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India, the Easternmost Major "illiterate" country of the World, is in the center of this exercise. The fact that India had to face the problem of literacy is not new. In the 19th century, the British, who ruled India for over two centuries, brought education to the masses, but the results were not as expected. In the 20th century, India became an independent country, but the problem of illiteracy remained. The Indian government has been trying to address this issue for many years, but the problem persists.

India has a population of over 1.3 billion people, and as many as 300 million of them are illiterate. The problem of illiteracy is not limited to rural areas; it is also prevalent in urban areas. The government has launched several initiatives to improve literacy rates, including free education for all, but the results have been mixed.

The problem of illiteracy is not just a problem for India; it is also a problem for the world. The United Nations has set a target of achieving universal primary education by 2015, but the goal is far from being achieved. India has a long way to go to reach this target.

To address the problem of illiteracy, the government needs to focus on improving the quality of education. This includes providing access to quality education materials, improving the quality of teachers, and ensuring that children receive a quality education. The government also needs to ensure that children are given the opportunity to learn at their own pace and in their own way.

In conclusion, the problem of illiteracy is a major issue that needs to be addressed. The government needs to take a more proactive approach to improve literacy rates, and this requires a long-term commitment. As the saying goes, "Education is the key to success." If India is to become a more prosperous country, it needs to ensure that all its citizens have access to quality education.
The page contains a large amount of text in Telugu, with some Telugu words interspersed in English. The text seems to be a mixture of medical or scientific information, possibly related to a vaccine with the name 'ROTAVAC'. The text includes medical terminologies and some references to other products or services such as 'SAS', 'CMA', and 'KEM'. The text also mentions 'DGCI' and 'IP'. The overall content appears to be a detailed description or explanation of the 'ROTAVAC' product, its usage, and its benefits.

The text is not fully translatable due to the complexity and density of the language, but it suggests that the document is informative in nature, likely aimed at healthcare professionals or medical experts.
ROTAVAC® (Rotavirus vaccine)  is licensed by the Indian Government for use in Nepal.

- **Licensing**: The vaccine is licensed by the Indian Government for use in Nepal.
- **Storage**: It requires specialized storage conditions.
- **Stability**: The vaccine is stable under certain conditions.
- **Information**: For more information, visit the website provided.

**Links**

- [Rotavirus Vaccine Clinical Trial Results](http://www.defeatdd.org/rotavac-clinical-trial-results)
- [DBT India](http://dbtindia.nic.in)
- [Bharat Biotech](http://www.bharatbiotech.com)

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