

Newspaper Clips

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Jairam makes U-turn, lauds IIT, IIM faculties

AGE CORRESPONDENT
with agency inputs

NEW DELHI

May 27: Facing criticism for his earlier comments on IIT and IIM faculties, environment minister Jairam Ramesh took a U-turn and praised the institutions on Friday. He also said that he has a long association with the premier institutions.

Earlier this week, Mr Ramesh had said the faculties and research of the IITs and IIMs are not at par with similar facilities and faculties elsewhere in the world. Objecting to Mr Ramesh's view, HRD minister Kapil Sibal had said Thursday the government had "complete trust in the creative potential" of the teaching staff in these premier institutes.

"My association with IIT goes back to 1963 and not many people can claim a 48-year-old association with IIT," Mr Ramesh said on the sidelines of the 13th convocation of IIT, Guwahati. He was asked to comment on his earlier statement regarding IITs and IIMs. He also said that last year he had pitched for IITs to be given a contract for cleaning the Ganga. Mr Ramesh is an alumnus of IIT-Bombay.

Mr Ramesh said he was "half expecting" a black-flag demonstration and that he was "grateful for the faculty not giving vent to their

feelings", referring to the student protest at TISS, Mumbai against the proposed Jaitapur nuclear plant when he had gone there to address its convocation.

"We brought a consortium together and they are now preparing a comprehensive river basin management plan for the Ganga river. This contract was about to be given to an American company, but I intervened and said let's give it to the IITs," Mr Ramesh said. "Let's use the system, let's use the faculty, let's use the students, let's build up the capability in the IITs. So this is a very big study. We are spending ₹17 crores to prepare a comprehensive river basin management plan for the Ganga. All seven IITs are involved. And hopefully similar initiatives will be undertaken for other river basins," Mr Ramesh added.

Similarly, Mr Ramesh said, the services of IIT Delhi, IIT Kharagpur and IIT Guwahati were utilised for many projects.

Objecting to Mr Ramesh's earlier view, Mr Sibal on Thursday had said, "I want to place on record complete trust in the creative potential of the faculties of IITs and IIMs. Almost 25 per cent of IIT faculty comprises students of IITs. Surely if there are world-class students, there must be world-class faculty."

U-turn by Jairam on IITs, IIMs

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Business Standard ND 28-May-11

p-6

After calling its faculty weak, Ramesh attends IIT-Guwahati convocation

BS REPORTER

New Delhi, 27 May

ENVIRONMENT Minister Jairam Ramesh, who had earlier this week sparked a controversy over the quality of faculty at the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), today braved all-round criticism to face students and teachers at IIT-Guwahati. Ramesh was relieved to find that there was no black flag demonstration by IITians at the 13th convocation.

"I had expected a black flag demonstration. I am grateful to the faculty for not giving vent to their feelings," Ramesh told *Business Standard* after returning from Guwahati.

Ramesh, who had on Monday said the quality of faculty at IITs and IIMs was not world-class, revisited the Nehruvian idea of scientific temper while making his address at the IIT Guwahati. "Try and imbibe the spirit of what Nehru's scientific temper in whatever you do. You don't have to be a follower of his political party to acknowledge and appreciate its true value," the minister said.

When asked to respond to the remarks made by fellow Congressman and HRD Minister Kapil Sibal, Ramesh declined to comment. Sibal had yesterday said, although Ramesh was entitled to his view, such comments should be based on evidence and not perception.

Talking to *Business Standard* earlier, Ramesh had exuded confidence that he had ample support at home as well as abroad. "I am getting messages from people, living in this country and abroad, supporting me on this," he had said.

He also had some backing in the data submitted by the government-appointed panel on IITs. The Kakodkar Committee report on autonomy for IITs, had pointed out to the low number of faculty members.

Business Line ND 28-May-11 P-12

Ramesh goes down memory lane

Press Trust of India

Guwahati, May 27

Under attack for controversial comments on faculty quality at the IITs and IIMs, the Environment Minister, Mr Jairam Ramesh, today was all praise for them.

Mr Ramesh, who was here to deliver the 13th convocation address at the IIT, said: "I had a civilised entry into IIT-Guwahati today. I had half expected a black flag demonstration."

Mr Ramesh said his association with the IIT goes back to the 1963 and "not many people can claim a 48-year-old association with IITs."

"Last year we gave a contract to a consortium of seven IITs. We got a

consortium together and they are now preparing a comprehensive river basin management plan for Ganga River. This contract was about to be given to an American company. And I intervened and I said no, let's use the IITs," the Minister said on the sidelines of a function here.

"Let's use the system, let's use the faculty, let's use the students, let's build up the capability in the IIT. So this is a very big study; we are spending Rs 17 crore to prepare a comprehensive river basin management plan for river Ganga.

"All seven IITs are involved. And hopefully similar initiatives will be done in other river basins," the minister said.

What's the fuss? IITs great, could do better

THERE CAN be little question that the Indian Institutes of Technology — once described by former US President Bill Clinton in a speech to American audiences as being among the “great engineering colleges of the world” — and the Indian Institutes of Management are among the foremost centres in the world for imparting technology and management education. The IITs in particular have an enviable record in the quality of their alumni who have shone in private industry across the world. An IIT degree is often fused with an IIM diploma to give an aspirant an edge in industry and business, where the competition is razor sharp at the higher levels. The health of these two, besides a clutch in other fields, is naturally of interest and concern to this country as they have to do with the quality of higher education and the availability of quality human resources to different fields of endeavour that have a bearing on taking India forward. This was indeed the motivation which drove Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, all those decades ago, to take a special interest in setting up institutions of learning in science and engineering that would rear generations of students of the highest bracket who would become levers of self-reliance and excellence. It is natural for our people to show concern for the IITs and IIMs, but to set off an out-of-season debate is another matter. Minister of state for environment Jairam Ramesh unnecessarily set off a flurry this week when he described the IITs and IIMs as “excellent”, but not “world class”.

