# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION LOK SABHA

# **UNSTARRED QUESTION No-3662**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON 08/08/2022** 

#### WOMEN HOLDING PERMANENT ACADEMIC POSITIONS

#### 3662. SHRIMATI SUNITA DUGGAL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the Government has a list of total number of women who currently hold permanent academic positions in the Indian Universities and other academic institutions of eminence:
- (b) if so, the details thereof as compared to the total number of men holding such positions in Indian Universities and other academic institutions of eminence;
- (c) the number of females at academic posts compared to males currently employed in Government colleges in Haryana;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the gender diversity at these positions;
- (e) whether the Government is planning to launch a policy to prioritize recruitment of women in such institutions; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

#### **ANSWER**

## MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

## (DR. SUBHAS SARKAR)

- (a) & (b) As per All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE) 2019-20, 74631 Females and 128141 Males are reported in permanent academic positions (includes Professor & Equivalent, Reader & Associate, Lecturer/Assistant Professor, Demonstrator & Tutor) in the Indian Universities, of which 2680 Females and 6752 Males are reported in permanent academic positions in the Institutes of Eminence.
- (c) As reported in AISHE 2019-20, 3561 Females and 3234 Males are employed in academic posts in Government Colleges in Haryana.
- (d) to (f) A number of initiatives/steps have been taken by the Government to increase the gender diversity in academic positions. More female participation in higher levels has been endeavoured through various scholarships/fellowships such as Pragati Scholarship Scheme, Knowledge Involvement Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN), Consolidation of University Research through Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE) etc. This in turn has translated into more candidates available for academic positions in Higher Education.

As evident from AISHE Reports, the number of female PhDs has increased from 51,904 in 2015-16 to 91,106 in 2019-20, and further, the number of females reported in permanent academic positions has increased from 54,704 in 2015-16 to 74,631 in 2019-20 (an increase of 36.42%).

To increase the representation of women in employment under Central Government/ Central Autonomous Bodies, University Grants Commission (UGC) has exempted women candidates from payment of fees to any examinations/ Test/ Interview conducted by Centrally Educational Institutions.

Further, UGC Regulations on appointment of academic staff in Universities and Colleges provide that in case there is a woman applicant, a woman academician shall be nominated by the Vice Chancellor in the Selection Committee of the Recruitment process.

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