

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1949
ANSWERED ON 06/08/2025**

Number of vacancies in IITs

1949 Dr. Vikramjit Singh Sahney:

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

- (a) the total number of sanctioned posts for Professors, Associate Professors and all other staff at all the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT);
- (b) the number of vacant posts in each of these categories, IIT-wise;
- (c) details of the number of students who got campus placement in all the IITs in last three years and number of students who remained unplaced; and
- (d) details of the number of students who got dropped out from IIT in last three years, year-wise, IIT-wise?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a)to(d): The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 has cited teachers and faculties as the heart of the learning process, and states this as one of the fundamental principles of the Education System at large, including the recruitments, continuous professional developments, positive working environments and service conditions. Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are autonomous institutes governed by the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 and the Statutes framed there under from time to time. Occurring of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. The vacancies arise due to retirement, resignation and additional requirement on account of enhanced students' strength. The Institute issues rolling advertisement for faculty recruitment which are open throughout the year in order to attract the best talent to the institution. Further, IITs follow a rigorous faculty recruitment process comprising multiple stages, such as pedagogy demonstrations and internal evaluation, to

ensure the selection of top-notch faculty. Shortlisted candidates undergo seminar presentations, faculty interaction, and interviews by a committee with external experts.

The placement of students in these Institutes depends upon several factors, including prevailing market conditions, students' preference to pursue higher education & research pathways and a growing interest in entrepreneurship and start-ups. Many undergraduate students also opt out of campus placements to appear in interviews on their own outside the campus or prepare for competitive examinations. Multiple incubators and pre-incubators are thriving in these Institutions, through which the students, in collaboration with their faculty and industry, are setting up technology-based start-ups, hence becoming job creators, rather than job seekers.

With the availability of a wide range of choices in Higher Education, students tend to choose and migrate from one course or programme to another; therefore, the exit of students from an academic programme does not always tantamount to the end of their educational journey. Students are being offered higher flexibility, in line with NEP 2020, in the form of multiple entry and exit options. Students exit for various reasons, such as a change in course preference, e.g., shifting from engineering to medicine, or change in institute, discipline, or due to health and family reasons.

Government has taken numerous efforts to increase access to higher education like fee reduction, scholarship, priority access to national level scholarships to aid the students with poor financial backgrounds to pursue their education. Further in IITs, relaxations in tuition fee of Under Graduate (UG) program is provided not only to the socially weaker section but also to the economically weaker section of the society. This includes complete fee waiver for SC/ST and PwD students & full remission of fee for economically weaker students (whose family income is less than Rs. 1 lakh per annum) and also 2/3rd remission of fee for other economically weaker students (whose family income is between Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh per annum).
