

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

Source: PIB

The **Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR)** celebrated its 40th Foundation Day on **4th January 2025**, marking four decades of contributions to India's scientific and industrial development.

- DSIR: It was established on 4th January 1985, under the Ministry of Science and Technology through a Presidential Notification under the 164th Amendment of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.
 - DSIR focuses on promoting indigenous technology development, utilization, and transfer.
 - DSIR oversees the <u>Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)</u>, <u>National Research Development Corporation (NRDC)</u> and <u>Central Electronics Ltd (CEL)</u>.
 - DSIR supports the <u>Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT)</u> under <u>United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP)</u>, advancing scientific and industrial progress in India.
- DSIR Key Schemes:
 - PRISM: Promoting Innovations in Individuals, Start-ups and MSMEs (PRISM)
 scheme supports innovators and MSMEs fostering inclusive development as outlined in the 12th Five-Year Plan (2012-2017).
 - PACE: The Patent Acquisition and Collaborative Research and Technology
 Development (PACE) supports industries in developing and commercializing innovative
 technologies.
 - CTRDH: Common Research and Technology Development Hubs (CRTDHs) provides shared infrastructure and technology support for MSMEs.
 - A2K+: Access to Knowledge for Technology Development and Dissemination
 (A2K+) promotes the dissemination of tech and innovation information to industries and research bodies.

Read more: Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)

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