LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 166
ANSWERED ON 21/07/2025

Establishment of IITs, IIMs and AIIMS

166. Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new IITs, IIMs, AIIMS, Central Universities and Technical Institutes which have been established in the country during the last ten years and the current year;
(b) the State-wise distribution of the establishment of these institutions;
(c) the details of budgetary allocation for Higher Education Infrastructure Development in the Union Budget 2025-26 and its comparison with actual expenditure of previous years;
(d) the measures taken to address the faculty shortage and research funding constraints in newly established and existing IITs and IIMs;
(e) the details of incentives provided to attract the international faculties;
(f) the details of policies which promote the Multi disciplinary Research, Startup Incubation Centers, and AI-Based Learning Modules in Premier Institutions; and
(g) whether the Government plans to bridge the gap between public and private Higher Education Institutions and ensure equal access to world-class education for students from economically weaker sections?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

(Dr. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

(a) & (b): Prior to the year 2014, 16 The Indian Institutes of Technologies (IITs) were functioning in the country. In pursuance to Budget Announcement 2014-15 and 2015-16, six new IITs have been established in the States/UT of Andhra Pradesh (IIT Tirupati), Kerala (IIT Palakkad), Chhattisgarh (IIT Bhilai), Jammu & Kashmir (IIT Jammu), Goa (IIT Goa) and Karnataka (IIT Dharwad). Further, in pursuance to the Budget announcement 2015-16, the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad in Jharkhand was accorded the status of IIT in the year of 2016. At present 23 IITs are functioning in the country.

13 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) were functioning in the country prior to the year 2014 and at present there are 21 IIMs. Seven new IIMs have been established in the States/ UT of Punjab (IIM Amritsar), Bihar (IIM Bodhgaya), Odisha (IIM Sambalpur), Jammu & Kashmir (IIM Jammu), Himachal Pradesh (IIM Sirmaur), Maharashtra (IIM Nagpur) and Andhra Pradesh (IIM Visakhapatnam). Further, in the year 2023, National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai has been converted into IIM Mumbai.

30 National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and one Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIEST) were functioning in the country prior to 2014 and at present there are 31 NITs apart from one IIEST. NIT Andhra Pradesh has been established in the year 2015.

9 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) were functioning in the country prior to 2014 and at present there are 25 IIITs. Sixteen new IIITs have been established in the States of Andhra Pradesh (IIITDM Kurnool), Haryana (IIIT Sonepat), Himachal Pradesh (IIIT Una), West Bengal (IIIT Kalyani), Karnataka (IIIT Dharwad, IIIT Raichur), Manipur (IIIT Senapati), Kerala (IIIT Kottayam), Uttar Pradesh (IIIT Lucknow), Jharkhand (IIIT Ranchi), Maharashtra (IIIT Pune, IIIT Nagpur), Madhya Pradesh (IIIT Bhopal), Gujarat (IIIT Surat), Bihar (IIIT Bhagalpur) and Tripura (IIIT Agartala).

5 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and one Indian Institute of Science (IISc) were functioning in the Country prior to 2014 and at present there are seven IISERs apart from one IISc. Two new IISERs have been established in the state of Andhra Pradesh (IISER Tirupati) and Odisha (IISER Berhampur).

40 Central Universities (CUs) were functioning in the country prior to 2014 and at present there are 48 CUs. Eight CUs have been established in the States/UTs of Bihar (Mahatma Gandhi Central University Motihari, Bihar), Andhra Pradesh (Central University of Andhra Pradesh, Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, National Sanskrit University Andhra Pradesh), Telangana (Sammakka Sarakka Tribal University Telangana), Delhi (Central Sanskrit University Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University Delhi), Ladakh (Sindhu Central University Ladakh).

