

AUGUST

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MK Yadav Sir



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MINISTRY OF
SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY

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No immunity from arrest in criminal cases for MPs during session: Venkaiah

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, AUGUST 5

RAJYA SABHA Chairman M Venkaiah Naidu said in the Upper House on Friday that MPs did not have immunity from being arrested in criminal cases — when the House is in session or otherwise. He said MPs could not avoid summons from law enforcement agencies.

On Friday morning, Rajya Sabha proceedings were adjourned for almost half an hour, until 11.30 am, as Congress members created an uproar alleging misuse of investigating agencies by the government.

“...Going by what has happened in the last few days, I want to clarify one thing that there is a wrong notion among members that they have privilege from action by agencies while the session is on. I have given it serious thought. I examined all the precedents and I remember my own ruling given earlier,” Naidu said when the House reassembled after the adjournment.

He emphasised that under Article 105 of the Constitution, MPs enjoy “certain privileges so that they can perform their parliamentary duties without let or hindrance”. “One of the privileges is that a Member of Parliament cannot be arrested in a civil case 40 days before the commencement of the session or committee meeting, and 40 days thereafter. This privilege is already incorporated under Section 135A of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908,” Naidu said.

However, in connection with criminal matters, he said MPs “are not on a different footing than a common citizen”.

“It means that a Member of Parliament does not enjoy any immunity from being arrested in a criminal case during the session or otherwise. There have been a number of rulings by Presiding Officers,” Naidu said.

He specifically referred to one ruling given in 1966 by Dr Zakir Hussain, who was then Rajya Sabha Chairman. “It was said:



Chairman M Venkaiah Naidu in Rajya Sabha on Friday. PTI

“Members of Parliament do enjoy certain privileges so that they can perform their duties. One such privilege is freedom from arrest when the Parliament is in session. This privilege of freedom from arrest is limited only to civil cases and has not been allowed to interfere in the administration of criminal proceedings,” Naidu said.

Naidu also cited an observation that he previously made. “...In the observation, I said no member should avoid appearing before any investigating agency, when she or he is called upon to do so, by citing the reason of House duty. As lawmakers, it is our bounden duty to respect the law and legal procedures. It applies to all, in all cases, because you can only inform that the House is in session, seeking a further date, but you cannot avoid the enforcement agencies or the law enforcing agencies’ summons or notices. This has to be taken note of by all,” Naidu said.

Naidu also cited a Supreme Court observation regarding the matter. “In a landmark case, K Anandan Nambiar and Another, the Supreme Court of India held that the true constitutional position is that so far as a valid order of detention is concerned, a Member of Parliament can claim no special status higher than that of an ordinary citizen and is as much liable to be arrested, detained or questioned even during the session,” he said.

IMMUNITY FROM ARREST IN CRIMINAL CASES FOR MPS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

Context: Rajya Sabha Chairman said that MPs did not have immunity from being arrested in criminal cases - when the House is in session or otherwise.

Parliamentary Privilege:

- **Certain rights and immunities** enjoyed by MPs, individually and collectively, so that they can “effectively discharge their functions”.
- **Breach of privilege:** When any of these rights and immunities are disregarded, the offence is called a breach of privilege and is punishable under law of Parliament.
- **Article 105 for Parliament and Article 194 for State Assemblies:** mentions two privileges, i.e. freedom of speech in Parliament and right of publication of its proceedings.
- **Rules in LS and RS:** Rule No 222 in Chapter 20 of the Lok Sabha Rule Book and correspondingly Rule 187 in Chapter 16 of the Rajya Sabha rulebook governs privilege.

Individualistic Privileges:

- **Freedom of Speech:** A member has the privilege of freedom of speech in Parliament, he has no right to publish it outside Parliament.
- **Freedom from Arrest:** No member shall be arrested in a civil case 40 days before and after the adjournment of the House and also when the House is in session.
- **Attendance as Witnesses:** also enjoy freedom from attendance as witnesses.

Collective Privileges:

- **Right to Publish:** Parliament/Assembly can prohibit the press to publish its proceedings, when needed.
- **Right to exclude strangers:** Parliament/Assembly enjoys the right to exclude strangers (no-members or visitors) from the galleries at any time and to resolve debate with closed doors.
- **Right to Punish:** Parliament/Assembly has been given punitive powers to punish those who are judged guilty of contempt of the House.

