Newspaper Clips
May 29, 2011

Times of India ND 29/05/2011   P-20

There's a good reason why IIT is not MIT

IN PRINCIPLE

SRIVATS KRISHNA

A journalist once told Bobby Fischer that a female Grandmaster had complimented the American chess player as "a genius." Fischer wryly replied that's true, but she has no way of knowing! Perhaps Jairam Ramesh's comment can be put in the same genre.

At the outset, it's important to recognize that IITs and IIMs can't be clubbed together. They are very different institutions and need to be analyzed differently. Had Ramesh said that IITs are not MITs or that IIM is not Harvard Business School, no one could quarrel with that. But what he said is not substantiated by hard facts or data.

The mandate of the IITs and IIMs for the first 50 years was to provide the sinews and muscles in terms of managers and leaders for developing India's corporate sector and to help the government programmes. They have done so admirably. This is evident from the fact that today's Tata can go global and acquire a Corus or a Ritz Carlton and a GMR can build airports in Maldives and Istanbul. This would have been unimaginable just a decade ago.

The Institute for Lean Construction Excellence, an initiative entirely driven by the Civil Engineering Department of IIT-Madras along with some corporate houses is building information systems into new construction. A leading Infotech company's research centre at IIT-Madras Research Park has managed to cut energy consumption by 22% at various sites run by the firm. Applied research like this has enormous value for a developing country like India.

Second, till recently at IIT-Madras, a 500, IIT-Madras had a budget of about Rs 85 crore. Today it has Rs 200 crore. It also faced significant constraints on hiring. For example, Ramanaidu could never have been hired even though he was a genius as he had failed his BA exams. Compare this with the endowment of say a Caltech or Harvard or MIT. That runs to millions of dollars and has a 100-year research focus and legacy. It is truly colossal, therefore, to compare the IITs with an MIT.

Despite this, professors of IIT Madras have published in world-class journals such as the "Journal of American Chemical Society", "Journal of Physical Chemistry", "Annals of Mathematics" and American civil and mechanical engineering society journals. But there is no getting over the fact that IIMs have not produced as much research as they should, given the size of their faculty.

Third, as students of multiple leading institutions such as Harvard Business School, IIT and IIM can attest, there are good and bad professors in every institution. While there is no Clayton Christensen yet at IIT-B, one cannot overlook the fact that in the last two years alone, they have hired 26 new faculty members predominantly from Wharton, INSEAD, MIT etc. Would you young IIM/IT B brilliant faculty from these schools voluntarily relocate to IIT/B unless they saw the possibility of doing world-class research and teaching there?

Fourth, why do global companies, banks and consulting firms repeatedly hire from IITs/IIMs? They are under no pressure to do so, but these engineers and managers they produce are world-class, which means there is significant value-addition inside these institutions or else they could hire them straight after the 12th Board! Jairam Ramesh is not right to say that IIT and IIM students are brilliant, not their institutions.

Fifth, autonomy is unarguably a good thing but the other side of the coin is accountability. At least a few good IIMs are pushing for more accountability along with more autonomy. Accountability would include publishing in many more of the world's top journals, increased hours of teaching and research, and strict curbs on unnecessary and indiscipline. It is shocking that there is no annual appraisal of IIM professors. From 2001, IIMs can pay faculty whatever they want, charge whatever fees they want, open campuses abroad and buy or sell land using their resources. But still they refuse to increase the total hours of teaching and research from 80 to 100 per year.

Jairam Ramesh, a bright, well-meaning professional IIT alumni, has made it big in politics. But he may only be able to realize his dream of becoming finance minister if he learns to emulate Bobby Fischer rather than former Indian ministers with foot-in-mouth disease.

The author, an IAS officer, has studied at Harvard Business School, IIT Madras and IIM-B. These are his personal views.

* My Times, My Voice: Like this article? SMS MTM15481 to 58888. Charges applicable. Rs 3 per sms.
Are our IITs and IIMs world-class institutions?

No. And they don’t need to be, argues Debasis Chatterjee. IITs & IIMs were set up to produce quality engineers and managers, not to compete for talent globally.

The Sunday Question

The expression ‘world class’ in education denotes benchmarking of excellence of our institutions in terms of admissions and selection process, curriculum design and delivery, research and teaching performance, quality and methods of learning, quality of infrastructure, students’ satisfaction and real value addition when compared with all similar institutions from anywhere in the world.

