

Newsletter

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Literacy and PopulationDocumentation Centre
Indian Adult Education Association**Tackling HIV a high priority for government, says Sonia Gandhi****Red Ribbon Express Phase-II flagged off to mark AIDS Day**

Rajiv Gandhi Foundation chairperson Sonia Gandhi flagged off the Red Ribbon Express Phase-II from the Safdarjung station in Delhi to mark World AIDS Day.

She said the Red Ribbon Express Phase-I showed that “we are on the right track because of the appreciation we got from the people.”

Tackling the HIV epidemic was a high priority for the Centre because the disease mostly affected the poor and the young, Ms. Gandhi said. The Red Ribbon Club had brought together departments nationwide, and stakeholders — from elected representatives to self-help groups at the district level — to meet this challenge.

Ms. Gandhi went around the various coaches, sought information on several of the display panels and even accessed the helpline before flagging off the train.

Delhi Chief Minister Sheila Dixit said: “This year the theme of the World AIDS Day is ‘Universal Access And Human Rights’ and the train fulfils this message of ensuring universal access in the context of

human rights. I feel that AIDS prevention is of critical importance, and I am sure this train will take this message all over the country and teach people how to prevent this disease and take care of those affected by it through treatment and care.”

Union Health and Family Welfare Minister Ghulam Nabi Azad said: “The train is going to give information on how to prevent HIV/AIDS, where to get services and who to count on for counselling and testing. Between 2002 and 2007, we succeeded in drastically reducing the number of people affected by this disease, and I believe that with more and more information reaching people, we will see a very definite decline in numbers in this country.”

The Red Ribbon Express is being implemented by the National AIDS Control Organisation, the National Rural Health Mission, the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, the Ministry of Railways and UNICEF, among others.

The eight-coach train will provide on-station activities through exhibitions and displays. Off-site communication activities will also be taken up.

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International Conference on Adult Education closes with a call to move from rhetoric to action

The Sixth International Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA VI) closed on 4 December with a call for governments to “take forward, with a sense of urgency and at an accelerated pace, the agenda of adult learning and education” and to redouble the efforts to meet adult literacy goals. These policies were laid down in the Belem Framework for Action adopted after extensive negotiations at CONFINTEA VI.

“Now is the time for action, because the cost of not acting is too high,” states the final document, adopted at the end of the International Conference on Adult Education that gathered over 1,500 participants from over 156 Member States in Belem, Brazil during four days.

Ministers, university rectors, key representatives from regional and multilateral organizations, civil society and the private sector, as well as adult learners from all over the world debated a wide range of issues including policies and governance for adult education, literacy as a key competence for lifelong learning, assuring the quality and assessing learning outcomes, participation and inclusion, and financing mechanisms.

“This is a wake-up call to governments and the international community that without a greatly reinforced effort, the Education for All goals will never be achieved. [...] The test for us is to ensure strategic collaboration, innovation and policy reform that will enable this accumulated knowledge and experience to be deployed effectively where it is needed,” said

Davidson Hepburn, Chairperson of the General Conference of UNESCO.

The Belem Framework for Action stresses that “adult learning and education have a critical role in responding to contemporary cultural, economic, political and social challenges,” and underlines the need to place adult learning and education in a broader context of sustainable development. It acknowledges that effective policy, governance, financing, participation, inclusion, equity and quality are all necessary conditions for adults and young people to be able to exercise their right to education.

Reflecting the Conference’s special focus on literacy as a key to lifelong learning and an “inherent part of the right to education,” Belem Framework for Action calls for “redoubling of efforts to reduce illiteracy by 50 percent from 2000 levels by 2015,” together with increased investment and expertise, provision of relevant curricula and quality assurance mechanisms, and a reduction in the literacy gender gap.

