure: The Department of Management Studies has five lecture halls, an auditorium with a capacity for 140 people, syndicate rooms, a library, seminar hall, cafeteria, and computing facilities. Being a residential campus, DMS provides hostel facility to all its students within the campus. Students have access to the Internet and the central library, which contains a large section of management books. It has a state-of-the-art, modern computational and laboratory facilities with projection system and PCs, which are networked through institute-wide fibre-optic backbone. The institute has a 16-exercise gym and a large swimming pool. The campus also has

a beautiful amphitheatre which can accommodate 2,000 people.

Studentspeak: "DMS is all about doing what one wants. IIT has provided abundant opportunities along with the choice to do what one enjoys to do. Students do everything from dramatics to language courses. This freedom is what I personally like about DMS," says Saurabh Jain, a second-year student.

Clubs and societies: There are 10 committees and five clubs at DMS, including the dramatics club, music club or indoor sports club. Other choices include the photography society, fine arts society, hobbies society and publicity cell. Opportunities for literary expression are offered by the English debating and literacy club, Hindi samiti and the quizzing club.

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noticeboard

TAAZA KHABAR

The Department has recently started its academic session for the year and is busy welcoming new entrants

TIMEPASS

DMS has many spaces for students. There is a lounge where students usually sit together to do their group assignments. There is a canteen where people hang out for lunch or other meals. Sports enthusiasts are usually found in the sports arenas (cricket, football, tennis, and basketball courts) as well as the student activity centre. IIT also has an outlet called the Uth café. Students can be often seen lunching at this joint. IIT-D also offers the convenience of being close to CP, Khan Market, Vasant Vihar, Greater Kailash and Defence Colony



COLLEGE KE BAAD

It has been an amazing two-year journey at DMS with all the highs and lows of doing an MBA. It has been great fun.
- Mansi Shivnani, MBA 2011, currently working at American Express.



factfile

The post-graduate programme in management at IIT Delhi has existed for over three decades and has carved a niche for itself. The Department of Management Studies imbibes the overall openness of the culture in IIT Delhi valuing all its stakeholders. In response to the feedback from the students, alumni, and industry, the Department of Management studies launched two MBA programmes in July 1997

wishlist

I guess one thing we would like to increase is the level of interaction with other b-schools in the country. This can take the form of competitions, sports meets, etc. We believe these facilitate greater peer learning and interaction, says Sowmya Seethamraju, a student

DNA Pune 26 07.2011 P-5

Murthy's barb on IITs kicks up war of words

DNA Correspondent MUMBAI

After Jairam Ramesh, Infosys chief NR Narayana Murthy commented on the sorry state of research in the IITs and IIMs.


"IITs have lost their sheen and have turned into mere teaching institutes without paying attention to research," said Murthy at IIT Gandhinagar on Tuesday.

According to Murthy, between 1991 and 2006, only 36 papers from Indian management and technological institutes were published in international journals. This is not the first time that India's premier institutions have been criticised. Senior minister Jairam Ramesh had also taken the IITs to task for the same issue.

"It is a fact that our institutions don't figure in the world's top 150 lists. We are like infants when compared to MIT. Research needs funds and it must come from industry. But the level of research going on here fails to prompt industry to spend money. Students now don't prefer research as it's not a lucrative job," confesses an IIT professor, requesting anonymity.

"He might have impression

NUMBER PROOF



- ▶ A study conducted by IIT-Bombay professors Rangan Banerjee and Vinayak Muley in 2010 found that though India produces 2.3 lakh engineering graduates, only 1% opt for research.
- ▶ According to Banerjee report, there should be at least 20,000 PhDs per year.
- ▶ People doing research per one million population: 6,700 in Scandinavian countries, 4,700 in the US, only 156 in India

of his own time (seventies) when actually IIT's were not doing any research. We are doing very good research now. IIT-B is publishing more than 1,000 papers in international journals every year. Our research grant reaches Rs180cr which is 10 fold from 2007-08," said professor Devang Khakhar, director, IIT-Bombay.

