APPSC GROUP-I MAINS — STUDY NOTES

NATIONAL POLICIES ON S&T

& Innovation

Paper V — Science & Technology | Day 3 (01 Apr 2026)

SECTION 1: SUMMARISED NOTES

1.1 Why S&T Policies Matter

Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) policies define how a nation organises, funds, directs, and evaluates its scientific enterprise. India's S&T policies have evolved through five phases — from Nehruvian institution-building to the current focus on decentralised, inclusive innovation ecosystems. Each policy reflected its era's priorities. For APPSC, this topic demands: knowledge of each policy's key features; understanding the evolution from 'science for self-reliance' to 'innovation for inclusive development'; and critical evaluation using data (R&D at 0.64% of GDP, GII rank 38th, business R&D share 41% vs China's 77% — Economic Survey 2025-26).

1.2 The Five National S&T Policies — Evolution Table

Year	Policy	Key Objectives & Features	Outcome / Legacy
1958	Scientific Policy Resolution (SPR)	Foster scientific research; build institutional base; self-reliance; adequate supply of scientists; individual initiative in discovery	Created CSIR (38 labs), DRDO, DAE, IITs. Built institutional infrastructure still in use. Supply-side focus — no innovation/commercialisation emphasis
1983	Technology Policy Statement (TPS)	Technological competence & self-reliance; reduce tech dependence; indigenous development; utilise local resources; appropriate technology	Nuclear programme expansion, IGMDP (missiles under Kalam), ISRO growth. State-centric; limited private sector role

Year	Policy	Key Objectives & Features	Outcome / Legacy
2003	Science & Technology Policy (STP)	R&D investment target 2% of GDP; national innovation system; PPP in R&D; IPR strengthening; traditional knowledge integration; private sector as S&T player	2% target never achieved (still 0.64%). But catalysed IT boom, pharma innovation, space commercialisation. First policy linking S&T to economic competitiveness
2013	STI Policy (Science, Technology & Innovation)	Top 5 global scientific powers; private R&D to exceed government; national innovation system; gender parity in science; start-ups; open access to research; 2010-2020 = 'Decade of Innovation'	GII improved from 66th to 38th. Start-Up India (1.25L+ start-ups, 100+ unicorns), AIM, Digital India launched. But private R&D share still only 41%
2020 (Draft)	STIP 2020 (5th National STI Policy)	Decentralised, bottom-up, inclusive. 4-track consultation (public, experts, ministries/states, apex). Atmanirbhar Bharat alignment. Open Science. STI Development Bank. One Nation One Subscription. Ease of Doing Research. NEP 2020 integration. Equity & inclusion	Draft released Dec 2020; final notification awaited. Principles already influencing policy: AIM expansion, PM-STIAC 9 missions, semiconductor mission (₹1.60L Cr)

1.3 Detailed Analysis of Each Policy

1.3.1 Scientific Policy Resolution (SPR), 1958

Drafted under Nehru's vision that science is the vehicle for national transformation. India at independence had virtually no scientific infrastructure — a handful of institutions (Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Bose Institute, Calcutta) and a small scientific community. The SPR aimed to build from scratch: establishing national laboratories under CSIR (eventually 38 labs covering industrial, chemical, metallurgical, biological, and geological research), expanding the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) for nuclear research, creating DRDO for defence R&D, and founding the IITs (first five: Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Delhi).

The SPR's greatest achievement was creating the human and institutional capital that India still relies on. Its limitation was a purely supply-side approach — it produced scientists and laboratories but had

no mechanism for translating research into products, technologies, or economic value. The private sector was virtually absent from S&T under this paradigm.

1.3.2 Technology Policy Statement (TPS), 1983

By the 1980s, India had scientific institutions but needed indigenous technology, particularly in defence (after the 1962 and 1971 wars) and industry (import substitution model). The TPS shifted focus from pure science to applied technology: developing technologies suited to Indian conditions, reducing dependence on foreign technology imports, and integrating traditional knowledge with modern S&T.

Key outcomes: the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) under APJ Abdul Kalam (Prithvi, Agni, Trishul, Nag, Akash), ISRO's emergence as a globally competitive space agency (SLV-3, ASLV, PSLV development), nuclear technology consolidation (leading to Pokhran-II in 1998), and indigenous supercomputer development (PARAM series by C-DAC after the US denied Cray supercomputer access). The policy was state-driven with limited private participation.

