

**COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2023-2024)**

(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

NINETY-SECOND REPORT

**REVIEW OF PENDING ASSURANCES PERTAINING TO THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION)**

Presented to Lok Sabha on

19/12/2023



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2023/ Agrahayana 1945 (Saka)

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* Implementation Report laid on the Table of the House on 13.12.2023

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**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE
ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES*
(2023 - 2024)**

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL

- Chairperson

MEMBERS

2. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
3. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
4. Shri Kishan Kapoor
5. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
6. Shri Kaushlendra Kumar
7. Shri Khagen Murmu
8. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
9. Shri Santosh Pandey
10. Shri M.K. Raghavan
11. Prof. Sougata Ray
12. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu
13. Shri Indra Hang Subba
14. Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule
15. Vacant

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Shri J.M. Baisakh | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Dr. Sagarika Dash | - | Director |
| 3. Shri M.C. Gupta | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. Smt. Vineeta Sachdeva | - | Under Secretary |

* The Committee has been constituted w.e.f. 09 October, 2023 *vide* Para No. 7533 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 11 October, 2023.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances (2023-2024), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Ninety-Second Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2022-2023) at their sitting held on 14th September, 2023 took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) regarding pending Assurances.
3. At their sitting held on 14th December, 2023, the Committee on Government Assurances (2023-2024) considered and adopted this Report.
4. The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of the Report.
5. For facility of reference and convenience, the Observations and Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the Report.

NEW DELHI;
14 December, 2023
23 Agrahayana, 1945 (Saka)

RAJENDRA AGRAWAL,
CHAIRPERSON,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

REPORT

I. Introductory

The Committee on Government Assurances scrutinize the Assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by the Ministers from time to time on the floor of the House and report the extent to which such Assurances, promises and undertakings have been implemented. Once an Assurance has been given on the floor of the House, the same is required to be implemented within a period of three months. The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are under obligation to seek extension of time required beyond the prescribed period for fulfilment of the Assurance. Where a Ministry/Department is unable to implement an Assurance, that Ministry/Department is bound to request the Committee for dropping it. The Committee consider such requests and approve dropping, in case, they are convinced that grounds cited are justified. The Committee also examine whether the implementation of Assurances has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose and the extent to which the Assurances have been implemented.

2. The Extracts from the Manual of Parliamentary Procedures in the Government of India, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs laying guidelines on the definition of an Assurance, the time limit for its fulfilment, dropping/deletion and extension, the procedure for fulfilment, etc., besides maintenance of Register of Assurances and periodical reviews to minimize delays in implementation of the Assurances are reproduced at Appendix-I.

3. The Committee on Government Assurances (2009-2010) took a policy decision to call the representatives of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, in a phased manner, to review the pending Assurances, examine the reasons for pendency and analyze operation of the system prescribed in the Ministries/Departments for dealing with Assurances. The Committee also decided to consider the quality of Assurances implemented by the Government.

4. The Committee on Government Assurances (2014-2015) decided to follow the well established and time tested procedure of calling the representatives of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, in a phased manner and review the pending Assurances. The Committee took a step further and decided to call the representatives of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs also as all the Assurances are implemented through it.

5. In pursuance of the *ibid* decision, the Committee on Government Assurances (2022-2023) called the representatives of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to render clarifications with regard to delay in implementation of the pending Assurances pertaining to the Department of Higher Education at their sitting held on 14th September, 2023. The Committee examined in detail the following 22 Assurances (Appendices – II to XXIII):

Table 1

Sl.No.	SQ/USQ No. dated	Subject
1. *	USQ No. 4175 dated 19.12.2012	Study Centres (Appendix-II)
2.	USQ No. 3783 dated 20.03.2013	National Book Promotion Policy (Appendix-III)
3.	SQ No. 136 dated 16.07.2014	Establishment of Higher Educational Institutions (Appendix-IV)
4. *	USQ No. 2941 dated 30.07.2014	Setting Up of Jai Prakash Narayan National Centre for Excellence in Humanities (Appendix-V)
5.	SQ No. 341 dated 12.08.2015	Malpractices in Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) (Appendix-VI)
6.	USQ No. 3085 dated 31.12.2018	Central Universities (Appendix-VII)
7. *	USQ No. 4165 dated 07.01.2019	Discussion at Australia India Education Council(AIEC) (Appendix-VIII)
8. *	SQ No. 22 dated 24.06.2019 (Supplementary by Shri Rahul Kaswan, M.P.)	Shortage of Sanskrit Teachers in Universities (Appendix-IX)
9.	SQ No. 22 dated 24.06.2019 (Supplementary by Shri Rahul Kaswan, M.P.)	Shortage of Sanskrit Teachers in Universities (Appendix-X)
10.	USQ No. 369 dated 24.06.2019	Higher Education Commission (Appendix-XI)
11.	USQ No. 2948 dated 10.07.2019	Improvement in GDP (Appendix-XII)
12.*	General Discussion dated 12.07.2019	Discussion on Central Universities (Amendment) Bill (Appendix-XIII)
13.*	Special Mention dated 18.11.2019	Death in IIT Chennai (Appendix-XIV)
14.	USQ No. 156 dated 18.11.2019	Conversion of University (Appendix-XV)
15.*	USQ No. 2131 dated 02.12.2019	University Grants Commission (UGC) (Appendix-XVI)
16.*	USQ No. 3264 dated 09.12.2019	Grants to Goa University (Appendix-XVII)

* Implementation Report laid on the Table of the House on 13.12.2023

17.*	USQ No. 1201 dated 10.02.2020	National Research Foundation (NRF) (Appendix-XVIII)
18.	USQ No. 1620 dated 02.03.2020	Establishment of Educational Institute (Appendix-XIX)
19.*	USQ No. 152 dated 14.09.2020	Compliance of Norms/Criterion by the Private/Deemed Universities/ Institutions (Appendix-XX)
20.*	USQ No. 1370 dated 19.09.2020	Cut Throat Competition in Higher Education (Appendix-XXI)
21.	USQ No. 3076 dated 15.03.2021	Bhartiya Bhasha University (Appendix-XXII)
22.	USQ No. 4244 dated 22.03.2021	Quality of Higher Education (Appendix-XXIII)

* Implementation Report laid on the Table of the House on 13.12.2023

6. During the oral evidence, The Committee drew the attention of the representatives to the long pending list of 39 Assurances (up to the 10th Session of the 17th Lok Sabha) pending with the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education). Out of these 39 Assurances, 02 Assurances pertained to the 15th Lok Sabha, 05 Assurances to the 16th Lok Sabha and 32 Assurances to the 17th Lok Sabha. Pointing out long pendency of Assurances, the Committee took 22 out of 39 Assurances for oral evidence.

7. As the Assurances belonging to the 15th Lok Sabha were very old and pending for more than 10 years and there were inordinate delays in fulfilment of the Assurances, the Committee enquired about the monitoring and periodical review of the Assurances and the system in place in the Ministry for monitoring the Assurances. In reply, the Secretary, Department of Higher Education briefed the Committee as under:

"In this regard, there is a procedure for monthly review in the Senior Officers Meeting within the Department. Along with other priorities, there is also an agenda item of Parliamentary Assurances which we review. As you said, there is a time period of three months for fulfilment of an Assurance. As far as policy related matters are concerned, I am talking about the National Research Foundation, there are about five-six Assurances of them, their draft was made through DST. That is why we have been able to give the report today after so long."

8. When the Committee specifically emphasized that the Ministries/Departments are required to implement an Assurance within a period of 3 months unless the Committee agree to drop it on justifiable ground and if the Ministries/Departments are unable to fulfil the Assurance within that time period then it is imperative for them to seek extension of time, the Secretary, Department of Higher Education submitted as under:-

"There are things like funding which we are not able to implement on the three-month timeline. That is why there is a pendency which you are reviewing today. There are 22 items in this. The pendency in these are on similar items."

9. The Ministry in their Status Note and advance Implementation Report have stated that due to change in transaction of business rules, the matters relating to copyright and IPRs including setting up of study centres for studies of World Trade Organisations (WTOs) and Intellectual Property Right (IPRs) and were shifted to DPIIT in 2016. But, the Ministry had taken up the matter with the Ministry of Commerce in 2021 i.e. after 5 years. The Committee desired to know the reasons for such delay, the representatives of Ministry of Education stated as under:-

"Sir, the matter relates to IPRs which has been shifted from Ministry of DPIIT. It is because of that, there was some communication gap between the two Ministries. We have resolved it and also submitted the Implementation Report."

Observations/Recommendations

10. The Committee note that out of 22 Assurances of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) taken up during the oral evidence, 02 Assurances mentioned at Sl. Nos. 1 and 2 belong to 15th Lok Sabha and have been pending for more than ten years. Another 05 Assurances mentioned at Sl. Nos. 3 to 7 belong to 16th Lok Sabha and have been pending for more than four to nine years. Further, 15 Assurances mentioned at Sl. Nos. 8 to 22 belong to 17th Lok Sabha and have been pending for more than two to four years. The Committee emphasize that once an Assurance has been given on the floor of the House, the same is required to be implemented within 3 months unless the Committee agree to drop it on justifiable grounds. The inordinate delay in fulfillment of the Assurances is indicative of the fact that follow up action on the part of the Ministry have not been taken with due seriousness. The review of pending Assurances also reveals that the existing mechanism put in place by the Ministry for fulfilling the Assurances especially those involving other Ministries/Departments and stakeholders is far from effective inspite of conducting regular review meetings as claimed by the Ministry. The Committee note with concern that one of the Assurances mentioned at Sl.No. 1 which had to be transferred to Ministry of Commerce has been pending for the last 11 years due to lack of coordination with that Ministry. The Committee understand that the Ministry of Education failed to impress upon Ministry of Commerce to expedite the matter. Being the nodal Ministry, the onus of fulfilling the Assurance and bringing it to its logical conclusion lies with the Ministry of Education. The Committee emphasize that Assurances are solemn Parliamentary obligations and the purpose, utility and relevance of Assurances are lost if there is an inordinate delay in their implementation. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the existing mechanism/system in place for review of Assurances in the Ministry should be revisited and streamlined in order to avoid delay in their fulfillment particularly the long pending Assurances. The Committee also find that lack of coordination between the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, the nodal Ministry for Parliamentary Assurances, is one of the reasons for delay in the fulfillment of

certain Assurances. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department of Higher Education should adopt a proactive approach and enhance the level of coordination with other Ministries/Departments involved in fulfilment of the Assurance including the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and stakeholders for early/timely implementation of all the pending Assurances. The Committee also desire that the Minutes of the review meetings held in the Ministry from time to time for monitoring the Assurances are furnished to them as it will help the Committee to assess the progress of implementation of Assurances. Further, it would act as an accountability tool and useful document for review of pending Assurances.

II. Review of the Pending Assurances of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education)

11. In the succeeding paragraphs, the Committee deal with some of the important pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) which have been critically examined/reviewed by them at their sitting held on 14.09.2023.

A. National Book Promotion Policy

USQ No. 3783 dated 20.03.2013 regarding 'National Book Promotion Policy' (Sl. No. 02).

12. In reply to USQ No. 3783 dated 20.03.2013 regarding 'National Book Promotion Policy', it was stated that the National Book Promotion Policy will be finalized after consulting the concerned Ministries on the key issues.

13. The Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) in its Status Note furnished in September, 2023 provided the chronology of process of the finalization of National Book Promotion Policy and copy of resolution vide which latest New Book Promotion Council was constituted on 08.02.2021 with tenure up to 07.02.2024 and stated that the constitution of the Expert Advisory Committee to finalise the draft National Book Promotion Policy is under consideration with the Ministry.

14. Giving an update on the implementation of the Assurance during oral evidence, the Secretary, Department of Higher Education stated as under:-

"This is about the National Book Promotion Policy. First draft of this is ready. After the implementation of National Education Policy, 2020, it was decided that it has to be re-aligned again. With the approval of the Minister, a senior Committee have been formed which is working on the direction of alignment with NEP. It will take some more time for this Policy to be implemented."

15. Pointing out that instead of doing any substantive work from February, 2021 onwards, when the New Book Promotion Council was constituted, the Ministry have only been forming committees and sub-committees on the matter and still considering the names recommended by Shri Chamu Shastri for constitution of Expert Advisory, the

Committee desired to know the reason for such casual and non serious attitude of the Ministry. To this, the Secretary, Department of Higher Education replied as under:-

"There is a little background note on this. What happened was that a lot has been said about Indian languages in the NEP too, such that it should be kept in mind how Indian languages can be better reflected in this Policy. Shri Chamu Shastri ji is the chairman of our Indian Language Committee. This was done to take an integrated approach towards them."

