

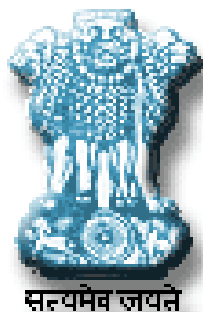
**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(2024-25)**

**(EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

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

**Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations  
contained in the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and  
Fertilizers (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 2024-25' of the Ministry  
of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals)**

**TENTH REPORT**



**सत्यमेव जयते**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

***AUGUST, 2025/ SHRAVAN, 1947 (SAKA)***

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(2024-25)**

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

**Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of  
the Committee contained in the Fourth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on  
'Demands for Grants 2024-25' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers  
(Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals)**

***Presented to Lok Sabha on 20 August, 2025***

***Laid in Rajya Sabha on 20 August, 2025***



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

***AUGUST, 2025/ SHRAVAN, 1947 (SAKA)***

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS  
AND FERTILIZERS  
(2024-2025)**

**Shri Azad Kirti Jha - Chairperson**

**MEMBERS  
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Brijmohan Agrawal
3. Shri Ajay Bhatt
4. Shri Robert Bruce C.
5. Shri Bharatsinhji Shankarji Dabhi
6. Smt. Kriti Devi Debbarman
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. Shri 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

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                      |   |                  |
|----|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Maya Lingi      | - | Joint Secretary  |
| 2. | Ms. Miranda Ingudam  | - | Director         |
| 3. | Shri Kulvinder Singh | - | Deputy Secretary |

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2024-25) having been authorized by the Committee, do present on their behalf this Tenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fourth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 2024-25' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

2. The Fourth Report was presented to Lok Sabha and also laid in Rajya Sabha on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2024. The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers furnished their replies on 13 July, 2024 indicating Action Taken on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2025.

3. An analysis of the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in **Appendix-II**.

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

New Delhi;  
**18 August, 2025**  
27 Shravan, 1947 (Saka)

**AZAD KIRTI JHA**  
**CHAIRPERSON,**  
**STANDING COMMITTEE ON**  
**CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS.**

## **REPORT**

### **CHAPTER-I**

This Report deals with action taken by the Government on observations/recommendations of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers contained in their Fourth Report (18th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2024- 25)' pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

1.2 The Fourth Report was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2024. It contained 15 Observations/Recommendations. The Replies of the Government in respect of all the Recommendations have been received and are categorized as under:

- (i) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government:

Rec.Para No. 1,2,6, 7,8, 10,11,12, 13 and 14

#### **Chapter-II Total-10**

- (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply:

Rec. NIL

#### **Chapter-III Total- 'NIL'**

- (iii) Observations / Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee which require reiteration:

Rec. 3,4,5,9 and15

#### **Chapter-IV Total- 05**

- (iv) Observations / Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:

Rec. NIL

#### **Chapter-V Total- 'NIL'**

1.3 The Committee desire that Action Taken Notes in respect of Observations/ Recommendations contained in Chapter-I be furnished to them within three months of the presentation of this Report.

1.4 The Committee will now deal with action taken by the Government on some of

their Recommendations that require reiteration or merit comments.

### **(Recommendation No. 3)**

#### **Setting Up of Plastic Parks**

1.5 The Committee note that the scheme of Plastic Parks was formulated way back in the year 2011 and so far 10 Plastic Parks have been approved and are stated to be at different levels of Implementation. The Committee are, however, pained to note that the laudable objectives of the Plastic Parks viz. to consolidate and synergise the capacities of downstream Plastic industry to help increase investment production, exports and employment generation stood defeated as none of the Plastic Park is fully functional. In the case of Plastic Parks at Tamot, Madhya Pradesh, only 26 Plots out of 172 could be allotted; in the case of Plastic Parks at Tinsukia, Assam, only 66 Plots out of 104 could be allotted, in the case of Plastic Parks at Bilaua, Madhya Pradesh, only 02 plots out of 107 could be allotted; and in cases of Plastic Parks at Deoghar, Jharkhand; Thirmuallan, Tamil Nadu; Sarora, Chhattisgarh; and Ganjimutt, Karnataka having 102, 65, 48 and 53 number of plots respectively, no plots could be allotted. The Committee are even more concerned to observe the monumental challenge faced by the Department in populating the Plastic Parks. The Committee are of the considered view that the optimal delivery of the Plastic Parks as envisaged would happen only by incentivizing industrial entities to set up their units in the Plastic Parks. The Committee are, therefore, perturbed to note inordinate delays in the delivery mechanism for making all the Plastic Parks fully functional. The Department has submitted that the implementation of the Plastic Parks is largely dependent on the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) set up by the State Governments or their agencies and progress of the Plastic Parks is dependent on the State Governments. The Committee are of the view that the Department cannot shy away from their bounden duty to coordinate with the respective State Governments for expeditiously making the Plastic Parks fully functional as envisaged in the 'New Schemes of Petrochemicals' of the Department. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should draw up a timeline for effective coordination with the respective State Governments to iron out the constraints and challenges faced. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

1.6 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as under:

“The Scheme for Setting up of Plastic Parks promotes setting up of need-based Plastic Parks with requisite infrastructure and enabling common facilities. The creation of infrastructure was impacted by various local factors. Besides, the work during 2020-22 was also impacted to varying degrees due to the pandemic.

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. Based on the efforts made, significant progress in terms of infrastructure development has been made in these Plastic Park projects.

In Jharkhand, the compound wall, road network, storm water drainage, internal sewerage system, street lighting, warehouse, administrative complex have all been completed between 2022 to 2024. In Assam, the work on site office has been completed and significant work in the common facilities has been completed in the past 2 years. There has also been improvement in terms of allotment of plots in the Plastic Parks. The allotment in Assam has increased from 46 plots in August, 2023 to 66 plots in December, 2024. Similarly, the allotment in Tamot has increased from 18 plots in August, 2023 to 26 plots in December, 2024. In Gorakhpur, 58 of the 92 plots have been allotted.

The Government (including State Governments) has tried to provide all possible incentives to the industry for locating in these Parks.

- The Chhattisgarh Government provides several incentives including fixed capital investment subsidy, electricity duty exemption, stamp duty exemption, training cost reimbursement, employment subsidy, project report subsidy, quality certification subsidy etc. for industrial units. The SPV has received intent from more than 50 plastic based units for land allocation.
- In the Karnataka Plastic Park, more than 50% of the infrastructure work is completed, and the remaining is likely to be completed by June, 2025. About 30 manufacturers have expressed interest in investing in the Plastic Park.
- The process of land allotment in the Jharkhand Plastic Park Limited has been initiated, under which they have so far received 36 applications for allotment of land. They are also participating in various events to populate the Plastic Park at Deoghar, including road shows etc.
- The Bilaua Plastic Park is making efforts to populate the Park at the earliest including marketing and awareness campaigns, industry promotion campaign, industry-specific trade shows and events. Several financial incentives are also being offered for industrial units.
- The Tamot Plastic Park has completed the process of infrastructure creation and is implementing an aggressive marketing strategy and participating in major plastic exhibitions to reach out to potential investors. Industrial Conclaves and road shows are being organised by the State Government. A proposal to reduce land premium and development charges for the Plastic Park is under consideration by the State Government.



- The basic infrastructure in the Assam Plastic Park has been completed. The AIDC has provided land at a discounted rate and has constructed 15 industrial sheds which provide ready-to-use factory spaces to attract smaller players. The State Government has provided subsidies on land and capital investment as per the Industrial Investment Policy of Assam, 2023. It has also provided tax holidays, GST exemptions, or deferred tax payments for a fixed period. It has conducted various roadshows, seminars, and workshops targeting both domestic and international investors.

The Department has been making constant efforts to ensure timely implementation of the project including review meetings, site visits and written communications. D.O. letters have been written to the Chief Secretaries of the respective States requesting for expeditious implementation of the projects. The projects are being duly monitored by the Department officials, including through site visits. In the past one year, 5 of the 10 Plastic Parks have been visited by senior officials of the Department. Based on the efforts made, the pace of allotment in many of the Parks has picked up and the implementing agencies are confident of making the requisite allotments in the near future. It is expected that the process of infrastructure creation would be completed by June, 2025 and thereafter, the Plastic Parks would get populated at the earliest.”