Madras HC judge recuses self from hearing OPS case

Chennai: The judge hearing a plea by ousted AIADMK leader O Panneerselvam against the party's July 11 general council meet, on Friday recused himself from the case, days after the former's plea for changing the judge.

Justice Krishnan Ramaswamy of the Madras High Court, who had chided Panneerselvam and his advocates for approaching the Chief Justice on Wednesday with a plea to transfer the civil suit to

some other judge, opted out from hearing the case, today.

The crowded court hall of Justice Ramaswamy witnessed some drama when the matter came up for further hearing in the afternoon.

The counsels representing OPS tendered unconditional apologies for having moved the Chief Justice M N Bhandari earlier with the plea to transfer the case to some other judge. **PTI**

INSTANCE OF RECUSAL OF SC JUDGES

March 8, 2016: Justice J Chelameswar recused from a case pertaining to Bangalore blasts accused Abdul Nazir Maudany

March 9, 2016: Justice AR Dave's bench said it was unable to hear activist Teesta's anticipatory bail plea and referred it to CJI for listing it before another bench

March 10, 2016: Justice VG Gowda recused from hearing CBI's plea challenging May 2010 Allahabad HC verdict dropping criminal conspiracy charge against BJP leaders LK Advani

in Babri Masjid case

April 28, 2011: Justices DK Jain and HL Dattu recused from hearing then Sikkim HC Chief Justice PD Dinakaran's petition seeking a stay on Rajya Sabha-appointed inquiry panel against him

March 2, 2012: Bench of justices HL Dattu and CK Prasad chose not to hear a petition challenging validity of the USD 8.5 million Cairn Energy-Vedanta deal.

Context: The judge, while hearing a plea by ousted AIADMK leader against the party's July 11 general council meet, recused himself from the case, days after OPS filed a plea for changing the judge.

Judicial Disqualification or Recusal

- The act of abstaining from participation in an official action such as a legal proceeding due to a conflict of interest of the presiding court official or administrative officer.
- **No law:** No definite rules on recusals by Judges.

Grounds for Recusal:

- **Biases:** The judge is biased in favour of one party, or against another, or that a reasonable objective observer would think he might be.
- **Relationship:** Interest in the subject matter, or relationship with someone who is interested in it.
- **Background or experience,** such as the judge's prior work as a lawyer.
- **Personal knowledge** about the parties or the facts of the case.
- **Ex parte communications** with lawyers or non-lawyers.
- **Rulings,** comments or conduct.

SC's observation

- **Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India (2015):** Where a judge has a pecuniary interest, no further inquiry as to whether there was a 'real danger' or 'reasonable suspicion' of bias is required to be undertaken

PARLIAMENTARY PANEL SUGGESTS PHASING OUT OF COAL IMPORTS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Indian Economy)

Parliamentary panel suggests phasing out of coal imports

India imported 45.5 million tonnes of coal in FY21, down from 69.2 million tonnes in FY20

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NEW DELHI

The parliamentary standing committee on energy has said that the union ministries of power and coal should ensure optimum utilization of locally-produced coal through effective collaboration so that imports can be phased out over time.

In its 26th report, the panel chaired by member of parliament Rajiv Ranjan Singh, said efforts made by both ministries led to a 56% drop in coal imports for blending in FY21, but higher international prices hit imported coal-based power plants. This led to increased demand for domestic coal, and consequently reduced domestic coal stocks at power plants, it said in a report.

The recommendations on phasing out imports tracks India's emergence out of a severe coal crisis during April and May when the country was in the midst of an unprecedented heatwave leading to a surge in power demand. This forced the government to float tenders for coal imports.

The report said the Central Electricity Authority and the power ministry had advised power generating companies to import to replenish critical coal stocks at power plants. "While the committee urges the ministry to learn appropriate lessons from the 2021 episode, it reiterates its recommendation that the ministry of power and the ministry of coal should collaborate effectively on this issue and make concerted efforts for optimum utilization of domestic coal reserves keeping in view the basic objective of doing away with the import of coal in a phased manner."

The committee said that it should be apprised of the strategy being followed in this regard and the outcome thereof.

