

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

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.†1525
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.03.2018**

Number of NIT

**†1525. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
PROF. RICHARD HAY:**

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

- (a) the details of the number of National Institutes of Technology across the country, State/UT-wise including Gujarat and Kerala;
- (b) the details of the percentage/ratio of male and female seats in these institutes at present across the country, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to increase the percentage/ratio of female seats in the said institutions and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has issued any guidelines in this regard in any of the institutes across the country during the last one year and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the response received by the Government thereon; and
- (e) the time by which such measures are likely to be implemented?

A N S W E R

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

(a) & (b): At present, thirty one National Institutes of Technology (NITs) are functioning in the country including in Gurajat and Kerala. The details of NITs and

also the details of ratio of male and female seats in these Institutes are given in **Annexure**.

(c) to (e): Yes Madam. With a view to improve the gender balance in undergraduate programmes of NITs, the Government has decided to increase female enrolment from existing 14% to 20% over a period of 2 – 4 years by creating supernumerary seats. The measures recommended in this regard are as follows:-

- (i) The number of male students admitted will not be reduced, unless the overall performance of male candidates in JEE (Main) declines vis-à-vis female candidates.
- (ii) Any female candidate who would have got a seat prior to this scheme will get the same or a more preferred seat with this scheme.
- (iii) Rank-based merit shall be strictly followed within the pool of male candidates and within the pool of female candidates.
- (iv) Statutory reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and for Physically Handicapped (PH) categories will be applicable in the supernumerary seats in the same manner as for the sanctioned seats.
- (v) The Central Seat Allocation Board / Joint Seat Allocation Authority will work out the Business Rules and detailed procedure for implementing the same.
- (vi) Increase in female enrolment in B.Tech. programmes of NITs at the levels prescribed for IITs i.e. from the current to 14% in 2018–19, 17% in 2019–20 and 20% in 2020–21 by creating supernumerary seats in NITs.

The above shall be implemented from the academic year 2018 – 2019.

ANNEXURE AS REFERRED IN THE REPLY OF PART (A) & (B) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1525 FOR 5TH MARCH, 2018 ASKED BY SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA AND PROF. RICHARD HAY REGARDING NUMBER OF NIT

S. No.	NITs (State-wise/UT-wise)	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %
1	National Institute of Technology, Agartala, Tripura	644	139	783	82.2	17.8
2	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	742	67	809	91.7	8.3
3	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	781	142	923	84.6	15.4
4	National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala	741	177	918	80.7	19.3
5	National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal	562	99	661	85.0	15.0
6	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh	600	106	706	85.0	15.0
7	Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan	602	103	705	85.4	14.6
8	Dr. B R Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, Punjab	657	99	756	86.9	13.1
9	National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	555	35	590	94.1	5.9
10	National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, Haryana	731	90	821	89.0	11.0
11	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, Maharashtra	618	117	735	84.1	15.9
12	National Institute of Technology, Patna, Bihar	498	59	557	89.4	10.6
13	National Institute of Technology, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	759	161	920	82.5	17.5
14	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha	704	115	819	86.0	14.0
15	National Institute of Technology, Silchar, Assam	563	58	621	90.7	9.3
16	National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir	450	62	512	87.9	12.1
17	Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, Gujarat	709	115	824	86.0	14.0
18	National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, Karnataka	656	77	733	89.5	10.5
19	National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu	680	132	812	83.7	16.3
20	National Institute of Technology, Warangal, Telangana	642	156	798	80.5	19.5
21	National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh	123	24	147	83.7	16.3
22	National Institute of Technology, Delhi	149	13	162	92.0	8.0
23	National Institute of Technology, Goa	76	9	85	89.4	10.6
24	National Institute of Technology, Manipur	135	17	152	88.8	11.2
25	National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya	118	26	144	81.9	18.1
26	National Institute of Technology, Mizoram	104	11	115	90.4	9.6
27	National Institute of Technology, Nagaland	99	20	119	83.2	16.8
28	National Institute of Technology, Puducherry	179	50	229	78.2	21.8
29	National Institute of Technology, Sikkim	167	25	192	87.0	13.0
30	National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand	242	33	275	88.0	12.0
31	National Institute of Technology, Andhra Pradesh	335	103	438	76.5	23.5
	Total	14621	2440	17061	85.7	14.3