

Newspaper Clips April 24, 2015

Rashtrya Sahara ND 24/04/2015 P-3

पूर्व कानून मंत्री सोमनाथ भारती पर स्याही फेंकी

नई दिल्ली (एसएनबी)। बुधवार को किसान रैली के दौरान जंतर-मंतर पर गजेन्द्र की मौत को लेकर दिल्ली सरकार के खिलाफ लोगों का गुस्सा फूट पड़ा है। आज दिनभर केजरीवाल के खिलाफ घटना-

प्रदर्शन किया गया। दिल्ली आईआईटी में आयोजित एक कार्यक्रम में बतौर मौजूद हुए पूर्व कानून मंत्री सोमनाथ भारती के ऊपर आम आदमी सेना के कार्यकर्ताओं ने स्याही फेंक कर के जारीवाला मुर्दाबाद के नारे लगाये।



दिल्ली आईआईटी स्थित डोगरा हॉल में कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया था। इसमें बतौर मुख्य अतिथि मनीष सिसोदिया और सोमनाथ भारती को आमंत्रित किया गया था। व्यस्तता की

वजह से सिसोदिया कार्यक्रम में नहीं पहुंचे, जबकि पूर्व कानून मंत्री सोमनाथ भारती वहां पहुंचे थे। अचानक वहां आम आदमी सेना (महिला विंग) की कुछ कार्यकर्ता पहुंच गये। इन लोगों ने गजेन्द्र के

हत्यारा केजरीवाल मुर्दाबाद-मुर्दाबाद के नारे लगाये जाने लगे। महिलाओं ने सोमनाथ भारती को दौड़ा दिया और उनके ऊपर स्याही फेंक दी। दूसरी तरफ आम आदमी सेना के कार्यकर्ताओं ने जगह-जगह केजरीवाल की होर्डिंग पर हत्यारा लिखकर विरोध जताया है।

Dainik Jagran ND 24/04/2015 P-6

आइआईटी में सोमनाथ भारती पर फेंकी स्याही

जागरण संवाददाता, दक्षिणी दिल्ली : किसान गजेन्द्र आत्महत्या मामले में आम आदमी पार्टी घिरती जा रही है। आप नेताओं पर अब स्याही भी फेंकी जा रही है। मालवीय नगर क्षेत्र से विधायक सोमनाथ भारती को बृहस्पतिवार को आइआईटी-में आयोजित कार्यक्रम उस समय असहज स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ा, जब कुछ लोगों ने उनके ऊपर स्याही छिड़क दी। भारती ने बताया कि

स्याही छिड़कने वाले नरेंद्र मोदी जिंदाबाद, केजरीवाल मुर्दाबाद के नारे लगा रहे थे। सूत्रों के अनुसार, इस कार्यक्रम में भारती के साथ उप मुख्यमंत्री मनीष सिसोदिया को भी आना था। सिसोदिया को ऐसी किसी घटना की आशंका थी, इसलिए ऐन वक्त पर वह कार्यक्रम में शामिल नहीं हुए। भारती आइआईटी द्वारा गरीब बच्चों के लिए शुरू की जा रही एक योजना के उद्घाटन समारोह

में शाम को बतौर मुख्य अतिथि पहुंचे थे। कार्यक्रम के बाद वह मीडिया से बातचीत कर रहे थे तभी चार-पांच लोग आए और उनके ऊपर लाल रंग की स्याही स्प्रे कर दी। इस घटना के बाद वहां असहज स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई। सोमनाथ भारती के साथ कुछ आप वालंटियर भी थे। उन्होंने भारती को तुरंत सुरक्षा घेरे में ले लिया, इसलिए स्याही उनकी शर्ट तक ही पहुंच सकी।

स्याही छिड़कने



वाले खुद को आम आदमी सेना के कार्यकर्ता बता रहे थे, लेकिन वे भाजपा के गुंडे हैं। भाजपा के अलावा ऐसी हरकत कोई और पार्टी नहीं कर सकती। फिलहाल मैंने पुलिस में इसकी शिकायत नहीं की है।

-सोमनाथ भारती, आप विधायक

01 April 24-30, 2015

IS BRAND IIT-IIM WANING?