The document notes that adult learning and education remain chronically underfunded and undervalued and says that greater political recognition following CONFINTEA V has not paved the way for effective political action in terms of policy prioritization, integration and allocation of adequate resources, either nationally or internationally. It also draws attention to a lack of professional training opportunities for adult teachers, as well as

insufficient monitoring, evaluation and feedback mechanisms

Belem Framework for Action emphasizes the need for strengthened international cooperation in areas ranging from the recognition of qualifications, sharing of know-how and innovative practices, quality assurance, governance, equitable access, support for indigenous languages and education of migrants. It commits countries to scale up investment for youth and adult education to at least 6% GNP, while promoting new and establishing alternative financing mechanisms.

In his closing statement, Brazil’s Minister of Education, Fernando Haddad said that the goal after CONFINTEA VI was to go beyond the 2015 target by establishing multilateral and international funds to combat illiteracy, “so that in 2015 we can have a year of celebration for the entire international community.” He added: “We have huge hopes that after Belem, we will be ready to bring together all the efforts to guarantee reading and writing to all the citizens in the world.” Summing up the Sixth International Conference on Adult Education, Davidson Hepburn said: “Let us hope that this momentum [gained at CONFINTEA VI] will now be the force that moves us all forward in placing adult education, not least literacy, at the centre of international efforts.” He went on to say: “The [Belem Framework for Action] is marked by solidarity in the belief that we, despite our differences and priorities, share a common belief that the 21st century will leave no adult behind.”

जनसंख्या विस्फोट का डर हुआ हवा

हाल के दिनों में दुनिया में कुछ ऐसा हुआ है, जो इंसानियत के भविष्य की तस्वीर बदल देगा। करीब आधी दुनिया में फर्टिलिटी रेट 2.1 पर्सेंट तक गिर गया है। ऐसा लगता है कि सन 2020 से 2050 के बीच कभी वह वक्त आ जाएगा, जब पूरी दुनिया का फर्टिलिटी रेट इस आंकड़े तक पहुंच जाएगा। इस धरती पर इंसानियत की पैदाइश के बाद ऐसा पहली बार होगा। ब्रिटिश मैगजीन इकानॉमिस्ट ने इस बदलाव पर रोशनी डाली है।

इस क्रांतिकारी घटना को समझने के लिए यह जानना जरूरी है कि फर्टिलिटी रेट क्या है। यह जन्म दर नहीं, बल्कि जन्म देने की काबिलियत है। फर्टिलिटी रेट 2.1 पर्सेंट होने का मतलब है कि एक महिला अपनी जिंदगी में औसतन इतने ही बच्चों को जन्म दे रही है।

इस किस्से में यह 2.1 पर्सेंट का आंकड़ा सबसे अहम है। इसे फर्टिलिटी का रिप्लेसमेंट रेट माना जाता है। अगर एक महिला औसतन 2.1 बच्चे को जन्म देती है, तो वह आबादी में इजाफा नहीं कर पाएगी, दो बच्चे अपने माता-पिता की जगह ले लेंगे और आबादी जस की तस बनी रहेगी। यानी जब किसी समाज में फर्टिलिटी रेट 2.1 पर्सेंट हो जाता है, तो आबादी, की बढ़वार रुक जाती है। जो हो रहा है, उसके हिसाब से अगले 10 से 40 बरसों के बीच पूरी दुनिया की आबादी एक हद पर ठहर जाएगी और शायद उसमें गिरावट का सिलसिला भी शुरू हो

जाए। अंदाजा है की ग्लोबल पापुलेशन का टॉप सवा नौ अरब के आसपास कही बनेगा। फिलहाल आबादी साढ़े छह अरब है। दिलचस्प बात यह है कि फर्टिलिटी में गिरावट काफी तेज है। ब्राजील, इंडोनेशिया, भारत और दूसरे विकासशील देशों के साथ यह सिलसिला गरीब अफ्रीकी देशों में भी साफ नजर आ रहा है। फर्टिलिटी रेट को पांच से दो पर आने में ब्रिटेन ने 130 साल लगाए, लेकिन साउथ कोरिया में ऐसा महज 20 बरस हो गया। ईरान का मामला तो और भी जोरदार है, जहां फर्टिलिटी रेट 22 साल में सात से गिरकर 1.9 पर्सेंट हो गया। तेहरान में तो यह 1.5 पर्सेंट है।