On 18 July, *Mint* reported that the



The recommendations on phasing out imports tracks India's emergence out of a severe coal crisis during April and May. BLOOMBERG

Centre was trying to convince imported coal-based power plants to modify their infrastructure to use domestic coal.

The panel said the quality of indigenous coal can be enhanced and design of boilers at power plants can be modified to enable them to run on domestic coal. There was a need for formulating a clear-cut policy that is in consonance with the idea of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'.

domestic coal production in April-July to 265.65 million tonnes.

According to the standing committee report, India imported 45.5 million tonnes of coal in FY21, down from 69.2 million tonnes in FY20. In April-September 2021, imports stood at 16.3 million tonnes. On 22 July, *Mint* reported that India has firming up a plan to import around 76 million tonnes of coal to help plug a

issues are pending with state governments, the committee now desires that the matter should be taken up at the highest level to persuade concerned state governments to resolve issues so that excavation work can start without any further delay. The committee would like to be apprised of the outcomes achieved in this regard at the time of furnishing the action-taken statement."

Meanwhile, the parliamentary standing committee on coal, mines and steel has asked the government to prepare an action plan to incentivize and promote the domestic copper industry and reduce dependency on imported refined copper and copper scrap, as consumption is expected to rise from the current level of 0.6 kg to 1 kg per capita per year. It has recommended the mines ministry to collaborate with the finance and commerce ministries to offer more incentives to the copper industry for capacity addition under the 'Make in India' campaign.

TURNAROUND

THE suggestion to phase out imports tracks India's emergence out of a severe coal crisis

THE govt had this summer advised power producers to import and replenish critical coal stocks

EMPHASISING on using domestic coal, the panel said that the quality of coal can be enhanced

IN view of India's energy security targets, emphasis on higher production of coal has grown

besides helping achieve energy security and provide affordable power for the common man, it added.

In view of India's energy security targets, the emphasis on higher production of coal has grown. On Wednesday, the ministry reported 26.22% growth in

shortfall at power plants for FY23.

On delay in operationalizing coal blocks, the committee expressed disappointment on the slow progress despite the Central Electricity Authority monitoring the operationalization of coal blocks for the power sector. "Since most

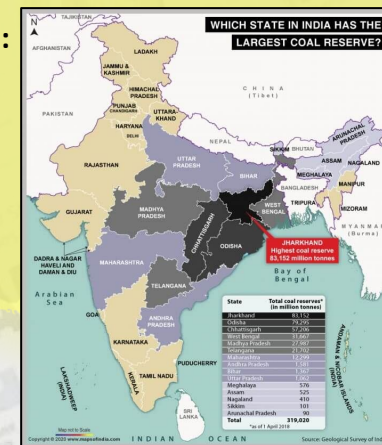
Context: India imported 45.5 million tonnes of coal in FY21, down from 69.2 million tonnes in FY20.

Import & Export of Coal in India:

- **Not enough reserves:** India does not have enough reserves of good quality coal especially coking coal that is used as a raw material in steel making and allied industries.
- **Import:** Most of it is imported from Indonesia, South Africa, Russia and Australia.
- **Present Import policy:** coal can be freely imported (under Open General Licence) by the consumers themselves considering their needs based on their commercial prudence.
- **Import of Coking Coal:** import by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and other Steel manufacturing units mainly to bridge the gap between the requirement and indigenous availability and to improve the quality.
- **Non-coking coal:** Coal based power plants, cement plants, captive power plants, sponge iron plants, industrial consumers and coal traders are importing non-coking coal.
- **Mini-blast furnace:** Coke is imported mainly by Pig-Iron manufacturers and Iron & Steel sector consumers using a mini-blast furnace.

Distribution of coal imported into India in 2019, by country of origin:

- Indonesia – 49%
- Australia- 20%
- South Africa- 16%
- USA- 5%
- Russia- 3%
- Others- 8%



GOVT ALLOWS 1.2 MT MORE SUGAR EXPORTS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Indian Economy)

Govt allows 1.2 mt more sugar exports

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The Union government has allowed additional sugar exports of 1.2 million tonnes (mt) from 1 August, a move that would benefit sugarcane growers and sugar producers.

This would also help to earn more foreign exchange and narrow the trade deficit, according to the government.

The government had imposed curbs on sugar exports beyond 10 mt from 1 June to boost local availability of the commodity and control higher prices.