**1.7 The Committee had emphasized the need for expeditious setting up of Plastic Parks as all ten Plastic Parks approved so far were only at different stages of implementation with none completed so far. The Committee observed that the scheme of setting up of Plastic Parks was formulated way back in the year 2011 and there has been very slow progress statedly, the creation of infrastructure was impacted by various local factors and also due to the pandemic. The Committee recommended that the Department should draw up a timeline for effective coordination with the respective State Governments to iron out the constraints and challenges faced by the Department. In the Action Taken Notes, the Department has *inter-alia* submitted that constant efforts were being made to ensure timely implementation of the Plastic Parks which includes review meetings, site visits, written communication etc. and target set for completion of the process of infrastructure creation was June, 2025 after which the Plastic Parks were expected to get populated. The Committee recommend that as assured by the Department, the target for all ten Plastic Parks completion by June, 2025 should be met in letter and spirit so that the**

**Plastic Parks are populated within the same year 2025. The Committee would like to be informed of the steps taken in this matter.**

**(Recommendation No. 4)**

**Centres of Excellence (CoEs)**

1.8 The Committee note that the Scheme of CoEs seeks to provide grant-in-aid to educational and research Institutes to improve existing technology and promote development of new applications. Further, 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. The Scheme of CoEs was earlier restricted to Petrochemicals but now the Scheme has been expanded to include the Chemical sector too. The Committee have been apprised that as on date, 18 CoEs have been approved. The Department reviews the requirements of the Sector and accords approval for new CoEs based on the needs of the industry and the quality of research proposals received. Keeping in view the laudable objectives of the CoEs, the Committee opine that only 18 CoEs for the entire Country seems to be inadequate and the number needs further augmentation. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department may come forth with a roadmap on CoEs for the entire nation to bring the R&D and technology in Chemical and Petrochemical Sector on par with other developed nations. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this regard.

1.9 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

“The Department implements a Scheme for setting up Centres of Excellence (CoEs) under the New Scheme of Petrochemicals. This Scheme is being implemented since 2011 and 11 CoEs had been approved upto September, 2021. The Standing Finance Committee (SFC), in its meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, recommended continuation of the New Scheme of Petrochemicals upto FY 2025-26, with a total proposed financial outlay of Rs. 270.75 crore, to complete all pending Plastic Parks including pending CoEs and 11 new CoEs. Subsequent to this decision, 2 more CoEs were approved by the Department in February, 2022. Thereafter, a comprehensive review of the CoEs was undertaken to make the scheme more effective. Based on the feedback and learnings, the Scheme Guidelines were revised in May, 2024 and 5 new CoEs were approved in September, 2024, taking the total number of approved CoEs to 18.

The CoEs are undertaking pioneering research in their chosen fields. These centres have so far filed 44 patents, published 173 research papers and have

developed 22 new products/ technologies. They have also served to resolve some of the research challenges being faced in the sector and have successfully transferred some of their technologies/ products for application in the industry.”

**1.10 As regards the CoEs, the Committee had desired that the Department should come forth with a roadmap on CoEs for the entire nation to bring the R&D & technology in Chemical and Petrochemical Sector on par with the other developed nations. However, in the Action Taken Notes the Department has inter-alia submitted that a comprehensive review of the CoEs was undertaken to make the Scheme more effective and based on the feedback and learnings, the Scheme guidelines were revised in May, 2024 and 05 new CoEs were approved in September, 2024 taking the total number of approved CoEs to 18. Though a comprehensive review has been statedly done, the Committee’s recommendation for a roadmap on CoEs for the entire nation to bring the R&D and technology in Chemical and Petrochemical Sector on par with other developed nations, apparently still a miss. The Committee, therefore, reiterates their recommendation for a more holistic and futuristic roadmap on CoEs so that the larger need of the nation are met in letter and spirit.**

**(Recommendation No. 5)**

**New Schemes Of Petrochemicals (NSPs)**

1.11 The Committee notes with concern that the actual expenditure under the New Schemes of Petrochemicals has reduced to Rs. 18.00 Crore in the year 2023-24 from Rs. 51.12 crore in the year 2021-22. The RE of New Schemes of Petrochemicals has also declined to Rs. 25.00 Crore in the year 2024-25 from Rs. 51.13 crore in the year 2021-22. The BE too has declined to Rs. 22.00 crore in the year 2023-24 from Rs. 53.73 crore in the year 2021-22. The Department cited the same reason that it has adopted the single Central Nodal Agency (CNA) system for release of funds, according to which funds are to be released to the implementing agencies on a just-in-time basis. As regards the Physical targets under NSP, the Committee is perturbed to note that targets set for the years 2023-24 and 2024-25 was ‘NIL.’ The Committee was apprised that when the Standing Finance Committee (SFC)’s recommendation for setting up of 05 Plastic Parks was sent to the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, it was suggested that the proposal be brought before them after completion of the ongoing projects and also when their output as well as outcomes become clear. The Committee is dismayed to observe that the non-completion of ongoing Plastic Parks Projects and delays in their output/outcomes

have affected the approval and disbursal of funds for new targets set. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should streamline its existing machinery with an overall objective to obviate scope for such negative eventualities.

1.12 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

“The Department implements the New Scheme of Petrochemicals under which funds are released to the implementing agencies i.e. Plastic Parks and Centres of Excellence (CoEs), based on achievement of specified milestones.

In March, 2022, the D/o Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India issued guidelines prescribing the revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes. Given the various steps required in implementation of this procedure, due funds could not be release during 2022-23 and the utilization was Rs. 24.22 crore against the RE of Rs. 29 crore. In 2023-24, efforts were made for efficient implementation of the revised procedure for flow of funds, and the single Central Nodal Agency (CNA) system was adopted. Full efforts were made to ensure utilization of funds based on which the entire RE of Rs. 18 crore was released.

Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Department is regularly monitoring 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. Based on the same, an amount of Rs. 18.55 crore has been released upto till date. Further, the allocated budget for the Scheme has been increased from Rs. 25 in BE to Rs. 33.50 crore in RE. Best efforts are being made to ensure timely completion of the projects and optimal utilization of funds.

With regard to the completion of the Plastic Park projects, it is submitted that the creation of infrastructure was impacted by various local factors. Besides, the work during 2020-22 was also impacted to varying degrees due to the pandemic. However, 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. Based on the efforts made, significant progress in terms of infrastructure development has been made in these Plastic Park projects.

The Department has been making constant efforts to ensure timely implementation of the project including review meetings, site visits and written communications. D.O. letters have been written to the Chief Secretaries of the respective States requesting for expeditious implementation of the projects. The projects are being duly monitored by the Department officials, including through site visits. In the past one year, 5 of the 10 Plastic Parks have been visited by senior officials of the Department. Based on the efforts made, the pace of allotment in many of the Parks has picked up and the implementing agencies are confident of making the requisite allotments in the near future. It is expected that the process of infrastructure creation would be completed by

June, 2025 and thereafter, the Plastic Parks would get populated at the earliest.”