1.3.3 Science & Technology Policy (STP), 2003

Post-liberalisation India needed S&T connected to economic competitiveness. The STP 2003 was the first policy to explicitly target R&D spending at 2% of GDP (inspired by OECD norms), recognise the private sector as a critical S&T player, and promote public-private partnerships (PPP) in research. It also introduced the concept of a 'national innovation system' connecting academia, industry, and government.

The 2% target was never achieved — India's R&D spending has stagnated at 0.6-0.7% of GDP for two decades. However, the policy era saw India's IT services industry become globally dominant, pharmaceutical companies like Ranbaxy and Dr. Reddy's compete internationally, and ISRO begin commercial satellite launches. The IPR regime was strengthened (India joined WTO's TRIPS in 1995, revised Patent Act in 2005 introducing product patents in pharma).

1.3.4 STI Policy, 2013

The first policy to include 'Innovation' in its title, reflecting the global shift to innovation-driven economies. The 2010-2020 period was declared the 'Decade of Innovation.' Key ambitions: positioning India among the top 5 global scientific powers, making private sector R&D spending exceed government spending, and creating a robust innovation ecosystem.

Under this policy's umbrella: Start-Up India (2016) created the framework for 1.25 lakh+ recognised start-ups and 100+ unicorns; Atal Innovation Mission (2016) established 10,000+ Atal Tinkering Labs and 73 Atal Incubation Centres; Digital India (2015) built the digital infrastructure (UPI, Aadhaar, DigiLocker); Make in India (2014) targeted manufacturing. India's GII rank improved from 66th (2019) to 38th (2025). However, the aspiration to be 'top 5 in science' remains unmet, and private R&D at

41% of total (vs China's 77%) shows the innovation ecosystem is still government-dependent (Economic Survey 2025-26).

1.3.5 STIP 2020 (Draft — 5th National STI Policy)

Initiated during COVID-19, STIP 2020 is the most ambitious and participative STI policy formulation in Indian history. Coordinated jointly by the Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser (PSA) and DST, it involved 300+ rounds of consultations with 40,000+ stakeholders through four interconnected tracks: Track I (extended public consultation), Track II (21 expert thematic groups), Track III (ministry/state consultations), and Track IV (apex-level multi-stakeholder engagement).

Key features of the draft: (1) Open Science — all publicly funded research to be open-access, creating a national repository of scientific knowledge. (2) One Nation One Subscription — universal access to international research journals for all Indian institutions. (3) STI Development Bank — dedicated financial institution for long-term R&D investment. (4) Ease of Doing Research — simplified GFR (General Financial Rules) for research projects, reduced bureaucracy. (5) Equity & Inclusion — gender parity targets, representation of SC/ST/OBC in science, regional balance. (6) Integration with NEP 2020 — coding, computational thinking, and STEM from school level; multidisciplinary universities. (7) Strategic technology areas — AI, quantum computing, deep ocean, clean energy (PM-STIAC's 9 missions).

1.4 Key National S&T Missions & Programmes

1.4.1 PM-STIAC (Prime Minister's Science, Technology & Innovation Advisory Council)

Established under the Principal Scientific Adviser, PM-STIAC advises the PM on S&T priorities. It has identified 9 national missions: (1) Natural Language Translation, (2) Quantum Frontier, (3) AI for All, (4) National Biodiversity Mission, (5) Electric Vehicles, (6) BioScience for Human Health, (7) Waste to Wealth, (8) Deep Ocean Mission, (9) AGNIi (Accelerating Growth of New India's Innovations).

1.4.2 India Semiconductor Mission

10 semiconductor manufacturing and packaging projects approved across 6 states, involving approximately ₹1.60 lakh crore of investment (Economic Survey 2025-26). This aims to reduce India's dependence on imported chips — critical for electronics, defence, automotive, and AI sectors. Represents the 'Disciplined Swadeshi' approach advocated by the Economic Survey: building critical capabilities where strategic urgency is highest.

