RESEARCH AND FUNDING SCHEMES IN HIGHER EDUCATION
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Research and Funding

(1) University Grants Commission (UGC)

I. Introduction
UGC strives to promote teaching and research in emerging areas in Humanities, Social Sciences, Languages, Literature, Pure Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Pharmacy, Medical, Agricultural Sciences etc.

II. Name of scheme(s)
Major and Minor Research Projects

Objective(s)
- To promote excellence in research in higher education by supporting research programmes of University and College teachers in various disciplines.
- Traditionally, universities have been the centers of research. Although, the Government has a network of science and technology laboratories for research and development, the major base of researchers in science and technology remains with the universities. Therefore, university and college teachers need to be supported to meet this requirement.

III. Contact Address
The Secretary, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi – 110002,
Tel. No: (011) 23234019, 23236350, Fax. No.: (011) 23239659
Website: www.ugc.ac.in

(2) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

I. Introduction
The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has been performing its regulatory, planning and promotional functions through its Bureaus, namely: Administration; Finance; Planning and Coordination; Under Graduate Studies; Post Graduate Education and Research; Faculty Development; Quality Assurance; and Research and Institutional Development Bureaus; and through its Regional Offices located in various parts of the country.

II. Name of scheme(s)

i) Research & Institutional Development Schemes
a) Modernization & Removal of Obsolescence Scheme (MODROBS)
- To equip technical institutions with modern infra-structural facilities in laboratory(s)/workshop(s)/computing facilities to enhance functional efficiency for teaching, training and research purposes. Creation of new laboratories is not envisaged. Maximum Funding is Rs. 15 lakhs with 2 years duration.
- The aims are contemporary Lab Work, relevant project work, indirect benefits to faculty/students of the institution through training programmes and consultancy work.

b) Research Promotion Schemes (RPS)
RPS aims to create research ambience by promoting research in technical disciplines
and innovations in established and emerging technologies; and to generate Masters and Doctoral degree candidates. The three research avenues within RPS are the following:

- **Proof of Concept work** - Independent research activity which can lead to growth of knowledge/process in an area, which can grow into a major project. Funding for such projects would be limited to a one time grant of Rs. 5-10 lakhs.
- **Capacity Building for research** – A young faculty (30 years limit) with grant of Rs. 10-12 lakhs, is encouraged to carry out research at Doctoral level in a reputed institution. The funding can be used for both drawing of salary during leave without pay condition and towards purchase of equipment to carry out research in a Novel area.
- **Patentable technology development by a group of faculty members**, having proven track record, who aim at developing new research facilities, at the parent institution, being motivated chiefly by high-end output such as patentable technologies. Funding to such projects would be limited to a one time grant of Rs. 20 lakhs.

**II) Industry-Institute Interaction Schemes**

a) **Industry Institute Partnership Cell (IIPC)**
   To establish institute-industry liaison by encouraging: (1) conduct of industrial training programmes (2) facilitating exchange of resource personnel (3) carry out industrial R&D (4) conduct of industrial visits (5) developing appropriate curricula and (6) undertake consultancy services, etc.

b) **Entrepreneurship Development Cells (EDC)**
   To encourage students to consider self-employment as a career option and provide training in entrepreneurship.

c) **National Facilities in Engineering & Technology with Industrial Collaboration (NAFETIC)**
   To establish national level facilities in the frontier areas of Engineering & Technology through collaboration between industry(s) and institutions for product development, basic research, trouble shooting, consultancy, testing & training purposes.

d) **Nationally Coordinated Project (NCP)**
   To plan, coordinate & execute integrated R&D programmes at national level by a group of institutions. The technical/ financial/ administrative deliverables are to be spelled out clearly by the networking institutions with the lead institution being an IIT/IISc/IIM/NIT.

**III. Areas of research support**

Engineering and Technology, Architecture, Town Planning, Management, Pharmacy, Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Applied Arts and Crafts etc.

**IV. Contact Address:**
Adviser-II, RID Bureau, All India Council for Technical Education, NBCC Building, East Wing, 4th Floor, Pragati Vihar, Bhisham Pitamah Marg, New Delhi –110 003,
Telefax No: (011) 24369632,
E-mail: rid@aicte.ernet.in,
Website: www.aicte.ernet.in

(3) **Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)**

I. **Introduction**
The major functions of CSIR include promotion, guidance and coordination of scientific and
industrial research in India; establishment or development of and assistance to existing special institutions or departments for scientific study of problems affecting particular industries and trades; award of fellowship; utilization of Council’s R&D results for industrial development; collection and dissemination of S&T information; and technology generation, absorption and transfer.

The Human Resource Development (HRD) Group of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) has a mandate to develop and nurture S&T manpower at the national level. It also promotes, guides and co-ordinates scientific & industrial research through research grants to Scientists/Professors working in Universities/R&D Institutes of Higher learning.

II. Name of scheme(s) & Objective(s)

1. Research Schemes
To promote research work in the field of S&T including agriculture, engineering and medicine. Multi-disciplinary projects which involve inter-organisational cooperation (including that of CSIR Laboratories) are also considered. Preference is given to schemes which have relevance to research programmes of CSIR laboratories.

2. Sponsored Schemes
The Directors of CSIR laboratories may invite applications for research grants in specific areas of interest to their respective laboratories. They will forward these to the CSIR HRD Group. The scheme enables the CSIR laboratories to interact with university system, so that the CSIR laboratory can take the help of the faculty there to undertake part of the work of its core programme, for which it either does not have the time and or expertise.

3. Emeritus Scientist Scheme
To provide support to superannuated outstanding scientists to pursue research in their respective field of specialization and having relevance to the programmes of CSIR.

4. Research Fellowships/Associateships
▪ Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellowship
▪ Recognition of Excellence
▪ Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize
▪ CSIR Young Scientist Award

5. Other Science and Technology Promotion Programmes
▪ CSIR Programme on Youth Leadership in Science
▪ CSIR Diamond Jubilee Research Interns Award Scheme
▪ Visiting Associateship Scheme
▪ Partial Financial Assistance for holding National/International Conferences/ symposium/ Seminar/ Workshops in India
▪ Partial Travel Grants to Research Scholars
▪ Entrepreneurship Support to Research Scholars
▪ Faculty Training Programme and Adoption of Schools and Colleges by CSIR Laboratories

III. Contact Address:
The Head, Human Resource Development Group
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research,
CSIR Complex, Library Avenue, Pusa
New Delhi – 110 012,
Tel. Nos: (011) 25748632, 25721585
Fax. No: (011) 25840887, 25860595,
E-mail: csircx@nda.vsnl.net.in,
Website: http://csirhrdg.res.in
(4) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)

I. Introduction
DRDO is dedicatedly engaged in the formulation and execution of programmes of scientific research, design and development, testing and evaluation leading to induction of state-of-art weapons and equipment which would compete and compare favorably with its contemporary systems available elsewhere in the world. It consists of a chain of laboratories/establishments situated all over the country, pursuing assigned scientific goals with delegated powers under the policy direction provided by the headquarters in New Delhi. DRDO also supports a substantial amount of extramural research in academic institutions and other laboratories on defence related problems through various grants -in-aid schemes and other sponsored projects.

II. Name of scheme(s)

1. Extramural Research Scheme
- Research sponsored in academic institutions under the extramural research (ER) scheme focuses on research on phenomena or observations that are not understood, and that lack of understanding is recognized as an obstacle to scientific or technological progress in the broad topic area of relevance to military R&D. The knowledge base so generated is embodied in high-quality technical manpower and in the new understanding, techniques and design-tools developed through the basic research funded. Such new knowledge can also provide pathways to significant advances in the mission-effectiveness of traditional military roles.
- Collaterally with the expanded knowledge-base created, a primary end-result of the research that is funded under the ER program is a networked group of qualified people whose expertise resulting from the research can be drawn-upon to build an exploitable area of new technology that has potential military applicability.
- The ER scheme also supports the instrumentality of Memoranda of Collaboration (MoC) between DRDO Laboratories & Establishments and academia. These MoC invariably involve more than one DRDO establishment and cover explorations and investigations on a range of topics within a broad subject arena that generically cross-link the research activities of the collaborating Laboratories & Establishments and the research-disciplines of the selected collaborating academic institution. Such institutional cross-linking is organic, not episodic, and is made operational in an MoC through a management structure which includes in its standing arrangements representation of directors of the collaborating DRDO institutions.