Observations/Recommendations

16. The Committee note that the Assurance given in reply to USQ No. 3783 dated 20.03.2013 pertaining to National Book Promotion Policy is yet to be fulfilled despite a lapse of more than 6 years against the prescribed period of 3 months for the purpose. The Committee do not see any plausible reason for this delay since the draft report of the Task Force to draft a comprehensive National Book Promotion Policy was approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education in its 58th meeting held on 7th June, 2011. The Committee have been informed that a new Council named NBPC was constituted in February, 2021 for 3 years with Hon'ble Minister of Education as the Chairperson to the Council for giving the Draft National Book Promotion Policy a final shape. During the course of evidence the Committee were informed that the first draft of National Book Promotion Policy is ready. After implementation of National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, it was decided that it has to be realigned again. With the approval of the Minister, a senior Committee have been formed which is working on the direction of alignment with NEP and it will take some more time for this Policy to be implemented. However, the Committee find much to their consternation that things were delayed at every stage and no due priority was given to the matter by the Ministry. The Committee find that instead of doing any substantive work from February, 2021 onwards, when the New Book Promotion Council was constituted, the Ministry have only been forming committees and sub-committees on the matter and still considering the names recommended by Shri Chamu Shastri for constitution of Expert Advisory Committee. Worse still, constitution of Expert Advisory Committee to finalise the said Draft Policy is still under consideration in the Ministry. The Committee are not convinced with the manner in which the subject matter has been handled/treated by the Ministry due to which the implementation of the Assurance has been long overdue. The Committee understand that when any policy is implemented consultations with States/UTs/Stakeholders is a pre-requisite for implementing any policy but inordinate delay in this regard can be avoided with proper planning and meticulous compliance with due procedures which are apparently found wanting in the instant case. The Committee, therefore, deplore this form of callous attitude and utter disregard for Parliamentary Assurances on the part of the Ministry especially when there is an imperative need for implementing National Book Promotion Policy in tune with the changing needs arising out of the growth and dynamics in Education sector in the country. The Committee

desire that the Ministry expedite the matter, implement the requisite Policy without further delay and lay the Implementation Report of the Assurance on the Table of the House.

B. Higher Education Commission

1. USQ No. 369 dated 24.06.2019 regarding 'Higher Education Commission' (Sl. No. 10)
2. USQ No. 2948 dated 10.07.2019 regarding 'Improvement in GDP' (Sl. No.11)

17. In reply to abovesaid Questions it was stated that the Ministry is considering the Higher Education Commission of India Bill to repeal the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, and for establishment of the Higher Education Commission of India for promoting the quality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and encouraging autonomy of good performing higher educational institutions for free pursuit of knowledge, innovation, incubation skills and entrepreneurship and for facilitating access, inclusion and opportunities to all, and also providing for a comprehensive and holistic growth of higher education and research in a competitive global environment.

18. Giving an update on the efforts made by the Ministry to implement the Assurance, the Ministry in their Status Note furnished in September, 2023 stated that the Ministry had prepared a draft Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) Bill, 2019 for establishment of the HECI. However, subsequently, considering the recommendations regarding the Higher Education Regulatory System made in the draft National Education Policy (NEP) – 2019, it was decided that the proposed HECI Bill will be considered after finalisation of the New NEP. The NEP-2020 has been announced after due approval of the Cabinet on 29.07.2020. The HECI Bill has thus been redrafted. The process of stakeholder consultation is underway. The finalization of the Bill and introduction in Parliament will take some more time.

19. During oral evidence, the Secretary, Department of Higher Education explained the reasons for the delay in implementing the Assurance as under:-

"This question is about Higher Education Commission. National Education Policy, 2020 was recommended. Many bodies are involved in it. We are trying to develop consensus with them. But now, we are trying to get the consent of the other regulatory bodies in this matter. This is at a very advanced stage."

20. The Committee, observing that the NEP 2020 was announced after due approval of the Cabinet on 29th July, 2020 i.e. three years back and the process of stakeholder consultation is still underway, desired to know the reasons for the delay in implementing the Assurance. The Secretary, Department of Higher Education submitted as under:-

"There are a lot of bodies in this. They were very dispersed. For the last two years we have been trying"

Observations/Recommendations

21. The Committee note that two Assurances given on the floor of the House in 2019 on an important issue regarding Higher Education Commission of India Bill to repeal the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 for establishment of the Higher Education Commission of India still remains to be fulfilled even after a lapse of more than four years. The Committee have been informed that the Ministry had prepared a draft Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) Bill, 2019 for establishment of the Higher Education Commission of India. However, later on, considering the recommendations regarding the Higher Education regulatory system made in the Draft National Education Policy (NEP) – 2019, it was decided that the proposed HECI Bill will be considered after finalization of the new NEP 2020. Subsequently, the NEP, 2020 was announced after due approval of the Cabinet on 29.07.2020 and the DECI Bill has been redrafted by the Ministry but the process of stakeholder consultation is still underway. The Committee understand that such matters take time but in the instant case Ministry's response have been very casual which only goes to show lack of commitment and proactive approach of the Ministry on the issue. The Ministry needed to take immediate action to expedite the process, however, they did not pursue the matter in the right earnest which naturally hampered implementation of Higher Education Commission of India Bill and consequential establishment of Higher Education Commission of India. Keeping in view the fact that the Higher Education Commission of India will promote the quality of academic instruction, maintain academic standards and encourage autonomy of good performing higher educational institutions for free pursuit of knowledge, innovation, incubation, skills and entrepreneurship, facilitate access inclusion and opportunities to all and provide for comprehensive and holistic growth of higher education and research in a competitive global environment, the Committee desire that the Ministry accord utmost priority to the matter and make concerted efforts to get consensus of all regulatory bodies so that the pending Assurances are implemented without further delay.

NEW DELHI;
14 December, 2023
23 Agrahayana, 1945 (Saka)

RAJENDRA AGRAWAL,
CHAIRPERSON,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Extracts from the Manual of Practice and
Procedures in the Government of India,
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
Chapter 8

Assurances

8.1 During the course of reply given to a question or a discussion, if a Minister gives an undertaking which involves further action on the part of the Government in reporting back to the House, it is called an 'assurance'. Standard list of such expressions which normally constitute assurances as approved by the Committee on Government Assurances (CGA) of the respective House, is given at Annex-3. As assurances are required to be implemented within a specified time limit, care should be taken by all concerned while drafting replies to the questions to restrict the use of these expressions only to those occasions when it is clearly intended to give an assurance on the floor of the House.

Definition

8.2 An assurance given in either House is required to be fulfilled within a period of three months from the date of the assurance. This limit has to be strictly followed.

Time limit for fulfilling an assurance

8.3 To ensure early fulfillment of assurances, entire process beginning from culling out of assurances from the proceedings of the House to the submission of Implementation Report including extension of time, dropping and transfer of assurances have been automated through a Software Application named "Online Assurances Monitoring System" (OAMS). Requests for extension of time, dropping or transfer of assurances and submission of Implementation Report through any other offline mode shall not be entertained under any circumstances.

Online Assurances Monitoring System (OAMS)

Culling out of Assurances

8.4 When an assurance is given by a Minister or when the Presiding Officer, directs the Government to furnish information to the House, it is extracted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, from the relevant proceedings and communicated to the Department concerned online through 'OAMS' normally within 20 working days of the date on which it is given on the floor of the House.

Deletion from the list of assurances

8.5 If the administrative Ministry/Department has any objection to treating such a statement as an assurance or finds that it would not be in the public interest to fulfill it, it may upload its request at 'OAMS' within a week of treating such statement as assurance for getting it deleted from the list of assurances. Such action will require prior approval of the Minister concerned and this fact should be clearly indicated in their communication containing the request. If such a request is made towards the end of stipulated period of three months, then it should invariably be accompanied with a request of extension of time. The department should continue to seek extension of time till the decision of the Committee on Government Assurances is conveyed through 'OAMS'. Requests received through offline mode shall not be entertained by either Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat or Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Extension of time for fulfilling an assurance

8.6 If the Department finds that it is not possible to fulfill the assurance within the stipulated period of three months or within the period of extension already granted, it may seek further extension of time as soon as the need for such extension becomes apparent, indicating the reasons for delay and the probable additional time required alongwith details of action taken/progress made in the matter. All such request should be submitted at 'OAMS' for decision by CGA thereon with the approval of the concerned Minister.

Registers of Assurances

8.7.1 The particulars of every assurance will be entered by the Parliament Unit of the Ministry/Department concerned in a register as at Annex 4 after which the assurance will be passed on to the concerned section

8.7.2 Even ahead of the receipt of communication from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs through 'OAMS' the section concerned should take prompt action to fulfill such assurances and keep a watch thereon in a register as at Annex 5.

8.7.3 The registers referred to in paras 8.7.1 and 8.7.2 will be maintained separately for the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha assurances, entries therein being made session wise.

The Section Officer in charge of the concerned section will:

Role of Section
Officer and Branch
Officer

- (a) scrutinize the registers once a week;
- (b) ensure that necessary follow-up action is taken without any delay whatsoever;
- (c) submit the registers to the branch officer every fortnight if the House concerned is in session and once a month otherwise, drawing his special attention to assurances which are not likely to be implemented within the period of three months; and
- (d) review of pending assurances should be undertaken periodically at the highest level in order to minimize the delay in implementing the assurances.

8.8 The branch officer will likewise keep his higher officer and Minister informed of the progress made in the implementation of assurances, drawing their special attention to the causes of delay.

8.9.1 Every effort should be made to fulfill the assurance within the prescribed period. In case only part of the information is available and collection of the remaining information would involve considerable time, an Implementation Report(IR) containing the available information should be uploaded at 'OAMS' in part fulfillment of the assurance, within the prescribed time limit. However, efforts should continue to be made for expeditious collection of the remaining information for complete implementation of the assurance at the earliest.

Procedure for
fulfillment of an
assurance

8.9.2 Information to be furnished in partial or complete fulfillment of an assurance should be approved by the Minister concerned before it is uploaded at 'OAMS' in both English and Hindi versions in the prescribed pro forma as at Annex-6 , together with its enclosures. After online submission of the Report for fulfillment of the assurance partial or complete as the case may be, four hard copies each in Hindi and English version with one copy of each version duly authenticated by the officer concerned should be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for laying until e-laying is adopted by the concerned House.

8.9.3 The Implementation Report should be submitted at 'OAMS' only. Implementation Report sent by any other mode or sent to Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat directly, will not be considered for laying.

Laying of the
Implementation
Report on the Table
of the House

8.10 The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, after scrutiny of the Implementation Report, will arrange to lay it on the Table of the House concerned. A copy of the Implementation Report, as laid on the Table, will be forwarded by Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to the member(s) concerned. Details of laying of Implementation Report submitted by the Ministry/Department concerned would be made available by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs at 'OAMS'. The Parliament Unit of the Ministry/Department concerned and the concerned section will, on the basis of information available at 'OAMS', update their records.

Obligation to lay a
paper on the Table
of the House vis-à-
vis assurance on the
same subject

8.11 Where there is an obligation to lay any paper (rule/order/notification, etc.) on the Table of the House and for which an assurance has also been given, it will be laid on the Table, in the first instance, in fulfillment of the obligation, independent of the assurance given. After this, a formal report regarding implementation of the assurance indicating the date on which the paper was laid on the Table will be submitted at 'OAMS' in the prescribed pro forma (Annex-6) in the manner already described in para 8.9.2

8.12 Each House of Parliament has a Committee on Government Assurances nominated by the Chairman/Speaker. It scrutinizes the Implementation Reports and the time taken in the fulfillment of Government Assurances and focuses attention on the delays and other significant aspects, if any, pertaining to them. Instructions issued by Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from time to time as available on 'OAMS' are to be followed strictly.

Committees
on Government
Assurances
RSR 211-A
LSR 323, 324

8.13 The Ministries/Departments will, in consultation with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, scrutinize the reports of these two Committees for remedial action wherever called for.

Reports of the
Committees on
Government
Assurances

8.14 On dissolution of the Lok Sabha, the pending assurances do not lapse. All assurances, promises or undertakings pending implementation are scrutinized by the new Committee on Government Assurances for selection of such of them as are of considerable public importance. The Committee then submits a report to the Lok Sabha with specific recommendations regarding the assurances to be dropped or retained for implementation by the Government.

Effect on assurances
on dissolution of
the Lok Sabha

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4175
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.12.2012

STUDY CENTRES

4175. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has invited applications from the universities and premier research institutes to set up study centres for studies of World Trade Organization (WTO) and Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of applications received from the universities/institutes for the said propose and the status of these applications; and
- (c) the funds sanctioned/released and spent in this regard as on date?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(DR. SHASHI THAROOR)

(a) Yes, Sir. Under the Scheme of Intellectual Property Education, Research & Public Outreach (IPERPO) IPR Chairs are set up in various Universities/Colleges/ Institutions for the development and growth of IPR Education, Research & Training.

b) The Government has already set up 20 MHRD IPR Chairs in various Universities/Colleges/Institutions. During the year 2012-13, one application has been received and is under consideration.