"Few bright students are delivering but what happens to general students? Research is not the IIT's cup of tea now," said Dr Ravi Manchanda, of the Astrophysics department,

Tata Institute of Fundamental Sciences, Mumbai

"Government interference is harming research. These institutes are crying for autonomy," opines an IIM-A professor. MHRD had appointed a committee to pave the way towards autonomy in the chairmanship of Dr Anil Kakodkar. "Financial independence is a must to excel in innovative research and research should contribute to the country's needs too. We have to work hard to be recognised globally," says Kakodkar in his report.

HINDU CHENNAI 26.07.2011 P-4

Industry-IITM faculty meet calls for creation of research consortia

Special Correspondent

CHENNAI: The Industry-Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM) faculty meet strongly advocated the need for creation of research consortia to innovate and work on time-bound projects and programmes to be technologically competitive globally.

Setting the tone for the evening, M. Murugappan, Vice-Chairman, Murugappa Group of Companies, said his company had worked with IITM on 50,000 to 75,000 soil samples over several seasons to come up with solutions for soil nutrition, giving the company's fertilizer unit a significant competitive advantage. The concept of consortium research wherein different companies competing with one another come together to work on different projects to co-own or share intellectual property had to gain momentum, he said, emphasising that the industries should be patient, reinforcing absolute faith in academia.

R. Seshasayee, Executive Vice-President, Ashok Leyland, said the conversion cost advantage the country has had for long no longer existed, as it was with China and ASEAN countries at present. There was a need to discover a way of delivering value to the customers through a frugal kind of approach to pro-



Indian Institute of Technology-Madras Dean Job Kurian (left), felicitating Director M.S. Ananth at a meet in Chennai on Monday. Murugappa Group of Companies vice-chairman M. Murugappan (second from left) and Ashok Leyland executive vice-president R Seshasayee are in the picture.

— PHOTO: K.V. SRINIVASAN

ductivity to win the game. The approach had to be focussed, highly competent and cutting-edge technology, which required a dialogue between the industry and academia, supported by funding, in a time-bound programme mode, he stressed.

It was important to leverage knowledge, competence and technology available with a number of institutions, both within academia and industry

globally. Industry, perhaps, had not been very good at collaborative research at a pre-competitive stage.

In his farewell speech, M.S. Ananth, Director, IITM, thanked the faculty, staff, students and partners from outside for the success of the institute in the past ten years. Juxtaposing of industry, faculty and students was very important and a meeting of scientific minds from differ-

ent cultures could work wonders.

This idea of meeting of unlikely minds from different cultures was being tested at the IITM Research Park. IITM should enable the idea of research consortium with the help of its students from different industries by getting them to work in the research park and projects, Prof. Ananth said, hoping that IITM would take the lead.

Apex court allows private B-schools to conduct own entrance tests

Our Bureau

New Delhi, July 26

Upholding the autonomy of around 545 private institutions offering post graduate diploma in management, the Supreme Court has reportedly allowed PGDM institutions to conduct their own entrance exams and admit students for admissions in 2012-13.

The apex court is said to have extended its March 17 interim order on AICTE notifications by another year. The final order, however, is expected to come in the next few months.

This may be seen as a setback to All India Council for Technical Education's (AICTE) proposal of a single-test-window for all PGDM institutions.

In December last year, the AICTE had notified that admissions to B-schools would be conducted by State Governments, as opposed to multiple national level tests such as CAT, XAT, MAT, ATMA and JEE. The apex court has allowed AICTE to conduct its own all-India entrance test, in addition to the existing five tests.

The PGDM institutions have also been allowed to fix their fee, but would have to intimate AICTE and respective State Governments of the same.

The eight clauses notified by AICTE had proposed more participation of State Governments in B-schools

regarding admissions, duration of programme, starting of admission and governance of board of management. This was seen by B-schools as a threat to their autonomy.

At a time when the Government was giving more autonomy to the Indian Institutes of Management, curbing their freedom smacked of hypocrisy, according to Dr H. Chaturvedi, Alternate President, EPSI and Director, Birla Institute of Management Technology.