However, improvement in sugar stocks due to higher production and weak sugar demand in the domestic market led the government to reconsider the measure.

"The position was reviewed by the Government in last week of July 2022 and it has been decided to allow export of sugar up to 112 lmt (lakh metric tonnes) in the interest

of sugarcane farmers and sugar industry," the commerce and industry ministry said in a press release on Friday. It said that even after the easing of export curbs, closing sugar stocks of 6 mt would be maintained.

Also, with sugarcane crushing in Maharashtra, Karnataka and other states set to start in October, there would be sufficient availability of sugar in the country at reasonable prices and retail prices are likely to remain stable.

The government had imposed curbs on sugar exports beyond 10 MMT from 1 June to boost local availability

Crushing of sugarcane generally starts by the end of October or the first week of November, but due to sufficient availability of sugarcane, this is

likely to start between the first and third week of October this year, and new sugar would start arriving in the market from mid-October, the government said. It explained that export of 10 mt of sugar till 1 August has helped to improve the liquidity of sugar mills by ₹33,000 crore, enabling them to clear farmer dues.

Context: The Union government has allowed additional sugar exports of 1.2 million tonnes (mt) from 1 August.

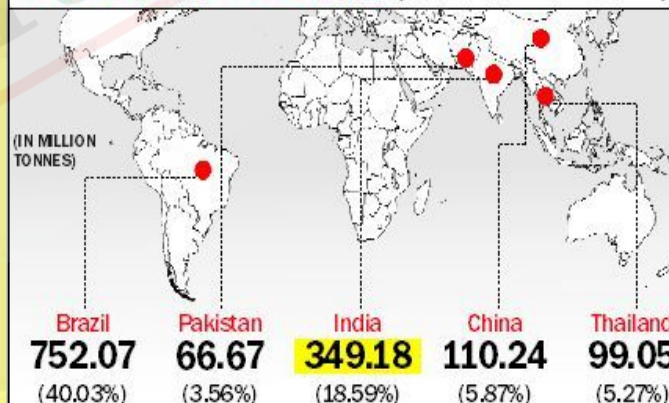
India as a Sugar Exporter

- **Biggest producer:** India is the biggest producer of sugar in the world and the second largest exporter after Brazil.
- **Current sugar season 2021-22:** About 82 lakh MT sugar has been dispatched from sugar mills for export and approximately 78 lakh MT have been exported.
- **Stocks required for domestic use:** The closing stock of sugar at the end of sugar season remains 60-65 lakh MT which is equivalent to about three months' stocks required for domestic use.

	EXPORTS (LAKH TONNES)		SUBSIDY (Rs CRORE)	
	Targeted	Exported	Budgeted	Spent
2017-18	20	6.2	1,540	440
2018-19	50	38	5,538	4,263
2019-20	60	59.6	6,268	6,255
2020-21	60	70*	3,600	3,500

*Including 10 lakh tonnes without using subsidy

TOP CANE-GROWING NATIONS (AVERAGE OF 2014-18)



Leaders in India

State	Area	Production
Uttar Pradesh	43%	37%
Maharashtra	20%	23%
Karnataka	9%	11%
Tamil Nadu	6%	9%
Gujarat	4%	4%

In terms of cane area and production, Hoshiarpur & Gurdaspur are Punjab's top districts

SOURCE: DIRECTORATE OF SUGARCANE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS' WELFARE, GOVT OF INDIA

India, China hold dialogue on airspace violations near LAC

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

India and China discussed ways to better establish understanding to manage airspace and avoid airspace violations along the Line of Actual Control (LAC). This was discussed during the routine confidence building measures (CBM) talks on the ground in eastern Ladakh held earlier this week.

"At the CBM talks on Tuesday, there was an Air Force

representative to discuss and establish understanding of airspace issues," an official source said.

These talks come in the backdrop of the recent airspace violations by Chinese fighter jets as they came close to the LAC while taking part in annual exercises, prompting the Indian Air Force to scramble its fighters. The issue of recent violations was raised by the Indian side during the talks.

As per the existing pacts, fighter aircraft and armed helicopters are restricted near the LAC. As per the 'Agreement on Maintenance of Peace and Tranquillity along the LAC in India-China Border Area' of 1996, "combat aircraft shall not fly within 10 km of the LAC." The LAC is not fully demarcated and there are differences of perception on the alignment due to which such incidents keep happening.