Mr Ramesh is entitled to his views as a citizen, but a minister in the government — in whose hands lies much of the financial and administrative control that can make or break the institutes in question — is expected to give greater evidence of balance and sense of occasion in his utterances. Since educational institutions fall within the purview of other areas of the government, not the environment ministry, Mr Ramesh also exceeded his brief as minister and stepped into regions superintended by other UPA-2 colleagues, not expectedly inviting a riposte, and setting off a fruitless debate. Such a discussion within the right forum — say Parliament, when appropriations for departments and ministries are being debated — would have served a purpose, drawing attention to key aspects in the working of IITs and IIMs (and other institutions). But the way it turned out, we only have been witness to sterile fulminations.

The minister's off-the-cuff remarks presumably meant that the IITs and IIMs do not produce adequate cutting-edge research. The reasons are many, and Mr Ramesh might have done well to reflect on them in public as he took a swipe at the famous institutions. Indeed, he might have struck a sympathetic chord with his interlocutors had he noted that within the monies available to them these colleges were doing a fine job, but are still way behind famous American, European, or even some Chinese centres of academic excellence for want of funds. To take an example, if India spends \$8 billion on research, the US spends \$250 billion. This gap in the minister's public expression has been filled by human resources development minister Kapil Sibal, who drew attention to the crucial difference in “eco-systems”, picking an expression that might be otherwise in the toolkit of the environment minister! The funds crunch can be addressed when private industry spends more on research (for which it might need a tax break), and top educational institutions come to enjoy greater academic autonomy and freedoms, and can offer their faculty higher remunerations and better work conditions. It is in the end a systemic matter going far beyond particular educational institutions.

Statesman ND 28-May-11 P-4

IIT-smiles for children of a lesser god

PATNA, 27 MAY: As these children of a lesser god danced on the streets of Patna, celebrating an achievement that till recently was considered the privilege of a few, their joy said it all.

A number of unprivileged children, many of them from the families of truck drivers, mobile mechanics, roadside vendors and marginal farmers have cleared the prestigious Indian Institute of Technology Joint Entrance Examination, in what many see as urban India getting a stiff challenge from rural India.

Not a little of the credit for their achievement must go to Super-30, a free coaching institute run by Bihar mathematician Anand Kumar which is focussed on helping people from the unprivileged class crack the prestigious IIT-JEE. This year, 24 such students out of a total 30 from the Super-30 cracked the IIT-JEE. Almost all the Super-30 students came from the underprivileged families which could not afford to admit their wards to costly coaching institutes that are opening up their shops at every nook and corner and claiming to make every candidate IITian.

So far, a total of 236 children from the under-privileged backgrounds have made it to the IIT owing to the brilliant efforts by the Super-30. "This indicates a radical change in the society. It looks like urban India is getting challenged by the rural India. They have been awakened now and that no one can prevent them from achieving their goals," said Mr Kumar, the

founder of Super-30, wearing a wide smile on his face soon after the results came out.

A case in point is that of Dharpal Yadav, son of a truck driver, who cleared the IIT this time. When Dharpal called up his father Mr Rampravesh Rai who was then driving a truck in Kolkata, on his mobile phone to inform he has been selected for the IIT, the latter shouted back: "Kya IIT mein ho gaya (What's this IIT)?" But his joy knew no bounds after it was explained to him about the prestige of getting into the IITs.

The father of another successful candidate, Jatindar Kumar is a roadside vendor who sells eatables on his hand cart in Punjab. The father of Ms Priyanka Sharma is a mobile mechanic whereas Kunwar Barister Singh's father is a marginal farmer. Satish Kumar's father runs a betel shop while Ayush Agrawal is an orphan who lost his father many years back. A very common element among all is that they all come from poor families, and faced hardships on a daily basis, but they did not succumb. "We never thought we will ever clear this prestigious examination but thanks to Anand Sir, we have our dreams fulfilled now," said a beaming Abhay Kumar, whose father is a clerk in an unaided school.

Many said they did not have money for tuition and books but the able guidance of Super-30 helped them achieve what many said they did not think of even in dreams.

In fact, the impact of Super-30 has now

spread far and wide. Not long back, US President Mr Barack Obama's special envoy to the Organisation of Islamic Conference, Mr Rashid Hussain visited Super-30 to thank the mathematics wizard for his self-less service in shaping the careers of talented people from the under-privileged class.

It was recently featured by the Time magazine as the "best school in Asia". The Discovery Channel has also made an hour-long documentary on the institute while a film made on it by Christopher Michel went on to win a Viewers' Choice Award in the USA. Two Japanese channels have also made films on Super-30.

What's remarkable about this institute is that it gives poor IIT aspirants not only free coaching but also free food and lodging. The entire expenditure is borne by Mr Kumar himself. Mr Kumar's own life has been full of struggles and Super-30 had its genesis in his own childhood hardships which saw him rejecting an offer to study in Cambridge University owing to severe financial crisis in his family after the sudden demise of his father.

To make both ends meet and continue his studies, his mother prepared *papad* which he sold door to door.

In 2002, he set up the Super-30 institute with free food, free board and free coaching for 30 poor, talented children each year to ensure their careers would not crash midway owing to financial constraints. **manoj chaurasia**

Ramesh 'relieved' at 'civilised entry into IIT'

GUWAHATI, 27 MAY: Union environ-



ment minister Mr **Jairam Ramesh** (see photo), who recently stirred up a controversy for

his comment on IITs and IIMs, today appeared relieved at the 13th convocation of IIT, Guwahati saying he was 'half expecting' a black flag demonstration.

"I had a civilised entry into IIT, Guwahati today. I had half expected a black flag demonstration," Mr Ramesh said at the beginning of his convocation address.

"I am grateful for the faculty not giving vent to their feelings," Mr Ramesh said, referring to the student protest at TISS, Mumbai when he had gone there to address its convocation on 11 May.

Mr Ramesh, on 23 May, had kicked up a storm claiming that the faculties at the IITs and IIMs were not world class, but the students were. **pti**

Hindustan Times ND 28-May-11

Ramesh 'relieved' at 'civilised entry into IIT, Guwahati
GUWAHATI: Environment minister Jairam Ramesh, who recently stirred up a controversy for his remark on IITs and IIMs, on Friday appeared relieved at the 13th convocation of IIT, Guwahati. "I had a civilised entry into IIT, Guwahati. I had half expected a black flag demonstration," Ramesh said.