"It is an irony that the Ministry of HRD is engaged in restoring greater autonomy to IIMs and IITs for making them world class while allowing AICTE to withdraw the autonomy granted to the PGDM institutions," said Dr Chaturvedi.

Prof V.K. Gupta, Director, Management Development Institute, Gurgaon, welcomed the Supreme Court order and said, "The AICTE is saying there are complaints against some of the PGDM institutes. If that is the case, they should recognise which ones and go after them. Why penalise all of us?"

The writ petition was filed by Education Promotion Society for India (EPSI), Association of Indian Management Schools (AIMS) and Jaipuria Group of Institutions.

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Supreme Court breather for B-schools

BY PRASHANT K. NANDA & NIKHIL KANEKAL

NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Tuesday gave a breather to hundreds of management schools by extending an interim order that allows them to fix their own fees and chose students from a set of entrance exams rather than from a state-run test.

With this, the new guidelines issued by the Union government-controlled All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the country's apex technical education regulator, cannot come into force even in the 2012-13 academic year.

The order effectively allows nearly 550 business schools that offer the postgraduate diploma in management (PGDM) to retain their autonomy in several matters, which AICTE had tried to curb by notifying a set of new guidelines in December.

The Education Promotion Society of India (EPSI) and the Association of Indian Management Schools, two private education lobby groups, had approached the apex court against the move.

An apex court bench of justices R.V. Raveendran and A.K. Patnaik continued its interim order of 17 March. The court suggested that AICTE hold a national-level entrance exam for management schools to select students from among the candidates.

On the insistence of AICTE's counsel on having only one or two tests for PGDM admissions, instead of the existing five, the court allowed AICTE to conduct its own entrance test. But this will be in addition to the existing tests, which include the common admission test of the Indian Institutes of Management and XAT of XLRI Jamshedpur.

"It's a great relief for PGDM institutes," said Naresh Kaushik, an advocate representing EPSI.

H. Chaturvedi, director of the Birla Institutes of Management and Technology and alternate president of EPSI, said the apex court did not agree with the provisions of AICTE's notification, which has proposed that PGDM admissions be conducted by state governments.

The court has allowed management institutions to fix their own fees and intimate AICTE and the state governments.

AICTE acting chairman S.S. Mantha could not be reached for comment.

An official in the human resource development ministry said, requesting anonymity, that the ministry and AICTE expect the court's final order to be in their favour as the notification was aimed at improving the quality of management education in the country.

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Tribune ND 27/07/2011 P-11

In the last two decades, India has seen the emergence of a new trend which has slowly transformed into a major industry in the service sector. With the rising competition for admission to various courses and the number of examinations to appear for, students are supplementing their regular classes with private coaching. The question remains that do we need this system of imparting education which is putting extra financial burden on the parents?

Coaching industry – A parallel education system

VIPUL GROVER,

Photo: Pradeep Tiwari



Students in a coaching class in Chandigarh. Preparation for competitive exams is difficult without help

INDIA has 'an examination system but not an education system', is what C.N. Rao, the Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister feels. Just a couple of months after he made this observation in a letter to the Prime Minister, we now hear of 100% cut-off for a particular course in a reputed college of Delhi University. Kapil Sibal, the Union Human Resource Development Minister has called it 'irrational' while the main opposition party calls it the 'failure of the government'. Whatever it may be, there is no doubt that the net gain of all this hysteria is the coaching industry which has emerged as a parallel education system in India in the last two decades.

With the competition becoming tougher day by day and the plethora of examinations to attend to, the students are left with no choice but to look for newer alternatives to get an edge over their peers. The regular classes in the schools and the colleges have failed to make them feel secure and the coaching classes have conveniently filled this void while filling their own lockers.

A news report in 2007 placed the coaching industry in India at Rs. 5,000 crore with 20% growth per annum. Another estimate by ASSOCHAM in 2008 gave even more startling figures by claiming that the coaching for admission to the IITs and other engineering colleges alone has acquired the status of Rs 10,000 crores industry.

