

**Table 1.** Ranking of states S&T council according to GSDP, number of S&T institutes and total allocated DST budget\*

State	DST core grant to state S&T councils for 2012–13 (in lakhs) <sup>2</sup> (Ranking)	S&T institutes in numbers <sup>3</sup> (Ranking)	GSDP 2012–13 in crores <sup>4</sup> (Ranking)
Andhra Pradesh	62.74(15)	243(4)	6,62,592(4)
Arunachal Pradesh	90.75(5)	3(21)	10,619(22)
Assam	97.00(4)	44(14)	1,25,820(15)
Bihar	31.07(21)	37(15)	2,47,318(13)
Chhattisgarh	74.32(13)	5(20)	1,32,872(14)
Goa	68.70(14)	8(17)	36,025(18)
Gujarat	56.00(16)	226(5)	5,94,563(5)
Haryana	27.74(23)	91(10)	3,01,959(11)
Himachal Pradesh	84.65(9)	46(13)	64,957(17)
Karnataka	87.00(6)	246(3)	4,58,894(7)
Kerala	76.00(12)	121(8)	3,07,906(10)
Madhya Pradesh	105.38(3)	100(9)	3,11,670(9)
Maharashtra	14.00(25)	633(1)	11,99,548(1)
Manipur	83.57(10)	3(22)	10,504(23)
Meghalaya	18.08(24)	8(18)	16,412(20)
Mizoram	52(17)	1(25)	7,198(25)
Nagaland	46.00(19)	2(23)	13,203(21)
Punjab	125.50(1)	53(12)	2,56,430(12)
Rajasthan	85.20(8)	75(11)	4,03,422(8)
Sikkim	87.00(7)	2(24)	8,616(24)
Tamil Nadu	51.34(18)	307(2)	6,65,312(3)
Tripura	42.00(20)	6(19)	20,982(19)
Uttar Pradesh	110.50(2)	201(6)	6,79,007(2)
Uttarakhand	77.97(11)	32(16)	97,696(16)
West Bengal	28.99(22)	178(7)	5,38,209(6)

\*Spearman's rank correlation coefficient: GDP and S&T institutes = 0.95; Budget and S&T institutes = -0.45; GDP and budget = -0.06.

affect the budget allocation or not (Table 1). According to Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, it was clear that existence of more number of S&T institutes in a state has a bearing on states' GDP. But the GDP and the number of S&T institutes have no effect on the budget allocated to the state councils by DST.

Recently, DST constituted a committee to rank the state councils for their performance on the basis of performance parameters and categorized them into four categories, i.e. progressive states, moderate, average and static states. Now the top ten states infused with substantial budget by DST on S&T councils are:

Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur. Of these, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka lie in the first category; Uttar Pradesh and Punjab in the second category; Assam, Manipur and Sikkim in the third category; Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh in the fourth category. This brings out the fact that budget is not the only factor which limits a council's functioning. Though these states were provided with apposite budget, their performance was ranked in separate categories.

1. Working Group Report for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012–17), Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology, New Delhi, accessible at [dst.gov.in/about\\_us/12th-plan/11-wg\\_dst-2905-report.pdf](http://dst.gov.in/about_us/12th-plan/11-wg_dst-2905-report.pdf)
2. Report of the committee on development of evaluation mechanism for annual core grant support to state science & technology councils under state science & technology programme (SSTP) of DST, GoI.
3. [http://www.dst.gov.in/admin\\_finance/un-sq1573.htm](http://www.dst.gov.in/admin_finance/un-sq1573.htm)
4. <http://planningcommission.nic.in/data/datatable/index.php?data=datatab>

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## Why not all research data be on Open Access?

Recently DST/DBT has come out with a draft policy for making the research data to be on open access<sup>1</sup>. It is a welcome move and should move the international community towards this policy.

It is a well-known fact that publishing research work is expensive both for the investigator as well as publisher. But what is not realized is that most of the research conducted is done with support from the taxpayer but he does not get a chance to see the work published without paying. The winner in this game is the publisher who uses the copy right to make money. This is rather unfortunate

and not correct when all cost of doing research including the processing cost of the manuscript, is paid through the tax payers money. In US, some universities have now asked their scientists to publish their work only in open access journals and have also asked their libraries not to subscribe to journals which are not on open access. It is time now that all countries do this since the tax payer/reader has already paid for the work through taxes and has been cheated for long.

1. [http://spicyip.com/2014/07/spicyip-tidbit-indias-dbt-and-dst-call-for-comments-on-](http://spicyip.com/2014/07/spicyip-tidbit-indias-dbt-and-dst-call-for-comments-on-draft-open-access-policy-with-respect-to-public-funded-research.html)

[draft-open-access-policy-with-respect-to-public-funded-research.html](http://spicyip.com/2014/07/spicyip-tidbit-indias-dbt-and-dst-call-for-comments-on-draft-open-access-policy-with-respect-to-public-funded-research.html)

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