

# Gujarat Technological University

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## Report: The fifth plenary meeting of the Research Project

### *DESIGNING ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITIES (DSTU)*

Saturday, 18<sup>th</sup> May 2013

The fifth plenary meeting on DSTU was organized by Gujarat Technological University at Paryavaran Mandir, Naroda, Sardar Patel Ring Road, Ahmedabad. More than 70 Directors and Principals of Management and Engineering colleges, senior faculty members and GTU officials participated in this meeting. 10 Vice Chancellors / Pro- Vice Chancellors / Registrars from various universities across the country participated in this meeting.

#### **Inaugural Session:**

On behalf of the Core Committee of DSTU, Dr. Trupti Almoula welcomed all dignitaries and participants to the meeting of DSTU.



After the “*Deep pragatyam*” and felicitation and floral welcome of the dignitaries, Dr Gitesh Joshi, Registrar, GTU, welcomed all the dignitaries, DSTU committee members and all Directors and Principals present in the DSTU meeting. He threw light on the present status of GTU and gave a brief account of the four DSTU meetings held this year. He also stated that the objective of the DSTU project is to develop a system of governance by which GTU is able to integrate education training

and research.

The Meeting was planned in three Sessions:

Session 1 consisted of signing of MOUs, namely;

- i) Between GTU and BOSCH- REXROTH for setting up a Centre of Excellence in Hydraulics, Pneumatics and automotive areas and also the training of faculty members of GTU in these areas.
- ii) Between GTU and BSE for development of courses related to Financial Markets and Management in general and also for the development of a Trading Laboratory.

Session 2 consisted of presentations by the following Speakers namely regarding the structure and operations of their respective Universities:

- i) Dr P B Sharma – Vice Chancellor, Delhi Technological University
- ii) Prof. P P Mathur – Vice Chancellor, KIIT University
- iii) Dr S Narayana – Pro-Vice Chancellor, VIT University

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iv) Mr. Harishumar Sharma – Registrar, Maharshi Markendeshwar University

Session 3 consisted of presentation by Dr K N Sheth and Dr Rajesh Khajuria - DSTU Core Committee members, regarding the journey of DSTU process as well as proposals made by the DSTU Core Committee members as regards the structure of GTU.

Before moving on to the second session Dr. Akshai Aggarwal talked about the vision of DSTU and gave a brief introduction on the MOUs signed between the BOSCH-REXROTH and BSE. He shared his vision to make GTU a hub of research, technology and entrepreneurship, GTU to be a leader in learning outcomes through use of technology, faculty development programs and through a collaborative model.



He explained the definition and characteristics of a World Class University taking reference from “Centre for World-Class Universities (CWCU) at Shanghai Jiao Tong University's (SJTU) -a strategic research unit of the Chinese Ministry of Education (<http://gse.sjtu.edu.cn/EN/centers.htm>)

He quoted Aghion, Dewatripont et al. 2010, to say that Universities are more competitive and autonomous if they :

- i) Do not need to seek government approval for their budget,
- ii) Select their baccalaureate students in a manner independent of the government,
- iii) Pay faculty flexibly rather than based on a centralized seniority/rank-based scale,
- iv) Control their hiring internally,
- v) Have low endogamy,
- vi) have their own buildings,
- Vii) set their own curriculum,
- viii) Have a relatively low %age of their budget from core government funds
- ix) Have a relatively high percentage of their budget from competitive research grants.

He presented a report on Research Output of China and India by Thomson Reuters which showed the following statistics:

S.No.	Area of Research	Share of world research output in %age in 2010	
		India	China
1	Mathematics	2	17
2	Materials Sciences	6.4	26
3	Physics	4.6	19
4	Computer	2.4	15 (Korea 6.3% and Taiwan 5.7%).)

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The report also reads that during the 1980s and 90s, the output of India's research was almost static while that of other countries grew rapidly, particularly in Asia. China expanded with an intensity and drive that led it rapidly to overtake leading European countries in the volume of its research publications.”

He added that, according to M K Hada, AICTE Advisor, as reported on 22<sup>nd</sup> Nov 2012: “90% technical schools in India are flouting norms. In a surprise inspection conducted by AICTE in 400 colleges, as many as 350 were found not fulfilling basic norms stipulated by the council. In the UGC List of Universities (9) and Colleges with Potential for Excellence, not one is a technology institution.