The coaching industry can be divided into three sections; first pertaining to private tuitions meant to supplement the regular classes at schools or colleges, second catering to the competitive examinations where technically speaking the syllabus is same as the school or college curriculum and finally those preparing the students for such competitive examinations where the syllabus is different from the regular curriculum.

Private tuitions at school level were initially meant for the academically weak students and were more common in the classes which culminated in board examinations. However, today private tuitions have become a fact

rather than loathsome even at the elementary level of education. Here the blame has to be shared by both the schools and the parents. With no time to devote to the children during the office hours, the working parents find it convenient to send the children to private tuitions to keep them busy during the day. However, these days it's also common to see children from economically weaker sections attending private tuitions in the neighborhoods. This stems from the apathy being shown by the teachers at government schools and the falling standards of these schools. Helpless to guide their children themselves, even these parents are left with no option but tuitions.

However, even the organised coaching institutes are just becoming coops where more and more students are being admitted with no concern for students-teacher ratio. Hence, to further supplement this classroom coaching, now we hear of 'take-up' coaches or 'co-coaches' who help the students just before their examinations by visiting their homes and listening to what all they have revised. With such new

innovations, there seems no end to this phenomena.

The scrapping of board examinations at secondary level and the introduction of grading system might ease the pressure on the students momentarily; however it is doubtful if it will play any role in fading away the influence of private tutors. One must not forget that the ultimate aim of the students remain admission to a good graduation course and with the type of competition and high cut-offs we are seeing today, parents will definitely want their wards to make an early start.

This brings us to the competitive examinations like the ones to engineering and medical colleges where though the syllabus is largely same as the one for the board examinations, but still there remains a huge gap in the level of preparation meant for the two. It is incomprehensible that why must the students prepare for two parallel examinations at the senior secondary level. Though the IITs have brought in certain reforms and with the introduction of AIEEE and other such integrated competitive examinations, the situa-

tion has improved but still a lot more needs to be done. CBSE and the other boards must work together with the institutions conducting the entrance examinations under a proactive regulatory authority to bridge the gap between the two.

Moreover, public-private participation is the way forward to counter the private-private innovations made by the coaching industry where students get enrolled into some coaching institute and automatically get enrolled into some private school where there are no qualms about their attendance.

There are also other examinations where the candidates from different academic backgrounds compete against each other. Here there is no subject specific syllabus and the candidates are tested on aptitude and general awareness. The idea behind such papers is to 'give' the students from different backgrounds a fair chance to compete. Moreover, it is felt that aptitude paper will require no training. However, this assumption has turned out to be pretty naïve. The biggest share of the market in this

segment is held by those preparing the students for CAT and other MBA entrance examinations.

Even UPSC's latest move to introduce an aptitude paper in the preliminary stage of the Civil Services Examination in place of an optional subject paper was meant to target the existing coaching industry. While this half-baked reform just increased the burden on the aspirants as they still have to prepare for two optional papers in the Mains examination; it also inadvertently allowed the coaching institutes dealing with MBA entrance examinations to enter the lucrative market of Civil Services Examinations.

Many such institutes tweaked their existing study material and classroom programs to cater to CSAT aspirants without much brainstorming into the expected pattern for the paper. The end result was that when the actual paper was held a few days back, the aspirants realized that the paper required more of common sense than any coaching. You name an examination and there exists some institute to train you for it. Law entrance, fashion designing, NDA, Hotel Management, Bank PO and even tests being conducted by companies during their placement drives are all largely based on aptitude. With the amount of competition the students have to face and the lack of motivational training at the schools and the colleges, they are left with no option but to seek coaching and guidance from outside.

This industry is just filling the void created by poor educational facilities and poor policy making by those in power. One must remember that most of the competitive examinations take a toll on the students and they need a guide to take them through. The onus lies on the government and the educational regulatory authorities to bring in more pragmatic and thoughtful reforms to strengthen the existing educational system of the country which will automatically lead to the withering of any parallel structure.