Only 28% of CEOs of India Inc's Top 200 companies have an IIT, IIM pedigree, finds an EMA Partners study. Are the citadels of Indian higher education diminishing in their influence? A CD exclusive:

IIT, IIM: these magical letters have launched several thousand corporate careers, shaped the destiny of Corporate India and even boosted literary careers and marriage prospects. But is the magic fading? A study by executive search firm EMA Partners revealed that only 28% of CEOs of India Inc's top 200 companies had an IIT, IIM qualification.

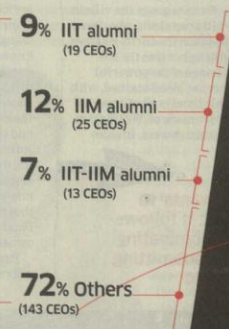
"It's certainly a diminishing trend," says K Sudarshan, regional managing partner, Asia, EMA Partners. A similar study done by EMA Partners in 2009 had revealed that half of India Inc's top CEO either had an IIT or IIM degree. Sudarshan recalls instances of HR heads of some MNC companies in the FMCG insisting on an IIM(A) degree as a prequalification. That, he says, is a matter of the past. (see article below: *Losing the magic touch?*)

Even as IITs and IIMs struggled to meet the demand of a booming economy in the mid-2000s, other institutes stepped up to fill the gap. "Graduates of IITs and IIMs are becoming a smaller and smaller part of India's knowledge ecosystem," says Mohandas Pai, Chairman, Manipal Global Education and former Infosys board member. "Of the 30 million students in colleges, eight million graduate annually. The IIMs would be graduating 2,500-3,000 and IITs about 10,000. Twenty-thirty years back, when the education system was smaller, the best people went to IITs. Now there's a 50% reservation in IITs and IIMs. So many people are applying and you have to go through a cramming test to enter these places."

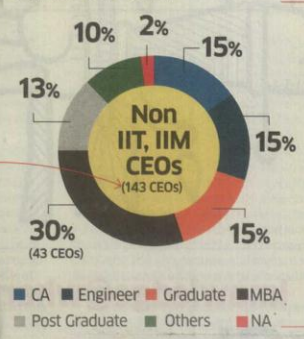
It's an argument Vineet Nayar, former CEO of HCL Technologies, sees a lot of merit in. "The effort required to get into an IIM or IIT is so intense that exhaustion sets in," he says. "Because of that we are getting a lot of people into companies from IITs and IIMs who don't want to work after the two years because they have an entitlement mindset."

Another interesting insight: just over a third (34%) of all CEOs with IIM degrees are in the consumer retail space. "The IIT and IIM grads have all been in the system for the last 20 years and were hired two decades back. At that time, FMCG was king. Today, the best would join consulting firms. It's the newer, younger companies where IIT and IIM graduates are not CEOs," says Pai.

1 72% CEOs of India Inc's Top 200 companies aren't from an IIT or IIM



3 MBAs outnumber other streams



"The IIT and IIM grads have all been in the system for the last 20 years and were hired two decades back. At that time, FMCG was king. Today, the best would join consulting firms"

Mohandas Pai,
CHAIRMAN, MANIPAL GLOBAL EDUCATION

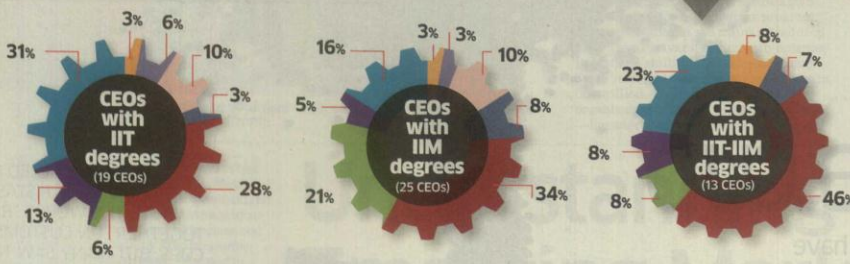


"The whole effort required to get into an IIM or IIT is so intense that exhaustion sets in. Because of that we are getting a lot of people into companies from IITs and IIMs who don't want to work after the two years because they have an entitlement mindset"

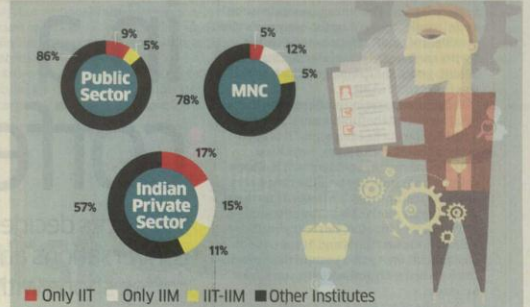
Vineet Nayar,
FORMER CEO, HCL TECHNOLOGIES

