

Kottayam city in Kerala became fully literate within 100 days (April-June, 1990) followed by Ernakulam district which was declared as the first fully literate district in the country on 4-2-1990. The mass campaigns for total literacy which have been launched in about 25 selected districts thereafter are making good progress and the results of such campaigns will be made known by the close of the 1990-91 as well as the beginning of 1991-92. More districts are also coming forward to launch mass campaigns for total literacy from time to time. Apart from providing positive support and help to these districts willing to launch campaigns for total literacy, steps are being taken to provide facilities of post-literacy & continuing education so that the neo-literates do not relapse into illiteracy.

3 It is hoped that a large number of villages in the States/districts covered by mass campaigns would have achieved total literacy immediately after the campaigns are over.

New Contraceptive Vaccine

1204 SHRI MURLIDHAR
CHANDRAKANT
BHANDARE
SHRI MOHENDRA
PRASAD)

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether a birth control vaccine has been recently developed by the National Institute of Immunology;

(b) if so, the salient feature about its effectiveness in controlling births and side-effects, if any; and

(c) by when it would be permitted for commercial manufacture and use?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PROF. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): (a) Attempts are being made to develop contraceptive vaccines at National Institute of Immunology (NII)

(b) The female contraceptive vaccine after due research, experimental vaccine produces anti-bodies against the pregnancy hormone hCG. The vaccine after due research, experimental work and toxicology studies went through Phase-I clinical trials in 5 centres in India and 4 centres abroad. The results of Phase-I clinical trials are satisfactory and no significant side effects have been indicated. Phase-II clinical trials have been recently initiated.

Another vaccine induces anti-bodies against LHRH, a hormone common to both males and females. The vaccine is already in Phase-I/Phase-II clinical trials in patients of carcinoma of the prostate in 2 centres in India and 2 centres abroad. The vaccine is potentially usable for fertility control as well. The Drugs Controller of India has recently given clearance for clinical trials from this aspect in post-partum women with the objective of extending the period of lactational amenorrhoea and inter-child interval. Trials will be conducted in 3 centres in India.

(c) The vaccines have to undergo rigorous Phase-II and Phase-III human clinical trials. Programme introduction and commercial manufacture will depend on the result of these trials.

Air Travel in India—Problems and Solutions

1205 SHRI MURLIDHAR
CHANDRAKANT
BHANDARE.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel discussion-cum-open house session on Air Travel in India—Problem and Solutions was held at Madras on September 21, 1990;

(b) if so, what specific issues were raised and observations and suggestions made therein; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY, OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main issues discussed were

(i) Shortage of capacity on the domestic sector,

(ii) Facilities to passengers of Indian Airlines for checking in and flight information,

(iii) Gulf crisis and its impact on Air India,

(iv) Improved facilities to international passengers

(c) The A320 aircraft has been re-inducted in the domestic sector with effect from 3rd December, 1990 in a phased manner. This will help relieve the shortage of capacity in the domestic sector. The facilities to passengers of Indian Airlines for checking in and flight information are being constantly improved. The facilities at the airports for domestic and international passengers are also being continuously upgraded.

सातवीं योजना अवधि में किया गया ज्वार तथा सौर ऊर्जा का उत्पादन

1206. श्री अजीत जोगी :

कुमारी आलिया :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सातवीं योजना अवधि में कुल कितनी मात्रा में ज्वार तथा सौर ऊर्जा का उत्पादन किया गया,

(ख) सातवीं योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष में ऐसी ऊर्जा का कितना उत्पादन हुआ, और

(ग) आठवीं योजना अवधि में इस का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबनराव धाकने) : (क) और (ख) सातवीं योजना के दौरान ज्वारीय और सौर स्रोतों से वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर विद्युत ऊर्जा का उत्पादन शुरू नहीं किया गया था। तथापि, सातवीं योजना के दौरान घरेलू और सड़क रोशनी, बैटरी चार्जिंग, जल पंपन तथा सूक्ष्म-तरंग रिपीटर केन्द्रों में प्रयोग की जाने वाली सौर प्रकाशबोल्डीय प्रणालियों और युक्तियों से कुल ऊर्जा का उत्पादन लगभग 11.25 मिलियन यूनिट होने का अनुमान है जिसमें सातवीं योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष में उत्पादित 4 मिलियन यूनिट से अधिक विद्युत भी शामिल है। इसके अलावा, सौर तापीय प्रणालियों जैसे सौर कुकरो, सौर जल तापन प्रणालियों के उपयोग से खाना पकाने तथा तापन अनुप्रयोगों के लिए उपयोग किए जा रहे ऊर्जा के अन्य स्रोतों में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) आठवीं योजना को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

व्यावसायिक कालेज खोलना

1207. श्री अजीत जोगी :

कुमारी आलिया :

क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में व्यावसायिक कालिजों के खोले जाने के संबंध में कोई रोक लगाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह रोक उन राज्यों के लिए उठा ली जाएगी जहाँ व्यावसायिक कालेजों की संख्या अपेक्षाकृत कम है ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भार्गव गोबर्धन) : (क) से (ग) अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् जनशक्ति-अपेक्षा, उभरते हुए शिक्षा क्षेत्रों के विकास, वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता आदि जैसे अनेक घटकों पर विचार करने के बाद ही नई तकनीकी संस्थाओं