The author is the former Centre Manager of a reputed coaching institute based in Chandigarh.

STUDENTS SPEAK



Through good coaching, we can acquire the real knowledge of the subject and can lay more emphasis on the basic concepts rather than just cramming. However, its drawback is the excess pressure on students. So this system can be easily rectified if good faculty is provided within the schools itself and syllabus of all the competitive examinations is made identical.

Samridh Amla, 18, recently appeared for competitive examinations in non-medical stream, Jammu



Somehow the entire process of learning is flawed in India where students learn because they have to learn and not because they want to learn. Hence, blaming just coaching institutes, schools, parents or student won't be justified in true sense. Keeping the level of entrance exams in mind, it becomes mandatory for a student to take extra coaching. However, as far as an average student is concerned he has just become the source of funds for the booming coaching industry where little concern is shown for such students.

Ashima Singla, 21, M.Sc. (Tech) Information Systems student, BITS Pilani, Rajasthan



One must always bear it in mind that hefty amount of fees cannot assure a higher rank and the hard work has to come from the student's side. However, coaching institutes with the help of professional faculty and streamlined curriculum do put us on the right trajectory which definitely helps us in achieving our goals.

Naveen Kumar, 21, B. Tech student, Punjabi University, Patiala



In my opinion coaching as a profession has reached a stage where young scholars prefer over the formal educational institutes. I see no harm in both these structures coexisting as both have their own space and purpose in the educational system of this country.

Dimple Grover, 22, Management student, Amity University, Noida

India has highest number of Gmail users

Anirudh Bhattacharyya
 letters@hindustantimes.com

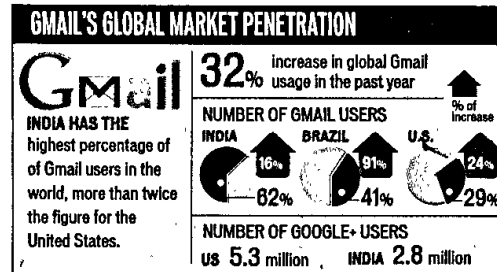
TORONTO: Many Indian government departments tend to use Google's free Gmail accounts and its security agencies have demanded access to Gmail user data in the country. This makes sense. After all, India has the highest percentage of Gmail users in the world, more than twice the figure for even the United States.

According to data from the Reston, Virginia-based digital marketing intelligence firm Comscore, Gmail's market penetration in India stands at 62%, which is at 41%. The corresponding figure for the US is 29%.

Andrew Lipsman, Comscore's vice-president for Industry Analysis, said, "Penetration is defined as the percentage of total home and work Internet users who engage in a particular behaviour. I am not surprised that India is the leader for Gmail penetration given the market's general affinity for Google-branded products and services."

Gmail is obviously the number one webmail provider in India, and is at number two in the US. According to Lipsman, "Global Gmail usage is up 32% in the past year. It is up 24% in the US, 91% in Brazil and 16% in India."

The popularity of Gmail in India could also have been a fac-



tor behind the early success in India of Google's social networking initiative, Google+, as Google's tussle with Facebook for dominance of the Indian market, one of the hottest globally, continues.

According to Comscore, while the US accounted for nearly 5.3 million of Google+'s audience since its late June launch, India is ranked a "strong" second with about 2.8 million visitors. It's also indicative of how the

Indian market is evolving. In mid-2010, the social networking platform with the largest user base in India was Orkut, with 19.7 million.

At that time, Facebook trailed Orkut by over one million users. By the end of June this year, Facebook's usage had jumped to 34.5 million with Orkut dropping to 13.4 million, going by Comscore statistics.

Orkut, of course, is the original Google social media platform, predating even the failed Google Buzz network.

Google did not comment on its plans for Google+ in India.

However, a spokesperson said, "We're committed to making the web more people-centric, and we've been gradually

giving people new ways to share things and interact within our products."

Facebook didn't comment on Google+'s early success in India, saying that it was "hard to comment" on the issue since Google+ had a "very different, invite-only model".

