

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3073
ANSWERED ON 11/03/2026**

GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2025

3073. COM. SELVARAJ V:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that country's Research and Development expenditure is a meagre 0.6-0.7 per cent of GDP and at 38th position in the Global Innovation Index 2025;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) the measures being taken to increase the R&D expenditure both in public and private sector, so as to emerge as a high tech manufacturing hub?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH)**

(a) to (c): India's Gross Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) has been around 0.6-0.7 per cent of GDP for over a decade. In absolute terms, it has been consistently increasing over the years and more than doubled from Rs. 60,197 crore in 2010-11 to Rs.1,27,381 crore in 2020-21. However, as GDP has grown at a much higher rate than GERD, the GERD as a percentage of GDP remains low. While India's present ranking in the Global Innovation Index (GII) is 38th, it has jumped from 81st in 2015 to 38th in 2025. The Government has taken several measures to increase the R&D expenditure to make India emerge as a high-tech manufacturing hub. These include:

- Progressive increase in budget allocations for scientific departments and research-oriented programmes.**
- Launch of ₹1.0 lakh crore Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Fund.**

- **Establishment of the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) with a budgetary provision of Rs. 14,000 crore from Central Government and mobilizing additional funding from non-governmental sources.**
- **Launch of National Missions such as National Quantum Missions (budget outlay: Rs. 6,003.65 crore), National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (budget outlay Rs. 3,660 crore), India Semiconductor Mission (budget outlay Rs. 76,000 crore), National Supercomputing Mission, etc.**
- **Promotion of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and creation of Technology Incubation Hubs under National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems and National Quantum Mission to foster collaborative technology development.**
- **Implementation of Technology-led innovation programmes such as: National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI), Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) programmes, Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) and TIDE 2.0 (Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs) to strengthen India's innovation-to-manufacturing pipeline by supporting indigenous technology development, prototyping, scale-up, and industry linkages, thereby reducing dependence on imported technologies.**
- **Introduction of enabling policy frameworks such as: the Geospatial Policy 2022, Space Policy 2023, and BioE3 (Biotechnology for Economy, Environment and Employment) Policy 2024 with the provisions for increased participation from private sector.**
- **Strengthening commercialization of innovations from national laboratories and research institutes through the Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs), incubation centers, public-private partnerships, and structured licensing models; etc.**