By the above definition, IITs and IIMs will have to be assessed in the context that they find themselves in. Attributing the label, ‘world class’, without this context is meaningless. IITs and IIMs were established by the government with public funds and are perceived as public institutions of national importance with a mandate to produce engineers and managers who would go on to serve the national demand for engineers, technologists and managers.

As institutions, they were entrusted with the task of building capability in a country that was virtually left bankrupt by our colonisers. They were not mandated since their inception to compete for talent globally. Yet, it stands to reason that both IITs and IIMs have a selection excellence (ratios do not tell a lie) that is unparalleled in the world.

A significant number of these students selected end up as faculty in these institutions of excellence. How can the same world-class students become cattle class as they take on the role of faculty? The answer to this question lies in the very design of these institutions that are not able to unlock the true potential of their knowledge workers.

It is true that IITs and IIMs have not emerged as foremost research institutions. Currently, they are more driven by market demand for engineers and MBAs than they are by the urge to create original knowledge.

The existing performance and reward structure within IITs and IIMs are not geared towards original knowledge creation either. Our current missions do not represent the urgency to establish global footprints in research, learning and teaching. Do we have the kind of institutional and instructional leadership that would help us negotiate the paradox of IIMs being globally competitive schools yet serving local geo-political interests and sensitivities?

The answer to these questions cannot be found by creating such simplistic labels as ‘world class’ or otherwise. We have to elevate this debate to the systemic understanding of how we breed mediocrity in an institution of excellent people? This is like asking this: how is India such a poor country made up of so many rich people? Academic talent, like wealth, does not grow when they are kept confined within individual, socio-political and national boundaries. Would Sachin Tendulkar still be a world-class batsman if his batting was restricted only to Indian pitches? Would AR Rahman win the Oscars if he was stuck in the narrow groove of his musical tradition?

For me, the idea of a world-class institution is about liberating the learners within the system so that they can grapple with the larger concerns of the universe rather than their own pay scales and increments. It is about rising above narrow comparison and feverish acquisitions. That is what a world-class university stands for. The systemic chains that lock up the potential of our institutions have to be unshackled before they are benchmarked for stardom. The only way IIMs and IITs can rise to their own legitimate potential to be world-class institutions is by remaining relevant and useful to the larger world that they inhabit. Yes, honourable minister, our students have gone out and ruled the world. Can their teachers be too far behind?
FIVE POINT SOMEONE?

JAIKRAM RAMESH vs IIT FACULTY

The environment minister was right.

The biggest study on careers chosen by ITIans shows that the institute's graduates are lagging in pursuing research. But is that the entire picture?

Miss Julie Karmo

The Indian Institute of Technology, a symbol of excellence in engineering education and research, is facing a crisis. The recent study conducted by the institute's Centre for Research in Management and Policy (CRMP) has revealed that the number of graduates choosing to pursue research is declining. The findings of the study are alarming, and the institute must take immediate action to safeguard its reputation and future.

The study, which covered 450 graduates from the last 10 years, found that only 13% of the students who graduated from IITs have chosen to pursue research. This is a significant decline from the 20% that was reported in 2015. The study also found that the number of students pursuing research in other fields, such as management and business, has increased from 42% to 57% over the same period.

The reasons for this decline are multifaceted. One of the main reasons is the low pay and lack of job opportunities in the research field. The study found that students who pursued research were earning an average of 30% less than those who pursued management and business.

Another factor is the perception of students that research is a less secure career option. Many students prefer jobs that offer job security and a higher salary. The study found that students who pursued research were twice as likely to leave the field within five years of graduation.

The Indian Institute of Technology must take urgent steps to address this issue. They must increase the pay of research scholars and provide better job opportunities to attract students. It is also essential to change the perception of research as a less secure career option.

The institute must also focus on improving the quality of research being conducted at the institute. The study found that only 18% of the research projects conducted at the institute were considered to be of high quality. The institute must ensure that the research being conducted is of high quality and has real-world applications.

In conclusion, the Indian Institute of Technology must take urgent steps to address the decline in students choosing to pursue research. They must increase the pay of research scholars and provide better job opportunities to attract students. They must also focus on improving the quality of research being conducted at the institute.