Contact Address:
The Director, Directorate of Extramural & Intellectual Property Rights
Defense Research & Development Organization, West Block 8, Wing 5, 1st Floor,
R.K. Puram New Delhi – 110066,
Telefax: 011-26170928 ,
E-Mail: erip_er@drdohq.res.in, Website: www.drdo.com

2. Aeronautics Research & Development Board
Government has set up Aeronautics Research & Development Board to coordinate, fund and sensitize futuristic, scientific technological areas having potential application for aeronautical systems, at academic institutions and national scientific laboratories. For this purpose, Grants -in-Aid of Rs. 5 Crores per year has been earmarked. The
objectives are:
The Aeronautics R&D Board has instituted a Grants -in-Aid Scheme to nurture the available research talent and to develop facilities in IITs, Universities, Higher Technological Institutes, Colleges and other research centers including industry in the country for promoting research, design and development programmes in Aeronautics and Allied Sciences, keeping in view the future needs of the country with respect to aircraft, helicopters, missiles and all other air borne vehicles and their operation besides the projects activities, the Board promotes Centres of Excellence in selected areas like Computational Fluid Dynamics, Systems Design & Engineering and Composite Structures Technology. Some more centers are under consideration. The Board also promotes Seminars, Presentation of papers in India & abroad, Writing of books, and promoting airmindedness in School children.

Contact Address
Secretary, AR&DB,Defence Research & Development Organization
332, 'B' Wing, Sena Bhawan, New Delhi – 110 011,
Tel. No: (011) 23014034,Fax. No.: (011) 23793004,
E-mail: ardb@drdo.com,Website: www.drdo.com/boards/ardb/default.htm

(5) Department of Atomic Energy (DAE)

I. Introduction
The Department of Atomic Energy supports research programmes in Nuclear Science and Technology through the Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences (BRNS). BRNS support the following schemes.

II. Name of scheme(s) & Objective(s)

1. R&D Project
   Fostering research capabilities and manpower development in universities and similar institutions of higher learning and research.

2. Symposium/Conference/Workshop
   To promote large scale interactions in various disciplines of science and technology that are of interest to DAE.

3. DAE Young Scientists Research Award
   To support young scientist below the age of 35 years in their initial years of settling down in a career of R&D.

4. Dr. K.S. Krishnan Research Associateship
   To support talented science and engineering research scholars

5. Raja Ramanna Fellowship
   To utilize the services of active retired scientists/engineers and technologists, who have been involved in high quality research in their specialized discipline in the units of the DAE or any National Laboratory or University/Institute

6. Visiting Scientists
   To promote close interactions on specialized scientific and technical topics between the scientists and technologists from DAE and Universities/IITs/IISc/ National Labs.

7. Homi Bhabha Chair Professorship
   These Chairs are instituted in recognition of sustained record of excellence and creative contribution to research and / or teaching in the area of interest to DAE.

Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education
8. **DAE Graduate Fellowships**
   To provide excellent career opportunity to students qualifying for admission to the M.Tech Course in Indian Institute of Technology at Mumbai, New Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Chennai or Roorkee.

9. **DAE Graduate Fellowships for Ph.D.**
   To provide an opportunity to work on projects of interest to DAE to those students who aspire to attain the highest academic qualification, (ii) to achieve the basic objective of strengthening linkages between the grant-in-aid institutions and the research centres for the benefit of advancing the pace of research in nuclear sciences, and (iii) to accelerate the speed to translating R&D into technology products and their applications.

10. **DAE-SRC Award**
    The core objective is to augment support to individual research workers with highly innovative ideas and with proven abilities to pursue advanced research in frontier areas of science and engineering at an accelerated pace.

**III. Contact Address:**
The Scientific Secretary / Programme Officer ,BRNS Secretariat Department of Atomic Energy, 1st Floor, Central Complex,BARC, Trombay, Mumbai-400 085 .
Tel. No: (022) 25505223/ 25593946/25595331/ 25595386 Fax : (022) 25505151/ 25519613,
E-mail: drppc@barc.ernet.in/ trehan@barc.ernet.in/ gnpandey@barc.ernet.in

(6) **Department of Biotechnology (DBT)**

**I. Introduction**
The setting up of a separate Department of Biotechnology (DBT), under the Ministry of Science and Technology in 1986 gave a new impetus to the development of the field of modern biology and biotechnology in India. In more than a decade of its existence, the department has promoted and accelerated the pace of development of biotechnology in the country. Through several R&D projects, demonstrations and creation of infrastructural facilities a clear visible impact of this field has been seen. The department has made significant achievements in the growth and application of biotechnology in the broad areas of agriculture, health care, animal sciences, environment, and industry.

**II. Name of scheme(s)**
- Agriculture
- Bioinformatics
- Biotech Product and Process Development
- International Cooperation
- Medical Biotechnology
- Bioresources
- Basic Research
- Infrastructure Facilities
- Plant Biotechnology Societal Developments
- Human Resource Development

**III. Areas of research support**
- Animal Biotechnology
- Aquaculture and Marine biotechnology
- Basic Research in Biotechnology
- Biofuels
- Bioinformatics
- Biological Control of Plants pests, diseases and weeds
- Bioprospecting and Molecular Taxonomy
- Biotech process engineering and industrial biotechnology
- Biotechnology of Medicinal and Aromatics plants
- Biotechnology of Silkworms and host-plants
- Crop Biotechnology
- Environment & Conservation Biotechnology
- Food Biotechnology
- Medical Biotechnology (Vaccines, Diagnostics, Drug Development, Human Genetics & Genome Analysis, Seri Biotechnology, Stem Cell Biotechnology)
- Microbial Biotechnology
- Plant tissue Culture
- Human Resource Development
- Nano Biotechnology
- Women Biotechnology & Programme for Rural Areas and SC/ST population
- Jai Vigyan National S&T Missions
- Patent Facilitation

IV. Contact Address:
Scientist In-charge, Project Registry Cell, Department of
Biotechnology Block 2, 7th Floor, C.G.O. Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi – 110 003.

(7) Department of Coal (DOC)

I. Introduction
The Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDI) is the nodal agency for coordinating R&D activities in Coal and Lignite sectors. The Ministry of Coal normally supports project of shorter duration (2-4 years). The findings of which, if completed successfully, can be used directly for commercial exploitation and benefit to the industry. However, in exceptional cases, research in newly emerging and front line areas of science and engineering and projects having long term implications can be supported.

II. Name of scheme(s)
Science & Technology (S&T)
* Development of technology/system and its successful transfer for commercial applications.

III. Areas of research support
- Production, Productivity & Safety
- Coal Beneficiation & Coal Utilization
- Environment & Ecology
IV. Contact Address:
General Manager (S&T), Central Mine Planning &
Design Institute Department of Coal, Gondwana Place,
Konke Road
Ranchi – 834 008, (Jharkhand), Tel. No: (0651) 2231148
Fax. No: (0651) 2231447,
E-mail: cmpdihq@cmpdi.co.in
Website: www.scienceandtech.cmpdi.co.in

(8) Department of Ocean Development (DOD)

I. Introduction
The development in Ocean Science & Technology is linked with achievements in other scientific and technological areas. The research efforts should lead to fundamental understanding and ensure predictive capabilities. An important component of the development programme is technology. To be self-reliant such technologies would have to be largely developed, tested and operated indigenously. Several new technologies will have to be commercialized and made cost effective.

II. Name of scheme(s)
· Assistance for Research Projects (ARPs) in Ocean Sciences (MRDF)
· Manpower Training for Ocean Research & Management (MMDP)

Objective(s)
· To encourage research in newly emerging and front-line areas of Marine Geology and Geophysics, Marine Coastal Ecology, Marine Biology, Marine Microbiology, Coastal Marine Culture Systems, Marine Benthos, Beach Placers, Ocean Engineering and Under Water Robotics.
· Subjects considered for support under the programme include physical and chemical oceanography, marine biology, marine geology, marine geophysics, ocean engineering, marine ecology, meteorology, marine instrumentation etc. Besides purely scientific projects, assistance is also extended to projects which have politico-geographic or social dimensions of the Indian Ocean and Antarctica.
· Under the MMDP Scheme, only fellowships & contingencies are provided for.
· To encourage Research Organizations, Institutions, IITs, Universities to undertake projects with industrial tie-ups.
· To generate reliable data and information system.
· To strengthen/create infrastructure facilities in Universities/Institutions/Organizations to generate manpower in the fields of Marine Science and Technology.