पॉपुलेशन के इस हैरतअंगेज ट्रेंड ने इकानॉमिस्ट थॉमस माल्थस को इस थ्योरी को गलत साबित कर दिया है कि एक दिन आबादी के सामने दुनिया का अन्न कम पड़ जाएगा। जिस वक्त माल्थस यह ऐलान कर रहे थे, उसी दौरान इंडस्ट्रियल रिवोल्यूशन शुरू हो रहा था, जिसके चलते फ्रांस, फिर ब्रिटेन और उसके बाद अमेरिका और यूरोप में फर्टिलिटी रेट गिरने लगा। जैसे-जैसे विकास का कारवां आगे बढ़ता गया, लोग छोटे परिवार पसंद करने लगे। खेती के जमाने में जो संतानें सहारा मानी जाती थीं, वे व्यापार और नौकरियों के जमाने में बोझ समझी जाने लगीं। रोजगार, तालीम और शहरीकरण ने महिलाओं में कम बच्चे पैदा करने की इच्छा पैदा की। अभी कुछ साल पहले तक जनसंख्या विस्फोट का जो डर सता रहा था, वह अचानक हवा हो गया।

बासी होते हैं सरकारी आंकड़े : यूनिसेफ

यूनिसेफ ने कहा है कि सरकार की ओर से मुहैया कराए जाने वाले आंकड़ों के पुराने होने के कारण भारत में शिशु मृत्यु दर में कमी लाने के लिए टीकाकरण जैसी परियोजनाओं क्रियान्वयन में दिक्कतें आ रही हैं। भारत में यूनिसेफ के प्रतिनिधि कारिन हुलसौफ के मुताबिक भारत में टीकाकरण जैसी परियोजना के लिए इस्तेमाल में आने वाले आंकड़े राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण जुटाता है। लेकिन ये आंकड़े हर साल इकट्ठा नहीं किए जाते। हमें मुहैया कराए गए आंकड़े नवीनतम नहीं होते। लेकिन यह भी सच है कि भारत जैसे देश बड़े और विशाल आबादी वाले देश में हर साल आंकड़े इकट्ठा करना काफी महंगा काम है।

हुलसौफ ने कहा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्राइमरी स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों के कर्मियों को भी पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षण की जरूरत है। उन्होंने बताया कि भारत में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन को शुरूआत के बाद सरकार ने इन स्वास्थ्य की केंद्रों में कर्मचारियों की तादाद काफी बढ़ा दी है। लेकिन उनको प्रशिक्षण देकर उनकी योग्यता में सुधार लाने की भी जरूरत है। भारत में चल रही टीकाकरण योजना

का जिक्र करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि यह देश के सभी समुदायों और जातियों पर लागू है। लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़ेपन और कुपोषण की मार झेल रहे बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों में इस योजना को लागू करने में दिक्कतें आ रही हैं।

उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार की कोशिशों के बाद भी जन्म के समय आक्सीजन की कमी, अतिसार, मलेरिया, नवजात संक्रमण, निमोनिया और प्रसव के तरीकों के कारण लगभग 70 फीसद यानी एक करोड़ 10 लाख शिशुओं की हर साल मौत होती है। उन्होंने कहा कि इथोपिया जैसे देश में शिशु मृत्यु दर पश्चिमी यूरोपीय देशों के मुकाबले 30 गुना ज्यादा है। दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया में सबसे ज्यादा नवजात शिशुओं की मौत होती है।