I hope that the Indian Institute of Technology will take this issue seriously and take immediate action to safeguard its reputation and future.
BJP, IIM Dons Slam Jairam

OUR BUREAUS
NEW DELHI | AHMEDABAD

Environment minister Jairam Ramesh, who triggered a controversy with his remarks that faculty at IITs and IIMs were “not world class”, drew sharp criticism from politicians and academics on Tuesday. While the BJP went on the offensive, professors at IIM-Ahmedabad said the minister’s assessment of the faculty was “simplistic” and showed “tremendous ignorance”, though they agreed that research was lagging.

On Monday, Ramesh said the IITs were “excellent” on account of the quality of students and not the quality of research or faculty. “IITs are surviving because of their students. There is hardly any worthwhile research from our IITs. The faculty in the IIT is not world class. It is the students in IITs and IIMs, who are world class. So the IITs and IIMs are excellent because of the quality of students not because of quality of research or faculty.” The minister’s comments come at a time when the HRD ministry is grappling with the issue of improving research and faculty quality of the IITs. Earlier this month, a ministry-appointed committee headed by Anil Kakodkar recommended measures to improve research as well as faculty strength and quality at the IITs. BJP spokesperson Rajiv Pratap Rudy said, “We cannot have world-class institutions till we have world-class ministers.” He said the party was proud of the IITs and IIMs, adding that “ministers should refrain from making such statements”. Terming Ramesh’s remarks as “unfortunate”, minister of state for science and technology Ashwani Kumar said government scientific and technological institutions have done India proud.
**Mail Today ND 29/05/2011 P-25**

**What About World-Class Ministers?**

The Tweetetati need a tamasha every week, and last week’s entertainment came from environment minister Jairam Ramesh. After former foreign minister Shash Tharoor’s @shashitharoor celebrations, the deities of the microblogging site have come to expect politicians getting into trouble because of their tweets, but Ramesh didn’t even have to tweet to become a joke on Twitter.

Ramesh’s comment that IIT/IMT students are world-class, but their teachers aren’t, may, on the surface seem innocuous, but it has led to a tweetstorm, with IIT/IMT students up in arms against the minister. Author Chetan Bhagat (@chetanbhagat), who’s an IIT/IMT alum, led the Twittermob by wondering aloud if Indian politicians are more world-class than IIT/IMT faculty, and followed it up with the curious comment that the daughters of some of the IIT/IMT faculty are definitely world-class, even if their parents aren’t (remember Five Point Someone?).

Chetan Bhagat cheekily suggested some of the IIT/IMT professors have “world-class daughters” (bhagat, by the way, has perfected the art of stoking a controversy on Twitter after his own notorious #chetanblocks episode. A few weeks ago, he asked the Tweetetati to print #amanetechortal in Hindi on their forearms to protest against corrupt politicians.)

The favourite academic of Twitterverse, Arindam Chaudhuri (@arindam_iimp) linked Ramesh’s comment with his IIFM pitch of daring to think beyond the IITs and IMTs!

In this joke fest, Apurv Pandit (@apurv), the editor of the MBA preparation website, Pagalguy.com (@pagalguy), emerges as the voice of reason in a heavily tweeted blog post where he makes an interesting observation on why IIT/IMT alumni are so outraged by any criticism of their alma mater.

After India’s liberalisation, Pandit points out, an IIT/IMT education made it possible for young people from the great middle class to get high-paying multinational jobs and move up to the economic upper class, instead of searching for an uncle’s reference to get a government or bank job.

I grew up in middle-class Patna, studied at IIM-Bangalore and taught at Georgetown University. But instead of feeling outraged at Ramesh’s comment, I am amused at how little our politicians understand of what being “world-class” is all about.

— Arindam Iimp writes about the business of social web at www.pagalguy.com/blog

**Indian Express ND 29/05/2011 p-1**

**IIT JEE toppers form Physics Olympiad team**

Mihika Basu
Mumbai | May 28

Four of the five Joint Entrance Exam (JEE) toppers this year have something in common: the International Physics Olympiad (IPhO). They are part of the team that represents India in the Olympic in July. Almost every year, the students selected by Mumbai’s Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCE) for the Physics Olympiad find themselves at the top of the JEE rank list.

This year’s team: All India topper Prithv Dua, Shubham Mehra (JEE rank 2), R Sai Kiran (4), Nisheeth Lahoti (5) and Sumegha Garg (12), the topper among girls.

“The selected students are not resting on their laurels. They will be burning the midnight oil,” says Singh.