III. Areas of research support

IV. Contact Address:
The Director, Ocean Research & Manpower Development Programme Department of Ocean Development, Block 12,
CGO Complex, Lodi Road
New Delhi – 110 003,
Tel. No.: (011) 24306839, 24362278, Fax No.: (011) 24360336, 24360779
I. Introduction
The Department of Science & Technology plays a pivotal role in promotion of Science & Technology in the country. Science & Technology Policy-2003 states that “Special emphasis will be placed on equity in development, so that the benefits of technological growth reach the majority of the population, particularly the disadvantaged sections, leading to an improved quality of life for every citizen of the country.”
The Department has wide ranging activities ranging from promoting high end basic research and development of cutting edge technologies on one hand to service the technological requirements of the common man through development of appropriate skills and technologies on the other.
The Department supports research through a wide variety of schemes specifically carved out to meet the requirements of different sections of the scientific and engineering community.

II. Name of scheme(s):
- Deep Continental Studies (DCS)
- Himalayan Glaciology (HG)
- Indian Climate Research Programme (ICRP)
- Instrument Development Programme (IDP)
- International S&T Cooperation (ISTC)
- Joint Technology Projects under STAC/IS-STAC
- Monsoon and Tropical Climate (MONTCLIM) & Agrometeorology
- Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS)
- Pharmaceuticals Research & Development Support Fund (PRDSF) Programme
- Programme Advisory Committee on Earth Sciences (PAC-ES): R&D Projects Scheme
- Science & Engineering Research Council (SERC)
- Science & Society Programmes (SSP)
- Seismology Programme (SP)
- State Science & Technology Programme (SSTP)
- Technology Development Programme (Joint Technology –Technology System programme)
- Utilisation of Scientific Expertise of Retired Scientists (USERS)

III. Contact Address:
Department of Science & Technology, Technology Bhawan,
New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi – 110 016,
Telefax No: (011) 26963695
E-mail: venkatesh@nic.in
Website: www.serc-dst.org

(10) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR)

I. Introduction
The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) is a part of the Ministry of Science and Technology, which was announced through a Presidential Notification, dated January 4, 1985. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) has a mandate to carry out
the activities relating to indigenous technology promotion, development, utilization and transfer.
The Technology Promotion, Development and Utilization (TPDU) Programmes are directed towards meeting the specific needs of industry and are of particular relevance in the present context. Programmes and activities under the scheme are centered around promoting industrial R&D, development and commercialization of technologies, acquisition, management and export of technologies, promotion of consultancy capabilities, etc.

II. Name of scheme(s)
Technology Promotion, Development and Utilization Programmes & its Components.

Objective(s)
- Promote and support industry efforts towards R&D.
- Encourage R&D system-industry cooperation.
- Support industry for technology development, demonstration and absorption of imported technology.
- Build indigenous capabilities for development and commercialization of contemporary products and processes of high impact.
- Evaluate the status and performance of technology in selected sectors/areas.
- Facilitate effective transfer and management of technology.
- Promote international technology trade including export of technology projects, services and technology intensive products.
- Promote and strengthen consultancy capabilities for domestic use and export requirements. Support and use mechanisms, both national and international, towards transfer of technology, both within and outside the country.
- Generate endogenous capacities for the development and utilization of digital information resources for providing inputs to scientific & industrial research in the country.

These objectives are implemented through the following six component schemes:
- Industrial R&D Promotion Programme
- Technology Development and Demonstration Programme
- Technopreneur Promotion Programme
- Technology Management Programme
- International Technology Transfer Programme
- Consultancy Promotion Programme
- Technology Information Facilitation Programme

III. Contact Address:
Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, Ministry of Science & Technology
Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi – 110016
Tel. No : (011) 26960629, Fax : (011) 26516078
E-mail : srv@nic.in, Website : www.dsir.gov.in

(11) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)

I. Introduction
The primary aim of the ICMR is to promote research in the country in the fields of medicine, public health and allied areas. The Council promotes biomedical research in the country through intramural research (through Institutes totally funded by ICMR) and extramural...
research (through grants -in-aid given to projects in non-ICMR Institutes).

II. Name of the scheme(s)

- Ad-hoc Research Schemes : Open-ended Research (Ad-hoc Projects) on the basis of applications for grants -in-aid received from scientists in non -ICMR Research Institutes located in different parts of the country
- Senior Research Fellowship/Research Associate
- Junior Research Fellowships
- Emeritus Medical Scientist Scheme (for retired medical scientists and teachers, the Council offers the position of Emeritus Scientist to enable them to continue or take up research on specific biomedical topics.)

Other Research Activities:

i) Short Term Research Studentship (for undergraduate medical students to encourage them to familiarize themselves with research methodologies and techniques)
ii) National Task Force Projects : which emphasise a time -bound, goal-oriented approach with clearly defined targets, specific time frames, standardized and uniform methodologies, and often a multicentric structure
iii) Centres for Advanced Research : setting up Centres for Advanced Research in different research areas around existing expertise and infrastructure in selected departments of Medical Colleges, Universities and other non -ICMR Research Institutes

III. Contact Address:

Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, V. Ramalingaswami Bhawan, Post Box No. 4911, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-110029, Tel.No: 91-11-26588895, 91-11-26588980, 91-11-26588707, 91-11-26589794, 91-11-26589336, Fax: 91-11-26588662, E-mail: icmrhqds@sansad.nic.in
Website: www.icmr.nic.in

(12) India Meteorological Department (IMD)

I. Introduction

IMD was established in 1875. It is the National Meteorological Service of the country and the principal government agency in all matters relating to meteorology, seismology and allied subjects.

II. Name of scheme(s)

Research in meteorology and allied disciplines. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) entertains research projects in the field of meteorology and atmospheric sciences received from scientists working in universities / institutions and government organizations for their funding under its grants -in-aid programme.

III. Areas of research support

Topics related to advancement of knowledge in the fields of meteorology and
atmospheric sciences, with particular reference to the Indian region.

IV. Contact Address:
The Director General of Meteorology
Antarctic & Project Evaluation Cell, DGM’s Office
India Meteorological Department (IMD)
Mausam Bhawan, Lodi Road, New Delhi – 110 003
Tel. No: (011) 24618241 to 7 Extn. 4318
Fax: (011) 24699216, 24623220
E-mail: apec@mail.imdmail.gov.in
Website: www.imd.gov.in

(13 )Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) - Department of Space

I. Introduction
The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was established in 1969. The Indian space programme has the primary objective of developing space technology and application programmes to meet the developmental needs of the country. Indian Space programme includes development of operational systems in the areas of satellite based remote sensing, telecommunications, broadcasting, meteorology and development of suitable launch vehicles for putting the satellite in various low earth orbits and geostationary orbits.

II. Name of Scheme(s)
1. ISRO Sponsored Research Programme (RESPOND)
2. Space Science Promotion (SSP)

Objective(s)
To conduct research and development activities in the relevant areas of space science, application and technology at the universities and academic institutions in the country. Also, to establish interactions between scientists working at ISRO and academic institutions to carry out joint research and educational activities of interest to the Indian Space Programme.

III. Areas of research support
Space science, application, technology, space communication, earth resources survey, meteorology and satellite geodesy.

IV. Contact Address
RESPOND
ISRO Headquarters ,Antariksh Bhawan ISROHeadquarters,
Antariksh Bhawan,
New BEL Road,
Bangalore – 560 094
Tel. No: (080) 23416271 ,Fax. No: (080) 23419190
E-mail: scc@isro.org
Website: www.isro.org
I. Introduction
Department of Information Technology (DIT) since its inception has been giving importance to research and development. Promotion of research & development efforts in electronics and related fields in the country has been one of the major activities of Department of Information Technology.

II. Name of scheme(s)
- Microelectronics & Nanotech Development Programme
- Technology Development Council
- Convergence, Communication & Strategic Electronics
- Components & Material Development Programme
- Electronics in Health
- Human Computer Interface – TDIL
- E-Commerce & Info-Security
- IT for Masses (Telemedicine)
- Media Lab Asia
- Photonics Development
- Industrial Applications

III. Areas of research support
- Information Technology (Hardware/Software)
- Convergence, Communication & Broadband Techniques
- Micro-electronics & Photonics
- Industrial Electronics
- E-Commerce & Information Security
- Nanotechnology
- Electronic Components & Material
- Strategic Electronics
- Rural Application
- Health & Biotechnology
- Materials and Components including Microwaves & Millimeter waves
- Emerging Areas of Information Technology
- Human Computer Interface/Language Technology

IV. Contact Address
The Secretary, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology
Department of Information Technology, Block-6, Electronics Niketan, CGO Complex Lodi Road, New Delhi – 110003,
Tel. No.: (011) 24364041, Fax No. (011) 24363134
E-mail: secretary@mit.gov.in, Website: www.mit.gov.in
(15) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF)

I. Introduction
The Ministry of Environment and Forests is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the central government for planning, promotion and coordination of environmental and forestry programmes. The main activities of the Ministry are conservation and survey of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife; prevention and control of pollution, afforestation and regeneration of degraded areas and protection of environment. These tasks are being fulfilled through environmental impact assessment, eco-regeneration, assistance to organizations implementing environmental and forestry programmes; promotion of environmental and forestry research, extension, education and training to augment the requisite manpower; dissemination of environmental information; international cooperation and creation of environmental awareness among all sectors of the country’s population.