But Facebook's Global Communications Manager Kumiko Hidaka stressed the importance of India to the company. She said, "As a global company, we are very focused on every region and India remains very important to us."

She pointed out that Facebook had opened an operations office in India last year and established a "presence on the ground" there.

Work it out

Do we need an IIP – Indian Institute of Politics – like our IIMs and IITs?

Jug Surajya



Of late there has been a lot of talk of 'governance deficit'. Translated into plain language that means that the people who are meant to run the public affairs of this country – the politicians and the bureaucrats – don't know how to do their jobs. The bureaucrats – who in order to become bureaucrats generally would have had to pass often extremely competitive exams – might say that they know exactly what their job is, and how to do it. However, they are often prevented from doing so because of political interference. Maybe that's just buck-passing on the part of babudom, for there are many who believe that the ills of misgovernance that routinely plague the country are caused more by a generally inefficient, corrupt and unaccountable bureaucracy than by politicians. According to this argument, while politicians have to at least pretend to perform before the electorate or risk being voted out of office when their tenure is over, babus are secure in their jobs for the full length of their careers, and are under no compulsion to do their jobs or even to pretend to do so.

However, there seems to be a more crucial point of difference between politicians and babus when it comes to getting on with the job. While the babus at least know what their job is – whether they do it or not being a completely different matter – Indian politicians by and large appear to be totally clueless as to exactly what it is that is required of them by way of work. A TOI report on the responses given to an RTI application seeking to find out exactly what are the duties and responsibilities of our MPs and MLAs has shown that almost none of the respondents – including the Lok Sabha secretariat and the Election Commission – could give an adequate answer to these questions.

While the Election Commission brushed aside the queries saying that it was "not concerned with information sought", the Lok Sabha secretariat replied that there was "no provision either in the Constitution or the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business... defining duties and responsibilities of members of Parliament or through which the accountability can be fixed on non-performing MPs".

Spokespersons for both the Bihar and the West Bengal assemblies agreed that "there is no provision/rule through which the duties, responsibilities and accountabilities of MLAs are fixed". The sole exception to this denial of responsibility of our elected representatives was the Sikkim assembly which has rules "specifying the duties of MLAs", their "prime duty (being) to maintain communal harmony and peace among the people".

Ignorance is bliss. And being blissfully ignorant of just what their job entails – what they are actually meant to do once they've been elected into office – our political leaders can't be blamed for 'governance deficit', for not getting on with what they are meant to be doing. Because, as they've all too readily admitted, they don't *know* what it is that they are meant to do. So how can they be held responsible for not doing what they don't know they were supposed to be doing in the first place? And the answer to that, of course, is that they can't be held responsible. So the voters can go fly a kite. Or the governance deficit, whichever they prefer.

How are our politicians to be taught what their job is – apart from doing everything they can to hang on to power as long as they can and extract much as they can from the exchequer to enrich themselves? One suggestion might be to set up IIPs – Indian Institutes of Politics – along the lines of our IIMs and IITs, which are internationally acclaimed as centres of excellence. However, as well-meaning as it might sound, such a proposal is not merely hopelessly naive but also outdated. For the truth of the matter is that the Indian political class, across the board, has long ago already set up its own institute of political training, the alumni of which are living testimonials to the world's first functioning IIP: the Indian Institute of Plunder.

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<http://blogs.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/jugglebandhi/>

आईआईटी पटना में हर सुविधा है, खूब पढ़िए : भौमिक

पटना | वरीय संवाददाता

आईआईटी, पटना के लेवल को लेकर अब कन्फ्यूज होने की जरूरत नहीं है। यहां के कैम्पस में वे सारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, जो एक शीर्ष प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान में होनी चाहिए। आईआईटी पटना के चौथे बैच में एडमिशन लेने पहुंचे छात्र-छात्राओं से संस्थान के निदेशक डॉ. एके भौमिक ने कहा कि इस कैम्पस में आपको हर तरह की सुविधाएं मिलेंगी। यहां खूब पढ़ाई की जाए और साथ ही कैम्पस के नियम-कावदों का भी पालन की जाए।