**1.13 The Committee were concerned with the reduction in the expenditure under the New Schemes of Petrochemicals and ‘NIL’ targets set under the New Schemes of Petrochemicals for the years 2023-24 and 2024-25. The Department’s explanation was that it had adopted the single Central Nodal Agency (CNAs) system for release of funds, according to which the funds are to be released to the implementing agencies on a just in time basis. In their Action Taken Notes too the Department submitted that the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India issued Guidelines prescribing the revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes and due to which the funds could not be released during the Year 2022-23. The Department has neither furnished any clarification as to how the CNA system is acting as a hindrance in smooth flow of funds nor has furnished any information as to how the CNA system can be made supportive for optimal utilization of allotted funds. The Committee, therefore reiterates that the CNA system should not be allowed to act as a hindrance in the release and utilization of funds. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this regard. The Committee further note that the Department has submitted that it 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 Special Purpose Vehicles yet the Department got reduced allocation of funds and ‘NIL’ targets were set under the New Schemes of Petrochemicals for the year 2023-24 and 2024-25.**

**(RecommendationNo.9)**

#### **Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology (IPFT)**

**1.14 The Committee note that the fund utilization of IPFT is appreciable and it has been able to utilize the whole amount allocated to it viz. RE for the year 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 which was Rs, 11.50 Crore, Rs. 11.04 Crore and Rs. 14.12 crore were fully utilized. The Committee expect that IPFT should keep its good track of fund utilization in the year 2024-25 too and also in the ensuing financial years. Admittedly, IPFT, is dedicated to work in the area of pesticide formulation and**

development of bio-botanical pesticides and their formulations. The Committee were apprised that to augment the working strength of IPFT, recruitment of 05 post is stated to be in progress. The Committee desire that good work of the IPFT should not be allowed to suffer because of vacancies at any level. The Committee, therefore, desire that the vacancies should be filled up expeditiously. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the IPFT and the Department in this regard.

1.15 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

“All efforts will be made by IPFT for effective utilization of funds. With regard to the working strength it is informed that the recruitment process of 05 posts of various category in IPFT is initiated as per the Rules. All the posts were notified to be filled up on Contractual-Consolidated Salary /Deputation basis in August, 2024. The recruitment process for the post of Dy. Chief (Bioscience) and Establishment Officer has been completed. No candidate was found suitable for the post of Dy. Chief (Bioscience). For the post of Establishment Officer, a candidate has been finalized on Deputation basis. The selection process for the remaining three (3) posts is being completed on priority basis.”

**1.16 The Committee desired that the good work of the IPFT should not be allowed to suffer because of vacancies at any level. The Department in their Action Taken Notes has submitted that as regards the working strength the recruitment process of 05 posts of various categories in IPFT was initiated as per the Rules. All the posts were notified to be filled up on Contractual-Consolidated Salary /Deputation basis in August, 2024. The recruitment process for the post of Dy. Chief (Bioscience) and Establishment Officer has been completed. No candidate was found suitable for the post of Dy. Chief (Bioscience). For the post of Establishment Officer, a candidate has been finalized on Deputation basis. The selection process for the remaining three (03) posts was being completed on priority basis. The Committee desire that more earnest efforts be taken by way of adequate publication of vacancies so that the selection process for the remaining posts be completed in a time bound manner.**

**(RecommendationNo.15)**

1.17 The Committee note that a detailed note on the contamination caused to the River Lukha located in Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya State due to cement factories located in the area was sought from the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC). The Committee are, however, dismayed that the Department in their reply have merely stated that the inputs have been sought and

will be furnished on receipt of the same. The Committee desire that the matter may be taken up with due seriousness considering the gravity of the issue and the health hazards that it poses to inhabitants as well as to the ecosystem. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a detailed note on the contamination of the River 'Lukha' may be furnished to the Committee, after an Independent Enquiry into Reports of deadly contamination by chemical waste from Cement Factories which resulted in death of Fishes and the River turning blue, is conducted in consultation/association with the local Members of Parliament and the State Pollution Control Board. The Committee also desire that in future, representatives of the affected people in the region, more specifically the local Member of Parliament may be kept in the loop on all matters concerning this grave and serious issue of contamination and its deleterious effects of River Lukha in the Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya State. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in the matter within a period of three months of presentation of this Report to the House.

1.18 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

"Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals took up the matter with the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MEF&CC) for seeking a detailed note on the contamination caused to the River Lukha located in Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya State due to cement factories located in the area.

In this regard, Meghalaya State Pollution Borad has furnished a report on the Water Quality Status of river flowing across the cement factories. The report has concluded the following:

*"Based on the data reported, it was observed that the pH is 7.2 at Lukha River, Sonapur and 8.0 at Ummutha stream, CMCL, Lumshnong in the normal range. The concentration of other parameters was observed to be comparatively low. The water quality at both the water bodies was satisfactory with reference to the Water Quality criteria for Bathing (ph 6.5-8.5, BOD 3.0 mg/l or less, DO 5.0 mg/l or more, FC-2500MPN/100ml)."*

A copy of the report is enclosed at **Annexure-II**.

Further, Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board has informed the following: In East Jaintia Hills District, Cement factories were started since 2004. It maybe informed that there are 10 (ten) cement industries operating in East Jaintia Hills District. The Consent for establish/operate were granted by the Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 upon submission and proper scrutiny of all requisite documents, NOC's etc.

#### **(a) Control of Air Pollution**

It may be mentioned that for control of air pollution, cement units have installed the following devices:

- (i) Bag Filters
- (ii) Reverse Air Bag House
- (iii) Electro Static Precipitators

#### **(b) Waste Water Treatment**

For the waste water generated from the unit, following devices are installed

- (i) For Trade Effluent (emerging from Industries)- Effluent Treatment Plant.
- (ii) For Sewage-Sewage Treatment Plant

#### **(c) Solid Waste Management:**

For Solid waste management, the units are taking the following measures:

- (i) Adequate facility is created for collection, storage, transportation, treatment & disposal of Municipal Solid Waste generated from the Residential Colony and Industry (non-hazardous industrial solid waste).
- (ii) Adequate system is being adopted for reduction of waste generation and enhancement of re-utilization & recycling of waste materials.

#### **(d) Hazardous Waste Management Treatment**

For hazardous waste management, the units are taking the following measures: Appropriate facility is created and maintained for handling, storage, treatment & disposal of Hazardous waste generated from the industry in accordance to the provisions of the Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 including Notifications, Guidelines issued there under.

#### **(e) Pollution Monitoring:**

Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board has also entrusted Knowledge Lens Pvt. Ltd. with the job of providing **Real Time Continuous Emission Monitoring System** from all the cement and thermal power plants units in Meghalaya. Keeping up with the current Government norms and applying the latest technologies, all the industries data pertaining to Emission Monitoring and Air Quality Monitoring using various instruments available in the market, is being captured and transmitted to the Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board.

The pollution data pertaining to Emission and Air Quality is directly captured from different type of instruments installed at the industries and the data is transmitted to the Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board using dedicated internet connection. The Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board can view the data of all the industries present in Meghalaya State connected to the single server platform.

Alarms are generated and sent to the Board as well as industries in case there is a breach of prescribed level of pollutants being discharged into the environment. Data validation is being regularly carried by the Board to prevent any manipulations. Apart from the single server platform, the Board has provided a separate URL for



public viewing of the real time data as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order which can be viewed on Meghalaya Pollution Control Board website. If any violation by any cement industry is found, action is taken against them as per relevant Acts and Rules."

**1.19 On the contamination caused to the river Lukha located in Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya, the Committee drew the attention of the Department and had sought a detailed reply. The Department in their Action Taken Note has furnished a Report on the Water Quality Status of Lukha river flowing across cement factories which reveals steps taken to stop Air Pollution, treatment of waste water, solid waste management, hazardous waste management treatment etc. thereby proving beyond doubt that the water of the 'Lukha River' had indeed been contaminated and efforts are now being taken to stop further contamination of water. Apparently action has been taken solely by the Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board. The Department has submitted in their Action Taken Notes that for control of air Pollution, the Cement units have installed Bag filters, Reverse Air Bag House and Electrostatic Precipitator. Similarly for treatment of Waste Water generated from the Cement unit, the Cement Units have installed Effluent Treatment Water and Sewage Treatment plant. However, the number of Devices/Plants installed for controlling the Air and Water Pollution have not been furnished. The Committee desire that the requisite data/figures along with specific analysis statement as to the adequacy of the number of devices installed vis-a-vis quantum of pollutants may be furnished for an objective assessment. The Committee also note that the reply is silent on the action taken by the Department and by the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change. To save Lukha River, coordinated efforts should be made by the Department, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change and Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board. The Committee, therefore, desire a detailed reply alongwith timelines for cleansing the Lukha River pollution.**

## CHAPTER II

### OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

#### (Recommendation No. 1)

#### Proposed and Approved Allocation For The Year 2024-25

2.1 The Committee note that the Department has been allocated an amount of Rs.209.00 crore for the financial year 2022-23 which was subsequently increased to Rs. 259.11 crore for the year 2024-25 at the RE stage. This was purportedly due to the loan given to HIL (India) Ltd. for closure of two of its units and payment of the statutory payments to be made to employees at Head Office, Rasayani Unit and also five sales offices of HIL (India) Ltd. The Committee further note that though overall allocation has increased, the scheme-wise allocation appears to have declined. For instance, for other new schemes of petrochemicals, the Department projected a BE of Rs. 42.3 crore but were allocated an amount of Rs.25.00 crore only. Similarly, the Department projected BE of Rs.62.58 crore for CIPET but were allocated just Rs. 36.37 crore and IPFT too got reduced allocation of funds as compared to the projected amount. The Committee are, however, happy to note utilization of more than 70% of the BE by October 2024. The Committee desire that the Department should gear up its machinery for maximum performance with the allocation it has received for its schemes/ programmes.