Quick Stat
43: The number of CEOs of top 200 companies who are MBAs but not from IIMs.
25: The number of CEOs of top 200 companies with an IIM degree

2 Consumer sector is home to CEOs with IIT, IIM degrees



4 Indian companies have more IIT-IIM CEOs than MNCs, PSUs have fewest



Methodology
In its study, EMA Partners covered India's 200 top companies, which were picked on parameters including market value, revenue size, sector-wise market leadership and brand equity.

GRAPHICS: UPNESH

Despite all the pulls and pressures they have faced, IITs and IIMs have withstood the test of time and maintained their status as premier institutes. Even with the recent proliferation of IITs and IIMs, the older institutes are maintaining their distinctive identities and are brands by themselves.

Till the late 70s and even early 80s, most of the IIT engineers were charmed by America's lure and chose to migrate there for higher education and better career prospects. A few stayed back and joined public sector companies and even fewer served the government through the IAS route. Only a few Indian engineering companies recruited IIT graduates.

IIMs were given a major fillip by FMCG multinationals including HUL (then HLL), P&G, ITC, Smith-Kline Beecham, Nestle and Cadbury and among Indian companies ICICI, Blowplast, Asian Paints were early adopters. Multinational banks like Citibank also heavily dipped in to the IIMs for their talent as they were building up the India business. Over the years, data indicates that multinational companies, especially in the consumer goods industry, held sway over hiring from the IIMs.

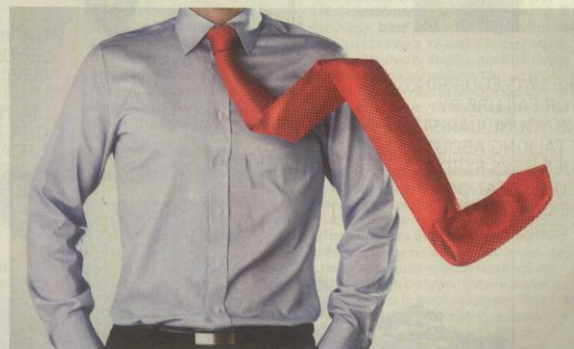
Given the success of these companies, some of the consumer companies of that era made it a standard practice to recruit people only from the IIMs. Over time, they started applying an IIM qualification as a natural filter and thereby created an invisible or even a visible caste system in these organizations. Even during those frenzied times, institutes like Bajaj, XLRI, FMS Delhi held their own and have produced a few CEOs.

Public Sector Units and Indian businesses in the past, barring a few, weren't in a posi-

by invitation

Losing the magic touch?

Indian corporates are no longer swayed unduly by academic branding *By K Sudarshan*



tion to compete in the campuses with the multinationals and they settled for graduates and engineers from other campuses. Also, given the fewer numbers churned out in the

IITs and IIMs, the availability or lack of it was never felt by the market. Significantly enough, over 50% of the IITs and IIMs have ended up serving the consumer and financial

services sectors with a distinct tilt towards multinational companies. This was perhaps the case till the early part of this millennium.

Today, it is no longer the case as companies ranging from FMCG, Telecom, Consumer, Financial Services and Technology and even the start-up eco-system draw heavily from these institutes. Further, the multinationals have lost their first right of refusal over these candidates and Indian companies are seen as attractive long term career destinations.

While there is no denying that these institutes have made a significant impact on India Inc, the IIT-IIM phenomenon peaked out in the mid-2000s, and now we are seeing their influence waning.

Why is that happening? As India's growth exploded, IITs and IIMs could not cater to the burgeoning demand for quality talent.

It was also the time other management and engineering schools started making an impact and companies started spreading their horizon. In some ways, companies have a more open ended view on talent and aren't coloured only by academics and standard templates of the past. Also, interestingly enough, many of the Indian managers recruited by

multinationals from the campuses earlier have outgrown the India businesses and are now in global roles in their companies.

The other criticism, if at all, would be that these institutes produced people of the same template. This worked well in the past as businesses were predictable and in general non-disruptive. That pattern had to be broken - and it has. Also, the institutes in the past did very little to hone the entrepreneurial traits of its students. To be fair, back then, India did not possess an ecosystem like now for start-ups as capital was scarce.

