11

STANDING COMMITTEE ON

COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2024-2025)

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF STEEL

[Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Third Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Steel]

ELEVENTH REPORT

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
AUGUST 2025/SHRAVAN 1947(Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 12.08.2025

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 12.08.2025

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
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2.	Smt. Jagriti Tewatia	Director
3.	Smt. Sunanda Chatterjee	Deputy Secretary
4.	Smt. Huma Iqbal	Under Secretary

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Eleventh Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Third Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on "Demands for Grants (2024-2025)" relating to the Ministry of Steel.

2. The Eleventh Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel was presented to Lok Sabha on 04.12.2024. Replies of the Government to all the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Report were received on 18.03.2025.

3. The Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 11.08.2025.

4. An analysis on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Third Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given at **Annexure-III.**

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Chapter-I of the Report.

NEW DELHI;
11 August, 2025
20 Shravan, 1947(Saka)

ANURAG SINGH THAKUR
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel

REPORT

This Report of the Committee deals with Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Third Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on the subject "Demand for Grants (2024-25)" of the Ministry of Steel which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 4th December, 2024.

1.2. The Report contained 13 Observations/Recommendations. The Action Taken Replies have been received from the Ministry of Steel on 18th March, 2025 in respect of all the 13 observations/recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorized as follows:

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

Sl. Nos. 1, 4,5, 6,7,8,9,10, 11,12,13

(Total: 11)
(Chapter-II)

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

Sl. No. NIL

(Total:NIL)
(Chapter III)

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

Sl. No. 2, 3 (Total: 2)
(Chapter IV)

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

Sl. No. Nil (Total: Nil)
(Chapter V)

1.3The Committee do hope and trust that utmost importance would be accorded for implementation of the Observations/Recommendations accepted by the Government. In case, where it is not feasible for the Ministry to implement the recommendations in letter and spirit for any reason, the matter must be reported to the Committee with reasons for non-implementation. The Committee desire that final Action Taken Notes on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in Chapter-I of this Report be furnished to them within three months.

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

their observations/recommendations contained in the Third Report.

Central Sector Schemes

Production Linked Incentive Scheme(PLI scheme) for specialty steel in India

Recommendation Serial No. 2

1.5 The Committee note that Government of India has approved PLI Scheme for making specialty steel, which is presently imported, in India under 'Atmanirbharbharat, with an outlay of ₹ 6,322 crore on 22.07.2021. The objective of the scheme is to attract investments for producing specialty steel in India. PLI Scheme for specialty steel has identified five broad product categories of steel products for incentives - (a) Coated/Plated steel products, (b) High Strength/Wear Resistant Steel, (c) Specialty rails, (d) Alloy Steel Products, (e) Steel Wires and Electrical Steel. An amount of ₹ 2.36 crore was allocated and also utilized almost entire amount under the scheme for the financial year 2023-24. The scheme, though commenced from FY 2023-24, Ministry stated that the release of incentive will be from FY 2024-25 to FY 2030-31. The total BE for this scheme for the year 2024-25 is ₹245.82 crore. The Committee also note that an investment commitment of ₹ 29,400 crore has been received from the companies. The investment commitment will result in creation of about 25 million tonnes of production capacity of the product categories notified under PLI scheme. The Committee while appreciating the path breaking initiative of the Govt to manufacture specialty steel in India to meet its growing requirement of such steel , hope the Companies will utilize the investments based incentives given under PLI and suggest the Ministry to monitor the implementation of the scheme to ensure that the incentives are disbursed subject to fulfilment of the conditions laid down for the PLI scheme and the objectives of the scheme are achieved with in the prescribed time frame.

Reply of the Government

1.6 Ministry of Steel is monitoring the implementation of PLI scheme for specialty steel regularly and ensures that all issues concerning the scheme are addressed promptly.

Comments of the Committee

1.7 **The Committee in their original Report had noted that the PLI scheme has been approved by the Government with an objective to attract investments for producing speciality steel in India. The Committee also noted that the total BE for this scheme for 2024-25 is 245.82 crore and the incentive will also be from 2024-25 to FY 2030-31 . Furthur, an investment commitment of ₹ 29,400 crore has been received from the steel companies which will result in creation of about 25 million tonnes of production capacity of the product categories notified under PLI scheme. The Ministry in their Action Taken Reply have informed that the Ministry is monitoring the implementation of PLI scheme for speciality steel regularly and ensures that all issues concerning the scheme are addressed promptly. However, the Ministry have not furnished any details regarding the quantity of speciality steel created under different categories during the FY 2024-25 under the scheme.The Committee would therefore like to reiterate their recommendation and desire to be apprised regarding the progress made in the scheme by the Ministry with respect to the total investments received and utilized during the FY 2024-25 and the quantity of Speciality Steel produced since inception of the scheme.**

Promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector.

Recommendation Serial No. 3

1.8 The allocation for Research and Development in iron and steel sector during 2021-22 and 2022-23 is in the range of ₹ 5 crore and the entire allocations at RE stage have been fully spent for the purpose. The budgetary allocation at BE stage witnessed 100% jump in 2023-24 vis-a vis FY 2022-23.BE, however, was reduced to₹5 crore at RE stage and the actual utilization w.r.t RE is only ₹2.94 crores*i.e*. 60 % of RE. The BE for the year 2024-25 is only ₹7 crores which is 30% less than the BE of ₹ 10 crores for the previous year. For any sector to progress continuous research and development for improving existing processing and productsis very important. The Committee note that the Secretary of the Ministry admitted that given the size of the Indian steel industry the R&D requires to go up substantially and a revised R&D strategy is in collaboration with private sector players needs to be formulated. The Committee note that an independent evaluation of the scheme was also carried out by ASCI, Hyderabad in 2019-20. ASCI in its report recommended that the R&D is important to promote industry participation in the R&D projects and to support projects in joint collaborative mode with participation & funding of the steel industry. ASCI has also recommended that a set of umbrella research ideas can be formulated for inviting proposals from stakeholders in joint collaborative mode with industry partners. However, from the statement furnished by the Ministry only 19 projects have been sanctioned and out of these 11 projects are in progress, 3 projects are completed and preparation of project completion report is in progress, 2 projects sought extension, one project is in mid way while only 2 projects have been shown as completed and process successfully developed in lab scale. The Committee note with concern the dismal state of non-completion of R&D projects. In view of the above the Committee suggest the following: -

