National Institutes of Technology

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The **National Institutes of Technology** (**NITs**) are a group of public engineering colleges of India. On their inception decades ago, all NITs were referred to as *Regional Engineering Colleges* (RECs) and were governed by their respective state governments. NITs were founded to promote regional diversity and multi-cultural understanding in India. Comprising thirty autonomous institutes, they are located in one each major state/territory of India. In 2007,the Indian government declared these schools as Institute of National Importance.

NITs offer degree courses at bachelors, masters, and doctorate levels in various branches of engineering and technology. All NITs are autonomous which enables them to set up their own curriculum.

Admission to NITs was done by the erstwhile All India Engineering Entrance Examination, now replaced by Joint Entrance Examination Main (JEE Main) conducted across India.

Location of the 30 NITs. **NITs name** (city/town, if different than name)

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History

Jawaharlal Nehru sought to develop India as a leader in science and technology. The Government started fourteen RECs between 1959 and 1965, at Bhopal, Allahabad, Kozhikode, Durgapur, Kurukshetra, Jamshedpur, Jaipur, Nagpur, Rourkela, Srinagar, Surathkal, Surat, Tiruchirappalli, and Warangal. It established one in Silchar in 1967 and added two others located at Hamirpur in 1986, and Jalandhar in 1987.

The RECs were jointly operated by the central government and the concerned state government. Non-recurring expenditures and expenditures for post-graduate courses during the REC period were borne by the central government, while recurring expenditure on undergraduate courses was shared equally by central and state governments.

The success of technology-based industry led to high demand for technical and scientific education. Due to the enormous costs and infrastructure involved in creating globally respected Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), in 2002 MHRD Minister Murli Manohar Joshi decided to upgrade RECs to "National Institutes of Technology" (NITs) instead of creating IITs. The central government controls NITs and provides all funding. In 2002, all RECs became NITs.

The upgrade was designed along the lines of the prestigious Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) after it was concluded that RECs had potential as proven by the success of their alumni and their contributions in the field of technical education. Subsequently, funding and autonomy for NITs increased, and they award degrees which have raised their graduates' perceived value. These changes implemented recommendations of the "High Powered Review Committee" (HPRC).[1] The HPRC, chaired by Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, submitted its report entitled "Strategic Road Map for Academic Excellence of Future RECs" in 1998.

In 2002, MHRD issued NIT status to three more colleges, located at Patna (Bihar Engineering College - a 110 year old college), Raipur (Government Engineering College),[2] and Agartala (Tripura Engineering College).[2] Based on the request of state governments and feasibility, future NITs are either converted from existing institutes or can be freshly created. The 21st (and the first brand-new) NIT is planned for Imphal in the north-eastern state of Manipur at an initial cost of Rs. 500 crores. In 2010, the government announced setting up ten new NITs[3] in the remaining states/territories. This would lead to every state in India having its own NIT.

With the technology based industry's continuing growth, the government decided to upgrade twenty National Institutes of Technology to full-fledged technical universities. Parliament passed enabling legislation, the National Institutes of Technology Act in 2007 and took effect on 15 August of that year. The target is to fulfill the need for quality manpower in the field of engineering, science, and technology and to provide consistent governance, fee structure, and rules across the NITs.[4][5][6] The law designates each NIT an Institute of National Importance (INI).