While there is no denying that these institutes have made a significant impact on India Inc, the IIT-IIM phenomenon peaked out in the mid-2000s, and now we are seeing their influence waning

Another important factor is that with rising affluence, there has been a significant uptick in the number of students opting for international schools, for which the entry barriers other than economic wellbeing aren't as daunting as acing the IIT-JEE or for that matter the CAT.

In summary, of the 200 companies covered as part of this study, a healthy 28% share of the CEOs hail from

either the IITs or IIMs or both. This is a glowing testament to their contribution in shaping up India Inc. Going forward, will the numbers go up from here? Maybe not. ☑

The author is Regional Managing Partner-Asia, EMA Partners International, a global executive search firm.



IIT, IISc professors join the fight for net neutrality

TOI Tech | Apr 23, 2015, 12.53 PM IST

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/tech/tech-news/IIT-IISc-professors-join-the-fight-for-net-neutrality/articleshow/47024566.cms>

NEW DELHI: Senior faculty members of top educational institutions of the country, including IITs and IISc, have come out in support of the cause of [net neutrality](#).

Around 50 faculty members from India's top institutions have issued a joint statement countering arguments included in Trai's consultation paper that focus on why network neutrality must be compromised or weakened. The statement substantiates the counter arguments with different examples to conclude that there are no sound technical or economic reasons to violate net neutrality in the country.

Members include Bhaskaran Raman, professor, Department of CSE, IIT Bombay, Jayant Haritsa, professor, Department of CSA, IISc Bangalore, and Amitabha Bagchi, associate professor, Department of CS&E, IIT Delhi.

The statement focuses on four technical aspects of digital networks, and urges the authority to strongly support net neutrality.

The statement firstly counters Trai's argument that net neutrality must be violated to solve congestion in the network.

It mentions that the argument is fundamentally flawed technically as congestion can effectively be addressed by looking only at the quantity of data, while preserving net neutrality. "For instance, it would be well within the principles of net neutrality to serve the first GB of a user's data fast, and the second GB of data slower. The second GB can also be priced higher."

The statement iterates it with an example of a post office that gets 90% postal mail from 10% of its users. It can either impose limits of quantity of mail, or price differentially based on amount of mail sent, or simply increase its capacity, it mentions. "What it cannot do is to pry open every letter and price differently based on the content. To do so would be absurd. Likewise, if a road network is facing congestion, it would be absurd to charge road tax based on the identity of who is using the road, or based on whether the commuter is going to a bank or to a grocery store next to the bank," it adds.

READ ALSO: [What is net neutrality and why it is important?](#)

The statement from the faculty also counters the Trai argument that net neutrality must be violated to provide service differentiation. " Network neutrality does not mean there is no service differentiation. It means that the choice for better service is made by the end customer, not by the network. For instance, if a remote clinic wants a certain network capacity to a city hospital's telemedicine portal, it chooses to buy that extra capacity by paying the network operator. On the other hand, if net neutrality is violated, and the network operator made the choice, the clinic could end up with the same network capacity, not to the required hospital website, but to an e-commerce website of no use to the intended telemedicine," says the statement.

The statement also emphasises on how net neutrality is critical to internet architecture. " The internet architecture is essentially one where intelligence is pushed to the edge of the network: these are the content servers as well as the clients of these services at the other edge of the network (the smart-phones and laptops and PCs). This idea is fundamental to internet's success. This is the reason why any small developer or business can develop a website or smart-phone app and have it used by its customers. This contrasts the traditional telephone architecture where the end device is dumb and the network is intelligent (relatively speaking): you can do nothing but punch numbers or receive phone calls using the end device. The relative success of each of these models and the fact that even telephone companies have adopted the Internet model speaks for itself as to which architecture is better for innovation, for the economy, and for society. So when telecom network operators seek more control of how much traffic is used to which website or application (i.e., violate net neutrality by having "intelligence" in the network), the fundamental idea behind the Internet is under threat. The implications of this are huge, given that the Internet is central to today's information age," the group adds.

The statement concludes by terming the Trai consultation paper as misleading and confusing in title and terminology.