Over 80 countries are expected to participate this year in the competition which began in 1967. India has been a participant since 1998. While the Olympiad does not officially declare ranking of nations, in terms of medal tally, China has been a consistent winner, while India usually features in the top 5.

The Science Olympiad programmes in India are funded by the Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Science & Technology and Ministry of Human Resource & Development.

“The JEE is just an entrance test, but the Olympiad is an international competition in which students like us have been given the opportunity to bring glory to the country. I am keen to win a gold for India. My parents, who have always been my strength, were in tears when they heard that I was selected for IPhO,” says Dua who is preparing for the competition by going through the papers of previous years.

His teammates Shubham’s excitement and enthusiasm. “The Olympiad is more important than my rank at JEE, not just because it’s an international event, but also because getting selected for it is tough. Also, the experimental tests at IPhO are creative, exciting and at a different level altogether,” says Sai Kiran.

The group will assemble again at the Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCE) by June end for the last round of preparations before it leaves for Thailand.

**THE TEAM ‘OLYMPIAD’**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitin Jain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prithv Dua</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shubham Mehra</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gopi SivaKanth</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nisheeth Lahoti</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONTINUED ON PAGE 2**
Campus Patents = Great Job Offers

Corporates are looking for student innovators who bring new ideas to the table. To meet their demand, colleges are helping students file patents, protect copyright and commercialise inventions.

:: TV Mahalingam

Mr. Shank Sapur, 22, will report for work for the first time in his life in August this year. The fourth year engineering student of Manipal Institute of Technology (MIM) will join automotive giant Mahindra and Mahindra (M&M) at its Nashik campus. Sapur credits his blue-chip job both to his degree in industrial production and a patent for an invention – an air-purifying water purifier – that has been filed in his name at the US and Indian patent offices.

"The invention was viewed as an achievement during the interview," recalls Sapur. His campuses across the country— from Mumbai to Manipal — students like Sapur are now being encouraged by their universities to not just create intellectual property (IP) but protect them by filing patents. These universities are hoping that this will unlock a new wave of entrepreneurship and innovation in campuses.

For example, in Manipal, an incubation hub— Manipal University Technology and Business Incubator (MUTH) — was set up in March 2010 to encourage technological entrepreneurship among students, faculty and local business. "Since then, we have filed 120 patents," says Manohara Patil, chief executive officer and secretary, MUTH. These include five patents filed by students, each for a low-cost, high-magnification telescope.

At IIT Bombay, the traditional hotbed of student innovation in India, patent filings have become an area of focus in the past few years. In 2009, the institute filed 16 patents. That number jumped to 66 in 2010. By the end of March 2011, the institute had already filed 151 patents. "We have been filing patents since the 1960s but we have become very focused about it in the past few years," says Prateek Shrivastava, who is a part of IIT Bombay's India Research and Consultancy Centre.

Incubating Innovations

This increased focus has seen the institute simplify its internal patent review process and bolster its team of patent lawyers who have been working with student inventors and faculty for the past two years. Beginning last year, the institute also started "lifting" the 650 odd doctoral and masters theses filed by scholars for patentable IP. "We kept these theses out of the public domain for a few months as we mined them for patents. We are filing 178 patents from them," says Prateek Shrivastava.

A thousand kilometers away, at the Amity University campus in Noida, faculty, students and researchers have filed over 150 patents in the past one-and-a-half years in areas ranging from nanotechnology to food processing. "Aptitude University students have already established over 60 patents in the past one-and-a-half years, an impressive number," a spokesperson for the institute.

The sport in innovation has not gone unnoticed. The patent for Sapur's invention, for example, is being filed by Intellectual Ventures (IV), a Washington-based "invention investment" company which scans campuses worldwide for "bleeding-edge" inventions, ties up with the student inventors and then licenses the technology to private companies.

Indian universities prep for an innovation drive

Roping in IP experts: A panel of lawyers explain the nuances of intellectual property laws to students and faculty.

"We had our first panel on intellectual property laws for students and faculty in 2010," says Rahul Agarwal, IIT Bombay's chief technology officer. "We had lawyers from a leading firm, Khaitan and Co., and they came in and explained the nuances of IP to our students. We have also conducted workshops for students and faculty on the specifics of IP.

"Making royalty distribution transparent: Most colleges collect about 20% of revenue from the commercialisation of an innovation. Of this, 70% goes to the student innovator and 30% to the university. Universities, for their part, are pulling all stops to encourage patent filing. At Manipal, MUTH splashers the campus with posters in 2010 announcing cash awards of Rs 1 lakh for winning patents.