दुनिया में बच्चों की कुल मौतों में से दो तिहाई मौतें केवल दस देशों में होती हैं। इनमें कुछ मौतें खसरा, मलेरिया और टिटनस आदि से होती है जबकि पचास फीसद मौतें कुपोषण, एचआईवी-एड्स, साफ पेयजल की कमी और अस्वच्छता के कारण होती है। इस दिशा में हुए अनुसंधानों और अनुभवों से यह बात सामने आई है कि जरा सी सावधानी और सतर्कता से साठ फीसद इनमें से साठ फीसद मौतों को जरा सी सावधानी और सतर्कता से इनमें से साठ फीसद बच्चों को बचाया जा सकता है।

Child Census to cover 18-year-olds

Headway in annual exercise to be held in Karnataka from January 5 to 8

The child Census of Karnataka, to be held in January 2010, is taking a significant step towards redefining the age bracket of a "child."

For the first time, all children aged between 0 and 18 will be covered under the Census that is scheduled to be conducted from January 5 to 8. Annual child Census has so far taken into account only children aged up to 14 years.

This change means a massive increase in the data to be collated from the door-to-door survey across Karnataka. Importantly, it acknowledges that a person does not cease to be a child at 14.

Sandhya Venugopal Sharma, Karnataka Project Director of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) said that the age bracket has been expanded in accordance with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

Confusion

The expansion of the scope of the Census has to be considered in the backdrop of the fact that the very definition of a child is fraught with contradictions in India.

The United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child (UNCRC), to which India is a signatory, pledges in its preamble to protect the rights of anyone under the age of 18, "unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is

attained earlier."

In India, even though the age at which a person attains majority is 18, there is no uniformity between laws on the cut-off age beyond which a person is no longer treated as a child. In contrast to the UNCRC declaration, the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986, defines a child as a person who has not completed 14 years of age. Children aged below 14 are barred from working in factories and doing hazardous jobs. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, covers children aged between 6 and 14. This limited scope of the Education Act has many activists demanding its expansion to include those aged between 0 and 6 as well as between 15 and 18. Last year, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) had constituted a committee to redefine an upper age limit for childhood.

This year's child Census also plans to get accurate data on not only the number of children enrolled in schools, but also the regularity of their attendance, with separate columns in the data sheet dedicated to both.

Several socio-economic parameters, such as migratory behaviour of the family and the nature of the parents' employment will also be documented.

E-9 countries strengthen collaboration to tackle illiteracy in rural areas

Nearly two in every three illiterate adults are women, reports the 2009 Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report.

“It will be impossible to achieve the EFA goals globally if E-9 countries fail to make a noticeable difference, in particular with regard to quality of literacy and life skills”, said Mr Adama Ouane, Director of the UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning.

Literacy and adult learning are not only integral to the right to education but also provide individuals with confidence, knowledge and skills to make informed choices and better their lives. Especially for women, literacy is a vital tool to overcoming obstacles to equality and empowerment.

To address this challenge, national focal points from the E-9 countries came together for a seminar on literacy and adult learning in rural areas, in Beijing, China from 26-29 October 2009. The seminar aimed to promote the collaborative implementation of UNESCO's Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) and develop capacities of these countries.

The meeting's main objectives were to:

1. Review strategies, progress and challenges in implementing LIFE;
2. To share experiences and best practices in promoting literacy and adult learning in rural areas; and
3. To generate information and inputs for the workshop focusing on E-9 countries that will take place during CONFINTEA VI, the Sixth International Conference on Adult Education (Belem, Brazil, 1-4 December 2009).

The LIFE Strategic Framework aims to meet the EFA goals and particularly focuses on adult literacy and out-of-school children. The framework targets the 35 countries that have a literacy rate of less than 50 per cent or a population of more than 10 million people who cannot read nor write.

The seminar served as a platform for discussions on common concerns and proposals in preparation for the eighth E-9 Ministerial Review Meeting taking place in Nigeria in 2010. The focus of this upcoming meeting is on literacy and non-formal education.

Among the expected outcomes,

it is hoped that there will be future development on E-9 collaboration strategy for LIFE and adult learning with consolidating a mechanism of South-South cooperation that will support the achievement of the EFA goals, in particular Goals 3 and 4 (life skills and lifelong learning and literacy).