i. The R&D budget for the Steel industry may be considered for enhancement suitably as the existing allocations for R&D are miniscule *vis-a- vis* the size of the steel industry.
ii. Renewed focus should be on completion of remaining 17 projects which are different stages of completion.
iii. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the concrete outcomes of such miniscule expenditure incurred on R&D in terms of process and product improvement including filing and granting of patents.

Reply of the Government

1.9(i) The steel companies in public and private sector are conducting research & development in iron and steel sector, themselves. In the R&D projects funded under the Scheme of Ministry of Steel also, there is participation and funding by the steel industry. Only part funding is provided by Ministry of Steel in the projects funded under the scheme. However, Ministry of Steel will seek more funds under the scheme in future.

(ii) For better monitoring of the R&D projects funded under the scheme, it has been decided to conduct regular review meetings of the on-going R&D projects. Presently, these weekly review meetings are being conducted since October 2024 onwards, wherein the status of the projects and the issues faced are discussed to facilitate timely completion of the projects.

(iii) The outcomes of the R&D projects in terms of process and product improvement including filing and granting of patents, are given in the **Annexure**.

Comments of the Committee

1.10 The Committee are satisfied to note that the Ministry has accepted their suggestion to seek more funds under the scheme in future and has also started to conduct regular review meetings since October 2024 to facilitate timely completion of the projects. However, the Committee note from the status furnished by the Ministry about the slow progress of not only the R&D projects but also of filing and granting of patents . It is noted that even in case of projects completed in September, 2024, the status of patent applications is shown as being prepared. The casual approach of the Ministry towards R&D can also be perceived from the status of the R&D projects furnished by the Ministry at Annexure where in the scheduled/actual completion month of one project is shown as Feb. 2025 and five projects as March, 2025 and there is no mention of any extension of time sought or being sought. Furthur in case of two projects whose completion time is mentioned as Sept. 2024 and the implementing agency has also sought extension but the same is yet to be considered by the project review committee. Noting such slow progress being made in R&D projects ,the Committee reiterate their stand that R&D projects are very important for development of steel industry and the Ministry of Steel must regularly and seriously monitor the progress of R&D projects and ensure their completion in a time bound manner. Also, the Ministry should not only allocate more funds for R&D scheme but also ensure utilization of the same fully. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken and progress made by the Ministry in this regard.

CHAPTER II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Budgetary Provisions for Financial Year 2024-25

Recommendation Serial No. 1

2.1 The Committee note that during the last five financial years from 2019-20 to 2023-24,the Ministry of Steel (MoS) utilized more than 93% of the budgetary provisions allocated at RE stage, except in the year 2022-23, for various schemes, projects and administrative purposes. The allocation to the Ministry since 2019-20 is in the range of ₹ 50-100 crore except during 2019-20 for specific purpose of upgrading ISPAT general hospital, Rourkela, which is one time expenditure and not a recurring expenditure. If this provision is taken out, the MoS submitted that the allocation is in the range of ₹ 50-57 crore since 2019-20 to 2023-24. The Committee while appreciating the meticulous planning made and implemented by the MoS for very high percent of utilization of the allocations, they hope that MoS will continue to repeat the performance in the coming years especially when huge allocations are made for central Sector Schemes particularly Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme initiated under 'Atmanirnharbharat' and for green initiatives to decarbonize the steel sector.

Action Taken

2.2 The budget provisions and actual expenditure during FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 and current FY 2024-25 are given below: -

Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Expenditure	% achievement w.r.t. RE
2019-20	241.29	**196.08**	194.32	99.1
2020-21	100.00	**79.44**	74.31	93.5
2021-22	39.25	**43.01**	40.15	93.4
2022-23	47.00	**57.72**	46.04	79.8
2023-24	70.15	**54.55**	51.87	95.1
2024-25	325.66	1778.00 **(tentative)**	1680.31* (as on 10.12.2024)	94.5

*The actual expenditure during FY 2024-25 includes Rs. 1640 crores to RINL from Contingency Fund of India.

2.3 It may be seen that during the last five financial years from 2019-20 to 2023-24, the Ministry of Steel (MoS) utilized more than 93% of the budgetary provisions allocated at RE stage, except in the year 2022-23.

Ministry of Steel utilize these funds for the Secretariat Expenditure and Central Sector Scheme being implemented by the Ministry. The pace of expenditure is being regularly monitored by the Ministry so as to achieve the targets in time.

In the current FY 2024-25 also, Ministry of Steel is committed to utilize maximum possible revised provisions of FY 24-25.

Ministry of Steel O.M. No. H-11013/23/2024-Parl dated 18.03.2025

Promotion of Flagging of Merchant Ships in India.

Recommendation Serial No. 4

2.4 The Committee note that the objective of the scheme is to provide subsidy support to Indian shipping companies in global tenders floated by departments/ ministries and CPSEs for import of Government cargo. The utilization of allocated resources for subsidy support stood at 27% and 79% of REs of 2022-23 and 2023-24 respectively. Further, utilization of ₹12 crore allocated at RE stood at ₹3.77crore representing 31% as on 21 October,2024. The lower participation is in turn due to non-availability of onward cargo from India to Australia or to nearby countries. The Committee recommend that the Ministry of Steel in collaboration with the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways and also Ministry of Commerce should address the challenges faced by Indian merchant ships while implementing this scheme to make this 'Atmanirbharbharat' scheme a success.