2.2 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

Full efforts are being made to ensure maximum utilization of funds. The entire RE of Rs. 18.00 crore for New Scheme of Petrochemicals (NSP) was utilized in 2023-24. There is regular monitoring by the Department regarding the implementation of the projects and the utilization of the funds released. An amount of Rs. 18.55 crore has been released in NSP till date. Further, the allocated budget for the Scheme has been increased from Rs. 25.00 crore in BE 2024-25 to Rs.33.50 crore in RE 2024-25.

The Department provides grants-in-aid to CIPET for creation of capital assets. The BE for 2024-25 was Rs. 36.37 crore. The Treasury Single Account (TSA) system has been implemented in CIPET from 2024-25 to ensure efficiency in the release and utilization of funds and best efforts are being made to ensure full utilization of the allocated budget.

An amount of Rs.33.28 crore has already been released to CIPET till date and the budget allocated to CIPET has been increased to Rs. 44.20 crore in the RE 2024-25. As advised by the Committee, CIPET is making concentrated efforts for effective utilization of the allocated funds and expeditious completion of the ongoing projects.

### **(Recommendation No. 2)**

#### **Allocation And Utilization of Funds During The Last Three Years.**

2.3 The Committee note that BE (2021-2022) which stood at Rs.233.14 Crore was reduced to Rs. 209.00 Crore in the year 2022-23 and saw a further reduction to Rs. 173.45 Crore in the year 2023-24 which was then raised in BE 2024-25 to Rs. 259.11 Crore. The Department *inter-alia* submitted that the reason was adoption of single Central Nodal Agency (CNA) system for release of funds, according to which the funds are to be released to the implementing agencies on a just-in-time basis. The pooling of funds with the implementing agencies is not possible in this system and all the Centres of Excellence (CoEs) and Plastic Parks have adopted this system where the funds are released as per the actual requirement based on the actual expenditure. The Committee observe that the reason cited do not appear to be a satisfactory explanation for the downward trend in BE of the Department. Similarly, on the declining RE for the years 2021-22 and 2022-23, the Department submitted that the reduction is mainly due to reduced allocation for New Scheme of Petrochemicals and unspent amount with CIPET due to implementation of revised procedure of flow of funds under the Central Sector Scheme from the financial year 2022-23. The Committee are of the considered view that the Department should look into the matter holistically for optimal utilization of allocated funds so as to be admissible to seek higher BE in terms of the requirements of the new single CNA System. The Committee feel that any new system of flow of funds should make the process more robust and cannot be allowed to act as hindrance in optimal utilization of funds. The Committee would like to be apprised about the steps taken by the Department in this regard.

2.4 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

The Department implements the New Scheme of Petrochemicals under which funds are released to the implementing agencies i.e. Plastic Parks and Centres of Excellence (CoEs), based on achievement of specified milestones.

In March, 2022, the D/o Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India issued guidelines prescribing the revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes. Given the various steps required in implementation of this procedure, due funds could not be release during 2022-23 and the utilisation was Rs. 24.22 crore against the RE of Rs. 29 crore. In 2023-24, efforts were made for efficient

implementation of the revised procedure for flow of funds, and the single Central Nodal Agency (CNA) system was adopted. Full efforts were made to ensure utilisation of funds based on which the entire RE of Rs. 18 crore was released.

Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Department is regularly monitoring 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. Based on the same, an amount of Rs. 18.55 crore has been released in NSP till date. Further, the allocated budget for the Scheme has been increased from Rs. 25 crore in BE 2024-25 to Rs. 33.50 crore in RE 2024-25. Best efforts are being made to ensure timely completion of the projects and optimal utilization of funds.

There was full utilization of the RE of Rs.102.34 crore during 2021-22 and RE of Rs. 63.81 crore during 2022-23. No funds were released to CIPET during 2023-24 and efforts were made to utilise the funds available with CIPET from releases of previous years. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 74.15 crore was utilized and Rs. 34.65 crore was deposited into the Consolidated Fund of India.

The Treasury Single Account (TSA) system has been implemented in CIPET from 2024- 25 to ensure efficiency in the release and utilization of funds and best efforts are being made to ensure full utilization of the allocated budget. An amount of Rs. 33.28 crore has already been released to CIPET till date.

#### **(Recommendation No. 6)**

#### **Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering And Technology (CIPET)**

2.5 The Committee note that for construction of residential hostels of CIPET, an amount of Rs. 260.98 crore has been released out of Rs. 292.77 crore approved since the year 2012-13. The Committee are, however, pained to note that the construction of residential hostels is still pending at CIPET, Mysore, Imphal and Baddi. Similarly out of 11 CIPET Centres approved in the year 2015-2016, while 07 CIPET Centres have since been set up but four (04) CIPET Centres viz, Bhagalpur, Nasik, Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir are still pending. The Committee desire that the work of setting up of CIPET Hostels as well as CIPET Centres may be expedited and completed in a time bound manner.

2.6 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

With regard to creation of residential hostels, the construction of the G+2 Boys Hostel at Imphal is being undertaken. About 28% of the work is complete and the

project is likely to be completed by September, 2025. The construction of 32 bedded Boys Hostel at Baddi has been awarded to CPWD in July, 2024, and it is likely to be completed by July, 2025.

Under the scheme for Establishment of 11 new Centres, 7 Centres have been set up. CIPET: CSTS, Bhagalpur has been inaugurated on 19th January, 2025 while the CIPET Centre at Bihta is likely to be completed soon. In the case of Nasik and Jammu & Kashmir, the matter of land allotment has been taken up with the respective State Governments.

CIPET is regularly monitoring the progress of these projects with the objective of expeditious completion of the same.

A thorough review of the funds released to CIPET and their utilization was undertaken and it was observed that there were significant unspent funds with CIPET from releases of previous years. Accordingly, no funds were released to CIPET during 2023-24 and efforts were made to utilise the funds available with CIPET from releases of previous years. Based on the same, an amount of Rs. 74.15 crore was utilized and Rs. 34.65 crore was deposited into the Consolidated Fund of India.

The Treasury Single Account (TSA) system has been implemented in CIPET from 2024- 25 to ensure efficiency in the release and utilization of funds and best efforts are being made to ensure full utilization of the allocated budget. An amount of Rs. 33.28 crore has already been released to CIPET till date. As recommended by the Committee, best efforts are being made to ensure timely and efficient utilization of the allocated funds.

#### **(Recommendation No. 7)**

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

2.7 The Committee are dismayed to note that CIPET had to deposit the unspent balance amount out of Rs. 74.15 crore lying with it and due to unspent funds lying with CIPET, further funds were not released in the year 2023-24. The Committee note a slight improvement in the year 2024-25 wherein an amount of Rs. 36.37 crore allocated at BE stage an amount of Rs. 18.18 crore have already been utilized. The Committee recommend that the CIPET should make all out efforts towards utilization of allocated funds.

