MEMORABILIA  IIT KANPUR

IIT Kanpur Formative Years (1960-95): Some Recollections, Residents and Visitors

Prof. Arun Kumar Biswas

Oct. 13th 2009
Jawaharlal Nehru and John F Kennedy

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PRESENTED BY: PROF. A K BISWAS
### Buildings Construction started in 1961-62
### And Completed in 1962-63

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Building</th>
<th>Plinth area in sqm</th>
<th>Cost in Rs. Lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Workshop or Lab. I Including blacksmithy &amp; foundry shop</td>
<td>4908</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Lab II</td>
<td>4115</td>
<td>7.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Hall of Residence I</td>
<td>11245</td>
<td>23.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Type III Phase I Residences</td>
<td>5762</td>
<td>11.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sub Station No. I</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Partially Completed: Phase I of quarters Types I, IA and II, Substation No.2, Western Lab, Visitors’ Hostel.
GUMTI NO-15 ENTRANCE, MY FRIEND STANDING
Bus Service To IIT
Kanpur, Sept 30. The Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur will be linked up with the city of the city town by a new bus service provided by the Institute. The service will start from the railway station and go up to IIT. It will be covered by three buses, and each bus will be operated every 30 minutes.

HINDUSTAN TIMES
Kanpur Supplement
30 Sept 1964

IIT—From Quiet Village To Technology Campus
By AUSTEN NAZARETH

The rapid expansion of IIT leading to Kalyanpur is progressively erasing the rural look, though it still clings to the edges of the campus. Gone back to two to three years, visitors are told, "Then there'll really be something to see."

There is plenty to see everywhere, in terms of academic vigor, as well as in brick-and-mortar. A magnificent library building, a stadium, an opera house are all in the planning stage, but there are already workshops, classrooms, laboratories, housing for faculty, and a large hospital in the plans. There will be five smaller hostels available.

As great importance is attached to the determination of a spirit of free and searching inquiry, students are bound not only to make sure but are encouraged in their extra-curricular as well. The library is run by a committee of students, and the students can apply to staff and students alike. As Dr M.S. Subbulakshmi, deputy director of IIT, puts it, "We want the students to feel free and unafraid, to express their ideas and self-confidence."

A visit to the hostel is exhilarating. The U.S. library, with its gold-covered books, is a source of pride for the students. The library contains a vast collection of books, and each student has access to it. The library is well-equipped with all the necessary facilities, and the students are encouraged to use it.

IIT Provides Comprehensive Programme
By AUSTEN NAZARETH

The Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur has introduced a comprehensive programme for its students. The programme is designed to provide a well-rounded education, including both technical and non-technical subjects.

The programme includes courses in electronics, computer science, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, and mathematics. The students are also encouraged to take up projects and research work in their areas of interest.

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Visiting Professor Norman C. Dahl, leader of the Kanpur Indo-American Educational Programme, takes a class in mechanics.
Above, Prof. I. N. Rabinowitz checks a students' "programme" problem before it is fed into computer for solution. Below, a research scholar consults books in the library.
Scale model gives preview of library now under construction
Miss T. Siddiqui performs an experiment in laboratory.
Students acquire practical experience through work in the field.
He earns while he learns. This student adds to his allowance by serving meals in the Institute’s mess.
The Institute's corridors provide a convenient venue for informal and frequent gatherings of students and members of the faculty.
After a day’s strenuous work in lecture halls and laboratories, students go for exercise and relaxation in the playgrounds.
Programme leader Norman C. Dahl confers with Dr. P. K. Kelkar, director of the Institute.
At technical arts group faculty meeting, Professor V. E. Bergdolt, second from left, reviews progress with Indian colleagues.
Electrical Science Laboratory
Mrs. Vishwanathan
Microwave lab.

Kaveri Muthana
Undergraduate lab.
Dear Dr. Biswas,

Thank you very much for your very interesting letter dated 31st March which reached me on the 2nd April.