Action Taken

2.5 Flagging of Merchant Ships in India scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Shipping, Ports and Waterways (MoSPW). CPSEs under Ministry of Steel are beneficiaries of the scheme. Ministry of Steel, till date had disburse the fund of Rs. 4.89 Cr till date in 2024-25. Additionally, claim of Rs. 4.76 Cr have been received and is under process in the Ministry. Ministry is in continuous touch with the SAIL and RINL so that they can engage with the Indian ship owners to actively participate in SAIL and RINL tenders and avail the RoFR scheme of the Ministry.

Ministry of Steel O.M. No. H-11013/23/2024-Parl dated 18.03.2025

Raising of capital through Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBRs)

Recommendation Serial No. 5

2.6 It is heartening to note that 11 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the Ministry of Steel viz. Steel Authority of India (SAIL), National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC), Manganese Ore India Limited (MOIL), KudremukhI Iron Ore Company Ltd (KIOCL), RashtriyaIspat Nigam Limited (RINL),MECON Ltd., Orissa Minerals Development Company (OMDC),etc have raised about ₹ 37,000 crore through Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBRs) and spent about ₹31,000 crore out of the amount, representing 83% of the amount raised, during the last three years from 2021-22 to 2023-24 to meet their capital requirements meant for Modernization and Expansion Plan(MEPs). The underutilization of about ₹6000crore during the last three years, the Committee note, is due to Covid-19, poor performance of contractors, effecting adversely the intended outcomes. The Committee suggest that corrective steps may be taken to ensure that the IEBRs raised are

fully spent for the said purposes and avoid the recurrence of such issues which have delayed the spending of the available resources.

Action Taken

2.7 The Steel CPSEs are using their own Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) to meet their CAPEX requirements. This CAPEX has been utilized by Steel CPSEs to enhance production capacity, modernize old plant equipment, and for upgrading to environmentally friendly technologies, and has a multiplier effect and provided a fillip to the Indian economy. To speed up the pace of progress and to ensure achievement of CAPEX targets, the major ongoing CAPEX projects of Steel CPSEs are being regularly reviewed at various levels in the Ministry. In the current FY 2024-25, Ministry have achieved CAPEX of Rs. 6458.44 crores, which is 60% of the RE 2024-25 target of Rs. 10746.41 crores. It is expected that the CPSEs under the Ministry of Steel will fully utilize their respective RE targets for the FY 2024-25.

Ministry of Steel O.M. No. H-11013/23/2024-Parl dated 18.03.2025

<u>Profits and dividends by CPSEs under Ministry of Steel</u>

Recommendation Serial No. 6

2.8 The Committee are glad to note that three CPSEs under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel namely SAIL, NMDC&MOIL have been continuously making net profits since 2019-20. CPSEs namely -KIOCL, MSTC and MECON also have been making net profits except in one/two years during the last five years. SAIL, NMDC and MOIL have been paying dividends to the exchequer continuously since 2019-20. The three companies KIOCL, MSTC and MECON have also been paying dividends except in one/ two years since 2019-20. The total amount of dividend paid by the six afore mentioned companies for the last five years stood at a whopping ₹ 12,367 crore. They hope that these companies continue to repeat the performance in future also and contribute to the nation building. They suggest that the rest five companies under the administrative control of the ministry may also be made to perform and pay dividends to the exchequer in the near future.

Action Taken

Noted.

Ministry of Steel O.M. No. H-11013/23/2024-Parl dated 18.03.2025

Recommendation Serial No. 7

2.9 The Ministry apprised the Committee that major steel producer RashtriyaIspat Nigam Ltd (RINL) has incurred huge losses of ₹7,707 during 2022-23and 2023-24against a net profit of ₹913 crore in 2021-22. The Committee were informed that due to mismatches in down stream and upstream capacities, liquidity crisis due to increase in working capital borrowings, sub optimal operations due to inadequate raw materials ,etc court attachments, insolvency ,proceedings for overdue payment etc. the Govt has extended emergency funds as advance to keep the plant operational and to avoid classifying the a/c as Non Performing Asset (NPA).The Govt has also informed the Committee that a comprehensive Plan for way forward of RINL is being prepared in consultation with Ministries concerned. The Committee suggest that as RINL is incurring huge losses year after year, an early decision on its future will go a long way in realizing its potential.

Action Taken

2.10 With the support extended by Government of India, the 2nd Blast Furnace of RINL was restarted on 28.10.2024. The operational performance from September, 2024 to February, 2025 is as under: -

Item	Unit	Sept '24	Oct'24	Nov' 24	Dec'24	Jan'25	Feb'25
Hot Metal	000 t	155	209	307	418	419	381
Hot Metal/ day	t/day	5,170	6,732	10,222	13,485	13,504	13,622
Crude Steel	000 t	141	190	269	389	386	351
Finished Steel	000 t	94	230	246	354	354	340
Saleable Steel	000 t	128	240	251	365	364	349

Production from the two operating Blast Furnaces was scaled up in the months of Nov'24 & Dec'24 with day wise Hot Metal production crossing rated capacity on several occasions. Revival efforts for the plant operations started in Oct'24 and the operations stabilized by the end of November.

Further both the Blast Furnaces are operating since December, 2024 and operating at the rated capacities. Efforts are on to sustain the momentum.

Ministry of Steel is periodically monitoring the performance of the company.

