

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:6477
ANSWERED ON:16.05.2012
DATA OF UNFILLED VACANCIES
Swamygowda Shri N Cheluvarya Swamy

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding unfilled vacancies of teachers in Higher Education Sector in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any shortage of qualified teachers in Higher Education Sector;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the measures adopted by the Government to fill the vacancies of teachers?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED)

(a) to (c): Yes, Sir. The details of vacant teaching positions in the Central Higher Education Sector in the country is as under:

S.No.	Name of Institution	No. of vacant teaching posts
1.	Central Universities	6542
2.	Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)	131
3.	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	111
4.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	1611
5.	Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)	104
6.	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	1487
7	Others	84
Total		10070

(d): Vacancies keep arising in different institutions and organizations on a continuous basis due to reasons of retirements, resignations, death, creation of new posts etc. Filling up of vacancies is also a continuous process. Shortage of teachers has arisen in some of the institutions on account of rapid expansion of capacity and creation of new posts. In the recent past massive expansion in higher education has taken place. 16 new Central Universities, 08 Indian Institutes of Technology, 07 Indian Institutes of Management, 05 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, 02 Schools of Planning and Architecture and 10 National Institutes of Technology have been established apart from opening of universities and other institutions of higher learning by states and private entities, which has created the situation of a gap in demand and supply.

(e): Several steps have been taken to meet the shortage of faculty. Age of retirement of faculty has been extended upto 65 years in central educational institutions with a further provision of re-employment upto 70 years. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has allowed recruitment of teachers with B.Tech qualification as pro-term Lecturer for a limited period of three years with the condition that they would secure masters qualification within the same period. The AICTE has also permitted second shift in the existing institutions and intake (number of seats) in Masters Programmes has been increased, so that faculty shortages could be minimized. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has launched a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university System, and also reappointment of faculty beyond the age of superannuation.