Sharing his ideas for building a great Technology University, he shared that GTU has created a network of Students, Researchers, Faculty members, and is now working on the challenge of creating a team. GTU, he shared, is now working for leadership in learning outcomes, research and industrial collaboration; relevant research and development of systematic study and creating a ranking system. GTU has created networking of Colleges jointly improving the quality of learning processes by ALCE (Active Learning and Creating Excitement in classes, laboratories and workshops), ALVCOM (Active Learning Video lecture Communication) – a telecast program started with technical support from BISAG, Preparing Courseware through joint efforts (Design Your Courseware competition for students) , Doing Joint Research projects, etc.

Dr. Aggarwal shared the history of how GTU has reached successes, stating that:

On 10<sup>th</sup> July 2010, The Forum for Research in Technological Education was formed

On 13<sup>th</sup> July 2010, A Meeting was held with the Directors of MBA Colleges

On 20<sup>th</sup> July 2010, A Meeting was held with the Trustees of Colleges

On 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2010, A Meeting was held with Big Businesses and Industries with the support of whom, was launched the project of GTU **Innovation Council**.

He went on to add that GTU has also initiated research boards namely :

- i) The Board for Rurban Technologies, consisting of GTU affiliated Institutions in rural areas and mofussil towns –also called the Vishwakarma Yojana: A Pilot project in 75 villages
- ii) Board and Center for Environmental and Green technologies to study the areas of Recycling and Re-use of treated Sewage, Urban Air Pollution, Renewable Energy Technologies, Cleaner Production towards Sustainable Development etc
- iii) The Board and Center for Mobile Computing and Wireless Technologies
- iv) GTU-RCSC (Research & Consultancy Services Cell)
- v) Post-Graduate Research Centers

The Post-Graduate Research Centres are meant for studies in the areas of

- i) Business Ethics and CSR
- ii) Financial Services
- iii) Governance Systems in businesses, industries, universities, hospitals, mass transportation systems, NGOs and governments
- iv) Global Business Studies
- v) Marketing Excellence

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- vi) Technology Education, Public Policy and Universities of the 21<sup>st</sup> century
- vii) Cyber Security
- viii) Environment & Energy Efficiency Tools (CE3T)
- ix) Infrastructure, transportation and water management (CITWM)
- x) Pharmaceutical Studies & Drug Delivery Technologies

In addition, he said that the Sectoral Innovation Councils are progressing well. He said the objective of GTU in 5 years is that GTU **MUST** be “World Class”

He also discussed other issues like the need to Strengthening VC’s Office with

- 2-year deputation of 3 Associate Professors
- Staff to run the office full time

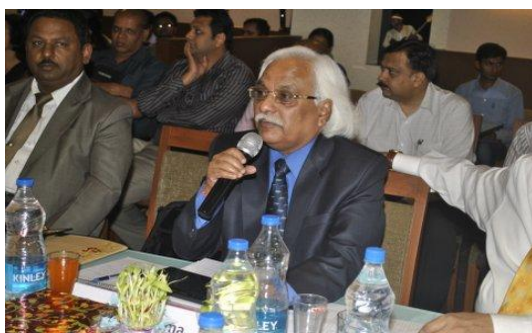
He, undoubtedly spread the belief and conviction of “We can do it” amongst all present, the “Feel the difference” initiatives amongst teachers, students and others at GTU.

He shared further plans for Inter constituent collaboration – for example between MBA and Engineering students, plans for Inter constituent competition, plans for rating of constituent colleges through a SWOT analysis, preparation of a Matrix of Faculty Skills, preparing a list/ database of University degrees, professional accreditations, certifications, number of graduates supervised, preparing a Matrix of constituents infrastructure namely laboratories, facilities, buildings, number of students, Programs, Degrees offered, etc.

Beginning of Session II:

After an extremely vibrant and engaging address by Dr. Akshai Aggarwal, he and his efforts were greatly applauded by one and all present there.

**Speaker No 1 : Prof. P. B. Sharma**, Vice Chancellor of Delhi Technological University, in his presentation talked about the evolution of Technological Universities in India and the way forward for 21st Century Technological Universities. In his opening remark, he expressed that India’s Higher and Technical Education System is on the threshold of major Institutional reforms. It is the right time to envision a bright future and create the desired eco-system to develop Technological Universities of the 21st Century in India.



