

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 94  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.02.2019**

**Shortage of Faculty**

**94. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**

**SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:**

**SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:**

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

- (a) whether there is a huge shortage of faculty in institutions imparting technical education across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and Institution-wise along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study/enquiry to assess the adverse impact of such shortage of faculty on education imparting by these institutions in the country;
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government has accepted all the recommendations of the Kakodkar Committee, constituted by the Government to improve the quality of technical education and faculty development;
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the implementation status of such accepted recommendations and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**(DR. SATYA PAL SINGH)**

(a) to (g): There is shortage of faculty in institutions imparting technical education across the country. However, complete data regarding State/UT-wise and Institution-wise faculty shortage details along-with reasons therefor for all the institutions imparting technical education across the country is not centrally maintained. No study / enquiry to assess the adverse impact of such shortage of faculty on education imparted by these institutions in the country has been undertaken by the Government. Arising of vacancies and their filling up is a continuous and ongoing process. The institutes such as IITs, NITs, IITs, IISERs etc. have taken measures to attract quality faculty, which inter-alia include rolling advertisements, appointment of NRIs and OCIs to faculty positions. Besides, institutions also engage contract, adjunct and visiting faculty as per their

requirements as well as use the online mode of teaching to overcome the shortages. Further, more than 1700 quality faculty (from IITs, NITs etc.) has been provided in Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme Phase-III (TEQIP-III) to Focus State institutions to compensate for Student Faculty Ratio. The improvisation of the IITs is a continuous process. The status of implementation of recommendations of the Kakodkar Committee is as follows :-

- (i) IITs have increased intake of PhDs. The number of PhD enrolment has increased to 23,500 from 5,000 in 2011. In older IITs, the number of post-graduate and research scholars is now in majority.
- (ii) Under schemes like IMPRINT and UAY, funding has been enhanced for promoting research in the IITs. The research in IITs has increased manifold with the Department of Science & Technology (DST) and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) grants.
- (iii) Research parks have been sanctioned at IITs: Kharagpur, Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Guwahati, Hyderabad and Gandhinagar. IIT-Madras Research park is fully functioning.
- (iv) Ministry of Railways, MEITY have been setting up research labs in IITs which could engage themselves in research on National Programmes.
- (v) All IITs have been asked to undertake training programmes as per the demand of the market.
- (vi) Government is of the opinion that the dependence of IITs on Govt. grants shall be replaced with a more market oriented systems, so that the IITs need not be constrained due to the limitations in the budget limits. Accordingly, the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) was set up to fund the infrastructure and research projects from CFIs. The HEFA is registered as a NBFC, and the Govt. provides additionality for servicing the interest portion of the loan. So far, IITs have been sanctioned with HEFA loan of about Rs. 4000 Crore for upgrading their infrastructure.
- (vii) The process of scaling up the faculty is a continuous process. The number of faculty has increased from 4,000 to 6,043 in the past 5 years.
- (viii) IITs have the freedom to decide on their composition of the staff, but the numbers are limited at 1: 1.1 between faculty and staff. IITs can recruit staff on outsourced mode.
- (ix) All IITs are encouraged to participate in the innovation drives like the Smart India Hackathon, and Smart India Hardware Hackathon. The Tech Business Incubators (TBIs) in the IITs also help in facilitating innovative ideas till they reach the stage of commercialization.
- (x) The annual intake of IITs has increased significantly in the last 5-6 years and the present total intake of IITs is 30,612.

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