(c) Out of Rs.6.00 crore earmarked under the Scheme of Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach (IPERPO) in the year 2012-13, an amount of Rs.1.91 crore has been released as on 17th December, 2012 for MHRD IPR Chairs.

Appendix - W

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3783
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20.3.2013

NATIONAL BOOK PROMOTION POLICY

3783. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has approved the National Book Promotion Policy;
- (b) if so, the details and the salient features of the policy;
- (c) whether the Government has invited suggestions / comments from various sections of the society before finalization of the National Book Promotion Policy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the extent to which the suggestions / comments received have been incorporated in the said policy; and
- (f) the time by which the National Book Promotion policy will be implemented?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DR. SHASHI THAROOR)

(a) to (d) : A twelve member Task Force was constituted by the National Book Promotion Council (NBPC) to draft a comprehensive National Book Promotion Policy (NBPP) in 2010. The draft report of the Task Force was approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its 58th meeting held on 7th June, 2011. The salient features of the proposed NBPP aim at promoting books for all segments of the society, so that books are available in plenty and they are accessible to people living in different parts, even the remotest corners, of our country. The NBPP is aware of the technological advances and their impact on the world of books. The policy strives at taking full advantage of the new technology while retaining the time - tested strengths of publishing and distribution of books. Subsequently, the NBPC in its meeting held on 5th January, 2012 suggested that the draft policy should be revised. The MHRD has invited suggestions / comments from the concerned Ministries / Departments of Central Government, State Governments as well as the Central

Education Institutions including the National Council for Education Research and Training, the Central Board of Secondary Education and the National Institute of Open schooling, before finalizing the NBPP. Besides this, a draft policy was also placed on the website of the MHRD seeking response from the authors, publishers, civil society organizations, teachers, students, and parents etc.

- (e) : The Ministry received 38 suggestions / comments from all corners and relevant suggestions have been suitably incorporated in the said policy.
- (f) : The policy will be finalized after consulting the concerned Ministries on the key issues.

Appendix - IV

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO: 136

ANSWERED ON: 16.07.2014

ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

JAGDAMBIKA PAL

RATTAN LAL KATARIA

Will the minister of

HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state:-

- (a) the number of colleges, universities and educational institutions set up during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT and institution-wise;
- (b) the funds spent on these institutions, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any decision to set up new higher educational institutions;
- (d) if so, the details of the locations, budget provisions and other terms and conditions prescribed for establishing these institutions, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the details of funds allocated/utilised for the purpose and the time by which the above institutions are likely to be made functional?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House .

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (E) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 136 FOR 16.07.2014 ASKED BY SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL AND SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA, HON'BLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) & (b): The Ministry of Human Resource Development has established one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and one Indian Institute of Science & Technology (IIST), in the last three years. The details are as follows:

Location / State	Year of establishment	Funds spent (year wise) Rs. in lakh		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (IIT)	2012		6850.00	
Indian Institute of Science &	2014			Rs. 59220.0

In addition, five Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) were set up in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode during the last three years as per the details below:

Location / State	Year of Setting up	Funds spent (year wise) Rs. In lakh		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	2013	-	-	-
Guwahati, Assam	2013	-	-	500.00
Madodara, Gujarat	2013	-	-	280.00
Kota, Rajasthan	2013	-	375.00	-
Piruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu	2012	-	-	500.00

As per information provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the number of universities and colleges established during the last three years, State wise/Union Territory- wise is placed at enclosure.

(c) to (e): Yes, madam. As per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, the Government of India shall take steps to establish one Indian Institute of Management (IIM), one Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), one National Institute of Technology (NIT), one Central University and one Tribal University, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), one Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), one Petroleum University, one Agriculture University, one National Institute of Disaster Management and one All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) type of institute, in the successor state of Andhra Pradesh. In the state of Telangana, one Horticulture University and one Tribal University are proposed to be established as per the Act. Details of locations and budgetary provisions for these institutions are yet to be finalised.

In addition to the above, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, 2014-15 has announced setting up four new Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) in the States of Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala. Besides these, IITs are proposed to be established in Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Odisha and Punjab. AIIMS type of institutions, are also proposed to be set up, one each in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Five institutions of excellence like the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Assam and Jharkhand, one Agriculture University in the State of Rajasthan and one Horticulture University in the State of Karnataka are also proposed.

A Jai Prakash Narayan National Centre for Excellence in Humanities in Madhya Pradesh is also proposed to be set up. Details of locations and budgetary provisions for these institutions have yet to be finalised.

The State Governments are primarily responsible for setting up state colleges and universities. UGC gives grants only to those institutions which are declared eligible to receive grants under section 12B of UGC Act, 1956. However the Central Government had approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of setting up Model Degree Colleges in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBD). Under the CSS, the capital cost was shared between centre and states on a ratio of 1:2. For Special Category States the Centre-State capital cost to be shared on a 1:1 ratio. Under the CSS, 109 AIDCs have been sanctioned in these identified districts. The CSS now stands subsumed under the new CSS of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA).

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF LOK SABHA
 SELECTED QUESTION NO. 136 FOR 16.07.2014 ASKED BY SHRI JAGDAMBIKA
 PAL AND SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA, HON'BLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
 REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Sl.No	State/Union Territory	Colleges			Universities		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 & 2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 & 2014-15
1	Andhra Pradesh	484	331	N.A	2	0	N.A
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	N.A	0	3	N.A
3	Assam	0	64	N.A	2	2	N.A
4	Bihar	53	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
5	Chattisgarh	40	15	N.A	3	1	N.A
6	Goa	6	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
7	Gujarat	13	171	N.A	5	1	N.A
8	Haryana	74	16	N.A	1	3	N.A
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	N.A	2	3	N.A
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	48	N.A	0	0	N.A
11	Jharkhand	0	8	N.A	2	0	N.A
12	Karnataka	292	84	N.A	3	0	N.A
13	Kerala	0	187	N.A	3	0	N.A
14	Madhya Pradesh	128	42	N.A	9	0	N.A
15	Maharashtra	205	26	N.A	0	0	N.A
16	Manipur	4	5	N.A	0	0	N.A
17	Meghalaya	5	0	N.A	2	0	N.A
18	Mizoram	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
19	Nagaland	3	2	N.A	0	0	N.A
20	Orissa	17	17	N.A	0	0	N.A
21	Punjab	126	26	N.A	2	2	N.A
22	Rajasthan	341	38	N.A	9	7	N.A
23	Sikkim	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
24	Tamil Nadu	143	195	N.A	0	0	N.A
25	Tripura	1	7	N.A	0	0	N.A
26	Uttar Pradesh	581	347	N.A	3	2	N.A
27	Uttarakhand	53	0	N.A	1	0	N.A
28	West Bengal	7	46	N.A	0	1	N.A
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
30	Chandigarh	2	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
33	Delhi	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A

34	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
35	Maducherry	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
Total		2583	1676	-	49	25	-

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2941
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30-07-2014

SETTING UP OF JPNNCEH

2941. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to set up Jai Prakash Narayan National Centre for Excellence in Humanities (JPNNCEH) in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof including the courses will likely to be offered by JPNNCEH;
- (b) whether the proposed JPNNCEH is a new kind of higher institution in the field of humanities;
- (c) if so, the details of the salient features of JPNNCEH;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to set up JPNNCEH in various States including Kerala and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the time by which these centres are likely to be established?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) to (e): Yes, Madam. Provision of Rs.100 crores for a new scheme of setting up of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan National Centre for Excellence in Humanities in Madhya Pradesh has been made in Union Budget, 2014, the details of which are being worked out.

Appendix - VI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *341
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.08.2015

Malpractices in ICHR

*341. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:

Will the Minister of **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some malpractices have been reported in the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has decided to institute an inquiry into the alleged malpractices in ICHR and sought review of its functioning and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by which the inquiry is expected to be completed; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring transparency in the functioning of ICHR?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

- (a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *341 FOR 12.08.2015, ASKED BY DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD AND SHRI SATAV RAJEEV, HON'BLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, REGARDING MALPRACTICES IN ICHR.

(a) to (d) : Yes Madam. Certain malpractices in the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) have been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) recently, and action is under consideration.

The Government of India can exercise powers vested under the Rule 15 and Rule 16 of the Memorandum of Association of the ICHR, according to which Government of India shall have powers to give directives to resolve the difficulty or irregularity and such directives shall be binding on the officers and authorities of the Council.

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Appendix - VII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3085
TO BE ANSWERED ON 31.12.2018

Central Universities

†3085. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of two Central universities being established in Bihar;
- (b) whether the process of appointment including faculty department of the said two universities has been completed; and
- (c) if so, the details of the amount spent on the said two universities so far and the provision for the total amount that can be spent on establishing them?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DR. SATYA PAL SINGH)

(a) to (c) At present, there is only one proposal for establishment of a Central University in Bihar. As announced in the Prime Minister package for Bihar on 18.08.2015, the proposal includes establishment of a Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University. The State Government has been requested to provide requisite land, free of cost, for establishment of the new Central University. There is a provision of Rs. 500 crore for establishment of this University.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4165
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.01.2019

Discussion at AIEC

4165. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the discussions that took place at the 4th Australia India Education Council (AIEC) Meeting from 28th June-3rd July, 2018;
- (b) the details of the MoUs that were signed between top educational institutions of the two countries;
- (c) whether Australian providers are well-positioned to help India meet its education priorities, especially in terms of increasing research capacity of Indian institutions and research collaboration with industry;
- (d) whether there are any specialist collaborative research institutes in India around key challenges facing both the countries and if so, the details thereof;
- and
- (e) whether there remains issues on mutual recognition of qualifications in India and Australia and if so, whether there has been any discussion between the two countries to resolve those and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DR. SATYA PAL SINGH)

(a) In the 4th AIEC meeting held on 29th June 2018 at Adelaide, Australia, both the sides reviewed the progress on the four key thematic areas –(i) Higher Education, Research and Student Mobility, (ii) Quality Assurance and Qualifications Recognition, (iii) Skills, and (iv) Schools. A joint Communique was adopted by both the sides emphasizing the need for enhanced bilateral cooperation in -

- i. Academic research collaboration between institutions on both sides
- ii. Online education, including by means of sharing of massive open online courses on each other's platforms.
- iii. Skill development and vocational training

- iv. Greater mobility of faculty and students through Government of India schemes like Global Initiative of Academic Network (GIAN).
- v. School education, especially in the curriculum revision and development of pedagogies.

(b) A total of 7 agreements/MoUs were signed between Indian and Australian Institutions. Amongst them, three agreements were signed by Deakin University, Australia with Central University of Jammu, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry. Two agreements were signed by Curtin University, Australia with Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi. One agreement was signed between Western Sydney University, Australia and Centurion University, Odisha. One agreement was signed between University of Adelaide, Australia and O. P. Jindal University.

(c) There is growing collaboration between Australian and Indian Institutions on joint research projects and PhD programmes in areas of mutual interest. At the 4th Australia-India Education Council Meeting, it was agreed to further strengthen the partnership of Australia and India in the area of research collaboration to allow greater mobility of researchers, academics and scholars to support our mutual interest in high quality research outputs.

(d) Under the newly initiated Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC) programme of this Ministry. 157 Joint research proposals between reputed Indian Institutions and Australian Institutions have been received and in the process of approval. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur is the Nodal Institute for helping, handholding and coordinating with participating Indian educational Institutions to forge alliances with the Australian educational Institutions for academic and research collaboration.

(e) The issue regarding Mutual Recognition of Academic Qualifications between the two countries is under consideration, through discussions between both the countries.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.22
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.06.2019

SHORTAGE OF SANSKRIT TEACHERS IN UNIVERSITIES

†* 22. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is an acute shortage of Sanskrit teachers in the universities of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan;
- (c) the extent to which the teacher-student ratio is lower in Sanskrit universities in comparison to the fixed standard ratio; and
- (d) the details of the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK')

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 22 ASKED BY SHRI RAHUL KASWAN REGARDING SHORTAGE OF SANSKRIT TEACHERS IN UNIVERSITIES TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.06.2019

(a) to (d): There are about (120) universities in the Country which offer Sanskrit as a subject or language. There are (15) Sanskrit universities, of which (3) are deemed universities fully funded by the Central Government and (12) Universities funded by the State Government. There are (1000) traditional Sanskrit colleges affiliated to these Universities, with about 10 lakh students.

The details of State/ Union Territory wise teachers in the Sanskrit Universities / institutions funded by Central / State Governments and Central Universities are given below:

Sl. No.	State	No. of posts sanctioned	Filled up	Vacancy
1	Andhra Pradesh	109	71	38
2	Assam	27	12	15
3	Bihar	350	122	228
4	Delhi	490	327	163
5	Gujarat	26	14	12
6	Haryana	2	0	2
7	Himachal Pradesh	10	4	6
8	Karnataka	45	27	28
9	Kerala	220	173	47
10	Maharashtra	38	20	18
11	Madhya Pradesh	37	11	26
12	Odisha	45	15	30
13	Rajasthan	44	24	20
14	Telangana	4	2	2
15	Tripura	8	5	3
16	Uttarpradesh	172	59	113
17	Pondicherry	8	6	2
18	Uttarakhand	60	32	28
19	West Bengal	53	25	28
Total		1748	949	809

There are no notified norms of Teacher Student Ratio prescribed by University Grants Commission. In Central Universities and Sanskrit Higher Education Institutions fully funded by the Central and State/ Union Territory Governments the sanctioned strength of Teacher Student Ratio is 1:28. However, in these institutions there is shortage of 809 regular teachers due to which actual Teacher Student Ratio is 1:52.