He shared that we find a glaring disparity between leading Technological Institutions such as the IITs, State Technological Universities and other engineering Colleges in the country. The prime difference is in respect of the very nature of activities pursued in these institutions. The IITs are Institutions of higher learning engaged in teaching, research and extension activities to empower the nation with world class human resources, cutting edge R&D and product Innovations. To a great extent, the objective of high employability, industry relevance of research and creation of World Class Quality academic and research ambiance has been met by the IITs and a few other reputed Institutions and Technological Universities.

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He gave examples of premier Institutions which include BITS Pilani, Delhi College of Engineering which is now Delhi Technological University, a few State Technological Universities, Jadhavpur University, Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology (now Thapar University), Anna University (Main Campus), some of the Regional Engineering Colleges which are now NITs, and the IITs, which have, over the years, emerged as globally recognized Institutions for providing quality output. He very appreciatively said that GTU is one of them !

He said that India's higher technical education is predominantly dominated by the self-financing Institutions, some of which have received recognition as "Deemed to be universities." In fact, almost 90% of India's higher technical education (degree level onwards) is under private ownership. In so doing, the underlying assumption was that the private ownership shall promote quality and relevance much better than the Institutions under the public ownership system which is predominantly dominated by the Government and public policy. This objective has however not been realised to a large extent and as such, is a major area of concern. The low employability of engineering graduates and the relevance of the capabilities nurtured in them for the purpose of employment, are serious concerns, given today's knowledge intensive, quality and productivity conscious, technology savvy industry environment.

He expressed that the major concerns in Technical Education today, are:

- Quality of Graduates and Post Graduates,
- Quality of Research Publications, Research Integrity,
- Quality of Faculty, Integrity and Preparedness for Integration into the Knowledge Revolution.
- Large Affiliating Technological Universities:
  - Anna University (Chennai – 6,00,025)
  - Cochin University of Science and Technology (Kochi – 6,82,022)
  - Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University (Lonere – 4,02,103, Maharashtra)
  - JNTU (Andhra Pradesh – 5,00,028)
  - Punjab Technical University (Jalandhar – 1,44,011)
  - Rajiv Gandhi Proudhyogiki Vishwavidyalaya (Bhopal – 4,62,036)
  - Sikkim – Manipal University of Health Medical and Technological Sciences (Gangtok – 7,37,102)
  - VTU (Belgaum – 5,90,010)
- Lack of Environment of Creativity and Innovation.
- System heavily oriented towards local textbook - driven examinations.

He said that quality of intake should be improved in higher technical education. Allowing mere pass percentage holders as being eligible for engineering admission do a much greater damage to the quality of intake in engineering degree Institutions. The question he raised was as to what can be done, now that we have much larger number of seats compared to what would qualify for admission if entry is restricted to those having a minimum of 60% PCM and a fair rank in the admission test? In our craze for more and more seats for admission to engineering we have created a system where even after going to the last rank in admission test the seats remain vacant in very many states in the country.

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Lowering intake quality is the major issue which needs to be debated and discussed seriously if India's technical education is to protect quality and relevance of its output for today's and tomorrow's industries in India and abroad. In no Institution or University of repute, in any advanced country in the world, the entry qualifications are so lowered to fill-up the vacant seats. In a Country like America there are no more than 70,000 seats for engineering in the UG Programs despite the fact that America commands a lead position in respect of engineering and technology education, being the hub for world renowned Universities such as Harvard, MIT, Stanford, Yale, Caltech, Carnegie Mellon, Georgia Tech, Cornell and many others.

He emphatically stated that, the challenge in India is to create World Class Quality at a much larger scale than it exists in the advanced countries of US and Europe.