It says the title as well the entire document uses the term "over-the-top" (OTT) services as though such services are some special services or applications. However, any standard digital networks textbook would state that any service or application using the internet, runs "over-the-top" of the network. "There is no example of an application which is not "over-the-top". Thus the proposed regulatory framework encompasses every application and every use of the internet, not just some special services. While the term OTT is common outside the consultation paper, it is misleading all the same. It is like a road construction company calling a school accessible by the road as an over-the-top service. Sure, one has to use the road to reach the school, but the term suggests that the road somehow has a role in the school's education service over and above just using the road to reach the school," it mentions.

IIT-Indore Director's performance to be evaluated by MHRD team this month

<http://www.freepressjournal.in/iit-indore-directors-performance-to-be-evaluated-by-mhrd-team-this-month/>

Indore : A committee of experts will visit Indian Institute of Technology Indore (IIT-I) this month to evaluate its progress and performance of Director Prof Pradeep Mathur, who is on an extension since his term expired last December.

The committee comprises nuclear scientist Anil Kakodkar, T D Dogra and Kiran Mazumdar Shaw.

After visiting the IIT Indore campus, the panel will submit its report to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) for continuation of the existing Director or selection of fresh candidate.

Sources in the IIT-I said that the committee is likely to visit the campus next week. The term of Mathur had expired on December 31, but the MHRD asked him to stay on the post till its next order. The process for appointment generally begins six months ahead of the completion of director's term. But, due to general elections in mid-year in 2014 and change in guard at the Centre, the process got delayed at IIT-I.

The MHRD now has hinted at completing the process soon.

Established in 2009, the IIT Indore saw its first director in Mathur. He completed his five years of term but it was full of controversies.

He first came in a controversy when the institute Deputy Ddirector Prof A S Khanna quit the post alleging that Mathur was focusing on science, not engineering.

Terming the selection of a 'scientist' for the post of director of engineering institute wrong, Khanna had said, "There can't be a bigger blunder than that. The result today is that at IIT Indore, the Director is converting Institute of Technology into an Institute of Science by neglecting engineering requirements."

A few months later, Mathur drew flak from local public representatives for not inviting them in convocation ceremony in which President Pranab Mukherjee was the chief guest.

The IIT Indore director was also pulled up by the MHRD for delaying construction of its own campus in Simrol.

High-quality, low-cost medical devices created at IIT-B lab

Hindustan Times (Mumbai)

MUMBAI: In the backdrop of the Make in India initiative, a host of researchers from the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, (IIT-B), are collaborating with expert doctors from local hospitals to develop indigenous medical devices.

A multi-disciplinary, multi- institutional Biomedical Engineering and Technology Incubation Centre (BETiC) set up in IIT-B is converting innovative ideas from doctors into high-quality, low-cost medical devices, specifically designed for the Indian population.

Two engineering institutes — namely, College of Engineering Pune and Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur – are also part of BETiC.

The teams have biomedical, mechanical, materials, electronics and software engineers collaboratively working on medical devices ranging from diagnostic to surgical instruments and even mobilebased software.

As part of its collaborative efforts, the teams have created a tissue stiffness measuring device that can be used to diagnose vulnerability to the diabetic foot condition, which could result in amputation of foot, if undiagnosed and untreated.

A prototype of the device is ready and a patent application has been filed.

“This would be the first-ofits-kind wireless device that would be available to clinicians. There are similar devices globally, but they are restricted to research labs,” said Dr Rajani Mullerpatan of MGM Hospital, Vashi, who collaborated with IIT-B on creating the device.

Another device that is almost completed is a multidegree freedom laparoscope for minimally invasive surgeries in the abdominal cavity. This novel instrument developed in collaboration with Dr Suresh Deshpande, an internationally acclaimed laparoscopy surgeon from Kolhapur, provides an additional degree of manoeuvrability, reducing the risk of tissue damage and makes operating easy for surgeons.

Hindustan Times ND 24/04/2015 P-10

UGC stares at funds crunch as govt doesn't budget for its costs

Vikas Pathak

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NEW DELHI: Fears of a fund crunch loom ahead of higher education with the University Grants Commission (UGC) staring at a resource shortage that may hit some of its schemes.

The UGC — the agency that gives funds to and monitors standards in higher educational institutions — has hiked fellowship amounts by 55% since December, 2014.

However, the allocations made by the government for it in the 2015-16 financial year have not factored in the increased cost of fellowships, sources in the UGC claim. "About ₹1,100-crore will be spent on scholarships alone," said an official who did not want to be named.