The subjects covered in your letter are so wide-ranging that it could be covered only through personal discussion with you (or writing a thesis) and I am looking forward to meeting and talking with you in Kampur when I come there next i.e. between 15th and 17th April. I would, however, like to answer the four queries you have put to me:

1) No, I do not believe the Director has changed much between March 1972 and March 1973. I consider he strongly believes that he will come sticking to his old methods of petty intrigues and falsehood adopting a martyr-like attitude and I believe he is succeeding. I do not wish anybody admitting his mistakes openly and I am a strong believer in "face-saving". But I also believe that inspite of many opportunities which have been given to the Director, he is generally hostile towards the supporting staff, he has obstructed, distorted and delayed in many ways an honest and straightforward, let alone an enthusiastic implementation of the agreement arrived at between the DOG and the Kararmchari Sangh (inspite of his having been a party to it); lacks a behaviour of normal courtesy and indulges in personal favouritism and antagonism to the members of faculty and has categorised them either as friends or enemies; his attitude towards students is paternalistic with many favourites and several enemies.

3) I do not believe that infighting and endless intersecting intrigues are unavoidable as long as you have not got the honest and strong leadership. The Director considers the evils emanating during the last year, on account of the, according to him, disastrous political changes which have taken place in the country after the last general elections in 1971 where Indira Gandhi swept the polls and achieved unquestioned leadership of the country. It is difficult to get rid of infighting until the Institute is purged of NSS and CILA elements which permeate both the faculty and the students as well as the Kararmchari (Sangh and the new fangled Farashabad) on whom I feel the Director depends a great deal and gives them his overt support.  

me) has made me very sad and feel helpless. The hostile elements receive indirect support (cf. from your last letter and several paragraph of the present letter) even from a person of your social consciousness. I still believe the growth of a healthy institute community with a positive outlook amongst faculty, students and Kararmchari can still redeem the situation, put the Director in his place and allow the institute to perform its legitimate functions free of petty intrigues, selfishness and high socialist ideals. I can not do it but can only assist.

I hope to discuss this matter further when I come to Kampur between 15th and 17th April.

Yours sincerely,

(S. M. A. ZAHEER)
IIT Students Ask Director To Quit

KANPUR, Thursday—The students, senate of the Indian Institute of Technology here has demanded the resignation of the chairman of board of governors Mr. M.M. Murli and action against the director for gross negligence of duty in the death of a research scholar.

At a general body meeting held today on the campus, it was decided to continue the hartal in protest against the attitude of the authorities on what was termed as gross mal-administration on the campus as a result of continuous differences in the chairman and the director.

Although a state of general calamity was obvious on the campus, the students claimed that the death of 25-year-old student, a research scholar, was due to the negligence of the authorities.

One of the slogans on the campus was: “Death occurs, but it was Sharma who died,” as the mood of the students was such that it was unrelenting.

Meanwhile, the body of Mr. Sharma was sent for post-mortem yesterday after the incineration was performed at the local town. The wife of the deceased, a woman of 25, came in the laboratory resuscitation and died while a hunt for the emergency doctor. Any other accident at the institute’s campus will be a discipline to the students who were present.

According to the doctors, in her effort to save the patient, the student was taken to 25. Gupta, he was alive but the doctor refused to give medical aid on the plea that he (Sharma) was not seen. Similarly, the meeting today demanded immediate suspension of 25. Gupta pending a complete inquiry into the mix-up.
OUR HOME & SURROUNDINGS
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11/13/2009

PRESENTED BY PROF. A K BISWAS
OUR HOME & SURROUNDINGS
PROFILES IN LANGUAGES

The Indian Languages Society, which was founded on April 1, 1930, to coordinate the work of various institutions in the field of linguistics, is now more than a thousand members strong. It has been realized that a healthy cultural atmosphere can be created only through mutual exchange of thoughts and ideas. In this context, the importance of national integration cannot be over-emphasized.

The society believes in the idea that every Indian should learn at least two Indian languages, only then would we be able to understand the complexity of our culture. In this context, the role of translation is crucial. It is not an easy task to translate a work from one language to another. This is why there is a need for more Indian translators.

For example, Mr. George Abraham Grierson had identified 179 languages and dialects in India. In modern India, we have 15 major literary languages, including Sanskrit and Tamil, and other languages like Hindi, Marathi, and Bengali. The four major literary languages- Sanskrit, Tamil, and Bengali- have deep roots in the linguistic heritage of the subcontinent. Hindi is the other language, which is closely related to modern Indian languages.

Language contact is evident as English is widely spoken in India. English is the language of the Indian Constitution and is used in all official communications. However, it is important to note that English is not the only language spoken in India. There are 22 official languages of India, including Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, and Bengali.

In conclusion, the Indian Languages Society is committed to promoting the study and preservation of Indian languages. Through its various activities and initiatives, the society aims to create a healthier cultural atmosphere in the country.

The article was presented by Prof. A K Biswas.
THANK YOU