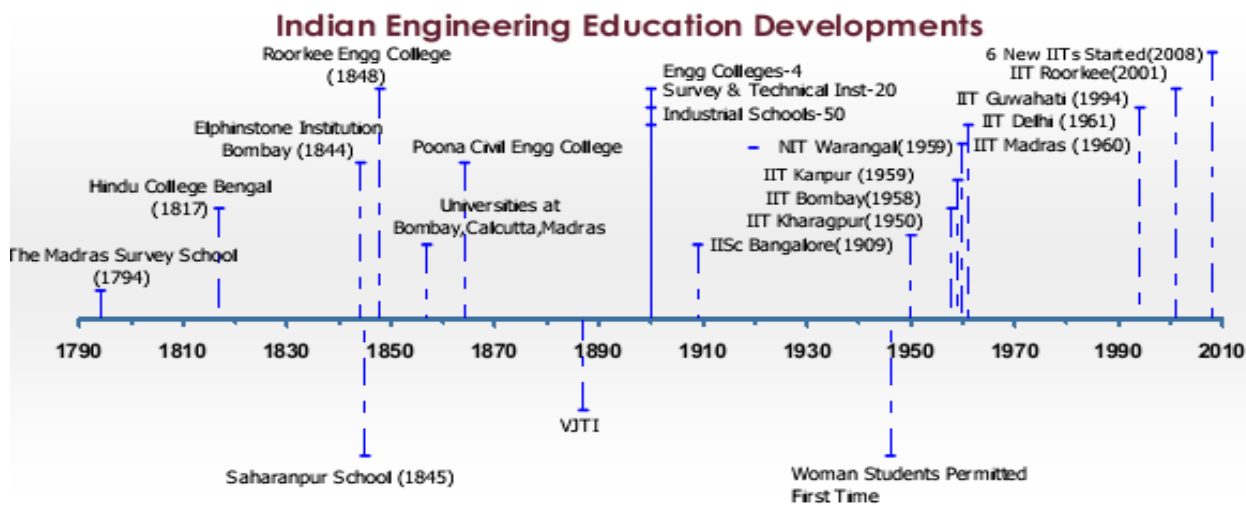
He explained Indian Engineering Education Paradigms, which are very interesting :

**Pre-1950:** Focus on engineering practice; design according to codes and well-defined procedures; limited use of mathematics; many faculty with industrial experience and/or strong ties with industry

**1950-1999:** Focus on engineering sciences; fundamental understanding of phenomena; analysis; majority of faculty trained for teaching and some for research

**2000 onwards:** Focus on teamwork, collaborative working, integration in design and manufacturing, continuous improvement; high scientific caliber and analytical ability, adaptability and innovativeness

**He further discussed about the evolution of Technological Universities in India .** The Non - affiliating Tech. Universities under government support roots down to Thompson College of Civil Engineering at Roorkee – 1847.



**He suggested some major attributes and structural dimensions of Technological University in 21<sup>st</sup> Century:**

## Attributes

1. Industry relevant and driven by technology.

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2. Network Powered by Intelligent Knowledge Management System.
3. Innovative in Curriculum Design and Delivery Systems.
4. Promoting Collaborative Teaching, Collaborative Research with strong Industry Interface.
5. Eco-system for Knowledge Creation and Industry Relevant Innovation – Operating like a Global Knowledge Enterprise.

## Structure

1. Break the Mould of Traditional Departmental Boundaries for Curriculum Design and Degree Programs.
2. Promote a Seamless Environment of Synergy between Science, Engineering and Human Values.
3. Mix of Open Learning and Expert Orientation through Live and Virtual Classrooms and Labs.
4. A truly 24 X 7 Knowledge University of 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium UNI<sup>3</sup>.
5. A truly Autonomous and yet structured system of decision making employing the concept of flexibility and accountability to protect merit and scholarship.

## Components

1. Schools rather than Departments.
2. Integral faculties like Faculty of Science and Engineering, Life Sciences and Medical Engineering, Business and Industrial Management, Innovative Technologies and Tomorrow's Engineering, etc.
3. Technology Incubation and Innovation Centre - a must in all technological universities of 21<sup>st</sup> Century.
4. Smart Classrooms Connected to National Knowledge Network.
5. Research Oriented Laboratories Promoting Solution Research and Thinking Ability.
6. Administrative System tuned to appreciation of merit and caring concern for quality.
7. Faculty recruitment based on critical evolution of capabilities for teaching and research, flexible pay packages, tenure track system of permanent absorption (something similar to 8-9 years tenure track faculty system in world class universities like Stanford, Harvard, MIT and Yale).
8. A system of reward and recognition for intellectual achievements and sharing of wealth through knowledge creation, IPR.
9. Promotion of student and faculty start-ups and support for inter-disciplinary student teams engaged in innovation and new product development.