2.8 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

A thorough review of the funds released to CIPET and their utilization was undertaken and it was observed that there were significant unspent funds with CIPET from releases of previous years. Accordingly, no funds were released to CIPET during 2023-24 and efforts were made to utilise the funds available with CIPET from releases of previous years. Based on the same, an amount of Rs. 74.15 crore was utilized and Rs. 34.65 crore was deposited into the Consolidated Fund of India.

The Treasury Single Account (TSA) system has been implemented in CIPET from 2024- 25 to ensure efficiency in the release and utilization of funds and best efforts are being made to ensure full utilization of the allocated budget. An amount of Rs. 33.28 crore has already been released to CIPET till date. As recommended by the Committee, best efforts are being made to ensure timely and efficient utilization of the allocated funds.

### **(Recommendation No. 8)**

#### **Plastic Waste Management Centres (PWMCs)**

2.9 The Committee note that the process of setting up of PWMCs which was delayed for years together due to problems in acquisition of land etc. got an upstart with the decision of the Department to establish PWMCs within the premises of existing CIPET Centres. The Committee are happy to note that PWMC, Varanasi has been completed and inaugurated on 20.10.2024 while the work pertaining to construction as well as the machines and equipments has been completed in case of PWMC, Bhagalpur. Admittedly, PWMC, Sanad and PWMC, Bengaluru are in progress. While appreciating the decision taken by the Department to establish the PWMCs in the existing CIPET centres, the Committee hope and trust that the Department would be able to set up these two PWMCs also without further loss of time.

2.10 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

Of the four approved PWMCs, the PWMC at Varanasi was inaugurated on 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2024 while the PWMC at Bhagalpur was inaugurated on 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2025. PWMC, Bengaluru is ready while PWMC, Sanand is likely to be completed in FY 2024-25.

### **(Recommendation No.10)**

#### **Petroleum Chemicals And Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIRs)**

2.11 The Committee note that the Department notified the PCPIR policy way back in the year 2007 to attract investment and also for generation of employment in the

Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Regions. PCPIRs were conceived to promote the Chemicals and Petrochemicals sector in an integrated and environmentally friendly manner on a large scale. At present three PCPIRs at Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, Dahej, Gujarat and Paradeep, Odisha are being implemented by the Department under the PCPIR policy 2007. As regards achievement of their objective of attracting investment and generation of employment the Committee note that these three PCPIRs have attracted an investment of Rs. 2.6 Lakh Crore and have generated employment to 3,71,263 persons and have resulted in establishment of 824 units. The Committee are, however, of the view that these PCPIRs have much more potential provided their capacity is augmented to the optimum level. In this regard, the Committee note that at PCPIR, Visakhapatnam, the Department is still struggling for setting up a Anchor unit which is hampering the progress of making the PCPIR, Visakhapatnam fully functional. The Committee recommend that the Department should look into the matter and initiate measures for speedy corrective action with a view to make these three PCPIRs fully functional at the earliest. The Committee also desire that the outcome of a series of stake holder consultations with various industry associations at the Central level as well as with the associations in different States to improve the PCPIR infrastructure purportedly being organized by the Department, may also be furnished to the Committee.

2.12 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as under:

“Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals conducted a number of Stakeholder consultations with industry associations and respective State Governments.

From the stakeholders consultation with the State Governments, it has been noticed that these PCPIRs have attracted an investment of Rs. 2.6 Lakh Crores and has generated employment opportunities to 3.71 lakh persons. As per the information furnished by the States, 824 Chemical Units have already been set up in these PCPIRs.

Various projects have been executed in the PCPIRs and certain projects are in pipeline. The details of these projects are indicated at **Annexure-I**.

#### **Status of Anchor Unit at Andhra Pradesh:**

A consortium consisting of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) was requested to examine the feasibility of setting up of a cracker and petroleum complex at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. A detailed feasibility report for setting up of a petrol chemical complex was also prepared by Engineers India Limited (EIL) in the year 2017. However, since the project was found to be financially, un-viable, the project could not materialize. Thereafter, renewed efforts were made and in July 2021, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas constituted a joint working group consisting of representatives from M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas, Govt of Andhra Pradesh, GAIL, HPCL and EIL to revisit the project. However, the project costs had further escalated as estimated by EIL and

Viability Gap Funding was required from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to ensure feasibility of the project. The issue is currently under deliberation.”

**(Recommendation No. 11)**

**Quality Control Order**

2.13 The Committee have been informed that the Chemical sector is de-licensed and de-regulated except for few hazardous chemicals. Further, standards of majority of chemicals issued by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), are voluntary in nature. In this regard the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals is stated to have taken measures to make BIS Standards mandatory for major chemicals and petrochemicals, so that both domestic manufacturers and overseas suppliers meet the BIS parameters so as to protect human, animal or plant health, safety of the environment, prevention of unfair trade practices and national security in terms of the provisions, under Section 16 of BIS Act, 2016. Accordingly, the Standards of Chemicals and Petrochemicals are being made mandatory and Quality Control Orders (QCOs) are being notified in the Gazette of India. In this regard, the Committee note that as on date 26 Quality Control Orders for Chemicals and Petrochemicals have been made mandatory during the years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25. Keeping in view the need of the hour for a stricter Quality Control regime, the Committee desire that the Department review the extant Quality Control Orders for Chemicals and Petrochemicals with a view to find out whether they are sufficient to curb the growing menace of contamination and pollution that the present Society is facing in multifaceted ways. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

2.14 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

It is important to improve the quality of Chemicals/Petrochemicals produced in the country as well as to ensure that only quality chemicals are being placed in Indian Market. With this objective, the Department has already initiated a review to make the BIS Standards for Chemicals and Petrochemicals mandatory. This includes ensuring that both importers and domestic manufacturers adhere to the quality parameters set by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). By requiring these products to bear the Standard Mark, which can only be obtained through a BIS license, this Department is creating a mechanism that enforces stringent quality control. This approach also prevents the entry of substandard and potentially harmful Chemicals and Petrochemicals into the country, particularly from sources that may not meet the existing BIS standards. To date, 75 Chemicals and Petrochemicals have been notified for making BIS Standards mandatory.



### **(Recommendation No. 12)**

#### **Petrochemical Research and Innovation Commendation (PRIC)**

2.15 The Committee note that the Department is implementing an Award Scheme since the year 2010-11 to provide incentive for meritorious innovations and inventions in various fields of Petrochemical and downstream plastic processing industry. The Committee further note that the Department is popularizing the scheme to make the general public aware through advertisement in leading national newspapers both English and Hindi as well as in regional newspapers, websites of the Department as well as that of CIPET for wide popularity of the scheme besides development of the portal by CIPET for inviting nominations for the commendation. The Committee were apprised that on the directions of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), only commendation certificates are being given and cash awards have since been discontinued. Admittedly, the Department maintain a database of innovation based on which the awards are given and due recognition are generated by these awards on the innovations which provides awareness in the industry regarding these new technologies, facilitating collaboration and adoption of these innovations. The Committee desire that more and more industrial applications may be made out of these innovations so that the actual benefits of these innovations are accrued by the Sector.

2.16 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

These Awards have been given in various emerging areas such as innovations in machinery and equipment, emerging packaging technologies, innovation in processes and technology, innovation in technology management, polymer waste management and recycling technology, green polymeric materials, polymers in agriculture and water conservation etc. All these are areas of crucial importance to the industry and there is increasing demand for these technologies in the petrochemical and allied sector.

The Department maintains the database of innovations based on which the awards are given each year. 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. Besides, many of these awards were given for innovations made in the industry itself and are already in practice.