7 All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) were functioning in the country prior to 2014 and after 2014, 16 AIIMS have been approved for establishment out of which 12 have been established and 4 are under establishment. 12 new AIIMS have been established in the States/ UTs of Maharashtra (AIIMS Nagpur), Andhra Pradesh (AIIMS Mangalagiri), West Bengal (AIIMS Kalyani), Uttar Pradesh (AIIMS Gorakhpur and AIIMS Rae Bareli.), Punjab (AIIMS Bathinda), Assam (AIIMS Guwahati), Himachal Pradesh (AIIMS Bilaspur), Jharkhand (AIIMS Deoghar), Telangana (AIIMS Bibinagar), Jammu (AIIMS Vijaypur), Gujarat (AIIMS Rajkot).

(c): Infrastructural development of autonomous bodies viz. IITs, NITs, IIMs, CUs is undertaken under Budget head OH-35 of "Grants for creation of Capital Assets" to these bodies. The total Budget Estimates for F.Y. 2025-26 for these Heads is Rs. 6490.04 cr and actual expenditure for F.Y. 2024-25 was Rs. 5811.92 cr.

(d): The Central Higher Education Institutions (CHEIs) under Ministry of Education including IITs and IIMs are statutory autonomous organizations established under respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by provisions of the Acts/ Statutes/ Ordinances/ Regulations made thereunder. 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. IITs issue rolling Advertisements, which are open throughout the year for all candidates, who fulfill the required qualifications and experience for faculty positions in IITs. Ministry of Education had directed all the CHEIs to fill up the vacancies in Mission Mode.

(e) The IITs have implemented several measures to attract international faculty and strengthen global academic engagement such as Professional Development Fund, New Faculty Seed Grant, Faculty Research Travel Award, Young Faculty Incentive Fellowship Scheme, In campus housing, Medical benefits, etc. This Ministry also implements Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN) which seeks to tap the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs from abroad, including those of Indian origin, to augment the country's existing academic resources.

(f) & (g): NEP 2020 envisions introduction of contemporary subjects such as Artificial Intelligence, Design Thinking, Holistic Health, Organic Living, Environmental Education, Global Citizenship

Education (GCED), etc. at relevant stages to develop these various important skills in students at all levels. NEP 2020 also aims to promote robust ecosystem of research to identify potential and challenges due to rapid changes occurring such as climate change, expanding digital market, rise of machine learning and artificial intelligence etc.

The NEP 2020 aims to bridge the gap between public and private higher education institutions and ensure equal access to quality education, including for students from economically weaker sections. NEP 2020 envisions a more equitable and inclusive higher education system by addressing historical disparities and providing targeted support to disadvantaged groups.

The Government is driving multidisciplinary research and innovation through initiatives like the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), PM Research Fellowships (PMRF), and Translational Research Zones (TRZs) to bridge academia and industry. Over 6,000 HEIs have R&D cells, while 10,000+ Atal Tinkering Labs and 15,000+ Innovation Councils (IICs) foster school and university-level entrepreneurship. Research & Innovation Parks at premier institutions support startups and UGC/AICTE reforms strengthen industry ties via internships and apprenticeship-linked degrees. The Government has approved the establishment of three Centres of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence with a total outlay of Rs.990 crore from FY 2023–24 to FY 2027–28. A Centre of Excellence in Education was announced in the Union Budget 2025–26 with an outlay of Rs.500 crore. Premier institutions are also setting up AI Skill Centres focused on frontier technologies such as AI, machine learning, data science, and quantum computing. Faculty development programs, upgraded digital infrastructure, and platforms like SWAYAM and ONOS further support AI-based education and access to global research.

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was launched in the year 2017 with an aim to enable academic institutions in the country to emerge as world class academic and research institutions. Some of the salient features of the scheme include existence of academic, administrative and financial autonomy, excellence in research, significant proportion of international students and faculty and tangible and intangible contribution to the society etc.

The Government has been taking various initiatives for making higher education accessible to poor, middle class students such as scholarships / fellowships offered to SC/ST students, fee exemption or partially reimbursed through Schemes like PM Vidyalaxmi and Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP); 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Section; reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs; preparatory classes for SCs/STs for appearing in JEE exam; JEE exam being conducted in local / regional languages etc.

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