Financing

Average NIT funding increased to ₹ 10.000 crores by year 2011. On average, each NIT also receives ₹ 2000-2500 crore under World Bank funded Technical Education Quality Improvement Program (TEQIP I and TEQIP II).[7]
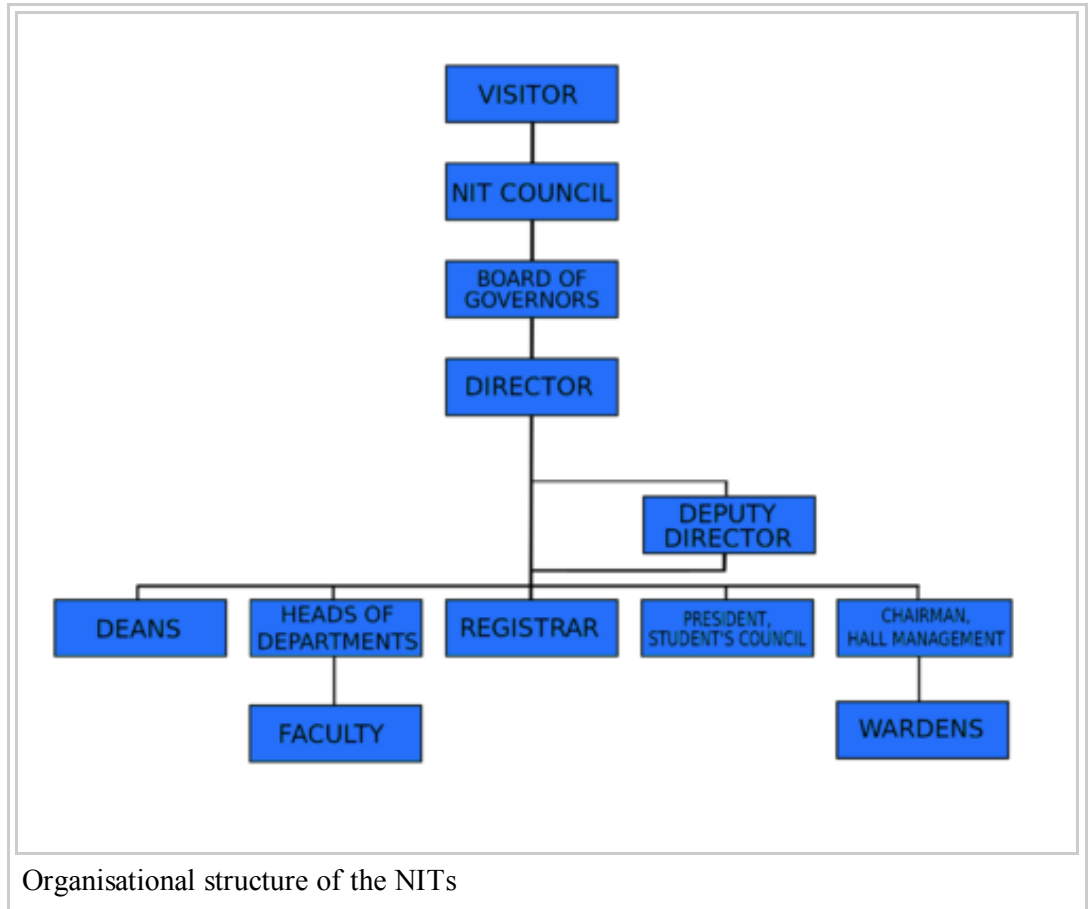
List of NITs

NITs and Locations

Name	Established	Short Name	City/Town	State/UT	Website
NIT Kurukshetra	1963 (2002‡)	NITKKR	Kurukshetra	Haryana	nitkkr.ac.in (http://www.nitkkr.ac.in/)
NIT Calicut	1961 (2002‡)	NITC	Kozhikode	Kerala	nitc.ac.in (http://nitc.ac.in/)
NIT Delhi	2010	NITD	New Delhi	Delhi	nitdelhi.ac.in (http://www.nitdelhi.ac.in/)
NIT Agartala	1965 (2006‡)	NITA	Agartala	Tripura	nita.ac.in (http://www.nita.ac.in/)
NIT Durgapur	1960 (2003‡)	NITDGP	Durgapur	West Bengal	nitdgp.ac.in (http://www.nitdgp.ac.in/)
NIT Goa	2010	NITG	Farmagudi	Goa	nitgoa.ac.in (http://www.nitgoa.ac.in/)
NIT Puducherry	2010	NITPY	Karaikal	Puducherry	nitpy.ac.in (http://www.nitpy.ac.in/)
Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology Bhopal	1960 (2002‡)	MANIT	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	manit.ac.in (http://www.manit.ac.in/)
Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur	1963 (2002‡)	MNIT	Jaipur	Rajasthan	mnit.ac.in (http://www.mnit.ac.in/new/)
Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad	1961 (2001‡)	MNNIT	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	mnnit.ac.in (http://www.mnnit.ac.in/)
NIT Manipur	2010	NITMN	Imphal	Manipur	nitmanipur.ac.in (http://www.nitmanipur.ac.in/)
NIT Meghalaya	2010	NITM	Shillong	Meghalaya	nitm.ac.in (http://www.nitm.ac.in/)
NIT Mizoram	2010	NITMZ	Aizawl	Mizoram	nitmz.ac.in/ (http://www.nitmz.ac.in/)
NIT Nagaland	2010	NITN	Dimapur	Nagaland	nitnagaland.ac.in (http://www.nitnagaland.ac.in/)

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology Jalandhar	1987 (2002[‡])	NITJ	Jalandhar	Punjab	nitj.ac.in (http://www.nitj.ac.in/)
NIT Jamshedpur	1960 (2002[‡])	NITJSR	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	nitjsr.ac.in (http://www.nitjsr.ac.in)
Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology Nagpur	1960 (2002[‡])	VNIT	Nagpur	Maharashtra	vnit.ac.in (http://www.vnit.ac.in/)
NIT Patna	1886 (2004[‡])	NITP	Patna	Bihar	nitp.ac.in (http://www.nitp.ac.in)
NIT Raipur	1956 (2005[‡])	NITRR	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	nitrr.ac.in (http://www.nitrr.ac.in/)
NIT Rourkela	1961 (2002[‡])	NITRKL	Rourkela	Odisha	nitrkl.ac.in (http://www.nitrkl.ac.in/)
NIT Sikkim	2010	NITSKM	Ravangla	Sikkim	nitsikkim.ac.in (http://www.nitsikkim.ac.in/)
NIT Silchar	1967 (2002[‡])	NITS	Silchar	Assam	www.nits.ac.in (http://www.nits.ac.in)
NIT Srinagar	1960 (2003[‡])	NITSRI	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	www.nitsri.net (http://www.nitsri.net/)
Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology Surat	1961 (2003[‡])	SVNIT	Surat	Gujarat	svnit.ac.in (http://svnit.ac.in/)
NIT Surathkal	1960 (2002[‡])	NITK	Mangalore	Karnataka	nitk.ac.in (http://www.nitk.ac.in/)
NIT Tiruchirappalli	1964 (2003[‡])	NITT	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	nitt.edu (http://www.nitt.edu/home/)
NIT Uttarakhand	2010	NITUK	Srinagar	Uttarakhand	nituk.com/ (http://www.nituk.com/)
NIT Warangal	1959 (2002[‡])	NITW	Warangal	Telangana	nitw.ac.in (http://www.nitw.ac.in/nitw/)
NIT Arunachal Pradesh	2010	NITAP	Yupia	Arunachal Pradesh	www.nitap.in (http://www.nitap.in/)
NIT Hamirpur	1986 (2002[‡])	NITH	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	nith.ac.in (http://www.nith.ac.in/)

Governance

The President of India is the *ex officio* visitor of all the NITs. The NIT Council works directly under him and includes the minister-in-charge of technical education in Central Government, the Chairmen and the Directors of all the NITs, the Chairman of University Grants Commission (India), the Director General of CSIR, the Directors of other selected central institutions of repute, members of Parliament, Joint Council Secretary of Ministry of Human Resource and Development,

Organisational structure of the NITs

nominees of the Central Government, AICTE, and the Visitor.

Below the NIT Council is each NITs Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of every individual NIT consists of the following members:

- Chairman -An Eminent Technologist / Engineer / Educationist to be nominated by the Govt. of India.
- Member Secretary- Director of the NIT.
- Nominee of the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India.
- Nominee of the Department of the Higher / Technical Education of the respective state government.
- Head of another Technical Institution in the region or an eminent Technologist to be nominated by Central Govt.
- Director, IIT (in the region) or his nominee.
- Nominee of the UGC not below the rank of a Dy Secretary.
- Nominee of the AICTE not below the rank of an Advisor.
- An Alumnus of the Institute from amongst alumni in Education / Industry to be nominated by Board of Governors.
- Two representatives representing large, medium and small scale Industries to be nominated by Central Government.
- One Professor and one Assistant Professor of the Institute by rotation.

The Director serves under the Board of Governors, and is the school's chief academic and executive officer. Academic policies are decided by its Senate, which is composed of some professors and other representatives. The Senate controls and approves the curriculum, courses, examinations, and results. Senate committees examine specific academic matters. The teaching, training, and research activities of various departments of the institute are periodically reviewed to maintain educational standards. The Director is the ex officio Chairman of the Senate. The Deputy Director is subordinate to the Director. Together they manage the Deans, Heads of Departments, Registrar, President of the Students' Council, and Chairman of the Hall Management Committee. Deans and Heads of Departments in NITs are administrative postings rather than career paths. Faculty members serve as Deans and Heads of Departments for limited periods, typically 2 to 3 years, then returning to regular faculty duties. The Registrar is the chief administrative officer and overviews day-to-day operations. Below the Head of Department (HOD), are the various faculty members (professors, assistant professors, and lecturers). The Warden serves under the Chairman of the Hall Management Committee.

Education

Courses are divided into semesters with evaluation on the basis of credits, which allows for proportional weighting based on the course's importance. For each semester, grades range from 3 to 10. Semester evaluations are independently. The weighted average of the semesters is used to compute the cumulative grade point average (CGPA).

NITs are implementing dual degree programs, integrated postgraduate studies that complete in 5 years rather than the 6 year conventional track of a Bachelor's followed by a Master's degree. These programs encourage academic research, and began with mathematics and computing.

Stringent faculty recruitment and industry collaboration also contribute to NIT success. Faculty other than lecturers must have a Ph.D. and relevant teaching and industry experience. Existing faculty who do not meet these criteria enroll under a Quality Improvement Programme (QIP) at IITs, ISM and IISc.

Student life

NITs provide on-campus housing to students, research scholars, and faculty members.[8] Students live in hostels, also known as halls, throughout their college life. Most have single accommodation but many live in double or triple rooms during their initial years. Every hostel has a recreation room equipped with cable television, magazines, newspapers, and indoor games and in-room Internet connectivity. Every hall has its own cafeteria managed by the college or by a local private organization.[9] NITs also have a common cafeteria for students and a separate cafeteria for professors. During vacations, hostel dining is generally closed and the common cafeterias serve students who stay on campus.

NIT-Raipur Golden Jubilee Celebration

All the NITs have an athletic ground and facilities for field, indoor and aquatic events.[10]

NIT campuses across India arrange official welcome parties and interaction sessions to acquaint newcomers with senior students and professors. Faculties and researchers from IITs, ISM and IISc organize occasional technical seminars and research labs.

Libraries

NITs have a Central Library equipped with technical books, literature, fiction, scientific journals, and other electronic material. Most have digitized their libraries. Some provide an intranet library facility. Every departmental library has high-speed connectivity. Electronic libraries allow students access to online journals and other periodicals through the AICTE-INDEST consortium, an initiative by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Students also have access to IEEE documents and journals.[11][12] While some have video conferencing facilities, others are upgrading under the World Bank funded TEQIP scheme.

Sports in NIT Uttarakhand

Central Library of National Institute of Technology, Patna

Student Government

Some NITs individually conduct elections to elect student body a General Secretary and Vice President. These representatives are generally responsible for communicating with the college management and media, organising festivals, and also for various development programmes in their college. Some NITs (such as NIT, Rourkela, SVNIT, Surat and VNIT, Nagpur) have recently adopted online voting process. The committee which monitors the flow of funds has a student body representative. This committee also includes the Chairman of Board, an MHRD Representative, and NIT professors. But due to some disturbance in voting process, there have been no elections since 2008 in SVNIT, Surat.[13]

Disciplinary Committee

The Disciplinary Committee (DISCO) consists of the Director, the student affairs officer, and professors. and reports to MHRD. DISCO regulates student activities and combats student harassment and illegitimate student politics. After a series of harassment incidents, all NITs took strict measures especially to protect first year students.[14]

Extra-curricular activities

Popular extra curricular activities include National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), Indian Society for Technical Education (ISTE), and annual college festivities.[15][16]

Students at NITs run hobby clubs such as Linux User Groups (LUGs), music clubs, debate clubs, literary clubs, and web design teams. Students also publish campus magazines which showcase student creativity and journalism. Students conduct regular quizzes and cultural programs. They also present research papers and participate in national level technical festivals at IITs, ISM, IISc and NITs. Most NITs promote entrepreneurship by creating on-campus incubation centers under the STEP program.[17][18][19]

O-INSA

Organization for Inter-NIT Student Activities (O-INSA) coordinates cultural, technical, sports and other groups.[20]

Inter-NIT Sports

NITs compete annually in an Inter-NIT sports meeting, which rotates among schools.[20][21] Winners get cash prizes and trophies. Boys and girls compete separately. During February and March, NITs conduct annual sports contests in their respective locations. However, since 2007-2008, Inter NIT meetings have not been held during the academic calendar, to facilitate participation of more NITs and to avoid students missing class. In recent years, National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur has been the most successful.

Festivals

NITs conduct technical and cultural festivals to showcase student talents. Technical festivals include research paper presentations, business quizzes, robotics competitions etc. Some NITs conduct online coding contests, attracting participants from multinational corporations and international universities. NITs also conduct cultural festivals with celebrity and student participants, including those from other schools. Festivals last 3 to 4 days and are usually held all around year depending upon institute's academic calender. Corporations through sponsorships (generally asked by students)and college administration help fund these events. Organizing committee generally comprises faculty advisers and student coordinators. Structure of organizing committee varies from fest to fest. These fest are not as large as some of IITs in terms of participation, crowd and prizes but are organized with greater efficiency (participation per rupee spent in fund) as they don't have funds as much as that of IITs have but participation is remarkable. .

NIT Jalandhar(Dr. B. R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology Jalandhar) annually conducts 3 days Cultural Festival "Utkansh" generally held in month of March and 3 days Technical Festival "techNITi" generally held in month of November or February. Both festivals attract thousands of students from all across the country every year. Utkansh comprises more than 40 competitive events, 20+ fun or informal events, DJ Nite, Popular Nite, Star Nite, Punjabi Nite etc. In 2014, Utkansh have received participation of students from 50 different colleges across country. These fests are growing bigger every year since they started in 2005 and with a budget of merely 5-10% of fests of IITs. TechNiti comprises more than 70 competitive events and various fun events. Celebrities like Farhan Saeed, Amrinder Gill, Gary Sandhu, Gippy Grewal,Neeru Bajwa, Jass Gill, Prabh Gill, Babbal Rai, Ranjit Bawa, have performed during previous versions of these fests. Further bands like Faridkot, Local Train set stages in beats while Magician Christopher James, Juggler Pierrick Banana, Singer Siddharth Mohan, Kavi Dr Kumar Vishwas entertained their audience.

Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur has many festivals with the major ones being

1. AXIS, the annual technical festival generally held in September.

2. Consortium, the international business festival held in January.
3. Aarohi, the annual cultural festival held in February.
4. Quizfest, the annual quiz competition held in February.
5. All India Inter NIT meet, previously VNIT Sports Fest held in January.

All these festivals are recognized as the Central India's largest festivals.

Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology organizes Avishkar, the technical festival which runs for 3 days, Gnosiomania, the largest knowledge festival of India which runs for a week, Culrav, the cultural festival, and an inter-NIT-sports festival.

National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur conducts a National Level technical festival in March, and is called Ojass, immediately followed by Utkarsh, the cultural festival. Also, the Metallurgy and Materials Science department of the college holds its own festival Technica.

NIT Bhopal organizes a student technical-cultural week known as Techno MAFFICK every year in the month of march.But in 2012 it was cancelled by its new director Dr.Appu Kuttan K.K. as a part of disciplinary actions.

NIT Agartala conducts two fests, a techfest known as "Aayam"[22] and a cultural fest known as "Mokshaa".[22]

National Institute of Technology, Warangal organises 2 major festivals in an academic year-Technozion(Technical) and Spring Spree(Cultural). Both festivals attract thousands of students from all across the country every year.

National Institute of Technology Calicut conducts two annual festivals, Tathva,[23] its Techno-management festival, and Ragam, its Cultural festival.[24]

NIT Hamirpur annually conducts a national level cultural festival called "Hill 'Ffair" in fall and an engineering festival called "Nimbus" in spring.

NIT Patna's technical and cultural festivals are **CORONA** and **Melange** respectively.

NIT Rourkela organizes the largest techno-management festival in the state of Odisha, named "InnoVision" (formerly "Confluence") and also the spring festival, "Nitrutsav" annually in the month of November and March, respectively.

National Institute of Technology Srinagar celebrates its annual techno-management festival Techvaganza during April. It is an annual three day science and technology festival of the institute. There are exhibitions and a display of technology from all parts of India. The festival is organized, financially managed and conducted entirely by the students of the Institute, with sponsorships from reputed companies. It will be again held on 2013.

S V National Institute of Technology, Surat celebrates student-organised festivals like MindBend, Sparsh, Autumnfest, Quest (by ACM), Chunouti (Sports festival), JoyFest (by iIndia), MMNCT and Prakriti (organised by Applied Science department).

NIT Surathkal hosts the biggest cultural extravaganza in South India called Incident and also organizes a technical fest, Engineer which claims a participation of around a hundred colleges and is acclaimed as South India's biggest Technical Fest after Shastra of IIT Madras.

NIT Trichy organizes a technical fest called "Pragyan" and one of the biggest cultural festivals in Tamil Nadu called "Festember".[25][26][27]

NIT Silchar organises Incandescence-The techno-cultural fest. Under its umbrella comes Sankriti the cultural fest and Technoesis the technical. NIT Silchar also organises Bizarcade the biz fest for the budding entrepreneurs of India and Thundermarch, the rock fest.

National Institute of Technology Arunachal Pradesh celebrates its annual cultural festival Atulyam during October. It is an annual two day festival of the institute. Atulyam has entertainment, fun integrate with awareness and responsibility, creating a holistic and magical environment making this festival grand, extravagant and worthwhile. It was first held in October 2013.

Alumni

This is a list of some of the notable alumni of the National Institutes of Technology in India.

Business/Industry

Name	Alma mater	Achievements
Dr. Rajesh Kumar Gupta	NIT Bhopal	Project Director, Agni 5, DRDO.
R.K. Wanchoo	NIT Srinagar	Executive Director, BHEL, Hyderabad
Umesh Kumar	NIT Srinagar	Vice President and MD, Bartec Middle East FZE, Dubai
Sunil Dutt Sharma	NIT Srinagar	General Manager, Flovel Energy Pvt LTD, Faridabad
N Chandrasekaran	NIT, Trichy	Chief Executive Officer, Tata Consultancy Services
Mouli Raman	NIT, Allahabad	Chief Executive Officer/Founder, OnMobile
C. P. Gurnani	NIT, Rourkela	Chief Executive Officer, Mahindra Satyam
K. V. Kamath	NIT, Surathkal	CEO of ICICI Bank, Padma Bhushana Awardee
Nelabhotla Venkateswarlu	NIT, Allahabad	CEO, Emami Limited
Srini Raju	NIT, Kurukshetra	Chairman, Peepul Capital, iLabs VCF, Former CEO of Cognizant Technology Solutions & Satyam Enterprise Solutions
Dinesh Keskar	NIT, Nagpur	Senior VP, Boeing Aircraft Trading and Head Boeing India.
Pradeep Kar	NIT, Nagpur	Founder of Microland Technologies,and also the founder of the portal Indya.com
Manoj Varghese	NIT, Calicut	Director, Facebook India.
Sudhir Vasudeva	NIT, Raipur	Chief Managing Director, ONGC LTD
Baldev Raj	NIT, Raipur	Director of Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research
Narayanan Ramanathan (NR)	NIT, Kurukshetra	Vice President and Head, **Tech Mahindra Ltd**, India
Sanjay Das	NIT, Warangal	CTO, Tippett Studio

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Public service

Name	Alma Mater	Achievements
Prafulla Kumar Das	NIT, Rourkela (REC)	Engineer-in-Chief, Odisha (Retd.).
Deep Joshi	NIT, Allahabad	Recipient of Magsaysay award & Padma Shri, Social Activist, Founder of PRADAN(NGO)
Nitish Kumar	NIT, Patna	Former Chief Minister of Bihar
Suresh Pachouri	NIT, Bhopal	Member of Parliament
CAPT(Incharge) Dalbir Singh Sodhi	NIT Srinagar	HQ IDS Indian Navy, New Delhi
Dawood Danesh Jafari	NIT, Srinagar	Minister of Finance & Economic Affairs, Iran
Sharad Adhikary	NIT Srinagar	Ministry of Labor & Employment, Deptt. of Labor, Kathmandu, Govt. of Nepal
Prabhakaran Paleri	NIT, Calicut	Former Director General, Indian Coast Guard
Dr.Thomas Abraham	NIT, Jaipur	Chairman of the Global Organization of People of Indian Origin, coined the term PIO
Ajit Jogi	NIT, Bhopal	First Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh also a former lecturer at NIT Raipur.
Abhishek Singh	NIT, Raipur	Member of Parliament from Rajnandgaon Region
Ram Vinay Shahi	NIT, Jamshedpur	Longest serving Power Secretary of India
Hemant Karkare	NIT, Nagpur	Maharashtra Anti-Terrorism Squad (ATS) chief, killed during the November 2008 Mumbai Terrorist Attacks.

Academia/Technology and Research

Name	Alma Mater	Achievements
Rajesh Adhikari	NIT Srinagar	Senior Research Analyst, Noise and Vibration, **Ford Motor Coy**, **Dearbon**, Michigan, USA
Samir Barua	NIT, Nagpur	Director, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad
A.K. Lahiri	NIT, Jamshedpur	Head, metallurgical Engineering Indian Institute of Science Bangalore
Chitranjan Sahay	NIT, Jamshedpur	Chairman,Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Hartford
Siva S. Banda	NIT, Warangal	Director of the Control Science Center of Excellence and Senior Scientist in Control Theory for the Air Vehicles
Srinidhi Varadarajan	NIT, Warangal	Creator of SystemX and currently working at Virginia Tech.
K. R. Sridhar	NIT, Trichy	Former advisor to NASA on Mars missions and nanotechnology.
Baldev Raj	NIT, Raipur	Indian scientist and Former director of the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) in Kalpakkam, India.
Sudhir Vasudeva	NIT, Raipur	Gold Medalist in Chemical Engg. and CMD of the ONGC - Oil & Natural Gas Corporation, India.

See also

- Indian Institutes of Technology
- Indian School of Mines
- Indian Institutes of Management

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