### **(Recommendation No. 13)**

#### **Domestic Production of Petrochemicals**

2.17 On the question whether forecasted demand for the major petrochemicals will

be met for the year 2025, the Department apprised the Committee that the production capacity of major petrochemicals has witnessed sluggish growth over the past seven years, resulting in a projected reliance on imports to meet the demand for 2025. Keeping in view the fact that petrochemicals such as Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) and Acetic Acid recorded low domestic production rates of 28.4% and 12.57% respectively, the Committee seeks urgent attention of the Department to address this woeful situation. The Committee desire that necessary measures be undertaken to augment requisite capacity building in the Sector and also attract investment so as to bolster the domestic production of these key petrochemicals to reduce dependency on imports. The Committee also desire that appropriate measures should also be taken to bridge the production gap in Polypropylene (25.4%), PE (31.3%), MEG (11.89%), Butyl Rubber/SBR (19.2%) and Butyl Acrylate (29.8%). The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

2.18 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

Petrochemical sector is delicensed & deregulated sector, driven by the market demand. The industry invests as per the market condition. Major Petrochemical's players in India are Indian Oil, RIL, HMEL, HPL, GAIL, MCPI, and MRPL & BCPL and more than 2600 KT of additional capacity was added in the major petrochemicals over the past 5 years. The details are as under:

Companies	Capacity in KT
HMEL	Total:1700 KT (PP-500 KT, PE-1200 KT)
Nayara	PP-450KT
Indorama	PET-230 KT
IOCL	PP-200 KT

Further for the 11 major Petrochemicals having capacity of 32.12 million tonnes (MMT); it is expected that their capacity will reach 48.63 MMT by 2030. The details are as follows:

S. No.	Product	Present Capacity in KT (2025)	Expected Capacity in KT (2030)
1	LLDPE+HDPE+LDPE(PE)	7170	10870
2	Polypropylene (PP)	7050	11120
3	Purified Terephthalic acid (PTA)	6440	8962
4	Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF)	2857	5872
5	Ethylene Glycol (MEG)	2705	2705
6	Poly Ethylene Terephthalate (PET)	2541	2541
7	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	1672	4872
8	SBR/Butyl Rubber	649	649

9	Phthalic Anhydride	530	530
10	Butyl Acrylate	340	340
11	Acetic Acid	166	166
	Total	32120	48627

In this regard, the details of some upcoming investments already announced are as under:

Product	Upcoming capacities
PVC	Total: 3200 KT capacity expansion by Reliance (1200KT), Adani (1000KT), IOCL (700KT) and Chemplast & Sanmer(300 KT) in 2026
PP	Total Expansion in Capacity: 4070 KT by petrochemical companies. • IOCL (1630 KT), • BPCL (900 KT) • GAIL (560 KT), • HRRL 980 KT
PE	Total Expansion in Capacity: 3700 KT (IOCL 1450 KT, BPCL 1250 KT and HRRL 1000 KT)

#### **(Recommendation No. 14)**

#### **Hazardous Effects of Chemical Industry**

2.19 The Committee observe that as regards the outcomes of the FSSAI project on Micro- and Nano-Plastics as Emerging Food Contaminants sought by the Committee, the Department has merely stated that comments from FSSAI has been sought that the response is still pending. Keeping in view the growing concerns over microplastic contamination in food caused by food packaging, the Committee desire that the Department of Petrochemicals and FSSAI come out with stringent regulations requiring packaged drinking water/food manufacturers to display the safety limits of exposure of the food in terms of minimum as well as maximum tolerance temperature limits besides the usual shelf life of the food product. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress and findings on the matter.

2.20 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

The issue has been forwarded to the FSSAI for further necessary action.

FSSAI has launched an innovative project to combat the critical issue of microplastic contamination in food. Recognizing the growing threat posed by

microplastic pollution, the project, titled “Micro- and Nano-Plastics as Emerging Food Contaminants: Establishing Validated Methodologies and Understanding the Prevalence in Different Food Matrices,” has been launched in March 2024. It focuses on developing and validating advanced analytical techniques for detecting micro- and nano-plastics in various food products. Moreover, it aims to evaluate the prevalence and exposure levels of these contaminants across India, paving the way for evidence-based strategies to mitigate risks and safeguard public health.

i. Institutions Involved in the project:

- CSIR – Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (IITR), Lucknow
- ICAR – Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), Kerala
- Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS), Pilani, Rajasthan

ii. Specific Objectives of the Project:

- Development and validation of analytical methods for identification and quantification of micro/nano plastics in foods matrices
- Inter- and intra-laboratory comparison of developed methods in identified in foods matrices
- Survey study to determine the levels of micro/nano plastics in identified foods matrices

iii. Project Timeline: The project is scheduled to be completed within two years.  
Status of the Project: The methods have been optimized and developed, and are currently undergoing method validation at both inter-laboratory and intra-laboratory levels

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY**

**NIL**

## CHAPTER IV

### **OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION**

#### **(Recommendation No. 3)**

##### **Setting Up of Plastic Parks**

4.1 The Committee note that the scheme of Plastic Parks was formulated way back in the year 2011 and so far 10 Plastic Parks have been approved and are stated to be at different levels of Implementation. The Committee are, however, pained to note that the laudable objectives of the Plastic Parks viz. to consolidate and synergise the capacities of downstream Plastic industry to help increase investment production, exports and employment generation stood defeated as none of the Plastic Park is fully functional. In the case of Plastic Parks at Tamot, Madhya Pradesh, only 26 Plots out of 172 could be allotted; in the case of Plastic Parks at Tinsukia, Assam, only 66 Plots out of 104 could be allotted, in the case of Plastic Parks at Bilaua, Madhya Pradesh, only 02 plots out of 107 could be allotted; and in cases of Plastic Parks at Deoghar, Jharkhand; Thirmuallan, Tamil Nadu; Sarora, Chhattisgarh; and Ganjimutt, Karnataka having 102, 65, 48 and 53 number of plots respectively, no plots could be allotted. The Committee are even more concerned to observe the monumental challenge faced by the Department in populating the Plastic Parks. The Committee are of the considered view that the optimal delivery of the Plastic Parks as envisaged would happen only by incentivizing industrial entities to set up their units in the Plastic Parks. The Committee are, therefore, perturbed to note inordinate delays in the delivery mechanism for making all the Plastic Parks fully functional. The Department has submitted that the implementation of the Plastic Parks is largely dependent on the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) set up by the State Governments or their agencies and progress of the Plastic Parks is dependent on the State Governments. The Committee are of the view that the Department cannot shy away from their bounden duty to coordinate with the respective State Governments for expeditiously making the Plastic Parks fully functional as envisaged in the 'New Schemes of Petrochemicals' of the Department. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should draw up a timeline for effective coordination with the respective State Governments to iron out the constraints and challenges faced. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

4.2 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

The Scheme for Setting up of Plastic Parks promotes setting up of need-based

Plastic Parks with requisite infrastructure and enabling common facilities. The creation of infrastructure was impacted by various local factors. Besides, the work during 2020-22 was also impacted to varying degrees due to the pandemic.

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. Based on the efforts made, significant progress in terms of infrastructure development has been made in these Plastic Park projects.

In Jharkhand, the compound wall, road network, storm water drainage, internal sewerage system, street lighting, warehouse, administrative complex have all been completed between 2022 to 2024. In Assam, the work on site office has been completed and significant work in the common facilities has been completed in the past 2 years. There has also been improvement in terms of allotment of plots in the Plastic Parks. The allotment in Assam has increased from 46 plots in August, 2023 to 66 plots in December, 2024. Similarly, the allotment in Tamot has increased from 18 plots in August, 2023 to 26 plots in December, 2024. In Gorakhpur, 58 of the 92 plots have been allotted.

The Government (including State Governments) has tried to provide all possible incentives to the industry for locating in these Parks.

- The Chhattisgarh Government provides several incentives including fixed capital investment subsidy, electricity duty exemption, stamp duty exemption, training cost reimbursement, employment subsidy, project report subsidy, quality certification subsidy etc. for industrial units. The SPV has received intent from more than 50 plastic based units for land allocation.
- In the Karnataka Plastic Park, more than 50% of the infrastructure work is completed, and the remaining is likely to be completed by June, 2025. About 30 manufacturers have expressed interest in investing in the Plastic Park.
- The process of land allotment in the Jharkhand Plastic Park Limited has been initiated, under which they have so far received 36 applications for allotment of land. They are also participating in various events to populate the Plastic Park at Deoghar, including road shows etc.
- The Bilaua Plastic Park is making efforts to populate the Park at the earliest including marketing and awareness campaigns, industry promotion campaign, industry-specific trade shows and events. Several financial incentives are also being offered for industrial units.
- The Tamot Plastic Park has completed the process of infrastructure creation and is implementing an aggressive marketing strategy and participating in major plastic exhibitions to reach out to potential investors. Industrial Conclaves and road shows are being organised by the State Government. A proposal to

reduce land premium and development charges for the Plastic Park is under consideration by the State Government.