## **He further suggested Five Vital Connects for Technological University in 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

### **1. Connect to the Knowledge Network**

The first and most important connect is the institutions connect to the vast body of knowledge. This will ensure that the power of connectivity and power of networking is well utilised by the students and faculty in comprehending the state-of-art as also to develop capabilities to work in today's knowledge intensive tech-savvy environment.

### **2. Connect to the Industries**

This is absolutely necessary to focus on relevance. Industry partnership in delivering expert lectures, conducting technology workshops, participation in joint guidance of major projects and for internship to the students forms the basics of the connect to the industries. This connect to the industries should further result into institutions and

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industries working together on new challenges of product innovation and technology development.

### 3. **Connect to the Society**

It is important that the institutions begin to focus on the society in which they are established so as to be partner in progress to addressing the major problems such as energy efficiency, energy conservation, environmental degradation, water quality management, creating trained manpower in areas of emerging and new technologies and as also partnering with local schools to create the desired interest in science and engineering.

### 4. **Connect to National and Global Professional Societies:**

This connect ensures the vital flow of information and knowledge on latest happenings, enhances institutions outreach to the vast body of research and knowledge resources and strengthens the academia industry interface.

Promotes Faculty Development and creates peer pressure vital for quality and relevance. Institution on its part can set up portals for curriculum watch, knowledge watch, technology watch, new product and innovations watch which can be developed in partnership with the professional societies.

### 5. **Connect to Local and Global Systems of Tech Education:**

This vital connect promotes collaboration, cooperation and alliances with R&D organisations and universities at national as well as global levels. The Institution on its part can take advantage of the peer group in these Institutions / Universities for strengthening its internal peer review so as to constantly assess and focus on quality and excellence.

He emphasised that in today's knowledge age we must focus on collaboration and co-operation to maximise the impact of efforts invested in an activity. Engineering and technology education and research cannot flourish without effective linkages and mechanisms for collaboration and cooperation between Universities and Institutions in India and at the global levels.

He concluded by that the right time to act is NOW, because India's higher technical education, must strengthen the above mentioned five vital connects to give a frog's leap to its quality, relevance and excellence. The opportunity to do so is already knocking at our door steps. It is, therefore, important that at this juncture we innovate and adopt the best practices to revitalize India's technical education.

He concluded by thanking GTU for having invited him.

Speaker 2: Prof. P.P.Mathur, Vice Chancellor of **KALINGA INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY** made a very systematic presentation by introducing the KIIT University which includes Vision, Mission, Milestones, and the global standing of the University.

He explained about the infrastructural facilities of KIIT University. KIIT University has various Academic programs like;  
School of Civil Engineering



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School of Electronics Engineering  
School of Electrical Engineering  
School of Mechanical Engineering  
School of Computer Science Engineering  
School of Applied Sciences  
School of Biotechnology  
School of Management  
School of Rural Management  
School of Law  
School of Computer Applications  
School of Medicine  
School of Dental Sciences  
School of Nursing Sciences  
School of Fashion Technology  
School of Film, Media Sciences  
School of Humanities and Social Sciences  
School of Sculpture  
School of Mass Communication



The KIIT University also has Interdisciplinary Research Programmes, like:

- Schools of Mechanical Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Engineering
  - Robotics, Aerodynamics, Solar Vehicle, Renewable Energy
- Schools of Biotechnology and Medical Science
  - Cancer diagnostics, Diabetic Retinopathy, Research on Tuberculosis  
Research on Malaria
- Schools of Biotechnology Medical Science and Technology Business Incubator
  - Translational Research and IPR
- School of Biotechnology and Applied Sciences
  - Nanoparticles
- Schools of Biotechnology and Management/ Rural Management
  - Biogas Training Centre, Rural Entrepreneurship Development programme
- Schools of Language and Computer Science Engineering- Language Processing Project

He further shared about the admission procedure. It is done through National Level Entrance Exam -ITEE. The Online Entrance test is conducted in 54 cities across India in 75 centers. No fees are charged for entrance examination or application form. Nearly 1,52,000 students applied from all over the country and neighboring countries this year. Foreign students get admitted through online entrance test. Students from 12 countries are pursuing their studies in different courses of the University.

