

HIGHLIGHTS

- ❖ The national investment on R&D activities attained a level of Rs.18000.16 crores in 2002-03. The same is estimated to be Rs.19726.99 crores in 2003-04 and Rs.21639.58 crores in 2004-05.
- ❖ 0.80% of Gross National Product was devoted to R&D during 2002-03.
- ❖ Sector-wise percentage share of national expenditure during 2002-03 was Central Government 62.6%, State Governments 8.5%, Higher Education 4.1%, Public Sector Industries 4.5% and Private Sector Industries 20.3 %.
- ❖ In the Institutional Sector, about 17.8% of the total expenditure was spent on basic research, 41.7% on applied research, 34% on experimental development and the rest 6.5 % on supporting activities.
- ❖ 79.7% of the total R&D expenditure was met from government sources and 20.3% came from private sources.
- ❖ 84.1% of the R&D expenditure incurred by Central Government sources came from 12 major scientific agencies – CSIR, DRDO, DAE, DBT, DST, DOS, DOD, ICAR, ICMR, MIT, MNEs, MOEn and the rest came from other central ministries/departments/public sector industries. Amongst the major scientific agencies, Defence Research and Development Organisation accounted for 30.3% of the expenditure.
- ❖ State sector spent Rs.1528.39 crores on R&D activities during 2002-03. About 92.9% of the total investment on R&D activities by State sector was on development of agriculture and allied areas. R&D institutions located in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Punjab incurred more than one third of total State sector R&D expenditure.
- ❖ Industrial sector spent Rs. 4457.19 crores on R&D activities during 2002-03. The number of R&D units involved were 1,477 in the private sector and 93 in the public/joint sector besides 248 Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations (SIRO).
- ❖ Industrial sector devoted 0.47% of their sales turnover on R&D in 2002-03.
- ❖ The Extramural R&D support increased from Rs.286.71 crores in 2000-01 to Rs. 444.96 crores in 2001-02 and further to 448.69 crores during 2002-03. The Department of Science and Technology (DST) has played a major role in Extramural R&D funding.
- ❖ Academic sector received 59% of the total Extramural R&D support during 2002-03.
- ❖ The plan outlay of six scientific agencies has doubled from Rs. 12073.12 crores in ninth plan to Rs. 25243 crores in tenth plan.
- ❖ India's per capita R&D expenditure was Rs. 169.38 (US\$ 3.5) during 2002-03.
- ❖ As on 1st April, 2000, nearly 2.96 lakhs personnel were employed in the R&D establishments in the country including in-house R&D units of public and private sector industries. 31.7% were performing R&D activities, 30.4% were performing auxiliary activities and rest 37.9% were providing administrative and non-technical support.
- ❖ There were 11,304 women directly engaged in R&D activities.
- ❖ India had 110 researchers per million population during 2000. Only 0.10 SET per thousand population were employed in R&D during 2000.
- ❖ Doctorates in science form 67.0% of the total 6,714 S&T doctorates produced by the educational system in the country during 2002-03.
- ❖ 2469 patents were sealed in the year 2003-04. Out of which 1078 patents were sealed by Indian's. The maximum number of patents filed by Indians were from the State of Maharashtra with a percentage share of 28.6%. United States of America topped the list of applications for patents filed in India by foreign countries with a share of 33.3%.
- ❖ There were 302 universities/deemed universities, 11 institutes of national importance and 16,885 colleges during 2003-04 imparting higher education in the country.