Context: India and China discussed ways to better establish understanding to manage airspace and avoid airspace violations along the Line of Actual Control (LAC).

India- China Border and the evolution of LAC:

- **Disputed boundary:** India and China share a 3,488 km long boundary and the entire boundary is disputed.
- **McMahon line:** The line, which delineates the boundary between the two countries, is popularly called the McMahon line, after its author Sir Henry McMahon.
- **Tripartite conference (1913):** Boundary between India and Tibet was formalised after a discussion between the Indian and the Tibetans.
- **China occupied Aksai Chin(1957):** built a road through it and finally culminated in the border war of 1962.
- **Line of Actual Control (LAC):** The boundary, which came into existence after the war, came to be known as LAC. It is a military held line.

WHY LAC OFTEN FLARES UP

FLASHPOINTS INCLUDE:

23 "disputed and sensitive" areas along the unresolved 3,488-km-long LAC witness aggressive patrolling & face-offs between troops from the two sides



India records around 300 "transgressions" by PLA troops every year. Number shot up to 426 in 2017, the year of the Doklam face-off



Centre launches portal to register for rations

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The Centre has launched a common facility to register names in ration cards on pilot basis for 11 States and Union Territories.

Food Secretary Sudhan-shu Pandey told presspersons here on Friday that the facility will enable these States to identify and verify the eligible beneficiaries for coverage under the National Food Security Act. Named as Ration Mitr, this software

developed by the National Informatics Centre can be used to enrol people of any State.

He said the portal is an enabler for States/U.T.s to complete their inclusion exercise under NFSA. He added that the scheme will be extended to other States by the end of August. The NFSA provides food security coverage for 81.35 crore persons in the country. The present NFSA coverage is about 79.74 crore.

Context: The Centre has launched a common facility to register names in ration cards on pilot basis for 11 States and Union Territories.

Common registration facility

- **11 states and Union territories:** Assam, Goa, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura and Uttarakhand.
- **Aim/objectives:** will enable states/ UTs to collect data of those who wish to register under NFSA, including migrants living in other states.
- **Significance:** will help states/ UTs in expeditiously identifying and verifying the eligible beneficiaries for coverage under NFSA as per their established inclusion and exclusion criteria, subject to the ceiling limit of NFSA of the state/ UT.

National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013

- **Objective:** To provide for food and nutritional security by ensuring access to adequate quantities of quality food at affordable prices.
- **Coverage:** 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving subsidised foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).
- **Eligibility:**
 - **Priority Households** to be covered under TPDS, according to guidelines by the State government.
 - **Households covered** under existing Antyodaya Anna Yojana.
- **Provisions:**
 - **5 Kgs of foodgrains per person** per month at Rs. 3/2/1 per Kg for rice/wheat/coarse grains.
 - **The existing AAY household** will continue to receive 35 Kgs of foodgrains per household per month.
 - **Meal and maternity benefit** of not less than Rs. 6,000 to pregnant women and lactating mothers during pregnancy and six months after the child birth.
 - **Meals for children** upto 14 years of age.
 - **Food security allowance** to beneficiaries in case of non-supply of entitled foodgrains or meals.
 - **Setting up of grievance redressal mechanisms** at the district and state level.

SC to tweak MTP Act for unmarried women

New Delhi: The Supreme Court on Friday said it would carry out an interpretational correction in the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act and the Rules thereunder to permit unmarried women to abort 20-24-week-old unwanted pregnancies without compromising on the safety regulation, **reports Dhananjay Mahapatra.**

A bench of Justices DY Chandrachud and JB Pardiwala said it would be discriminatory to bar an unmarried woman, who could have been exploited in a relationship or is vulnerable, from terminating her 20-24-weeks-old unwanted pregnancy when other similarly situated women are permitted to do so.