The shortage of regular teachers is met by engaging Guest / Part-time faculty till the posts are filled on regular basis. The Government has launched a special drive to fill up vacancies in academic posts in all academic institutions.

.....

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(Q. 22)

श्री राहुल कर्वा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में 15 विश्वविद्यालय ऐसे हैं, जहां पर संस्कृत या तो भाषा के रूप में या सब्जेक्ट के रूप में पढ़ाई जाती है। उसमें से तीन ही डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज के रूप में हैं। काफी समय से देश के अन्दर ही इंडियन यूनिवर्सिटीज में पद की जो पोजिशन है, उसमें 50 परसेंट से ऊपर पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं, जो आज प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है।

मेरा मंत्री महोदय से यही प्रश्न है कि जिन तीन डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज का विषय पेंडिंग पड़ा है, इनको सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज में बदलने का प्रावधान रखा गया है और जो पद इतने सालों से खाली पड़े हैं, उनको कब तक भरने की प्रक्रिया होगी?

डॉ. रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: श्रीमान्, जो माननीय सदस्य की चिन्ता है, वह चूंकि संस्कृत की है और स्वाभाविक है कि संस्कृत देववाणी है और ऐसी साइंटिफिक भाषा है, जिसकी जरूरत पूरे विश्व को है। इसलिए सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के साथ संस्कृत को और सुदृढ़ करने की सरकार की स्पष्ट मंशा है।

जो केन्द्रीय पोषित संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय है, राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान है, जो डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय है, पूरे देश में इसके 12 परिसर हैं। इसमें कुल सृजित पद 288 हैं, अभी केवल 199 पदासीन हैं और 89 पद रिक्त हैं। दूसरा, लाल बहादुर संस्कृत डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय है। इसमें कुल पद 139 हैं, अभी पदासीन 89 हैं और 50 पद रिक्त है। तीसरा संस्थान राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, तिरुपति है। यह हमारा बहुत अच्छा संस्थान है। वहां 109 पद सृजित हैं, अभी केवल 71 पदासीन हैं और 38 पद रिक्त हैं। इन सभी पदों को भरने के लिए युद्धस्तर पर निर्देश जारी कर दिए गए हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्चस्त करना चाहूंगा कि इन पदों को शीघ्र भर दिया जाएगा। इसकी कार्रवाई चल रही है।

श्री राहुल कर्वा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नवम्बर, 2015 के अंदर भारत सरकार ने एक कमेटी का गठन किया, जिसको एन. गोपालस्वामी, चांसलर, राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, तिरुपति ने हेड किया था। इस कमेटी की काफी रिक्मेंडेशन्स आईं, जो फरवरी, 2016 को सरकार में मिनिस्ट्री को सब्मिट

की गई। उसमें स्कूल शिक्षा एवं कॉलेज शिक्षा के अंदर वेद विद्या को कैसे बढ़ावा दिया जाए, इसके बारे में कई प्रावधान दिए गए। इसे मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा आगे अलग-अलग कन्सन्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज को फारवर्ड कर दिया, लेकिन आज तक इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि एन. गोपालस्वामी के नेतृत्व में जो कमेटी बनी थी, उसकी रिकमेंडेशन्स कब तक यूनिवर्सिटीज और स्कूल्स में लागू होंगी?

डॉ. रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: श्रीमन्, उस कमेटी की बहुत सारी अनुशंसाएं उस रिपोर्ट में आई थीं, उन पर काफी कुछ अध्ययन करने के बाद, हम संस्थानों में धीरे-धीरे करके उसे शुरू कर रहे हैं। अब कुछ विषयों पर काम शुरू हो गया है और जो शुरू किए जा सकते हैं, उनको हम बहुत जल्दी शुरू कर देंगे।

Appendix - IX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.22
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.06.2019

SHORTAGE OF SANSKRIT TEACHERS IN UNIVERSITIES

†* 22. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is an acute shortage of Sanskrit teachers in the universities of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan;
- (c) the extent to which the teacher-student ratio is lower in Sanskrit universities in comparison to the fixed standard ratio; and
- (d) the details of the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK')

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 22 ASKED BY SHRI RAHUL KASWAN REGARDING SHORTAGE OF SANSKRIT TEACHERS IN UNIVERSITIES TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.06.2019

(a) to (d): There are about (120) universities in the Country which offer Sanskrit as a subject or language. There are (15) Sanskrit universities, of which (3) are deemed universities fully funded by the Central Government and (12) Universities funded by the State Governments. There are (1000) traditional Sanskrit colleges affiliated to these Universities, with about 10 lakh students.

The details of State/ Union Territory wise teachers in the Sanskrit Universities / institutions funded by Central / State Governments and Central Universities are given below:

Sl. No.	State	No. of posts sanctioned	Filled up	Vacancy
1	Andhra Pradesh	109	71	38
2	Assam	27	12	15
3	Bihar	350	122	228
4	Delhi	490	327	163
5	Gujarat	26	14	12
6	Haryana	2	0	2
7	Himachal Pradesh	10	4	6
8	Karnataka	45	27	28
9	Kerala	220	173	47
10	Maharashtra	38	20	18
11	Madhya Pradesh	37	11	26
12	Odisha	45	15	30
13	Rajasthan	44	24	20
14	Telangana	4	2	2
15	Tripura	8	5	3
16	Uttarpradesh	172	59	113
17	Pondicherry	8	6	2
18	Uttarakhand	60	32	28
19	West Bengal	53	25	28
Total		1748	949	809

There are no notified norms of Teacher Student Ratio prescribed by University Grants Commission. In Central Universities and Sanskrit Higher Education Institutions fully funded by the Central and State/ Union Territory Governments the sanctioned strength of Teacher Student Ratio is 1:28. However, in these institutions there is shortage of 809 regular teachers due to which actual Teacher Student Ratio is 1:52.

The shortage of regular teachers is met by engaging Guest / Part-time faculty till the posts are filled on regular basis. The Government has launched a special drive to fill up vacancies in academic posts in all academic institutions.

(Q. 22)

श्री राहुल कर्वा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में 15 विश्वविद्यालय ऐसे हैं, जहां पर संस्कृत या तो भाषा के रूप में या सब्जेक्ट के रूप में पढ़ाई जाती है। उसमें से तीन ही डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज के रूप में हैं। काफी समय से देश के अन्दर ही इंडियन यूनिवर्सिटीज में पद की जो पोजिशन हैं, उसमें 50 परसेंट से ऊपर पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं, जो आज प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है।

मेरा मंत्री महोदय से यही प्रश्न है कि जिन तीन डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज का विषय पेंडिंग पड़ा है, इनको सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज में बदलने का प्रावधान रखा गया है और जो पद इतने सालों से खाली पड़े हैं, उनको कब तक भरने की प्रक्रिया होगी?

डॉ. रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: श्रीमान्, जो माननीय सदस्य की चिन्ता है, वह चूंकि संस्कृत की है और स्वाभाविक है कि संस्कृत देववाणी है और ऐसी साइंटिफिक भाषा है, जिसकी जरूरत पूरे विश्व को है। इसलिए सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के साथ संस्कृत को और सुदृढ़ करने की सरकार की स्पष्ट मंशा है।

जो केन्द्रीय पोषित संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय हैं, राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान हैं, जो डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय हैं, पूरे देश में इसके 12 परिसर हैं। इसमें कुल सृजित पद 288 हैं, अभी केवल 199 पदासीन हैं और 89 पद रिक्त हैं। दूसरा, लाल बहादुर संस्कृत डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय है। इसमें कुल पद 139 हैं, अभी पदासीन 89 हैं और 50 पद रिक्त हैं। तीसरा संस्थान राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, तिरुपति है। यह हमारा बहुत अच्छा संस्थान है। वहां 109 पद सृजित हैं, अभी केवल 71 पदासीन हैं और 38 पद रिक्त हैं। इन सभी पदों को भरने के लिए युद्धस्तर पर निर्देश जारी कर दिए गए हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्चस्त करना चाहूंगा कि इन पदों को शीघ्र भर दिया जाएगा। इसकी कार्रवाई चल रही है।

श्री राहुल कर्वा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नवम्बर, 2015 के अंदर भारत सरकार ने एक कमेटी का गठन किया, जिसको एन. गोपालस्वामी, चांसलर, राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, तिरुपति ने हेड किया था। इस कमेटी की काफी रिक्मेंडेशन्स आईं, जो फरवरी, 2016 को सरकार में मिनिस्ट्री को सबमिट

की गई। उसमें स्कूल शिक्षा एवं कॉलेज शिक्षा के अंदर वेद विद्या को कैसे बढ़ावा दिया जाए, इसके बारे में कई प्रावधान दिए गए। इसे मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा आगे अलग-अलग कन्सन्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज को फारवर्ड कर दिया, लेकिन आज तक इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि एन. गोपालस्वामी के नेतृत्व में जो कमेटी बनी थी, उसकी रिकमेंडेशन्स कब तक यूनिवर्सिटीज और स्कूल्स में लागू होंगी?

डॉ. रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: श्रीमन्, उस कमेटी की बहुत सारी अनुशंसाएं उस रिपोर्ट में आई थीं, उन पर काफी कुछ अध्ययन करने के बाद, हम संस्थानों में धीरे-धीरे करके उसे शुरू कर रहे हैं। अब कुछ विषयों पर काम शुरू हो गया है और जो शुरू किए जा सकते हैं, उनको हम बहुत जल्दी शुरू कर देंगे।

Appendix - XI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 369
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.06.2019

Higher Education Commission

†369. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering a proposal for setting up of a Higher Education Commission in place of UGC regulating the universities of the country; and
- (b) if so, the details and the terms of reference thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK')

(a) & (b): The Ministry is considering the Higher Education Commission of India Bill to repeal the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, and for establishment of the Higher Education Commission of India for promoting the quality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and encouraging autonomy of good performing higher educational institutions for free pursuit of knowledge, innovation, incubation, skills and entrepreneurship, and for facilitating access, inclusion and opportunities to all, and also providing for a comprehensive and holistic growth of higher education and research in a competitive global environment.

Appendix - XII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2948
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.07.2019

IMPROVEMENT IN GDP

2948. DR. M.K. VISHNU PRASAD:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the present GDP growth rate and employment growth rate, according to the latest NSSO data;**
- (b) the reasons for low GDP growth rate in the last six months;**
- (c) the slew of measures proposed to be taken to improve the GDP growth rate; and**
- (d) the efforts made to improve the job growth rate from the present level, which is all-time low in the last twenty years?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a)& (b): The Annual GDP growth rate at constant (2011-12) prices for the years 2012- 13 to 2018-19 and the quarter-wise growth rates of GDP and sector-wise GVA growth rates at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2018-19 are available on the website of this Ministry and the relevant extracts are at Annexure. In the last two quarters of 2018-19, some sectors, namely, Agriculture, forestry & fishing and manufacturing had relatively lower growth rate.

Workforce Participation Rate (WPR), Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Un-employment Rate (UR), as per the latest data for the year 2017-18 are as under:

WPR (in %)	LFPR (in %)	UR (in Labour Force) (in %)
34.7	36.9	6.1

(c): Reforms in the Indian Economy is a continuous process and various Ministries and Departments are implementing Government's strategic programmes and policies to enhance the economic growth. The Government has taken various steps to boost the GDP growth of the economy. These, inter-alia, include fillip to manufacturing via Make in India programme and measures to improve ease of doing business, concrete measures for transport sector including measures for regional connectivity and power sector via schemes like Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY). Other measures include comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) is also intended to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. The Government through Minimum Support Price (MSPs) is providing boost to the farmers' income. In the Interim Budget 2019-20, Government, launched the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-Kisan) with the objective to supplement the financial needs of the small and marginal farmers in procuring various inputs to ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income.

(d): Achieving inclusive growth has been one of the main priorities of the Government. For promoting inclusive growth, the Government is implementing various programmes/schemes for creating better employment opportunities, strengthening social infrastructure and providing basic amenities like water, electricity, roads, sanitation and housing for covering all sections of population. Various schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Scheme (MGNREGA), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Pradhan Mantri

Rojgar Protsahan Yojana, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) are being implemented by the Government to create additional employment opportunities to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend. The Government is considering setting up of Higher Education Commission. Also 10 million youth are to be imparted industry-relevant skill training under the Kaushal Vikas Yojana to enhance their employability.