Ramesh's IIT, IIM remark draws mixed reactions

BS REPORTERS
Bangalore/Kolkata/Chennai, 27 May

ENVIRONMENT and Forests Minister Jairam Ramesh, an IITian himself, may have found India's premier institutes hardly world-class, but the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc) do not beg to differ much.

"He (Jairam Ramesh) is completely off the mark," said Prakesh Apte, former director, IIM-Bangalore. He, however, agreed: "No one is claiming that the IIM faculty is comparable to its Ivy League counterparts, but it would be worthwhile to remember that the IIMs produce graduates who are no less than their peers in any part of the world." Going by the input-output function, one could safely deduce that the faculty members were doing a good job, he added.

IIT-Kharagpur Professor B K Mathur said: "IIT-Kharagpur and IISc are two institutes that have been selected in the Shanghai rankings. Given that these rankings are based on statistics and facts, this is significant. And, given that both have made to the rankings meant for world universities despite being technological institutes, it is a big deal."

A senior professor of IISc, an ex-IITian himself, said: "Not all the research done at the IITs and IISc would be world-class." IISc was conceived as a 'research institute' or 'university of research' by Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata in the twilight years of the 19th century. Today, it has come to be the premier institution with regard to research in the sciences in India. "In IITs, about 15-20 per cent of the faculty and the research done would be world-class. In the case of IISc, you could add five percent more," the professor added.

"IIM-Ahmedabad rejects a student with a grade point average and he ultimately finds acceptance in Harvard Business School. Globally, research and development is growing at 5 per cent. It is growing at 9 per cent in India and 15 per cent in China. In research terms, India is currently 41st in the world, but will become fourth by 2020. Also, testament to this merit is the fact that most IITs and IIMs are now hunting grounds for foreign universities that have entered into partnerships for research, because the next wave of research will come from the developing world," said Arup Datta, managing consultant, PricewaterhouseCoopers.

A senior representative from IIT-Madras, without wanting to be identified, said: "I think this (Ramesh's comment) is an off-the-cuff remark that media is blowing up. The minister has not mentioned any benchmark on the basis of which he is comparing the IITs and their faculty." He argued that focus on research in India started only 15 years ago, unlike in the West, and the results have only started to come now.

"A full-fledged serious research needs adequate infrastructure, but the funds to set up this were not adequate for a long time. Things are changing now. Much bigger support from the government started flowing in recently. But that is grossly inadequate to create the kind of infrastructure we require for more research."

K Krishnaiah, dean (academic research), IIT-Madras, said: "We cannot compare IITs with institutions like MIT. They get \$250 billion, whereas we are get-



Environment and Forests Minister Jairam Ramesh at the 13th convocation of IIT-Guwahati on Friday. PHOTO: PTI

ting only \$8 billion. Research is an expensive process. It needs sophisticated equipment to reach from hypothesis to a result through experiments. That is missing. Though the government has started pumping in money into research, it is not comparable to what Harvard or MIT gets. Moreover, compared to an institution like MIT, which was established almost 150 years back, our research culture is late. IITs started only 50 years back."

IIM-Bangalore's Apte said the compensation an IIM faculty member received was nowhere near what his peers in the West got. With new IIMs being set

up, the administrators are faced with the challenge of offering the social infrastructure that the youth is demanding to take up teaching jobs. "Apart from good pay scale, they ask for good education for their children, good career opportunities for their spouses, also well-qualified in most cases. Hence, the government should also focus on creating world-class social infrastructure for the next generation of faculty in these new IIMs."

"In all foreign universities, there is a compulsory requirement that each faculty member come up with some research every day. In India, there are many faculty members who do not do research at all!" said M J Xavier, director, IIM-Ranchi.

Nasscom chief Som Mittal, an IIT and IIM alumni, said: "We have created some very good institutions here and the fact that even multinationals come and hire from here is a tribute to what these institutions are doing. The constraint today is we need more faculty members. So, the issue is what we don't have - the question is what more we want to have."

When IIT-Madras alumni and Infosys CEO & MD S Gopalakrishnan was asked how he would compare an IIT with global institutes, he said: "The system is different because the same faculty abroad in a different system will behave differently - so you can't actually compare. And the same people (faculty), when they go abroad, do very well. So, I would not make the comparison. The systems are very different."

He, however, added: "Since IITs are the premier institutions in India, their faculties are the best. And, IITs have a system of research-based education which is also very unique in India. It requires good faculty."

(Inputs from Kalyan Ramanathan, Praveen Bose, Bibhu Ranjan Mishra, Swati Garg & T E Narasimhan)

WHAT'S THE GOOD WORD

- **World-class:** As good as the best in the world
- **Excellent:** Extremely good. Two of the synonyms are 'outstanding', which means extremely good; and 'exceptional', which means unusually good

Source: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Ramesh Attempts to Smoothen Ruffled Feathers at IIT

Lists ministry's tie with IITs, asks graduates to follow Nehruvian principles

OUR POLITICAL BUREAU
NEW DELHI

Five days after he sparked off a controversy over the quality of research and faculty at the IITs, Environment Minister Jairam Ramesh was at IIT Guwahati on Friday delivering the convocation address. In a tacit acceptance that responsibility for ensuring a culture of research in the IITs lay as much with the institutions as with government and industry, Ramesh stressed on the need to "maximise" the partnership with the IITs.

"We need to maximise the partnership between the IITs and rest of industry on the one hand and all our activities on the other," Ramesh said.

In what could be seen as an effort to smoothen ruffled feathers Ramesh referred to his long involvement with IIT as well as the close working relationship between these institutes and his ministry.

"My association with IIT goes back to 1963 and not many people can claim a 48-year-old association with IIT," he said.

Ramesh drew attention to the Environment Ministry's use of the IIT system. Last year, the ministry signed an agreement with an IIT consortium to draw up a comprehensive management system for the Ganga. The project is worth Rs 17 crore. "We brought a consortium together and they are now preparing a comprehensive river basin management plan for the Ganga River. This is a big study. This contract was about to be given to an American company, but I intervened and said let's give it to IITs. Let's use this faculty, system and students. Let's build up the capability of the IITs. Similar initiatives will be taken in other river basins as well," he said.