II. Name of scheme(s)
1. Environmental Research Programme (ERP)
2. Ecosystems Research Scheme (ERS)
3. Eastern and Western Ghats Research Programme (E&WRP)
4. Biosphere Reserves
5. Mangroves and Coral Reefs
6. Wetlands
7. National Natural Resources Management
8. Ganga Action Plan/National River Conservation Programme
9. Research and Consultancy Projects in Wildlife

III. Contact Address:
Adviser, Research Division, Ministry of Environment and Forests
Paryavaran Bhavan, Block No. 2, CGO Complex, Lodi Road
New Delhi – 110003, Tel.No: (011) 24362840, Fax: (011) 24368654
E-mail: rmehta52@yahoo.com
Website: www.envfor.nic.in

(16) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI)

I. Introduction
The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) was set up in July, 1988 to give an impetus to development of food processing industries in the country. The Ministry is concerned with formulation and implementation of the policies & plans for the food processing industries within the overall national priorities and objectives. The Ministry acts as a catalyst for bringing in greater investment into this sector, guiding and helping the industry, encouraging exports and creating a conducive environment for healthy growth of the food processing industry.

II. Name of scheme(s)
Research & Development in Processed Food Sector
Objective(s)
- Update processing, packaging and storage technologies for all major processed food products so that they meet International Standards.
- Standardization of various factors such as bacteriological standards, preservation standards, additives, pesticide residue etc., of meat and meat products, development
of value added products of commercial importance.

- Development of processing technology for the production of intermediate and finished food product/production including design and building of prototype equipment/pilot plants.
- Fortification of cereals/cereal products for enhancing the nutritional level of our population, especially women and children.
- Traditional Foods of various regions of the country.
- Development of new cost effective technologies for preservation and packaging for food products based on traditional foods, common food grains, dairy products etc., for both domestic and export purposes. Development and design of equipment for manufacture of such products, development of new inexpensive packaging techniques and equipments, analysis of existing packaging methods, materials processes, quality control norms studies about improvement in the currently used systems, studies about newer packaging possibilities.
- Ministry may engage reputed research institutions/universities for directed research & development of low cost indigenous technology for preservation/processing, which will result in value addition to various foods.

III. Areas of research support

Proposals related to the areas mentioned under the “Objectives” will be considered for support.

IV. Contact Address

The Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Panchsheel Bhawan, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi – 110 049, Tel. No: (011) 26492216, 26492174 Fax. No: (011) 26493228,
E-mail: mofpi@hub.nic.in
Website: www.mofpi.nic.in

(17) Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES)

I. Introduction

The Ministry promotes renewable energy technologies and creates an environment conducive for their commercialization through innovative policy initiatives and strategies. The range of its activities covers renewable energy resource assessment, research and development, demonstration, extension and production in the areas of biomass energy, solar thermal and solar photovoltaics, wind energy and small hydro power. It also promotes and supports studies and research in new technology areas such as tidal energy, geothermal energy, alternate fuels for transportation, hydrogen energy and fuel cells. The programmes of the Ministry are implemented mainly through the state energy development agencies and state electricity boards. Greater thrust has been given to research and development through active involvement of research institutions, universities, industries and non-governmental organizations.

II. Name of scheme(s) (Under revision)

Industry/Institution Participation in Research and Development Projects

To encourage public as well as private industrial sector for research and development in NRSE sector on cost sharing basis.
III. Areas of research support
- New Technologies
- Solar Thermal
- Solar Photovoltaics
- Biomass Energy
- Wind Energy
- Small Hydro
- others

IV. Contact Address
Director (R&D), R&D Division, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy
Sources Block No. 14, C.G.O. Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi – 110003
Tel. No: (011) 24361604, Fax. No: (011) 24367413,
E-mail: shuklaar@nic.in
Website: www.mnes.nic.in

(18) Ministry of Power, Central Power Research Institute (CPRI)

I. Introduction
Ministry of Power, Government of India has entrusted the Central Power Research Institute to act as the nodal agency to manage the Research Scheme on Power [RSOP] including the funding for the Research programme. Techno-economic evaluation, monitoring and optimal utilization of resources are the major responsibilities of CPRI. This was earlier carried out by CBI&P and is now being managed by CPRI, since April 2001.

II. Name of scheme(s)
Research Scheme on Power (RSOP)
The scheme basically aims to provide fund for carrying out need based research projects in power sector including solving of power system operational problems in the country.

III. Areas of research support
The research areas include but not limited to:
- Power system planning, improvement, studies
- Diagnostic and condition monitoring of power system equipments.
- Reliability enhancement of power station equipment etc.
However, pertinent projects in the power sector on specific case will also be considered.

IV. Contact Address
Joint Director(R&D), Central Power Research Institute, Ministry of Power
P B No.8066, Bangalore 560 080, Tel No: (080) 23605367, Fax No: (080)23601213
E-mail: babu@powersearch.cpri.res.in
Website: http://powersearch.cpri.res.in

(19) Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR)

I. Introduction
Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) provides financial assistance to promote research work
in the field of Water Resources Engineering. The assistance is provided by way of grants to academicians/experts in the Universities, IITs, recognised R&D laboratories, Water Resources/Irrigation departments of the Central and State Governments and NGOs. Research proposals of applied nature as well as basic research are considered for MOWR support.

II. Name of scheme(s)

Research & Development for Water Resources Management

- To find practical solutions to the country’s water resources related problems, to improve available technology and engineering methods and procedures.
- To maintain a lead in the latest technology so as to enable export of expertise from India, in competition with other developed nations, to countries that import such expertise, in order to earn foreign exchange, increase GDP and provide employment opportunities for Indians abroad.
- To review the state of the art in the country in different branches of the subject area by collecting relevant information from national and international organizations and publish “State of the art Report”. To prepare and maintain a comprehensive documentation, preferably using IT, of R&D done so far at national as well as international level.
- To prepare, co-ordinate and recommend funding of research programmes to be taken up by the institutions in the country on basic and applied research, action research, and other areas related to research in the subject field.
- To review the R&D programme in the subject area: identify topics which need immediate attention and encourage the national institutions to take up research on these topics.
- To disseminate information and stimulate thinking related to the subject field by publishing journals, research news/digests; arranging and conducting seminars/conferences/workshops; supporting mass awareness programmes.
- To provide support for the infrastructure development of research institutions working in the water resources sector.
- To encourage indigenous industry to take up technology development in the subject area.
- To promote and co-ordinate effective participation of India in the International programmes related to the water resources.
- To promote educational, training and Human Resources Development programmes in the subject area.

III. Areas of research support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INC</th>
<th>Subject Domain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INCH</td>
<td>Management of Floods, Hydraulic Structures (including masonry and concrete structures), River and Estuarine Hydraulics, River Morphology, Ground Water Hydraulics, Instrumentation for Seismic and Geophysical Measurements, Open Channel Flow, Pipe Flow, Hydraulic Machinery, City Water Supply and Ports and Harbours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCGE</td>
<td>Rock Mechanics &amp; Tunneling Technology; Soil Mechanics &amp; Foundation Engineering; and Instrumentation and Measurement Techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCCMS</td>
<td>Construction Materials, Concrete Technology and Structures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Contact Address
Director, R&D Division, PP Wing, Ministry of Water Resources
1st floor, Wing -4, West Block – 1, R K Puram
New Delhi-110066
Tel. No: (011) 26104082 Fax. No: (011) 26104082,
E-mail: watrnd-mowr@nic.in
Website: www.wrmin.nic.in

(20) Department of Education (DOE)

Contact Address
The Deputy Education Adviser (T), Division TD, VI,
Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
Fax: 011-2382365/23011097/2384093, Tel: 011 - 23782296/2381703

(21) Science and Technology Application for Rural Development (STARD)

Science and Society Related Programmes

Contact Address
The Head, Sci.& Society Division, Dept. of Sci. & Technology, Technology Bhavan,
New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi – 110 016,
e-mail: sunilag@alpha.nic.in, web: www.scienceandtechnology-dst.org.
Fax: 26864570, 26863847, 26862418, Tel: 011-26567373 Extn. 298

(22) Science & Technology for Weaker Sections (STAWS).