Sl. No.	Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Remarks
1	2011-12	12	15	18	
2	2012-13	15	18	22	
3	2013-14	18	22	28	
4	2014-15	22	28	35	
5	2015-16	28	35	45	
6	2016-17	35	45	60	
7	2017-18	45	60	80	
8	2018-19	60	80	110	
9	2019-20	80	110	150	
10	2020-21	110	150	200	
11	2021-22	150	200	280	
12	2022-23	200	280	400	
13	2023-24	280	400	550	
14	2024-25	400	550	800	
15	2025-26	550	800	1100	
16	2026-27	800	1100	1500	
17	2027-28	1100	1500	2000	
18	2028-29	1500	2000	2800	
19	2029-30	2000	2800	4000	
20	2030-31	2800	4000	5500	
21	2031-32	4000	5500	8000	
22	2032-33	5500	8000	11000	
23	2033-34	8000	11000	15000	
24	2034-35	11000	15000	20000	
25	2035-36	15000	20000	28000	
26	2036-37	20000	28000	40000	
27	2037-38	28000	40000	55000	
28	2038-39	40000	55000	80000	
29	2039-40	55000	80000	110000	
30	2040-41	80000	110000	150000	
31	2041-42	110000	150000	200000	
32	2042-43	150000	200000	280000	
33	2043-44	200000	280000	400000	
34	2044-45	280000	400000	550000	
35	2045-46	400000	550000	800000	
36	2046-47	550000	800000	1100000	
37	2047-48	800000	1100000	1500000	
38	2048-49	1100000	1500000	2000000	
39	2049-50	1500000	2000000	2800000	
40	2050-51	2000000	2800000	4000000	
41	2051-52	2800000	4000000	5500000	
42	2052-53	4000000	5500000	8000000	
43	2053-54	5500000	8000000	11000000	
44	2054-55	8000000	11000000	15000000	
45	2055-56	11000000	15000000	20000000	
46	2056-57	15000000	20000000	28000000	
47	2057-58	20000000	28000000	40000000	
48	2058-59	28000000	40000000	55000000	
49	2059-60	40000000	55000000	80000000	
50	2060-61	55000000	80000000	110000000	
51	2061-62	80000000	110000000	150000000	
52	2062-63	110000000	150000000	200000000	
53	2063-64	150000000	200000000	280000000	
54	2064-65	200000000	280000000	400000000	
55	2065-66	280000000	400000000	550000000	
56	2066-67	400000000	550000000	800000000	
57	2067-68	550000000	800000000	1100000000	
58	2068-69	800000000	1100000000	1500000000	
59	2069-70	1100000000	1500000000	2000000000	
60	2070-71	1500000000	2000000000	2800000000	
61	2071-72	2000000000	2800000000	4000000000	
62	2072-73	2800000000	4000000000	5500000000	
63	2073-74	4000000000	5500000000	8000000000	
64	2074-75	5500000000	8000000000	11000000000	
65	2075-76	8000000000	11000000000	15000000000	
66	2076-77	11000000000	15000000000	20000000000	
67	2077-78	15000000000	20000000000	28000000000	
68	2078-79	20000000000	28000000000	40000000000	
69	2079-80	28000000000	40000000000	55000000000	
70	2080-81	40000000000	55000000000	80000000000	
71	2081-82	55000000000	80000000000	110000000000	
72	2082-83	80000000000	110000000000	150000000000	
73	2083-84	110000000000	150000000000	200000000000	
74	2084-85	150000000000	200000000000	280000000000	
75	2085-86	200000000000	280000000000	400000000000	
76	2086-87	280000000000	400000000000	550000000000	
77	2087-88	400000000000	550000000000	800000000000	
78	2088-89	550000000000	800000000000	1100000000000	
79	2089-90	800000000000	1100000000000	1500000000000	
80	2090-91	1100000000000	1500000000000	2000000000000	
81	2091-92	1500000000000	2000000000000	2800000000000	
82	2092-93	2000000000000	2800000000000	4000000000000	
83	2093-94	2800000000000	4000000000000	5500000000000	
84	2094-95	4000000000000	5500000000000	8000000000000	
85	2095-96	5500000000000	8000000000000	11000000000000	
86	2096-97	8000000000000	11000000000000	15000000000000	
87	2097-98	11000000000000	15000000000000	20000000000000	
88	2098-99	15000000000000	20000000000000	28000000000000	
89	2099-00	20000000000000	28000000000000	40000000000000	
90	2100-01	28000000000000	40000000000000	55000000000000	
91	2101-02	40000000000000	55000000000000	80000000000000	
92	2102-03	55000000000000	80000000000000	110000000000000	
93	2103-04	80000000000000	110000000000000	150000000000000	
94	2104-05	110000000000000	150000000000000	200000000000000	
95	2105-06	150000000000000	200000000000000	280000000000000	
96	2106-07	200000000000000	280000000000000	400000000000000	
97	2107-08	280000000000000	400000000000000	550000000000000	
98	2108-09	400000000000000	550000000000000	800000000000000	
99	2109-10	550000000000000	800000000000000	1100000000000000	
100	2110-11	800000000000000	1100000000000000	1500000000000000	

Table 1: GDP Growth Rate (in %) at Constant (2011-12) Prices

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.2	7.2	6.8

Table 2: QUARTERLY ESTIMATES OF GDP and GVA Growth rate (in %) AT CONSTANT PRICES, 2011-12 SERIES

Item	2018-19			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	5.1	4.9	2.8	-0.1
2. Mining & quarrying	0.4	-2.2	1.8	4.2
3. Manufacturing	12.1	6.9	6.4	3.1
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	6.7	8.7	8.3	4.3
5. Construction	9.6	8.5	9.7	7.1
6. Trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting	7.8	6.9	6.9	6.0
7. Financial, real estate & professional services	6.5	7.0	7.2	9.5
8. Public administration, defence and Other Services	7.5	8.6	7.5	10.7
9. Total GVA	7.7	6.9	6.3	5.7
10. GDP	8.0	7.0	6.6	5.8

Q1: First Quarter (April-June), Q2: Second Quarter(July-September), Q3: (October- December), Q4:(January-March)

Discussion on Central Universities (Amendment) Bill dt. 12/07/2017

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (डॉ. रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, लगभग 13 लोगों ने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। उनमें श्री सुरेश जी, आदरणीय राजीव प्रताप रूडी जी, सौगत राय जी, श्री कृष्ण जी, राहुल शेवले जी, बी. महताब जी, सुप्रिया सुले जी, राम मोहन नायडु जी, हनुमान बेनीवाल जी, विनोद कुमार सोनकर जी, अमर सिंह जी और जसबीर सिंह गिल साहब ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें समय की बाधयता नहीं थी, क्योंकि ये काफी महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव भी थे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी पूरी बाध्यता है आप संक्षिप्त कर दीजिए, सभी विद्वान हैं।

डॉ. रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक : सभी का अलग-अलग जवाब भी हो सकता था, क्योंकि यह आंध्रप्रदेश पुनर्गठन एक्ट 2014 का क्रियान्वयन है। मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि देश की आजादी के बाद किसी भी राज्य का पुनर्गठन होना खुशी की बात है। श्रीमान हमारे राज्य का भी पुनर्गठन हुआ है, लेकिन देश की आजादी के बाद किसी भी राज्य के पुनर्गठन में इतने कम समय में राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के संस्थानों को स्थापित करने का काम केवल नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार ने ही किया है। आंध्र प्रदेश 2014 में पुनर्गठित हुआ। उसके बाद हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने सबसे पहले आई.आई.टी. खोला, एन.आई.टी. खोला, आई.आई.आई.टी. खोला, आई.सी.ए.आर. खोला, आई.आई.एम. को खोला और इन पांच महत्वपूर्ण संस्थानों के बाद आज इस बिल को विचार करने के बाद पारित करने का विषय आया है। मोदी जी की सरकार ने आज दो विश्वविद्यालयों सहित सात महत्वपूर्ण संस्थानों को आंध्र प्रदेश की जनता को समर्पित किए हैं। मुझे लगता है कि आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए महताब जी ने कहा कि इसमें विलंब क्यों हुआ? सच तो यह है कि इस पर लगातार कार्यवाही होती रही। यदि समय होता तो मैं आदरणीय महताब जी को यह बताता कि इसके लिए लगातार इतना पत्राचार किया गया, लेकिन इसके लिए स्थान तो सरकार को ही उपलब्ध कराना था और जब स्थान सुनिश्चित होता या उपलब्ध होता, उसी के बाद इन संस्थानों को खोला जा सकता था।

श्रीमन्, सुरेश जी यहां पर नहीं है, लेकिन उन्होंने और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बजट पर शंका व्यक्त की है, तो मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि यदि शिक्षा का वर्ष 2013-2014 का बजट देखा जाए तो 66 हजार करोड़ रुपये था, लेकिन इस समय मेरी गवर्नमेंट ने 95 हजार करोड़ का बजट दिया है और यदि हीफा जो बजट का हिस्सा नहीं है, यदि मैं उसको भी इसके साथ समाहित करूं तो 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये हैं। एक लाख पच्चीस हजार करोड़ का बजट आज शिक्षा विभाग में है, इसलिए यह तो कोई कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता है।

इन बड़े उच्च संस्थानों को स्थापित करने की दिशा में हम लगातार काम कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि बिहार में नालन्दा विश्वविद्यालय हो, विक्रमशिला विश्वविद्यालय या तक्षशिला विश्वविद्यालय हो, जिनके बारे में मैंने जिक्र किया कि ये सारी दुनिया के शीर्ष संस्थान थे। जब सारी दुनिया में शिक्षा का कोई नाम नहीं था, तब यही विश्वविद्यालय थे, जहां से रोशनी पूरी दुनिया में फैलती थी।

श्रीमन्, जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में सौगत दा ने कहा कि उसमें प्रावधान नहीं है। ऐसी बात नहीं है, उसमें सभी प्रावधान हैं। विश्वविद्यालय में क्या-क्या है, उसमें सभी प्रकार के प्रावधान किए गए हैं। उन्होंने विश्वभारती विश्वविद्यालय की चिन्ता प्रकट की है, मैं समझता हूं कि विश्वभारती विश्वविद्यालय को हमारी सरकार पूरी ताकत के साथ उभार रही है। विश्वभारती विश्वविद्यालय हमारी शीर्ष प्राथमिकता है। माननीय सदस्य श्रीकृष्णा जी ने भी बचत के सन्दर्भ में कहा और उन्होंने ए फ्लव्य का जिक्र किया, लेकिन वह व्यवस्था दूसरी योजना के तहत है और कभी जरूरत पड़ेगी, तब विस्तारपूर्वक भी कह दूंगा। राहुल जी ने विदेशी बच्चों और मुंबई विश्वविद्यालय की बात की है। हमारी पहली प्राथमिकता वहां की है।

श्रीमन्, मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि पांच वर्ष पहले जहां हम विश्व स्तर पर रैंकिंग में नहीं थे, वहीं आज हमारी तीन संस्थाएं विश्व स्तर पर रैंकिंग में शिखर पर आ गई हैं। ये संस्थाएं हैं - आईआईटी, मुंबई, आईआईटी, दिल्ली और आईआईएससी, बंगलुरु। ये तीन संस्थाएं पूरी

दुनिया में रैंकिंग पर शिखर पर आई हैं और 23 संस्थाएं उस मानक को छू रही हैं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हम बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। आदरणीय महताब जी ने इस बात को कहा था। उन्होंने दूसरी बात स्टडी इन इंडिया कार्यक्रम के बारे में कही थी। आपको मालूम ही है और आप लोगों ने ही कहा कि हमारे अधिकांश बच्चे बाहर जा रहे हैं। विदेशों में बच्चे भी हमारे हैं और पढ़ाने वाले भी हमारे हैं। इसलिए स्टडी इन इंडिया का यह जो अभियान है, हम उन बच्चों को भी वापस लाएंगे, उन अध्यापकों को भी वापस लाएंगे और अपनी शिक्षा व्यवस्था को शिखर पर लेकर जाएंगे। यही इसका अभिप्राय है और हम इसमें सफल भी हो रहे हैं। दूसरे सदस्य ने भी पूछा कि इसमें क्या है, हम बहुत अच्छे तरीके से इसे आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं।