► 'Why deprive them?' P 17

SC to govt: Think out of box on relief to undertrials

The Supreme Court asked the Centre on Friday to consider dropping proceedings against undertrials who are involved in not very serious offences and have spent one third of the maximum sentence and free them as a one-time measure on the 75th year of Independence. More than 76% of prisoners are undertrials, it said, most of them poor and illiterate, **reports Amit Anand Choudhary.** Calling for "out of the box thinking", the bench said the move would help deal with crowding of jails and pendency in courts. **P 19**

Context: Cabinet approves India's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution to be communicated to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

India's law on abortion

- **Section 312 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860:** criminalises voluntarily "causing miscarriage".
- **Amendment in MTP (2021):** termination under the opinion of one doctor for pregnancies up to 20 weeks is allowed.
 - **For pregnancies between 20 and 24 weeks,** the amended law requires the opinion of two doctors.
- **Section 3B of Rules prescribed under the MTP Act:** It allows seven categories of women who shall be considered eligible for termination of pregnancy up to twenty-four weeks, e.g. rape survivors, minors, change of marital status (from married to divorced), etc.
 - **Unmarried women:** The law doesn't recognize the situation of unmarried women.

Supreme court order:

- **Law covered 'unmarried' women:** SC allowed unmarried women to have an abortion according to amended law.
- **Violates her personal autonomy:** Denying an unmarried woman the right to a safe abortion violates her personal autonomy and freedom.
- **Right to reproductive choice:** A woman's right to reproductive choice is an inseparable part of her personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution.
- **Live-in relationships** had already been recognised by the Supreme Court.

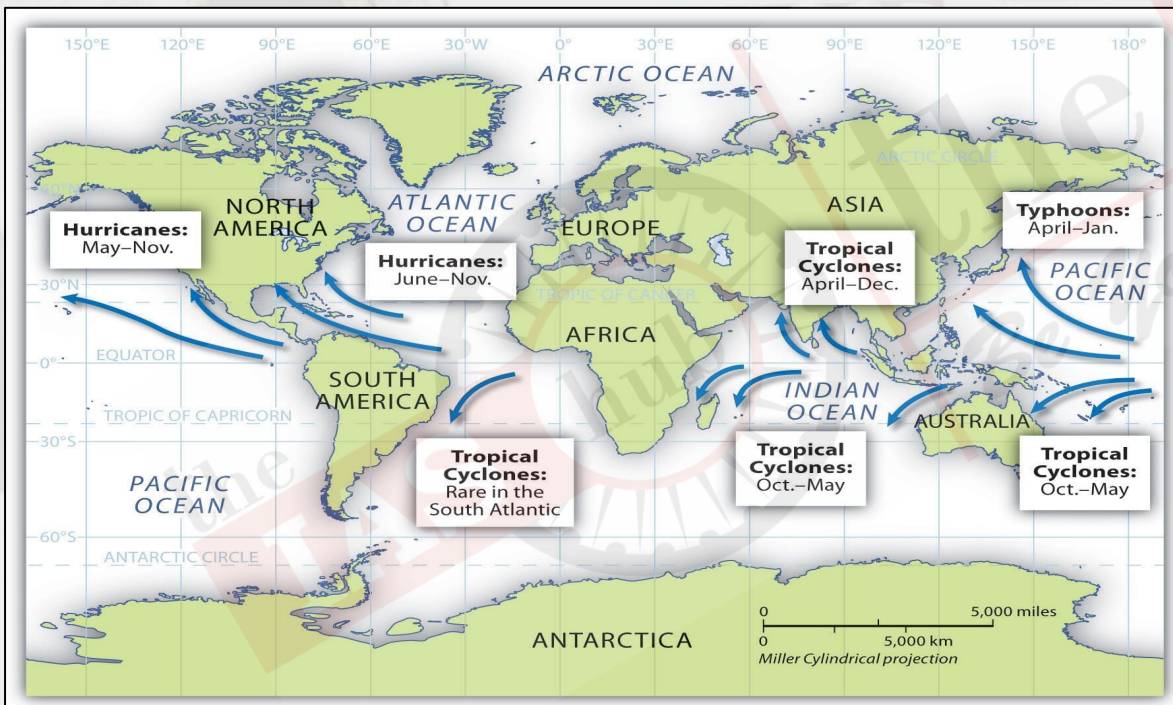
NOAA predicts above-average Atlantic hurricane season

There will be 14-20 named storms in the remainder of the season, out of which 6-10 would likely become hurricanes and 3-5 could turn into major hurricanes.



