

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1264  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25/7/2018**

**STATUS IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

†1264. **SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:**

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

- (a) the current status of India in the field of scientific research and development;
- (b) the number of applications for patents for new inventions submitted by the Indian scientists vis-a-vis scientists of other developed/developing countries during the last three years;
- (c) whether any concrete action has been taken by the Government to deal with slow rate of progress in the field of research and development in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind not paying any heed in this regard?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER  
OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

**(DR. HARSH VARDHAN)**

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री, पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री और पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री

(डा. हर्ष वर्धन)

- (a) The status of a country in the field of scientific research and development is measured in terms of indicators viz. publications and patents. As per the latest available statistics, India is ranked at 6th position in scientific publications and 10th in patents (resident applications) in the world.
- (b) The number of application for patents for new inventions submitted by the Indian scientists and inventors vis-a-vis scientists of other developed/developing countries at Indian Patent Office (IPO) during the last three years is as given below:

Year	No. of applications filed		
	Residents	Non-Residents	Total filing
2015-16	13066	33838	46904
2016-17	13219	32225	45444
2017-18	15574	32280	47854

- (c) & (d): The Government has been constantly engaged in the promotion and growth of scientific research in the country through various measures such as successive increase in plan allocations for scientific departments, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of Centres of Excellence and Facilities in emerging and frontline areas of S&T in academic and national institutions, launching of new fellowships and schemes namely, Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) Faculty Scheme for distinguished overseas scientists and academicians including Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs), Overseas Visiting Doctoral Fellowship (OVDF), Teacher Associate-ship for Research Excellence (TARE) and Distinguished Investigator Award (DIA), substantial grant to potential scientists through extramural research funding, scaled up funding in the new areas such as Clean Energy and Water including Energy Efficiency, Clean Coal Technology, Smart Grids, Methanol, Desalination, Genome Engineering Technology etc., promotion of innovation, entrepreneurship and start-ups grant for young scientists and Funds for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure (FIST), encouraging public-private partnerships, fiscal incentives and support measures for enhancing the participation of industry in R&D etc.

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