- The basic infrastructure in the Assam Plastic Park has been completed. The AIDC has provided land at a discounted rate and has constructed 15 industrial sheds which provide ready-to-use factory spaces to attract smaller players. The State Government has provided subsidies on land and capital investment as per the Industrial Investment Policy of Assam, 2023. It has also provided tax holidays, GST exemptions, or deferred tax payments for a fixed period. It has conducted various roadshows, seminars, and workshops targeting both domestic and international investors.

The Department has been making constant efforts to ensure timely implementation of the project including review meetings, site visits and written communications. D.O. letters have been written to the Chief Secretaries of the respective States requesting for expeditious implementation of the projects. The projects are being duly monitored by the Department officials, including through site visits. In the past one year, 5 of the 10 Plastic Parks have been visited by senior officials of the Department. Based on the efforts made, the pace of allotment in many of the Parks has picked up and the implementing agencies are confident of making the requisite allotments in the near future. It is expected that the process of infrastructure creation would be completed by June, 2025 and thereafter, the Plastic Parks would get populated at the earliest.

#### **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

**(Please see Para No. 1.7 of Chapter – I of the Report)**

#### **(Recommendation No. 4)**

#### **Centres of Excellence (CoEs)**

4.3 The Committee note that the Scheme of CoEs seeks to provide grant-in-aid to educational and research Institutes to improve existing technology and promote development of new applications. Further, 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. The Scheme of CoEs was earlier restricted to Petrochemicals but now the Scheme has been expanded to include the Chemical sector too. The Committee have been apprised that as on date, 18 CoEs have been approved. The Department reviews the requirements of the Sector and accords approval for new CoEs based on the needs of the industry and the quality of research proposals received. Keeping in view the laudable objectives of the CoEs, the Committee opine that only 18 CoEs for the entire Country seems to be inadequate and the number needs further augmentation. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department may come forth with a roadmap on CoEs for the entire nation to bring the R&D and technology in Chemical and



Petrochemical Sector on par with other developed nations. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this regard.

4.4 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

The Department implements a Scheme for setting up Centres of Excellence (CoEs) under the New Scheme of Petrochemicals. This Scheme is being implemented since 2011 and 11 CoEs had been approved up to September, 2021. The Standing Finance Committee (SFC), in its meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, recommended continuation of the New Scheme of Petrochemicals upto FY 2025-26, with a total proposed financial outlay of Rs. 270.75 crore, to complete all pending Plastic Parks including pending CoEs and 11 new CoEs. Subsequent to this decision, 2 more CoEs were approved by the Department in February, 2022. Thereafter, a comprehensive review of the CoEs was undertaken to make the scheme more effective. Based on the feedback and learnings, the Scheme Guidelines were revised in May, 2024 and 5 new CoEs were approved in September, 2024, taking the total number of approved CoEs to 18.

The CoEs are undertaking pioneering research in their chosen fields. These centres have so far filed 44 patents, published 173 research papers and have developed 22 new products/ technologies. They have also served to resolve some of the research challenges being faced in the sector and have successfully transferred some of their technologies/ products for application in the industry.

#### **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

**(Please see Para No. 1.10 of Chapter – I of the Report)**

#### **(Recommendation No. 5)**

#### **New Schemes of Petrochemicals (NSPs)**

4.5 The Committee note with concern that the actual expenditure under the New Schemes of Petrochemicals has reduced to Rs. 18.00 Crore in the year 2023-24 from Rs. 51.12 crore in the year 2021-22. The RE of New Schemes of Petrochemicals has also declined to Rs. 25.00 Crore in the year 2024-25 from Rs. 51.13 crore in the year 2021-22. The BE too has declined to Rs. 22.00 crore in the year 2023-24 from Rs. 53.73 crore in the year 2021-22. The Department cited the same reason that it has adopted the single Central Nodal Agency (CNA) system for release of funds, according to which funds are to be released to the implementing agencies on a just-in-time basis. As regards the Physical targets under NSP, the Committee are perturbed to note that targets set for the years 2023-24 and 2024-25 was 'NIL.' The Committee was apprised that when the Standing Finance Committee (SFC)'s recommendation for setting up of 05 Plastic Parks was sent to the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, it

was suggested that the proposal be brought before them after completion of the ongoing projects and also when their output as well as outcomes become clear. The Committee are dismayed to observe that the non-completion of ongoing Plastic Parks Projects and delays in their output/outcomes have affected the approval and disbursal of funds for new targets set. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should streamline its existing machinery with an overall objective to obviate scope for such negative eventualities.

4.6 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

The Department implements the New Scheme of Petrochemicals under which funds are released to the implementing agencies i.e. Plastic Parks and Centres of Excellence (CoEs), based on achievement of specified milestones.

In March, 2022, the D/o Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India issued guidelines prescribing the revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes. Given the various steps required in implementation of this procedure, due funds could not be release during 2022-23 and the utilization was Rs. 24.22 crore against the RE of Rs. 29 crore. In 2023-24, efforts were made for efficient implementation of the revised procedure for flow of funds, and the single Central Nodal Agency (CNA) system was adopted. Full efforts were made to ensure utilization of funds based on which the entire RE of Rs. 18 crore was released.

Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Department is regularly monitoring 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. Based on the same, an amount of Rs. 18.55 crore has been released upto till date. Further, the allocated budget for the Scheme has been increased from Rs. 25 in BE to Rs. 33.50 crore in RE. Best efforts are being made to ensure timely completion of the projects and optimal utilization of funds.

With regard to the completion of the Plastic Park projects, it is submitted that the creation of infrastructure was impacted by various local factors. Besides, the work during 2020-22 was also impacted to varying degrees due to the pandemic. However, 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. Based on the efforts made, significant progress in terms of infrastructure development has been made in these Plastic Park projects.

The Department has been making constant efforts to ensure timely implementation of the project including review meetings, site visits and written

communications. D.O. letters have been written to the Chief Secretaries of the respective States requesting for expeditious implementation of the projects. The projects are being duly monitored by the Department officials, including through site visits. In the past one year, 5 of the 10 Plastic Parks have been visited by senior officials of the Department. Based on the efforts made, the pace of allotment in many of the Parks has picked up and the implementing agencies are confident of making the requisite allotments in the near future. It is expected that the process of infrastructure creation would be completed by June, 2025 and thereafter, the Plastic Parks would get populated at the earliest.

**COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**  
**(Please see Para No. 1.13 of Chapter – I of the Report)**

**(Recommendation No. 9)**  
**Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology (IPFT)**

4.7 The Committee note that the fund utilization of IPFT is appreciable and it has been able to utilize the whole amount allocated to it viz. RE for the year 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 which was Rs, 11.50 Crore, Rs. 11.04 Crore and Rs. 14.12 crore were fully utilized. The Committee expect that IPFT should keep its good track of fund utilization in the year 2024-25 too and also in the ensuing financial years. Admittedly, IPFT, is dedicated to work in the area of pesticide formulation and development of bio-botanical pesticides and their formulations. The Committee were apprised that to augment the working strength of IPFT, recruitment of 05 post is stated to be in progress. The Committee desire that good work of the IPFT should not be allowed to suffer because of vacancies at any level. The Committee, therefore, desire that the vacancies should be filled up expeditiously. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the IPFT and the Department in this regard.