Ministry of Steel O.M. No. H-11013/23/2024-Parl dated 18.03.2025

Green Steel

Recommendation Serial No. 8

2.11 The Committee note that the Ministry of Steel has released a comprehensive Report on "Greening the Steel Sector in India: Roadmap and Action Plan" on 10.09.2024 which also discusses various strategies for use of Green Hydrogen in the Steel Sector. Steel Sector contributes to 12% of carbon emissions in the country. Hence it is imperative to use renewable energy in steel production and minimise and recycle waste during the production process. The Committee have been informed that Two Shaft Pilot Projects using 100% Hydrogen have been launched, agencies have been identified and work awarded for implementation of aforesaid pilot projects. The Committee appreciate that the Steel Sector has been made a stakeholder in the National Green Hydrogen Mission for green Hydrogen production and usage drafted by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).Considering that climate changes are happening across the world, reducing of carbon emissions is the need of the hour. The Committee may be provided with details of the progress of pilot projects launched by the Ministry to reduce carbon emissions. The Committee suggest that a practical timeframe may be drawn to use, enhance and shift to renewables especially hydrogen in steel manufacturing.

Action Taken

2.12 Regarding progress made in the pilot projects, the following facts are submitted:

(i) Ministry of Steel has been allocated Rs. 455 crore for implementation of pilot projects in steel sector till FY 2029-30 under National Green Hydrogen Mission.

(ii) Under first phase, Ministry of Steel has awarded two pilot projects to produce DRI using 100% Hydrogen in vertical shaft, and one pilot project to use hydrogen in existing Blast Furnace to reduce coal/coke consumption under this Mission.

(iii) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has released the 1st instalment of Financial Assistance to MECON, which is the Scheme Implementing Agency, for onward transmission to the selected agencies.

(iv) Under 2nd phase, RFP has been floated for balance fund for inviting proposals for pilot projects to use hydrogen in steel manufacturing process. The selection process is ongoing.

The Report titled "Greening the Steel Sector in India: Roadmap and Action Plan" discusses about short-term (FY 2030), mid-term (2030-2047) and long-term (2047-2070) goals towards decarbonization of the steel sector in India. Utilization of Green Hydrogen has been identified as the focus areas for mid-term goal (2030-2047), based on the development of the technology for this purpose.

Ministry of Steel O.M. No. H-11013/23/2024-Parl dated 18.03.2025

Recommendation Serial No. 9

2.13 The Committee appreciate and applaud the Government's ongoing initiatives to promote sustainable practices in the steel sector and recognizes the critical role of steel scrap in achieving circular economy objectives. However, the Committee note that the steel scrap sector in India is largely dominated by the informal sector, leading to inefficiencies, poor quality control, and environmental challenges.

The Committee recommend that the Government strengthen its efforts by ensuring effective implementation and wider adoption of the existing trading platforms to streamline operations, enhance transparency in pricing, and ensure quality assurance in steel scrap transactions.

The Committee suggest that the government continues providing financial incentives, such as tax breaks and subsidies, to encourage private sector participation and investment in advanced technologies for efficient scrap recycling. The Committee believe that these measures will improve the quality of recycled steel, reduce environmental degradation, and support the Government's commitment to fostering a robust and sustainable circular economy.

Reply of the Government

2.14 The suggestions of the Committee have been noted and Ministry of Steel will coordinate with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Consumer affairs, Ministry of shipping and Ministry of Finance for suitable action.

Recommendation Serial No 10.

RINL

2.15 The Committee are of the opinion that since steel scrap is completely recyclable, it can be used, reused and recycled infinitely leading to substantial energy, raw material and GHG emissions savings. The Steel Scrap Recycling policy 2019 is a positive step in that direction. Since, the policy is under review, the Committee would like to recommend that the Ministry should make a comprehensive policy to increase steel scrap recycling. The Committee have been informed that most of the steel scrap is procured by the private sector in an unorganised manner. Further, scrap made of dismantling of ships has also come down due to less number of ships available for dismantling. Although MSTC Limited is increasing its share in the steel scrap business, it still needs to take concrete measures to enhance availability of domestically generated scrap to reduce consumption of coal or make it of that standard that steel can use it.

Action Taken

Noted

Ministry of Steel O.M. No. H-11013/23/2024-Parl dated 18.03.2025

Steel Scrap policy

Washeries and removal of fly ash

Recommendation Serial No. 11

2.16 The Committee note that the washeries used for cleaning of coal and removal of fly ash are very few and also lack latest technology. The Committee believe that effort of the Ministry of Steel with the Ministry of Coal to upgrade the washeries and also increase their number will help in improving the standard of coal for use by the steel industry. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should take urgent steps in this direction and also inform the Committee in this regard.

Reply of the Government

2.17 The country's current coking coal washing capacity is 30.35 MTY (SAIL - 2 MTY and TATA - 9.85 MTY). CIL has commissioned 3 new washeries (11.6 MTY) in the last 7 years and plans 8 more (21.5 MTY) by FY2030. SAIL, TATA, and JSW also plan to build washeries by FY2030. Thus, total Coking Coal Washing capacity is expected to reach to 58 MTY by FY2030. Additionally, 3 existing washeries will be renovated by FY2026, and 4 old washeries will also be monetized to boost capacity.

2.18 The various steps taken by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), a CPSE under the Ministry of Steel, to enhance the capacity of the existing coal washery as well as set up a coking coal washery are as under: -

- **Chasnalla Coal Washery:** Chasnalla Coal Washery, commissioned in 1968-69 with a capacity of 2.04 MTPA, currently operates at 1.159 MTPA. SAIL plans to install an additional crusher and a fine coal beneficiation circuit to increase the raw coal input to the rated capacity of 2.04 MTPA, up from the current 1.2-1.3 MTPA.
- **Tasra Coal Washery:** SAIL has appointed M/s KTMPL as Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) for Tasra Coal Mine. EC for 3.5 MTPA of Coal Washery was

granted by MoEFCC on 14.11.2024. The washery is expected to be commissioned in FY 2026-27 and reach full capacity by 2028-29, producing wash coal with approximately 17% ash content.

- **Ramnagore & Kalyaneshwari Coal Washery:** SAIL and CIL have mutually agreed for joint exploration of Ramnagore coal block of SAIL and Kalyaneshwari coal block of BCCL. M/s SBICAP is developing a "Business Module" for joint exploitation of the two blocks with a coking coal washery of 3.6 MTPA and washed coal output of 1.29 MTPA at 17% ash content.

Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products(DMI&SP Policy)

Recommendation Serial No. 12

2.19 The DMI&SP Policy in 2017 which was successively revised in 2019 & 2020, for providing preference to domestically manufactured iron and steel products in Government procurement is a very important Policy of the Government to promote the growth and development of the domestic steel Industry and reduce the inclination to use low-quality and low-cost imported steel in Government-funded projects. The Committee appreciate the vision of the Policy and hope that it will be strictly implemented in all government funded steel projects. The Committee may be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

Action Taken

2.20 The policy is being implemented strictly in all government funded steel projects. A revision of DMISP Policy is under consideration of the Ministry of Steel based on the suggestions received and discussions with the stakeholders.

Ministry of Steel O.M. No. H-11013/23/2024-Parl dated 18.03.2025

Recommendations for Diversification of Coking Coal Imports

Recommendation Serial No. 13

2.21 The Committee commend the Government's efforts in securing stable energy supplies and enhancing India's self-reliance in key resources. However, the Committee observe that India currently relies heavily on Australia (roughly 50%) for coking coal imports, which poses potential risks to supply chain stability. The Committee recommend that the Government expand its ongoing initiatives by exploring long-term agreements with alternative suppliers to diversify import sources, stabilize pricing, and mitigate risks. The Committee further suggest accelerating domestic exploration and production of coking coal reserves through public-private partnerships, leveraging India's rich mineral base to reduce import dependency.

Additionally, the Committee recommend prioritizing investment in coal blending technologies to enable the effective utilization of lower-grade domestic coal in steel production, aligning with India's commitment to sustainability and cost efficiency. Infrastructure enhancements at coal-handling ports and dedicated rail corridors should also be expedited to ensure seamless transportation and logistics for coking coal.

Action Taken

2.22 Country has produced 66.55 MT Coking coal in FY24. The government launched 'Mission Coking Coal' in August 2021, aiming to create a roadmap for augmenting the production, utilization of domestic coking coal in India by 2030 and reduce the coal imports. Transformative measures taken by Ministry of Coal under 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' initiative of Mission coking coal includes: -

- To enhance the domestic coal blending with imported for steel making from 10% to 30% with implementation of stamp charging technology.
- To enhance domestic raw Coking Coal production to 140 MT by 2030.
- To enhance the washing capacity in country to 58 MT by FY2030.

- SAIL, a CPSE under Ministry of Steel is expanding its Met Coal supplier base through an open EOI throughout the year on its website. Two new Mozambique-origin coals have been included in the EOI for trials, and samples of a new Australian coal are currently being tested. While a global tender for Hard Coking and Low Volatile High Rank (LVHR) coals was issued in January 2025. As a step to reduce dependency on external supplier of coal, especially of PCI, SAIL attempted to use coal supplied by Coal India Limited (CIL) from SonepurBazari Mines as partial replacement of imported PCI. After successful trial, SAIL has submitted a long term requirement of approximately 1.5 lakh tonnescoal to CIL from SonepurBazari Mines during Nov., 2024 to May, 2025.

- During FY 2023-24, 06 new grades of coal have been introduced as regular supply of coal. Presently, 21 grades of coal are under evaluation for its suitability in steel making in SAIL.

- SAIL is in the process of installation of stamp charged coke oven batteries in its different units. After commissioning of these stamp charged batteries, use of domestic coking coal in SAIL will be increased from existing 15% level to more than 20%.

- RashtriyaIspat Nigam Ltd.(RINL), another CPSE of Ministry of Steel, has reduced its reliance on Australian coking coal, shifting to sources like the USA, Indonesia, Mozambique, and Russia. As a result, Australian coal usage dropped from 78% in 2020-21 to 49% in 2024-25 (upto Nov' 2024). RINL has also reduced the use of expensive Hard Coking Coals in their blend from 63% in 2022-23 to 54% in 2024-25, despite incorporating weaker indigenous coal. RINL has successfully imported 0.55 million tons of PCI coal from Russian suppliers in 2023-24 at competitive prices. RINL is finalizing long-term contracts with Russian suppliers and is also negotiating with alternative suppliers to ensure a steady supply and stable pricing. RINL plans to continue issuing global tenders to explore new, cost-effective sources and diversify geographically. To reduce dependence on imported coking coal, RINL uses 5-8% Indigenous Coking Coal (MCC from M/s CCL) in its blend and aims to increase this to 12% with the availability of PCC from BCCL, provided the availability of the same with reduced ash of 15% max is ensured by M/s BCCL.

- Railways Infrastructure:

- Kharasia-Dharamjaigarh-Ghargoda-Donga Mahua, (NL) and Dharmjaygarh-Korba(Urga) Project (CERL)

- Indian Railways has imbibed the Gati Shakti principles in its project planning and now survey of new lines, gauge conversions, and doubling projects are taken up under the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan to enhance multimodal connectivity, logistics efficiency, and seamless movement of goods like coal, iron ore, steel, agricultural products, etc. along with services to strategic areas like ports, borders, etc.

- As on 01.04.2024, 488 Railway infrastructure projects of total length 44,488 Km costing approx. Rs. 7.44 lakh ccrore including port connectivity projects are in planning/approval/construction stage, out of which 12,045 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of approx. Rs. 2.92 lakh crore has been incurred upto March 2024.

- The Ministry of Railways is constructing two Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC): Eastern DFC (Ludhiana to Sonnagar, 1337 km) and Western DFC (JNPT to Dadri, 1506 km) to improve transport efficiency, reduce transit time, and lower costs. The EDFC connects Eastern India's mineral-rich areas like Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh with Northern regions, reducing travel time and logistics costs for transporting coal, steel, and other minerals. Further, following Projects are under implementation for the coal and port connectivity project through Public-Private Partnership policy of Ministry of Railway:-

  (i) Kharasia-Dharamjaigarh-Gharogoda-Donga Mahua, (NL) and Dharmjaygarh-Korba(Urga) Project(CERL)
  [Length:(122Km+63Km); Cost: ₹ 3600 +1686.22 Cr.]

