

(b) As per information available, the findings of the two studies on cost of medical education are as follows:

<i>Name of the College</i>	<i>Findings</i>
(i) Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi; Study conducted by the National Institute of Health & Family Welfare (1982-83).	1. A sum of Rs. 77,498 was spent on an average on a student who entered the college during 1978-79.  2. A sum of Rs. 26,261 was spent on an average on a postgraduate student who was on the rolls during 1981-82 & 1982-83.
(ii) All India Institute of Medical Sciences; Study conducted by the Tata Consultancy Services (1989).	Cost for the entire under-graduate course per student was Rs. 5,33,000 (Annual cost Rs. 1,06,020).

(c) In the rural areas, services are provided through a network of integrated health & family welfare delivery system. Health care Programmes have been restructured and reoriented from time to time for attaining the objectives of National Health Policy. Priority has been accorded to extension, expansion and consolidation of the rural health infrastructure, namely, sub-centres, primary health centres and community health centres. Sophisticated and specialised needs are referred to secondary and tertiary levels. The dimensions taken into consideration while delivering health services in rural areas are:

- (i) appropriate technology,
- (ii) affordability,
- (iii) availability,
- (iv) accessibility, and
- (v) acceptability.

Health is a State subject and it is for the State Government to implement the various schemes effectively including rural health service. However, it cannot be stated that there are no proper medical facilities in rural areas in the country.

(d) There is no such proposal with the Government.

#### **Conversion of Utkal University into Central University**

1601. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have requested the Union Government to convert Utkal University into a Central University;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken any decision in the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) and (b) Government had received a proposal from Orissa Government in January, 1991 for converting Utkal University into a Central University. The State Government was informed that Utkal University has been

established under an Act of the State Legislature of Orissa and as a matter of policy, the Central Government do not convert State Universities into Central Universities.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Demand to set up Central Hospital at Bhubaneswar, Orissa**

1602. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand/proposal under the consideration of the Union Government to set up a Central Hospital at Bhubaneswar, in Orissa State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI-MATI D. K. THARADEVI SID-DHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Report of Expert Committee to review Recommendations of Gujral Committee**

1603. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee appointed to examine the implementation of Gujral Committee Recommendations has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report has been laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 29-7-91.

**Pollution by Industries**

1604. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the most polluting industries; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action plans initiated for handling the problem; and

(c) the time frame set for achieving the total control of pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. 17 categories of heavily polluting industries namely cement, thermal power plant, iron and steel, fertilizer, zinc smelter, copper smelter, aluminium smelter, oil refinery, distillery, pulp and paper (Large & Small), basic drugs, dye and dye intermediates, petrochemicals, tanneries, sugar, pesticides and pharmaceuticals, have been identified.

(b) The Government has taken the following steps for the prevention, abatement and control of pollution:

(i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(ii) Networks of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up;

(iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries;

(iv) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits;