

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1503
ANSWERED ON:04.03.2015
RESEARCH IN S&T
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Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of India at International level in the field of research in Science and Technology;
- (b) whether as per Thompson Reuters Report, India's total share in global research work has been very low;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the main outcome of the said report along with the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and to increase the country's share in global research work?

Answer

MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN)

(a) India's expenditure on R&D as percentage of GDP has remained, so far, less than 1 % as compared to the developed and emerging economies. However, India is ranked 9th internationally both in terms of gross expenditure on R&D and publication output in the field of research in science and technology as per the UNESCO Science Report 2010.

(b) to (d): No Madam. According to the Department of Science and Technology (DST) Commissioned Study 2012, carried out by Thomson and Reuters, India's total share in global research work during 2010 was 3.5% which has been far ahead of many countries such as Australia, Brazil, Iran, Israel and South Africa etc. It surpassed countries like Russia in 2005, Australia and Korea in 2007. In absolute terms, the research publications of India increased by more than 50% from 26,093 in 2005 to 40,711 in 2010 based on the Science Citation Index

(SCI) database with an annual growth rate of 10.0% as against the world average of 4.5%.

The Government has taken various measures for the promotion and growth of scientific research in the country. These measures include successive increase in plan allocations for Scientific Departments, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of centres of excellence for research and facilities in emerging and frontline Science and Technology (S&T) areas in academic and national institutes, establishment of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening infrastructure for Research and Development (R&D) in universities, encouraging public-private R&D partnerships, recognition of R&D units and national awards for outstanding R&D for industries etc.