NEXT NEWS >

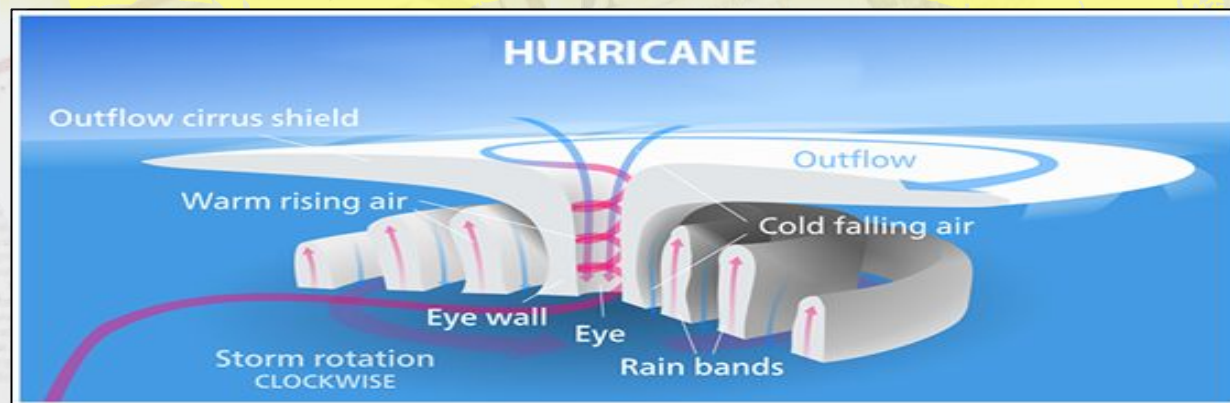
By Akshit Sangomla
Published: Friday 05 August 2022



Context: The ongoing North Atlantic Ocean hurricane season will be more active than normal from August to November, according to the latest update.

About Hurricane

- **Origin:** Tropical cyclones or hurricanes use warm, moist air as fuel, and therefore form over warm Equatorial water.
- **Mechanism:**
 - **Low-Pressure Creation:** When the warm, moist air rises upward from the surface of the ocean, it creates an area of low air pressure below.
 - **Rises and cools off:** When the warm air rises and cools off, the moisture forms clouds. This system of clouds and winds continues to grow and spin.
 - **Storm systems rotate faster:** This disturbance is fuelled by the ocean's heat and the water that evaporates from its surface.
 - **Direction:** Storms that form towards the north of the equator rotate counterclockwise, while those that form to the south spin clockwise because of the rotation of the Earth.



New Ayush wings in Defence and Railway Hospitals

Posted On: 05 AUG 2022 5:41PM by PIB Delhi

Ministry of Ayush signed a MoU with Ministry of Railway for Introduction of Ayush Systems in five Railways Hospitals resulting into establishment of Ayush units at 5 Railway zonal hospitals at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Guwahati.

Ministry of Ayush has collaborated with Ministry of Defence resulting in the establishment of Ayurveda OPDs at 12 AFMS (Armed Force Medical Services) Hospitals and 37 Cantonment Board Hospitals. These facilities are successfully operational with effect from 1st week of June 2022.

CHAMPION SERVICES OF INDIA

Information Technology & Information Technology enabled Services (IT & ITES)	Legal Services
Tourism and Hospitality Services	Communication Services
Medical Value Travel	Construction and Related Engineering Services
Transport and Logistics Services	Environmental Services
Accounting and Finance Services	Financial Services
Audio Visual Services	Education Services

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Icons at the bottom: graduation cap, family, umbrella, house, money, document, car, heart, globe with airplane.

Context: Ministry of Ayush signed a MoU with Ministry of Railway for Introduction of Ayush Systems in five Railways Hospitals.

Champion Service: Ministry of Ayush had a Central Sector Scheme namely Champion Services Sector Scheme for Medical Value Travel.