Prof. Mathur further explained about the total academic Strength of the KIIT University.

The manpower strength is as follows:

Total Faculty Members	911
Professors	153
Associate Professors	196
Assistant Professors	562

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Visiting Faculty members 117

He also shared details of Academic facilities, which are as mentioned below:

- Library
  - 5, 35,985 books covering different branches of knowledge
  - 83,590 e-books available in varied subjects
  - The library subscribes to 582 print journals
  - There are more than 20,000 electronic resources and 30,00,000 e-theses
  - Digital library for students and teachers
  - 24 X 7 Library facilities
  - The University has launched a web portal <http://www.kiit.ac.in/centrallibrary/index.html> through which access to the resources are facilitated
- ICT:
  - 1 GB Leased line internet connectivity through National Knowledge Network
  - Wi-fi eco-friendly campus
  - Latest configured laptops provided to the students and faculty

He very proudly talked about the various innovations in teaching, namely;

- Choice Based Credit System
- Credit transfer system
- Special Coaching for Slow Learners, Guidance to Advanced Learner
- Self learning modules:
  - Assignments, Seminar reports, Project reports
  - Extra Academic Activities (Curricular components)
- Online library facilities

He shared that KIIT University has applied teaching monitoring system by Academic audit, Tutor - Mentor System, Feedback systems, Training the Teachers. Faculties of KIIT University have filed an Indian patent on

- i) "Live Attenuated Salmonella Vaccine"
- ii) "N-Fused Aminoimidazoles as novel to poisoimerase II $\alpha$ -targeting anticancer agents".
- iii) "A Novel Process for the Preparation of Nanocrystalline Single Phase Lithium Metatiate at Room Temperature".

He also brief about the Students' Projects, Placements offers in various streams, Collaborations/ MOUs, Student Exchange Programme, Events, Social Outreach, Extra Curricular Activities and facilities of the Universities.

He ended with saying :

***"The heights by great men reached and kept were not attained by sudden flight, but they, while their companions slept, were toiling upward in the night."***

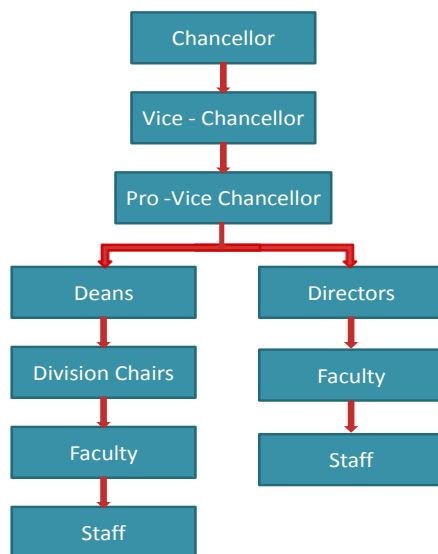
***----Henry Wadsworth Longfellow***

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**Speaker 3: Prof. S. Narayanan Pro-Vice Chancellor VIT University** gave his presentation on “The Structure & Academic Innovations at VIT”. After introducing the brief history of VIT University, he presented the Administrative Structure of VIT University, which is as follows :

## Administrative Structure



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He shared that the Schools at VIT University are as follows:

- School of Bio Sciences and Technology (SBST)
- School of Computer Science & Engineering (SCSE)
- School of Information Technology & Engineering (SITE)
- School of Electrical Engineering (SELECT)
- School of Electronics Engineering (SENSE)
- School of Mechanical & Building Sciences (SMBS)
- School of Social Sciences & Languages (SSL)
- School of Advanced Sciences (SAS)
- VIT Business School (VITBS)

Dr. S. Narayana further explained about the University’s Fully Flexible Credit System (FFCS) which has been implemented from 2008 – 09. Within this system ;

- Students can choose
  - Number of credits

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- Instructor
  - Timetable
  - Courses
  - Which semester the course can be studied
- It allows slow and advanced learners choose courses according to their abilities
- They have an Optional Summer Semester

He added that , the B.Tech. curriculum focuses on the following disciplines:

- Basic Sciences, Humanities, Management and Professional Engineering.