The E-9 seminar was co-organized by the UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning (UIL) and the UNESCO International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (INRULED) in cooperation with the National Commission for UNESCO, the Chinese Ministry of Education, UNESCO Beijing and UNESCO Bangkok.

**Documentation
Centre,
IAEA
wishes its readers
season's greetings
and
all the best for
2010**

प्रसव के दौरान मौतें नहीं रुक रहीं सेफ मदरहुड में पिछड़ रहा है हमारा देश भारत

दुनिया की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी आबादी वाले देश भारत में आजादी के 60 वर्षों बाद भी जननी सुरक्षा की हालत चिंताजनक बनी हुई है। प्रसव के दौरान बड़ी तादाद में होने वाली मौतों और हेल्थ सिस्टम व प्रोग्रामों में मौजूद खामियों की वजह से भारत प्रसूति देखभाल को बेहतर बनाने के मामले में अन्य देशों से काफी पीछे है। मानवधिकार संस्था ह्यूमन राइट्स वॉच (एचआरडब्ल्यू) ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह बात कही है:

— रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि एचआरडब्ल्यू की रिसर्च से पता चलता है कि भारत में भले ही सरकार ने ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिए निःशुल्क प्रसूति देखभाल के कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हों, लेकिन जच्चे-बच्चे के स्वास्थ्य को लेकर अच्छे नतीजे सामने नहीं आए हैं।

विशेषज्ञों का मानना है कि मातृ स्वास्थ्य में सुधार के लिए दुश्वारियों वाली महिलाओं की प्रसव के दौरान सही देखभाल सुनिश्चित करनी होगी।

— सरकार स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों और अस्पतालों में प्रसव संख्या की गिनती करती है, लेकिन इसमें संसाधनों और कर्मचारियों की कमी आड़े आती है। खराब हालात में बच्चे को जन्म देने के बाद कई महिलाओं की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी गंभीर परेशानियों की वजह से मौत हो जाती है।

— संस्था का दावा है कि भारत सरकार बच्चों के जन्म के बाद महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य की निगरानी नहीं करती है। प्रसव के बाद 24 से 72 घंटे का समय सबसे महत्वपूर्ण होता है। इसमें लापरवाही से मां की जान

जाने की आशंका सबसे ज्यादा होती है। गर्भावस्था के दौरान परेशानियों का सामना करने वाली महिलाओं को सही इलाज मिल रहा है या नहीं और वह बच्चे के जन्म के बाद जीवित हैं या नहीं, यह जांचने के लिए संस्था ने भारत सरकार को अपना नजरिया बदलने का सुझाव दिया गया है।

—एचआरडब्ल्यू में महिला अधिकार विभाग के रिसर्च अरुण कश्यप का कहना है कि महिलाओं के यौन एवं प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा और निगरानी के क्षेत्र में भारत को अगुवाई करना चाहिए। लेकिन अब भी महिलाओं की ऐसे मामलों में मौत हो रही है, जहां मौतें रोकी जा सकती हैं। स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी अब तक इसके कारणों का या हेल्थ सिस्टम को सुधारने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का पता नहीं लगा सके हैं।

New scheme to cut infant, maternal mortality rate

Aimed at reducing the infant and maternal mortality rate, a new programme, *Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram*, has been launched to train health care providers at health centres across the country. They are imparted training in resuscitation, prevention of infections and hypothermia, and in early initiation of women to breastfeeding the new born, Union Health and Family Welfare Minister Ghulam Nabi Azad said at a meeting of the parliamentary consultative committee attached to his ministry.

Another priority area would be strengthening the government's resolve towards population stabilisation. Eleven States and Union Territories have

already reached the replacement level of total fertility. In the coming months, the Ministry would focus on Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh, which have high total fertility rates (TFR).

