

Names of Hon'ble Members of Parliament	Location
Shrimati K. Maragatham Kumaravel, Dr. Udit Raj, Shri Dushyant Chautala.	Kancheepuram
Shri Thol. Thirumaavalavan, Shri M. Chandrakshi.	Chidambaram and Ariyalur
Shri K. Sugumar.	Pollachi
Shri C. Rajendran.	Sholinganallur and Velachery
Dr. K. Kamraj.	Salem
Shri A.K.S. Vijayan.	Nagapattinam
Shri Ravneet Singh, Smt. M. Vasanthi.	Tenkasi and Rajapalayam
Shri S. Rajendran, Dr. (Prof.) Kirit P. Solanki, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma, Shri Ramesh Bidhuri.	Villupuram
Shri T.G. Venkatesh Babu.	North Chennai
Shri R.K. Bharathimohan.	Kumbakonam and Mayiladuthurai

(c) Consequent upon issuance of guidelines by the Government of India, regarding selection of sites/locations for projects/institutions/schemes under the "Challenge Method", all proposals for opening of new KVs will henceforth be considered in accordance with these guidelines.

Faculty posts lying vacant

2022. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Central Universities have more than fifty per cent of the faculty posts vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in IITs also more than 35 per cent of post are lying vacant;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) what remedial measures are adopted to fill up the faculties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The details of faculty posts lying vacant in new Central Universities and IITs as on 01.04.2017 and 01.09.2017 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The main reasons for the shortage of faculty in Central Universities and IITs, includes:

- (i) The establishment of new CEFIs and their operation from temporary campuses.
- (ii) The slow pace of development of permanent campus of the newly established CEFIs.
- (iii) The lack of space in temporary campuses to expand academic activities.
- (iv) The remoteness of the new locations of some of the CFEIs.
- (v) Non-availability of suitable candidates.
- (vi) Arising of vacancies and filling them up with suitable, qualified candidates is a continuous process.

Vacancies at various levels occur in due to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansion and opening of new institutions. Therefore, occurrence and filling up the vacancies is an ongoing and continuous process. So far as Central Universities are concerned, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and UGC have taken various steps in this regard:

- (i) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and other teaching Institutions and the consequent vacant positions therein, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to 65 years w.e.f. 23.3.2007.
- (ii) Besides, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment beyond the age of 65 years and upto the age of 70 years.
- (iii) 5 Visitor's nominees have been provided to all CUs for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process.
- (iv) The UGC is funding 66 Human Resource Development Centre (HRDCs) functioning from the campuses of various Universities in the country for imparting Orientation and Refresher training to teachers in Higher Educational Institutions.
- (v) UGC also framed the guidelines for empanelment of Adjunct-Faculty in Universities and Colleges. These guidelines enable Higher Educational

Institutions to access the eminent teachers and researchers who have completed their formal association with University/College, to participate in teaching, to collaborate and to stimulate research activities for quality research at M.Phil and Ph. D. levels, and to play mentoring and inspirational role.

- (vi) Further, UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of Universities to tackle the shortage of Faculty in University System.
- (vii) In UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010, it is clearly mentioned that all the sanctioned/approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

However, the onus to fill up the vacant teaching post lies with the Universities which are statutory Autonomous Bodies. In order to ensure that studies of students are not affected, Central universities are adopting different methods/process to address faculty shortages which *inter-alia*, include hiring *ad-hoc* Faculty, Guest Faculty, Contract Faculty and Re-employed.

For filling up of vacant teaching posts, the IITs have been taking measures 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 NRIs and PIOs to faculty positions on the same terms as applicable to regular faculty. In addition, Institutes are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty. The Government has also launched the Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty to teach some courses in the higher educational institutions. Steps such as outstanding young faculty awards, mobility of faculty from one Central Educational Institute to another, and pay parity to faculty have also been taken to attract best faculty in these shortage of faculty, as the same is adequately compensated by the research scholars, contract, adjunct and visiting faculty.

Statement*Details of faculty posts lying vacant in new Central Universities and IIT's***I. The details of faculty posts in new Central Universities as on 01.04.2017.**

Sl. No.	Name of the New Central University	No. of sanctioned post	No. of vacant post.
1.	Central University of South Bihar	153	51
2.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	140	73
3.	Central University of Gujarat	147	62
4.	Central University of Haryana	225	169
5.	Central University of H.P.	188	117
6.	Central University of Jammu	158	76
7.	Central University of Kashmir	152	87
8.	Central University of Jharkhand	171	87
9.	Central University of Karnataka	153	103
10.	Central University of Kerala	150	32
11.	Central University of Orissa	154	137
12.	Central University of Punjab	147	56
13.	Central University of Rajasthan	184	66
14.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	166	103

II. The details of faculty posts in IITs as on 01.09.2017.

Sl. No.	Name of IITs	No. of sanctioned post	No. of vacant post
1.	IIT Bombay	1017	279
2.	IIT Delhi	776	227
3.	IIT Guwahati	570	140
4.	IIT Kanpur	652	242
5.	IIT BHU	1199	283
6.	IIT Kharagpur	800	552
7.	IIT Madras	756	227
8.	IIT Roorkee	548	319
9.	IIT Bhubaneswar	147	30
10.	IIT Gandhinagar	140	32

Sl. No.	Name of IITs	No. of sanctioned post	No. of vacant post
11.	IIT Hyderabad	237	48
12.	IIT Indore	115	7
13.	IIT Jodhpur Rajasthan	90	28
14.	IIT Mandi	90	-16
15.	IIT Patna	140	33
16.	IIT Ropar	120	5
17.	IIT Tirupati	35	-9
18.	IIT Palakkad	36	-3
19.	IIT Jammu	19	17
20.	IIT Bhilai	24	10
21.	IIT Goa	17	13
22.	IIT Dharwad	23	15
23.	IIT(ISM) Dhanbad	455	162

National Achievement Survey, 2017

2023. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has conducted National Achievement Survey, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof and aims and objective behind the move;

(c) the number of students who had been covered under the survey;

(d) whether NCERT had conducted similar survey earlier also;

(e) if so, the outcome of the said survey; and

(f) the other steps taken by Government to check the gaps in learning in Government and Government aided schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017 was conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) on 13th November, 2017. The learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from nearly 1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. Students of Classes III and V were assessed on Reading Comprehension, Mathematics and Environmental