4.8 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

All efforts will be made by IPFT for effective utilization of funds. With regard to the working strength it is informed that the recruitment process of 05 posts of various category in IPFT is initiated as per the Rules. All the posts were notified to be filled up on Contractual-Consolidated Salary /Deputation basis in August, 2024 . The recruitment process for the post of Dy. Chief (Bioscience) and Establishment Officer has been completed. No candidate was found suitable for the post of Dy. Chief (Bioscience). For the post of Establishment Officer a candidate has been finalised on Deputation basis. The selection process for the remaining three (3) posts is being completed on priority basis

**COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**  
**(Please see Para No. 1.16 of Chapter – I of the Report)**

## **(Recommendation No. 15)**

### **Hazardous Effects of Chemical Industry**

4.9 The Committee note that a detailed note on the contamination caused to the River Lukha located in Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya State due to cement factories located in the area was sought from the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC). The Committee are, however, dismayed that the Department in their reply have merely stated that the inputs have been sought and will be furnished on receipt of the same. The Committee desire that the matter may be taken up with due seriousness considering the gravity of the issue and the health hazards that it poses to inhabitants as well as to the ecosystem. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a detailed note on the contamination of the River 'Lukha' may be furnished to the Committee, after an Independent Enquiry into Reports of deadly contamination by chemical waste from Cement Factories which resulted in death of Fishes and the River turning blue, is conducted in consultation/association with the local Members of Parliament and the State Pollution Control Board. The Committee also desire that in future, representatives of the affected people in the region, more specifically the local Member of Parliament may be kept in the loop on all matters concerning this grave and serious issue of contamination and its deleterious effects of River Lukha in the Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya State. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in the matter within a period of three months of presentation of this Report to the House.

4.10 In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has stated as follows:

Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals took up the matter with the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MEF&CC) for seeking a detailed note on the contamination caused to the River Lukha located in Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya State due to cement factories located in the area.

In this regard, Meghalaya State Pollution Borad has furnished a report on the Water Quality Status of river flowing across the cement factories. The report has concluded the following:

*"Based on the data reported, it was observed that the pH is 7.2 at Lukha River, Sonapur and 8.0 at Ummutha stream, CMCL, Lumshnong in the normal range. The concentration of other parameters was observed to be comparatively low. The water quality at both the water bodies was satisfactory with reference to the Water Quality criteria for Bathing (ph 6.5-8.5, BOD 3.0 mg/l or less, DO 5.0 mg/l or more, FC-2500MPN/100ml)."*

A copy of the report is enclosed at Annexure-II.

Further, Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board has informed the following:

In East Jaintia Hills District, Cement factories were started since 2004. It may be informed that there are 10 (ten) cement industries operating in East Jaintia Hills

District. The Consent for establish/operate were granted by the Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 upon submission and proper scrutiny of all requisite documents, NOC's etc.

(f) Control of Air Pollution

It may be mentioned that for control of air pollution, cement units have installed the following devices:

- (iv) Bag Filters
- (v) Reverse Air Bag House
- (vi) Electro Static Precipitators

(g) Waste Water Treatment

For the waste water generated from the unit, following devices are installed

- (iii) For Trade Effluent (emerging from Industries)- Effluent Treatment Plant.
- (iv) For Sewage-Sewage Treatment Plant

(h) Solid Waste Management:

For Solid waste management, the units are taking the following measures:

- (iii) Adequate facility is created for collection, storage, transportation, treatment & disposal of Municipal Solid Waste generated from the Residential Colony and Industry (non-hazardous industrial solid waste).
- (iv) Adequate system is being adopted for reduction of waste generation and enhancement of re-utilization & recycling of waste materials.

(i) Hazardous Waste Management Treatment

For hazardous waste management, the units are taking the following measures: Appropriate facility is created and maintained for handling, storage, treatment & disposal of Hazardous waste generate from the industry in accordance to the provisions of the Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 including Notifications, Guidelines issued there under.

(j) Pollution Monitoring:

Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board has also entrusted Knowledge Lens Pvt. Ltd. with the job of providing Real Time Continuous Emission Monitoring System from all the cement and thermal power plants units in Meghalaya. Keeping up with the current Government norms and applying the latest technologies, all the industries data pertaining to Emission Monitoring and Air Quality Monitoring using various instruments available in the market, is being captured and transmitted to the Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board.

The pollution data pertaining to Emission and Air Quality is directly captured from different type of instruments installed at the industries and the data is transmitted to the Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board

using dedicated internet connection. The Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board can view the data of all the industries present in Meghalaya State connected to the single server platform.

Alarms are generated and sent to the Board as well as industries in case there is a breach of prescribed level of pollutants being discharged into the environment. Data validation is being regularly carried by the Board to prevent any manipulations. Apart from the single server platform, the Board has provided a separate URL for public viewing of the real time data as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order which can be viewed on Meghalaya Pollution Control Board website. If any violation by any cement industry is found, action is taken against them as per relevant Acts and Rules.

#### **COMMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE**

**(Please see Para No. 1.19 of Chapter – I of the Report)**

**CHAPTER V**  
**OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH**  
**REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED**

- Nil –

**New Delhi;**  
**18 AUGUST, 2025**  
**27 SHRAVAN, 1946 (Saka)**

**AZAD KIRTI JHA**  
**CHAIRPERSON,**  
**STANDING COMMITTEE ON**  
**CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS.**

## **APPENDIX I**

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

The Committee sat on Monday, the 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2025 from 1500 hrs. to 1700 hrs. in the Committee Room '2', EPHA, New Delhi.

#### **PRESENT**

**SHRI AZAD KIRTI JHA - CHAIRPERSON**

#### **MEMBERS**

##### **LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Brijmohan Agrawal
3. Shri Ajay Bhatt
4. Shri Robert Bruce C.
5. Shri Malvinder Singh Kang
6. Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha
7. Shri Utkarsh Verma Madhur
8. Shri Praveen Patel
9. Dr. Sambit Patra
10. Shri Balram Naik Porika
11. Shri Sachithanantham R.
12. Shri Eatala Rajender
13. Shri Nalin Soren
14. Dr. Ricky Andrew J. Syngkon

##### **RAJYA SABHA**

15. Shri Subhash Barala
16. Dr. Bhagwat Karad
17. Shri Subhash Chandra Bose Pilli
18. Shri Naresh Bansal
19. Shri Sanjay Raut



20. Shri Meda Raghunadha Reddy
21. Shri Arun Singh
22. Shri Tejveer Singh

### **SECRETARIAT**

- |                         |   |                  |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|
| 4. Smt. Maya Lingi      | - | Joint Secretary  |
| 5. Ms. Miranda Ingudam  | - | Director         |
| 6. Shri Kulvinder Singh | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 7. Shri Nagendra Suman  | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 8. Shri Panna Lal       | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 9. Shri Abhishek Kumar  | - | Deputy Director  |
| 10. Ms. Neelam Bhawe    | - | Under Secretary  |

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)   | Tenth Report (18th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fourth Report (18th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. |      |      |      |
| (iii)  | XXXX  | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |
| (iv)   | XXXX  | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |
| (v)    | XXXX  | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |
| (vi)   | XXXX  | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |
| (vii)  | XXXX  | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |
| (viii) | 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 Committee decided to Adopt five (05) Draft Reports viz, 03 ATRs and 02 subject Reports i.e, the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth draft Reports. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize the Reports and present/lay the Reports in the ongoing Session in both the Houses of Parliament.

5. The Committee decided to consider Draft Report No. Fifteenth and Sixteenth for adoption in the next Sitting of the Committee to be held on 19.08.2025 at 1600 hrs. onwards.

***The Committee then adjourned.***

## APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FOURTH REPORT (EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA) OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (2024-25) ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2024-25)' PERTAINING TO THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS)

	Total No. of Recommendations	15
I.	Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government: 1. (Sl. Nos. 1,2,6,7,8,10,11,12,13 and 14)	10
Percentage of Total:		66.67%
II.	Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not like to pursue in view of the Government's replies: NIL	00
Percentage of Total:		0%
III.	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which the replies given by the Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration: (Sl. Nos. 3,4,5,9 and 15)	05
Percentage of Total:		33.33%
IV.	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which the final replies of the Government are still awaited: NIL	00
Percentage of Total:		0%