

(c) whether Government is considering to do away with the provisions which state that UGC could direct any upward revision of the deemed university corpus; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(c) and (d) As per Clause 7.5.3 of the existing UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016, University Grants Commission (UGC) may issue direction for any upward revision of the Corpus Fund of Deemed to be Universities, from time to time. The extent of corpus fund shall be reviewed by the UGC every five years and any upward revision so ordered shall not exceed the rate of inflation (measured through Wholesale Price Index) for that period. However, UGC, in its proposed draft UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2018, has proposed to do away with the provisions relating to any upward revision of the Deemed to be University Corpus Fund. The draft UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2018 have been put in public domain for the comments of general public and stakeholders.

Special benefits under special category status

*101. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any States in the country which enjoy Special Category Status;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of special benefits accorded to them under the Special Category Status;

(c) if not, what special benefits were available to them earlier;

(d) the details of States receiving Revenue Deficit Grants and the quantum thereof during 2015 to 2020 under the 14th Finance Commission award; and

(e) whether tax incentives of similar nature were given to erstwhile Special Category States as a mandated part of industrial incentives linked to Special Category Status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Special Category Status for plan assistance was granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that were characterized by a number

of features necessitating special consideration. The 11 States that were granted special category status in past were Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

(b) At present, the benefits to the eight North-Eastern states and the three Himalayan states is as follows:

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Schemes: The eight North-Eastern States and the three Himalayan States *viz.*, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are provided higher Central share compared to other states in the sharing pattern for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. This has been implemented from the fiscal year 2016-17. The funding pattern for majority of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the eight North-Eastern states and the three Himalayan States is in the ratio of Centre: State of 90:10 whereas, for the rest of the States, this ratio is 60:40 between the Centre and states.
- (ii) For Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) the loan received by Government of India is passed on as 90% grant to the eight North Eastern States and the three Himalayan States whereas for other States, it is a pass through assistance as loan.

(c) As the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations for 2015-2020 provided for increased share in the devolution of taxes from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, the block grants like Normal Central Assistance (NCA), Special Plan Assistance (SPA) and Special Central Assistance (untied) provided to Special Category States earlier have been discontinued from 2015-16, which were admissible to the eight North Eastern states and three Himalayan States.

(d) The details of revenue deficit grant recommended to the different States by the Fourteenth Finance Commission is as follows:

Revenue Deficit Grant:

		(₹ crore)					
	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6609	4930	4430	3644	2499	22112
2.	Assam	2191	1188	Nil	Nil	Nil	3379
3.	Himachal Pradesh	8009	8232	8311	8206	7866	40624

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	9892	10831	11849	12952	14142	59666
5.	Kerala	4640	3350	1529	Nil	Nil	9519
6.	Manipur	2066	2096	2091	2042	1932	10227
7.	Meghalaya	618	535	404	213	Nil	1770
8.	Mizoram	2139	2294	2446	2588	2716	12183
9.	Nagaland	3203	3451	3700	3945	4177	18476
10.	Tripura	1089	1089	1059	992	875	5104
11.	West Bengal	8449	3311	Nil	Nil	Nil	11760
TOTAL		48905	41307	35819	34582	34207	194820

(e) The Special Category Status granted by the National Development Council does not provide for any specific industrial incentives.

Deemed to be Universities Regulation, 2016

*102. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the deemed universities may no longer need Government's nod before starting either an off campus or an off-shore centre as per the changes proposed by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has brought out UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. An Institution Deemed to be University can start its Off-Campus(es) and Off-Shore Campus(es) with the prior approval of the Government of India.

(c) and (d) UGC had notified the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016 in the Extraordinary Gazette of India on 11.07.2016. At present, all