सुप्रिया जी ने जिन नियुक्तियों की चर्चा की है, पिछली बार भी बात हुई और आपने कहा कि इसे पार्ट-पार्ट में क्यों ला रहे हैं। आपने कहा कि पहले हम रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए बिल लाए, फिर दूसरा बिल लाए, फिर तीसरा बिल लाए, लेकिन हम लाए तो और इतने कम समय में ला रहे हैं। एक महीने में हम चार बिल ले आए हैं और लगातार ला रहे हैं। नियुक्तियों के बारे में हमने कह दिया है कि अगले छः महीने के अंदर सभी रिक्त पदों को भरा जाएगा। यह हमने बहुत ताकत के साथ किया है और उसके लिए बिल लाए। जो भी संशोधन करना था, उसे भी किया। जिन माननीय सदस्य की यह चिन्ता है, स्वाभाविक चिन्ता है कि यदि अध्यापक नहीं होंगे तो पढ़ाई कैसे होगी। पहले उसमें कुछ वैधानिक कठिनाइयां थीं, अब उनको दूर कर लिया गया है और अब हम युद्धस्तर पर करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: क्या आपने सदन को इस बारे में एश्योर कर दिया है?...(व्यवधान)

डॉ. रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: हां, कर दिया। मैंने एकट में ही बोल दिया था। फिर दोबारा बोल रहा हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी सभी पदों को भरा जाएगा।

माननीय सदस्य राममोहन नायडू जी ने जिस बात को कहा है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि यह टोकन मनी है। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि इसके लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि का प्रावधान है।

इन दोनों संस्थानों के लिए लगभग 1700 करोड़ रुपये की सैद्धांतिक सहमति दी गई है। अभी हम 420 करोड़ रुपये और 450 करोड़ रुपये टोकन मनी के रूप में दे रहे हैं। चार वर्ष के अंदर इनको सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा। इसका समय निश्चित है। यह पहले चरण में, पहली किस्त के रूप में 420 करोड़ रुपये और 450 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ठीक है, इसे कर लेंगे।

श्रीमन्, मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य राममोहन नायडू जी की जो शंका है, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि किसी ने काम किया है तो हमारी सरकार ने किया है और इससे 100 प्रतिशत रिजल्ट आने वाला है।

अगली बार आंध्र प्रदेश में हमारी गवर्नमेंट के सिवा कोई नहीं दिखेगा, क्योंकि हमने काम किया है और प्रमाण दे दिया है। हम ने यह काम किया है और यह उसके प्रमाण हैं। हम ने बोला नहीं, भाषण नहीं दिया, हम ने काम करके दिखाया है और यह जो शुरुआत होगी, अब इसका रिजल्ट यहीं से शुरू होगा। हनुमान बैनिवाल जी ने चर्चा की है, मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। यह बात सही है कि शिक्षा पर हमारी सरकार ने बहुत धन्यवाद दिया है। चाहे केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, आईआईटी, एनआईटी, आईआईआईटी हो या आईआईएम हो, किसी भी क्षेत्र में कोई राज्य अछूता न रहे, उन राज्यों को हम लोगों ने शीर्ष पर किया है। श्रीमन् विनोद सोनकर जी ने जो चिंता की है, उनकी चिंता अपने-आप में महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट भविष्य में क्या करेगी, इस पर आपने कुछ बिन्दु कहे हैं। आपने जो कहा है, उस पर सरकार जरूर विचार करेगी। अमर सिंह जी ने सत्यनारायण जटिया जी की जो बात कही है, जिस गुलेटिन की बात की है, मैं समझता हूँ कि जो बजट की बात है, उसको मैंने बहुत स्पष्ट किया है। लेकिन हां, हमारी गवर्नमेंट की पहली प्राथमिकता है कि शिक्षा का सुदृढ़ीकरण हो। बघेल साहेब ने जिस बात को कहा है, मैं समझना हूँ कि यह कोई जे.एन.यू. नहीं बने। ... (व्यवधान)

कुंवर दानिश अली (अमरोहा): जे.एन.यू. ने देश को बहुत कुछ दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक : श्रीमन् मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जे.एन.यू. शोध के क्षेत्र में दुनिया में शिखर पर है। हम जे.एन.यू. को ठीक-ठाक रखेंगे, ठीक से रखेंगे। जे.एन.यू. सामान्य संस्थान नहीं है। जे.एन.यू. हमारे शोध में दुनिया में शिखर पर है। कुछ लोगों ने बदनाम किया है, यह सरकार उनकी मंशा को पूरा नहीं होने देगी। हम जे.एन.यू. को बढ़िया तरीके से चलाएंगे। हम उसे आगे बढ़ाएंगे। मुझे मालूम है कि जे.एन.यू. बहुत अच्छा संस्थान है। जे.एन.यू. शोध की दिशा में दुनिया अपना स्थान रखता है और उस जे.एन.यू. को बिल्कुल बरकरार रखा जाएगा, उसको ऊपर उठाया जाएगा। राष्ट्र की मुख्यधारा से दूर होने का विषय ही नहीं उठता है।

हमारे बड़े भाई ने कोचिंग की चिंता व्यक्त की है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो प्रतिस्पर्द्धा में है, ऐसा नहीं है कि कॉलेजों में काम नहीं हो रहा है। मैं अभी बताऊंगा कि दुनिया में हमारे कितने संस्थान शीर्ष पर जा रहे हैं। आज दुनिया की जितनी भी फैकल्टी हैं, अमेरिका के विश्वविद्यालय में देखा जाए, तो हमारे यहां से पढ़ने के बाद वहां फैकल्टी हो रही है, लेकिन हां, प्रतिस्पर्द्धा के कारण ये कोचिंग वाले इंस्टीट्यूट में जा रहे हैं, लेकिन यह सामान्यतः राज्य सरकारों का विषय है।

श्रीमन् मैं यह समझता हूँ कि गिल साहब ने भी पिछड़े क्षेत्र की बात की है। सामान्यतः सभी लोगों की चिंता शिक्षा की रही है और सरकार इस बात को ले कर निश्चित रूप से दृढ़ संकल्पित है कि इस देश की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ किया जाएगा। यह विश्व गुरु था, उस विश्व गुरु के स्थान पर भारत को पुनः स्थापित किया जाएगा। मैं सभी से बहुत विनम्रता से अनुरोध और प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा का विषय है, इसलिए आंध्र प्रदेश के लोगों को हम बधाई देना चाहते हैं और आंध्र प्रदेश के सभी माननीय सदस्यों को भी बधाई देना चाहते हैं कि आंध्र प्रदेश में एक नई रोशनी, आज वहां उत्सव का माहौल होगा, इसलिए सभी लोग बहुत अच्छे तरीके से एकजुट हो कर, इस बिल को पारित करने का, मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

Special mention

dt: 18/11/2019

Appendix - XIV

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपको भी मौका मिलेगा आप बीएसी में चर्चा कर लेना

...(व्यवधान)

श्री अरविंद सावंत (मुम्बई दक्षिण): महोदय, हमारी किसानों के बारे में बात है...(व्यवधान) एक करोड़ किसानों से संबंधित बात है...(व्यवधान) हमें शून्यकाल में तो उठाने का मौका दे दीजिए...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हाँ, आपको जीरो ऑवर में पक्का मौका दूँगा आप नई भूमिका में हैं, आपको हम मौका दूँगे।

SHRI H. VASANTHAKUMAR (KANNIYAKUMARI): Respected Speaker, Sir, the hon. Health Minister has asked for some suggestions for revamping the CGHS. I have some suggestions to make.

Now the CGHS dispensaries function only from 8 am to 2 pm and the facility is not available after 2 pm. If one has to consult a doctor, he has to wait for one more day.

(1220/VR/RV)

However, in case, he approaches an empanelled hospital, there is a mandate that he has to get an emergency certificate from a hospital. However, it is not necessary that every time there should be an emergency after 2 p.m. Sometimes, a person could be suffering from a problem which may not be an emergency but still he cannot wait till the next day. In those cases, to simplify the consultation process, the patient should be allowed to consult empanelled private hospitals after 2 p.m. directly without being referred to by the dispensary even in case of non-emergency.

It is understood that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has to reimburse hospitals to the tune of more than Rs.1000 crore. It is because of this that a large number of empanelled hospitals have decided not to entertain patients for whom cashless facility has been extended. ...(Interruptions)

1222 hours

(At this stage, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury and some other hon. Members left the House.)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much, Sir, for affording me this opportunity. I would like to draw the attention of this august House to a very shocking incident which has taken place in Chennai IIT. You may kindly see that a brilliant girl, Fathima Latheef, who belonged to my

constituency and was my close neighbour and her family is known to me, was found dead in the Chennai IIT campus on 9th November, 2019.

Sir, she was a brilliant girl and was the first rank holder in the entrance examination. She got admission in the Chennai IIT and was a first year PG student. She was found dead under mysterious circumstances. Her parents – the father, the mother and the sister – are making specific allegations regarding her death which was under mysterious circumstances.

Sir, I would like to show you the copy of a note from her mobile wherein the names of Professors, ... *(Not recorded)*, have been stated as the cause of her death. You may also kindly see that more than five persons, which included four students and one teacher, have died under mysterious circumstances during the last academic year in IIT, Chennai.

The parents are also making specific allegations regarding the religious discrimination against the girl which she faced and which had been the cause of her death of Fathima Latheef.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप नाम मत बोलिए।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Finally, it has been learnt from a newspaper yesterday that the authorities of the IIT, Chennai have already registered a complaint before the police that the parents of the girl are trying to tarnish the image of that institution. It is very unfortunate. We mark our protest. I seek a high-level probe into this case. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, this is not an isolated incident. Series of such incidents have taken place in IIT, Chennai during the last few years. The responsible persons should be booked and punished in a model way.

I would also like to urge upon the Government to have a high-level probe in this case so that no Fathima Latheef is forced to commit suicide in future in our country. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, a discussion in this House is required on the subject because students of IITs and IIMs are being harassed and forced to commit suicide. A high-level probe is very much required in such cases so that culprits are booked. Thank you, Sir.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri/Shrimati Pratima Mondal, Shrimati Aparupa Poddar and A.M. Ariff are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri N.K. Premachandran.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): Sir, in the past 10 years, 52 students have committed suicide in IITs, the highest institutions of learning in this country. To a Question raised by me in Parliament, the Minister himself has accepted that nearly 72 cases have been registered of caste discrimination in institutions of higher learning. It is shameful. What are we teaching? What is the point of these institutions if this is what we are going to do to our students?

(1225/RBN/MY)

Fathima Latif was sent to IIT with a lot of promise. This girl has committed suicide under mysterious circumstances. Her parents say that before they went to the room of this girl, the whole place was cleaned up. Even the rope with which she hung herself, they say, has been removed. In the screenshot of her cell phone she has named a few Professors, but not a single FIR has been filed and no arrest has been done so far. The girl has specifically named a particular Professor, but there has been no arrest. So, whom are they trying to protect? Why has the Professor not even been called for an interrogation? What is happening? The students are protesting. How much of discrimination can continue to happen over there? As my colleague has already mentioned, the IIT is saying that the name of the IIT is being tarnished. If students are going to kill themselves because of discrimination and if this is going to continue, I think, it is only fair to say that these Institutions cannot continue to function like this. Institutions of higher learning cannot become places for caste and religious discrimination. Thank you.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्रीमती सुप्रिया सदानंद सुले को श्रीमती कनिमोजी करुणानिधि द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

श्री जुगल किशोर शर्मा (जम्मू): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रोड एंड ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, क्या आप बोलना चाहते हैं? अगर आपको बोलना है, तो बोलिए, नहीं तो जरूरी नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री जुगल किशोर शर्मा (जम्मू): रोड एंड ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री ने जम्मू-कश्मीर में विशेष तौर पर मेरी पार्लियामेंट कंस्टीट्यूएन्सी में जम्मू से लेकर पुंछ तक नेशनल हाइवे के निर्माण के लिए स्वीकृति दी और धनराशि भी उपलब्ध करवाई ... (व्यवधान) जम्मू से लेकर अखनूर तक का जो काम है, वह बड़े जोर-शोर से चल रहा है और उसकी गति भी बहुत तेज है। ... (व्यवधान) वहां काम तो चल रहा

है, लेकिन मैं मंत्रालय के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि अखनूर से लेकर पुंछ तक नेशनल हाइवे का जो काम है, वह बहुत ही धीमी गति से चल रहा है।... (व्यवधान) अगर मैं कहूँ, तो अभी तक वहां काम भी शुरू ही नहीं हो पाया है। जम्मू से अखनूर तक का जो काम है, वह एनएचआईडीसीएल कर रहा है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सभी बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री जुगल किशोर शर्मा (जम्मू): महोदय, अखनूर से लेकर पुंछ तक नेशनल हाइवे का जो काम है, उसे बीआरओ कर रही है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि किन्हीं कारणों से बीआरओ अभी तक इस काम को शुरू नहीं कर पाई है।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से सरकार एवं मंत्रालय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अखनूर से लेकर पुंछ तक नेशनल हाइवे का जो काम है, उसे एनएचएआई या किसी दूसरी एजेंसी को दिया जाए, ताकि उसका काम तेज गति से आगे बढ़े।... (व्यवधान) अखनूर से पुंछ तक नेशनल हाइवे का काम जल्द से जल्द शुरू किया जाए। केन्द्र सरकार तथा रोड एवं ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्रालय से मेरी इतनी निवेदन है कि इस नेशनल हाइवे के निर्माण की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए, ताकि जल्द से जल्द इसका काम शुरू हो सके।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सौगत दादा, आप बार-बार न उठें।

... (व्यवधान)

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (डॉ. रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह सारा प्रकरण आईआईटी चेन्नई से संबंधित है। आईआईटी, चेन्नई हमारे देश का बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण संस्थान है। इस आईआईटी ने देश में तमाम ऐसी प्रतिभाएं दी हैं, जिन पर हम गर्व भी करते हैं। इस घटनाक्रम के संबंध में आज उच्च शिक्षा के सचिव को चेन्नई भेजा गया है। वहां आई.जी. स्तर पर उच्चस्तरीय जांच शुरू कर दी गई है। जांच रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ भी आएगा, उसके अनुरूप कार्रवाई की जाएगी।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI T.R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Sir, we want a CBI inquiry into this incident. We are not satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister. So, in protest we are walking out.

1230 hours

(At this stage, Shri T.R. Baalu and some other hon. Members left the House.)

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 156
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18.11.2019**

Conversion of University

†156. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of universities in the country including Patna University which the Government proposes to convert into Central University along with the criteria adopted for the said process;
- (b) the reason as to why not even a single University in Bihar has got the status of Central University; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank')**

(a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal for conversion of Patna University into Central University. There are already three Central Universities functioning in the State of Bihar at Gaya, Motihari and Nalanda. However, the State Government is yet to hand over possession of land for the Central University at Motihari. Besides, the Prime Minister package for Bihar also proposes to establish a new Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University. As a policy decision, this Ministry avoids conversion of any university into Central University for reasons of legacy issues, adjustment of existing staffs and disaffiliation of affiliated colleges.

As per the 12th Plan (2012-17), as approved by the National Development Council, the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system and expansion is to be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. Further, 'Education' being a concurrent subject, the State Government may also take initiative for establishing new universities.

Status

S. No.	SQ/USQ dated	Name of M.P.	Brief subject		Status
			Question	@Answer	
14.	USQ 156 dated 18-11-2019	Shri. Dilshwar kamait	<p>Conversion of University Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:</p> <p>(a) the number of universities in the country including Patna University which the Government proposes to convert into Central University along with the criteria adopted for the said process:</p> <p>(b) the reason as to why not even a single University in Bihar has got the status of Central University; and</p> <p>(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?</p>	<p>(a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal for conversion of Patna University into Central University. There are already three Central Universities functioning in the State of Bihar at Gaya, Motihari and Nalanda. However, the State Government is yet to hand over possession of land for the Central University at Motihari. Besides, the Prime Minister package for Bihar also proposes to establish a new Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University. As a policy decision, this Ministry avoids conversion of any university into Central University for reasons of legacy issues, adjustment of existing staffs and disaffiliation of affiliated colleges. As per the 12th Plan (2012-17), as approved by the National Development Council, the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system and expansion is to be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. Further, 'Education' being a concurrent subject, the State Government may also take initiative for establishing new universities.</p>	<p>The Site Selection Committee of this Ministry visited Bhagalpur Bihar and recommended a site measuring 215 acres at Malakpur in Bihar. Accordingly, this Ministry vide letter No. 16-73/2018-CU.II dated 4th August, 2022 and subsequent D.O. dated 14th October 2022 and subsequent reminder dated 2nd August, 2023 requested the state Govt. of Bihar to offer the site and expedite the details. However, the response from the State Govt. is still awaited.</p> <p>Extension till 30.09.2023</p>

Appendix - XV

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2131
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.12.2019**

UGC

**2131. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:
SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:
PROF. SAUGATA RAY:**

Will the Minister of **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grant Commission (UGC) on the direction of the Government is contemplating to introduce regulation to curb the practice of charging capitation fee or any other form of profiteering by private deemed universities in professional education;
- (b) if so, at what stage, the proposal is being examined or considered; and
- (c) by when, the Government would announce its decision?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK')**

(a) to (c): Yes, Sir. In order to regulate the fees and prohibit capitation fees in private Deemed to be Universities, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has prepared the draft University Grants Commission (Fees in professional education imparted by private aided and unaided institutions deemed to be universities) Regulations, 2019. These Regulations are being placed on the UGC website to solicit comments from all the stakeholders. Final decision on these Regulations will be taken after receipt of the comments from all the stakeholders.

STATUS

S. No.	SQ/USQ dated	Name of M.P.	Brief subject	Status
			Question	@Answer
15.	USQ 2131 dated 02.12.2019	Shri Jai Prakash	<p>Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:</p> <p>(a) whether the University Grant Commission (UGC) on the direction of the Government is contemplating to introduce regulation to curb the practice of charging capitation fee or any other form of profiteering by private deemed universities in professional education;</p> <p>(b) if so, at what stage, the proposal is being examined or considered; and</p> <p>(c) by when, the Government would announce its decision?</p>	<p>(a) to (c): Yes, Sir. In order to regulate the fees and prohibit capitation fees in private Deemed to be Universities, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has prepared the draft University Grants Commission (Fees in professional education imparted by private aided and unaided institutions deemed to be universities) Regulations, 2019. These Regulations are being placed on the UGC website to solicit comments from all the stakeholders. Final decision on these Regulations will be taken after receipt of the comments from all the stakeholders.</p> <p>Draft regulations have not been sent by the UGC to this Ministry</p> <p>Extension till 01.09.2023</p>

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No.3264
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2019

Grants to Goa University

3264. SHRI COSME FRANCISCO CAITANO SARDINHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has released grants to Goa University and its affiliated colleges;

(b) if so, the amount given by UGC for the purpose during the last three years, year-wise and the amount yet to be released despite being sanctioned by expert committees;

(c) the amount sanctioned under different UGC schemes to Goa University since 2015-16 but not yet released and the justification for non-release or delay in release of the grants; and

(d) action, if any, proposed to be taken to release all the sanctioned grants to Goa University and its affiliated colleges?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK')

(a): Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has released grants to Goa University and its eligible affiliated colleges under the Scheme of "General Development Assistance" during the XIIth Plan Period.

(b) to (d): The details of grants released to Goa University and its eligible affiliated colleges under the "General Development Assistance" from 2015-16 to 2018-19 during the XIIth Plan Period are tabulated below:

	Financial Year-Wise Grants Released (In Lakhs)					Total
	XII Plan Allocation (2012-17 extended up to 2020)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
Goa University	1688	349.80	Nil	302.60	47.20	699.60
Affiliated Colleges	764.84	Nil	61.77	Nil	Nil	61.77

The grants are being released as per UGC norms, based on the utilization certificates submitted by the University.

Presently, the guidelines for the General Development Assistance / Block Grants, Development of Sports Infrastructure and Special Scheme of Construction of Women's Hostel for Colleges for providing development assistance are under review.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1201
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.02.2020**

NRF

1201. DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR:
SHRI RAJA AMARESHWARA NAIK:
DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has operationalised the National Research Foundation (NRF) to increase research possibilities in the country, which was announced in the Budget of 2019;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the detailed project report for the NRF has been recently circulated among the different ministries related for their valuable inputs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the experts under the Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP) have submitted their final report for setting up of NRF;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the other steps taken by the Government for the setting up of NRF?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK')**

(a) □ (g): In pursuance of Budget Announcement 2019, Government is in the process of setting up of National Research Foundation (NRF). The matter is being dealt by the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India who have informed that EFC documents for getting approval of concomitant expenditure and a DPR justifying the setting up of and its costing has been uploaded on the EFC / SFC / PIB CEE management system portal for the response of different stakeholders.

Appendix - XIX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1620
TO BE ANSWERED ON 2ND MARCH, 2020

Establishment of Educational Institute

†1620. SHRI RAVINDRA KUSHWAHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of colleges, Universities and educational institutes established by the Government during the last three years, State/Institute-wise;
- (b) the amount spent on the above mentioned institutes;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any decision recently to establish new central higher educational institutes;
- (d) if so, the State-wise details of location, budget provision and other conditions to establish the said institutes in the country including Uttar Pradesh; and
- (e) the details of the fund utilized till date along with the time by which the said institutes are likely to be started?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK')**

(a) & (b): During the last three years i.e. 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, the following institutes have been established by the Ministry of Human Resource Development:

Sl. No	Name of the Institute	State	Year of establishment	Funds released as on date (Rs. In cr)
1	Indian Institute of Information Technology (PPP), Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	2017-18	7.10

2	Indian Institute of Information Technology (PPP), Surat	Gujarat	2017-18	6.00
3	Indian Institute of Information Technology (PPP), Bhagalpur	Bihar	2017-18	5.88
4	Indian Institute of Information Technology (PPP), Agartala	Tripura	2018-19	0
5	Indian Institute of Information Technology (PPP), Raichur	Karnataka	2018-19	3.00
6	Central University of Andhra Pradesh, Ananthapur	Andhra Pradesh	2019-20	8.00 (released to University of Hyderabad as Mentor University)
7.	Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	2019-20	0.50 (released to Andhra University as Mentor University)

(c) to (e): The process of establishment of a Central Tribal University in Telangana has been started.

The Prime Minister package for Bihar, as announced on 18.08.2015, has a proposal for establishment of a Central University at historic site of Vikramshila. Land for the proposed Central University is being finalised.

Appendix ~~XX~~

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 152
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.09.2020**

Compliance of Norms/criterion by the Private/Deemed Universities/Institutions

152. SHRI RAHUL RAMESH SHEWALE

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms/criterion laid down by the Government to rank the Private/Deemed Universities/Institutions in the country;
- (b) Whether the Government has inspected such Universities/Institutions to assess the compliance of the said norms/criterion by them across the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) If so, the details and outcome thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) Whether the Government has received a number of proposals from various Institutions for granting them Deemed University status in the country;
- (e) If so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the action taken thereon; and
- (f) the other steps taken by the Government for strict compliance of the said norms/criterion by the Private/Deemed Universities/Institutions across the country?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK')**

(a) : In order to rank Indian higher Educational Institutions including Private Universities & Deemed to be Universities, the India Rankings have been launched by this Ministry under the National Institutional Rankings Framework (NIRF). The norms/criteria used for ranking of the Universities/institutions include "Teaching, Learning and Resources", "Research and Professional Practices", "Graduation Outcomes", "Outreach and Inclusivity", and "Perception".

(b) & (c): The Universities/Institutions desirous of participating in the ranking exercise are required to supply the data in the given format on the NIRF portal, before the last date

specified to this purpose. The Universities/Institutions are also required to upload the submitted data on their own publicly visible website to maintain transparency.

(d) & (e) : At present, 06 applications have been received in the Ministry for granting of Deemed to be University status under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956. The details of these application and action taken by the Ministry/UGC are at Annexure-I.

(f) : UGC is taking all the necessary steps to ensure quality education in Private and Deemed to be Universities. On non-compliance of norms/criteria by the Private and Deemed to be Universities, UGC takes necessary action against the institutions as per the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standard in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 and UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2019.

Annexure-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) & (e) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 152 TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.09.2020 ASKED BY SHRI RAHUL RAMESH SHEWALE REGARDING COMPLIANCE OF NORMS/CRITERION BY THE PRIVATE/DEEMED UNIVERSITIES/INSTITUTIONS.

Sl No.	Name of Institute	Name of State/UT	Present Status
1.	Sir JJ University of Art, Architecture & Design	Maharashtra	The application is under consideration
2.	National Institution of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi	Jharkhand	The application is under consideration
3.	National Institute of technical Teachers Training & Research (NITTR), Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	The application is under consideration
4.	National Institute of technical Teachers Training & Research (NITTR), Chandigarh	Punjab	The application is under consideration
5.	National Institute of technical Teachers Training & Research (NITTR), Kolkata	West Bengal	The application is under consideration
6.	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga 68, Ashoka Road	New Delhi	The application is under consideration

Status

S. No.	SQ/USQ dated	Name of M.P.	Brief subject		Status								
			Question	@Answer									
19.	USQ 152 dated 14.09.2020	Sh. Rahul Ramesh Shewale	<p>Compliance of Norms/criterion by the Private/Deemed Universities/Institutions (a) the norms/criterion laid down by the Government to rank the Private/Deemed Universities/Institutions in the country; (b) Whether the Government has inspected such Universities/Institutions to assess the compliance of the said norms/criterion by them across the country during the last three years and the current year; (c) If so, the details and outcome thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; (d) Whether the Government has received a number of proposals from various Institutions for granting them Deemed University status in the country; (e) If so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the action taken thereon; and (f) the other steps taken by the Government for strict compliance of the said norms/criterion by the Private/Deemed Universities/Institutions across the country?</p>	<p>(a) : In order to rank Indian higher Educational Institutions including Private Universities & Deemed to be Universities, the India Rankings have been launched by this Ministry under the National Institutional Rankings Framework (NIRF). The norms/criteria used for ranking of the Universities/institutions include "Teaching, Learning and Resources", "Research and Professional Practices", "Graduation Outcomes", "Outreach and Inclusivity", and "Perception". (b) &(c) The Universities/Institutions desirous of participating in the ranking exercise are required to supply the data in the given format on the NIRF portal, before the last date specified to this purpose. The Universities/Institutions are also required to upload the submitted data on their own publicly visible website to maintain transparency. (d) & (e) : At present, 06 applications have been received in the Ministry for granting of Deemed to be University status under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956. The details of these application and action taken by the Ministry/UGC are at Annexure-I. (f) : UGC is taking all the necessary steps to ensure quality education in Private and Deemed to be Universities. On non-compliance of norms/criterions by the Private and Deemed to be Universities, UGC takes necessary action against the institutions as per the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standard in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 and UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2019.</p> <p>ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d)& (e) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 152 TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.09.2020 ASKED BY SHRI RAHUL RAMESH SHEWALE REGARDING COMPLIANCE OF NORMS/CRITERION BY THE PRIVATE/DEEMED UNIVERSITIES/INSTITUTIONS.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl No</th> <th>Name of Institute</th> <th>Name State/ UT</th> <th>Present Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Sir JJ University of Art.Architecture&Design</td> <td>Maharashtra</td> <td>The application consid eration</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl No	Name of Institute	Name State/ UT	Present Status	1.	Sir JJ University of Art.Architecture&Design	Maharashtra	The application consid eration	<p>Files for conferment of DTBU status are under consideration.</p> <p>Extension till 13.12.2023</p>
Sl No	Name of Institute	Name State/ UT	Present Status										
1.	Sir JJ University of Art.Architecture&Design	Maharashtra	The application consid eration										

Appendix - XXI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1370
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.09.2020

CUT THROAT COMPETITION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

†1370. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH alias
PAWAN RAJENIMBALKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is cut-throat competition in higher education due to fewer number of seats in Government institutes and heavy donation and capitation fee charged by the private institutes directly or indirectly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof?
- (c) steps taken to address the problem of donation and capitation fee in private educational institutes; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government proposes to impart higher education to all eligible aspirants?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK')

(a) and (b): There is a growing demand of quality educational institutions in the country and seats for admission in Govt. institutions are fixed and limited. The seats are determined, keeping in view of availability of physical infrastructure, faculty position, financial resources etc. So far as donation and capitation fee is concerned, various provisions have already been made to curb the practice of charging capitation fee or any other form of profiteering by Institutions. The regulatory bodies in higher education i.e. UGC and AICTE have issued regulations and guidelines on this.

(c) and (d): The University Grants Commission Act, 1956 provides that no candidate secures admission to such course of study by reason of economic power and thereby prevents a more meritorious candidate from securing admission to such course of study.

According to UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2019, "No institution deemed to be university shall, for admission in respect of any course or programme of study conducted in such institution, accept payment towards admission fee and other fees and charges:-

- (a) which is a capitation fee or donation in whatever nomenclature or form, either directly or indirectly;
- (b) other than such fee or charges for such admission, which has been declared by it in the prospectus for admission against any such seat, and on the website of the institution;
- (c) more than the fee prescribed by the fee committee constituted as per fee regulations issued by the Commission;
- (d) Without a proper receipt in writing issued for such payment to the concerned student admitted in such institution.

In accordance with the provisions stipulated above, the UGC has prepared a draft University Grants Commission (Fees in professional education imparted by private aided and unaided institutions deemed to be universities) Regulations, 2019. These Regulations are formulated to regulate the fees and prohibit capitation fees in private Deemed to be Universities. These Regulations are at a draft stage and shall be finalized on receipt of comments from various Statutory Council(s).

All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has called upon students, parents and the general public not to pay any capitation fee or any other fee other than that mentioned in the Prospectus of the institutions for consideration of admission through advertisement/public notice from time to time. Aggrieved students/parents can send their complaint to Grievance Redressal Committee of the Institution and, if not satisfied with the decision of the Committee, they can send appeal to the Ombudsman.

In order to provide higher education to all deserving cases, Government has also introduced several scholarship schemes, including tuition fee waiver, for the disadvantage sections of the population and student: with special needs.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3076
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.03.2021**

Bhartiya Bhasha University

3076. SHRIMATI SUNITA DUGGAL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the purpose for opening of Bhartiya Bhasha University;
- (b) the list of courses available and eligibility criteria for taking admission in Bhartiya Bhasha University; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal for opening of a Bhartiya Bhasha University in Haryana?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK')**

(a) & (b) : Bharatiya Bhasha Vishwavidyalaya aims for the promotion and development of Indian Languages through teaching and research with a purpose to serve a national model for excellence in higher education in Indian Languages. A Committee has been constituted for outlining the modalities of the Bharatiya Bhasha Vishwavidyalaya.

(c): No Sir.

Appendix - XXIII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4244
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.03.2021

Quality of Higher Education

†4244. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:
SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to establish new Universities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any scheme to improve the quality of Higher Education;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the measures being taken by the Government to increase the standard of education in Jammu-Kashmir?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank')

(a) to (e) Establishment of a Central University is ongoing process. Presently, three proposals have been considered to establish new Central Universities in the Country namely the Central Tribal University in Telangana; Central University in Bhagalpur, Bihar and Central University in the Union Territory of Ladakh.

The Government has launched various schemes and initiatives to improve the quality of Higher Education in the country such as Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) and Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE). In addition, the University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have also launched different schemes like STRIDE, CARE, NME-ICT for improvement of quality and development of faculty and students. UGC framed 'Quality Mandate' aims at promoting better employment, socially productive activities, training students in essential and soft skills, orientation of teachers and accreditation of institutions.

Institutions of higher education established in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir including Central University of Jammu and Central University of Kashmir fulfil the aspiration of higher education in the region. All such initiatives of higher education help in increasing the standard of education in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir as well. The National Education Policy, 2020 announced by the Government has laid special emphasis on quality higher education in the country.

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MINUTES

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2022-2023)
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)
EIGHTH SITTING
(14.09.2023)

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1610 hours in Committee Room No. 1, Extension to PHA, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal - Chairperson

MEMBERS

2. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
3. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
4. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
5. Shri Santosh Pandey
6. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu
7. Shri Kishan Kapoor

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri J.M. Baisakh - Joint Secretary
2. Dr. (Smt.) Sagarika Dash - Director
3. Shri M.C. Gupta - Deputy Secretary
4. Smt. Vineeta Sachdeva - Under Secretary

WITNESSES

Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education)

1. Shri K. Sanjay Murthy, Secretary
2. Shri Sunil Kumar Barnwal, Additional Secretary
3. Ms. Rina Sonowal Kouli, Joint Secretary
4. Ms. Neeta Prasad, Joint Secretary
5. Shri P. K. Banerjee, Joint Secretary
6. Ms. Saumya Gupta, Joint Secretary
7. Ms. Manmohan Kaur, Adviser(Cost),
8. Shri Prashant Aggarwal, Director
9. Shri M. M. Singh, Director
10. Ms. Smita Srivastava, Director
11. Shri Subrat Pradhan, Director
12. Shri B. K. Singh, Director

University Grants Commission (UGC)

1. Shri N. Gopu Kumar, Joint Secretary

Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT))

1. Ms. Himani Pande, Joint Secretary

Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

1. Smt. Vandana Dhingra, Section Officer

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them that the sitting has been convened to (i) consider 20 Memoranda containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of 22 pending Assurances and (ii) take oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) regarding pending Assurances.

XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX

3. Thereafter, the representatives of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs were ushered in. Welcoming the witnesses to the sitting of the Committee, the Chairperson impressed upon them not to disclose the deliberations of the Committee to any outsider. The Committee then took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) regarding pending Assurances (**Annexure-III**). Considering the long pendency of a large number of Assurances of the Department, the Chairperson asked the representatives to give an overview of the pending Assurances and brief the Committee about the internal mechanism in place for monitoring and review of the Committee pending Assurances in the Ministry.

4. The Secretary, Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education), briefed the Committee about the review meetings being held for implementation of pending Assurances. The Chairperson asked the representatives of the Ministry to furnish the Minutes of their review meetings for monitoring of pending Assurances.

5. The Members then raised queries and sought clarifications on the pending Assurances which were responded to and classified by the witnesses. As some queries required detailed replies and inputs from various quarters, the Chairperson asked the witnesses to furnish written replies on the same in due course.

6. The Committee observed that there have been inordinate delays in laying of Implementation Reports in the House even though the action has been completed on various Assurances by the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education). The Committee directed the representatives of the Ministry to furnish Implementation Reports in respect of all such Assurances to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs at the earliest.

7. The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for deposing before the Committee and furnishing the valuable information on the queries raised and clarifications sought by them.

The witnesses, then, withdrew.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2022-2023), LOK SABHA

Statement of Pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) discussed during Oral Evidence held on 14.09.2023

Sl.No.	SQ/USQ No. dated	Subject
1.	USQ No. 4175 dated 19.12.2012	Study Centres
2.	USQ No. 3783 dated 20.03.2013	National Book Promotion Policy
3.	SQ No. 136 dated 16.07.2014	Establishment of Higher Educational Institutions
4.	USQ No. 2941 dated 30.07.2014	Setting Up of Jai Prakash Narayan National Centre for Excellence in Humanities (JPNNCEH)
5.	SQ No. 341 dated 12.08.2015	Malpractices in Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)
6.	USQ No. 3085 dated 31.12.2018	Central Universities
7.	USQ No. 4165 dated 07.01.2019	Discussion at Australia India Education Council (AIEC)
8.	SQ No. 22 dated 24.06.2019 (Supplementary by Shri Rahul Kaswan, M.P.)	Shortage of Sanskrit Teachers in Universities
9.	SQ No. 22 dated 24.06.2019 (Supplementary by Shri Rahul Kaswan, M.P.)	Shortage of Sanskrit Teachers in Universities
10.	USQ No. 369 dated 24.06.2019	Higher Education Commission
11.	USQ No. 2948 dated 10.07.2019	Improvement in GDP
12.	General Discussion dated 12.07.2019	Discussion on Central Universities (Amendment) Bill
13.	Special Mention dated 18.11.2019	Death in IIT Chennai
14.	USQ No. 156 dated 18.11.2019	Conversion of University
15.	USQ No. 2131 dated 02.12.2019	University Grants Commission (UGC)

16.	USQ No. 3264 dated 09.12.2019	Grants to Goa University
17.	USQ No. 1201 dated 10.02.2020	National Research Foundation (NRF)
18.	USQ No. 1620 dated 02.03.2020	Establishment of Educational Institute
19.	USQ No. 152 dated 14.09.2020	Compliance of Norms/Criterion by the Private/Deemed Universities/ Institutions
20.	USQ No. 1370 dated 19.09.2020	Cut Throat Competition in Higher Education
21.	USQ No. 3076 dated 15.03.2021	Bhartiya Bhasha University
22.	USQ No. 4244 dated 22.03.2021	Quality of Higher Education

MINUTES
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2023-2024)
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)
THIRD SITTING
(14.12.2023)

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1545 hours in Room No. 216, (Chairperson's Chamber), 'B' Block, EPHA, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal - Chairperson

Members

2. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
3. Shri Kishan Kapoor
4. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
5. Shri Khagen Murmu
6. Shri Santosh Pandey
7. Shri M.K. Raghavan
8. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu

Secretariat

1. Shri J.M. Baisakh - Joint Secretary
2. Dr. (Smt.) Sagarika Dash - Director
3. Shri M.C. Gupta - Deputy Secretary
4. Smt. Vineeta Sachdeva - Under Secretary
5. Shri Sanjeev Kumar Gulati - Under Secretary

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following Seven (07) draft Reports without any amendments:-

- (i) Draft Ninety-First Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances Pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment)';
- (ii) Draft Ninety-Second Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances Pertaining to the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education)';
- (iii) Draft Ninety-Third Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)'; and

- (iv) Draft Ninety-Fourth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)';
- (v) Draft Ninety-Fifth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances Pertaining to the Ministry of Railways';
- (vi) Draft Ninety-Sixth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)'; and
- (vii) Draft Ninety-Seventh Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)';

2. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to present the Reports during the ongoing Session.

The Committee then adjourned.

**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE
ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES*
(2022 - 2023)**

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL - Chairperson

MEMBERS

2. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
3. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
4. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
5. Shri Kaushlendra Kumar
6. Shri Khagen Murmu
7. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
8. Shri Santosh Pandey
9. Shri M.K. Raghavan
10. Prof. Sougata Ray
11. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu
12. Shri Indra Hang Subba
13. Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule
14. Shri Kishan Kapoor**
15. Vacant

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri J.M. Baisakh | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Dr. Sagarika Dash | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri M.C. Gupta | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Smt. Vineeta Sachdeva | - | Under Secretary |

* The Committee have been constituted w.e.f. 09 October, 2022 *vide* Para No. 5363 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 09 November, 2022

** Nominated to the Committee vide Para No. 7327 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 16 August, 2023

