

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

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 729
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.07.2018**

Number of Universities

†729. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

- (a) the total number of Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Managements (IIMs), National Institute of Technology (NIT), Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) established/ functioning under the Higher Education in the country;
- (b) the number of students availing benefits of education in these institutes;
- (c) the details of the budget allocation made and the expenditure incurred during the last three years;
- (d) the details of the action plan regarding Principal, Professor, Assistant Professor therein;
- (e) the details of the training programme for the teachers;
- (f) the details of the Encouragement Policy under the initiative of the research and Innovation;
- (g) the details of the action plan of the National Training Agency; and
- (h) the action plan formulated for the improvement in higher education under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(DR. SATYA PAL SINGH)

(a) &(b) :

S.No.	Name of the Institute	Established/ Functioning under Higher Education in the Country	Number of students availing benefits of education in these Institutes
1.	Universities	865	70,72,284

2.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	23	85,453
3.	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	20	8,996
4.	National Institute of Technology (NIT)	31	99,749
5.	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)	23	3,949
	Total	962	72,61,435

(c): The details of budget allocation made and the expenditure incurred during last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Institute	Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actuals
1.	Universities	2015-16	10000.45	9842.96	9841.45
		2016-17	10902.87	10902.87	10882.17
		2017-18	11237.87	12328.36	12031.27
2.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	2015-16	4973.35	4422.35	4422.20
		2016-17	4983.71	5388.71	5379.70
		2017-18	7856.00	8394.30	8337.21
3.	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	2015-16	345.00	411.10	406.90
		2016-17	730.00	857.78	722.55
		2017-18	1030.00	925.13	821.40
4.	National Institute of Technology (NIT)	2015-16	3248.88	3637.39	3611.06
		2016-17	3735.40	3938.37	3915.20
		2017-18	4594.10	4576.07	4466.29
5.	Indian Institute of	2015-16	531.93	502.73	494.64

	Information Technology (IIIT)	2016-17	637.08	591.80	439.45
		2017-18	812.48	809.28	721.58
	Total		65619.12	67529.2	66493.07

(d) & (e): Various measures have been taken by Institutes to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/ scientists/ faculty, advertisements in international journals, and appointment of Non-Resident Indian (NRI) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) to faculty positions on the same terms as applicable to regular faculty, mobility of faculty from one Central Educational Institute to another in order to protect their pensioner benefits, and pay parity to faculty. The Government has also launched the Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty to teach some courses in Higher Educational Institutions. Government has launched Prime Minister's Research Fellows (PMRF) Scheme to attract bright students into Ph.D programmes, which will improve the quality of research and address shortage of faculty.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers & Teaching has been launched by the Government for building a strong professional cadre of teachers by setting performance standards and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers. Teachers in technical education discipline shall mandatorily undergo an Annual Refresher Course delivered through Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) portal, encapsulating all the major advances in the field of their study. Various other schemes have been launched by the Government to facilitate upgradation of knowledge and skills of teachers like Faculty Development Programme (FDP), Short Term Training Programme (STTP), AICTE-ISTE Induction/ Refresher Programmes, Emeritus Professor (Distinguished Practising Engineer) Fellowship etc.

(f): Many encouraging policies under the initiative of the Research and Innovation have been launched by the Government like Establishment of Research Parks in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) to provide solutions to the most relevant engineering challenges and translating knowledge into viable technology, Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana(UAY) to promote innovation of a higher order that impacts the needs of the Industry and thereby improving the competitive edge of Indian manufacturing, In addition, Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE) to strengthen the academic and physical infrastructure for achieving excellence and innovation in teaching, learning, research & outreach programmes, Centres with Potential for Excellence in Particular Area (CPEPA) to support the development of inter-and/or multi-disciplinary areas and specific research projects in these areas at the selected Centers, Special Assistant Programme (SAP) to identify and support University Departments which have the potential to undertake quality

teaching and research programmes in various educational and allied disciplines etc. are some more initiatives undertaken.

(g) : There is no such Agency.

(h): Unnat Bharat Abhiyan aims to involve Higher Educational Institutions (both central and state; public and private) to engage with rural areas and understand the pressing issues of the people. The Higher Education Institutions are expected to adopt about 5 villages and customize the available technologies or develop new technologies as per the local needs and improve the implementation of existing Government programmes. Subject Expert Groups (SEG) have been created to devise and suggest possible solutions for improvement in strategy adopted under different subjects like rural education, energy, water conservation etc which will be valuable for improvement in service delivery in rural areas and also enable students to obtain a better understanding of rural India. The sensitization of students and faculty with ground realities of rural India is expected to be reflected in the curriculum design and research activities.
