GOVERNMENT E MARKETPLACE SCIENCTIFIC PROCUREMENT: ECONOMY

NEWS: Rules eased for scientific equipment purchase to boost research: Minister

WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

The Government of India has exempted scientific institutions from using the GeM portal for procuring research materials, restoring autonomy and addressing long-standing concerns about quality, flexibility, and experimental reproducibility. This reform is a major boost to India's R&D ecosystem, enabling timely, high-quality scientific procurement critical for global competitiveness and innovation.

Context and Policy Shift

- The Government of India has introduced a **landmark policy change** allowing scientific institutions to **bypass the Government e-Marketplace (GeM)** when procuring research materials and equipment.
- This move has been welcomed by the scientific community as a restoration of institutional autonomy and a step toward removing procedural bottlenecks in India's research ecosystem.
- The change marks a **reversal of the 2020 mandate**, which required **all government-funded institutions** to procure through the GeM portal.

Limitations of GeM in the Research Context

• Lowest Cost Bias:

- The GeM platform emphasizes procurement based on **the lowest bid**, often ignoring **essential quality parameters** critical for scientific experiments.
- For example, the same chemical like sodium chloride can have varying levels of purity, which affects experimental accuracy.

• Compromised Experimental Fidelity:

- Research experiments demand fidelity to specific materials and instruments to ensure reproducibility.
- Forced substitutions under GeM rules result in **experimental failure**, wasted resources, and **loss of credibility** in research outcomes.

• Mismatch with Specialised Needs:

- Scientific work often requires **custom-built or precision equipment**, including **reagents**, **microchips**, **lab hardware**, **and biological tools**.
- These are often **not listed or available** on GeM, which primarily hosts **generic suppliers and commercial products**.
- Consequently, GeM becomes **incompatible with the dynamic and evolving needs** of researchers.

Systemic Impediments to Scientific Autonomy

• Ignored Ground Realities:

- India lacks a strong domestic industry for **high-end scientific equipment**.
- Despite this, the **blanket application of GeM** was enforced, disregarding **existing** structural and industrial limitations.

• One-Size-Fits-All Approach:

- The 2020 mandate failed to differentiate between routine office supplies and highprecision research tools, applying a standard procurement logic to dissimilar needs.
- This "hammer-and-nail" approach undermined the **complexity of scientific procure- ment**.

• Consequences of Policy Delay:

- The delay in recognizing GeM's unsuitability for research led to:
 - Delays in project timelines
 - Underutilization of research grants
 - Lower innovation output and publication rates
 - A decline in India's global R&D competitiveness

Restoring Institutional Autonomy & Long-Term Vision

Procurement Autonomy Reinstated:

- The exemption allows institutions to choose vendors based on **trust**, **quality**, **past** collaboration, and scientific merit.
- Ensures better alignment with **global scientific practices** and improves **collaborative potential**.

• Leadership by Scientists in Ministries:

- Unlike other ministries, India's science and research departments are **led by scientists and domain experts**, not generalist bureaucrats.
- This leadership model recognizes that science requires flexibility, innovation, and expert oversight, not rigid control.

• Vision for Science-Driven Nation-Building:

• This correction acknowledges the need to liberate science from bureaucratic barriers.

- Supports India's foundational philosophy that **science should be nurtured**, not regulated like procurement of chairs and paper.
- Paves the way for international collaboration, higher quality research, and greater innovation from Indian institutions.