Three components of this scheme

- Establishment of Ayush Super speciality Hospitals / Daycare Centres
- Skill development in Ayush sector
- Establishment of Ayush Grid

Champion Services Sector Scheme

- **A Central Sector Scheme** of the Department of Commerce.
- **Objectives:**
 - **Sectoral and cross cutting issues** including domestic regulatory reforms, skill development, data protection regime etc.
 - **New initiatives** to prevent India's service sector from losing its competitive position in the global market.
 - **Increased productivity and competitiveness** of the Champion Service Sectors will enhance services gross value added contributed by domestic services sectors.
 - **Boost India's service sector** exports.
 - **Skill training** and Employment creation.
- **Three-tier monitoring mechanism, namely**
 - Concerned Ministry/Department,
 - Department of Commerce and
 - Committee of Secretaries chaired by the Cabinet Secretary

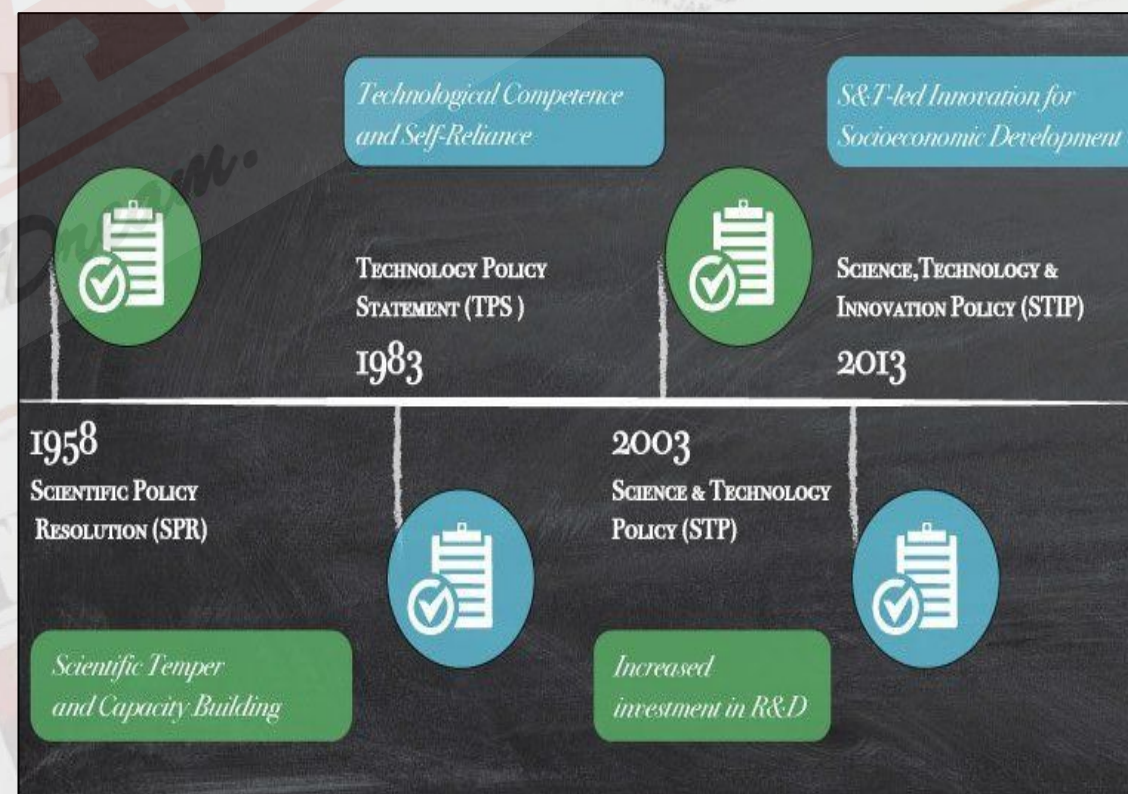
NAC discussed the way forward for National Initiative on Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics (NISTIS)

The first meeting of the National Advisory Committee of the National Initiative on Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics (NISTIS) discussed the way forward for the initiative.

It was decided that the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics will be prepared by the Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bengaluru.

Evolution of Science, Technology and Innovation Policies in India:

- **The Scientific Policy Resolution, 1958:** to lay the foundation of scientific temper and develop scientific enterprises around India.
- **The Science and Technology Policy, 2003:** to increase investment in research and development. The policy brought India's investment in research to 0.7% of GDP.
- **The Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, 2013:** aimed to become one of the top five global scientific leaders in the world.
- **Draft Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2020:** The draft STIP aims to double the following things every 5 years.
 - Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) researchers
 - Private sector contribution to the GERD
 - Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (GERD)



THANK YOU!



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