The higher education regulator has 16 scholarship schemes under which financial assistance is offered to 80,000 awardees. Payments are now made on direct benefits' transfer basis

WITH JUST ONE SCHEME EATING UP A LARGE PART OF THE BUDGET, THERE IS AN IMPENDING CRUNCH. OTHER ONGOING SCHEMES MAY BE AFFECTED

AN OFFICIAL IN THE UGC

into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

The scholarship component — with 16 different scholarships — is just one of the 65 schemes the UGC runs.

The Union budget 2015-16 document shows the allocation for the UGC under Plan Expenditure head as ₹3,520-crore. The UGC however believes that ₹6,000-crore would be required to do justice to its schemes.

"With just one scheme eating

up a large part of the budget, there is an impending crunch. Other ongoing schemes may be affected," an official said.

The UGC is paying the following sums per month to awardees of some key fellowships after the hike last December: ₹31,000 (hiked from ₹20,000) for emeritus fellowship, ₹25,000 for junior research fellowship (up from ₹16,000), and ₹28,000 for senior research fellowship (up from ₹18,000).

This hike has meant a potential resource crunch for a number of its other key schemes.

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The remaining 64 schemes include Special Assistance Programme for institutions of higher learning, enhanced funding to Universities with Potential for Excellence, extra funds for departments that are chosen as Centres with Potential for Excellence in Particular Areas, Coaching Scheme for SCs, STs, OBC and Minorities, etc.

Decide on deemed varsities accreditation: SC to NAAC

Gives accreditation council two-week deadline to finish task

M POST BUREAU

NEW DELHI: The Supreme Court on Thursday asked the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) to decide on the issue of accreditation of deemed universities within two weeks as admission time was "fast approaching".

"In our considered opinion, NAAC shall look into the matter and will decide the issue of accreditation and proceed as per law. If NAAC desires to consult the University Grants Commission or consider the report submitted by UGC, it is free to do so. It is hereby made clear that any decision given by NAAC shall be subject to the result of the writ petition, as well as the further deliberations in the backdrop of rules framed by the Union of India," a bench headed by Justice Dipak Misra said.

"As the admission time in the universities is fast approaching, NAAC shall



decide the matter within two weeks hence. If NAAC has already accredited a university, the same status shall remain with the university till the next date of deliberation. Needless to emphasise, NAAC while determining the accreditation, shall act with utmost objectivity," it said.

Meanwhile, Additional Solicitor General (ASG) Tushar Mehta, appearing for the Centre, said the government has received inputs for framing rules to lay down criteria for "a deemed university to continue with university status

and the accreditation of the universities".

He also said the Ministry of Human Resource Development has consulted statutory bodies like All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Board of Accreditation (NBA), NAAC and the UGC and received their inputs on the issue.

Earlier, the court had rapped UGC for going into "slumber" over conducting physical verification of infrastructure and faculty strength of deemed universities, which were black-listed by a committee appointed by

the Centre.

The remarks were made when the counsel for UGC was trying to explain the circumstances for the delay by submitting that there was a need to modify the apex court order as the commission cannot go the way P N Tandon Committee made categorisation of the deemed universities like "A", "B" and "C" depending on the fulfillment of criteria.

The UGC had said it can only do the inspection and after seeking response of such universities, place the report with the Centre which has to express its view before the court.

The bench had asked the UGC to comply with its earlier direction and conduct physical verification of 41 deemed universities.

It had ruled out the suggestion of verification through photographs and videography, saying it was not an acceptable mode of determining the credentials.

Nai Duniya ND 24.04.2015 P-4

अब सरकारी स्कूल को गोद लेने की तैयारी में आईआईएम

रायपुर(ब्यूरो)। नए सत्र से सरकारी स्कूलों में अब प्रबंधन पढ़ने वाले भी पढ़ाएंगे। इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ



मैनेजमेंट (आईआईएम) अब सरकारी स्कूलों को गोद लेने की तैयारी कर रहा है। इससे

राजधानी से लगे कुछ स्कूलों की हालत बदली सी नजर आएगी। यहां आईआईएम के विद्यार्थी पढ़ाई-लिखाई करवाएंगे। स्कूलों में बैठने के लिए फर्नीचर और ब्लैक बोर्ड भी बेहतर होगा। आईआईएम ने स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग को पत्र भेजकर शहर से लगे फिलहाल पांच स्कूलों की जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए

■ मैनेजमेंट के स्टूडेंट्स पढ़ाएंगे स्कूल के बच्चों को

इजाजत मांगी है। आईआईएम के छात्र इन स्कूलों के बच्चों को कैरियर बनाने के गुर भी सिखाएंगे। आईआईएम प्रबंधन की मानें तो शहर एवं गांव के पांच स्कूलों के शिक्षकों से उनकी इच्छा क्या है, जानने की कोशिश की जाएगी। छात्रों को गणित, विज्ञान, पर्यावरण, अंग्रेजी आदि विषयों में अच्छी पकड़ बनाने के लिए पढ़ाई का बेहतर प्रबंधन बताया जाएगा। आईआईएम ने इसके पहले राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद के सहयोग से 125 सरकारी स्कूलों के प्राचार्यों को लीडरशिप का पाठ पढ़ाया है।

“ आईआईएम का यह मानना है कि सामाजिक दायित्व बनता है कि वह स्कूली बच्चों को भी बेहतर ज्ञान भी दे। इसलिए शहर से लगे 5 स्कूलों को गोद लेंगे और आईआईएम के विद्यार्थी यहां पढ़ाएंगे, छात्रों की मदद करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

-प्रो. वीएस सहाय, डायरेक्टर, आईआईएम

इजाजत दे देंगे

आईआईएम की ओर से कुछ स्कूलों को सपोर्ट करने की मंशा जाहिर की गई है। वे स्कूलों के छात्रों को पढ़ाने के लिए भागीदारी निभाना चाहते हैं। सत्र शुरू होने से पहले ही इजाजत देंगे।

-सुब्रत साहू, सचिव, स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग

Dainik Jagran ND 24/04/2015 P-4

वाई-फाई युक्त दिल्ली के लिए मंथन शुरू

राज्य ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : राजधानी को वाई-फाई युक्त बनाने के लिए मंथन शुरू हो गया है। बृहस्पतिवार को दिल्ली सचिवालय में बैठक बुलाई गई। उपमुख्यमंत्री मनीष सिसोदिया ने बैठक की शुरुआत करते हुए कहा कि सरकार मोबाइल पर सभी सुविधाएं देना चाहती है। दिल्ली सरकार के सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अधिकारियों ने सरकार की

योजना के बारे में अतिथियों को बताया। इसके बाद ट्राई, एमटीएनएल व आइआइटी से आए विशेषज्ञों ने अपनी बात रखी। बैठक शुक्रवार और शनिवार को भी होगी, जिसमें विषय व तकनीक के जानकार अपनी-अपनी बात रखेंगे।

राजधानी को वाई-फाई युक्त करने के संबंध में गत माह बताया गया था कि सरकार ने सिंगापुर से मदद मांगी है।

Times Of India ND 24/04/2015 P-21

Hope soars as first malaria vaccine clears final hurdle

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London: The world's first malaria vaccine has cleared the final test, but the results haven't been emphatic.

The final trial results demonstrated that vaccination with RTS,S, followed by a booster dose administered 18 months after the primary schedule, reduced the number of cases of clinical malaria in children (aged 5-17 months at first vaccination) by 36% over an average follow-up of four years.

This however was a fall in efficacy from the 50% protection against malaria which was seen

in the first year after the vaccine was administered. In infants (aged 6-12 weeks at first vaccination) it reduced malaria cases by only 26% to the end of the study (an average follow-up of 38 months). Efficacy decreased over time in both age groups. Without the booster dose, the three-dose vaccine only reduced clinical malaria cases by 28% in children and 18% in infants to the study end. Pharma company GSK has submitted a regulatory application to the European Medicines Agency (EMA) for RTS,S.

In an exclusive interview to **TOI** from Ghana, Dr Kwaku Poku Asante, the chair of the Clin-

ical Trial Partnership Committee, which managed the RTS,S Phase 3 trial in Africa said, "The good news is that this a first generation malaria vaccine candidate and actually the first human parasite vaccine that has been developed to this level. This trial was conducted at 11 African research centres in seven countries. The RTS,S malaria vaccine has now been shown to prevent 1,700 cases of clinical malaria per 1,000 children vaccinated on average and more than 6,000 cases averted in an area of high malaria transmission."

For the full report, log on to www.timesofindia.com