

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2941  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 2/08/2017

NANO TECHNOLOGY

2941. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY *विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री* be pleased to state:

- (a) whether nano Technology has varied applications and has far reaching impact and implications in prominent sectors;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has launched Nano Mission to promote R&D in Nano Science and Technology;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including funds allocated, R&D projects undertaken and their output during the last three years;
- (d) the details of steps taken to develop physical and human infrastructure in nano technology sector in India;
- (e) whether there is urgent need to formulate national level regulatory framework for nano technology; and
- (f) if so, the steps being taken by the Government for the development of nano technology in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

(SHRI Y.S. CHOWDHARY)

*विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री*

(श्री वाई. एस. चौधरी)

(a) Yes, Madam. Nano Science is a knowledge-intensive area of research and that nano technology is an “enabling technology” which has applications in materials, electronics, medicine and healthcare, sensors, energy storage, textiles, water purification, food storage, etc. It can influence wide range of products and processes with far reaching implications for national economy and national development.

(b) The Govt. of India launched Nano Science and Technology Initiative (NSTI) in October 2001 to promote Research & Development (R&D) in Nano Science and Technology (NS&T). NSTI was a modest programme. On 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2007, the Government of India launched the Nano Mission, as a major "umbrella capacity-building programme", anchored in DST. Its objectives can be broadly classified as follows:

- Basic Research Promotion.
- Infrastructure Development for Nano Science & Technology Research.
- Nano Applications & Technology Development Programmes.
- Human Resource Development.
- International Collaborations.

Nano Mission has completed its Phase-I & II and in the current 14<sup>th</sup> Financial Cycle extended till 2020.

(c) Details of funds allocated and utilized by Nano Mission during the last three years is given Table No. 1. The number of R&D projects funded during the said period is given in Table No 2.

Table No. 1 Funds allocated and utilized during last three years

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crore)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in crore)
1.	2014-15	65.00	64.75
2.	2015-16	85.00	83.60
3.	2016-17	125.00	123.66
4.	Total	275.00	272.01

**Table No. 2 Number of R&D projects funded**

Sr. No	Financial Year	Number of projects
1.	2014-15	38
2.	2015-16	56
3.	2016-17	67
4.	Total	161

The duration of most of the projects is 3-years, and for a few major projects, it is 5-years. The projects start giving outputs from the 2<sup>nd</sup> year onwards after the R&D work advances to some extent. Output from projects funded during 2014-15 will, therefore, start showing growth from 2017-18 onwards. However, the output from these projects recorded so far is as follows- 8 PhDs produced/ ongoing; 138 technical personnel trained; 550 research papers published and 17 patent filed.

Some of the important research results from these projects are given below:

- Continuous microreactor based platform for the synthesis of polymeric nanoparticles based on the principle of nano precipitation and solvent emulsification has been developed. A library of polymeric nanoparticle using Poly lactic-co-glycolic acid (PLGA) and Poly methyl methacrylated (PMMA) of different sizes having uniform dispersity have been synthesized.
- MoO<sub>3</sub> prepared via sonochemical method shows very good lithium ion battery performances. Copper doped TiO<sub>2</sub> nanomaterials prepared via sonochemical method showed good hydrogen generation via photocatalytic water splitting reaction using solar light as a source.
- In a study progress has been made towards physical understanding of charge transfer. Advances made towards understanding charge transfer on the nanoscale. Silver nano rods have been synthesised using a soft template based structure copying method.
- Sunscreen with high sun protection factor (SPF) and less chemical sunscreen ingredient concentration with bioactive-dendrimer complex has been developed and is ready for preclinical evaluations of dendrimeric sunscreen creams.
- In a study for development of titania aerogel photo anode for dye sensitized solar cell (DSSC) application, Titania aerogel based DSSC achieved efficiency of 4-4.5% which is better compared to standard powder.
- New borohydride synthesis technique have been developed which has the inherent advantage for forming porous zirconia nanopowders and the porous nature which are stable up to 800 °C.

(d) For the development of physical and human infrastructure in Nano Technology, the Nano Mission has supported a variety of programmes such as individual scientist centric projects, Units on Nano Science, Centres of Nano Technology, Thematic Units of Excellence, Centre for Computational Materials Science, Thematic Projects in Frontiers of Nano Science & Technology, Joint –Institute-Industry linked projects, Post Graduate programmes and Post Doctoral Fellowship in Nano Science and Technology, Visiting Associateships and Overseas Visiting Fellowships international collaborations, etc to promote novel research and innovation in nano science and technology.

As a result of the lead taken by the Nano Mission, India has very good research facilities for pursuing research in nano science and technology and India today is placed 3<sup>rd</sup> in the world in terms of scientific publications.

(e) Studies on harmful effects of nano particles on human are being carried out both nationally and internationally. There are no specific regulatory frameworks for nanotechnology globally as of today. In keeping with the global trends, various agencies of the Government are promoting studies on toxicity of various kinds of nanoparticles, development of standards and policy frameworks for laying down a regulatory framework roadmap for nanotechnology in India. In the meantime, various nano-enabled products are being governed by their parent regulations like those for drugs, chemicals, pesticides etc. A set of safety guidelines for workers in laboratories has been developed and posted on the Nano Mission website [www.nanomission.gov.in](http://www.nanomission.gov.in).

(f) To foster development of nano technology in the country, the Mission has been supporting Joint – Institute-Industry linked projects (JIIP) and Proof-of-Concept Projects (POC). In the last three years 14 projects have been initiated.

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