Science and Society Related Programmes

Contact Address
The Head, Sci.& Society Division, Dept. of Sci. & Technology, Technology Bhavan,
New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi – 110 016,
e-mail: sunilag@alpha.nic.in, web: www.scienceandsociety.dst.org
Fax: 26864570, 26863847, 26862418, Tel: 011-26567373 extn. 298

(23) Indian National Science Academy (INSA)

Contact Address
The Chairman, Indian National Science Academy, Bahadur Shah Zafar marg, New Delhi – 110002
e-mail: insa@giasd101.vsnl.net.in, insa@delnet.ren.nic.in
web: insa1@ndf.vsnl.net.in
Fax: 91-11-23235648/23231095, Tel: EPBAX No. 23221931 to 23221950
INTERNATIONAL FUNDING AGENCIES

(24) International Foundation for Science

Contact Address
Director, International Foundation for Science, Grev Turegatan 19, S.114 38, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN,
WEB: www.ifss.se, e-mail: info@ifs.se, Tel: 46 545 81800

(25) Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS)

Contact Address
Executive Director, Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), c/o the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics, (ICTP), P.O. Box 586 – Via Beirut 6 – 34100 Trieste -Italy.
e-mail: info@twas.org, web: http://www.org/activities.html
Fax:+39 040 224559, Tel: +39040 2240387

(26) Third World Network of Scientific Organizations

Contact Address
The Third World Network of Scientific organizations, (TWNSO), c/o The Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Strada Custoera 11 - 34014 Trieste – Italy : e-mail: info@twnso.org, web: www.twnso.org,
Fax: . + 39 040 2240 689, Tel: +39 040 2240-683

Funding for women:

1) University Grants Commission (UGC)

I) Award: Post Doctoral Fellowship to Women Candidates
To accelerate the talented instincts of the unemployed women candidates holding Ph.D. degree in their respective subject areas to carry out the advanced studies and research. The objective of this award is to provide an opportunity to carry out the advanced studies and research in science, engineering and technology, humanities and social sciences in Indian Universities and Colleges recognized under Section 2 (f) and fit to receive assistance under section 12(B) of the UGC Act 1956/Institutes of National Importance established by the Central/State Government.

II) Eligibility
- The candidate must have a doctorate degree in the relevant subject preferably with published research work to their credit.
- In case of general/open category, 55% marks at UG level and 60% of marks at PG level.
- For reserved categories (SC/ST/OBC/PH) candidates, 50% at UG level and 55% at PG level.
The upper age limit for applicants is 55 years for the candidates belonging to general/open category and 60 years for SC/ST/OBC/PH/Minority communities, as on 1st July on the year of application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fellowship</th>
<th>Rs. 38,800/- p.m. Rs. 46,500/- p.m. after two years.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>@ Rs. 50,000/- p.a. for five years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escorts/Reader</td>
<td>@ Rs. 2000/- p.m. (fixed) in cases of PWD (Person with disability)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The revised rate of fellowship is applicable w.e.f. 01.12.2014

2) **Department of Biotechnology (DBT)**

I) **Award:**

DBT: Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation programme (Bio-CARE) for women Scientists.

To enhance the participation of Women Scientists in Biotechnology Research, the Department of Biotechnology launched a Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation Programme (Bio-CARE) for women Scientists. The purpose is to build capacities for women Scientists employed fulltime in Universities and small research laboratories or unemployed women Scientists’ after a career break so as to help them undertake independent R&D projects. The scheme is open for all areas of Life Science / biology (including agriculture, veterinary science and medicine).

II) **Eligibility:**

M.D/M. Tech /Ph. D/Equivalent degree in any branch of Life Sciences. ii. Women Scientists who are employed or unemployed or are desirous of coming back after a break. iii. Women Scientists for whom it is the first grant. iv. Women Scientists up to 55 years of age

III) **Nature of Assistance**

All research related expenses are to be booked under Equipment, Consumables, Manpower, Contingency, Travel etc. as in other ongoing R&D Schemes of the Department of Biotechnology. The budget is restricted to Rs. 60.00 lakhs for 3 years for RGO and Rs.40.00 lakhs for ECS. This includes manpower to be hired (PA/JRF/SRF/RA for RGO and PA for ECS) in the project. The budget is indicative only. Not mandatory to be funded. Equipment cost should not exceed 30 % of the total cost of the project.

**Website:** [http://www.dbtindia.nic.in](http://www.dbtindia.nic.in)

3) **Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)**

**SERB WOMEN EXCELLENCE AWARD**

I) **Eligibility**

Women scientists below 40 years of age as on 31.3.2017 who have received recognition from any one or more of the following national academies such as Young Scientist Medal, Young Associate etc.

1. Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi
2. Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore  
3. National Academy of Science, Allahabad  
4. Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi  
5. National Academy of Medical Sciences, New Delhi  
6. National Academy of Agricultural Sciences, New Delhi

II) Nature of Assistance  
These women researchers will be supported with a research grant of Rs.5.00 lakh per annum for a period of 3 years

III) Contact:  
The Secretary - SERB  
SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH BOARD  
(A statutory body of the Government of India)  
5 & 5A, Vasant Square Mall  
Sector-B, Pocket-5, Vasant Kunj  
New Delhi-110070

Website: www.serb.gov.in

4) Department of Health Research (DHR) -ICMR  
It is a programme specifically for women: Short /Long term training in Indian institutes followed by fellowship to women candidates who have had a break in their career but having demonstrable aptitude towards health research in front line and emerging areas (Table 2).

I) Eligibility  
a) Only Indian women citizen and presently unemployed and having qualifications as prescribed for category A or category B will be eligible in respective category.  
b) The woman scientist shall be submitting the research plan in either of the identified area through any medical college/bio-medical research institute under one faculty member.  
c) Candidate already in job or registered for Ph.D. or having any other fellowship or support are not eligible.  
d) Candidate having research publication in indexed journals will be given preference.  
e) Women of 30-50 years of age as on last date of receipt of application are eligible.

Website: http://icmr.nic.in/hrd/GUIDELINESHRDSHEME.pdf

5) Department of Science and Technology (DST)  
The scheme is meant to encourage women in S&T domain, preferably those having a break in career and not having regular employment, to explore possibility of re-entry into the profession. Following three categories of fellowships, with research grants, are available for Indian

1) Women ScientistScheme-A(WOS-A): Research in Basic/Applied Science  
2) Women ScientistScheme-B(WOS-B): S&T interventions for Societal Benefit  
3) Women ScientistScheme-C(WOS-C): Internship in Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) for the Self
Employment

Website: [http://www.dst.gov.in/](http://www.dst.gov.in/)

Funding for universities

1) **DST-FIST**

The Program of FIST support would be at three levels: Level – 0, Level - I & Level – II. The criteria for short-listing for these three levels are as follows:

**Level – 0:**
- Funding at this level is up to Rs. 1.50 Crores (Teaching – Rs. 50 Lakhs & Research - Rs. 100 Lakhs).
- College should be accredited by respective Accreditation Agency, with minimum of ‘B’ rating.
- Minimum number of students shall be PG Programs (15) & UG Programs (30).
- Minimum number of Faculty at PG level shall be 4 per Department with good quality,
- Evidence of research in the PG Department (s) of the College.

**Level – I:**
- At this level funding up to Rs 3.0 Crores for 5 Years
- Nature and Type of Institution : Teaching & Academic Research
- Active post-graduate teaching & research department
- Evidence of Extra-mural Research grants received in last 5 years
- Performance in last 5 years
- Publications, Patents etc
- Awards received by the Faculty Members of the Department/ Centre
- Projected Research Plan for next 5 Years
- Department should have existed at least for 3 years.
- Number of core faculty members having Ph D degree should be five (5) or more.
- In case of Self-financed Private University/ Institute/ College, department may have more than 50% students at PG level with national level test e.g. NET, GATE, qualifications

**Level - II:**
- At this level funding level up to Rs 10.0 Crores for 5 Years
- Nature and Type of Institution: Teaching & Academic Research
- Well established Department/ Centre and should be Internationally competitive
- Preferable COSIST/ SAP/ CAS supported Department/ Centre
- Should have received reasonable amount of Extra-mural Research grants in last 5 years
- Performance in last 5 years
- Publications in SCI Journals, Patents etc.
- Awards received by the Faculty Members of the Department/ Centre
- Projected Research Plan for next 5 years
- Number of core faculty members having Ph D degree should be eight (8) or more.
- In case of Self-financed Private University/ Institute/ Colleges, department may have more than 50% students at PG level with national level test e.g. NET, GATE, qualifications
- Department should have existed at least for 3 years.
I) Support in Three Levels

**Level-0**
- Colleges with relatively active teaching & research
- Moderate funding for improving teaching quality

**Level-I**
- University/Institute departments with active teaching and research
- Moderate funding for improving teaching and research quality

**Level-II**
- Well Established Department
- Substantial Funding for State-of-The-Art Equipment & for GLP
- Departments/Colleges of self-finance or private shall received support for only research in 50:50 mode in any levels

II) Support Limit
- **Level-0**: Upto Rs.150.00 lakhs for 5 years whole for colleges
- **Level-I**: Upto Rs.300.00 lakhs for 5 years for a department
- **Level-II**: Upto Rs. 1000.00 lakhs for 5 years

III) CONTACT

Prof. Ashutosh Sharma  
Secretary  
Department of Science and Technology  
*Email:* dstsec@nic.in  
Tel: 011-26590412, 011-26511439  
Fax: 011-26863847

*Website:* [http://www.fist-dst.org](http://www.fist-dst.org)

2) **RASHTRIYA UCHCHATAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RUSA)**

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), launched in 2013 aims at providing strategic funding to eligible state higher educational institutions. The central funding (in the ratio of 60:40 for general category States, 90:10 for special category states and 100% for union territories) would be norm based and outcome dependent. The funding would flow from the central ministry through the state governments/union territories to the State Higher Education Councils before reaching the identified institutions. The funding to states would be made on the basis of critical appraisal of State Higher Education Plans, which would describe each state’s strategy to address issues of equity, access and excellence in higher education.

I) Schemes
- Upgradation of existing autonomous colleges to Universities
- Conversion of colleges to Cluster Universities
- Infrastructure grants to Universities
- New Model Colleges (General)
- Upgradation of existing degree colleges to model colleges
- New Colleges (Professional)
- Infrastructure grants to colleges
• Research, innovation and quality improvement
• Equity initiatives
• Faculty Recruitment Support
• Faculty improvements
• Vocationalisation of Higher Education
• Leadership Development of Educational Administrators
• Institutional restructuring & reforms
• Capacity building & preparation, data collection & planning

Funding from International organization

1) **University of Sydney funding opportunities**

a) **International Program Development Fund (IPDF)**

The International Program Development Fund (IPDF) provides catalyst funding to University of Sydney academics to support initiatives in internationalisation. The aim is to foster international partnerships in research, teaching and learning, capacity building and other areas with high profile partners in priority areas. In this context it is especially important to assist early career researchers to establish international networks that will lead to sustainable long-term collaboration. Applicants are encouraged to submit funding applications for innovative and sustainable programs built around collaborative research and/or learning and teaching initiatives linking the University with the world’s leading academic institutions.

Assessment criteria include:
- academic quality and impact of partner institution(s)
- sustainability
- relevance
- innovation

Grants are normally allocated annually and should be spent within two years of allocation. The maximum amount that applicants can apply for from the IPDF is $20,000 per grant.


2) **Australian Government funding opportunities**

a) **The Australia-India Council (AIC)**

The Australia-India Council’s purpose is to broaden the relationship between Australia and India by encouraging and supporting contacts and increasing levels of knowledge and understanding between the peoples and institutions of the two countries. The Council initiates or supports a range of activities designed to promote a greater awareness of Australia in India and a greater awareness of India in Australia, including visits and exchanges between the two countries, development of institutional links, and support of studies in each country of the other. The Council offers support, in the form of funding, for projects likely to contribute to the development of the relationship, within the context of AIC objectives and guidelines. The Australia-India Council (AIC) welcomes funding applications from individuals and organisations in Australia for projects which are likely to promote long-term contact and cooperation between Australia and India. AIC grants are intended to provide seed funds for innovative proposals relevant to the mission and goals of the Council.
The Council gives priority to projects in the following areas:

- Arts, culture and heritage (including indigenous arts and culture)
- Education
- Social initiatives (limited to sport, public health and gender)
- Science, Technology and Design (focusing on resources and energy, agriculture, environment, urban development, civil space and fashion)
- Public Policy Activities (focusing on economic and strategic analysis and the media)
- Tourism.

The AIC will generally consider grants between $20,000AUD and $50,000AUD. AIC grant applications must be submitted using the online grant application linked to the webpage. Individuals and organisations from India are not permitted to apply directly to the Council for funding assistance. If the project has an Australian partner, that partner should apply for the funding assistance. Individuals or organisations from India who do not have an Australian partner must contact AIC India to discuss their proposal. Applications from Indian individuals and organisations will only be accepted if forwarded to the Council by AIC India.

The 2014-15 AIC grant round has now closed. This grant is expected to continue in 2015-16, however a date is yet to be confirmed for the opening of future grant rounds.


b) The Australia-India Strategic Research Fund (AISRF)

The Australia-India Strategic Research Fund (AISRF) was established in 2006 to facilitate and support science and technology research cooperation between Australia and India. The fund assists Australian researchers from both the public and private sectors to participate in leading edge scientific research projects and workshops with Indian scientists and supports the development of strategic alliances between Australia and India. Grant rounds are held annually.

Under this scheme the Australian Government will provide $20 million AUD over the next four years. Generally, grants between $20,000AUD and $50,000AUD are awarded. Funding is provided to support a number of activities including travel to India by Australian researchers, salaries for research assistants and PhD students and bench fees. Projects have been permitted to span up to two years, and total funding per project has been up to $200,000AUD.

The AISRF comprises two funds:

i. Indo-Australian Fund for Scientific and Technology Cooperation (Indo-Australian S&T Fund)

The Indo-Australian S&T Fund is jointly administered by the Australian Department of Industry and the Indian Department of Science and Technology (DST). The Australian and Indian governments jointly determine priority areas for each round of the Indo-Australian S&T Fund. All applications must fall within one of the priority areas. Most recently, the priority areas have been ‘water management’ and ‘agricultural research’.
ii. Indo-Australian Fund for Scientific and Technological Cooperation in Biotechnology (Indo-Australian Biotechnology Fund)

The Indo-Australian Biotechnology Fund is jointly administered by the Australian Department of Industry and the Indian Department of Biotechnology (DBT). Most recently, applications for the Indo-Australian Biotechnology Fund have been open only to previously successful applicants who received funding for collaborative research projects under the Indo-Australian Biotechnology Fund. This criterion may change in the future and priority areas may once again be established for future rounds.


c) Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Opportunities

The recent re-structure of Australia’s policy framework for international development has introduced a new strategy for international aid and an updated grants program. This new aid strategy has a sharper geographic focus directed on the Asia-Pacific region, particularly South East Asia and The Pacific.

The new strategy focuses on two development outcomes. First, there is a focus on supporting private sector development. Australian support will strengthen the private sector in our partner countries through improving the business enabling environment, and helping create better functioning markets. A second focus of the new program is to strengthen human development. Australian support will improve education, health, gender equality and women’s empowerment which are considered essential to both building a skilled and competitive workforce and lifting living standards.

Innovation is a core ideal of the updated aid strategy with $140 million AUD scheduled for investment to encourage innovative development solutions.

From 2014-15 Australian Aid will have a sharper geographic focus than before, with at least 90 per cent of country aid to be directed at the Indo-Pacific region, particularly South East Asia and the Pacific. This includes: India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Burma, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, The Solomon Islands and The Pacific Islands. The relative allocation of funding resources amongst the identified target countries is yet to be determined.

Please note that Australia has phased out bilateral aid to India. This corresponds with the Indian Government’s preference to receive aid from fewer and larger donors, as well as encourage smaller donors such as Australia to channel their aid through multilateral and non-government organisations. There will be no allocation of bilateral aid in 2014–15, however, Australia will continue to provide targeted assistance through multilateral organisations and regional or global programs where we can make a difference to poor people. Cooperation with India through the South and West Asia Regional program aims to enhance technical cooperation to improve water, food and energy security.

DFAT has the following funding schemes in place:

i) Government Partnerships for Development Facility (GPFD)

The GPFD program provides funds to eligible Australian public sector organisations to support economic growth and poverty alleviation in developing countries in the Indian Ocean, Asia and Pacific Regions. This scheme is open to Australian applicants but with an overseas partner.
only. Generally, all countries with which Australia has an existing development partnership are eligible partners for the GPFD, available here:


However, DFAT states that “Published lists of eligible countries for Australian aid purposes are not definitive” and “potential applicants should contact the GPFD Secretariat to determine if a particular country is eligible” (Source: GPFD Guidelines 2014/15 round).

GPFD funding is also available to assist developing countries to implement the development agendas of high-level intergovernmental organisations such as, but not limited to, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), East Asia Summit (EAS), Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), Pacific Islands Forum (PIFs), Secretariat of Pacific Community (SPC) and G20 initiatives supporting developing countries.

This program is designed to facilitate partnerships between Australian public sector organizations and their developing country counterparts to enable exchange of skills, experience and knowledge in support of Australia’s aid program objectives outlined in the June 2014 report titled ‘Commonwealth of Australia, DFAT, Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability’.

The GPFD wishes to support partnerships that encourage innovation and new approaches to addressing development challenges and partnerships that are clearly meeting a development need in the relevant developing countries.

Activities may include training programs, a series of seminars and workshops, secondments and internships, peer to peer exchanges, and applied policy research. Long-term, in-country deployments of Australian public sector personnel (six months or more) are generally not encouraged, unless integral to the activity’s success, due to the high cost of such deployments. Activities funded under GPFD have to be ODA eligible, that is, have the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as their main objective.

To be successful potential activities for GPFD funding must complement Australia’s foreign, development and trade priorities in the relevant developing countries and proponents will need to demonstrate a strong return for Australia’s aid investment in the particular activity. The minimum total grant is $0.5 million AUD over the life of the activity, and the maximum $3 million AUD. Activities may run for a minimum of one year up to a maximum of three years. The estimated level of funding to be offered in 2014-15 (Round 2) is $20 million AUD, and for 2015-16 (Round 3) is $30 million AUD.


**ii) Australia Awards**

The Australia Awards are prestigious international scholarships and fellowships funded by the Australian Government that aim to contribute long term development needs of Australia’s partner countries, in line with bilateral and regional agreements. The Australia Awards are a whole-of-government initiative bringing together scholarships and fellowships administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade the Department of Education and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), offering the next generation of global leaders an opportunity to undertake study, research and professional development in Australia and for high-achieving Australians to do the same overseas.
a. Australia Awards Scholarships

Australia Awards Scholarships provide opportunities for people in developing countries to undertake full-time undergraduate or postgraduate study at Australian institutions. The study and research opportunities provided by Australia Awards Scholarships develop skills and knowledge of individuals to drive change and contribute to the development outcomes of their own country. Award recipients are required to return home for two years after they have completed their studies, so they can contribute to the development of their country.


b. Australia Awards Fellowships

Australia Awards Fellowships offer Australian organisations, from all sectors, the opportunity to deepen and broaden their links with leaders and professionals in developing countries. Fellowships are for current and future leaders and mid-career professionals, who will be in a position to advance priority foreign affairs and development issues. Fellowship activities are aimed at providing high-quality training, exchange of expertise, skills and knowledge, and opportunities to enhance networks on issues of shared interest. Activities can include a combination of short-term study and/or training, professional development, networking and work experience. Grant funding of up to AU$35,000 per Fellow is offered on a competitive basis to Australian organisations to host Fellows from eligible countries.


d) Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

ACIAR is a statutory authority that operates as part of the Australian Aid Program. The centre encourages Australia’s agricultural scientists to use their skills for the benefit of developing countries and Australia. ACIAR funds research projects that are developed within a framework reflecting the priorities of Australia’s aid program and national research strengths, together with the agricultural research and development priorities of partner countries. The functions of ACIAR are:

- Commission research into improving sustainable agricultural production in developing countries
- Fund project related training
- Communicate the results of funded research
- Conduct and fund development activities related to research programs
- Administer the Australian Government’s contribution to the International Agricultural Research Centres.

ACIAR has a long history of leading and contributing-to programs in South and West Asia. The centre has a strong relationship with both the Government of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). ACIAR believes that given the large capacity of the Indian agricultural research system, there would be significant benefits from long-term Australia–India science partnerships to deliver technologies for the future farmers of Australia. Those interested in working with ACIAR should contact the relevant ACIAR program managers.

The following funding opportunities are currently offered by ACIAR:

i. John Allwright Fellowship

The primary aim of this Scheme is to enhance research capacity in ACIAR’s partner country institutions. This fellowship is focused on postgraduate studies that are based on research
work being carried out under a collaborative research project in which the awardee is engaged prior to taking up the award. ACIAR invests $AU 2.3 million annually on this program. 
Website:http://aciar.gov.au/training/jaf

ii. John Dillon Memorial Fellowship
The John Dillon Memorial Fellowship aims to develop leadership skills in the areas of agricultural research management, agricultural policy and/or extension technologies. This is achieved by providing exposure to Australian agriculture across a range of best-practice organisations involved in research, extension and/or policy making. Eight to ten Fellowships are offered annually.
Website:http://aciar.gov.au/training/JDF

3) MacArthur Foundation
The International Programs focus on international issues, including human rights and international justice, peace and security, conservation and sustainable development, girls’ secondary education in developing countries, and population and reproductive health.
MacArthur grantees work in about 60 countries; the Foundation has offices in four focus countries: India, Mexico, Nigeria, and Russia. Please refer to the current MacArthur Foundation Guidelines to learn more about the specific areas in which they are currently accepting grant-inquiries:
Website:http://www.macfound.org/info-grantseekers/guidelines-funding-cycles
The value of grants varies; in 2013 The Foundation provided a total $228 million USD in grant funding. There are no fixed deadlines for grants.

4) Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
The Gates Foundation awards the majority of its grants to U.S. 501(c)(3) organizations and other tax-exempt organizations identified by our staff. The Foundation makes grants in the following areas: Global Development Program, Global Health Program, Global Policy and Advocacy. The Foundation accepts concept memos for grants in specific Global Health Initiatives, which include: Enteric and Diarrheal diseases, Malaria and Pneumonia. The Foundation does not make grants outside their funding priorities, however, does occasionally award grants through published Requests for Proposals (RFPs) or letters of inquiry. As of 2014 a new investment process and tools has been introduced which has impacted the format of applications, please refer to the website for updated submission guidelines. The Gates Foundation provided $3.4 Billion USD in grants in 2013.
Website:http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/General-Information/Grant-Opportunities

5) Department for International Development (DFID)
DFID is the UK Government agency responsible aid development. DFID provides funding to the following South Asian Countries; India; Nepal; Bangladesh and Afghanistan. DFID regularly offers a number of grant opportunities; the value of grants, eligibility requirements and application process are specific to the grant that is being sought. DFID works in 28 countries around Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Examples of DFID funding opportunities include:
i. The Global Innovation Fund

The Global Innovation Fund (GIF) is a non-profit foundation that invests in social innovation with the aim of improving the lives and opportunities of people in the developing world. The Fund values innovative thinking to find the “best approach” to solve current major developmental problems in low- or lower-middle income countries. Grants can range from GBP 30,000 to GBP 10 million. Applications are accepted on a rolling basis with no specific deadline to apply.

**Website:** [http://www.globalinnovation.fund](http://www.globalinnovation.fund)

ii. Scholarships and fellowships for citizens of Commonwealth countries

The Citizens of Commonwealth Countries (CSC) grants include over 900 scholarships and fellowships for postgraduate study and professional development each year. Selections are made on the basis of academic merit, development impact, and quality of the study plan. These are offered only to citizens of Commonwealth countries; different grants are allocated for well-developed and less-developed countries. The funding value and closing dates differ based upon the applicants nationality and competencies.


iii. Community Led Infrastructure Finance Facility

This programme works with local partners to build self-reliant Community Development Enterprises (CDEs) that are capable of creating sustainable settlement, shelter, sanitation and services solutions. This bridges the gap between the existing local government and market provision and the needs of the urban poor. The amount of funding available is expected to be over US$ 1.6 million. The CLIFF programme is designed for organisations with the potential and ambition to become effective Community Development Enterprises (CDEs). To date such organisations have largely been NGOs and not-for-profit social enterprises working in the urban development sector.

**Website:** [https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding/community-led-infrastructure-finance-facility#amount-of-funding-available](https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding/community-led-infrastructure-finance-facility#amount-of-funding-available)

Please refer to the following website for all currently open funding opportunities in India: [https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding?keywords=&fund_state%5B%5D=open&location%5B%5D=india](https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding?keywords=&fund_state%5B%5D=open&location%5B%5D=india)

6) **Asian Development Bank (ADB)**

The ADB’s headquarters is based in Manila, and was established in 1966 to promote social and economic development to countries in the region through loans and technical expertise. It comprises 67 member countries, including 44 developing countries from Asia Pacific. The ADB is an international development finance institution whose mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. India: The proposed program for 2012–2014 marks a significant step up in investments for livelihood promotion and sustenance, especially through water resource management, human resource development, and efficient infrastructure services.

**Website:** [http://www.adb.org/countries/india/main](http://www.adb.org/countries/india/main)

The ADB funds are outlined here: [http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds](http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds)
7) **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**

OECD promotes policies that will improve economic and social well-being of people around the world. The OECD provide a forum for governments to work together in order to understand what drives economic, social and environmental change. The OECD, differs from many international organisations in so far as it has no financial resources for loans, subsidies or grants. However, the OECD hosts a unique sponsorship program – the Research Programme on Biological Resources in Agriculture, see: http://www.oecd.org/tad/crp/

For more information on the OECD’s mission and projects in India, see: **Website**: http://www.oecd.org/india/

8) **United Nations Development Program (UNDP)**

UN is an international organisation that works on a broad range of fundamental issues, from sustainable development, environment and refugees protection, disaster relief, counter-terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, to promoting democracy, human rights, governance, economic and social development and international health, clearing landmines, expanding food production, and more, in order to achieve its goals and coordinate efforts for a safer world for this and future generations. The UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. UNDP funding opportunities are available here: **http://www.undp.org/**

The UNDP Small Grants Program (SGP) has a dedicated mission to India, see: **https://sgp.undp.org/index.php?option=com_countrypages&view=countrypage&country=2&Itemid=204**

The UNDP SGP eligibility criteria for prospective grantees are available here:** https://sgp.undp.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=274&Itemid=209#.VDyvWeSySo**

9) **World Health Organization (WHO)**

The WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends. WHO believes that in the 21st Century, health is a shared responsibility, involving equitable access to essential care and collective defence against transnational threats.

The following funding opportunities are currently available:

**i. Global Fund for TB**

Part of the Global Plan to Stop TB 2011-15, the Global Fund is the most important source of external funding for TB control in countries constituting up to 70% of external funding. The total grant funding to support TB management strategies is US$ 350 million over five years, to be distributed amongst all successful grantees. The budget of a grant proposal to the Targeted Funding Pool cannot exceed US$ 5 million for the first two years and US$12.5 million for five years. **http://www.who.int/tb/dots/planningframeworks/gf_proposals/en/**
Apart from applying for grant funding, there exists an opportunity to partner with the WHO TBTEAM in order to get Technical Assistance support for implementing TB management programs. [http://www.stoptb.org/countries/tbteam/partnerApply.asp](http://www.stoptb.org/countries/tbteam/partnerApply.asp)

**ii. Tropical Disease Research**

There exist opportunities for collaboration around research on the vulnerability of preventative chemotherapy of helminth infections to emergence of drug resistance. There are two projects and five calls for grants proposals. The total available funding pool is US$ 660 000. Applications close 30th November 2014. [http://www.who.int/tdr/grants/research_activities/en/](http://www.who.int/tdr/grants/research_activities/en/)

### 10) USAID

USAID is the lead U.S. Government agency that works to end extreme global poverty and enable resilient, democratic societies to realise their potential. It has the twin goal of furthering America’s foreign policy interests while improving lives in the developing world. The focus areas of USAID are: promote economic prosperity, strengthen democracy and good governance, protect human rights, improve global health, advance food security and agriculture, improve environmental sustainability, further education, help societies prevent and recover from conflicts, and to provide humanitarian assistance in the wake of natural and man-made disasters.

USAID is currently supporting the following in-country priorities within India:

**Education, Innovation and Partnerships**

The Read, Engage, Achieve, Dream Alliance (READ Alliance) is a new partnership within the centre for Knowledge Societies (CKS) that harnesses the resources of the public and private sectors and broader education community, to improve the reading skills of millions of primary school-age children in India. The Millennium Alliance is a multi-million dollar India - U.S. public-private partnership that leverages Indian creativity, expertise, and capital to source and scale locally developed innovations that can benefit vulnerable populations across India and the world. Launched by USAID, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), and the Government of India Technology Development Board, and implemented by FICCI, the Alliance links Indian innovators with seed financing in six major development sectors: maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, early grade reading, clean energy, water and agriculture. ICICI Bank and Foundation, USAID, and ICCo India recently joined the Alliance.

**Energy, Environment and Global Climate Change**

The interagency Partnership to Advance Clean Energy (PACE) effort, includes USAID, the U.S. Departments of Commerce, the Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency. The USAID-led Deployment Component (PACE-D) is a five-year bilateral program that will work in three areas: improving end-use energy efficiency; increasing the supply of renewable energy; and accelerating deployment of cleaner fossil fuel technologies.

**Health**

- Working with the Government of India to support a partnership with the Indian National AIDS Control Organization. USAID is focusing on prevention among Most-at-
Risk Populations, identifying and responding to needs at the national, state and
district levels.

- Supporting the Government of India’s Revised National TB Control Program.
  Interventions include: improving and scaling comprehensive HIV/TB services;
  strengthening and accrediting intermediate reference laboratories for diagnosis of
  Multi Drug Resistant TB; improving airborne infection control; introducing new
diagnostics; and increasing involvement of private providers.

- Supporting the Government of India’s National Polio Surveillance Project, which
  conducts high quality surveillance, provides technical advice for immunization
  activities and strengthening laboratories, and builds a network of volunteers to
  educate and mobilize communities.

**Agriculture and Food Security**

Focuses on three areas: agriculture development innovations, share and transfer agricultural
knowledge and innovation, build institutional and human resources capacity.

**Crisis response**

Providing ad hoc support following a disaster.

The following funding opportunities are currently available:

1. **India Partnerships Annual Program Statement (APS)**

   USAID/India is particularly interested in working with the Indian private sector. This includes
   non-traditional partners such as: 1) private businesses, 2) business and trade associations, 3)
   foundations, 4) financial institutions, as well as more traditional non-profit, non-governmental
   organizations and for-profit development firms. To be eligible, all partners must be legally
   recognized entities organized under applicable law. Individuals are not eligible. The amount of
   funding available has not been specified. Applications close September 30, 2015.
   
   USAID regularly advertises funding opportunities to facilitate international cooperation with
   India. Please check the website for updates when opportunities become available:

**Centre of Excellence**

1. **Overview**

   CoEs may be described as organizational environments that strive for and succeed in
   developing high standards of conduct in a field of research, innovation or learning. They are
   often highly attractive to research and development (R&D) investments and talent in their
   field. Therefore, they possess the ability to absorb and generate new knowledge. Ideally, they
   would distribute and utilize this new knowledge in the form of new capacity in their field, be it
   research results, innovations or talent. CoEs are typically geographically concentrated and
   focused on high potential/growth areas in science and industry, but they may also be
   virtual/distributed and consist of a network of co-operative partners with a coordinating
   center. In terms of size, according to the operational definitions employed by
   some funders, CoEs can be anywhere from the local R&D group up to regional-level semi-
   cohesive triple-helix networks consisting of hundreds of researchers.
II) Schemes

TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN FRONTIER AREAS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (FAST)

Salient Features of a Center under FAST

- The Centre of Excellence (CoE) is expected to be a collaborative activity between a team of high quality researchers in the institution and researchers or research-users in several companies or organizations. In case where the nature of research is related to production or improvement of public goods, collaboration may include appropriate public agencies.
- The Centre should focus on new and emerging technologies, multidisciplinary and translational research relevant to national development goals.
- Priority will be accorded to thematic areas such as energy, water, clean environment, smart materials that promote sustainable development.
- Funding can be considered for new as well as existing centre of excellence for training and research (except those already considered under this scheme or TEQIP-II) for value addition or achieving next levels of research.
- The Centre is expected to trigger an R&D culture in the institution as evidenced by significant increase in applications of research outputs, collaborative and sponsored research, publications in reputed national/international journals and conferences, patents, innovations, commercialized products and Masters and PhD enrolments.


TEQIP Phase – III

Introduction:
The third phase of the project, TEQIP-III is a four year Central Sector Scheme (CSS) of MHRD, Govt. of India, to be started in the year 2017 and will be ended in 2021.

Initial Project Strategy:
The TEQIP-III project will cover all Government Funded / Aided engineering institutions of the state including Affiliating Technical University of the State, as per the eligibility criteria prescribed in project norms in two rounds of selections i.e. Cycle -1 & Cycle -2. In the project TEQIP-III which is going to be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme (CSS), the total institutional funding will be provided by the Central Government without the inclusion of state share.

Initial Project Design:
There are following two main sub - components of the project TEQIP-III :

Sub-component 1.1 : Institutional Development Grants to all Government Funded / Aided engineering institutes in focus States/UTs. In Sub-component 1.1, the funding to the tune of Rs. 10.00 – 15.00 Crore for Govt. Funded / Aided engineering institutions.

Sub-component 1.2 : Widening Impact through Affiliating Technical Universities (ATUs) in focus States/UTs. In sub-component 1.2, the funding to the tune of Rs. 20.00 Crore for Affiliating Technical Universities (ATUs).

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