"An annual business plan event, IIT Bombay and Amity have a panel of patent lawyers who advise students and faculty on the intricacies of IP laws.

"But, it's still early days for Indian universities which are looking to the ropes on IP protection. Filing of patents is a complex paper work and the student researchers and faculty of Amity are effectively trained," says Prateek Shrivastava. "Filing of patents costs anywhere between Rs 4,000 and Rs 20,000, international filings cost more," he adds. IIT Bombay officials say it takes about four years for a patent to be granted. Perhaps this is why, despite filing 200 odd patents (a bulk of which were filed since 2000), IIT Bombay has received only 66 patents.
आईआईटी पर जयराम रमेश का बदला सुर

गुवाहाटी। आईआईटी और आईआईएम में शिक्षकों को गुणवत्ता पर समानित नियामक लगाने वाले केंद्रीय पर्यावरण मंत्री जयराम रमेश ने सुकु मार को इस मुद्दे पर अपना सुर बदल लिया। उन्होंने आईआईटी सिस्टम की जमकर सहयोग की। रमेश यहां आईआईटी कैंपस में 13वें दीर्घांच समारोह में हिस्सा लेने आए थे। परीक्षण मंजी ने कहा कि बास्तव में मुझे थोड़ी आशंका थी कि यहाँ मुझे विशेष रूप से यहाँ देखने को मिलेगी। मुझे खुशी है कि कैंपस में मेरा प्रेम बिंदुक तत्त्व तरीके से हुआ। इस दौरान उन्होंने कहा कि पिछले साल हमने सभी सात आईआईटी के संस्थानों को गंगा नदी के लिए सिस्टम मैनेजमेंट वजन बनाने का 17 करोड़ रुपये का डिजाइनिंग लोन दिया गया। यह प्रोजेक्ट एक अमरीकी कंपनी की लाभभाव दे ही दिस्ता जाने वाला था। मतलब यह है कि सिस्टम, फैकल्टी और छात्रों का उपयोग होने देना चाहिए। हमारे हैं कि अन्य प्रोजेक्ट में भी ऐसी ही भागीदारी देखने को मिलती।

आईआईटी और आईआईएम को लेकर दिये बयान के बारे में पुछे जाने पर उन्होंने कहा कि आईआईटी से मेरा जुड़वां 1963 में है। वहुल लोग ऐसे नहीं हैं जो आईआईटी से 48 साल से जुड़े होने का दावा कर सकें। केंद्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री कपिल सिम्बल ने आईआईटी की गुणवत्ता पर समानित नियामक लगाने वाले रमेश के बयान पर कहा था कि दिल्ली, वाराणसी, चेन्नई और मुंबई के आईआईटी कॉलेज के 50 संयुक्त इंजीनियरिंग संस्थानों में गुणवत्ता है। इसके के आईआईटी के संसाधन और उपलब्ध दार्जे दुनिया के दूसरे संस्थानों के मुकाबले कम हैं,

Amar Ujala Kanpur
28.05.11,p-5
एजुकेशन आईआईटी फैक्टली पर जयराम समेत की टिप्पणी से उठे नए सवाल
रिसर्च पर उनका खर्च 11250 अरब, हमारा 360 अरब रुपए

dेश के सर्वश्रेष्ठ इंजीनियरिंग कालेज माने जाने वाले इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट अफ़ टेक्नोलॉजी (आईआईटी) के छात्र विश्वविद्यालय है, लेकिन शिक्षा (फैक्टली) नहीं है? बैलिक जंग मंजूर रमेश के इस बयान से उपरिवर्तित के बाद भारतीय सरकार ने आईआईटी के स्वामित्व व दीन से बात कर पता लगाया कि कैसे होता है विश्वविद्यालय संस्थान और अन्य होता है विश्वविद्यालय फैक्टली?

