

I. Vacant Seats in Engineering Colleges state-wise in last 3 years

Please see Annexure-I for vacant seats in Engineering Colleges state-wise in the last three years. The average vacancy is about 28% in 2013-14.

1. Vacant seats remain in colleges located in rural areas because students wish to migrate to cities where better facilities exist.
2. Many colleges are located in districts which are not well connected with industry. Hence, placement suffers and consequently enrolment suffers and vacancy remains.
3. Most of the students prefer branches of Engineering like Civil, Mechanical, Electrical today instead of IT, Computer Science, Instrumentation or Production Engineering. All seats in branches for which there are no takers cannot be converted to branches like Civil, Mechanical, Electrical. Hence, vacancy remains.
4. Currently there is no financial aid available to pursue higher technical education. Hence, students belonging to economically weaker section cannot pursue education though eligible. Hence, vacancies exist. However, in general it is seen from Annexure-I that the total enrolment in the country has risen from 904689 in 2011-12 to 118318 in 2012-13 and to 1171686 in 2013-14. Hence, there is a rise in GER of technical education.

II. Vacant position of teachers in engineering colleges state-wise in last 3 years

Please find Annexure-II for technical education and vacant position of teachers in the faculty for engineering colleges (AICTE approved institutions) and other disciplines. It is seen that the percentage vacancy in Applied, Arts and Crafts is high at 30%, in Engineering and Technologies it is 20%, in Architecture and Town Planning it is 50%, in Hotel Management it is 31%, in Management Education it is 24% and so on.

20% faculty vacancy in Engineering Education can be attributed to:

1. Lack of facilities in many colleges in rural places and the lack of facilities for professional growth in those places.
2. No facilities for wards of faculty in such places for further education.
3. Lack of research facilities in such colleges.
4. Lack of industry interface of such colleges.
5. Improper financial remuneration.

III. CII Employability Report

Some industry bodies like NASSCOM, ERNST & YOUNG, Mckinsey have conducted surveys in specific sectors where out of the applications received the percentage employability was estimated against the number actually employed from amongst the applications

received for job positions in the specific sectors. This survey by no means can assume that the employability figures would be the same for all students vis-à-vis all sectors.

On an average pass out students get employment within a period of 6 months to 18 months.

IV. Reasons for mushrooming engineering colleges and how to prevent excess growth

The demographic data shows that the population in the age group of 18 to 23 is growing. Hence, aspirational challenges have to be met with where 93% of technical education in the private sector. Hence, the private sector possibly looks on business opportunities to set up engineering colleges which would cater to these aspirational needs.

It is necessary to promote higher education including technical education in all districts and talukas of the country so that the total GER increases, with new entrepreneur which aid in national wealth creation and consequent GDP increase.

Section 19(g) of the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution of India provides a right of every citizen of India to practice his and her profession. Hence, an entrepreneurial effort for setting up an institution as a profession is provided for within the constitution.

The entrepreneur also supports his claim by providing his own land and the finances and would also abide all the norms of the regulator. Under the circumstances it is difficult to prevent an entrepreneur from setting-up a new institution.

However, drawing appropriate perspective plans by the statutory universities in every state can help in better planning the setting-up of technical institutions.

The above shows that the survey does not apply to all sectors across the board. However, under employment may exist which is also serious since jobs commensurate with qualifications may not be there.

On an average 9 to 10 lakh students in technical education pass out every year and it is necessary that the job market also should provide 10 lakh jobs every year at that level.

Hence, a lot of new job opportunities have to be created in future in different sectors and only then the situation can be improved

V. Status reports on Karnataka Engineering and other Colleges regarding teacher vacancies

The same can be looked in Annexure-I and Annexure-II.

VI. Is there any pending request from Karnataka

No

VII. Status of Industry and Institutes Interactions and relevant details

AICTE has taken following initiatives of employment enhancement:

1. AICTE with the objective of enhancing the employability of engineering graduates and to make more manpower available with the increased soft skills conducts the following:

Under the Scheme AICTE is running a programme of EETP (Employability Enhancement Training Programme with BSNL to in trained students of Electronics & Communication in the state of arts training centers of BSNL.

Presently the training is being imparted in 26 centres and trained 7680 number of persons.

2. AICTE has also notified a regulation under **National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM)** to offer on the job practical training to enhance employability of a person either pursuing his or her graduation / diploma in any technical or non-technical stream or have discontinued studies of degree or diploma course to increase their employability.
3. MHRD, GOI, has issued notification regarding implementation of National Vocational Educational Qualification Framework (NVEQF) on 03.09.2012.

Accordingly, AICTE has notified "All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of Approval for conducting Vocational Education Program, Community College courses and Skill Knowledge Provider under National Vocational Education Qualification Framework) Regulations, 2012." MHRD, GOI, has issued notification regarding implementation of National Vocational Educational Qualification Framework (NVEQF) on 03.09.2012.

Under this a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, a Trust registered under the Charitable Trusts Act, 1950 or any other relevant Act. A company incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 or Partnership Firm duly registered with Registrar of firms under relevant law of the State or UT Administration may Conduct a Community college /Vocational Education Courses in Existing AICTE approved Polytechnics or Conduct a Community college / Vocational Education Courses in college recognized by the Central Statutory Body and/or affiliated by the University or the State Board of Technical Education.

AICTE also requested all the State Government to institutionalize NVEQF. Further, in order to sensitize the stakeholders. AICTE has conducted several workshops at National and State Government to sensitize the stakeholder regarding NVEQF.

The above scheme has now been redefined as National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) vide Govt. resolution No. 8/6/2013-Inv. Dated 27.12.2013 issued by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic affairs).

As on date approval has been granted to 79 SKP's and 381 Technical Institute.

4. Keeping in view the requirement of the industry and to enhance the employability of graduates, AICTE has also developed the model curriculum of management, pharmacy, architecture and town planning courses at degree level and engineering courses at diploma level. Model curriculums for other courses are in advanced stage of finalization.

Model curriculum are available on AICTE website i.e. www.aicte-india.org.

AICTE has also mandated its 8000 approved institutions to conduct one division of Vocational Education in a sector that is local to the area in which the institutions exists vide item no 39.03.2014 dated 09.06.2014.

Further, AICTE promotes Research Promotion Scheme with industry where AICTE provides Rs.1.00 crore as seed money and private industry also provides equal amount.