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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

**(2024-25)**

**(EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

**MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS)**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS**

**(2025-26)**

**SEVENTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

**March, 2025/ Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)**



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(2024-25)

(EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2025-26)

*Presented to Lok Sabha on ..... March, 2025*

*Laid in Rajya Sabha on ..... March, 2025*



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

March, 2025/ Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)

## CONTENTS

	<b>PAGE</b>
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE (2024-25)	
INTRODUCTION	
ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS	
<b>PART - I</b>	
I	Narratives
II	Proposed and Approved Financial Outlays of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (Dcpc) for the Financial Year 2025-26
III	Budgetary Allocation vis-a-vis Utilisation During 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25
IV	<b>SCHEME-WISE ANALYSIS</b> A. New Scheme of Petrochemicals (NSP) I. Sub Scheme: Scheme for Setting up of Plastic Parks II. Sub Scheme: Scheme for setting up of Centers of Excellence (CoEs) III. Sub Scheme: Petrochemical Research and Innovation Commendation (PRIC) IV. Budgetary allocation under New Scheme of Petrochemicals (NSP) B. Chemical Promotion and Development Scheme (CPDS) C. Central Institute of Petrochemical Engineering and Technology (CIPET) D. Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR)
V	Demand for Grants (2025-26) Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual expenditure of the Department
<b>PART – II</b>	<b>OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
	<b>APPENDICES</b>
I.	Minutes of Sitting of the Standing Committee on Chemicals & Fertilizers (2024-25) held on 24 <sup>th</sup> February, 2025.
II.	Minutes of Sitting of the Standing Committee on Chemicals & Fertilizers (2024-25) held on 18 <sup>th</sup> March, 2025.

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

**(2024-25)**

**Shri Azad Kirti Jha - Chairperson**

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Brijmohan Agrawal
3. Shri Ajay Bhatt
4. Shri Robert Bruce C.
5. Shri Bharatsinhji Shankarji Dabhi
6. Smt. Kriti Devi Debbarmar
7. Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao Kale
8. Shri Malvinder Singh Kang
9. Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha
10. Shri Utkarsh Verma Madhur
11. Shri Praveen Patel
12. Dr. Sambit Patra
13. Shri Balram Naik Porika
14. Shri Sachithanantham R.
15. Shri Eatala Rajender
16. Shri Rajesh Ranjan
17. Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao
18. Shri Tharaniventhan M.S.
19. Shri Nalin Soren
20. Dr. Ricky Andrew J. Syngkon
21. Shri Shivmangal Singh Tomar

**RAJYA SABHA**

22. Shri Subhash Barala
23. Shri Subhash Chandra Bose Pilli
24. Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss
25. Shri Sanjay Raut
26. Shri Meda Raghunadha Reddy
27. Dr. Kalpana Saini
28. Shri Arun Singh
29. Shri Akhilesh Prasad Singh
30. Shri Tejveer Singh
31. Vacant\*

\*Vacant Vice Nomination of Shri Niranjana Bishi, MP (Rajya Sabha) has changed *vide* Rajya Sabha Bulletin-Prt II, Para No. 64908 dated 21.11.2024.

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                      |   |                            |
|----|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Maya Lingi      | - | Joint Secretary            |
| 2. | Ms. Miranda Ingudam  | - | Director                   |
| 3. | Shri Kulvinder Singh | - | Deputy Secretary           |
| 4. | Shri Satanand Sharma | - | Assistant Security Officer |

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2024-25) having been authorized by the Committee do present on their behalf this Seventh Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

2. The Committee considered the Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals for the Financial Year 2025-26 which were laid on the Table of the House on 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2023. Thereafter, the Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals on 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2025. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2025.

3. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Officers of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for tendering evidence and placing before the Committee all the requisite information sought for in connection with the examination of the subject.

4. The Committee also place on record their appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered to them by the officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

5. For ease of reference and convenience, the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

**New Delhi;  
18 March, 2025  
26 Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)**

**Azad Kirti Jha  
Chairperson,  
Standing Committee on  
Chemicals and Fertilizers.**

## **ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS OF THE TERMS USED IN THE REPORT**

APDDRL	Advanced Polymer Design & Development Research Laboratory
ARSTPS	Advanced Research School for Technology & Product Simulation
BGLD	Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster
C&PC	Chemicals & Petrochemicals
CIPET	Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology
CoE	Centres of Excellence
CPDS	Chemical Production and Development Scheme
CPSUs	Central Public Sector Undertakings
CSTS	Centre for skilling & Technical Support
DCPC	Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals
DoE	Department of Expenditure
DoR	Department of Revenue
HIL	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
HOCL	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited
HFL	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited.
IPFT	Institute of Pesticides Formulation
LARPM	Laboratory for advanced Research in Polymeric Materials
LTC	Long Term Courses
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NSP	New Schemes of Petrochemicals
PCPIR	Petroleum Chemical & Petrochemical Investment Region
SSC	Scheme Steering Committee
STC	Short Term Courses
PWMC	Plastic Waste Management Centre

## **REPORT**

### **PART – I**

#### **NARRATIVES**

1. The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has the mandate to deal with the following broad subject matters:

- i. Insecticides (excluding the administration of The Insecticides Act, 1968 (46 of 1968);
- ii. Dye-stuffs and Dye-Intermediates;
- iii. All organic and inorganic chemicals, not specifically allotted to any other Ministry or Department;
- iv. Planning, development and control of, and assistance to, all industries dealt with by the Department;
- V. Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster-Special Laws relating thereto;
- vi. Petrochemicals;
- vii. Industries relating to production of non-cellulosic synthetic fibres (Nylon Polyesters, Acrylic etc.);
- viii. Synthetic Rubber; and
- ix. Plastics including fabrication of plastic and moulded goods.

2. The Department has five major divisions viz. Chemicals, Petrochemicals, Administration, Statistics & Monitoring (S&M) and Economic Division. The Integrated Finance Division is common to the three Departments in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

3. There are three Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in the chemical sector namely Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL), HIL (India) Limited and Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited (HFL), which is a subsidiary of HOCL (Note: HFL is not currently operational). Two autonomous institutes namely Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET) and Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology (IPFT) function under this Department.

#### **Vision of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals**

4. With the objective of achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat, the Department seeks to focus on enhancing the production of chemicals and petrochemicals in the country and to reduce India's dependence on imports. This includes taking steps to promote the manufacturing of chemicals and petrochemicals in the country, fostering innovation and technological advancement, promoting the adoption of sustainable practices, increasing the availability of skilled manpower and taking steps to improve safety measures in the sector.



## Chemical and Petrochemical Industry

5. The chemical industry plays a key role in ensuring food security, health and improving quality of life. It includes basic chemicals and their products, petrochemicals, fertilizers, paints, varnishes, gases, soaps, perfumes & toiletry and pharmaceuticals. The diversification within the chemical industry is large and covers more than eighty thousand commercial products. Petrochemicals, which comprise of plastic and a host of other chemicals, are downstream hydrocarbons derived from crude oil and natural gas. The value addition in the petrochemicals chain offer immense possibilities and cater to the need of a large number of industries including textiles and clothing, agriculture, automobiles and other emerging areas. This industry occupies a pivotal position in the industrial and agricultural development of the country.

6. The detailed Demands for Grants for FY 2025-26 of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) were laid on the table of Lok Sabha on 07.02.2025. Budget Estimates (BE) for the Demand No. 5 pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Expenditure Head	Budget Estimate
Revenue	192.07
Capital	1.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>194.05</b>

## II. PROPOSED AND APPROVED FINANCIAL OUTLAYS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (DCPC) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025-26

7. On being asked to furnish the details with regard to the proposed amount for each scheme of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals for the year 2025-26 and the amount actually approved by the Ministry of Finance (MoF). In response, the Department furnished the detailed information in a tabular form as under:-

(Rs.in Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Projected BE 2025-26	Allocated BE 2025-26	Comments
<b>I</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>			
1	Other New Schemes of Petrochemicals	50.50	50.50	A total of Rs.199.95 crores has been proposed for FY 2025-26, and MoF has allocated an amount of
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50.50</b>	<b>50.50</b>	
<b>II</b>	<b>Other Central Expenditure (Sectt/BGLD/ABs/PSUs)</b>			
2.1	Secretariat/Economic Services	32.53	32.07	
2.2	Central Institute of	80.00	78.48	

	<b>Petrochemicals Engineering &amp; Technology (CIPET)</b>			Rs.194.05 crores. MoF has allocated full amount for the proposed scheme allocation for FY 2025-26.
2.3	<b>Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology (IPFT)</b>	13.00	12.15	
2.4	<b>Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (BGLD)</b>	23.92	20.85	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>149.45</b>	<b>143.55</b>	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>199.95</b>	<b>194.05*</b>	

\*An amount of Rs. 261.99 crores has been allocated in RE 2024-25 Out of Rs. 261.99 crores, an amount of Rs. 120.06 crores has been given as loan to HIL (India) Ltd. Therefore, keeping aside the loan for HIL, only an amount of Rs. 141.93 crores has been allocated for Department. Further, in B.E. 2025-26 an amount of Rs. 194.05 crores has been allocated which is 36.72% higher than the actual RE 2024-25 (Rs. 141.93 crores-excluding HIL Loan of Rs. 120.06 crores.)

### **III BUDGETARY ALLOCATION VIS-A-VIS UTILISATION DURING 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25**

#### **Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual expenditure of the Department**

The BE and RE for the years 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 in respect of Department and the actual utilization of funds thereof is stated to be as follows:-

(Rs. In crore)			
Year	BE	RE	Actual expenditure
<b>2022-23</b>	<b>209.00</b>	<b>150.68</b>	<b>143.98</b>
<b>2023-24</b>	<b>173.45</b>	<b>572.63</b>	<b>474.67</b>
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>259.11</b>	<b>261.99</b>	<b>207.34 (as on 31-01-25)</b>
<b>2025-26</b>	<b>194.05</b>		

8. On being asked to furnish the reasons for drastic reductions of the BE (2022-23) which was Rs.209.00 crore was reduced to Rs.150.68 crore at RE stage and further increased to Rs.173.45 crore and again raised to Rs.194.05 crore in the year 2025-26, the Department stated that an amount of Rs.209 crores was allocated in BE 22-23 which was reduced to Rs.150.68 crores in RE 22-23. RE 22-23 was reduced mainly due to slow pace of expenditure of NSP schemes. The amount of Rs.1.33 crores allocated to HFL under BE 22-23 was reduced to Rs.0/- under RE 22-23 as all the closure related liabilities were settled. Due to these reasons, RE 2022-23 has been reduced in comparison to BE 22-23.

9. In FY 2023-24, an amount of Rs.173.45 crores was allocated which was higher than RE 22-23 (Rs.150.68). The increased allocation was mainly due to increased allocation for CIPET which was Rs.92.88 crores in BE 23-24 as against the allocation of Rs.63.81 crores in RE 22-23.

10. The BE 25-26 has again been increased to Rs.194.05 crores mainly due to increased allocation under NSP scheme (Rs.50.50 crores)

### **III. SCHEME-WISE ANALYSIS**

#### **E. New Scheme of Petrochemicals (NSP)**

##### **V. Sub Scheme: Scheme for Setting up of Plastic Parks**

11. On being asked whether the Plastic Parks have been able to achieve the stated objective to consolidate and synergise the capacities of downstream plastic processing industry to help investment, production and export in the sector, it was stated that the Scheme for Setting up Plastic Parks seeks to provide enabling facilities for setting up of plastic production units using a cluster-based approach. The objective is to consolidate and synergize the capacities of downstream plastic processing industry to help increase investment, production and export in the sector as well as generate employment.

12. The Department has been regularly monitoring the implementation of the various projects, including through site visits, review meetings as well as regular progress reports submitted by the SPVs. Best efforts are being made to ensure timely completion of the projects and to populate the Parks at the earliest. While some of the Plastic Park projects are nearing completion of their infrastructure creation work, some of the newer projects are in the process of infrastructure development. Simultaneously, efforts are being made to populate the Parks by incentivising industrial entities to set up units in the Plastic Parks. Based on the efforts made, significant progress in terms of infrastructure development has been made in all the Plastic Park projects in recent years. There has also been improvement in terms of allotment of plots in the Plastic Parks. Currently, of the total number of 905 plots across 10 Plastic Parks, 244 plots have been allotted to industrial units. Once these Parks are populated, they would contribute to increasing investment, production and employment.

13. As regard to the number of persons deployed in Plastic Parks, the Department in a written note submitted that the number of persons employed in the plastic parks in the units, which are functional during the past three years is 5289.

14. When asked to furnish data on fixed and actual generation of employment in each Plastic Park, the Department submitted that The Scheme for Setting up of Plastic Parks promotes setting up of Plastic Parks with requisite infrastructure and enabling common facilities. The objective is to consolidate and synergize the capacities of downstream plastic processing industry to help increase investment, production and export in the sector as well as generate employment. The target for the Plastic Park is for allotments to various plastic units which is dependent on the number of plots in the Park. Once these units would become operational, employment would be generated. It is submitted that there is no uniformity in the units working in the plastic industry, with firms producing different kinds of products, utilizing different technologies and ranging from small/ medium to large-scale units. As such, it is not feasible to set uniform targets for employment in the Plastic Parks. It is, however, expected that once the pace of allotment picks up and units become functional, this would lead to generation of more employment in the region.

15. With regard to the details of Plastic Parks to which DCPC has granted funds up to 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs 40 crore per project, the Department submitted as under:-

No.	Location	Final Approval date	Total Project Cost (Rs. crore)	Total Govt support (Rs. crore)	Govt support sanctioned (Rs. crore)
1.	Tamot, MP	October, 2013	108.00	40.00	36.00
2.	Paradeep, Odisha	October, 2013	106.78	40.00	36.00
3.	Tinsukia, Assam	February, 2014	93.65	40.00	35.73
4.	Deoghar, Jharkhand	December, 2018	67.33	33.67	30.29
5.	Bilaua, MP	December, 2018	68.72	34.36	30.92
6.	Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	July, 2019	216.92	40.00	16.00
7.	Sitarganj, Uttarakhand	December, 2020	67.73	33.93	30.50
8.	Sarora, Chhattisgarh	April, 2021	42.09	21.04	4.21
9.	Ganjimutt, Karnataka	January, 2022	62.78	31.38	6.28
10.	Gorakhpur, UP	April, 2022	69.58	34.79	19.12

16. On being asked about the utilization of the Grants, the Department stated that as per the Scheme Guidelines, funds for the projects are released in four installments. The release of subsequent installments is incumbent upon utilization of the previously released amount as well as expenditure from State funds. From 2022-23, the Central Nodal Agency (CNA) system has been implemented for release of funds under the New Scheme of Petrochemicals, under which funds are released on a just-in-time basis and there is no possibility of parking of funds. Best efforts are being made to ensure timely and efficient utilization of the funds released.

17. On a specific query for monitoring mechanism for utilisation of the Grants by DCPC it was stated that the Department regularly monitors the implementation of the projects and the utilization of the funds released, including through site visits, review meetings as well as through regular progress reports submitted by the implementing agencies. Best efforts are being made to ensure timely completion of the projects and to populate the parks at the earliest.

18. On being asked to provide the present status of each of the 10 Plastic Parks approved so far the Department furnished data as follows:-

No.	Location of Plastic Parks	Date of Commencement	Target date of Completion	% of work completed	% of work pending	Likely date of Completion	Reason for non-completion	Construction	Corrective steps taken if any.
1.	Tamot, Madhya Pradesh	October, 2013	October, 2016	100% civil work complete	NA	December, 2025	Pace of allotment of plots.	100% civil work completed	Efforts are being made to increase the pace of allotment. Regular monitoring is being undertaken by the Department.
2.	Paradeep, Odisha	October, 2013	October, 2016	98% civil work complete	2%	March, 2025	Pace of allotment of plots.	98% civil work completed	Efforts are being made to increase the pace of allotment. Regular monitoring is being

									undertaken by the Department.
3.	Tinsukia, Assam	February, 2014	February, 2017	85% civil work complete	15%	December, 2025	Pace of allotment of plots and some delay in completion of infrastructure due to local unrest and unwillingness of contractors to participate in the bidding process	85% civil work completed	Regular monitoring is being undertaken to get the project completed at the earliest.
4.	Deoghar, Jharkhand	December, 2018	December, 2021	85% civil work complete	15%	December, 2025	Delay in completion of infrastructure work due to elections and local opposition. Environmental Feasibility Study also had to be undertaken.	85% civil work completed	Regular monitoring is being undertaken to get the project completed at the earliest.
5.	Bilaua, Madhya Pradesh	December, 2018	December, 2021	82% civil work complete	18%	December, 2025	Delay in completion of infrastructure work due to land issues and issues with the contractor	82% civil work completed	Regular monitoring is being undertaken to get the project completed at the earliest.
6.	Tiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	September, 2019	September, 2022	84% civil work complete	16%	NA	As directed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), the project implementation is kept in abeyance and status quo maintained since 20.01.2022. TPIPL has appealed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court praying to quash the judgment of Hon'ble NGT.	84% civil work completed	The matter is being taken up by the State Government in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
7.	Sitarganj, Uttarakhand	December, 2020	December, 2023	54% civil work complete	46%	March, 2026	The infrastructure work was delayed due to issues with the contractor and due to the pandemic.	54% civil work completed	Regular monitoring is being undertaken to get the project completed at the earliest.
8.	Raipur, Chhattisgarh	April, 2021	April, 2024	35%	65%	July, 2026	There was some delay in the tendering process and in the initial site development work.	30%	Regular monitoring is being undertaken to get the project completed at the earliest.
9.	Ganjimutt, Karnataka	January, 2022	January, 2027	68%	32%	January, 2027	NA	68%	NA
10.	Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	July, 2022	July, 2027	60%	40%	July, 2027	NA	56%	NA

\*As per the Scheme Guidelines, the contribution of the Central Government would be restricted to the amount approved in the DPR.

## VI. Sub Scheme: Scheme for setting up of Centers of Excellence (CoEs)

19. On being asked as to how many research institutes have been given grant-in-aid with the objective of improving the existing technology and research in the Country. In its reply, the Department stated that under this Scheme, the Department provides grant-in-aid to identified research institutes with the objective of improving the existing technology and research in the country and to promote development of new applications. Under the Scheme, the Government of India provides financial support upto 50 per cent of the total project cost subject to an upper limit of Rs. 5 crore. So far, 18 CoEs have been approved.

The details of the funds released are as follows:

No.	Location of Centre of Excellence (CoE)	Title	Date of approval	Gol approved grant (in Rs. crore)	Gol support sanctioned (Rs. crore)
1.	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	Sustainable Polymer Industry to research & innovation	April, 2011	6.00	6.00
2.	Central Institute of Petrochemical Engineering & Technology, Chennai	Green Transport Network (GREET)	April, 2011	6.00	6.00
3.	CIPET, Bhubaneswar	Sustainable Green Materials	April, 2013	6.00	6.00
4.	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	Advanced Polymeric Materials	March, 2013	6.00	6.00
5.	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati	Sustainable Polymers	April, 2013	6.00	6.00
6.	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	Process Development, Wastewater Management in Petrochemical Industries	February, 2019	4.40	4.40
7.	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology, Bhubaneswar	Bio-engineered Sustainable Polymeric Systems	February, 2019	5.00	5.00
8.	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	Specialty Polymers	February, 2019	2.80	1.40
9.	CSIR - North East Institute of Science & Technology (CSIR-NEIST)	Polymers, Their Composites and Polymeric Membranes for Sustainable Development of Petroleum Industries	December, 2020	4.99	4.82
10.	CSIR-IICT, Hyderabad	CoE on Polymer Coatings for Decorative, Protective and Strategic Applications	December, 2020	4.86	3.00

11.	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology, Bhubaneswar	Manufacturing of Next Generation Bio-Medical Devices	December, 2020	5.00	3.00
12.	IIT, Guwahati	Sustainable & innovative design and manufacturing of polymer toys	February, 2022	4.99	1.50
13.	IRMRA, Thane	CoE for Design and Development for Value added Toys of Rubber and Allied Finished Products	February, 2022	4.93	2.50
14.	Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad	Coal to Acetylene and Fine Chemicals	September, 2024	2.61	1.75
15.	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	Biodegradable Packaging Materials (BioPack)	September, 2024	4.95	1.50
16.	CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram	Performance Chemicals and Sustainable Polymers for Industrial Applications	September, 2024	5.00	0.00
17.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	Specialty Chemicals	September, 2024	4.99	1.50
18.	CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute (CSIR-AMPRI), Bhopal	Transparent and Biocompatible Metal-Polymer Composite Based X- ray, Gamma ray and Neutron Shields for Window and Personal Protecting Apparels	September, 2024	1.95	0.75

20. When asked about grant-in-aid to identified research institutes for the Year 2025-26 the Department has stated that the Department would aim to release the balance funds of the approved amount for the CoEs from Sl. No. 8 to 18 above. Further, it is proposed to set up 3 new CoEs.

21. In its submission regarding the criteria for identifying the research institutes for providing grant-in-aid and whether the Department can also suo-moto identify the research institutes, the Department stated that under the Scheme, funding is given to existing educational and research institutions working in the field of chemicals/ petrochemicals. The essential criteria are as follows:

- a. Existing Central or State Government University, Government organizations with a proven track record of academic excellence or research.

- b. The institution should be currently engaged in research and development activities in the chemical/ petrochemical sector, as indicated by publications, research projects, consultancy assignments and registered PhD candidates.
- c. It should have adequate infrastructure in terms of land and building, to house the Centre of Excellence including, research scholars, equipment, plant/ machinery to be purchased from the grant.
- d. The institute should have sufficient/ competent manpower/ research staff who could be engaged in the field in which the Centre of Excellence is proposed to be set up.

22. Further, the projects which have an industrial partner for promoting the applied research, technology transfer and commercialization would be preferred.

The project proposals received from the institutes are evaluated by an Expert Committee, chaired by Joint Secretary, DCPC. The Expert Committee makes recommendations regarding selection of the Centre based on relevance of work, current research status of the applicant institute, the quality and expertise of the team, depth of collaboration with the industry and the requirements proposed. Thereafter, the proposals recommended by the Expert Committee are placed before the Project Sanctioning Committee chaired by Secretary, DCPC. The criteria used for evaluating the research proposals include relevance of the topic to the chemical and petrochemical sector; relevance to industry; measurable outcome with sustainable impact; differentiated research hypothesis; IPR potential; as well as potential for commercialization.

(ii) On being asked about the sufficiency of 18 CoEs to cater to the needs of the whole Country, the Department stated that this Scheme seeks to provide grant-in-aid to educational and research institutions to undertake research to improve existing technology and promote development of new applications. The CoEs are set up with an aim to help in development of new products, new applications, innovation and improvement of technology, process innovation, quality and environmentally sustainable development, etc. Institutions through this project are expected to interact and pass on their research findings, expertise etc. to industry for modernization of the industry, both upstream and downstream.

23. While previously the Scheme was restricted to petrochemicals, it has now been expanded to also include the chemical sector. 5 new CoEs were approved in September, 2024. Therefore, the Department reviews the requirements of the sector and accordingly, accords approval for new CoEs based on the needs of the industry and the quality of the research proposals received.

### **III Sub Scheme: Petrochemical Research and Innovation Commendation (PRIC)**

24. In pursuance of the National Policy on Petrochemicals, the Department implement an Award Scheme to provide incentive for meritorious innovations & inventions in various fields of petrochemicals and downstream plastic processing industry since 2010-11. These National Awards are given in eleven editions. The Scheme Guidelines have since been revised to the Petrochemicals Research & Innovation Commendation Scheme, which seeks to felicitate the meritorious



innovations and inventions in the field of petrochemicals, products, processes and other areas of national and social importance. In accordance with the directions of MHA revised guidelines, cash awards have been discontinued and only commendation is given. The details of the individuals/organizations to whom awards have been given is placed at **Annexure-I**

25. On being asked about the steps to popularize this scheme, the following steps were taken by the Department in coordination with CIPET:

- a. An advertisement seeking nominations was published in leading national newspapers (English and Hindi) as well as in regional newspapers.
- b. The said advertisement was published on the website of the Department as well as that of CIPET for wide publicity.

Further, a web portal was developed by CIPET inviting nominations for the commendation.

26. When specifically asked to clarify whether the Department would suggest the alternative ways to make the Scheme more popular in the absence of cash rewards the Department stated that receiving of these awards serves to provide due recognition to these innovations and provides awareness in the industry regarding these new technologies, facilitating possible collaboration and adoption of these innovations. We may use social media platforms to further popularise the scheme.

#### **IV Budgetary allocation under New Scheme of Petrochemicals (NSP)**

27. The BE,RE and the actual expenditure of New Schemes of Petrochemicals (NSP) are as under:

Year	BE	RE	Actual
2022-23	48.50	29.00	24.22
2023-24	22.00	18.00	18.00
2024-25	25.00	33.50	15.06 (upto 31.1.2025)
2025-26	50.50		

28. The actual expenditure of New Schemes of Petrochemicals has come down to Rs 18 crore in the Year 2023-24 from Rs. 24.22 Crore in the Year 2022-23. The Department clarified that under the New Scheme of Petrochemicals, funds are to be released in installments, based on achievement of specific milestones. The funds for the Plastic Park projects are released in four instalments, based on achievement of specific milestones specified in the Guidelines. Similarly, grants to the CoEs are to be released in 3 installments.

29. In 2022-23, the Department implemented the revised procedure for flow of funds prescribed by the Department of Expenditure and in 2023-24, the Department adopted the single Central Nodal Agency (CNA) system for release of funds. The process of getting the requisite bank accounts opened took some time and the actual

release under NSP (CoEs and Plastic Parks) during 2023-24 was Rs. 14.25 crore (the full RE was utilised).

30. In 2024-25, best efforts are being made to ensure full utilisation of funds and expeditious completion of the projects through regular review and monitoring of the implementing agencies of the Plastic Parks as well as the CoEs. Based on the efforts made and the pace of utilisation of funds, the allocated funds of CoEs and PPs under NSP Scheme have been increased from Rs. 19.50 crore in BE to Rs. 28 crore in RE.

31. When being asked whether the Department would be able to utilize the RE of Rs.33.50 crore against the backdrop that only 15.06 crore could be utilized upto 31.01.2025 and a whopping amount of Rs.17.44 crore is yet to be utilized and just one month is remaining in the current financial year and also the details and reasons for slow utilization of funds, the Department stated that the Funds under the Scheme are released under the revised procedure for flow of funds and through the single Central Nodal Agency (CNA) system, wherein funds are released on a just-in-time basis to avoid parking of funds. Best efforts are being made to ensure full and efficient utilisation of the allocated funds.

32. CPDS is a sub-scheme under NSP. An amount of Rs.5.50 Crore has been allocated under CPDS during the current FY. Amount of Rs. 2.89 Crore has been released so far. Further, proposals involving additional amount of Rs. 1.44 Crore have been approved and amounts are being released. Hence, Rs. 4.33 Crore has already been spent till date. Remaining funds will be utilized within the months of February and March, 2025. The amount spent in the FY 2023-24 was Rs. 3.74 Crore.

33. On being asked the broad reasons for increase in the BE (2025-26) which is RS 50.50 Crore and the RE (2024-25) which was Rs.33.50 crore, it was stated that most of the Plastic Park projects are likely to complete the work of infrastructure creation during 2025-26. Further, we have set up 5 new CoEs in September, 2024 while it is proposed to set up another 3 CoEs. The proposed allocation of funds for Plastic Parks and CoEs of NSP Scheme during Financial Year 2025-26 amongst the different projects is tentatively as follows:

No.	Project	Tentative amount to be allocated (Rs. crore)
1.	Plastic Park at Sitarganj, Uttarakhand	4.00
2.	Plastic Park at Sarora, Chhattisgarh	4.00
3.	Plastic Park at Ganjmutt, Karnataka	8.00
4.	Plastic Park at Gorakhpur, UP	12.00
5.	Existing CoEs	5.00
6.	New CoEs	12.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45.00</b>

34. An amount of Rs. 5.50 crore has been allocated for BE 2025-26 and same amount was retained in RE 2024-25. Hence, there is no increase in the budget over RE 2024-25.

### **The physical targets and achievements for the last three years as regard to NSP**

On the physical targets set and achievements for the last three years of NSP, the following data was furnished:-

S. No.	Name of the Schemes/projects/programmes etc	Division	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			% achievement for the last three years	2025-26 Target
			Target	Achievement	Shortfall if any indicating reasons in brief	Target	Achievement	Shortfall if any indicating reasons in brief	Target	Achievement	Expected Shortfall if any indicating reasons in brief		
1.	Scheme for setting up of plastic parks	PC-1	01	01	-	00	00	00	00	00	00	100	00
2.	Scheme for setting up of Centre of Excellence (CoE)		00	00	03	03	00	(03) A comprehensive review of the Guidelines was Undertaken to Ensure effective implementation	00	05	N.A.	100	00

35. The reasons for 'NIL' target for setting up of Plastic Parks for the year 2023-24, 2024-25 were sought. The Department submitted that a proposal to set up 5 new Plastic Parks was considered in the SFC meeting held in October, 2021. The SFC recommended the setting up of 5 new Plastic Parks subject to the concurrence of Department of Expenditure. However, in March, 2022, DoE conveyed that they do not support the proposal for establishing 5 new Plastic Parks and suggested that this proposal may be brought up after completion of the ongoing projects and once their output/ outcomes are clear. Accordingly, currently, there is no proposal to set up a new Plastic Park and efforts are being made for expeditious completion of the ongoing projects.

36. The target for setting up of Centres of Excellence (CoEs) for the year 2022-23 was 'NIL' and target for the year 2023-24 was 03 but the target could not be achieved and the target for setting up of Centres of Excellence (CoE) for the year 2024-2025 was 'Nil'. However, anticipated achievement is stated to be 05 during the year. The Department was asked to furnish reasons for NIL target and also to state whether the target to set up 05 CoEs would be achieved by the end of current financial year. In its reply the Department stated that the Scheme for setting up Centres of Excellence (CoEs) seeks to provide grant-in-aid to educational and research institutions to undertake research to improve existing technology and promote development of new applications. Institutions through this project are expected to interact and pass on their research findings, expertise etc. to industry for modernization of the industry, both

upstream and downstream. While previously the Scheme was restricted to petrochemicals, it has now been expanded to also include the chemical sector.

37. A comprehensive review of the CoEs was undertaken to make the scheme more effective. Based on the feedback and learnings, the guidelines has been revised with the approval of Hon'ble Minister (C&F) and 5 new CoEs have been approved in September, 2024. Therefore, the Department reviews the requirements of the sector and accordingly, accords approval for new CoEs based on the needs of the industry and the quality of the research proposals received.

### **Chemical Promotion and Development Scheme (CPDS)**

38. The Committee has been apprised that the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals is implementing the Chemical Promotion and Development Scheme (CPDS) to facilitate growth and development of chemicals and petrochemicals Industry by creation of knowledge products through studies, survey, data banks, promotional material etc. and dissemination of knowledge through conduct of seminars, conferences, exhibition etc. to facilitate development of these sectors.

39. In this context, the Department was asked to furnish details of studies, surveys, data banks, promotional material etc. for creation of knowledge products with a view to facilitate growth and development of Chemicals and petrochemicals. In its reply, the following data was furnished:-

A list of programmes for which financial support was extended during 2023-24 and 2024-25 under CPDS is given below:

#### **FY 2023-24**

S.no.	Organization	Subject
1.	NIDM, Delhi	Preparation of Disaster Management Plan for Chemicals and Petrochemicals sector (payment of 3 <sup>rd</sup> Instalment)
2.	Green ChemisTree Foundation	7th Industrial Green Chemistry World (IGCW-2023) Convention & Ecosystem, on 6 - 7 November 2023 in Mumbai.
3.	HIL	28 one-day training programmes for farmers. A compendium on safe and judicious use of pesticides in vernacular languages is distributed to the trainees.
4.	IPFT	16 training programmes for farmers on "Promotion of use and environment friendly pesticide formulations and practices for sustainable agricultural growth". A compendium on use and environment friendly pesticide formulations in vernacular languages is distributed to the trainees.
5.	IPFT	3 programmes on Innovative Technologies in Pesticide formulations and Quality Management Systems as per ISO/IEC 17025: 2017 – an Interaction with the Industries.
6.	Indian Chemical Council	5 training programmes on "Safety and Environment Management/Practices for MSME Units in Chemical Sector".

7.	CIPET	1st Petrochemicals Research and Innovation Commendation (PRIC)
8.	CIPET	International Chemical Engineering Conference on Energy, Environment & Sustainability
9.	FICCI	India: GCPMH 2023. During GCPMH 2023, a knowledge paper titled "Harnessing the potential of Sustainable Manufacturing and Circular Economy in the Indian Chemical Industry." was released.
10.	HIL	4 one-day training programmes for farmers in NER.
11.	IPFT	4 training programmes for farmers on "Promotion of user and environment friendly pesticide formulations and practices for sustainable agricultural growth" in NER. A compendium on use and environment friendly pesticide formulations in vernacular languages is distributed to the trainees.

#### **FY2024-25**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Subject</b>
1.	CIPET	For organizing two-day training programme on chemical safety in FY 2024-25.
2.	HIL (India) Ltd.	For organizing 20 training programmes on 'Safe and judicious use of pesticides and application of new generation formulation for crop protection in vegetable crops'. A compendium on safe and judicious use of pesticides in vernacular languages is distributed to the trainees.
3.	HIL (India) Ltd.	For organizing 10 training programmes on 'Safe and judicious use of pesticides and application of new generation formulation for crop protection in vegetable crops' in NER. A compendium on safe and judicious use of pesticides in vernacular languages is distributed to the trainees.
4.	FICCI	India Chem 2024. During India Chem, a knowledge paper titled "Catalyzing India's petrochemicals : strategies for global integration and growth." was released.
5.	CIPET	For organizing International conference on "Advancements in the Polymeric" during FY 2024-25 at CIPET: IPT, Lucknow – to be conducted in March, 2025.
6.	Indian Chemical Council	For conducting training programmes on 'Safety and Environment for MSME unit in Chemical Sector' held at different locations during FY 2024-24.
7.	Indian Chambers of Commerce	For organizing Chemcon Innovation Summit 2024 held on 22/11/2024 in New Delhi. During the event, a data bank was released that showcased the innovative products and breakthroughs developed by Centres of Excellence (CoEs)
8.	CIPET	For organizing two-day National conference on "Opportunities and challenges for petrochemical and allied sector in north Eastern Region" – to be conducted in March, 2025.

40. On being asked whether CPDS is sufficiently equipped to facilitate growth and development of Chemicals and Petrochemicals industry, the Department apprised the Committee that the objective of Chemicals Promotion and Development (CPDS) is to facilitate growth and development of chemicals and Petrochemicals industry by creation of knowledge products through studies, survey, data banks, promotional materials, etc. and dissemination of knowledge through conduct of seminars,

conferences, exhibition, etc. to facilitate development of these sectors.

41. Based on the requests received from different industry associations, academic institutes, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Autonomous bodies, etc. for extending financial support to them for organizing workshops, training, theme based seminars etc., this Department releases funds to them as per the extant guidelines of CPDS.

42. The CPDS has been merged with NSP w.e.f 01.04.23. The Department was asked to clarify as to how the Department will facilitate the growth and development of Chemicals and Petrochemicals industry against this backdrop. The Department apprised the Committee that though the scheme has been merged with NSP. However, a separate budget head has been created under NSP for the scheme. Therefore, the scheme is being implemented in its original and no issue has been faced after the merging of CPDS as a sub-scheme under NSP.

### **Central Institute of Petrochemical Engineering and Technology (CIPET)**

43. The Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET) is an autonomous organisation under the Department. The Department provides grants-in-aid to CIPET for creation of capital assets under two schemes i.e. Enhancing Capabilities in Academics and Skill Development at CIPET and Enhancing Capabilities in R&D and Technology Support at CIPET.

44. Enhancing the Capabilities in Academic Activities (Skill Development Training Programs) at CIPET Centres was stated to be in progress: -

(I). i. Creation of residential hostels to augment increase in intake capacity of the existing and new academic programmes – CIPET is regularly monitoring the progress of the projects to ensure expeditious completion of the same.

ii. Establishment of 11 CIPET Centres – 8 of the 11 approved Centres have been set up while CIPET; IPT, Bihta is likely to be completed in the near future.

iii. Establishment of Technology Centre at CIPET, Chennai – the work is likely to be completed by December, 2025.

iv. Upgradation of CIPET for academics, skill training and research programmes – Of the approved amount of Rs. 58.58 crore, an amount of Rs. 46.83 crore has been utilized upto 01.01.2025.

v. Setting up of Plastics Waste Management Centres –the PWMCs at Varanasi and Bhagalpur have been inaugurated while the PWMC at Bengaluru has been established. The PWMC at Sanand is likely to be completed within financial year 2024-25.

(II) Enhancing Capabilities in Research Activities at two R&D Centres and Technology Support Services at CIPET Centres

(i) Enriching Technical Infrastructure facilities and capabilities to meet industry

needs -of the approved amount of Rs.126.73 crore, an amount of Rs. 126.24 has been utilized.

- (ii) Technology Business Incubator (TBI) - Centre for Technology and Entrepreneurship Facilitation (CTEF) at SARP-LARPM, Bhubaneswar –an amount of Rs.36.37 crore has been utilized of the approved amount of Rs. 48.42 crore.

In this context, the Department submitted the details of long term courses and short term courses. The same are placed at **Annexure-II** and **Annexure-III** respectively.

45. On being asked to state the present status of the creation of residential hostels to augment intake capacity of the existing and new academic programmes, The Department submitted that the current status of creation of residential hostels is as follows:

No.	Centre	Status
1.	CIPET:IPT,Chennai	Completed and in use
2.	CIPET:CSTS,Haldia	Completed and in use
3.	CIPET:CSTS,Imphal	Completed and in use
4.	CIPET:IPT,Lucknow	Completed and in use
5.	CIPET:CSTS,Aurangabad	Completed and in use
6.	CIPET, Balasore; CIPET: IPT, Bhubaneswar and CIPET: CSTS, Bhubaneswar	Completed and in use
7.	CIPET:CSTS,Jaipur	Completed and in use
8.	CIPET:IPT,Murthal	Completed and in use
9.	CIPET:IPT,Ahmedabad	Completed and in use
10.	CIPET:CSTS,Hyderabad	Completed and in use
11.	CIPET:CSTS,Madurai	Completed and in use
12.	CIPET:CSTS,Varanasi	Completed and in use
13.	CIPET:CSTS,Mysore	85% work complete, likely to be completed by 31st March, 2025
14.	CIPET:CSTS,Imphal	32%work complete, likely to be completed by 19 <sup>th</sup> September, 2025
15.	CIPET:CSTS,Baddi	15% work complete, likely to be completed by 27 <sup>th</sup> July, 2025.

46. The current status of the ongoing projects is stated as follows:

**Imphal**—The building work is in progress and is 32% complete. The target date of completion is 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2025.

**Baddi**—The foundation work is in progress and the target date of completion is 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2025.

**Mysuru**—The building work is in progress and the work is 85% complete. The target date of completion is 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025.

47. On being asked the outcome of regular monitoring of the progress of the projects by CIPET, the Department stated that the ongoing projects are monitored on a regular basis by the CIPET Head Office, as well as the Project Monitoring Committee of CIPET. Monthly progress reports are being obtained and regular review meetings are conducted by DCPC. Best efforts are being made to ensure timely completion of the projects.

48. An amount of Rs. 292.77 crores is stated to have been approved since the year 2012-13 for creation of hostels in CIPET centres and Rs. 260.98 crore is stated to have also been released to CIPET. The Department was asked to furnish year wise information of the amount released and utilised by CIPET and also the target set for utilisation of the remaining amount. It was stated that efforts are being made to get these projects completed in 2025-26. The year-wise details of funds released and utilized as provided by the Department are placed at **Annexure-IV**.

49. Out of 11 CIPET centres approved in the year 2015-2016, 08 centres are stated to have been set up and establishment of centre at Bihta is stated to be in progress. On being asked about the deadline of the completion of the work, the Department stated that With regard to CIPET: IPT, Bihta, 99% of the physical work has been completed including Academic Building, Hostel etc. The site development work, sewerage line, parking and electrical & painting work are in process. The project is likely to be completed in March, 2025.

With regard to the proposed Centres in Maharashtra and J&K, the matter of land allotment is being pursued with the respective State Governments.

50. An amount of Rs. 46.83 crore is stated to have been utilized out of Rs. 58.58 crore approved for upgradation of CIPET for academics etc. On being asked to state whether the amount released so far has been totally utilized and if not, by what time the rest of the amount would be fully utilized, the Department submitted that of the approved amount of Rs. 58.58 crore, an amount of Rs. 48.49 crore has been released, of which Rs. 46.83 crore has been utilized upto 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2025. The balance amount of Rs. 8.76 crore would be utilized during 2025-26 and the project would be completed.

51. The Plastic Waste Management Centres (PWMCs) at Varanasi and Bhagalpur have been inaugurated while the PWMC at Bengaluru has been established. The Department was asked to furnish updated data on functioning of PWMCs.

**The BE, RE and Actual expenditure for CIPET is stated to be as follows:**

**( Rs. In crore)**

Year	BE	RE	Actual
2022-23	100.24	63.81	63.81
2023-24	92.88	7.28	0.00
2024-25	36.37	44.20	27.28 (upto 31.1.2025)
2025-26	78.48		

In its reply, the Department submitted the status of the PWMCs as follows:



**a. CIPET:PWMC,Bengaluru**

Initiated and executed work for several industries including M/s. Arven Technomers Pvt. Ltd, Bengaluru, M/s. Saahas Waste Management Pvt. Ltd, and M/s. Acron Enterprises.

A Skill upgradation training program on Recycling of plastic and e-waste is scheduled to be held on 3rd-7th March, 2025.

Further, proposals for various training programmes have been submitted to the funding agencies including on plastic recycling, and injection moulding.

**b. CIPET: PWMC, Varanasi**

For the purpose of providing training, CIPET is in the process of signing MoUs with several organisations including /s. Plastics Fisher India Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Banaras Locomotive Works.

Awareness programmes for students were organised in October, 2024 and December, 2024, on plastic recycling techniques, in which 150 students participated. MoUs are also being signed with /s. RAS Polytex Pvt. Ltd. for job work and with M/s. Jagjeet Industries, Bhadohi for recycling of their industrial plastic waste.

**c. CIPET:PWMC, Bhagalpur**

The recycling of plastic waste has been initiated for J.P. Polymer, Katihar (2.5 tonnes) and C & B Masscon, Purnia (1 tonne).

52. Further, proposals for undertaking skilling for about 280 candidates have been submitted to the funding agencies.

53. When asked about the reasons for increase in BE (2025-26) of Rs.80.00 as compared to BE (2024-25) of Rs. 36.37 crore, the Department submitted that many of the approved projects are on the verge of completion. The processes of construction and procurement are being undertaken on a timely basis due to regular monitoring. The enhancement is made as per the anticipated requirement for the year 2025-26.

54. On the aspect of actual expenditure showing a declining trend over the years the Department apprised that CIPET has been functioning on self-sustaining mode since 2008-09 and the Department provides grants-in-aid for the creation of capital assets. At the close of 2022-23, a comprehensive review of the funds released and utilized in CIPET was undertaken wherein It was noted that significant funds were available with CIPET from releases of previous years. Accordingly, no funds were released to CIPET during 2023-24. During the year, CIPET incurred expenditure from the releases of previous years and at the close of 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 34,65,71,478 was deposited into the Consolidated Fund of India. From FY2024-25 onwards, the Treasury Single Account(TSA) system has been implemented in CIPET to ensure efficiency in the utilization of funds. Based on the efforts made, an amount of Rs. 33.27 crore has been released to CIPET so far. Best efforts are being made to ensure full utilization of the allocated funds.

55. When asked to state the reasons for the 'actuals' for the year 2023-24 being

'Nil', the Department submitted that CIPET has been functioning on self-sustaining mode since 2008-09 and the Department provides grants-in-aid for the creation of capital assets. At the close of 2022-23, a comprehensive review of the funds released and utilized in CIPET was undertaken wherein it was noted that significant funds were available with CIPET from releases of previous years. Accordingly, no funds were released to CIPET during 2023-24. During the year, CIPET incurred expenditure from these releases of previous years and at the close of 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 34,65,71,478 was deposited into the Consolidated Fund of India.

56. The details of the functioning of the IPFT were submitted as follows:-

Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT) is an autonomous institute, established in 1991, under Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, and Government of India. IPFT is actively engaged in development of user and environment friendly new generation pesticide formulation technologies, their analysis, efficacy and phytotoxicity studies. IPFT conducts interdisciplinary research, analysis, monitoring and efficacy of pesticides. The Institute provides R&D support services, technical service including quality control and regulatory data generation for the agrochemical and other industries. Till date, the IPFT has developed more than 85 formulation technologies and successfully transferred to various agro chemical industries. In recent times, it is engaged in the development and optimization of bio-pesticides and their formulations and development of innovative formulations like ZC, ZW, FS etc.

57. On the aspect of the contribution of IPFT for enriching the functioning of agrochemicals industries, the Department submitted that as per objective of IPFT, it is supporting Indian agrochemical industries since inception of the institute.

1. IPFT is actively engaged in developing technologies of user & environment friendly pesticide formulations, so far more than 85 technologies have been developed and most of the technologies have been transferred to various agrochemical industries. During 2024-25, it developed 02 such technologies and transferred to the Industry. IPFT has also published 8 research articles in reputed journals of international repute during this period.
2. The analytical labs of IPFT are equipped with sophisticated and advanced analytical instruments. The labs are accredited NABL as per ISO17025 and also GLP certified. IPFT has been providing these facilities of analysis of various pesticides and their formulations to the Agrochemical Industry. IPFT has assisted many agrochemical industries in generating pesticide residue and persistence data required for licensing of new pesticide formulations. During 2024-25, the Institute analysed 1534 samples of pesticides & formulations. The Institute monitored 247 pesticide residues in 810 food commodity samples including cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables, milk from different parts of Haryana state.
3. IPFT is also contributing in functioning of the Indian agrochemical industries for generation of bio efficacy and phytotoxicity data by conducting lab and field

scale studies. Numerous studies have been conducted and the reports have been submitted by the industries to central insecticides board registration committee (CIBRC) for registration (Licensing) of various pesticides. During 2024-25; 21 such Industry sponsored studies for analytical characterization and bioefficacy studies were completed.

4. As per Objectives of IPFT, IPFT has been providing training to technical personnels from various agrochemical industries on pesticide formulation, quality assurance, instrumental method of analysis and bio-efficacy studies.
5. The institute has organized various interaction meets with agrochemical industries executives to disseminate the information about ongoing and advancement in pesticide formulation technologies, analysis, CIBRC data requirements for registrations.

58. On being asked about the constraints faced for optimal output from IPFT, the Department submitted that the IPFT is dedicated to work in the area of pesticide formulations. For optimal functioning of the Institute the working strength of permanent employees need to be further strengthened. At present many activities of the Institute is being completed using adhoc/temporary basis hiring of Consultant or Project Staff in the absence of regular manpower. The rate of attrition among such staff is very high which many times causes the disruption in project / trial work of the Institute.

The BE, RE and Actual Expenditure for IPFT is stated to be as follows:

(Rs. In crore)			
<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actual</b>
2022-23	11.50	11.04	11.05
2023-24	12.62	14.12	14.12
2024-25	20.65	17.15	9.34 (upto 31.01.25)
2025-26	12.15		

59. The reasons for reduction in BE (2025-26) as compared to BE (2024-25) of Rs.20.65 crore were sought. The Department stated that during the year 2024-25, the enhanced grant was sought by the IPFT for the procurement of laboratory equipment i.e. LC-HRMS at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.00 crore which is expected to be completed in 2024-25. As there are limited requirements in the financial year 2025-26 for creation of the capital assets, therefore BE 2025-26 is reduced.

60. On being asked as to how the schemes and programmes of IPFT would be affected due to less BE for 2025-26, the Department stated that the programmes and schemes of the IPFT are not likely to be affected due to less BE for 2025-26.

61. The actual expenditure of IPFT of the allotted funds is Rs.9.34 crore upto 31.1.2025. When asked to give the details whether IPFT would be able to utilize the remaining amount of Rs.7.81 crore by the end of current financial year, the Department submitted that they are making all the efforts to utilize the remaining fund by the end of March 2025.

## **Demand for Grants (2025-26)**

### **Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual expenditure of the Department**

The BE and RE for the years 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 in respect of Department and the actual utilization of funds thereof is stated to be as follows:-

(Rs. In crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual expenditure
2022-23	209.00	150.68	143.98
2023-24	173.45	572.63	474.67
2024-25	259.11	261.99	207.34
2025-26	194.05		

62. On being asked that the BE (2022-23) which was Rs.209.00 crore was reduced to Rs.150.68 crore at BE stage and further increased to Rs.173.45 crore and again raised to Rs.194.05 crore in the year 2025-26 and the reasons thereof. It was submitted that an amount of Rs.209 crores was allocated in BE 22-23 which was reduced to Rs.150.68 crores in RE 22-23. RE 22-23 was reduced mainly due to slow pace of expenditure of NSP schemes. The amount of Rs.1.33 crores allocated to HFL under BE 22-23 was reduced to Rs.0/- under RE 22-23 as all the closure related liabilities were settled. Due to these reasons, RE 2022-23 has been reduced in comparison to BE 22-23.

63. FY 2023-24, an amount of Rs.173.45 crores was allocated which was higher than RE 22-23 (Rs.150.68). The increased allocation was mainly due to increased allocation for CIPET which was Rs.92.88 crores in BE 23-24 as against the allocation of Rs.63.81 crores in RE 22-23. The BE 25-26 has again been increased to Rs.194.05 crores mainly due to increased allocation under NSP scheme (Rs.50.50 crores)

64. The reasons for remaining the actual expenditure of the Department less than the RE of the years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25, and steps taken to improve expenditure trend were sought. The Department stated that an amount of Rs.143.98 crores was utilized against RE 22-23 of Rs.150.68 crores which is 95.55 % of RE 2022-23. The reasons for less utilization of funds was that the whole amount of Rs.3.2 crores allocated under NSP scheme for NER region was surrendered in FY 2022-23 and an amount of Rs.1.58 crores was surrendered under MH 2852 of NSP scheme due to implementation of CNA system. Further, an amount of Rs.1.28 crores has also been surrendered under Ex-gratia payments to Bhopal Gas Victims.

65. An amount of Rs.474.67 crores was utilized against RE 23-24 of Rs.572.63 crores which is 82.89 % of RE 23-24. In this regard, it is mentioned that an amount of Rs.486.74 crores was allocated to HIL(INDIA) Ltd. Out of this, an amount of Rs.399.18 crores has been allocated as cash supplementary for FY 23-24 and remaining amount of Rs.87.56 crores had to be adjusted through internal savings from different cost centres. To re-appropriate an amount of Rs.87.56 crores from different cost centres to HIL(INDIA) Ltd., a Technical supplementary was required to be sought in the 2<sup>nd</sup> batch of SDG for FY 23-24. However, due to delay in processing of the

technical supplementary, the amount of Rs.87.56 crores was surrendered at the end of FY 2023-24. However, MoF had taken up the matter and allocated an amount of Rs.120.06 crores (including an amount of Rs.87.56 crores) in FY 2024-25. Due to this reason, the utilized amount was much less than the allocated RE for the FY 23-24.

66. An amount of Rs.207.34 crores has been utilized as on 31.01.2025 against the RE 24-25 of Rs.261.99 crores which is 79.14 % of RE 2024-24. The Department is hopeful to utilize the maximum amount allocated in RE 24-25 by the end of FY 2024-25.

67. On being asked the details of utilization of the amount of Rs. 120.06 crore allocated to HIL (INDIA) Ltd. in RE 2024-25, the Department submitted that an amount of rs.120.06 crore has been released to HIL (India) Ltd. in two installments (Rs. 87.56 crore + Rs. 32.50 crore) during the FY 2024-25.

#### **Utilization of Rs.87.56 crore**

68. The amount of Rs. 87.56 Crore is a part of the budgetary support of Rs. 486.74 crore which is meant for closure of Udyogmandal and Bhatinda units of HIL. Out of Rs. 486.74 crore, an amount of Rs. 369.78 crore has been utilized till date towards clearing bank liabilities, manpower liabilities, VRS compensation, vendor liabilities, etc. The remaining amount of Rs.116.96 crore will be utilized for pending activities viz. shifting of plants, machinery, balance vendor payment of Udyogamandal and Bhatinda units.

#### **Utilization of Rs.32.50 crore**

69. An amount of Rs.32.50 crore has been released during FY2024-25 for clearance of manpower liability and statutory liability of Head Office, Rasayani unit and RSOs. The funds have been fully utilized.

70. On specifically asked whether the two units of HIL (INDIA) Ltd. stated in Udyogamandal and Bathinda have been completely closed down, the Department stated that Plant operations at Bathinda and Udyogamandal have been discontinued from 10.10.2023.

71. (i) On further asked about the due compensation to all the employees/staff of the Udyogamandal and Bathinda Units, the Department submitted that the Company cleared the dues of eligible employees of the said two units on 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2024 towards VRS compensation/Gratuity and leave salary.

(ii) In another query whether complaints or representations, if any, from employees of both the units over payment of the compensation paid to them been resolved, the Department's reply was in positive.

(iii) When asked to highlight pending issues of the employees in terms of settlement of dues etc., the Department submitted that there is no pending issue as on date.

The BE and RE of the New Schemes of Petrochemicals (NSP), Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering and Technology (CIPET) and Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology (IPFT) is stated to be as follows:-

Rs. In crore

Name of the Schemes	2022-23 BE	2022-23 RE	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 BE	2023-24 RE	2023-24 Actual	2024-25 BE	2024-25 RE	2024-25 Actual (upto 31.01.2025)
(NSP)	48.50	29.00	24.22	22.00	18.00	18.00	25.00	33.50	15.06
CIPET	100.24	63.81	63.81	92.88	7.28	0.00	36.37	44.20	27.28
IPFT	11.50	11.04	11.05	12.62	14.12	14.12	20.65	17.15	9.34

The BE of NSP for the year (2022-23) was Rs.48.50 crore which was revised downward to Rs.29.00 crore at RE stage and the actual expenditure was less than the approved RE and it was only Rs.24.22 crore. Similarly, BE for (2022-23) was Rs.22.00 crore which was again revised downward to Rs.18.00 crore and BE for (2024-25) for NSP was Rs.25.00 crore which was enhanced to Rs.22.50 crore.

In this context please state

72. (i) The reasons for downward revision of BE for NSP for two consecutive years i.e. 2022-23 and 2023-24.were sought. The Department stated that as mentioned above, in 2022-23, the Department implemented the revised procedure for flow of funds for Central Sector Schemes prescribed by the Department of Expenditure. Further, in 2023-24, the single CNA system was implemented. This process took considerable time due to which there was reduction in the funds allocated for the scheme. However, based on the efforts made, the full amount of RE was utilized in 2023-24 and the allocation for the scheme has been increased in 2024-25.

An amount of Rs.3.00 crore was allocated under CPDS for FY2022-23 while Rs.3.75 was allocated for 2023-24. There was an upward trend in the budget for CPDS.)

(ii) Adequate reasons for enhancing BE (2024-25) from Rs.25.00 crore to Rs.33.50 crore were sought. The Department in its reply, submitted that many of the Plastic Park projects are likely to complete the work of infrastructure creation. Besides, 5 new CoEs were approved in September, 2024. Based on the same, additional funds were sought for the Scheme.

An amount of Rs. 5.50 crore has been allocated for BE 2025-26. The same has been allocated for RE 2024-25. Hence, there is no enhancement in the budget estimate with respect to CPDS scheme.

(iii) Reasons whether the Department would be able to utilize the allocated RE of Rs.33.50 crore keeping in view that upto 31.01.2025 a meager amount of Rs.15.06 crore could be utilized, were also sought. And the Department stated that best efforts are being made to ensure full and efficient utilisation of the allocated funds.

CPDS is a sub-scheme under NSP. An amount of Rs.5.50 Crore has been allocated under CPDS during the current FY. Amount of Rs. 2.89 Crore has been released so far. Further, proposals involving additional amount of Rs. 1.44 Crore have been approved and amounts are being released. Hence, Rs. 4.33 Crore has already been spent till date. Remaining funds will be utilized within the months of February and March, 2025. The amount spent in the FY 2023-24 was Rs. 3.74 Crore.

## **CIPET:**

73. (i) The BE of CIPET for the year (2022-23) was Rs.100.24 crore which was revised downward to Rs.63.81 crore at RE stage. Similarly, BE for (2022-23) was Rs.92.88 crore which was again revised drastically downward to Rs.7.28 crore and BE for (2024-25) for CIPET was Rs.36.37 crore which was enhanced to Rs.44.20 crore.

74. In this context the reasons for downward revision of BE for CIPET for two consecutive years i.e. 2022-23 and 2023-24 were sought from the Department. The Department submitted that the utilization in 2022-23 was less than the RE due to slow progress in various projects due to delay in execution of work by CPWD and in procurement of alternative equipment. At the end of FY 2022-23, it was observed that CIPET had an unspent balance available with them. The Department took a comprehensive review of the grants released and their utilization in CIPET. It was decided not to release any fresh funds to CIPET, and efforts were made to maximize utilisation of the unspent funds available with CIPET. Based on the same, an amount of Rs. 74,15,39,637 was utilized during 2023-24 from the unspent funds available from previous years and an amount of Rs. 34,65,71,478 was deposited by CIPET into the Consolidated Fund of India at the close of FY 2023-24.

75. From 2024-25, the Treasury Single Account (TSA) system has been implemented in CIPET to ensure efficiency in the release and utilization of funds and to avoid the issue of parking of funds. Based on the efforts made, an amount of Rs. 33.27 crore has been released to CIPET so far. Best efforts are being made to ensure full utilization of the allocated funds.

(ii) Further on being asked the reasons for enhancing BE (2024-25) from Rs 36.37 crore to Rs 44.20 crore and,

(iii) Whether the Department would be able to utilize the allocated RE of Rs.44.20 crore keeping in view that upto 31.01.2025 a meager amount of Rs.27.28 crore could be utilized, the Department stated that many of the approved projects are on the verge of completion. The processes of construction and procurement are being undertaken on a timely basis due to regular monitoring. Based on the efforts made, the Department has already released an amount of Rs. 33.27 crore so far. Best efforts are being made to ensure timely and efficient utilization of the allocated funds.

76. The BE of IPFT for (2023-24) was Rs.12.62 crore which was enhanced to Rs.14.12 crore and BE for (2024-25) for IPFT was Rs.20.65 crore which was reduced to Rs.17.15 crore. Please give reasons for the same. The actual expenditure for the current financial year (2024-25) is stated to be Rs.9.34 crore.

77. On the aspect whether IPFT would be able to utilize the remaining amount i.e. Rs. 7.81 crore by 31.03.2025, it was submitted that the Department is making all the efforts to utilize the remaining fund by the end of March 2025.

## **Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR)**

78. The Committee have been informed that at present three Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs) are being implemented in the States

of Andhra Pradesh (Vishakhapatnam), Gujarat (Dahej) and Odisha (Paradeep) to promote investment and industrial development in these sectors.

The status of implementation and execution of PCPIR projects is indicated below:-

Indicator	Gujarat	Andhra Pradesh	Odisha	Total
Location/ Region	Dahej, Bharuch	Vishakhapatnam– Kakinada	Paradeep	-
Approval	Feb, 2009	Feb, 2009	Dec, 2010	-
Total Area (Sq. kms.)	453.00	640.00	284.15	1377.15
Anchor Tenant	ONGC Petro Additions Limited (OPaL)	--	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	-
Investment made (Rs. Crore)	1,28,509	58,918	73,518	2,60,945
Employment generated (No.)	2,45,140	86,123	40,000	3,71,263
No. of Chemical Units	2079	154	13	224.6

79. As per the PCPIR Policy, 2007, Government of India is to ensure the availability of external physical infrastructure linkages to the PCPIR including Rail, Road (National Highways), Ports, Airports, and Telecom etc. This infrastructure will be created/upgraded through Public Private Partnerships to the extent possible. Central Government will provide the necessary viability gap funding through existing schemes. Wherever necessary, requisite budgetary provisions, for creation of these linkages through Public Sector, will also be made.

80. In this context, it was asked as to what extent the PCPIR Policy, 2007 have been able to ensure the availability of external physical infrastructure linkages to the PCPIR including Rail, Road (National Highways), Ports, Airports, and Telecom etc.

81. It has been informed that so far, Department has not received any proposal from the State Government for providing Viability Gap Funding under this policy. Therefore, no budgetary allocation has been made and no expenditure has been incurred by the Department under the PCPIR Policy, 2007. Further, an investment of Rs.1,28,509 crore, Rs.58,918 crore and Rs.73,518 crore is stated to have been made in PCPIRs located at Dahej – Bharuch (Gujarat), Vishakhapatnam-Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh) and Paradeep (Odisha) respectively. The cumulative total of the investment comes to Rs.2,60,945 crore.

82. On being asked the reasons for not receiving any proposal from State Government for providing viability gap funding under this Policy and also the fate of the invested amount of Rs 2,60,945 Crores, the Department submitted that on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2024, a meeting was conducted by the Department with the State Governments administering the PCPIR regions to take stock of the infrastructure that has already been developed in the PCPIR as well as details of the infrastructure which are in pipeline. Details of various infrastructural projects which have been successfully completed in these regions as well as details of the projects that are in pipeline are given at **Annexure-V**.



83. These projects are related to various external infrastructural linkages, such as road and highways, rail network, air connectivity, shipping ports, Water supply, water availability, desalination plants, Common Effluent treatment plants, gas supplies, drainage and affluent treatment and waste management facilities, etc.

84. While, no specific proposal has been received from the state for providing Viability Gap funding (VGF) in terms of the policy, the Central Government through various ministries such as Ministry of Road Transport and Highways of India, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, Ministry of Civil Aviation have executed several projects in these PCPIRs.

85. As per the PCPIR Policy 2007, Government of India is to ensure the availability of external physical infrastructure linkages to the PCPIR including Rail, Road (National Highways), Ports, Airports and Telecom, in a time bound manner.

86. An amount of Rs. 2.6 Lakh Crores has resulted in establishment of 2246 units in all the three PCPIRs put together. This includes 2079 units in Dahej PCPIR, 154 Units in Andhra Pradesh PCPIR and 13 Units in Odisha PCPIR. Further, this investment has resulted in generation of employment of 3,71,263 persons in these three PCPIR.

Further, several chemical and petrochemical industries have set up their plants in these PCPIRs. The details of the major industrial units are given below:-

- (i) **Dahej, Gujarat:** Reliance, Opal, ONGC, Hindalco, DIC Fine Chemicals, Rallis, Roxul, Perstrop, Kukdo Chemicals, Continental Carbonb, Lanxess, Welspun, Adani, Petronet LNG, Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd., SRF, Pidilite, Torrent, Godrej &Boyence, Gujarat Fluorochemicals, UPL etc.
- (ii) **Paradeep PCPIR:** Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. , Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. Tidal Trading Pvt. Ltd., Brooch International Pvt. Ltd. , EnergonPolymatic, etc.
- (iii) **Andhra Pradesh PCPIR:** Coromandel, Divis Laboratories Ltd., Hetero, Brandix, Asian Paints, Sanvira Industries. Etc. Also, Andhra Pradesh PCPIR covers 6 SEZ, namely, Brandix, Pharma SEZ, AP SEZ, Heter Drug SEZ and Kakinada SEZ.

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## **RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS**

### **PROPOSED AND APPROVED ALLOCATION FOR THE YEAR 2025-26**

The Committee note that the Department has been allocated an amount of Rs.194.05 crore for the financial year 2025-26. The Committee further note that the allocation for almost all the Schemes has increased and the Ministry of Finance has allocated the amount as sought by the Department. For instance, for other new schemes of petrochemicals, the Department projected a BE of Rs. 50.50 crore and the same amount has been allocated. Similarly, the Department projected BE of Rs.80.00 crore for CIPET but have been allocated a marginally reduced BE of Rs. 78.48 crore and IPFT too got marginally reduced allocation of funds as compared to the projected amount. The Committee desire that the Department optimally utilize the allocated fund it has received for its schemes/programmes. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this regard.

### **ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION OF FUNDS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.**

2. The Committee note that BE (2022-2023) of the Department which stood at Rs.209.00 Crore was reduced to Rs. 173.45 Crore in the year 2023-24 and then increased to Rs. 194.05 Crore in the year 2025-26. The Department has *inter-alia* submitted that the reasons for reduction in BE is due to slow pace of expenditure of NSP Schemes. The Committee deplore the same and recommend that concrete steps be taken urgently to accelerate the pace of expenditure under NSP Schemes. The Committee also recommend that the Department should analyse the reasons for slow pace of expenditure of NSP Schemes at the same time. The Committee

would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this regard.

### **SETTING UP OF PLASTIC PARKS**

3. The Committee note that the Department has stated that it is regularly monitoring the implementation of various projects through site visits, review meetings as well as regular progress report submitted by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPVs). Further best efforts are being made to ensure timely completion of the projects and to populate the parks at the earliest. The Committee do appreciate the efforts being taken by the Department. However, a perusal of information submitted to the Committee reveals a dismal picture. Out of the total number of 905 plots across 10 Plastic Parks, only 244 plots have been allotted to industrial units which is just 26.96% of the total number of plots. What is more disturbing to the Committee is the fact that the Plastic Parks would contribute to increasing investment, production and employment only after the Plastic Parks are populated. The Committee recommend that more serious efforts need to be made to populate the Plastic Parks so as to fully tap the benefit of the Plastic Parks.

4. The Committee have been apprised that during the last three years 5289 persons have got employment in the Plastic Parks. The Committee have also been apprised that it is not feasible to set uniform targets for generation of employment in the Plastic Parks and that once the pace of allotment of plots in Plastic Parks picks up and unit becomes functional, the Plastic Parks would lead to generation of more employment. The Committee therefore desire that the vacant plots in the Plastic Parks be allotted to the industrial units at the earliest so as to provide employment to more and more persons.

5. The Committee note with concern that none of the 10 Plastic Parks

approved so far could be made functional for one reason or the other. For instance plastic park at (i)Tamot, Madhya Pradesh, (ii)Paradeep, Odisha, and (iii)Tinsukia, Assam are stated to have completed 100 percent civil work, 98 percent civil work and 85 percent civil work respectively but due to pace of allotment of plots in these Plastic Parks they could not be made functional. Similarly, the Plastic Park at Deoghar, Jharkhand and Bilaua, Madhya Pradesh are stated to have completed 85 percent and 82 percent of civil work respectively but they also could not be made functional due to delays in completion of infrastructure work due to elections and local opposition, pending environment feasibility study, delay in land and contractual issues, etc. As such, the fate of these Plastic Parks is hanging in fire and there is no certainty as to when these issues would be resolved and the Plastic Parks would be made functional. The Committee are perturbed to note these unfortunate events and recommend that the Department should initiate steps to resolve these issues urgently else so that the investment of crores of rupees made in Plastic Parks yield the desired results. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this regard.

#### **SETTING UP OF CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE (CoEs)**

6. As regards CoEs, the Committee have been apprised that grant-in-aids to Educational and Research Institutions to undertake research to improve existing technology and promote development of new applications/products have been given and 18 CoEs have been set up in the Country as on date. The Committee have further been apprised that CoEs are set up with an aim to help in development of new products, new applications, innovation and improvement

in technology, process innovation, quality and environmentally sustainable development etc. Further, the scheme was earlier restricted to petrochemicals but now it has been expanded to include the chemical sector too and the Department reviews the requirement of the sector and accords approval for new CoEs. In view of the fact that the CoEs are functioning for the betterment of the Country and their objectives are laudable, the Committee recommend that the Department should review the requirement of CoEs at frequent intervals to ensure that delays on the part of the Department should not act as hindrance in the setting up of and functioning of CoEs.

7. The Committee note that the Department is implementing an award scheme to provide incentive for meritorious innovations and inventions in various fields of Petrochemicals and downstream plastic processing industries since the year 2010-2011. In order to popularize the Scheme, advertisements seeking nominations are published in leading national news papers as well as regional news papers besides advertising on the website of the Department and CIPET. However, the Department has apprised the Committee that with a view to further popularize the Scheme the use of social media platforms for the purpose is under consideration/proposal. The Committee do appreciate the contention of the Department and desire that guidelines in this regard may be finalized at the earliest and the Scheme may be made more popular with the use of social media platforms.

#### **BUDGETARY ALLOCATION UNDER NEW SCHEME OF PETROCHEMICALS (NSP)**

8. The Committee note with concern that the BE for the year 2022-23 of NSP

was Rs. 48.50 crore which was reduced drastically at revised estimate stage to Rs. 29.00 crore and the Department could utilize only Rs. 24.22 crore out of the reduced RE. For the year 2023-24, the BE of NSP was Rs. 22.00 crore which was again reduced to Rs. 18.00 crore. However, for the year 2024-25, the Department projected BE of Rs. 25.00 crore which was enhanced to Rs. 33.50 crore at RE stage. The Committee, however, note that only Rs. 15.06 crore could be utilized upto 31.01.2025 and Rs. 18.44 crore is still pending with the Department with just a few days left for the end of the current financial year. The Committee desire that the reasons for slow pace of expenditure by the Department under NSP may be furnished and the Department should analyse the reasons and initiate ameliorative steps for optimal utilization of funds.

9. For the year 2025-26, the Department projected a BE of Rs. 50.50 crore and the Ministry of Finance has allocated the amount as sought by the Department and has allocated the full amount of Rs. 50.50 crore. As such, it becomes imperative on the part of the Department to initiate steps for optimal utilization of Rs. 50.50 crore allotted to it. The Committee would like to be apprised by the steps taken by the Department.

**CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF PETROCHEMICAL ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**(CIPET)**

10. The Committee note that establishment of 11 CIPET centres is stated to have been in progress whereas 08 CIPET centres are stated to have been set up. The CIPET IPT Bihta is likely to be completed in the near future. However, the information on the status of 02 remaining CIPET centres may be furnished to the Committee at the earliest along with constraints faced in timely completion

of setting up the Centres.

11. As regards, the present status of creation of residential hostels to augment intake capacity of the existing and new academic programmes the Department has submitted that the work has been completed and intake capacity is being used in as many as 12 CIPET centres. However, in CIPET CSTS, Mysore, 85 percent work is stated to have been completed whereas in CIPET CSTC, Imphal 32 percent of the work is stated to have been completed and in case of CSTC, Baddi 50 percent work is stated to have been completed. The Committee have been further apprised that 31.03.2025 and 19.09.2025 and 27.07.2025 respectively is the target date for completion of residential hostels in these CIPET centres. The Committee recommend that the Department should invariably ensure that the work is completed within the target date fixed by the Department.

12. The Committee note that for the year 2022-23, the BE of the CIPET was Rs. 100.24 crore which was reduced to Rs. 63.081 crore at RE stage. Further, for the year 2023-24, the BE was Rs. 92.88 crore which was again reduced to Rs. 7.28 crore and the actual expenditure was NIL. For the year 2024-25, the projected BE was Rs. 36.37 crore which was enhanced to Rs. 44.20 crore and CIPET could utilize Rs. 27.28 crore upto 31.01.2025. However, for the year 2025-26, a higher BE of Rs. 80.00 crore was projected and a marginally reduced RE of Rs. 78.48 crore have been allocated to CIPET. The Committee observes that the budget estimates of the CIPET as well as the expenditure are apparently uneven during the previous years and recommend that the Department should initiate steps in this regard.

**PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICALS INVESTMENT REGION**  
**(PCPIR)**

13. The Committee note with concern that as on date, 03 PCPIRs are being implemented in the states of Andhra Pradesh (Vishakhapatnam), Gujarat (Dahej) and Odisha (Paradeep). The Committee further note with concern that the Department has not received any proposal from the State Governments for providing viability gap funding under the PCPIR policy and the Department has made NIL allocation for PCPIR as no expenditure have been incurred by the Department. An investment of Rs. 1,28,509 crore, Rs. 58,918 crore and Rs. 73,518 crore is stated to have been made in PCPIRs Dahej, Vishakhapatnam and Paradeep. The cumulative total of this investment comes to a whopping Rs. 2,60,945 crore. The Committee desire a clarification from the Department whether this huge investment made by it in the PCPIRs would fructify as envisioned. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should holistically review the PCPIR Policy, 2007 at the earliest. The Committee would like to be apprised on the steps taken by the Department in this regard.

**HAZARDOUS EFFECTS OF PLASTIC ON HUMAN HEALTH**

14. The Committee note that during the oral evidence held on 24.02.2025, a video clip on hazardous effects of plastic was shown to the representatives of DCPC by the Committee wherein it has been claimed that a person using water bottles remains dehydrated even after drinking the bottled water and the



plastic bottles shed micro plastic in the water and the individual using bottled water consumes plastics equal to a size of credit card on an average every week and the micro plastic were detectable. Allegedly plastic has been found in the brain of human beings which may be responsible for several diseases like strokes, heart attacks etc. The Committee desire to know the action taken by the Department to minimize the hazardous affects of plastic. To this end, the Committee recommend that more research may be carried out by the Department on the harmful and hazardous effects of micro plastic due to usage of bottled water and other low grade plastic used in food packaging industry.

New Delhi;  
18 March, 2025  
27 Phalguna, 1946 (Saka)

Azad Kirti Jha  
Chairperson,  
Standing Committee on  
Chemicals and Fertilizers.

**Status of Projects in PCPIR States****A. PCPIR Dahej, Gujarat:****Existing Infrastructure:-**

<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>Details</b>
<b>Roads &amp; Highways</b>	(i) 50 km long stretch of Dahej – Bharuch State Highway (4 lanes to 6 lanes)
<b>Rail Links</b>	(i) Rail connectivity: Delhi – Mumbai Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC), connecting PCPIR at Bharuch, which is 62 km from Dahej.  (ii) A cargo transportation line from Bharuch to Dahej
<b>Air Connectivity</b>	(i) International airport at Ahmedabad (distance-250 km) and  (ii) Domestic airports at Vadodara (90 km) and Surat (85 km)
<b>Ports</b>	(i) Adani Petronet Port at Dahej with capacity of 11 MMTPA  (ii) GCPTCL Liquid Chemicals Terminal (4.9 MMTPA) of GCPTCL  (iii) LNG port (10 MMTPA) of LNG Petronet Ltd.  (iv) Liquid Fuel Jetty (2MMTPA) of Reliance  (v) Solid cargo jetty (5 MMTPA) of Birla Copper
<b>Power Supply</b>	(i) Four 220 KV sub-stations are located at Dahej, Dahej SEZ, Rahiyad-Suva and Vilayat within PCPIR.  (ii) Eight 66 KV sub stations are located at Dahej, Luna, Bhensali, Vadadala, Genlanda, Sambheti, Jolva and Vilayat within PCPIR.  (iii) Three 33 KV substations are located in Dahej SEZ 1 & 2. T

Infrastructure	Details
	(iv) orrent Power's 1200 MW gas based power plant has been completed.
<b>Water Supply:</b>	<p>(i) Water supply scheme of 225 MLD water from Miyagam Branch Canal (130 km) and 225 (112.5*2) MLD water from Narmada River (60 km). Work of both the schemes have been completed.</p> <p>(ii) 100 MLD Desalination plant has been commissioned</p>
<b>Gas supply</b>	(i) Gujarat Gas Company Limited (GGCL) currently owns and operates the distribution pipelines, nearly 900 km in length, in Bharuch district. All the gas suppliers operating in Gujarat will extend their pipeline network to the PCPIR. This will ensure adequate gas supply for industrial requirement in the PCPIR.
<b>Drainage &amp; Effluent Treatment &amp; Waste Management</b>	<p>(i) Construction of approximately 180 km RCC drain has been completed in GIDC Estate 1, 2, and 3.</p> <p>(ii) 90 MLD marine effluent pipeline with deep sea diffuser facility has been set up by GIDC</p> <p>(iii) Common Effluent Treatment Plants: GIDC has set up a CETP facility having a capacity of 40 MLD, at Dahej GIDC Estate</p> <p>(iv) Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) with capacity of 1.4 MMT</p> <p>(v) Incinerators: Incinerators with capacity of 10 Million Kcal/hour are installed by Detox India Pvt Ltd</p>
<b>Multi Modal Logistic Park</b>	(i) Logistic Park is being developed by GIDC in joint venture with Container Corporation of India Ltd (CONCOR). First Phase is being developed in 25 ha at the cost of 90 Cr and will be completed by December 2023.

**Infrastructure in Pipeline in Dahej PCPIR:-**

<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>Details</b>
<b>Roads and Highways</b>	Controlled access express way from Dahej to Dahegam; length of 40 km;
<b>Ports</b>	(i) Development of Marine Shipbuilding Park (MSP) at Dahej  (ii) GCPTCL is expanding capacity to 12.0 MMTPA by setting up 2 <sup>nd</sup> berth.
<b>Power Supply</b>	(i) Two 220 KV, one 400 KV, nine 66 KV substations are planned in Dahej and Saykha(Land has been recently allotted to GETCO for substation having a capacity of 66KV in Saykha area) area respectively within the PCPIRs
<b>Water Supply</b>	(ii) Bhadbhut Barrage with 599 million cubic meter (MCM) capacity reservoir
<b>Drainage and Effluent Treatment and Waste Management</b>	(i) 180 MLD pipeline is under planning, out of which first phase of 90 MLD has been commenced.  (ii) GIDC has proposed to develop another Common Hazardous Waste site at Sayakha having capacity of 2.69 MMT

## **B. PCPIR Paradeep, Odisha:**

### **1. Existing Infrastructure:-**

<b><u>Road</u></b>	The PCPIR is well connected by National Highways. (i) Chandikhol is the junction of Daitari- Paradeep Expressway (NH 53 and NH 5A) and Kolkata- Chennai Highway (NH 16)  (ii) SH-12: Connects Paradeep to Cuttack  (iii) Cuttack- Chandbali 106 KM (2 Law) road (SH/PWD) crosses the NH 53 at Duhuria
<b><u>Rail</u></b>	(i) Paradeep- Cuttack and Haridaspur to Paradeep BG Line
<b><u>Airport</u></b>	(ii) Biju Patnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar
<b><u>Seaport</u></b>	(i) Paradeep Port- Deep drought all weather port with 277 MTPA Capacity
<b><u>Water Supply</u></b>	(i) IOCL has been feed by 34 CuSec water
<b><u>Logistics</u></b>	(i) International Cargo Terminal for container facilities is operated at Paradeep port  (ii) Chemical and oil tankage facilities is availale inside Paradeep Port  (iii) Multi-modal logistic park is being operated by CON COR

### **2. Infrastructure in pipeline:**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Power Supply</b>	(i) 765KVA ISS, approved by Energy Dept. Govt. of India  (ii) 400 KVA substation under implementation by Govt. of Odisha  (iii) 2x40 MVA 220/33KV substation by OPTCL is under operation.

Particulars	Status
<b>Water Supply</b>	(i) Instream storage of capacity 120 Cusec is under implementation near Paradeep
<b>Transportation</b>	(i) Road Network: Hierarchy of 80m, 60m, 45m and 30m roads  (ii) Public Transportation: Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)/ Mass Rapid Transit (MRT)
<b>Waste Water Management</b>	(i) Net Zero Discharge- 80% of Industrial demand met by recycled water  (ii) 4 CETPs of total 137 MLD Capacity & 4 STPs of total 178 MLD capacity
<b>Port Facility</b>	(i) The capacity of Paradeep port is being enhanced from 277 MMTPA to 750 MMTPA by 2047.  (ii) Also, Dharma Port is being developed in the vicinity of PCPIR Odisha
<b>Other facility</b>	(i) Workers' hostel of Capacity 3000 Person is being developed by IDCO at Plastic Park  (ii) For Corporate office Govt of Odisha is planning to set up IDCO Tower at Paradeep  (iii) Many star category Hotel projects are being set up at Paradeep

#### **PCPIR Andhra Pradesh:**

##### **A. Existing Infrastructure: -**

Particulars	Status
<b><u>Roads</u></b>	(i) Kakinada Port to NH-5 (new NH-16)- 51.07 KM upgradation from 2 lane to 4 lane.  (ii) NH-214 (New NH No. 216) – 40 Km upgradation of Kathipudi to Kakinada stretch from 2 to 4 lane for a length of 27.5 Km  (iii) NH-5 (New NH No. 16)- 162 Km upgradation of Vishakhapatnam to Rajahmundry stretch from 4 to 6 lane  (iv) Paved shoulders for five stretches of NH-214 (New NH-216) having total length of 143.175 Km

	(v) Four laning of take off points from NH-5 at Ankapalli to Achuthapuram (vi) Kakinada Port to NH 16 connecting road has been completed
<b><u>Airport</u></b>	Government of Andhra Pradesh has appointed concessionaries to make the project under PPP mode for developing a new greenfield airport at Bhogapuram.
<b><u>Port</u></b>	(i) Vishakhapatnam Port
<b><u>CETP</u></b>	(i) Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) at Andhra Pradesh SEZs of Achutapuram, Deccan, Hetero, Ramky, Brandix- 31.5 MLD. (ii) Marine outfall of combined capacity 22 MLD.
<b><u>Desalination Plant</u></b>	(i) De-salination plant at Kakinada cluster having capacity of 18.6 MLD.
<b><u>Gas Pipeline</u></b>	(i) 71 KM of Gas pipeline was laid by AP Gas Distribution Corporation (APGDC), joint venture of GAIL Gas and Govt. of Andhra Pradesh as a part of Kakinada Vizag Srikakulam Samarkota Gas Pipeline.
<b><u>Water</u></b>	(i) A dedicated Vishakhapatnam Industrial water Supply Scheme of 10 TMC from Godavari River is operational Since Dec,2004.

#### **Infrastructure in pipeline:**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Status</b>
Port connectivity	(i) Kakinada Port is being developed (ii) Mulapeta port is also being developed
Rail connectivity	(i) Rail link from Kakinada port to South Central Railways (SCR) via Kakinada SEZ (38 km), (ii) Connecting AP-SEZ to Gangavaram Port (26 km), (iii) Connecting South Central Railways trunk line to AP PCPTR (7.15 km), (iv) Rail Freight Station with Container Freight Stations (CFSs)/integrated Container Depot (ICDs), warehouses.

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Status</b>
CETP	(i) CETP in Nakapalli Cluster
De-salination Plant	(i) De-salination plant at Vishakhapatnam
Port	(i) Kakinada Gateway Port is being developed.
Airport	(i) Airport at Bhogapuram is being developed



### **Annex-II**

Pesticides Banned for manufacture, import and use as per Insecticides Act, 1968	
1.	Alachlor (S.O. 3951 (E), dated 08.08.2018)
2.	Aldicarb (S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001)
3.	Aldrin
4.	Benzene Hexachloride
5.	Benomyl (S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
6.	Calcium Cyanide
7.	Carbaryl (S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
8.	Chlorbenzilate (S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001)
9.	Chlordane
10.	Chlorofenvinphos
11.	Copper Acetoarsenite
12.	Diazinon (S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
13.	Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (S.O. 569 (E) dated 25th July 1989)
14.	Dichlorovos (S.O. 3951 (E), dated 08.08.2018)
15.	Dicofol (S.O. 4294(E) dated 3rd October, 2023)
16.	Dieldrin (S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001)
17.	Dinocap (S.O. 4294(E) dated 3rd October, 2023)
18.	Endosulfron( ad-Interim order of the Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 213 of 2011 dated 13th May, 2011 and finally disposed of dated 10th January, 2017)
19.	Endrin
20.	Ethyl Mercury Chloride
21.	Ethyl Parathion
22.	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) (S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001)
23.	Fenarimol (S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
24.	Fenthion (S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
25.	Heptachlor
26.	Lindane (Gamma-HCH)
27.	Linuron (S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
28.	Maleic Hydrazide (S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001)
29.	Menazon
30.	Methomyl (S.O. 4294(E) dated 3rd October, 2023)
31.	Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride (S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)

32.	Methyl Parathion (S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
33.	Metoxuron
34.	Nitrofen
35.	Paraquat Dimethyl Sulphate
36.	Pentachloro Nitrobenzene (PCNB) (S.O. 569 (E) dated 25th July 1989)
37.	Pentachlorophenol
38.	Phenyl Mercury Acetate
39.	Phorate (S.O. 3951 (E), dated 08.08.2018)
40.	Phosphamidon (S.O. 3951 (E), dated 08.08.2018)
41.	Sodium Cyanide ( banned for Insecticidal purpose only S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
42.	Sodium Methane Arsonate
43.	Tetradifon
44.	Thiometon (S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
45.	Toxaphene(Camphechlor) ( S.O. 569 (E) dated 25th July 1989)
46.	Triazophos (S.O. 3951 (E), dated 08.08.2018)
47.	Tridemorph (S.O 3951(E) dated 8th August, 2018)
48.	Trichloro acetic acid (TCA) (S.O. 682 (E) dated 17th July 2001)
49.	Trichlorfon (S.O. 3951 (E), dated 08.08.2018)

### Annex-III

List of 7 Persistent Organic Pollutant Chemicals as per Stockholm Convention  
Notification G.S.R. 207(E) dated 5.03.2018

1. Chlordecone;
2. Hexabromobiphenyl;
3. Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether (commercial octa-BDE);
4. Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (commercial penta-BDE);
5. Pentachlorobenzene;
6. Hexabromocyclododecane;
7. Hexachlorobutadine

### Annex-IV

List of Chemicals banned as per Chemical Weapons Convention Act, 2000

1.	<u>O-Alkyl (<math>\leq C_{10}</math>, incl. cycloalkyl) alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphonofluoridates</u>  <u>e.g.</u> <u>Sarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate</u> <u>Soman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate</u>
2.	<u>O-Alkyl (<math>\leq C_{10}</math>, incl. cycloalkyl) N,N-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidocyanidates</u>  <u>e.g.</u> <u>Tabun: O-Ethyl N,N-dimethyl phosphoramidocyanidate</u>
3.	<u>O-Alkyl (H or <math>\leq C_{10}</math>, incl. cycloalkyl) S-2-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonothiolates and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts</u>  <u>e.g.</u> <u>VX: O-Ethyl S-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate</u>
4.	<u>Sulfur mustards:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulfide</u></li><li>• <u>Mustard gas: Bis(2-chloroethyl)sulfide</u></li><li>• <u>Bis(2-chloroethylthio)methane</u></li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Sesquimustard: 1,2-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)ethane</u></li> <li>• <u>1,3-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane</u></li> <li>• <u>1,4-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane</u></li> <li>• <u>1,5-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane</u></li> <li>• <u>Bis(2-chloroethylthiomethyl)ether</u></li> <li>• <u>O-Mustard: Bis(2-chloroethylthioethyl)ether</u></li> </ul>
5.	<u>Lewisites:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>2-Chlorovinylchloroarsine</u></li> <li>• <u>Bis(2-chlorovinyl)chloroarsine</u></li> <li>• <u>Tris(2-chlorovinyl)arsine</u></li> </ul>
6.	<u>Nitrogen mustards:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Bis(2-chloroethyl)ethylamine</u></li> <li>• <u>Bis(2-chloroethyl)methylamine</u></li> <li>• <u>Tris(2-chloroethyl)amine</u></li> </ul>
7.	<u>Saxitoxin</u>
8.	<u>Ricin</u>
9.	<u>Alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonyldifluorides</u>
10.	<u>O-Alkyl (H or ≤C10, incl. cycloalkyl) O-2-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonites and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts</u>
11.	<u>Chlorosarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate</u>
12.	<u>Chlorosoman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate</u>
13.	<u>P-alkyl (H or ≤C10, incl. cycloalkyl) N-(1-(dialkyl(≤C10, incl. cycloalkyl)amino)) alkylidene (H or ≤C10, incl. cycloalkyl) phosphonamidic fluorides and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts.</u> <u>e.g. N-(1-(di-n-decylamino)-n-decylidene)-P-decylphosphonamidic fluoride</u> <u>Methyl-(1-(diethylamino)ethylidene)phosphonamidofluoridate</u>

14.	<u>O-alkyl (H or ≤C10, incl. cycloalkyl) N-(1-(dialkyl(≤C10, incl. cycloalkyl)amino))alkylidene(H or ≤C10, incl. cycloalkyl)phosphoramidofluoridates and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts</u> e.g. <u>O-n-Decyl N-(1-(di-n-decylamino)-n-decylidene)phosphoramidofluoridate</u> <u>Methyl (1-(diethylamino)ethylidene)phosphoramidofluoridate</u> <u>Ethyl (1-(diethylamino)ethylidene)phosphoramidofluoridate</u>
15.	<u>Methyl-(bis(diethylamino)methylene)phosphonamidofluoridate</u>
16.	<u>Carbamates (quaternaries and bisquaternaries of dimethylcarbamoyloxypyridines) Quaternaries of dimethylcarbamoyloxypyridines:</u> <u>1-[N,N-dialkyl(≤C10)-N-(n-(hydroxyl, cyano, acetoxy)alkyl(≤C10))ammonio]-n-[N-(3-dimethylcarbamoxy-α-picolinyl)-N,N-dialkyl(≤C10)ammonio]decanedibromide (n=1-8)</u> e.g. <u>1-[N,N-dimethyl-N-(2-hydroxy)ethylammonio]-10-[N-(3-dimethylcarbamoxy-α-picolinyl)-N,N-dimethylammonio]decanedibromide</u> <u>Bisquaternaries of dimethylcarbamoyloxypyridines:</u> <u>1,n-Bis[N-(3-dimethylcarbamoxy-α-picolyl)-N,N-dialkyl(≤C10)ammonio]-alkane-(2,(n-1)-dione)dibromide (n=2-12)</u> e.g. <u>1,10-Bis[N-(3-dimethylcarbamoxy-α-picolyl)-N-ethyl-Nmethylammonio]decane-2,9-dionedibromide</u>

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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND  
FERTILIZERS (2024-25) MINUTES OF THE  
FOURTEENTH SITTING**

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2025 from 1000 hrs. to 1030 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', PHA, New Delhi.

**MEMBERS  
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Robert Bruce C
3. Smt. Kriti Devi Debbarman
4. Dr. Kalyan Vajjinathrao Kale
5. Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha
6. Shri Utkarsh Verma Madhur
7. Shri Praveen Patel
8. Shri Balram Naik Porika
9. Shri Sachithanantham R.
10. Shri Eatala Rajender
11. Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao
12. Dr. Ricky Andrew J. Syngkon
13. Shri Shivmangal Singh Tomar

**RAJYA SABHA**

14. Shri Subhash Barala
15. Shri Subhash Chandra Bose Pilli
16. Shri Meda Raghunadha Reddy
17. Dr. Kalpana Saini
18. Shri Arun Singh

**SECRETARIAT**

- |                         |   |                   |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 5. Smt. Maya Lingi      | - | Joint Secretary   |
| 6. Ms. Miranda Ingudam  | - | Director          |
| 7. Shri Kulvinder Singh | - | Deputy Secretary  |
| 8. Shri Nagendra Suman  | - | Deputy Secretary  |
| 9. Shri Abhishek Kumar  | - | Deputy Director   |
| 10. Ms. Neelam Bhawe    | - | Committee Officer |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration, the following Draft Reports:

- (i) XXXX                      XXXX                      XXXX                      XXXX

(ii) Seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and

(iii) XXXX                XXXX                XXXX                XXXX

3. Giving an overview of the important Observations/Recommendations contained in the draft Reports, the Chairperson solicited the views/suggestions of the Members.

4. After some deliberations, the draft Reports were adopted by the Committee without any amendment.

5. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize the Reports and present/lay the Reports in both the Houses of Parliament in light of factual verifications received from the concerned Ministry/Departments.

6. The Committee thereafter decided to undertake a study visit programme during the last week of April 2025.

***The Committee then adjourned.***