  (ii) Gevra Road-Pendra Road (NL) Project (CEWRL)
  [Length:135 Km; Cost: ₹ 4970.1 1 Cr.]

  (iii) Shivpur-Kathautia Project (JCRL)
  [Length:49 Km; Cost: ₹ 1799 Cr.]

Ministry of Steel O.M. No. H-11013/23/2024-Parl dated 18.03.2025

CHAPTER-III

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

……..NIL…….

CHAPTER-IV

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN REPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Production Linked Incentive Scheme(PLI scheme) for specialty steel in India

Recommendation Serial No. 2

4.1 The Committee note that Government of India has approved PLI Scheme for making specialty steel, which is presently imported, in India under 'Atmanirbharbharat, with an outlay of ₹ 6,322 crore on 22.07.2021. The objective of the scheme is to attract investments for producing specialty steel in India. PLI Scheme for specialty steel has identified five broad product categories of steel products for incentives - (a) Coated/Plated steel products, (b) High Strength/Wear Resistant Steel, (c) Specialty rails, (d) Alloy Steel Products, (e) Steel Wires and Electrical Steel. An amount of ₹ 2.36 crore was allocated and also utilized almost entire amount under the scheme for the financial year 2023-24. The scheme, though commenced from FY 2023-24, Ministry stated that the release of incentive will be from FY 2024-25 to FY 2030-31. The total BE for this scheme for the year 2024-25 is ₹245.82 crore. The Committee also note that an investment commitment of ₹ 29,400 crore has been received from the companies. The investment commitment will result in creation of about 25 million tonnes of production capacity of the product categories notified under PLI scheme. The Committee while appreciating the path breaking initiative of the Govt to manufacture specialty steel in India to meet its growing requirement of such steel , hope the Companies will utilize the investments based incentives given under PLI and suggest the Ministry to monitor the implementation of the scheme to ensure that the incentives are disbursed subject to fulfilment of the conditions laid down for the PLI scheme and the objectives of the scheme are achieved with in the prescribed time frame.

Reply of the Government

Ministry of Steel is monitoring the implementation of PLI scheme for specialty steel regularly and ensures that all issues concerning the scheme are addressed promptly.

Comments of the Committee

[Please see para1.7 of Chapter 1]

Promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector.

Recommendation Serial No. 3

4.2 The allocation for Research and Development in iron and steel sector during 2021-22 and 2022-23 is in the range of ₹ 5 crore and the entire allocations at RE stage have been fully spent for the purpose. The budgetary allocation at BE stage witnessed 100% jump in 2023-24 vis-a vis FY 2022-23.BE, however, was reduced to₹5 crore at RE stage and the actual utilization w.r.t RE is only ₹2.94 crores*i.e*. 60 % of RE. The BE for the year 2024-25 is only ₹7 crores which is 30% less than the BE of ₹ 10 crores for the previous year. For any sector to progress continuous research and development for improving existing processing and productsis very important. The Committee note that the Secretary of the Ministry admitted that

given the size of the Indian steel industry the R&D requires to go up substantially and a revised R&D strategy is in collaboration with private sector players needs to be formulated. The Committee note that an independent evaluation of the scheme was also carried out by ASCI, Hyderabad in 2019-20. ASCI in its report recommended that the R&D is important to promote industry participation in the R&D projects and to support projects in joint collaborative mode with participation & funding of the steel industry. ASCI has also recommended that a set of umbrella research ideas can be formulated for inviting proposals from stakeholders in joint collaborative mode with industry partners. However, from the statement furnished by the Ministry only 19 projects have been sanctioned and out of these 11 projects are in progress, 3 projects are completed and preparation of project completion report is in progress, 2 projects sought extension, one project is in mid way while only 2 projects have been shown as completed and process successfully developed in lab scale. The Committee note with concern the dismal state of non-completion of R&D projects. In view of the above the Committee suggest the following: -

i. The R&D budget for the Steel industry may be considered for enhancement suitably as the existing allocations for R&D are miniscule *vis-a- vis* the size of the steel industry.
ii. Renewed focus should be on completion of remaining 17 projects which are different stages of completion.
iii. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the concrete outcomes of such miniscule expenditure incurred on R&D in terms of process and product improvement including filing and granting of patents.

Reply of the Government

4.3(i) The steel companies in public and private sector are conducting research & development in iron and steel sector, themselves. In the R&D projects funded under the Scheme of Ministry of Steel also, there is participation and funding by the steel industry. Only part funding is provided by Ministry of Steel in the projects funded under the scheme. However, Ministry of Steel will seek more funds under the scheme in future.

(ii) For better monitoring of the R&D projects funded under the scheme, it has been decided to conduct regular review meetings of the on-going R&D projects. Presently, these weekly review meetings are being conducted since October 2024 onwards, wherein the status of the projects and the issues faced are discussed to facilitate timely completion of the projects.

(iii) The outcomes of the R&D projects in terms of process and product improvement including filing and granting of patents, are given in the **Annexure**.