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निगम में प्रश्नात्मक रिपोर्ट ही किसी संस्थान को नहीं मानते कि विश्व सराहन करते हैं। पूरे तो किसी संस्थान की शिक्षा स्तरीय बनने के लिए सराहन होता, अन्यायगामी करीबीयमाय, रिसर्च और विद्यालय फैक्टली- ये सभी ज़रुरी है।

करीबीयमाय तो कोई उपाधिया इससे का देखभाल उसको नहीं कर सकती है, किचल और सुविधाओं भी पैसे पर आ जाती है, लेकिन रिसर्च ही एक ऐसी चीज़ है जो केवल शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिकों की खुशी को मेंनिया और अन्य से हो आता है।

हमें यहाँ भी रिसर्च हो रहा है और इसे ने रिसर्च अंतरराष्ट्रीय जगत में बहु प्रमाण मिल रहा है, बल्कि रिसर्च तप उपर सबक भी आ रहा है। हालांकि हमारी रिसर्च को तुलना सभी के सभी बहुमूल्य इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट अफ़ टेक्नोलॉजी (एआईटी) से लेना दिक़ नहीं है।

रिसर्च और पेट्रोल में हम कहते?

हृदय में सबसे अग्रणी, इंजीनियरिंग संसार एआईटी है। इसलिए एआईटी की तुलना में हमी इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट अफ़ टेक्नोलॉजी (एआईटी) के लेन का दिक़ नहीं है।

एआईटी के 11 हज़ार रुपए में हटाया जाता है और एआईटी के 11 लाख रुपए में है। इसके तुलना में हमारी रिसर्च को तुलना सभी के सभी बहुमूल्य इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट अफ़ टेक्नोलॉजी (एआईटी) से लेना दिक़ नहीं है।

बाया है संख्या

अर्ज आईआईटी के चार्ट कार्ट फैक्टली नहीं है लेकिन फैक्टली पर हम तीन 50 में जाते हैं। कार्ट फैक्टली में हमारी फैक्टली 42% है।

एआईटी में हम 41% और जेपीएम में 40% फैक्टली है।

एआईटी और पेट्रोल में हम कहते?

एआईटी की सालाना वातावरण आईआईटी के कुल वात का तीसरा।

एआईटी 250 वर्षों में उत्पादन अरेन्स के चार्ट फैक्टली की कंपनी के शासक है।

एआईटी 8 मिलियन इंर (380 अरब रुपए)

1085 पेट्रोल पर हमारी तुलना आईआईटी में (299 वाक्यों, 222 ताज़ा, 194 रुपए, 138 मिलियन, 78 रुपए, 98 करोड़, 6 पेट्रोल)

280 पेट्रोल पर उसका तुलना 2000 में से उसका समय के तेल 10 कर आईआईटी में (भी - समय ताज़ा कंपनी) और 2773 कुछ पेट्रोल पर हम या आईआईटी में - कथन 38 प्रति पता चलता है।

सांस्कृतिक आईआईटी के रिपोर्ट के साथ फैक्टली है आईआईटी की

1700 विश्व विश्वविद्यालय है इसलिए उपरिवर्तित सार्वजनिक आईआईटी में नहीं चलता है।
पॉवर ग्रिड कार्यक्रिया के सीएसआर गतिविधि के अंतर्गत छह छात्र आईआईटी के लिए चयनित

बाणिज्य संवाददाता

नई दिल्ली। देश के सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक सुरक्षीकरण हेतु भारत सरकार के लोक उद्योग द्वारा अन्य सामाजिक दायित्व पॉलिसी के भाषण से किए जा रहे जन हित के कार्य का असर अब दिखने लगा है। इसका ताजा उदाहरण देश की विभिन्न परिस्थिति के लोक उद्योग पॉवर ग्रिड कार्यक्रिया के लिए इंडिया द्वारा सहायता देने में से छह छात्रों के आईआईटी में चयनित होना है। शातवत है कि इस बर्ष पॉवर ग्रिड ने कोचिंग संस्थान सुपरव 30, दिल्ली सेंटर में आईआईटी की प्रवेश परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रहे छात्रों में से दस छात्रों को अपनी कार्यक्रिया सामाजिक दायित्व पॉलिसी के तहत चयनित किया था जिनमें से हजारों का चयन हुआ।

इन छह छात्रों में से आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े परिवार के दिल्ली के पालम निवासी अंजुन ने 284वां रैक हासिल किया। पॉवर ग्रिड द्वारा जारी एक विश्वसन यह जानकारी दी गई। पॉवर ग्रिड आईआईटी में प्रवेश के इच्छुक आर्थिक रूप से चयनित किन्तु प्रतिभाशाली छात्रों के चयन, ढांचागत सुविधाओं, संचालन लागत, कार्मिक लागत एवं परियोजना के समस्त प्रबंधन को विश्वसनीय सहायता उपलब्ध करा रहा है।