This is not the only project for which the Environment Ministry has turned to the IIT system. Besides its participation in the consortium, IIT Guwahati is also studying the cumulative environmental impact of hydel projects in Arunachal Pradesh. IIT Delhi was involved in designing the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index, IIT Roorkee is undertaking a comprehensive river basin study of the



NO CONTROVERSY TODAY: Jairam Ramesh addressing convocation of IIT Guwahati on Friday. PTI

Alaknanda. Ramesh also referred to a Tea Board project that was given to IIT Kharagpur during his tenure as minister of state for commerce in the earlier government.

Despite all this, it would appear that concerns about the state of research and fostering of a culture of research weighed heavily on the minister's mind. Addressing the graduating students, Ramesh advised them to imbibe scientific temper

advocated by late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

"The essence of Nehru's fixation on scientific temper was this—a questioning mind, pushing the limits, not getting encumbered or structured by narrow limited concerns, not afraid to be inconsistent with changing facts and circumstances but always proceeding on the basis of objective realities, not prisoner of any dogma, modern or

archaic. And let me tell you—modern-day dogmas can be as devastating as ancient ones," Ramesh said in his address.

On Monday, the Environment Minister had sparked off a controversy by saying that there was "hardly any worthwhile research" from the IITs and that the "IITs are excellent because of the quality of students, not because of quality of research or faculty".

Tribune ND 28-May-11 P-12

Bright achievers

Results showcase small town successes

THE names Prudhvi Tej Immadi, Shubham Mehta and Sumegha Garg have suddenly become familiar, as these youngsters have achieved instant fame after achieving top positions in the IIT-JEE results. They are all hard working and focused, as one has to be to achieve a rank in these tough entrance examinations, but they also have another thing in common — they belong to small towns.

Indeed, it is said that success has many fathers. There are many tuition institutions that claim these toppers as their own. Affirmative action programmes too have reason to be happy about the success of their students who belong to poor families. In fact, there has been a significant rise in the number of SC, ST, and OBC candidates who have scored well enough to make it to the open category list. Celebrating the success of those who faced tremendous odds, should, however, not eclipse the achievement of those who were better off materially and lived in bigger cities. In the final analysis, it is evident that these achievers had the drive, born out of the will of bettering their lot, of going the extra mile and having the readiness to sacrifice immediate gratification for future gains that contributed immensely to their success at what is arguably the toughest entrance examination in the country.

Naturally, those who score high in this examination are the best and the brightest. It is a sign of the times that some of them are already looking at this as a stepping stone towards a career in the civil services. It is unfortunate that students with a future in engineering want to shift to civil administration. We must ask ourselves why professionals aspire to become civil servants, even as we celebrate the success of these world-class minds with a very bright future. The nation will, no doubt, be richer by utilising their talent effectively.

Business Line ND 28-May-11 p-10

Defending IITs

This has reference to “In defence of the IITs: An insider’s view” (*Business Line*, May 27). Politicians have, of late, developed the nasty habits of making unwarranted remarks, much to the chagrin of all concerned.

If, indeed, the IITs and the IIMs are not world-class, as the Minister contends, then why should the best of students seek admission to these institutions, often going through the rigours of intensely competitive examinations where even the fraction of marks lost or gained could make a big difference.

And how is it that, when they come out of these institutions in search of a job or otherwise, they are well-recognised as abundantly talented and particularly qualified to deliver the goods?

There is absolutely no doubt that, globally, all these institutions, including the front-ranking NITs, carry a distinctive brand that makes

a big difference in the way the graduates from these institutions are perceived and rated.

Rather than criticise such centres of learning, the Government must grant them greater functional autonomy and adequate funding so they consistently upgrade their R&D and maintain their status as premier institutions of national importance.

S. Umashankar

Cleansing politics

“Golden chance to cleanse politics” (*Business Line*, May 28) raised some very valid points.

Indeed, nothing could be more appropriate than strengthening the panchayati raj institutions. I fully endorse the author’s selection of Naresh Gupta for SEC.

It is imperative that the politics at the grassroots is cleansed, with the same fervour as being displayed by the television channels in exposing corruption in the election of the nation’s MPs.

R. Sundaram

Letters to the editor and contributions can be sent by e-mail to: bleditor@thehindu.co.in

Financial Express ND 28-May-11

What about the IITs of legal education?

The national law universities haven't done too well in terms of writing in refereed journals or in major research

The recent comment by Jairam Ramesh on the faculty and research standards at IITs and IIMs has created a flutter. At one level, this comment can be seen as running down premier institutions like the IITs and IIMs. However, at another level, Ramesh's comments also provide an opportunity to assess research standards, not just at IITs and IIMs, but across disciplines and institutions of higher education in India. This piece wishes to ignite the debate on legal research in premier national law universities (NLUs).

Last year, PM Manmohan Singh described legal education in India as a "sea of institutionalised mediocrity". Legal education has always received step-motherly treatment from the government and has often not been the first choice of bright students and their ever-aspiring parents. However, things started to change with the advent of NLUs—the most significant change in Indian legal education in the last two decades. Referred to by the PM as "islands of excellence" in the sea of institutionalised mediocrity; the first NLU was set up in Bangalore in 1988 and this was followed by more NLUs coming up in Hyderabad, Bhopal, Kolkata and Jodhpur in the 1990s. As of today, there are about 15 NLUs in India with the latest one planned to come up in the Northeast. These NLUs, often described as IITs and IIMs of legal education, have been set up to become centres of excellence in legal education by attracting quality students to study law, and producing quality research and legal scholarship by faculty.

NLUs have been very successful in attracting bright students to study law. Students passing out of these NLUs have

been able to secure high paying jobs in national and international organisations and have also been awarded prestigious scholarships like Chevening, Rhodes and Inlaks. The success of NLU students has increased the popularity of legal education, which is evident from the fact that this year close to 24,000 students appeared for the recently conducted Common Law Admission Test for admission to 11 NLUs, an increase by almost 6,000 from last year.