बीटेक के नए सत्र 2011-15 के छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए आयोजित ओरिएंटेशन प्रोग्राम में देशभर के चुनिंदा 120 छात्र-छात्राएं अपने अभिभावकों के साथ मौजूद थीं। छात्रों का रजिस्ट्रेशन शुरू होने के पूर्व उन्हें संस्थान के बारे में जानकारी देने के लिए ओरिएंटेशन प्रोग्राम

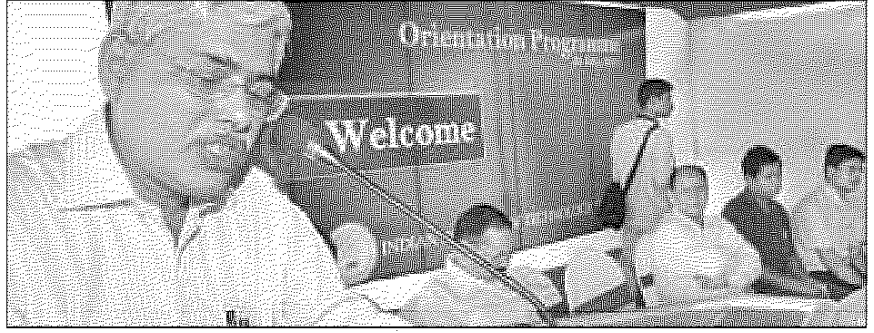
का आयोजन किया गया था।

डॉ. भौमिक ने कहा कि स्थापना के चार साल के दौरान आईआईटी, पटना की आधारभूत संरचना में काफी बदलाव आया है। यहां लाइब्रेरी, लैब से लेकर हॉस्टल की भी बेहतरीन सुविधाएं हैं। अब आईआईटी जेईई में सफल होने वाले छात्र-छात्राओं को अच्छी पढ़ाई के लिए आईआईटी पटना का चयन करने में ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिए।

उन्होंने कहा कि बिहटा में आईआईटी पटना के नए कैम्पस का निर्माण तेजी से जारी है। यहां कैम्पस शुरू होते ही छात्रों के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी। इसके बाद कोर्स विस्तार का काम भी शुरू हो जाएगा।

रैगिंग को लेकर उन्होंने कहा कि इसे कतई बर्दाशत नहीं किया जाएगा। ऐसी हरकत पर संस्थान की ओर से सख्त कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

संस्थान के कुलसचिव सुभाष पांडेय



आईआईटी पटना में सोमवार को आयोजित ओरिएंटेशन प्रोग्राम में संस्थान के निदेशक डॉ. एके भौमिक व अन्य। • फोटो: हिन्दुस्तान

ने छात्रों को शुभकामनाएं देते हुए कहा कि अगर आपको कोई परेशानी हो तो मुझसे सीधे मिलें। छात्रों को डॉ. नवीन कुमार निश्चल, डॉ. सुब्रता कुमार, डॉ. एके मुखर्जी, डॉ. अखिलेंद्र सिंह और डॉ. मनोरंजन कार और सी. यशस्वी नरेंद्र ने एकेडमिक एक्टिविटीज, लाइब्रेरी

एक्टिविटीज, हॉस्टल, खेल और स्टूडेंट जिमखाना के बारे में भी जानकारी दी गई। धन्यवाद ज्ञापन डॉ. आरके पांडेय ने दिया।

119 छात्रों का एडमिशन

सत्र 2011-15 में एडमिशन के लिए आईआईटी पटना को जेईई की ओर से 119 छात्र-छात्राओं की लिस्ट मिली

है। आईआईटी पटना में छात्रों का रजिस्ट्रेशन देर शाम तक जारी रहा। असिस्टेंट रजिस्ट्रार संजय कुमार ने कहा कि जेईई से प्राप्त लिस्ट के आधार पर छात्र-छात्राओं का एडमिशन लिया जा रहा है। इन छात्रों की कक्षाएं 28 जुलाई से शुरू होंगी।