1.4.3 National Research Foundation (NRF)

Established under the Anusandhan National Research Foundation Act, 2023. NRF aims to: seed, grow, and promote R&D across all disciplines (including humanities and social sciences); create an interface between industry and academia; fund research through competitive grants; and develop a

culture of research in universities beyond IITs/IISc. Envisioned budget: ₹50,000 crore over five years (with significant private sector contribution). NRF replaces the erstwhile Science & Engineering Research Board (SERB).

1.4.4 Other Key Programmes

- **INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research):** Attracts talent to science from school to post-doctoral level. Covers 10 lakh+ students through INSPIRE Awards.
- **IMPRINT (Impacting Research Innovation & Technology):** IIT-led programme addressing 10 national technology domains.
- **PURSE/FIST:** DST programmes strengthening infrastructure in universities and research institutions.
- **Technology Development Board (TDB):** Provides equity/loans for commercialisation of indigenous technologies.

1.5 Current S&T Landscape — India (Eco Survey 2025-26)

The Economic Survey 2025-26 provides the latest assessment:

- **R&D Spending:** 0.64% of GDP — grossly inadequate. China: 2.4%; Israel: 4.9%; South Korea: 4.8%; US: 3.5%. Business sector R&D share: India 41% vs China 77%. The Survey explicitly calls for increased private R&D investment.
- **GII Rank:** 38th in 2025 (up from 66th in 2019) — significant improvement but still behind China (11th), South Korea (5th).
- **PLI Schemes:** 14 sectors, ₹2.0 lakh crore actual investment, ₹18.7 lakh crore incremental production/sales, 12.6 lakh jobs (Sep 2025). Demonstrates manufacturing-innovation link.
- **Semiconductor:** 10 projects, ₹1.60 lakh crore investment, 6 states.
- **Space:** India became 4th nation for autonomous satellite docking (SpaDeX). Private sector participation expanding.
- **Disciplined Swadeshi:** Economic Survey's three-tiered framework: Tier 1 — critical vulnerabilities with high strategic urgency (semiconductors, rare earths); Tier 2 — economically feasible capabilities (pharma, defence); Tier 3 — low urgency areas (gradual transition). Strategy progresses from self-reliance → strategic resilience → strategic indispensability.

1.6 AP's S&T Policy Landscape

AP has positioned itself as technology-forward: Google's $15 billion AI data centre in Visakhapatnam (largest single FDI in India); Fintech Valley Vizag; AP Innovation Society promoting start-ups and incubators; Naipunyam digital skilling platform; drone policy for agriculture; AP Electronics

Manufacturing Policy. The Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 targets GSDP >$2.4 trillion with technology as a key enabler. APSSDC (State Skill Development Corporation) is developing a Skill Universe Application and piloting a state-wide skill census (AP Survey 2024-25).

SECTION 2: KEY DIMENSIONS TO COVER

Examiner angles.

1. **Policy Evolution Timeline:** SPR 1958 → TPS 1983 → STP 2003 → STIP 2013 → STIP 2020. Know objectives, features, outcomes, and limitations of each.
2. **Shift in Focus:** Institution-building (1958) → Technology self-reliance (1983) → Economic competitiveness (2003) → Innovation ecosystem (2013) → Inclusive, decentralised innovation (2020). This evolution mirrors India's developmental journey.
3. **R&D Gap:** 0.64% of GDP vs target of 2% (since 2003). Why India has failed to reach this target: government dependence, weak university research, insufficient private R&D (41% vs China's 77%).
4. **STIP 2020 Special Features:** 4-track consultation, Open Science, One Nation One Subscription, STI Development Bank, Ease of Doing Research, NEP 2020 integration. Most participative policy process ever.
5. **NRF:** Anusandhan National Research Foundation Act 2023. ₹50,000 Cr over 5 years. Replaces SERB. Covers all disciplines. Industry-academia bridge.
6. **PM-STIAC 9 Missions:** AI, Quantum, Deep Ocean, EVs, NLT, Biodiversity, Bio-Health, Waste to Wealth, AGNIi.
7. **Semiconductor Mission:** 10 projects, ₹1.60L Cr. Strategic importance for electronics, defence, AI.
8. **Disciplined Swadeshi:** Economic Survey's 3-tier framework. Self-reliance → strategic resilience → strategic indispensability.
9. **Critical Evaluation:** Policies look good on paper, but R&D at 0.64% shows implementation gap. Brain drain persists. Lab-to-market gap. University research is weak.

SECTION 3: PRELIMS MUST-REMEMBER FACTS

Crisp factual points. Memorize these.

1. SPR 1958: India's first S&T policy. Nehru's vision. Built CSIR (38 labs), DRDO, DAE, IITs.
2. TPS 1983: Technology self-reliance. IGMDP (5 missiles under Kalam). ISRO expansion. Indigenous tech focus.
3. STP 2003: First to target 2% R&D/GDP (never achieved). PPP in R&D. National innovation system concept. IPR focus.
4. STIP 2013: First policy with 'Innovation' in title. 'Decade of Innovation' (2010-2020). Top 5 global scientific powers target.
5. STIP 2020 (Draft): Decentralised, bottom-up, inclusive. 4-track consultation (40,000+ stakeholders). Open Science. STI Development Bank. One Nation One Subscription.
6. R&D spending: India 0.64% of GDP. Target (since 2003): 2%. China: 2.4%. Israel: 4.9%. South Korea: 4.8%. US: 3.5%. (Eco Survey)
7. Business R&D share: India 41% vs China 77%. Government still dominant funder of research in India. (Eco Survey)
8. GII rank: 38th (2025), up from 66th (2019). China: 11th. South Korea: 5th. (Eco Survey)
9. NRF: Anusandhan National Research Foundation Act 2023. Budget: ₹50,000 Cr over 5 years. Replaces SERB.
10. PM-STIAC: 9 missions — AI, Quantum, Deep Ocean, EVs, NLT, Biodiversity, Bio-Health, Waste to Wealth, AGNIi.
11. Semiconductor Mission: 10 projects, ₹1.60 lakh crore, 6 states. (Eco Survey)
12. PLI: 14 sectors, ₹2.0L Cr invested, ₹18.7L Cr production, 12.6L jobs (Sep 2025). (Eco Survey)
13. Start-Up India (2016): 1.25 lakh+ recognised; 100+ unicorns.
14. AIM (2016): 10,000+ Atal Tinkering Labs; 73 Atal Incubation Centres.
15. INSPIRE: DST programme. 10 lakh+ students covered through INSPIRE Awards.
16. IGMDP: Prithvi, Agni, Trishul, Nag, Akash. Under APJ Abdul Kalam. TPS 1983 era.
17. PARAM: India's indigenous supercomputer series by C-DAC. Developed after US denied Cray supercomputer.
18. Patent Act 2005: Product patents in pharma (WTO TRIPS compliance). Balance: compulsory licensing for public health.
19. Article 51A(h): Fundamental Duty to develop scientific temper, humanism, and spirit of inquiry.

20. SpaDeX: India became 4th nation for autonomous satellite docking. (Eco Survey)
21. Disciplined Swadeshi: Economic Survey's 3-tier strategy: critical capabilities → strategic resilience → strategic indispensability.
22. AP: Google $15B Vizag data centre; Fintech Valley; AP Innovation Society; Skill census pilot; Naipunyam platform. (AP Survey)

SECTION 4: MAINS MUST-WRITE POINTS

Each can form a paragraph.

1. **From Institution-Building to Innovation Ecosystem:** India's S&T policy journey reflects its developmental arc. In 1958, the priority was building laboratories and training scientists — India had virtually no scientific infrastructure. By 1983, the focus shifted to converting science into indigenous technology (missiles, nuclear, space). In 2003, the goal became economic competitiveness through innovation. By 2013, the 'Decade of Innovation' promoted start-ups and entrepreneurship. STIP 2020 envisions a decentralised, inclusive innovation ecosystem aligned with Atmanirbhar Bharat. This evolution from a state-driven, supply-side model to a participative, demand-driven ecosystem mirrors India's broader transition from a planned to a market economy.
2. **The Persistent R&D Gap:** India has targeted 2% R&D/GDP since 2003 but remains stuck at 0.64% — less than one-third of the target. This is the single most critical failure of Indian S&T policy. At 0.64%, India spends one-quarter of what China does and one-seventh of Israel's investment relative to GDP. More concerning, the business sector contributes only 41% (vs China's 77%), meaning India's innovation system remains government-dependent. The Economic Survey 2025-26 explicitly calls for increased private R&D investment. Without bridging this gap, India cannot achieve manufacturing competitiveness, technological sovereignty, or the 'top 5 scientific powers' aspiration of STIP 2013.
3. **STIP 2020 — A Paradigm Shift:** STIP 2020 represents the most fundamental rethinking of Indian S&T policy since 1958. Its four-track consultation involved 40,000+ stakeholders — unprecedented in Indian policy-making. Its features — Open Science, One Nation One Subscription (removing journal access barriers), STI Development Bank (dedicated R&D finance), Ease of Doing Research (simplified bureaucracy), and equity targets (gender, regional, social) — address systemic problems that previous policies ignored. However, the policy remains in draft form, and implementation will determine whether these progressive principles translate into measurable outcomes.
4. **NRF — Transforming University Research:** India's research is concentrated in a handful of elite institutions (IITs, IISc, TIFR), while 99% of universities produce negligible research. The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (₹50,000 crore, 5 years) aims to change this by funding competitive research across all disciplines (including humanities and social sciences), building industry-academia bridges, and creating a research culture in state universities. If successful, NRF could be the most transformative S&T intervention since the founding of CSIR.

5. **Strategic Technology: Semiconductors and Disciplined Swadeshi:** The India Semiconductor Mission (₹1.60 lakh crore, 10 projects) represents India's most ambitious strategic technology initiative. The Economic Survey's 'Disciplined Swadeshi' framework provides the conceptual foundation: not all import substitution is feasible or desirable, but in critical areas (semiconductors, rare earths, defence electronics), building domestic capabilities is a strategic imperative. The three-tier progression — from self-reliance to strategic resilience to strategic indispensability — envisions India becoming so embedded in global supply chains that the world moves from 'thinking about buying Indian' to 'buying Indian without thinking.'
6. **Innovation Ecosystem: Start-Ups and AIM:** India's start-up ecosystem (1.25 lakh+ recognised, 100+ unicorns) and Atal Innovation Mission (10,000+ Tinkering Labs, 73 Incubation Centres) represent the STIP 2013 era's greatest successes. These have created a culture of entrepreneurship and problem-solving that previous policies never achieved. However, the ecosystem remains concentrated in Bangalore, Delhi-NCR, and Mumbai. Extending innovation to tier-2/3 cities and rural India — where most problems (agriculture, healthcare, logistics) are located — is the next frontier. AP's Google data centre in Vizag could help deconcentrate the innovation ecosystem.
7. **Science Education and Human Capital:** No STI policy can succeed without a pipeline of talented scientists and innovators. NEP 2020's emphasis on coding from Class VI, multidisciplinary universities, and the National Credit Framework (NCrF) — adopted by 170 universities — represents integration of education and innovation policy. India now has 23 IITs, 21 IIMs, and 20 AIIMS, alongside two international IIT campuses (Zanzibar and Abu Dhabi) — marking global expansion of India's education brand. The INSPIRE programme covers 10 lakh+ students, aiming to attract talent into science careers. However, brain drain remains a challenge — many top graduates emigrate to the US and Europe for better research opportunities.
8. **Critical Assessment:** India's S&T policies have produced impressive institutional infrastructure, a world-class space programme, globally competitive pharma and IT industries, and a vibrant start-up ecosystem. Yet, R&D at 0.64% of GDP, the persistent lab-to-market gap, weak university research, gender disparity in science (improving but still below parity), and regional concentration of innovation (3-4 cities dominate) suggest that policy ambitions have outpaced implementation. The gap between STIP documents and ground reality is the fundamental challenge.

SECTION 5: VALUE ADDITION

Enhance your Mains answers.

Constitutional Linkage

- Article 51A(h): Fundamental Duty to develop scientific temper, humanism, and spirit of inquiry and reform.
- Article 51A(j): Duty to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.
- Union List Entries 63-66: Institutions of national scientific/technical importance; coordination and determination of standards in higher education; scientific/technical research.
- Article 21: Right to Life — interpreted to include access to healthcare technologies, clean environment (green tech), digital rights.

SDG Linkage

- SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure — directly covers S&T policy, R&D, innovation ecosystems.
- SDG 4: Quality Education — NEP 2020, INSPIRE, NRF, STEM education.
- SDG 17: Partnerships for Goals — international S&T cooperation, technology transfer, open science.
- SDG 7: Affordable Energy — clean energy R&D, EV mission, RE technology.
- SDG 3: Good Health — biomedical research, vaccine development, AI in healthcare.

Key Institutional Framework

- DST (Department of Science & Technology): Nodal department. Manages NRF, INSPIRE, SERB, Nano Mission, NSTMIS.
- CSIR (Council of Scientific & Industrial Research): 38 national labs. Industrial R&D. Notable: NAL, NCL, CDRI, NML.
- DRDO (Defence Research & Development Organisation): 52 labs. Agni, Prithvi, Tejas, INS Arihant technology.
- ISRO: Space programme. Chandrayaan, Mangalyaan, Gaganyaan, SpaDeX. Commercial arm: NSIL.
- DAE (Department of Atomic Energy): BARC, NPCIL, TIFR. Nuclear power, radiation technology.
- DBT (Department of Biotechnology): Biotech research, Biotech parks, genome India project.

- ICAR: 113 agricultural research institutes. ICMR: 26 health research institutes.
- Office of PSA: Principal Scientific Adviser. Coordinates PM-STIAC. Science policy coordination.

Comparative Perspective

- India vs China: China's R&D at 2.4% of GDP with 77% from business. China has national champions in AI (Baidu), 5G (Huawei), EVs (BYD). India's strength is services/software; weakness is hardware/manufacturing R&D.
- India vs Israel: 4.9% R&D/GDP — world's highest. Mandatory military service builds tech skills. Deep VC ecosystem. India's start-up ecosystem is larger by volume but Israel's is more R&D-intensive.
- India vs South Korea: Chaebol-led (Samsung, Hyundai, LG) industrial R&D. South Korea spends 4.8% of GDP on R&D. India lacks comparable corporate R&D commitment.
- India vs US: US has the world's most advanced S&T ecosystem (NIH, NSF, DARPA, Silicon Valley). India's Digital Public Infrastructure (UPI, Aadhaar) is globally unique and increasingly studied/replicated by other nations.

SECTION 6: QUICK REVISION BOX

Last-minute glance.

▶ SPR 1958 = Institution-building; CSIR, DRDO, IITs	▶ TPS 1983 = Tech self-reliance; IGMDP, ISRO
▶ STP 2003 = 2% R&D target; PPP; innovation system	▶ STIP 2013 = Top 5 powers; Decade of Innovation
▶ STIP 2020 = Bottom-up; Open Science; Atmanirbhar	▶ 4-track consultation; 40,000+ stakeholders
▶ R&D = 0.64% GDP; Target = 2% (since 2003!)	▶ Business R&D: India 41% vs China 77%
▶ GII: 38th (2025); 66th (2019). Improving steadily	▶ NRF: ₹50,000 Cr; 5 years; replaces SERB; all disciplines
▶ PM-STIAC: 9 missions (AI, Quantum, Ocean, EV...)	▶ Semiconductor: 10 projects; ₹1.60L Cr; 6 states
▶ PLI: 14 sectors; ₹2L Cr; 12.6L jobs	▶ Start-Up India: 1.25L+; 100+ unicorns
▶ AIM: 10,000+ Tinkering Labs; 73 Incubation Centres	▶ SpaDeX: India 4th for satellite docking
▶ IGMDP = Prithvi, Agni, Trishul, Nag, Akash	▶ PARAM = Indigenous supercomputer (C-DAC)
▶ Art. 51A(h) = Scientific temper duty	▶ Disciplined Swadeshi: 3-tier → strategic indispensability

SECTION 7: RECOMMENDED SOURCES

Refer to these.

Source	What to Read	Why
Economic Survey 2025-26	Industry & Innovation section; Disciplined Swadeshi chapter	*Latest data: GII, R&D, PLI, Semiconductor, SpaDeX*
Ravi Agrahari — S&T for Civil Services	Ch. on S&T Policies, Institutions	*Exam-oriented policy evolution coverage*
DST Annual Report (latest)	S&T policy implementation; NRF; INSPIRE data	*Official institutional data*
STIP 2020 Draft (DST website)	Full draft document (Ver 1.4, Dec 2020)	*Understanding the most ambitious policy features*
Science Reporter (Monthly)	Current S&T policy developments	*Latest missions, programmes, achievements*
India Year Book	S&T chapter	*Updated institutional and scheme data*