The stupendous performance of NLU students often gives the impression, to an outsider, that these institutions have equally impressive research standards and credentials. Although few NLUs have made efforts to boost a research culture, on the whole, the research standards at NLUs are still not at the level that national level institutes should have. With some notable exceptions, there is minimal evidence of faculty members of NLUs producing outstanding legal scholarship in international refereed journals or presenting works in major international conferences or involved in collaborative research with other institutions or universities—parameters often regarded most important globally to judge the research performance of universities.

There are several reasons for this like inadequate service conditions for the faculty and thus the failure to attract talented academic lawyers; not so stimulating research environment; lack of adequate incentives to undertake research;

lack of a vibrant community of post-graduate research and doctoral students; and heavy teaching and evaluation load as also pointed out by the National Knowledge Commission in its report on legal education. Barring a few notable exceptions, most NLUs have not been able to attract and retain NLU alumni to teach. The majority of NLU students, after completing their undergraduate degrees and studying for higher

degrees in the West, opt for an academic career in the US, UK, Singapore and other such places or with private universities in India, where remuneration is much more attractive. Even if some of them joined NLUs; they didn't stay back. This is in sharp contrast to IITs and IIMs, where many IIT and IIM faculty members have themselves been the alum-

ni of these institutions.

The final point is regarding remuneration, which plays a vital role in attracting talent and hence boosting research standards. Remuneration structures are not attractive enough at NLUs, notwithstanding the implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations. Fresh law graduates from NLUs often earn more than what a professor with a PhD and with 10 years of experience at NLU earns. But this is something in which NLUs cannot do much unless they get support from the government. If the government seriously wants a world-class faculty, it should devise attractive salary structures for university

academicians, including NLUs', independent of salaries of civil servants. There should be a separate pay commission for university academicians. It is erroneous to equate salary structures of the teaching profession, where there is a major shortage, with salary structures of all-India central services, where the number of aspirants only keeps increasing, thus providing a much larger basket to select from.

NLUs are young and promising institutions and it will be unfair to judge them and their faculty too harshly in the relatively short period of their existence. Notwithstanding the constraints, NLUs and their faculty have done well in comparison to most law departments in conventional Indian universities, which have existed for long. Nevertheless, there is room for improvement. The faculty at NLUs has to rise to the occasion and produce world-class research on a consistent basis. NLUs have to think of ingenious ways to attract good faculty—something like paying signing bonuses to new faculty that IIT Bombay did is worth considering. NLUs also need to incentivise research; find ways and means to provide attractive compensation to faculty; and develop a vibrant post-graduate community of researchers. Ramesh's comment should stir NLUs as well and should be used as an opportunity to bring meaningful reforms in legal research, so that law, as an academic discipline, attains its rightful place in our society.

The author is assistant professor at National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata. These are his personal views



**PRABHASH
RANJAN**

Economic Times ND 28-May-11 P-10

Coaching to Victory

What would IIT-JEE do without brilliantly tutored examinees?

While comparing the calibre of the students of the Indian Institutes of Technology versus the teaching faculty there, Jairam Ramesh left out one crucial element in the equation: the coaching classes. Even if the much-vaunted tech schools' teachers do not match up to the environment minister's exacting world standards, our tutorial networks certainly do. With places like Kota notching up a disproportionate number of successful 'candidates', something has to be said for the unsung pedagogues in countless cramped coaching centres who turn raw talent into well-synchronised examination clearing machines. Judging by the array of young people who have charted their path to IIT and future success through their classes and postal notes, it may not be fanciful to imagine that without them, no world-class Indian child would ever clear the formidable IIT Joint Entrance Examination. Then, horror of horrors, IIT teachers (substandard or otherwise) would be left with empty classes.

Of course, brilliant students should not need coaching to clear an entrance exam. Their senior secondary level board exam results should, ideally, put them in line for selection. However, the elaborate network of coaching classes would then have to be shut down. Curiously, while the government has tried to root out the tuition culture in the Indian school system, the high-pressure IIT-JEE and its coaching classes attract no such opprobrium. Maybe the government is chary of affecting the economies of countless small towns whose coaching classes and boarding houses would then be put out of business. But would they? They could always outsource their world class student-mentoring skills to the US, which is getting increasingly wary of China and India's brainpower anyway.

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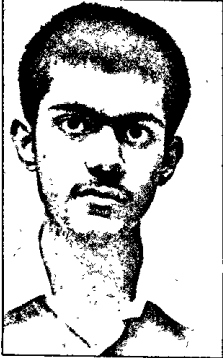
CRACKING IIT JEE

'FOCUS GETS YOU SUCCESS'

Says Ghaziabad student Dravyansh Sharma, who after topping CBSE, became a Delhi topper with All India Rank of 7

VATSALA SHRANGI
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TWO days after he was in news for being an all India CBSE topper, Ghaziabad student.



Dravyansh Sharma is in news again. This time for topping the Delhi region in the IIT Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) where he has got the All India Rank (AIR) of 7.

"I was surprised when I got to know that I have stood 7th in the country," said an elated Sharma. "My parents just couldn't believe it. All my relatives and friends were more than elated. Nobody had expected that I would top the Delhi region," said he. Sharma, who had scored an aggregate of 98.6 per cent in class XII board examination, had done his two-year IIT coaching from Vidya Mandir Classes in Punjabi Bagh, Delhi. "Focus in whatever you do gets you success," says this aspiring computer engineer, who enjoys reading novels, partying on and off and playing badminton. "I have high hopes from him. He has done us proud again. It is a moment of great pride for us," said Dharamveer Sharma, his father.

'NEVER EXPECTED GREAT RESULT'



A science student, Shashank Jain had never set a time-table for his studies and only spent three to four hours a day on studies. On Wednesday, this student of Mother Teresa Public School in Preet Vihar was sleeping at his home when he got a call that he had got an AIR of 25 in IIT JEE.

"I jumped on hearing the news as I had never expected such a great result though I was sure that I would crack the JEE," said an excited Jain who had taken his two-year coaching from FITJEE.

Jain, who had scored 97 per cent in the class XII board examination, aspires to be a mechanical engineer and wants to study and earn for his country only. He loves computer games, comic movies, table tennis and cricket and is a great fan of Hrithik Roshan's style and attitude.

"This is the best day of my life. My son's achievement is my achievement. We never forced him to take up any particular discipline; it was always his choice to be an engineer. Today, he has proved himself right," said Mukesh Jain, Shashank's father.

WALKING THE EXTRA MILE



A resident of Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, Harshit Jain couldn't stop himself from smiling almost all through the day when the results of IIT JEE were declared. He had every reason to do so as he had secured an AIR of 55. Jain had literally walked that extra mile to crack the examination for he used to come to Delhi every weekend from his home to attend coaching classes.

"I was sure that I would

crack the IIT no matter what but I couldn't believe that I got AIR 55 which I had never dreamt of. Though it was taxing for me to travel such a long distance every week, but today I feel it was worth the effort," said he.

Jain is now looking forward to have a great time once his classes begin. He had always dreamt of being a scientist and from class V had been a keen watcher of television show Dexter's Laboratory.

Jain, who was a student of Gyankalash International School in Saharnpur, scored 89 per cent in class XII examination. His father, who runs a confectionary shop had never thought that his son would be a star one day.

"My parents thought I was crazy when as a kid I told them that I wanted to be a scientist like Newton. But, they never stopped me from pursuing my dream. Today, they are more proud and happy than I am," said he. An introvert by nature, Jain confesses he wants to have a girlfriend. "I want to have a girlfriend but I am too shy to talk to anyone," said he.

Jain was lent a helping hand by his coaching institute FITJEE who enrolled him under their 'Fortune 40', a programme where students are provided free lodging and study assistance. "At FITJEE, we like to nurture our students through a holistic education system. It is an extremely pleasant experience to see more and more of our students as the top rankers, year after year, in not only IIT-JEE but other competitive exams as well," said D K Goel, Chairman, FITJEE.

'CRACKING JEE, A PURE JOY'



Delhi's Sumegha Garg, who has topped among girls all over India with a rank of 12, did her schooling from R B DAV Senior Secondary School in Chandigarh and took coaching classes from Narayana IIT Academy in Punjabi Bagh, Delhi.

An overjoyed Sumegha said "It is one of the toughest entrance exams in the world and clearing it with such good position is pure joy. With a good rank, I can now also choose the stream I want to pursue."

Sumegha, who used to study for six hours after school and had scored 90.4 per cent in class XII exam, loves to play cricket and badminton. "We wanted her to be a doctor but she has done us proud. Though it was always her choice what she wanted to be, but I still wish that she joins Civil Services," said Devinder Pal Garg, her father.

FIRST LIST ON JUNE 21

The results of IITs' Joint Entrance Examination that were declared on Wednesday saw 13,602 students clearing the examination. IIT-Madras zone aspirant Immedi Purudhavi Tej topped the examination followed by Shubham Mehta of IIT-Bombay zone who got the

second rank. Shyamak Reddy and Burie Sai Kiran from Madras zone grabbed the third and fourth ranks respectively. The first list of seat allotment will be uploaded on IIT-Kanpur's website on June 21 whereas the second list will be issued on July 6.

Jansatta ND 28-May-11

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शिक्षकों पर टिप्पणी के बाद रमेश ने की आईआईटी की तारीफ

गुवाहाटी, 27 मई (भाषा)। प्रमुख भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों और भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थानों में शिक्षकों की गुणवत्ता पर विवादास्पद टिप्पणियों के बाद पर्यावरण और वन राज्य मंत्री जयराम रमेश ने शुक्रवार को कहा कि आईआईटी के कंसोर्टियम को उसके अमेरिकी दावेदार के मुकाबले एक परियोजना के लिए चुना गया था। यहां आईआईटी के 13वें दीक्षांत समारोह को संबोधित करने के बाद रमेश को इस बात से राहत महसूस हुई कि उन्हें किसी ने काले झंडे नहीं दिखाए। हालांकि, उन्होंने कहा कि उन्हें आशंका थी कि उन्हें काले झंडे दिखाए जा सकते हैं।

रमेश ने दीक्षांत समारोह में अपने उद्बोधन में कहा- मुझे आईआईटी गुवाहाटी में आज सभ्य तरीके से प्रवेश मिला। मुझे आशंका थी कि मुझे काले झंडे दिखाए जाएंगे। उन्होंने मुंबई में 11 मई को टीआईएसएस के छात्रों के उनके खिलाफ विरोध प्रदर्शन के संदर्भ में कहा- मैं शिक्षकों का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी भावनाओं को संयमित रखा।

विरोध प्रदर्शन से आहत न होने से मिली राहत

बीएस संवाददाता

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) और भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान (आईआईएम) की फैकल्टी से जुड़ी अपनी टिप्पणी को लेकर हाल में विवाद में आए पर्यावरण और वन राज्य मंत्री जयराम रमेश गुवाहाटी स्थित आईआईटी के 13वें दीक्षांत समारोह में 'राहत' महसूस करते नजर आए। मंत्री ने कहा कि उन्हें आशंका थी कि संस्थान में उन्हें काले झंडे दिखाए जाएंगे। रमेश ने दीक्षांत समारोह में दिए भाषण की शुरुआत में कहा, 'मुझे आईआईटी गुवाहाटी में सभ्य तरीके से प्रवेश मिला है। मुझे आशंका थी कि यहां काले झंडे दिखाए जा सकते हैं।' मंत्री ने कहा, 'मैं शिक्षकों का आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने भावनाएं व्यक्त करने में संयम बरता।' रमेश सोमवार को यह कहकर विवादों में आ गए थे कि आईआईटी और आईआईएम के शिक्षक नहीं, बल्कि विद्यार्थी विश्व स्तरीय हैं।

रमेश ने देश के प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान से स्नातक हो चुके विद्यार्थियों से कहा कि वह खुद में वैज्ञानिक अभिरुचि जगाएं, जिसकी दिवंगत प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भी पैरवी की थी। रमेश ने कहा, 'आप जो कुछ करें, उसमें नेहरू की वैज्ञानिक अभिरुचि जैसा जज्बा पैदा करने की



आईआईटी गुवाहाटी में पर्यावरण मंत्री जयराम रमेश

कोशिश करें। नेहरू के वैज्ञानिक अभिरुचि के प्रति जुनून के सही महत्व को स्वीकारने के लिए आपको उनके राजनीतिक दल का सदस्य बनने की जरूरत नहीं है।' जब उनके कांग्रेसी सहयोगी और मानव संसाधन मंत्री कपिल सिब्बल की टिप्पणी पर प्रतिक्रिया मांगी गई तो उन्होंने कोई टिप्पणी करने से इनकार कर दिया।

सिब्बल ने पिछले दिनों यह कहा था रमेश भले ही अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं लेकिन ऐसी टिप्पणी तथ्य पर आधारित होना चाहिए न कि किसी नजरिये के आधार पर। बिजनेस स्टैंडर्ड से अपनी बातचीत में रमेश ने भरोसा जताते हुए कहा था कि उन्हें देश के साथ-साथ विदेश से भी इस पर समर्थन मिल रहा है। पर्यावरण मंत्री भी आईआईटी के छात्र रह

चुके हैं और आईआईटी पर सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त समिति के द्वारा पेश किए गए आंकड़ों में उनका समर्थन भी है। आईआईटी की स्वायत्तता से जुड़ी काकोडकर समिति की रिपोर्ट में फैकल्टी की गुणवत्ता पर सवाल किए बिना कम फैकल्टी की ओर इशारा किया गया है। आईआईटी की स्वायत्तता और वृद्धि के लिए रोडमैप का सुझाव देने के लिए इस समिति की स्थापना की गई थी और इसके तहत यह सिफारिश की गई है कि आईआईटी में 1,200 फैकल्टी का इंतजाम होना चाहिए और यहां 12,000 छात्र होने चाहिए। पीएचडी वाले छात्रों की बढ़ती संख्या से अधिकतम वृद्धि की संभावनाएं तैयार होंगी। इस समिति ने प्रति फैकल्टी सालाना न्यूनतम 0.6 पीएचडी का संकेत दिया है।

शिक्षा भी महंगी : बीते वर्ष की तुलना में बढ़ी सभी संस्थानों की फीस

आइआइटी कानपुर में सबसे महंगी सपनों की उड़ान

संजीव मिश्र, कानपुर

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों में प्रवेश के लिए हुई परीक्षा आइआइटी जेईई में सफल विद्यार्थी अब अपने सपनों के संस्थान में प्रवेश की तैयारी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इनकी फीस बीते वर्ष की तुलना में बढ़ा दी गई है। सबसे महंगी पढ़ाई आइआइटी कानपुर, तो सबसे सस्ती बनारस हिंदू विवि के प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आइटी-बीएचयू) की है।

आइआइटी-जेईई का परीक्षा परिणाम आने के बाद छात्र-छात्राओं से बातचीत को आधार बनाएं तो सबकी पहली पसंद आइआइटी कानपुर व मुंबई ही हैं, लेकिन फीस के लिहाज से यही दोनों संस्थान सबसे महंगे हैं। आइआइटी कानपुर में प्रति सेमेस्टर फीस 34,692 रुपये निर्धारित की गई है। इसके अलावा एकमुश्त भुगतान के 2,750 रुपये, प्रतिभूति राशि के 7,000 रुपये सहित प्रवेश के समय कुल शुल्क 44,442 रुपये जमा कराने होंगे। पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में यह राशि 7,100 रुपये अधिक है। प्रति सेमेस्टर फीस में भी 3,500 रुपए बढ़ाए गए हैं। आइआइटी मुंबई में प्रति सेमेस्टर फीस बीते वर्ष की 29,450 से 4,100 रुपये बढ़कर अब 33,550 रुपये हो गई है। यहां प्रवेश के समय छात्र-छात्राओं को कुल 40,076 रुपये जमा करने होंगे, लेकिन आइआइटी दिल्ली व मद्रास की

• आइटी
बीएचयू
की पढ़ाई
सबसे सस्ती

iiit

फीस कानपुर व मुंबई की तुलना में काफी कम है। दिल्ली में प्रति सेमेस्टर 27,035 रुपये व मद्रास में 27,850 रुपये फीस ही देनी होगी। फीस के मामले में आइआइटी गांधीनगर व इंदौर तीसरे तथा मंडी व रुड़की चौथे स्थान पर है। पर सबसे कम आइटी-बीएचयू में प्रति सेमेस्टर फीस 13,960 रुपये है। यहां प्रवेश के समय छात्र-छात्राओं को 21,285 रुपये जमा करने होंगे, इसमें 4,000 रुपये की वापसी योग्य प्रतिभूति राशि है।

यहां भी जेईई से प्रवेश

आइआइटी जेईई से सभी भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों, आइटी बीएचयू, आइएसएम धनबाद व टीएस चाणक्य मुंबई में प्रवेश तो होता ही है, कुछ अन्य संस्थान भी जेईई की रैंक के आधार पर प्रवेश लेंगे। राजीव गांधी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ पेट्रोलियम टेक्नोलॉजी रायबरेली, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस बेंगलूर, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस, एजुकेशन एंड रिसर्च तथा इंडियन मैरीटाइम यूनिवर्सिटी के चेन्नई, मुंबई व विशाखापट्टनम

यह है फीस (प्रति सेमेस्टर)

कानपुर -----	34,692 रुपये
मुंबई -----	33,550 रुपये
गांधीनगर -----	33,550 रुपये
इंदौर -----	33,550 रुपये
मंडी -----	32,750 रुपये
रुड़की -----	32,750 रुपये
राजस्थान -----	30,750 रुपये
हैदराबाद -----	29,100 रुपये
गुवाहाटी -----	28,972 रुपये
भुवनेश्वर -----	28,800 रुपये
खड़गपुर -----	28,650 रुपये
पटना -----	28,550 रुपये
दिल्ली -----	27,035 रुपये
रोपड़ -----	27,035 रुपये
बीएचयू -----	13,960 रुपये

(प्रवेश के समय एकमुश्त भुगतान व प्रतिभूति राशि अलग जमा होगी)

परिसरों में प्रवेश के लिए भी जेईई की मेरिट लिस्ट ही आधार बनेगी।

दुनिया जीतना चाहते हैं सुपर-30 के सफल छात्र

नईदुनिया संवाददाता

पटना। आईआईटी के लिए सफल अच्छे इंजीनियर के साथ-साथ आईएएस अधिकारी भी बनना चाहते हैं। उनके मन में आईएएस बन कर समाज और देश की सेवा करने का सपना पल रहा है। वे कड़ी मेहनत से सफलता के

■ नईदुनिया कार्यालय में आकर की बातचीत

शिखर पर पहुंचना चाहते हैं, दुनिया जीतना चाहते हैं। गरीब, बेसहारा बच्चों का सहारा बनना चाहते हैं।

आईआईटी में सफलता का झंडा बुलंद करने वाले मशहूर कोचिंग संस्थान सुपर-30 के छात्र शुकुवार को नईदुनिया के पटना कार्यालय आए। यहां उन्होंने अखबार के काम को समझा और खुलकर अपनी भविष्य की योजनाओं पर बातचीत की।

पंजाब के संगरूर जिले के जतिंदर



नईदुनिया कार्यालय पटना में शुकुवार को सुपर-30 के सफल छात्र। साथ में संस्था के निदेशक आनंद कुमार भी हैं।

फोटो : मनोज सिन्हा

सिंह को विश्वास नहीं था कि वह भी कभी आईआईटी में पढ़ेगा लेकिन सुपर-30 ने उसे ऐसा तराशा कि वह नायाब

हीरा बन गया। जतिंदर बताते हैं कि उनके पिता राजकुमार सिंह गांव में कुलचे-छोले बेच कर किसी तरह

परिवार का गुजारा चलाते हैं। जतिंदर इंजीनियर बनकर अपने जिले, प्रदेश और देश के लिए कुछ करना चाहते हैं।

उनका सपना शिक्षा के स्तर को और ऊपर उठाने की है। यह सब अकेले कैसे कर पाएंगे के सवाल पर वे तपाक से कहते हैं, हौसला बुलंद है तो मंजिल जरूर मिलेगी। जतिंदर जैसे गरीब तबके के तमाम ऐसे विद्यार्थी हैं जिन्हें सुपर-30 ने निखारा है।

इस बार सुपर-30 के 24 छात्रों ने

■ आईएएस बन समाज सेवा करने का है सपना

आईआईटी की प्रवेश परीक्षा में बाजी मारी है। छात्रों के साथ आए संस्थान के संचालक आनंद कुमार ने भी अखबार के कामकाज को देखा-समझा। श्री आनंद ने कहा कि उनका सपना है- हर गरीब को शिक्षा मिले। पैसे के अभाव में किसी बच्चे की पढ़ाई बाधित न हो। इसका दंश उन्होंने झेला है। वे इस दर्द को समझते हैं। उन्होंने नईदुनिया को संपूर्ण अखबार बातते हुए अपने कवरेज में शिक्षा को अधिक महत्व दिए जाने की सराहना की।

आईआईटी, जेईई प्रवेश परीक्षा में धनबाद के 30 छात्रों को मिली सफलता

वीर अर्जुन संवाददाता

धनबाद । भारत की प्रतिष्ठित अभियांत्रिकी प्रवेश परीक्षा आईआईटी जेईई 2011 में देश की कीयला राजधानी धनबाद के तकरीबन 30 छात्र-छात्राओं का चयन हुआ है । उक्त परीक्षा में सफल होने वालों में दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल धनबाद के सर्वाधिक 11 छात्र आईआईटी में चयनित हुए हैं । विवेक पोद्दार को अच्छा रैंक 1313 मिला है ।

दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल की ही छात्रा अंतरा चौधरी को 1351 रैंक मिला है । दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल धनबाद के बाद डीएवी पब्लिक स्कूल कोयला नगर के चार, डीएवी पब्लिक स्कूल मुनीडीह का तीन एवं राजकलम सरस्वती विद्या मंदिर एवं दून पब्लिक स्कूल से एक-एक छात्र चयनित हुए हैं । धनबाद के अन्य स्कूलों से भी कुछेक छात्र-छात्राओं के चयन होने की सूचना है । अनुसूचित जनजाति कोटा में आदित्य सुमन को 616 रैंक प्राप्त हुआ है । मौजूदा जानकारी के मुताबिक धनबाद के 30 छात्र-छात्रायें चयनित हो चुके हैं । विगत वर्ष की अपेक्षा परिणाम में गिरावट आयी है । वर्ष 2010 में धनबाद के 50 छात्रों ने आईआईटी को क्रेक किया था । वर्ष 2011 आईआईटी जेईई परीक्षा में

धनबाद के सफल छात्रों के नाम- विवेक पोद्दार रैंक 13413, अंतरा चौधरी रैंक 1351, पियूश कुमार रैंक 1574, शुभम गौरव रैंक 1616, सिद्धांत संजय रैंक 5697, गौरव कुमार चौधरी रैंक 7500, सौम्यदीप मजूमदार रैंक 7552, प्रेरणा झा रैंक 8654, पियूश अग्रवाल रैंक 8654, आदित्य सुमन एसटीकोटा रैंक 616, आपीश मंगल डुंगडुंग एसटीकोटा में 364 ; सभी छात्र दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, डीएवी कोयला नगर के तीन छात्र में स्वरूप बनर्जी रैंक 4600, अनुराधा मिश्रा रैंक 4889, विवेक कुमार चौहान रैंक 5285 ; ओबीसी रैंक 725, मोहित कोडिया रैंक 5400, डीएवी पब्लिक स्कूल मुनीडीह के दीपक कुमार रैंक 2089 ; ओबीसी रैंक 249, गौरव कुमार झा रैंक 9092 एवं गौरव कुमार का रैंक 5920, राजकमल सरस्वती विद्या मंदिर के छात्र अंकित कुमार साव को ओबीसी रैंक 1648, दून पब्लिक स्कूल के जिनेष बी दोशी का रैंक 5503 ; ओबीसी रैंक 761 है । इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य स्कूलों के भी चयनित होने की सूचना मिली है । उक्त चयनितों में नियमित विद्यार्थियों के अतिरिक्त पूर्ववर्ती विद्यार्थी भी सम्मिलित हैं ।