“Though achievement of a TFR of 2.1 by 2010 seems impossible, as we were at 2.7 in 2007, we will make all efforts to ensure that we move closer towards replacement levels by 2015,” Mr. Azad said.

This exercise helped to identify 288 districts which account for 80 per cent of maternal and infant deaths; and primary health centres and community health centres that are geographically remote and difficult to access within villages and blocks which have a high

percentage of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. “In these areas, we are now formulating a comprehensive package of additional incentives to health workers and doctors. We intend to give special focus on new-born care, as nearly 23 per cent of the neonatal deaths occur in the first two days of birth,” he said. Asphyxia, hypothermia and sepsis are major causes of such deaths. “We still have a long way to go to achieve our goals related to maternal mortality, infant mortality and total fertility ratio, the burden of disease on account of malaria and TB and other infectious diseases, and universal immunisation,” the Minister said, adding he had asked officials to focus on the most difficult and inaccessible areas.

Census figures skewed

Families fail to disclose information on girls

On international Girl Child Day of South Asian countries today, top census officer revealed that proper conclusions could not be derived out of trends of sex ratio as families do not reveal correct information about girls.

“As per the figures, most states have sex ratio of fewer than 800 girls on 1,000 boys between the age group of 15 and 19,” said C.Chandramoili, registrar general and consensus commissioner of India.

He said the trend could be seen because families do not give information about girls in that age group and women over the age of 60 years.

The registrar general was part of the panel discussing “Status of girl child in India”, organised by Women’s Coalition Trust at the India International Centre.

Chandramoili appealed to people not to hide information about girls in the 2011 census.

The panel took note of the worst sex ratio maintained by Haryana and Punjab in consequent census.

“Though Haryana tops the list with worst sex ratio, Punjab is not far behind,” said Sandhya Bajaj, member National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

She added certain traditions in the state were anti-women and people still believed that birth of a girl was not to be celebrated. Mothers are pressurised to give birth to sons and this pushes them towards the sex determination

clinics.

Acknowledging government’s efforts to formulate policies to support girls like Laadli scheme, she said more packages should be formulated making sure that they were accessible to the people.

One problem that Bajaj highlighted was the three commissions—National Women’s Commission, National Human Rights Commission and NCPR had to play proactive role in addressing cases of violation of rights of girl child.

“As there is no specific commission for girl children, there is confusion between the three commissions on registering cases,” she said.

Convener of Women’s Coalition Trust Razia Ismail Abbasi said the government had decided to declare January 24 as the National Day for Girl Children.

Explaining that the future of female population in India rested on ensuring the rights of girl child, Razia said “Four of every 10 Indian are children. It follows that about four of every 10 females could also be these four girl children whom we are recognising today.”

In calls recorded by Childline in 83 cities, boys outnumber girl callers by almost double and of these girls seeking help, 37 per cent ask for emotional guidance.

Razia said it needed more than starting helplines to save girls.

AIDS cases on decline

The AIDS Epidemic Update-2009, jointly released by United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organisation (WHO), reports a significant decline in HIV prevalence. New HIV infections have reduced by 17 per cent over the past eight years and the number of people succumbing to the disease has decreased by 10 per cent. “International and national investment in HIV treatment has yielded concrete and measurable results,” said Margaret Chan, WHO Director General.

Region wise, Asia which is the home to 60 per cent of the world’s population is second only to sub-Saharan Africa in terms of the number of people living with HIV. The disease prevalence in India is 0.3 per cent (in the age group of 15-49) which is roughly half of Asia’s HIV prevalence.

There is a wide variation in the epidemiological patterns in different countries in Asia. According to the National AIDS Control organisation (NACO), sexual transmission is the primary cause throughout India accounting for 90 per cent of the prevalence.

“हम यह नहीं चाहते कि केवल कुछ महिलाओं को ही रोजगार या ऊँचे पद हासिल हों। हम तो चाहते हैं कि हर महिला को समाज में बेहतर दर्जा मिले”

—श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी

