

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE
(2024-25)**

(EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

[Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of Standing Committee on Defence (18th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2024-25 on 'Directorate of Ordnance (Coordination and Services) – New DPSUs and Defence Research and Development Organisation (Demand Nos. 20 and 21)']

FOURTEENTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

August, 2025 / Sravana 1947 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 07.08.2025

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 07.08.2025



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

August, 2025 / Sravana 1947 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (2024-25)

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH

–

CHAIRPERSON

Lok Sabha

2	Dr. Rajeev Bharadwaj
3	Shri Karti P Chidambaram
4	Shri Adhikari Deepak Dev
5	Shri Ranjit Dutta
6	Captain Viriato Fernandes
7	Shri Rahul Gandhi
8	Shri Mohmad Haneefa
9	Shri S. Jagathratchakan
10	Ms. S. Jothimani
11	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan
12	Shri Shashank Mani
13	Shri Lumba Ram
14	Shri Bishnu Pada Ray
15	Shri Jagannath Sarkar
16	Shri Jagadish Shettar
17	Shri Virendra Singh
18	Shri Kesineni Sivanath
19	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan
20	Com. Selvaraj V.
21	Shri Richard Vanlalhmangaiha

Rajya Sabha

22	Shri Naresh Bansal
23	Shri Shaktisinh Gohil
24	Shri Prem Chand Gupta
25	Shri Naveen Jain
26	Shri Muzibulla Khan
27	Shri Praful Patel
28	Shri Dhairyashil Mohan Patil
29	Shri Sanjay Singh
30	Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi
31	Vacant*

**Shri N. Chandrasegharan ceased to be a Member of the Standing Committee on Defence (2024-25) w.e.f. 25 July, 2025 consequent upon cessation of his Membership of Rajya Sabha on 24 July, 2025.*

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Smt. Jyochnamayi Sinha | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Smt. Juby Amar | - | Director |
| 3. Shri Ajay Kumar Prasad | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. Shri Tenzin Gyaltzen* | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 5. Shri Vikas Kumar | - | Under Secretary |

***served in the Committee Branch till 14.07.2025**

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Defence (2024-25), having been authorized by the Committee, present this Fourteenth Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of Standing Committee on Defence (18th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2024-25 on 'Directorate of Ordnance (Coordination and Services) – New DPSUs and Defence Research and Development Organisation (Demand Nos. 20 and 21)'.

2. The Fourth Report (18th Lok Sabha) was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 17th December, 2024. The Report contained 10 Observations/Recommendations. The Ministry of Defence furnished Action Taken Replies on all the Observations/Recommendations in March, 2025.

3. The Report was adopted at the Sitting held on 5th August, 2025.

4. For facility of reference and convenience, Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the Report.

5. An analysis of Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Defence is given in Appendix II.

**New Delhi;
05 August, 2025
14 Sravana, 1947 (Saka)**

**RADHA MOHAN SINGH
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Defence**

REPORT

CHAPTER - I

This Report of the Standing Committee on Defence deals with Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2024-25 on 'Directorate of Ordnance (Coordination and Services) – New DPSUs and Defence Research and Development Organisation (Demand Nos. 20 and 21)', which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 17.12.2024.

2. The 4th Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Committee contained 10 observations/recommendations on the following aspects:-

Para No.	Subject
Directorate of Ordnance (Coordination and Services) – New DPSUs	
1	Budget
2	Budget for modernisation
3	Order Book Position
4	Research and Development Expenditure
5	Indigenisation
6	Export
Defence Research and Development Organisation	
7	Budget
8-9	DRDO collaboration with private industries
10	Self-reliance and indigenization

3. The complete Action Taken Replies have been received from the Government in respect of all the 10 observations/recommendations contained in the Report on 7th March, 2025. Replies to all the recommendations have been examined and categorized as follows:

(i) **Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government (Chapter II):**

Para Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 and 10.

(Total - 10)

(ii) **Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies received from the Government (Chapter III):**

Para Nos. –Nil-

(Total – Nil)

- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which reply of Government has not been accepted by the Committee (Chapter IV):**

Para Nos. -Nil-

(Total - Nil)

- (iv) Observations/recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited (Chapter V):**

Para Nos. -Nil-

(Total - Nil)

4. The Committee desire that final Action Taken Notes in respect of comments contained in Chapter I should be furnished to them at the earliest and in any case, not later than six months of the presentation of this Report.

5. The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of the observations/recommendations made in the Fourth Report of the Committee in the succeeding Paragraphs.

Directorate of Ordnance (Coordination and Services) – New DPSUs

A. Budget for Modernisation:

Recommendation (Para No.2)

6. The Committee had recommended as under:

During the oral evidence, the representatives of the new DPSUs apprised the Committee about various measures being taken i.e. renewal, reconditioning and acquisition of high value/heavy duty Plant and Machinery (P&M), creating/developing infrastructure etc. to keep pace with contemporary manufacturing technologies and to modernize manufacturing Units under them. While going through the budget given for modernisation of the new DPSUs, the Committee find that during the financial year 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25, Rs. 1643 crore, Rs. 1310 crore, Rs. 1310 crore and Rs. 1494 crore were given to these DPSUs respectively. The Ministry further informed that out of the total of Rs. 5757 crores till date, the new DPSUs have incurred cumulative expenditure of Rs. 2887.43 crore till 30.08.2024. The Committee are of considered view that the foremost need of the new DPSUs is modernization and undertaking technology

upgradation. They, therefore, hope that the remaining grant of the modernization budget will be utilized by the new DPSUs prudently and productively. The Committee would like to be informed of the concrete steps taken in this regard.

7. The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has stated as under:

Out of the total of Rs. 5757 crores distributed till FY 2024-25, the new DPSUs have incurred cumulative expenditure of Rs. 3396.91 crore till 31.01.2025. Further, in order to ensure efficient utilisation of Capex fund, regular review meetings are held in the Department to review the Capex utilisation and initiatives taken by the new DPSUs to modernise and upgrade the production facilities, with a commitment to focus on cost and quality of the products being manufactured by them. Also, broad guidelines have been issued to all the 7 new DPSUs to plan projects under Capex considering following aspects:

- i. Long term demand of products
- ii. Modernisation of production lines with latest technologies
- iii. Improving the infrastructure inside the factory
- iv. Improving the Quality of products
- v. Research & Development of niche technologies
- vi. Improving infrastructure in Estate

Since, the new DPSUs have started their business w.e.f. 01.10.2021, hence they did not satisfy the stipulated eligibility criteria set by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), and therefore, with the approval of EGoM, delegation of financial powers to incur capital expenditure of Rs. 250 Cr have been extended to the Boards of these 7 new DPSUs, as an interim measure for the efficient working of these DPSUs, for a period of three years.

Furthermore, new DPSUs have been making concerted efforts in achieving Aatmanirbharta in production of existing products as well as in the development of new products with niche technologies to meet futuristic requirement of the Armed Forces.

8. The Committee note that in pursuance of their recommendation for prudent and productive utilization of the remaining grant of the modernization budget by the new DPSUs, regular review meetings have been held in the department to review CAPEX utilization and also to review the initiatives undertaken by the new DPSUs to modernize and upgrade the production facilities. They are also happy to note that the review meetings focused on the commitment of the new DPSUs towards cost and quality of the products being manufactured by them. The Committee also find that the issue of broad guidelines for all the new DPSUs to plan their projects under CAPEX is, yet another positive development towards utilization of the Budget for Modernization. Moreover, the committee feel that the wide gamut of aspects

covered under the guidelines will certainly motivate the new DPSUs not merely to modernize their product and technologies, but will also encourage to broad base their R&D of niche technologies. Appreciating the steps taken by the department in consonance with their recommendation contained in their report, the Committee wish to be informed of the planned projects undertaken by the 7 new DPSUs while utilizing the remaining grant of the budget towards achieving modernization and technology upgradation.

B. Export

Recommendation (Para No. 6)

9. The Committee are happy to note that export value of the new DPSUs jumped to 1976.51 cr. in 2023-24 from a meagre Rs.82.18 cr. during the previous year 2022-23. The Committee also find that the present order book position of MIL & YIL are Rs.6100 cr. and 1915 cr. approximately, which indicates a positive trend for future. Anticipating that these two new DPSUs will achieve their targeted development soon, they also hope that the remaining new DPSUs will also strive to achieve similar targets in their future manufacturing activities.

10. The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has stated as under:

In order to boost exports and increase global presence, New DPSUs have identified major target countries and exportable products as per the target country's existing and futuristic requirements. Like MIL & YIL, AWEIL has also successfully established a customer base in Asia, Africa, North America and Europe and has secured export orders of more than Rs. 600 crore, since its incorporation. As on 31.01.2025, the cumulative Exports book of the new DPSUs is more than Rs. 8500 crore.

Further, the new DPSUs are making efforts in expanding its global footprints by focusing on competitive prices, promotion & marketing through direct engagement with potential customers, engaging channel partners, participation-in international exhibitions and interaction with foreign OEMs for getting exports order.

Also, the new DPSUs are proactively pursuing various leads received from Government and other channels and are also in close contact with the Indian Defence Attachés posted abroad in Indian embassies and Missions for assistance in marketing their products.

11. The Committee are happy to note that in order to boost exports and increase global presence, the new DPSUs have identified major target countries and explorable products. They also find that besides MIL and YIL, AWEIL has also successfully established a customer base in Asia, Africa, North America and Europe and have secured export orders of more than Rs. 600 cr. since its incorporation. The reply of the govt. vociferously eulogizes the fact that the new DPSUs are making sincere efforts in expanding their global footprints by series of activities *inter-alia* participating in international exhibitions and interactions with foreign OEMs (Original Equipment Manufacturers) for getting export orders. The Committee also note that the new DPSUS are proactively pursuing various leads received for govt. and other channels and are in close contact with the Indian Defense Attaché posted abroad in Indian embassies and missions for assistance in marketing their products. Appreciating the efforts being made by the new DPSUs, the Committee, at this stage, would like to be informed of the value of export orders being secured by the new DPSUs because of such outstanding efforts.

C. Defence Research and Development Organisation

Budget

Recommendation (Para Nos. 7)

12. The Committee find that during the year 2024-25 Rs. 23855.61 crore was allocated which is 5.25% of the current Defence Budget. The Committee have been informed that DRDO has identified 183 exclusive systems for development by industry which will not be taken up by DRDO and this will substantially cut expenditure on development of technologies.

The Committee also find that DRDO envisages to take up projects/programme for development of technologies for large warfare systems, platforms and sensors in future. The Committee hope that the budgetary allocation will sufficiently cater to the R&D needs of DRDO and expect that the Ministry would provide additional grant at supplementary stage, if need be, in future.

The Committee are of the view that the modern warfare applications/platforms/systems have drastically changed due to the introduction of kinetic and non-kinetic hybrid mode. They, therefore, recommend that DRDO

should explore new areas of research not only to counter such threats but make the forces ready for such threat perceptions amalgamating the fast changing scenario.

13. The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has stated as under:

DRDO concentrates on the design and development of critical and advanced technologies, as well as complex systems which industry does not do due to 'high risk' and 'high cost'. This focus aligns with DRDO's core competencies and ensures that it is at the forefront of cutting-edge Defence technology development.

DRDO has started developing products through a number of new mechanisms such as Technology Development Fund (TDF), Development cum Production Partner (DcPP) and through DRDO-Industry-Academia Centers of Excellence (DIA-CoE)

This year, competent authority has finalized following deep tech areas to be given impetus in R&D:

- i. Artificial Intelligence
- ii. Cognitive Technology
- iii. Quantum Technology
- iv. Neuromorphic Computing
- v. Military Cyber Technology
- vi. Advanced Materials
- vii. III-V Compound Semiconductor
- viii. Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Technologies

Projects are being focused in these areas.

14. The Committee note that their concern for drastic change in the modern warfare tactics owing to the introduction of kinetic and non-kinetic format and the Committee's recommendation for DRDO to explore new areas of research has been aptly responded to by the Ministry. From the reply furnished by the Ministry, the Committee find that DRDO concentrates on the design and development of critical and advanced technologies as well as complex systems which industry does not do due to 'high risk' and 'high cost', which eloquently speaks of DRDO's high degree of commitment and competencies. The Committee also note that besides commencing development of products through a number of mechanisms such as

TDF (Technology Development Fund), DCPP (Development cum Production Partner), DIA-COE (DRDO-Industry-Academia Centers of Excellence), DRDO has finalized several deep tech areas such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Quantum technology, Advanced Materials, III-V Compound Semiconductor etc. for providing further impetus in R&D. The Committee are of the considered view that DRDO will certainly achieve high degree of success in the new areas of research identified to make our forces further-ready. They would like to be informed of the tangible benefits accrued to the armed forces as a result of progress made by DRDO in the new areas of research.

CHAPTER - II

Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government

Budget

Recommendation No.1:

Consequent to the gleening through of all the information available before the Committee, they note that consequent to the corporatization of OFB, the Directorate of Ordnance (Coordination & Services) has been constituted under Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence w.e.f. 01.10.2021. On scrutiny of budget grants for preceding years, the Committee find that in 2022-23, i.e. post-corporatization of OFB, an amount of Rs. 4212.00 crore was allocated in RE to the Directorate of Ordnance, out of which, an expenditure of Rs. 2845.71 crore has been incurred upto December, 2022. This means that an amount of Rs. 1366.29 crore remained unutilized in financial year 2022-23. Meanwhile, a projection of Rs. 1310 crore has been made by the Directorate of Ordnance (Coordination and Services) for the year 2023-24. During oral evidence a representative of the Ministry also apprised that Rs. 2500 crore have been kept as Emergency Authorization Fund in RE 2020-21 and RE 2021-22. The Committee at this stage recommend that the amount allocated would now be prudently distributed on accrued liabilities and the modernization of the newly created DPSUs. In this regard, the Committee wish to be informed about Modified Allocation (MA) at the time of submitting Action Taken Replies.

Reply of the Government

Post-corporatization of OFB, Directorate of Ordnance was allocated Rs. 4212.00 crore in RE 2022-23, out of which, an expenditure of Rs. 2845.71 crore was incurred up to December, 2022. This expenditure includes Rs. 2500 crore of Emergency Authorisation Fund to new DPSUs, which were released to new DPSUs and Rs. 287.11 crore for the revenue expenditure of this Directorate. However, under capital head, the booking was Rs. 3810 crore against allocation of Rs. 3810.10 crore in Modified Allocation (MA) for 2022-23. The details of Modified Allocation (MA) and the expenditure booking of the Directorate for FY 2022-23 are as under:

Head	Modified Allocation (MA) (Rs in Crore)	All India Compilation (AIC) Booking (Rs in Crore)
Revenue	Rs 384.00	Rs 359.92
Receipts/Recoveries	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 5.55
Total Revenue (Net)	Rs 383.00	Rs 354.37
Capital	Rs 3810.10	Rs 3810.10
Total	Rs. 4193.10	Rs. 4164.47

Further, a total of Rs. 8745 crores have been approved by Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) as Capital Outlay to the new DPSUs for modernisation, till FY 2026-27. Out of this Rs. 8745 Cr., Rs. 1310 Cr. was allocated for distribution to these new DPSUs in FY 2023-24, for which projection was made. Further, a total Rs 5757 crore has been distributed up to FY 2024-25 and the balance amount of Rs. 2988 crore will be disbursed in FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27. The details of the outlay provided to the new DPSUs for CAPEX, are as under:

S. No.	DPSU	CAPEX approved from FY 2021-22 to 2026-27	Distributed				Total	Balance Fund for distribution
			FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25		
1	MIL	4090	696.55	577	580	745.45	2599	1491
2	AVNL	1402	310.14	282	290	173.86	1056	346
3	AWEIL	1786	347.74	226	225	329.26	1128	658
4	YIL	1340	252.85	203	200	228.15	884	456
5	IOL	56	24.82	8	6	5.18	44	12
6	TCL	51	7.04	7	7	9.96	31	20
7	GIL	20	3.86	7	2	2.14	15	5
8	Total	8745	1643	1310	1310	1494	5757	2988
Budgetary Allocation		--	1643 (RE 21-22)	1310 (RE-22-23)	1310 (RE 23-24)	1494 (BE/RE 24-25)	---	---

Recommendation No. 2:

Budget for Modernization:

During the oral evidence, the representatives of the new DPSUs apprised the Committee about various measures being taken i.e. renewal, reconditioning and acquisition of high value/heavy duty Plant and Machinery (P&M), creating/developing infrastructure etc. to keep pace with contemporary manufacturing technologies and to modernize manufacturing Units under them. While going through the budget given for modernisation of the new DPSUs, the Committee find that during the financial year 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25, Rs. 1643 crore, Rs. 1310 crore, Rs. 1310 crore and Rs. 1494 crore were given to these DPSUs respectively. The Ministry further informed that out of the total of Rs. 5757 crores till date, the new DPSUs have incurred cumulative expenditure of Rs. 2887.43 crore till 30.08.2024. The Committee are of considered view that the foremost need of the new DPSUs is modernization and undertaking technology upgradation. They, therefore, hope that the remaining grant of the modernization budget will be utilized by the new DPSUs prudently and productively. The Committee would like to be informed of the concrete steps taken in this regard.

Reply of the Government

Out of the total of Rs. 5757 crores distributed till FY 2024-25, the new DPSUs have incurred cumulative expenditure of Rs. 3396.91 crore till 31.01.2025. Further, in order to ensure efficient utilisation of Capex fund, regular review meetings are held in the Department to review the Capex utilisation and initiatives taken by the new DPSUs to modernise and upgrade the production facilities, with a commitment to focus on cost and quality of the products being manufactured by them. Also, broad guidelines have been issued to all the 7 new DPSUs to plan projects under Capex considering following aspects:

- i. Long term demand of products
- ii. Modernisation of production lines with latest technologies
- iii. Improving the infrastructure inside the factory
- iv. Improving the Quality of products
- v. Research & Development of niche technologies
- vi. Improving infrastructure in Estate

Since, the new DPSUs have started their business w.e.f. 01.10.2021, hence they did not satisfy the stipulated eligibility criteria set by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), and therefore, with the approval of EGoM, delegation of financial powers to incur capital expenditure of Rs. 250 Cr have been extended to the Boards of these 7 new DPSUs, as an interim measure for the efficient working of these DPSUs, for a period of three years.

Furthermore, new DPSUs have been making concerted efforts in achieving Aatmanirbharta in production of existing products as well as in the development of new products with niche technologies to meet futuristic requirement of the Armed Forces.

Order Book Position:

Recommendation No. 3:

From the information furnished by the Ministry of Defence on the Order Book position for the newly created DPSUs for the next five years, it is found that there exists large variation of Order Book position amongst different PSUs. The Committee understand that this variation is also because of the nature of products they produce/provide/supply. The Ministry has also added that with more functional and financial autonomy, these new DPSUs are exploring newer markets both in country as well as abroad. Further, the Ministry is providing financial and non-financial support to the new DPSUs to make them productive and profitable. Therefore, the Committee believe that the order book positions of the new DPSUs will improve in future.

The Committee have been given to understand that the new DPSUs are also venturing into new areas of operations thereby fulfilling the requirements of Indian Defence Forces, especially the Army. The role of these new DPSUs during wartime is yet another facet to be reckoned with. Therefore, the Committee feel that the Department of Defence Production may explore possibilities for promoting the prospects of these DPSUs in new areas so that they grow strong and become potential sources of ammunition support to the Armed Forces.

Reply of the Government

The Order Book position (as on 31.01.2025) available with the newly created DPSUs for the next five years, DPSU wise, is as under:

(Rs in Crore)

S.N.	DPSU	As on 31.01.2025
1	MIL	23366
2	YIL	3700
3	AWEIL	10643
4	AVNL	35020
5	IOL	7333
6	TCL	897
7	GIL	267
	Total	81226

Further, post corporatization, with increased focus on product development to meet evolving requirement of the Services and to keep pace with changing technology in order to manufacture and supply quality products to Armed Forces, some of the new products developed by new DPSUs in order to supply to the Services are as under:

- i. Area Denial Munitions (DPICM Pinaka)
- ii. Pinaka Mk-I enhanced Rocket
- iii. Commander Thermal Imager for T-Series Tanks
- iv. Fusion Technology based Driver's Night Sight for BMP-II
- v. Day telescopic sight for assault rifle
- vi. Anti Material Rifle
- vii. 7.62mm Ishapore Assault Rifle
- viii. Mine Protected Vehicle 6x6
- ix. Bullet resistant jacket NIJ level IV
- x. Ballistic helmet NIJ level IIIA

Furthermore, the new DPSUs are also making efforts in development of latest state of the art Armoured Fighting Vehicles, Artillery Guns and Ammunition as per requirements floated through various RFPs.

Research and Development Expenditure:

Recommendation No.4:

The Committee note that the manufacturing units under new DPSUs take up in-house Research and Development (R&D) projects for design development & product upgrade of armament, ammunition and equipment. Ordnance Development Centres (ODCs) in the DPSUs are working in specific technological areas to carry out their respective R&D. The major products being developed are: guided bomb, development of Automatic Gear Shifter for T-90 Bhishma Tank, development/production of Electronic Point Detonation (PD Mode) Fuze for Artillery Ammunition, Parachute Tactical Assault Gajraj-2 system (PTA G-2), Area Denial Munitions (DPICM Pinaka), Military Combat Parachute System (MCPS) etc. From the data supplied by the Ministry, the Committee are happy to note that the R&D expenditure of all the new DPSUs except YIL and GIL has increased significantly from 2022-23. The same increasing trend is visible from the data on year wise projection for R&D expenditure till year 2028-29. The Committee recommend in no uncertain words that the new DPSUs undertake and adopt best of the planning implementation practices and maintain this trend in their future endeavours.

Reply of the Government

In order to adopt the best practices and to keep pace with emerging technologies in their respective area of operations, all the units of the new DPSUs are having R&D units with a focus on product & process improvement and new product development. Some of the major ongoing R&D projects by the new DPSUs are as under:

- i. Automatic Target Tracker & Digital Ballistic Computer for T-90
- ii. Gunner's Main Sight for MBT Arjun MK-1A
- iii. Guided Bomb
- iv. 155 mm Smart ammunition
- v. Parachute Tactical Assault Gajraj (PTA G-2)
- vi. Military Combat Parachute System (MCPS)
- vii. 155 x 52 Calibre Towed Gun
- viii. 155 x 52 Calibre Mounted Gun System
- ix. 60mm Mortar
- x. 155 mm Bourrelet shells for extended range
- xi. Anti G Suit
- xii. Bomb Disposal Suit

The newly created DPSUs also take up collaborative development projects for new technologies/products under the umbrella of Make-II as well as iDEX with assistance from the government academic institutions, government owned laboratories and Indian private manufacturers.

Further, at present the new DPSUs are spending nearly 1% of their turn over on R&D. On the basis of their profitability & need, the new DPSUs will try to spend funds on R&D and will try to reach 3% of turnover on R&D by FY 2028-29.

Recommendation No.5:

The Committee are happy to know that the Government has taken several policy Initiatives in the past few years and brought in reforms to encourage indigenous design, development and manufacture of Defence equipment, there by promoting self-reliance in Defence manufacturing & technology in the country. These initiatives, inter-alia, include according priority to procurement of capital items from domestic sources under Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP)-2020; Notification of five 'Positive Indigenization Lists' of total 509 items of Services as notified by DMA and Five 'Positive Indigenization Lists' of total 5012 items of Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) as notified by DDP; Simplification of Industrial licensing process with longer validity period; Liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy allowing 74% FDI under automatic route; Simplification of Make Procedure; Launch of Mission DefSpace; Launch of Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) scheme involving start-ups & Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); Implementation of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017; Launch of an Indigenization portal namely SRIJAN to facilitate Indigenization by Indian Industry including MSMEs; Reforms in Offset policy with thrust on attracting investment and Transfer of Technology for Defence manufacturing by assigning higher multipliers; Establishment of two Defence Industrial corridors, one each in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu; Opening up of Defence Research & Development (R&D) for industry, startups and academia; Progressive increase in allocation of Defence Budget of military modernization for procurement from domestic sources, etc. Furthermore, in line with the Government's 'Make in India' initiative, MoD had earmarked 64% of the total capital budget for domestic Capital Procurement in 2021-22, which has been increased to 68% for FY 2022-23 and 75% for 2023-24 and 2024-25. While appreciating the measures being undertaken, the Committee must be informed of the perspective plans along with their phase-wise implementation so that it has every reason to be confident that defence sector will achieve higher degree of Atmanirbharta in near future.

Reply of the Government

The ministry has taken various initiatives to encourage indigenous design, development and manufacture & technology. This include according priority to procurement of capital items from domestic sources under Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP)-2020; Notification of five 'Positive Indigenization Lists' of total 509 items of Services by DMA and Five 'Positive Indigenization Lists' of total 5012 items of Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) by DDP; Simplification of Industrial licensing process with longer validity period; Liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy allowing 74% FDI under automatic route; Simplification of Make Procedure; Launch of Mission DefSpace;

Launch of Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) scheme involving start-ups & Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); Implementation of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017; Launch of an indigenization portal namely SRIJAN to facilitate indigenisation by Indian Industry including MSMEs; Reforms in Offset policy with thrust on attracting investment and Transfer of Technology for Defence manufacturing by assigning higher multipliers; Establishment of two Defence Industrial Corridors, one each in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu; Opening up of Defence Research & Development (R&D) for industry, startups and academia; Progressive increase in allocation of Defence Budget of military modernization for procurement from domestic sources, etc. Furthermore, in line with the Government's 'Make in India' initiative, MoD had earmarked 64% of the total capital budget for domestic Capital Procurement in 2021-22, which has been increased to 68% for FY 2022-23 and 75% for 2023-24 and 2024-25.

Further, in Budget 2025-26 Govt. has again earmarked 75% of all capital procurement through Domestic Industry and 25% of Domestic Capital Procurement i.e., 27,888.21 Crore has been earmarked for procurement through Domestic Private Industry.

Department of Defence Production (DDP), MoD has notified Five Positive Indigenisation Lists (PILs) with a timeline beyond which they will only be procured from the domestic industry. These five lists consist of total 5012 items. Till 31.12.2024, 3025 items have been indigenised. The breakup of these items is as under:-

- (a) 1st PIL notified on 27th December, 2021 consists of 2851 major LRUs/Sub-systems/Components which are to be indigenised within the timelines of December, 2022 to December, 2024. 2815 items have been indigenised balance items are under process.
- (b) 2nd PIL notified on 28th March, 2022 consists of 107 major LRUs/Sub-systems/Components which are to be indigenised balance items are under process.
- (c) 3rd PIL notified on 28th August, 2022 consists of 780 strategically important Line Replacement Units (LRUs)/Sub-systems/Components which are to be indigenised within the timelines of December, 2023 to December, 2028. 155 items have been indigenised balance items are under process.
- (d) 4th PIL notified on 12th May, 2023 consists of 928 strategically important Line Replacement Units (LRUs)/Sub-systems/Components which are to be indigenised within the timelines of December, 2023 to December, 2029. 10 items have been indigenised balance items are under process.
- (e) 5th PIL notified on 25th June, 2024 consists of 346 strategically important Line Replacement Units (LRUs)/Sub-systems/Assemblies/Spares & Components/ Raw materials which are to be indigenised within the timelines of December, 2024 to December, 2029. 10 items have been indigenised balance items are under process.

Recommendation No. 6:

Export

The Committee are happy to note that export value of the new DPSUs jumped to 1976.51 cr. in 2023-24 from a meagre Rs. 82.18 cr. during the previous year 2022-23. The Committee also find that the present order book position of MIL & YIL are Rs. 6100 cr. and 1915 cr. approximately, which indicates a positive trend for future. Anticipating that these two new DPSUs will achieve their targeted development soon, they also hope that the remaining new DPSUs will also strive to achieve similar targets in their future manufacturing activities.

Reply of the Government

In order to boost exports and increase global presence, New DPSUs have identified major target countries and exportable products as per the target country's existing and futuristic requirements. Like MIL & YIL, AWEIL has also successfully established a customer base in Asia, Africa, North America and Europe and has secured export orders of more than Rs. 600 crore, since its incorporation. As on 31.01.2025, the cumulative Exports book of the new DPSUs is more than Rs 8500 crore.

Further, the new DPSUs are making efforts in expanding its global footprints by focussing on competitive prices, promotion & marketing through direct engagement with potential customers, engaging channel partners, participation in international exhibitions and interaction with foreign OEMs for getting exports order.

Also, the new DPSUs are proactively pursuing various leads received from Government and other channels and are also in close contact with the Indian Defence Attachés posted abroad in Indian embassies and Missions for assistance in marketing their products.

Recommendation No. 07

The Committee find that during the year 2024-25 Rs. 23855.61 crore was allocated which is 5.25% of the current Defence Budget. The Committee have been informed that DRDO has identified 183 exclusive systems for development by industry which will not be taken up by DRDO and this will substantially cut expenditure on development of technologies.

The Committee also find that DRDO envisages to take up projects/programme for development of technologies for large warfare systems, platforms and sensors in future. The Committee hope that the budgetary allocation will sufficiently cater to the R&D needs of DRDO and expect that the Ministry would provide additional grant at supplementary stage, if need be, in future.

The Committee are of the view that the modern warfare applications/platforms/systems have drastically changed due to the introduction of kinetic and non-kinetic hybrid mode. They, therefore, recommend that DRDO should explore new areas of research not only to counter such threats but make the forces ready for such threat perceptions amalgamating the fast changing scenario.

Reply of the Government

DRDO concentrates on the design and development of critical and advanced technologies, as well as complex systems which industry does not do due to 'high risk' and 'high cost'. This focus aligns with DRDO's core competencies and ensures that it is at the forefront of cutting-edge Defence technology development.

DRDO has started developing products through a number of new mechanisms such as Technology Development Fund (TDF), Development cum Production Partner (DcPP) and through DRDO-Industry-Academia Centers of Excellence (DIA-CoE)

This year, competent authority has finalized following deep tech areas to be given impetus in R&D:

- i. Artificial Intelligence
 - ii. Cognitive Technology
 - iii. Quantum Technology
 - iv. Neuromorphic Computing
 - v. Military Cyber Technology
 - vi. Advanced Materials
 - vii. III-V Compound Semiconductor
 - viii. Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Technologies
- Projects are being focused in these areas.

Recommendation No. 08:

The Committee note that the union budget 2024 has made significant announcements to promote deep tech innovation in India under which a new scheme will be launched to strengthen deep technologies for defence purposes and expedite 'Atmanirbharta' in the defence sector. Technology Development Fund (TDF) policy is being modified to support Deep Tech technology projects for defence applications. The DRDO-Industry-Academia Centers of Excellence (DIA-CoEs) and Research Boards are prioritized DT & ISR. The process for execution is being simplified & time for sanction is being shortened. In this connection, the Committee recommend that efforts must be intensified to ensure better collaboration between the public and private sector for improved results and given the sensitive nature of this work, due monitoring mechanism needs to be developed and put in place to ensure that no pilferage of data takes place.

Reply of the Government

Based on the DRDO policy of Directed Research DFTM has established 15 nos. of DRDO Industry Academia Centre of Excellence (DIA-CoEs) at various IITs, IISc and Central Universities across the country. Through DIA-CoEs, DFTM funds the Grants in aid projects of the institutes/ universities in 65 identified research verticals, to encourage Directed Research to fulfill the futuristic requirements of Defence and Security of the country.

Project Sanction is obtained on file from competent authority after three tier assessment of project proposals with respect to the technical goals envisaged, feasibility and relevance for defence applications. Throughout the process of project sanction and other administrative approvals of DIA-CoEs, file movement is continuously monitored to avoid delays.

In order to intensify the involvement of industry in translating the Directed Research for technology development through DIA-CoEs, DFTM DRDO HQr has released SoP for engaging industry through academia. This SoP sets the guidelines as well as the procedure for engaging the Industry/MSMEs/Start-ups and Incubation Centres for transfer of technology (ToT) or as Co-PI for technology enhancement. Ten engagements with Industry have been activated based on this SoP.

To ensure no pilferage of data takes place, military/services data is retained with DRDO and is not shared with academia and industry. Engineering and scientific data is shared with academia and industry for scientific and technological developments. Procedures like signing of Tri-partite Memorandum of Agreements and Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDA) between DRDO, Academia and Industry as applicable are being practiced.

Recommendation No. 09:

The involvement of the private sector in Defence R&D is yet another development. The Committee also hope that private sector involvement in Defence production would help enrich technological upgradation of Defence products. However, at the same time, the Committee desire, that appropriate measures need to be taken to ensure that our cutting-edge technologies are not slipped into the hands of our adversaries by methodologies such as reverse engineering etc. The Committee wish that the Ministry of Defence furnish a detailed note on procedures laid down to ensure our technologies related to Defence are fully secured.

Reply of the Government

DRDO carries out design and development of systems that are required by Indian Armed forces. Technologies for system development are transferred to the Indian Industry (both Private and Public) for production and supply of the defence products to Armed forces. Transfer of Technology (ToT) to Industries are carried out as per the "DRDO's

Policy for Transfer of Technology”, which was approved and released by Hon’ble Defence Minister in August 2019. The ToT policy along with detailed procedure are available on DRDO website for reference of Industries. The procedure (major steps) of ToT to industry is explained in the following paragraphs.

Once the system is successfully trial evaluated by DRDO Lab and concerned DG (Technology Cluster) is satisfied with the performance, Lab through their DG (Technology Cluster) sends the “Technology Nomination Form” to DRDO Hq for approval of Categorization of Technology and number of licenses. Depending upon the nature/ sensitivity and application; Technologies are categorised in either of the following category:

- a. Category ‘A’ – Technologies for end use of Armed Forces/MHA / Other Govt agencies only. These technologies are transferred to Indian Industries only.
- b. Category ‘B’ – Technologies are not security sensitive and having dual use both in Government and also in civilian / commercial market.

Once ToT fee and GST payment is made by Industry, Licensing Agreement for ToT (LAToT) is signed by DRDO with Industry and the Lab hands over the Technology Transfer Document (TTD) to Industry. The TTD generally consist of all relevant “Know-how” for realizing the product.

To prevent the proliferation and security of information, LAToT has provisions wherein Industry is not permitted to share the technology with any third party and also binds industry to take all measures to ensure the security of documents as per prevalent MoD security guidelines in vogue. Industry is made aware of these facts, even before signing of LAToT, through sharing of draft LAToT by the Lab with the industries before payment of ToT fee itself. This sharing of draft LAToT with industry is carried out with the aim to bring to their notice, for implementation / or conformation to the clauses pertaining to security mechanism inter-alia, as mandated by Security Manual for Indian Licensed Defence Company and the caveat that info shared with the industries will not be further shared with any other agencies. Further, industries are also required to follow the LAToT clause wherein the industries cannot pass on any info on variants/ improvements with technology to other industries.

Self-reliance and indigenization

Recommendation No. 10:

The Committee observe that the country has taken a quantum jump in the procurement of defence items from indigenous sources. Schemes like SRIJAN and other initiatives such as ‘Make in India’ initiative, MoD had earmarked 64% of the total capital budget for domestic Capital Procurement in 2021-22, which has been increased to 68% for FY 2022-23 and 75% for 2023-24 and 2024-25 will take way ahead the process of indigenization. Notwithstanding this fact the Committee are aware that even today the country is heavily dependent on imports to meet its critical defence requirements. Given the fact that technologically advanced countries are reluctant to part with their advanced

technologies with developing countries like India, it becomes all the more essential for our laboratories to develop each system, sub-systems, components etc. either independently or in collaboration with private industry/OEMs. While acknowledging the fact that undertaking original research is a lengthy and time-consuming process, DRDO may also think of developing products through other available means and short term processes. The Committee desire that they be apprised of the steps taken by the Ministry of Defence to further empower Defence R&D ecosystem in the country at the time of furnishing action taken replies on the subject.

Reply of the Government

In line with the Government's vision of attaining self-reliance in the realm of design, development and production of Defence Equipment/Platforms, DRDO has introduced the provision of selection of Development cum Production Partner (DcPP) for DRDO developed systems. This measure ensures the involvement of industries in the development cycle leading to concurrent Transfer of Technology (ToT) which in turn will lead to reduced time-frame of the development-to-induction cycle. Thereby enhancing the capability development in the overall defence ecosystem.

The steps taken by DRDO to further empower Defence R&D ecosystem in the country are:

Through its technology transfer initiatives, DRDO has enabled the industry to take a leading role in the manufacturing of defence systems such as missiles, radars, and electronic warfare systems. Over ₹ 5.84 lakh crore worth of orders have been placed with industries that are utilizing DRDO-developed systems. This vast partnership, involving more than 2,000 Tier-1 and Tier-2 industries, is pivotal in enhancing India's defence manufacturing capabilities. The mechanisms for technology sharing with industry are the following:

- i. **Transfer of Technology (ToT):** The technology of DRDO developed systems are transferred to Indian Industries at zero ToT fee for DcPP/PA/DP. Consultancy Services of DRDO Scientists to Industry is made available. So far 1842 ToT's on DRDO developed systems have been handed over to the Indian Industries out of which 218 Licensing Agreements for Transfer of Technology (LAToTs) were signed with Indian Industries during 2024
- ii. **Industry as Development cum Production Partner (DcPP):** DcPP / Production Agency (PA) / Lead System Integrator (LSI) participation has been made mandatory for all Mission Mode and System level Technology Demonstration Projects. The DcPP mechanism enables transfer of design and development knowledge and capability from DRDO to the industry making them ready for the design &

development of similar defence systems in future. 120 DcPP/ PAs have been identified for various systems including Missiles to Private industry.

- iii. DRDO test facilities have been opened to the Industries for utilisation and more than 18000 tests have been carried out for private Industries/DPSUs in the past three years.
- iv. Policy for **Free Access of DRDO Patents** by Indian Industries has been implemented – Presently, DRDO holds 2525 IPRs and they have been opened for Indian industries. DRDO was granted more than 201 patents and filed more than 226 patents in the year 2024
- v. **Technology Development Fund (TDF):** The fund is being granted to encourage participation of public/private industries especially Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)/ Startups and to promote Self-Reliance in Defence Technology for three different categories:
 - i. Incremental design and development of technologies/prototypes
 - ii. Indigenisation of imported systems/components
 - iii. Strengthening deep tech capabilities in areas relevant to defence applications, such as artificial intelligence, robotics, and quantum computing.

At present, a total of 77 projects are supported under the TDF scheme with various Industries/MSMEs/ Start-ups. The funding for the scheme is now increased from ₹ 10 crore to ₹ 50 Cr per project, demonstrating DRDO's commitment to supporting MSMEs.

- vi. **DRDO-Industry-Academia Centres of Excellence (DIA-CoE):** DRDO is providing support to all stakeholders i.e. industry and academia to carry out directed research in critical and futuristic areas related to Defence applications. The total number of DIA-CoEs has increased to 15 across major academic institutions to encourage research in frontier S&T related to Defence. The DIA-CoEs bring together researchers from DRDO, industry, and academia to work on cutting-edge R&D projects. These DIA-CoEs are instrumental in bridging the gap between early-stage research (low TRL) and operational sub-system/component (high TRL) by providing the necessary infrastructure, expertise, and funding to accelerate the development and application of innovative technologies. The 15 DIA-CoEs are collaborating under 65 research verticals with DRDO, Industry and Academia. There is a total of 264 ongoing projects with 43 institutes through these DIA-COE, which have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 967 Cr
- vii. **25% Defence R&D Budget opened up for Industry, Start-ups and Academia:** 25% of Defence R&D Budget has been opened up for industry, start-ups and academia based on Budget 2022-23 announcement. This is being implemented through various schemes for industry, start-ups and academia.

- i) During the year 2022-23, approximately Rs 991 Cr (of the allocated Rs 1308 Cr) was utilised by industry, start-ups and academia for Defence R&D under various schemes w.r.t. this announcement.
- ii) During the year 2023-24, approximately Rs 1882 Cr were spent through various schemes bypassing the set target of Rs 1422 Cr.

During the year 2024-25, Rs 522 Cr (out of Rs 1358 Cr) has been spent (upto Sep 2024).

CHAPTER - III

Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies received from the Government

-Nil-

CHAPTER - IV

Observations/Recommendations in respect of which reply of Government has not been accepted by the Committee

-Nil-

CHAPTER - V

Observations/recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited

-NIL-

**New Delhi;
05 August, 2025
14 Sravana, 1947 (Saka)**

**RADHA MOHAN SINGH
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Defence**

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (2024-25)**MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
DEFENCE (2024-25)**

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 5th August, 2025 from 1500 hrs to 1600 hrs in Committee Room No. 1, Block A, Extension to Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Radha Mohan Singh- Chairperson

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha	
2	Dr. Rajeev Bharadwaj
3	Shri Karti P Chidambaram
4	Shri Ranjit Dutta
5	Captain Viriato Fernandes
6	Shri Mohmad Haneefa
7	Ms. S. Jothimani
8	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan
9	Shri Shashank Mani
10	Shri Lumba Ram
11	Shri Jagannath Sarkar
12	Shri Jagadish Shettar
13	Shri Virendra Singh
14	Shri Kesineni Sivanath
15	Shri Richard Vanlalhmangaiha
Rajya Sabha	
16	Shri Naresh Bansal
17	Shri Prem Chand Gupta
18	Shri Muzibulla Khan
19	Shri Praful Patel
20	Shri Dhairyashil Mohan Patil
21	Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Smt. Jyochnamayi Sinha | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Smt. Juby Amar | - | Director |
| 3. Shri Ajay Kumar Prasad | - | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and informed them about the agenda for the Sitting *i.e.* consideration and adoption of the draft Action Taken Reports on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Reports on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2024-25 and briefing by the representatives of the Ministry of Defence on the subject 'Consolidation of Defence lands by Defence Estates Organization and working of Cantonment Boards'.

3. The Committee then took up the following four draft Reports for consideration:

(i) Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the First Report (18th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2024-25 on 'General Defence Budget, Border Roads Organisation, Indian Coast Guard, Defence Estates Organisation, Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Welfare of Ex Servicemen and Defence Pension (Demand Nos. 19 and 22)';

(ii) Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Second Report (18th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2024-25 on 'Army, Navy, Air Force, Joint Staff and Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (Demand Nos. 20 and 21)';

(iii) Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Third Report (18th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2024-25 on 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services, Procurement Policy and Defence Planning (Demand No. 21)'; and

(iv) Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations

contained in the Fourth Report (18th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2024-25 on 'Directorate of Ordnance (Coordination and Services) – New DPSUs and Defence Research and Development Organisation (Demand Nos. 20 and 21).

4. After deliberations, the Committee adopted the above Reports without any modifications. The Committee, then, authorised the Chairperson to finalise the above draft Report and present the same to the Parliament on a date convenient to him.

5. *****

The Committee then adjourned.

*****Does not pertain to the Reports

APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FOURTH REPORT (18TH LOK SABHA) OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE FOR THE YEAR 2024-25 ON 'DIRECTORATE OF ORDANCE (COORDINATION AND SERVICES) – NEW DPSUS AND DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (DEMAND NOS. 20 AND 21)'.

- 1. Total No. of Recommendations 10**
- 2. Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government (Chapter II):**

Recommendation Para Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 and 10.

Total : 10

Percentage:100%

- 3. Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies received from the Government (Chapter III):**

Recommendation Para Nos. Nil

Total : 00

Percentage:00 %

- 4. Observations/Recommendations in respect of which reply of Government has not been accepted by the Committee (Chapter IV):**

Recommendation Para Nos. Nil

Total : 00

Percentage:00%

- 5. Observations/recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited (Chapter V):**

-Nil-

Total : 00

Percentage:00%