Comments of the Committee

[Please see para1.10 of Chapter 1]

CHAPTER-V

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN REPECT OF WHICH REPLIES ARE STILL AWAITED

-NIL-

NEW DELHI;
11 August, 2025
20 Shravan, 1947(Saka)

ANURAG SINGH THAKUR
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel

Annexure I

Outcomes of R&D Projects in terms of Process and Product Improvement

Sl. No	R&D Project	Thrust Area	Government Fund Sanctioned	Project Start	Scheduled/ Actual Completion	Status	Concrete Outcomes of the project vis-a-vis the objectives of the projects	Process & product improvement/ development Achieved	Filing & granting of patents
1	Processing of Tin slag and technological extraction of critical elements for high strength low alloy steels (PATEL) by CSIR-NML	Waste Utilisation	₹85.467 Lakhs	March 2022	February 2025	Project on Progress.	Objective of the Project is Demonstration of a process flowsheet for extraction of Nb& Ta and synthesis of pure metal salts and ferroniobium from tin slag at 10kg feed scale. Project is in progress.	Extraction completed for Nb and Ta in solution; Purification ongoing.	One in process
2	Development of Nano-sized Magnetite from Mill Scale for Printing Application by CSIR-IMMT	Waste Utilisation	₹36.963 lakhs	April 2022	March 2024	Project Completed. Process successfully developed in laboratory scale	Toner for printing application has been successfully evaluated using magnetite obtained from mill scale. The obtained toner is at par with the commercial toner.	Process for production of magnetite nano particles from mill scale in gram to kg scale at room temperature has been successfully developed.	One Patent has been filed. Application number: TEMP/E-1/107311/2024-DEL
3	Development of Steel Slag based cost effective eco-friendly fertilizers for sustainable agriculture and inclusive growth by Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI) in association with SAIL, JSW & Tata Steel	Waste Utilisation	₹346.5306 lakhs	July 2021	Sept 2024	Project Completed. Process successfully developed.	1. Microbial and organic amendment of steel slag to improve its nutritive value and to reduce the Cr holds promise to promote utilization of steel slag in agriculture 2. Thirteen slag enriched fertilizers/ soil conditioners	Process for amendment and nutrient enrichment developed and optimized. Slag based products suitable for degraded, mined, heavy metal contaminated, acid	Patent application being prepared in consultation and help from industry stakeholders

							were developed and trial taken with positive results.	and normal soil were developed	
4	Eco-Friendly Solution with Metal Recovery and Value Added Products from Stainless Steel Spent Pickle Liquor: A Zero Waste Business Model by NML & BITs	Waste Utilisation	₹67.724 Lakhs	April 2023	September 2024	Project on Progress. Extension requested by the Implementing Agency. Will be considered by the Project Review Committee.	Development of a flow-sheet for recovery of Ni, Cr, Mn from spent stainless steel pickling liquor in the form of saleable products	Selective precipitation process for nickel and chromium recovery from waste stainless steel pickle liquor	2 Nos Patents Filed
5	Technology development for utilization of spent EAF graphite electrode to prepare high commercial value graphene products, by IMMT Bhubaneswar in association with Jindal Stainless	Waste Utilisation	₹46.7 lakhs	Dec 2023	May 2025	Project on Progress	Sampling, raw material characterization and minerology studies completed. Preparation and product quality assessment is underway as per timeline.	Process for preparing graphene variants established. Application of product in batteries is being carried out.	Indian patent filing process underway.
6	Strategic Recycling of cold rolling mill oil sludge of Jindal Stainless Ltd to recover the valuable, by IMMT Bhubaneswar in association with Jindal Stainless	Waste Utilisation	₹31.64 Lakhs	Dec 2023	May 2025	Project on Progress	Development of a state-of-the-art technology for efficient recovery of pure oil and metal values from cold rolling mill oil sludge is in progress.	In progress	In drafting stage.
7	Technology development at Pilot scale for energy-efficient production of medium carbon ferromanganese in electric arc furnace by CSIR-NML	Ferro Alloys Development	₹165.00 Lakhs	March 2022	February 2024	Laboratory & pilot scale developments were completed. However, the project at commercial scale (phase-2) was not pursued. The	The main objective of the project, i.e., process development with >60% Mn recovery and 25% decrease in specific power consumption (SPC) in smelting, was successfully achieved in lab scale.	A process on rotary kiln pre-reduction followed by EAF smelting developed at TRL-7 to produce MC-ferromanganese in EAF from high-silica	Nil

						Project Review Committee had recommended the fore-closure of the project. Grant Released by Ministry of Steel was ₹148.50 Lakhs. Fund Utilised in the project was ₹61.39856 Lakhs. Unspent Balance of ₹87.10144 Lakhs in the project was surrendered back to CFI Account.		bruaniticMnore, successfully developed at lab scale.	
8	Development of an Advanced Artificial Intelligence based Instrument to Control the Iron Ore Disc Pelletizer by CSIR-IMMT	Miscellaneous/ Process Improvement Projects	₹45.40752 lakhs	April 2022	March 2025	Project on Progress.	An AI-based monitoring system for pellet size analysis and control system as been developed which will improve the productivity.	Developed innovative process for real-time pellet size analyzer and control system.	Yet to be filled.
9	Development of Type Designs of Aanganwaadi and Houses using Structural Steel as part of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana towards Enhancing Use of Steel in Housing Sector by MNIT Jaipur & SPA Bhopal in association with SAIL, JSW, Tata	Promoting Steel Consumption	₹177.58 lakhs	April 2022	September 2024	Project on progress. Extension requested by the Implementing Agency. Will be considered by the Project Review Committee.	Development of Earthquake Resistant Designs & Details for Mass Housing Projects for, 5-housing typologies viz. Aanganwadi, Urban Mass Housing (urban) including three vernacular typologies, namely, Kothi (HP), Bhutia (Sikkim) & Bhunga (Gujarat)	The earthquake performance of the five typologies is being developed through Full-Scale Testing. Good for Use detailed drawing are being prepared.	Nil