The institution provides core and elective options both at University and School level enabling interdisciplinary mobility

Further, he deliberated on Research initiatives and research support at the University, thus;

- Scopus indexed publications
- Research Based Learning
- Patents
- Research centers
- Research Projects
- URDC / SRDC / Code of Academic & Research Ethics help in streamlining the research activities
- \* Industry Collaborations, International Relations.

He concluded sharing about the University Social Responsibility, Staff Welfare activities and Awards received by the University.

**Speaker 4:** Mr. Harishkumar Sharma, Registrar, Maharshi Markendeshwar University addressed on the Goals and Courses offered at MMU.

He explained the physical infrastructure of MMU. It has spread over an area of about 200 acres of land surrounded by green fields and rural folk with all modern amenities. They have 14 hostels, three of which are centrally air conditioned with accommodation for about 5500 students. The residential sector houses about 500 faculty and administrative staff with families staying in the University campus. Shopping centers in the campus have two banks namely OBC and SBI with ATM facilities besides Post office with Speed-Post service and shops to provide basic amenities. The University also has a world class auditorium with seating capacity of about 1500 people. They own 14 hostels, besides an International Hostel for foreign students. Talking about the Computing & IT Infrastructure, they have 58 state-of-art Computer laboratories 200(1:1) Mbps internet bandwidth. They also have a Computerized Software Based Libraries. They have provided for Wi – fi campus, Wi – fi hostels, Customized ERP platform.



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The Health Infrastructure of the University encompasses 815-bedded Medical College Hospital providing Medical facilities like CT-SCAN, MRI, Ultra Sound, X-Ray, Ultra Modern Operation Theatres, Blood Bank. The Dental OPD Service has all the latest gadgets i.e. Digital Radiography, X-Ray, Mobile Dental Van, Dental Laser and Dental Operating Microscopes, Computerized RVG the latest Dental Laboratories with all necessary attachments.

He very proudly went on to share about the University's International Linkages, namely with;

- University of Bedfordshire, UK
- University of Central Lancashire, UK
- Troy University, USA
- Greenford International University, USA
- University of Riverside, USA
- Philadelphia University, USA
- Kaplan Business School, Australia

He added about the innovative practices at MMU, to name a few;

- Regular updating of the course curriculum with regular feedback from Industry.
- ICT enabled Interactive teaching & Learning process.
- Emphasis on Language skill and personality development.
- Scheduled and Unscheduled Quizzes with weekly Seminar on topics forming part of the course curriculum.

He raised his concern over the following issues, which are issues faced by many ;

- \*Dearth of good students who could be receptive in the class and perform well in the university examination
- \* Mentoring program
- \* Students from rural areas, weak in language.
- \* Non availability Software based language lab
- \* Finding good faculty.
- \* Good pay packages, attractive perks including accommodation in University campus, and a world class International School.
- \* Acute shortage of local accommodation for students coming from outstations.

He also concluded, like others, applauding Dr Akshai Agarwal and the entire GTU for having come up so wonderfully well in such a short span of time and achieving many awards marking the initiatives taken towards building a World Class University.

### Session 3:

On behalf of the DSTU Core Committee members, a presentation was made by **Dr. K.N. Seth** on Journey of DSTU Research Project at a Glance. He started by explaining objectives of DSTU. He shared DSTU's action plan of this research project.

The objectives of the DSTU were:

- To study the GTU Act, 2007
- To study the current Organizational Structure of GTU
- To study and prepare a document on Organizational Structures prevailing in other technological institutes in India and Abroad



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- To suggest an Organizational Structure of GTU in future

He explained the journey undertaken by DSTU research project from 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2012 to 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2013 and the precious inputs received from dignitaries from all best Universities of India, who contributed whole heartedly during the interactive sessions of the project. He acknowledged that these inputs have been very useful in designing the structure for GTU, part of which has been implemented also.

Towards the end, **Dr. Rajesh Khajuria**, on behalf of the DSTU Core Committee, handed over to our Hon. Vice Chancellor, Dr Akshai Agarwal, a compilation of DSTU team member's efforts and inputs towards achieving the stated objectives. He explained the gist of the journey made by DSTU research project and the precious inputs received from dignitaries who contributed whole heartedly during the interactive sessions of the project. He also said that these inputs have been very useful in designing the structure for GTU-part of which has been successfully implemented also.