	Steel, AMNS & JSPL								
10	Designing a sustainable, low-energy consuming, and modular CO2 capture and mineralization technology by IIT Bombay	Reduction in GHG Emission	₹240 Lakh	April 2023	September 2024	Project completed. Process successfully developed. Preparation of Project Completion Report in progress.	Optimized the process for CO2 capture from flue gas resources. Successful demonstration of production of CaCO3 from captured CO2.	Optimized process for integrated CO2 capture and conversion.	Nil
11	Developing facile electrocatalytic CO2 to CO conversion technology by IIT Bombay	Reduction in GHG Emission	₹150 Lakhs	April 2023	September 2024	Project completed. Process successfully developed. Preparation of Project Completion Report in progress.	Successful conversion of CO2 to CO under electrocatalytic conditions. Demonstration of the process in aelectrolyzer prototype.	Optimized process for electrocatalytic CO2 to CO conversion.	Provisional Indian Patent Application No.: 202421058301, August, 2024
12	Selective removal of CO2 from the gas produced from coal/ biomass using suitable media for gas enrichment by CSIR-IMMT Bhubaneswar	Reduction in GHG Emission	₹33 Lakhs	April 2023	March 2024	Project Completed. Process successfully developed at lab scale.	Development of Hybrid Medial Cartridge for selective removal of CO2 from input gas stream at laboratory scale.	An innovative approach has been demonstrated at lab scale for utilization of solid waste (red mud) as a composite catalyst for achieving CO2 removal.	Nil
13	Investigation on Direct Reduction using Ammonia: A Novel Green Alternate Ironmaking Process – IIT Hyderabad	Reduction in GHG Emission	₹147.99 lakhs	April 2024	March 2026	Project on Progress	The design of the vertical retort reactor for NH3-DRI is completed	In Progress	In Progress
14	Study the Physical and Mineralogical effect on the recovery of Iron values from beneficiation Plant residual fines/ Slimes/ Tailings and	Beneficiation/ Agglomerisation of Raw Material	₹71.20 lakhs	Dec 2023	Nov 2025	Project on Progress	Project in progress.	Demonstration of the process to AMNS has been done.	Nil

	lean-grade Ion Ores: An approach towards Iron Ore Sustainability, by IMMT Bhubaneswar in association with AMNS								
15	Beneficiation of coking coal by hybrid mode: dry and wet processing to reduce the ash forming impurities, CSIR-NML Jamshedpur in association with CSIR-CIMFR and Tata Steel	Beneficiation/ Agglomerisation of Raw Material	₹90.09 Lakhs	Dec 2023	May 2025	Project on Progress	Dry de-shaling to improve the quality of the feed material for wet processing: For BCCL sample – Completed. For Tata Steel sample - In progress	In Progress	In Progress
16	Development of sustainable technology for efficient utilisation of goethitic ore through magnetising roasting using Biochar – IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Beneficiation/ Agglomerisation of Raw Material	₹56.914 Lakhs	April 2024	March 2025	Project on Progress	Laboratory scale optimization of magnetizing roasting process using biochar to maximize the recovery of iron (in progress).	Idea materialized and implementation is in progress	Yet to be done
17	Development of process for beneficiation of Lean grade iron ores having less than 45% Fe content - CSIR-NML Jamshedpur	Beneficiation/ Agglomerisation of Raw Material	₹36.56 lakhs	April 2024	March 2025	Project on Progress	Upgrading the quality of lean grade iron ore to produce pellet grade concentrate. (in progress)	In Progress	In Progress
18	Upgradation of lean grade ore/ slimes through reduction roasting to develop blast furnace grade pellet - CSIR-NML Jamshedpur	Beneficiation/ Agglomerisation of Raw Material	₹47 Lakhs	April 2024	March 2025	Project on Progress	Development of reduction roasting process for utilising the very lean grade iron ore lumps and fine sand optimisation on a laboratory scale. Process optimisation for pelletisation of magnetite concentrates to prepare the blast furnace (BF)	In Progress	In Progress

							grade pellets. (in progress)		
19	Development of Dry Beneficiation Process to Recover Iron Values from the Low-grade Iron Ores and Fine - CSIR-IMMT Bhubaneswar	Beneficiation/ Agglomerisation of Raw Material	₹35.65 Lakhs	April 2024	March 2025	Project on Progress	Process flow sheet development to recover Iron Values from the Low-grade Iron Ores and Fine	In progress	Yet to be done

ANNEXURE-II

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2024-25) HELD ON 11th AUGUST, 2025 FROM 1015 HRS TO 1100 HRS IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'B', PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1015 hrs. to 1100 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Anurag Singh Thakur - Chairperson

Lok Sabha

1. Shri Sukhdeo Bhagat
2. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
3. Smt. Kamlesh Jangde
4. Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato
5. Shri Ananta Nayak
6. Smt. Bharti Pardhi
7. Dr. Manna Lal Rawat

Rajya Sabha

8. Shri Deepak Prakash
9. Shri Aditya Prasad
10. Shri Pradip Kumar Varma
11. Dr. Fauzia Khan

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri Harish Chandra Bist	-	Joint Secretary
2.	Smt. Jagriti Tewatia	-	Director
3.	Smt. Sunanda Chatterjee	-	Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee, thereafter, considered and adopted the following draft Reports with slight modifications:-

(i) Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the 1st Report (18th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) relating to the Ministry of Coal;

(ii) Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the 2nd Report (18th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) relating to the Ministry of Mines;

(iii) Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the 3rd Report (18th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) relating to the Ministry of Steel.

3. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalise the Reports and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned

ANNEXURE-III

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE THIRD REPORT ON THE SUBJECT "DEMAND FOR GRANTS(2024-25) " OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL

I.	Total No. of Recommendations made:	**13**
II.	Observations/Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government (*vide* recommendation at Sl. Nos. 1,4,5,6,7,8,10,12,13):	**11**
	Percentage of total	84.6
III.	Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies (*vide* Recommendation at Sl. No. NIL):	**NIL**
	Percentage of total	**0**
IV.	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee (*vide* recommendation at Sl. No.2,3,9,11):	**02**
	Percentage of total	**15.38**
V.	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of theGovernment are still awaited (*vide* recommendation at Sl. No. Nil):	**00**
	Percentage of total	**0**