



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Steel
Government of India

ANNUAL REPORT

2020-2021

ISPATI IRADA: AATMANIRBHAR BHARAT





“Atal Tunnel is an exceptional infrastructure project that symbolizes the intent and conviction of the youthful nation. The longest highway tunnel in the world built at a height of 10,000 feet is an engineering marvel that fulfils the dreams of Atal Ji.”

Narendra Modi

ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21



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CHAPTER-I

HIGHLIGHTS

1.1 Trends and developments in Steel Sector

- During the period of January to December, 2020, India remained the 2nd largest producer of Crude Steel in the world [provisional, Source: World Steel Association (WSA)]
- The Crude Steel production expanded from 95.477 Million Tonne (MT) in 2016 to 99.57 MT (provisional) in 2020. However, the Crude Steel production showed a decline of 10.6% over the Corresponding Period Last Year (CPLY).
- Capacity for domestic crude steel expanded from 128.277 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA) in 2016 to 142.724 MTPA in 2020.
- During January - December 2020, the following was the industry scenario (provisional, Source : JPC):
 - a) Crude Steel production stood at 99.570 MT. SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS (erstwhile Essar Steel), JSW Steel Ltd. and JSPL together produced 64.068 MT with a share of 64% in total production which was down by 6.7% over the CPLY. The rest amounting to 35.502 MT came from the other producers. With 81% share in total Crude Steel production, the Private Sector produced 80.622 MT Crude Steel which was down by 10.8% over the CPLY.
 - b) Pig Iron production was at 4.502 MT, down by 24.7% over the CPLY. With a share of 28% in total Pig Iron production, SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSWL and JSPL together produced 1.249 MT which was down by 13% over the CPLY. The rest came from the other producers with a decline of 28.5% over the CPLY. The Private Sector produced 3.929 MT which was down by 26.3% over the CPLY.
 - c) Facts for total finished steel (non-alloy + alloy/stainless):
 - ❖ Production of total Finished Steel stood at 91.435 MT showing a decline of 12.1% over the year.
 - ❖ Export of total Finished Steel stood at 10.15 MT showing an annual growth of 23.7%.
 - ❖ Import of total Finished Steel was at 4.463 MT, down by 40.0% over the CPLY.
 - ❖ India was a net exporter of total Finished Steel (in volume).
 - ❖ Consumption of total Finished Steel was 88.535 MT showing a decline of 13.7% over the CPLY.

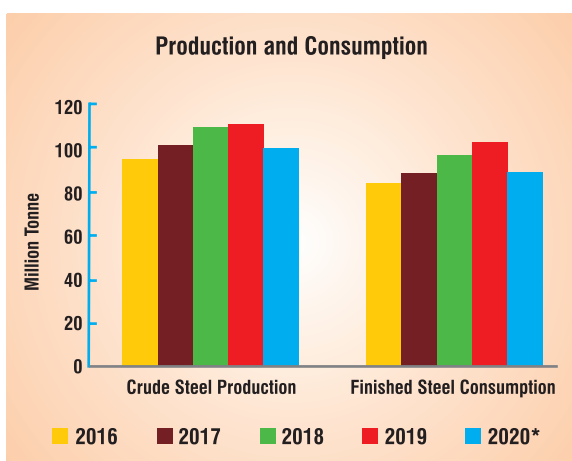
Detailed information on production, consumption, import and export of total Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy) and production of crude steel for the last five years (2016-2020) are shown in the table below:

(in million tonne)

Item	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Crude Steel					
Production	95.477	101.455	109.250	111.344	99.570
Finished Steel					
Consumption	83.642	88.679	96.737	102.622	88.535
Import	8.430	7.828	7.295	7.440	4.463
Export	5.902	10.871	6.692	8.205	10.150

Source: JPC; *provisional

Note: It may be noted that JPC revised the finished steel reporting system after March 2018. Prior to March 2018 JPC used to report Gross Production of Finished Steel. From April 2018 onwards, JPC has been reporting the Crude Steel Equivalent Production of Finished Steel.



* - Provisional

1.2 Supply of Liquid Medical Oxygen (LMO) by Steel Companies

- To meet the huge demand in almost all State/Regions, Liquid Oxygen is being diverted from industrial use to medical use by Steel PSUs as well as Private Companies w.e.f 11.09.2020.
- As on 16.02.2021, 100105 mt LMO has been supplied to various States, out of which 72202 mt by Private Sector and 27903 mt by Steel PSUs.

1.3 Highlights of CPSEs during 2020-21

1.3.1 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

- Crude Steel Production of 10.659 million tonne and finished Steel of 7.513 million tonne (upto December, 2020).
- Sales turnover was Rs. 61,025 crore for the year ended 31st March, 2020, Rs. 45,286 crore for the nine months ended 31.12.2020 and Rs. 45,001 crore for nine months ended 31.12.2019.
- Net worth of the Company was Rs. 37,182 crore as on 31.12.2019, Rs. 39,777 crore as on 31.03.2020 and Rs. 40,196 crore as on 31.12.2020.
- An Interim dividend of Re.1/- per share of Rs.10 each declared for the Financial Year 2020-21.

1.3.2 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

- Crude Steel Production of 2.728 million tonne and Sales of 3.10 million tonne of Saleable Steel upto Dec 2020.
- Achieved cumulative Sales Turnover of Rs. 11,447 crore upto December 2020 (Provisional).
- Net worth of the Company Rs. 3272 crore as on 31.03.2020 and Rs. 1142 crore as on 31.12.2020.
- Exports of more than 1 million tonne was achieved for the first time with a total export sales of 1.07 MT of Saleable Steel upto December 2020.

1.3.3 NMDC Ltd.

- Production of iron ore was 21.84 million tonne upto December, 2020.
- Domestic sale of iron ore was 20.68 million tonne upto December, 2020.
- Export sale of iron ore was 1.47 million tonne upto December, 2020.
- Total Sale of iron ore was 22.16 million tonne upto December, 2020.
- NMDC has earned Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 4635 crores upto December, 2020.

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1.3.4 MOIL Ltd.

- MOIL Ltd. Produced 7.41 lakh tonne of manganese ore upto December, 2020 (provisional).
- The total income of the company was Rs. 796.05 crore upto December, 2020 (provisional).
- The Profit Before Tax of the company was Rs. 82.24 crore upto December, 2020 (provisional).
- The Profit After Tax (PAT) was Rs. 63.68 crore upto December, 2020 (provisional).
- The Net Worth of the company was Rs. 2763.38 crore as on 31.03.2020 and Rs. 2762.14 crore as on 31.12.2020.
- MOIL has paid final dividend of Rs. 71.20 crore for the financial year 2019-20 and to Central Government Rs. 38.34 crores.

1.3.5 MECON Ltd.

- Achieved Turnover of Rs. 325.29 crore upto December, 2020 (provisional).
- The Net Worth of the Company was Rs. 291.64 crores upto December, 2020 (provisional).
- PBT/PAT of (-) Rs. 141.85 crore upto December, 2020 (provisional).

1.3.6 MSTC Ltd.

- Turnover of Rs. 237.70 crore has been achieved upto December, 2020 (provisional).
- PBT of Rs. 60.82 crore has been achieved upto December, 2020 (provisional).
- PAT of Rs. 39.56 crore has been achieved upto December, 2020 (provisional).

1.3.7 KIOCL Ltd

- Production of Iron Ore Pellets of 2.166 million tonne was achieved upto December, 2020 (provisional).
- Sale of 2.240 million tonne of iron ore pellets has been achieved upto December, 2020 (provisional).
- Revenue from operation of Rs. 1942.60 crore has been achieved upto December, 2020 (provisional).
- PBT of Rs. 121.01 crore has been achieved upto December, 2020 (provisional).
- PAT of Rs. 90.56 crore has been achieved upto December, 2020 (provisional).



CHAPTER-II

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF MINISTRY OF STEEL

2.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel is under the charge of the Minister of Steel and is assisted by Minister of State for Steel. The Ministry is responsible for planning and development of Iron and Steel industry, development of essential inputs such as iron-ore, limestone, dolomite, manganese ore, chromites, ferro-alloys, sponge iron etc. and other related functions. Details of the subjects allocated to the Ministry may be seen at Annexure-I. The details of Minister-in-charge and the officers up to the level of Deputy Secretary is given in Annexure-II. The Ministry of Steel has a sanctioned strength of 246 employees out of which 181 employees are in position as on December 31, 2020.

2.1.1 Key Functions of the Ministry of Steel

- Promoting the development of infrastructure required for enhancing national steel production.
- To facilitate adequate availability of raw materials for steel industry from domestic and overseas sources.
- Creating and updating a comprehensive data base for various segments of the steel industry.
- To monitor the physical and financial performance of CPSEs and capital expenditure on projects.
- Monitoring performance of commitments made in the MOUs and modernization and expansion programme of CPSEs.
- Facilitate improvement in performance of Iron and Steel industry through R&D and Technology intervention, Quality Control and improvements in techno-economic parameters.
- Boosting domestic demand for steel through promotional efforts.

2.1.2 Key Divisions

The Ministry has 25 sections dealing with various subjects. The key divisions include Establishment, General Administration, Coordination, Budget and Finance, Projects and International Cooperation, Steel Development (Institutes), Technical Division, SAIL, MF, NMDC, Raw Materials, Trade and Taxation, Make in India (Industrial Development), MECON, RINL, Board Level Appointments, KIOCL, MOIL, Economic Division and Statistics Division.

2.2 Other Related Organisations of the Ministry of Steel

2.2.1 Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

Accredited with ISO 9001: 2015 certification, Joint Plant Committee (JPC) is the only institution in the country under the aegis of Ministry of Steel, Government of India to collect data on the Indian iron and steel industry, resulting in the creation and maintenance of a complete and non-partisan databank on this industry. JPC is headquartered at Kolkata with a pan-India presence through regional and extension offices engaged in data collection.

JPC is currently headed by Additional Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Steel as its Chairperson and has representatives from the Government of India, steel producers, steel associations and other organisations as its esteemed Members. JPC performs following functions:

- Collection of production, stock and raw material data from the producers.
- Collection of domestic retail market prices from four metros.

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- Collection of emerging data items like retail prices from steel clusters, employment data, etc.
- Regular follow-up, monitoring and related liaison activities with industry.
- Visit to defaulting steel producing units for on-spot data collection.
- Active role in field level collection during segment surveys.
- Organizational support to seminars and exhibitions including Ministry of Steel events such as Steel Consumers' Council meetings, Secondary Steel Sector awards among others.

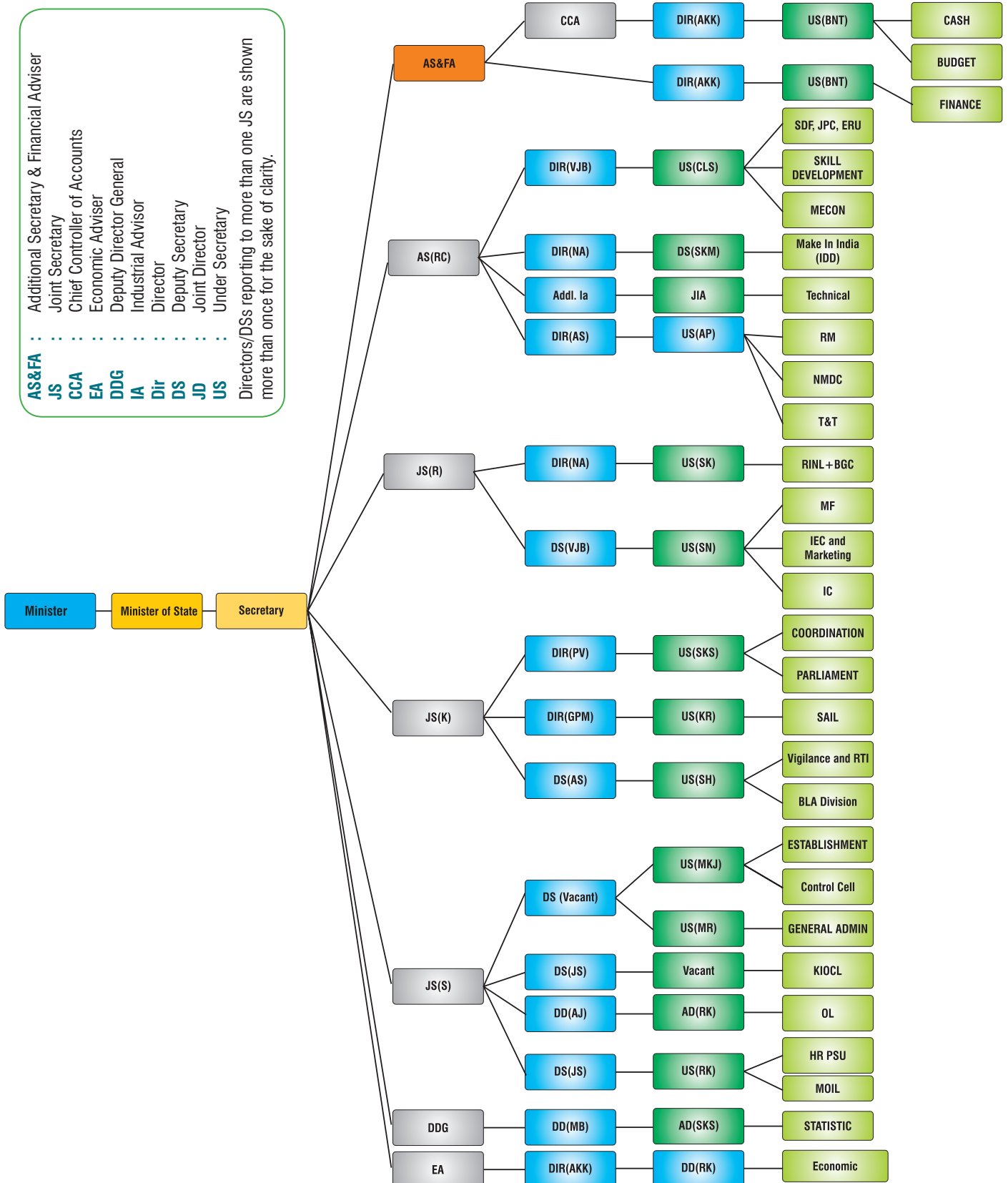
A range of publications and data reports, on monthly and annual basis, ensure the spread of information and data to all stakeholders of industry. A dynamic website with online query module and a mobile app ensures access to data in real time to all stakeholders.

Economic Research Unit (ERU), a wing of JPC at New Delhi, provides support for research, forecasting exercises, examination of policy matters and techno-economic studies.

2.3 List of Public Sector Units under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Headquarters	Subsidiaries
1.	SAIL	Ispat Bhawan, Lodi Road, New Delhi - 110003	SAIL Refractory Co. Ltd. Post Bag No. 565 Salem-636005 (TN)
2.	RINL	Administrative Building, Visakhapatnam - 530031 (Andhra Pradesh)	EIL, OMDC and BSLC C/o SAIL Office, Ground Floor, Plot No. 271, Bidyut Marg, Shastri Nagar, Unit -IV, Bhubaneswar, Odisha-751001
3.	NMDC Ltd.	Khanij Bhawan, 10-3 -311/A, Castle Hills, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500028 (Andhra Pradesh)	
4.	MOIL Ltd.	MOIL Bhawan, 1-A, Katol Road, Nagpur-440013 (Maharashtra)	
5.	MSTC Ltd.	225-C, Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Road, Kolkata-700020 (West Bengal)	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd., (FSNL) FSNL Bhawan, Equipment Chowk, Central Avenue, Bhilai-490001 (Chhattisgarh)
6.	MECON Ltd.	MECON Building, Ranchi-834002 (Jharkhand)	
7.	KIOCL Ltd.	II Block, Koramangala Bengaluru-560034 (Karnataka)	

Organization Chart of The Ministry as on December 31, 2020



CHAPTER-III

THE INDIAN STEEL SECTOR: PROGRESS AND POTENTIAL

3.1 Introduction

At the time of Independence in 1947, India had only three steel plants - the Tata Iron and Steel Company, the Indian Iron and Steel Company and Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd and a few electric arc furnace-based plants. The period till 1947 thus witnessed a small but viable steel industry in the country, which operated with a capacity of about 1 million tonne and was completely in the private sector. From the fledgling one million tonne capacity status at the time of independence, India has now risen to be the 2nd largest crude steel producer in the world and the largest producer of sponge iron. From a negligible global presence, the Indian steel industry is now globally acknowledged for its product quality. As it traversed its long history since independence, the Indian steel industry has responded to the challenges of the highs and lows of business cycles. The first major change came during the first three Five-Year Plans when in line with the economic order of the day, the iron and steel industry was earmarked for state control. From the mid-50s to the early 1970s, the Government of India set up large integrated steel plants in the public sector at Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro. The policy regime governing the industry during these years involved:

- Capacity control measures: Licensing of capacity, reservation of large-scale capacity creation for the public sector units.
- A dual-pricing system: Price and distribution control for the integrated, large-scale producers in both the private and public sectors, while the rest of the industry operated in a free market.
- Quantitative restrictions and high tariff barriers.
- Railway freight equalization policy: To ensure balanced regional industrial growth.
- Controls on imports of inputs, including technology, capital goods and restrictions on finances and exports.

3.1.1 The large-scale capacity creation in the public sector during these years contributed to making India the 10th largest steel producer in the world as crude steel production grew markedly to nearly 15 million tonne in the span of a decade from a mere 1 million tonne in 1947. But the trend could not be sustained from the late 1970's onwards, as the economic slowdown adversely affected the pace of growth of the Indian steel Industry. However, this phase was reversed in 1991-92, when the country replaced the control regime by liberalization and deregulation. The provisions of the New Economic Policy initiated in the early 1990's impacted the Indian steel industry in the following ways:

- Large-scale capacities were removed from the list of industries reserved for the public sector. The licensing requirement for additional capacities was also withdrawn subject to locational restrictions.
- Private sector came to play a prominent role in the overall set-up.
- Pricing and distribution control mechanisms were discontinued.
- The iron and steel industry were included in the high priority list for foreign investment, implying automatic approval for foreign equity participation up to 50%, subject to the foreign exchange and other stipulations governing such investments in general.
- Freight equalization scheme was replaced by a system of freight ceiling.
- Quantitative import restrictions were largely removed. Export restrictions were withdrawn.



3.1.2 For steel makers, opening up of the economy opened up new channels of procuring their inputs at competitive rates from overseas markets and also new markets for their products. It also led to greater access to information on global operations/techniques in manufacturing. This, along with the pressures of a competitive global market, increased the need to enhance efficiency levels so as to become internationally competitive. The steel consumer, on the other hand, was now able to choose items from an array of goods, be it indigenously manufactured or imported. With the opening up of the economy in 1992, the country experienced rapid growth in steel making capacity. Large integrated steel plants were set up in the Private Sector by Essar Steel, Ispat Industries, Jindal Group etc. Tata Steel also expanded its capacity. Some of the notable milestones in the period included the following:

- Emergence of the private sector with the creation of around 9 million tonne of steel capacity based on state-of-the-art technology.
- Reduction/ dismantling of tariff barriers, partial float of the rupee on trade account, access to best-practice of global technologies and consequent reduction in costs - all these enhanced the international competitiveness of Indian steel in the world export market.

3.1.3 After 1996-97, with the steady decline in the domestic economy's growth rate, the Indian steel industry's pace of growth slowed down and in terms of all the performance indicators - capacity creation, production, consumption, exports and price/ profitability - the performance of the industry fell below average. In foreign trade, Indian steel was also subjected to anti-dumping/ safeguard duties as most developed economies invoked non-tariff barriers. Economic devastation caused by the Asian financial crisis, slowdown of the global economy and the impact of glut created by additional supplies from the newly steel-active countries (the steel-surplus economies of erstwhile USSR) were the factors that pulled down growth levels. However, from the year 2002, the global industry turned around, helped to a great extent by China, whose spectacular economic growth and rapidly-expanding infrastructure led to soaring demand for steel, which its domestic supply could not meet. At the same time, recoveries in major markets took place, reflected by increase in production, recovery of prices, return of profitability, emergence of new markets, lifting of trade barriers and finally, rise in steel demand - globally. The situation was no different for the Indian steel industry, which by now had acquired a degree of maturity, with emphasis on intensive R&D activities, adoption of measures to increase domestic per capita steel consumption and other market development projects, import substitution measures, thrust on export promotion and exploring global avenues to fulfil input requirements.

3.1.4 The rapid pace of growth of the industry and the observed market trends called for certain guidelines and framework. Thus, was born the concept of the National Steel Policy, with the aim to provide a roadmap of growth and development for the Indian steel industry. The National Steel Policy (NSP) was announced in November 2005 as a basic blueprint for the growth of a self-reliant and globally competitive steel sector. The long-term objective of the National Steel Policy 2005 was to ensure that India has a modern and efficient steel industry of world standards, catering to diversified steel demand. The focus of the policy was to attain levels of global competitiveness in terms of global benchmarks of efficiency and productivity. With passage of time and continued growth in the domestic steel industry, it was felt that the NSP 2005 needs to be in sync with changing times. Accordingly, after a detailed review, the Government has released the National Steel Policy 2017, which has laid down the broad roadmap for encouraging long term growth for the Indian steel industry, both on demand and supply sides, by 2030-31, with a vision to create a technologically advanced and globally competitive steel industry that promotes economic growth. At the same time, as a facilitator in the present-day de-regulated, liberalized economic/market scenario, the Government has also announced a policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured iron and steel products in Government procurement. This policy seeks to accomplish Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of 'Make in India' with the objective of nation building and to encourage domestic manufacturing and is applicable on all government tenders where price bid is yet to be opened.

3.2 Production, Consumption and Growth of Steel

3.2.1 The table below shows the trend in production, import, export and consumption of total finished steel (alloy + non-alloy) in the country for the last five years:

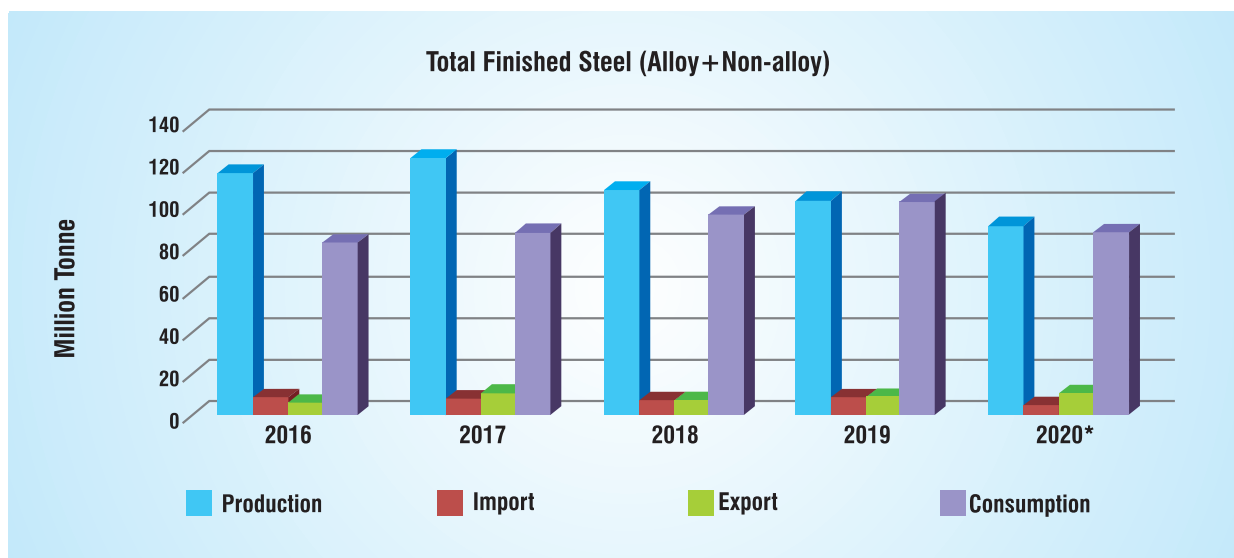
Total Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy)

(Million Tonne)

Year	Production	Import	Export	Consumption
2016	116.952	8.430	5.902	83.642
2017	124.690	7.828	10.871	88.679
2018	108.646	7.295	6.692	96.737
2019	104.062	7.440	8.205	102.622
2020*	91.435	4.463	10.150	88.535

Source: JPC; *provisional figure.

Note: It may be noted that JPC revised the finished steel reporting system after March 2018. Prior to March 2018, JPC used to report Gross Production of Finished Steel. From April 2018 onwards, JPC has been reporting the Crude Steel Equivalent Production of Finished Steel.

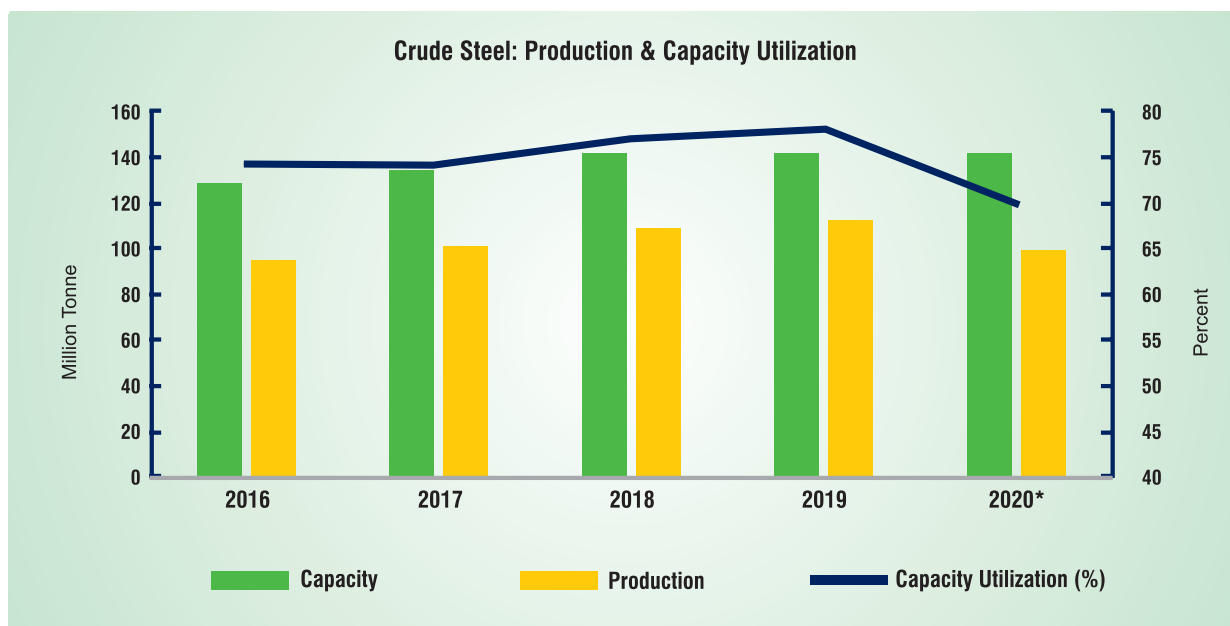


3.2.2 Data on crude steel production, capacity and capacity utilization during the last five years is given in the table below.

Crude steel

Year	Capacity (MT)	Production (MT)	Capacity Utilization (%)
2016	128.277	95.477	74
2017	137.975	101.455	74
2018	142.236	109.250	77
2019	142.299	111.344	78
2020*	142.724	99.570	70

Source: JPC; *provisional



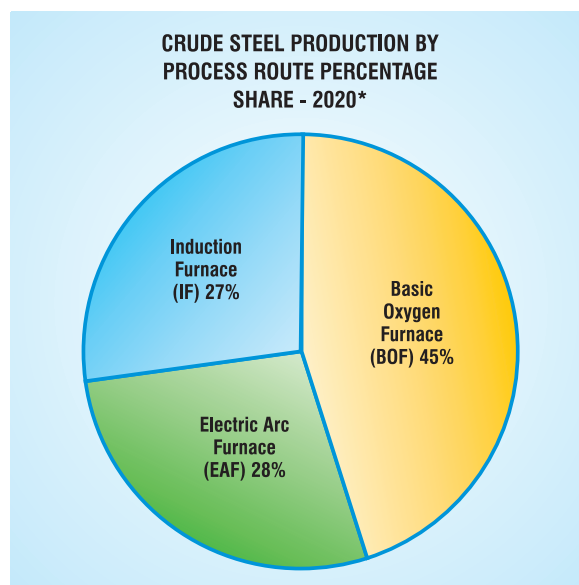
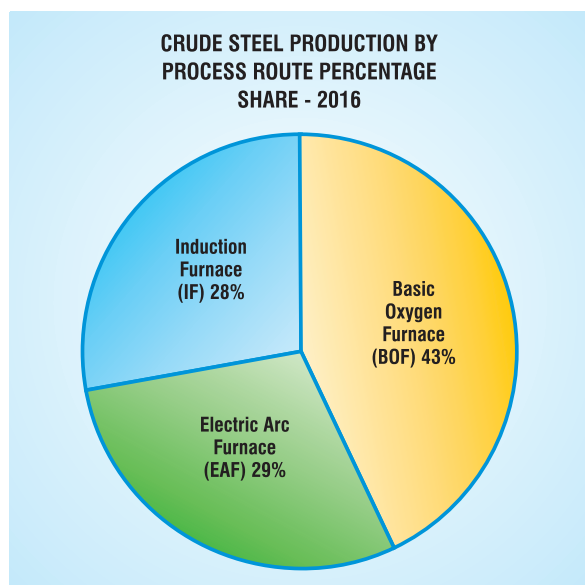
- Crude Steel production grew from 95.477 MT in 2016 to 111.344 MT in 2019. However, it came down to 99.570 MT in 2020 following Covid-19 pandemic.
- Growth in production was driven by capacity expansion, from 128.277 Million Tonne (MT) in 2016 to 142.724 MT in 2020, during this five-year period.
- Domestic consumption of total Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy) was at 88.535 MT in 2020 as against 83.642 MT in 2016.
- Export of total Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy) during 2020 stood at 10.15 MT as compared to 5.902 MT in 2016; import of total Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy) during the same year stood at 4.463 MT as compared to 8.43 MT in 2016.
- India was a net exporter (in volume) of total Finished Steel in 2020.

3.2.3 The shares of the different process routes in total production of crude steel in the country during the terminal years of the last five year span are shown in the table below:

Crude steel production by Process Route

Process Route	Percentage share (%)	
	2016	2020*
Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF)	43	45
Electric Arc Furnace (EAF)	29	28
Induction Furnace (IF)	28	27
Total	100	100

Source: JPC; *provisional



3.2.4 India is also a leading producer of Sponge Iron with a host of coal-based units, located in the mineral-rich States of the country. Over the years, the coal-based route has emerged as a key contributor and accounted for 82% of total sponge iron production in the country in 2020. Capacity in sponge iron making has also increased over the years and stood at 48.01 million tonne in 2020. India has been the world's largest sponge iron producer every year since 2003. The table below shows the total production of sponge iron in the country, indicating the break-up of the share of coal and gas-based route of production for the last five years:

Production of Sponge Iron (MT)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Coal based	22.625	23.282	27.161	30.120	27.054
Gas based	4.358	6.223	7.052	6.699	6.074
Total	26.983	29.505	34.213	36.819	33.128

Source: JPC; *provisional

3.2.5 India is also an important producer of Pig Iron. With setting up of several units in the private sector during the period of post-liberalisation, the imports have drastically been reduced and India has turned out to be a net exporter of Pig Iron. The private sector accounted for 87% of total production of Pig Iron in the country in 2020. The domestic availability situation of pig iron is given in the table below for the last five years:

Pig Iron Domestic Availability Scenario ('000 tonnes)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Production	10.246	6.888	6.249	5.983	4.502
Import	0.033	0.016	0.067	0.013	0.007
Export	0.182	0.668	0.335	0.421	0.823
Consumption	8.825	6.205	5.841	5.669	3.712

Source: JPC; *provisional

3.3 Global ranking of Indian steel

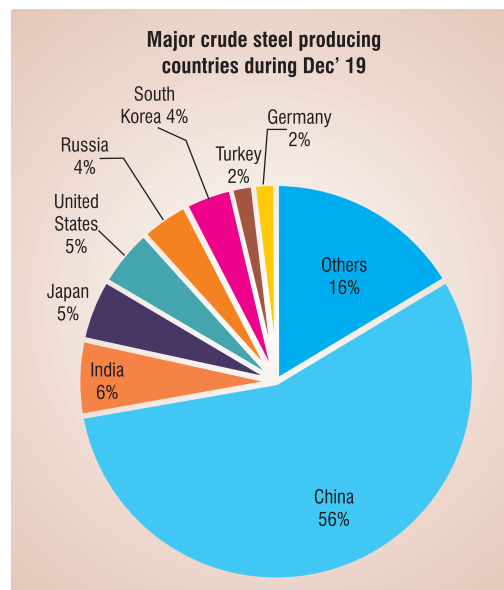
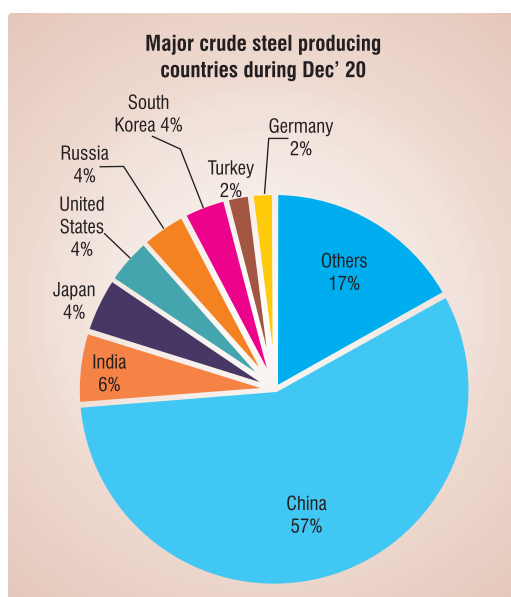
World's Crude Steel production stood at 1864.0 MT during January-December 2020, down by 0.9% over the same period of last year, based on provisional data released by the World Steel Association. During this period, Chinese Crude Steel production reached 1053 MT, a growth of 5.2% over the same period of last year. India was the 2nd largest Crude Steel producer and recorded a decline of 10.6% in production during this period as compared to the same period of last year.

**World Crude Steel Production
January-December 2020**

Rank	Country	Qty (MT)*	% change over 2019
1	China	1053.0	5.2
2	India	99.6	-10.6
3	Japan	83.2	-16.2
4	Russia (e)	73.4	2.6
5	United States	72.7	-17.2
6	South Korea	67.1	-6.0
7	Turkey	35.8	6.0
8	Germany	35.7	-10.0
9	Brazil	31.0	-4.9
10	Iran (e)	29.0	13.4
	Top 10	1580.5	0.4
	World	1864.0	-0.9

Source: World Steel Association. *provisional figure

(e) = estimate



3.4 Steel: Facts of Indian steel sector during the year 2020:

Indian steel scene: 2020*

Total Finished Steel (alloy+ non-alloy)	Qty (million tonne)	% change**
Production	91.435	-12.1
Import	4.463	-40.0
Export	10.15	23.7
Consumption	88.535	-13.7
Crude steel		
Production	99.570	-10.6
Capacity Utilization (%)	70	-

Source: JPC; *provisional; ** over same period of last year

Besides being the 2nd largest global Crude Steel producer in 2020, India has also made a mark globally in the production of Sponge Iron/Direct Reduced Iron (DRI). The growth of coal-based sponge iron units in key mineral-rich pockets of the country resulted in rapid increase of domestic Sponge Iron production, enabling the country to achieve and maintain the number one position in the global market. With several expansion projects at different stages of implementation, the future of the Indian steel industry is optimistic. The data pertaining to production, consumption, import, export etc. of steel sector are at Annexure III-XI.

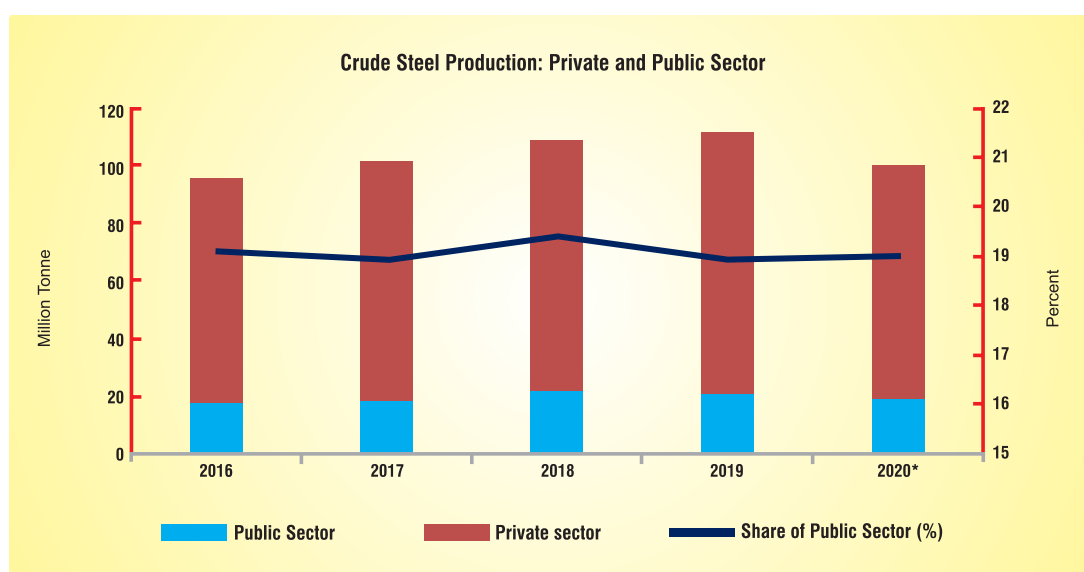
3.5 Trends in Production, Private/Public Sector

The following table highlights the contribution of the private and public sector in Crude Steel production in the country during the last five years:

Indian Crude Steel Production

Sector	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Public Sector	MT	18.202	19.215	21.191	21.014	18.948
Private sector	MT	77.274	82.24	88.059	90.330	80.623
Total Production	MT	95.476	101.455	109.250	111.344	99.570
Share of Public Sector	%	19.1	18.9	19.4	18.9	19

Source: JPC; *provisional



3.6 Annual Plan 2020-21

The Annual Plan of the Ministry on the basis of Revised Estimates 2020-21 is to the tune of Rs. 8275.06 Crore. This includes Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Rs. 8270.06 Crore and Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 5 Crore, as detailed in the table below:

Plan Outlay for Annual Plan 2020-21

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the PSU/Organisation	IEBR	GBS	Total
A. Schemes of PSUs				
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	4800.00	0.00	4800.00
2.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	534.00	0.00	534.00
3.	NMDC Ltd	2249.00	0.00	2249.00
4.	KIOCL Ltd.	340.00	0.00	340.00
5.	MOIL Ltd.	219.80	0.00	219.80
6.	MECON Ltd.	7.75	0.00	7.75
7.	MSTC Ltd.	34.00	0.00	34.00
8.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	14.00	0.00	14.00
9.	SAIL Refractory Company Ltd.	0.50	0.00	0.50
10.	OMDC Ltd.	71.01	0.00	71.01
	Total-A	8270.06	0.00	8270.06
B. Scheme of Ministry of Steel				
11.	Schemes for promotion of R&D in Iron and Steel Sector	0.00	5.00	5.00
	Total-B	0.00	5.00	5.00
	Grand Total: A + B	8270.06	5.00	8275.06

3.7 Funds/Grants provided by Gol to Statutory bodies/ autonomous organization/ societies/ private/ voluntary organization/public corporation/JVs/Organisations etc.

During the Financial Year 2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020) Ministry of Steel has released an amount of Rs. 30,11,360/- to CSIR-IMMT Bhubaneswar, which is listed as a Registered Society (Autonomous Organisation) under DSIR, Ministry of Science and Technology. The amount has been released under Ministry's R&D Scheme i.e 'Scheme for Promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector'. The details of funds released during 2020-21 under the scheme "Promotion of R&D in Iron & Steel Sector" is at **Annexure-XVII**.



CHAPTER-IV

STEEL POLICIES, RECENT INITIATIVES AND IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

4.1 NATIONAL STEEL POLICY 2017

NSP 2017 aims to increase focus on expansion of MSME sector, improve raw material security, enhance R&D activities, reduce import dependency and cost of production, and thus develop a “technologically advanced and globally competitive steel industry that promotes economic growth” eyeing self-sufficiency in production, developing globally economical steel manufacturing capabilities by facilitating investments and cost-efficient productions with adequate availability of raw materials.

With focus on R&D, the technology would be of utmost focus over the next decade and MSME steel plants would be the key drivers to achieve the additional capacity required for the India’s consumption led growth and improvement in the overall productivity and quality.

Expected impact / outcome of NSP 2017

The following targets have been set in the NSP-2017 :-

S. No.	Parameter	Projections (2030-31)
1	Total crude steel capacity (in MTPA)	300
2	Total crude steel demand/production (in MTPA)	255
3	Total finished steel demand/production (in MTPA)	230
4	Sponge iron demand/production (in MTPA)	80
5	Pig iron demand/ production (in MTPA)	17
6	Per Capita Finished Steel Consumption (in Kgs)	158

The other expected impacts are as under:-

a) India to be world leader in energy efficiency and sustainability

Ministry of Steel is promoting monitoring of techno- economic performance of steel plants within the country vis-à-vis the global best practices. Production of automotive steel and other special steels through transfer of technology and JVs with global leaders are also being encouraged.

b) Cost-effective and quality steel destination

One hundred forty-five (145) steel products have been notified under the mandatory quality certification mark scheme of BIS. Efforts will be made to bring in additional steel products, which are used in critical end-use applications, under the mandatory scheme to ensure protection of human health, environment and safety.

c) Attain global standards in Industrial Safety and Health

The Ministry is coordinating with steel companies to ensure that on the job training on maintaining a safe workplace are provided to employees of the steel companies.

d) Substantially reduce the Carbon footprint of the Industry

In order to address the environment related issues, the Ministry of Steel is encouraging steel producers to adopt best practices in environment management.

e) Domestically meet the entire demand of high-grade automotive steel, electrical steel, special steel and alloys.

4.2 Steel Scrap Recycling Policy

Ministry of Steel formulated a Steel Scrap Recycling Policy, as notified in Gazette of India vide No. 354 dated 7th November, 2019. The policy provides a framework to facilitate and promote establishment of metal scrapping centres in India for scientific processing and recycling of ferrous scrap generated from various sources and a variety of products. The Policy framework provides standard guidelines for collection, dismantling and shredding activities in an organized, safe and environmentally sound manner. The Policy enumerates responsibilities of dismantling centre and scrap processing centre, roles of aggregators and responsibilities of the Government, manufacturer and owner.

4.3 Policy for providing preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMI & SP Policy) in Government Procurement

The Government had introduced DMI & SP Policy on 8th May, 2017 to provide preference to domestically produced iron and steel material in Government tenders. Further, the Policy was revised on 29th May, 2019 and on 31st December, 2020. The salient features of the Policy are as following:-

- This policy provides preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMI & SP) in Government procurement.
- The policy covers a list of 49 manufactured products of iron and steel. The minimum domestic value addition of 20-50 per cent is specified on these 49 products of iron and Steel. The Policy also covers capital goods for manufacturing iron and steel products for which minimum domestic value addition of 50 per cent is specified.
- Each Ministry or Department of Government and all agencies/entities under their administrative control is under the purview of the DMI & SP policy as notified by the Ministry of Steel. All Central Sector Schemes (CS)/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for which procurement is made by States and Local Bodies, come within the purview of this Policy, if that project / scheme is fully / partly funded by Government of India.
- The policy is applicable to projects where the procurement value of iron and steel products is greater than Rs. 5 lakh. The policy is also applicable for other procurements (non-project), where annual procurement value of iron and steel products for that Government organization is greater than Rs. 5 lakh. However, it shall be ensured by procuring entities that procurement is not split for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this policy.
- The policy is applicable to purchase of iron and steel products by private agencies for fulfilling an EPC contract and/or any other requirement of Ministry or Department of Government or their PSUs and also to capital goods for manufacturing iron and steel products in compliance to prescribed quality standards, as applicable.
- No Global Tender Enquiry (GTE) shall be invited for tenders related to procurement of iron and steel products. No Global Tender Enquiry (GTE) shall be invited for tenders related to procurement of Capital Goods for manufacturing iron and steel products having estimated value upto Rs. 200 Crore except with the approval of competent authority as designated by Department of Expenditure.
- The policy has provisions for waivers to all such procurements, where specific grades of steel are not manufactured in the country, or the quantities as per the demand of the project cannot be met through domestic sources.

The policy is envisaged to promote growth and development of domestic steel Industry in Government funded projects.

4.3.1 Impact of the DMI & SP Policy

The increased domestic value addition is expected to contribute to the vibrant steel sector and the associated industries by generating employment and domestic market for their products.

This policy has provided and expected to provide significant savings to the Indian Economy and restrict the use of low quality and cheap imported steel in Government funded projects, alongside developing domestic capability for import substitution.

DMI & SP Policy has so far resulted in steel import substitution to the tune of Rs. 20000 crore.



4.4 Recent Initiatives

4.4.1 Ensuring raw material security for the steel sector

Raw material is a critical enabler for ensuring sustained growth in iron & steel industry. The Ministry has been working closely with the Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Coal on the following: -

Iron ore: Consequent upon the decision of the Government to adopt auction regime for allocation of Non-Captive Mines/Merchant Mines post the expiry of leases of Non-Captive Mines/Merchant Mines after 31st March, 2020, SAIL was allowed to sell 25 per cent fresh fines and 70 MT dumps and tailings. In the light of these orders, SAIL has planned to sell 7.161 MT of iron ore fines in open markets in Financial Year (FY) 2020-21. Ministry of Steel has in consultation with the CPSEs worked out a strategy for ramping up production. NMDC is expected to expand its production from around 32 MT (in FY 2019-20) to 37 MT (in FY 2020-21) from its existing mines.

Coal: In order to increase the availability of domestic coal and its use in the Indian Steel Industry, NMDC has diversified its mining activities and has been allocated Rohne Coal mine for 'Sale of Coal'. RINL has also been allocated Rabodih OCP coal mine for 'Production of Iron & Steel'. Government is also looking to reduce the need for import of coking coal by setting up of coal washeries by BCCL/CCL and steel making CPSEs.

4.4.2 Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) for import data dissemination

In order to ensure that granular data like end-use, IS grade etc. regarding steel import is available in public domain, prior to the entry of such imports in India, a Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) has been put in place effective from 1st November, 2019.

SIMS requires the importer to submit advance information online for import of all tariff lines under Chapter 72, 73 and 86. An automatic import registration number is generated through the system, 15-60 days in advance. A token registration fee has been prescribed for this purpose. SIMS has been highly useful to the Indian domestic steel industry in responding to the market conditions in a more dynamic manner and is a step towards Atmanirbhar Bharat.

4.4.3 Support to MSMEs of EEPC for promotion of exports

Domestic Integrated Steel Producers (ISPs) have decided to make available four main products utilized by Engineering Exporters, i.e. Hot Rolled Coil (HRC), Cold Rolled Coils (CRC), Wire Rods and Alloy Bars to MSME members of EEPC at the export parity price, in order to reduce their cost of input steel, so that their export products are more competitive in the international market.

To facilitate supply of steel under this arrangement through dealers/service centres of these ISPs, DGFT has issued notification extending scheme of Duty Drawback on supply of steel by steel manufacturers to the EEPC MSMEs through their Service Centres / Distributors / Dealers / Stock Yards vide Notification No. 35/2015-20 dated 01.10.2020.

4.4.4 Enhancing the scope of the Quality Control Orders on Steel

Ministry of Steel gave major thrust to Steel Quality Control Order (SQCO) from 2015 onwards thereby banning sub-standard/ defective steel products to ensure that only quality steel conforming to the relevant BIS standards is made available to the end users. During the last five years, 115 Indian Standards have been notified under the Quality Control Order covering carbon steel, alloy steel and stainless steel. This brings the total number of Indian Standards covered under the Quality Control Order to 145.

Ministry, as a Policy, now covers raw material as well as goods and articles made up of steel such as stainless-steel pipes and tubes, laminations/ cores of transformers, products of tin plate & tin free steel etc. in the notification to prevent circumvention of the Steel Quality Control Order.

A dedicated portal has been developed to process the applications for seeking clarification / exemption as regards applicability of SQCO on a particular grade of steel in a time bound and transparent manner.

4.4.5 Setting up of PDC for attracting investments:

Government of India has set up an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Project Development Cells (PDCs) in Ministries/Departments for attracting investments and to handhold and further smoothen investment inflows.

The Ministry of Steel PDC is working in tandem with other Ministries as well as State Departments to address concerns of investors as well as facilitate investment in the steel sector of the country.

4.4.6 Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme

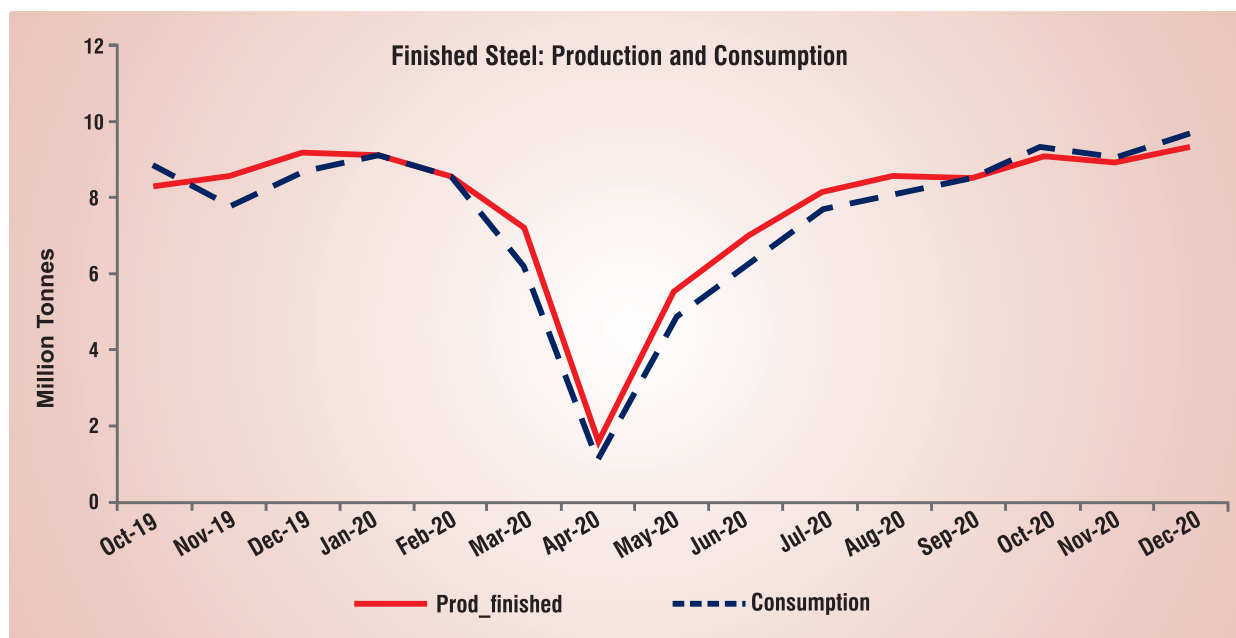
Government has approved inclusion of 'Specialty Steel' under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme with a 5-year financial outlay of Rs. 6322 Cr. to promote the manufacturing of 'Specialty Steel' within the country by attracting capital investment, generate employment and promote technology up-gradation in the steel sector. This would help in improving availability of 'Specialty Steel' in the country by making the country Atmanirbhar in meeting the domestic demand.

4.5 Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic and Recovery

4.5.1 Following the Covid pandemic and the lockdown across the country to curtail the spread of Covid-19, Indian finished steel consumption reduced by 22% in March, 2020 and by 91% in April compared to the corresponding period in the last year (CPLY).

4.5.2 Indian crude steel production reduced by 20% in March, 2020 and by 69% in April, 2020 compared to CPLY. All major ISPs had to reduce their production substantially with JSW, TSL, AMNS and SAIL reducing their production by around 50%. SAIL alone had inventory accumulation of 3 lakh tonnes. The secondary steel players also faced issues regarding labour and working capital. During this period, Imports reduced by 35% while Exports went down by 17%. Supply chains and availability of service providers and labour were also impacted. The finished steel consumption has also recovered and come back to normalcy after October, 2020. Export of finished steel which had increased during lockdown period in view of lack of domestic demand, it has started declining from September, 2020 with the increasing domestic demand following gradual unlocking of the economy.

4.5.3 Following the phased unlocking of the economy, the Steel sector has witnessed a 'V' shaped recovery which has attained normalcy to a large extent in Dec. 2020.



4.5.4 The details of month-wise crude steel production, finished steel production, consumption and export during 2020-21 vis-à-vis corresponding period of last year (2019-20) are given as following:

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE STEEL

In Million tonnes

Crude Steel Production										
2019-20	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Apr-Dec
	9	9.5	9.4	9.5	8.9	8.8	9	8.9	9.4	82.4
2020-21	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Apr-Dec
	3.3	6.3	7.7	8.7	9.1	8.9	9.5	9.4	9.8	72.7
% Growth	-63.5	-33.9	-17.9	-8.4	2.7	1.4	6.2	5.7	4.4	-11.6

PRODUCTION OF FINISHED STEEL

In Million tonnes

Finished Steel Production										
2019-20	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Apr-Dec
	8.7	9	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.6	9.2	77.7
2020-21	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Apr-Dec
	1.6	5.5	6.9	8.1	8.6	8.5	9.1	8.9	9.3	66.5
% Growth	-81.9	-39	-21.3	-5.6	2.4	5.2	9.1	3.8	1.1	-14.4

CONSUMPTION OF FINISHED STEEL

In Million tonnes

Finished Steel Consumption										
2019-20	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Apr-Dec
	7.33	8.85	8.59	8.57	9.19	8.45	8.83	7.77	8.65	76.23
2020-21	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Apr-Dec
	1.09	4.79	6.35	7.69	8.16	8.45	9.33	9.08	9.68	64.62
% Growth	-85.1	-45.9	-26	-10.3	-11.3	0	5.7	16.8	11.8	-15.3

Months	Finished Steel Exports (in Million Tonnes)		
	2019-2020	2020-2021	%change
April	0.51	0.42	-16.70%
May	0.45	1.28	179.70%
June	0.35	1.5	334.10%
July	0.60	1.3	128.70%
August	0.98	1.03	5.70%
September	1.01	0.88	-15.20%
October	0.55	0.55	0%
November	0.88	0.59	-31.10%
December	0.76	0.61	-19.71%

4.6 Government Initiatives

A letter was addressed on 24th March, 2020 to all Chief Secretaries of the States that no restriction may be placed on the operation of the mines of iron ore, coking coal etc. along with steel plants as well as other units associated with steel making so that unrestricted interstate movement of trucks carrying the raw material and the finished steel product is maintained. Hon'ble Minister of Steel interacted with all stakeholders, ISPs (on 27/4/2020), secondary steel players (on 23/4/2020), pellet manufacturers, sponge iron/DRI unit (on 21/4/2020) to understand the challenges being faced by them. Based on the inputs received by the stakeholders the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Coal, Department of Commerce, Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Road Transport to address the relevant issues.

4.6.1 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' economic stimulus package which was announced by the Government of India included the following measures: -

- Reduction of tax burden for most vulnerable firms such as SMEs.
- Relaxation of NPA norms.
- For SMEs: reducing interest rates, increasing debt rollovers.
- Waiver of fixed charges such as fixed electricity charges for small businesses.
- Validity of licenses / approvals / NOCs (eg. Consent to operate, EC etc.) for another 6 months wherever required to ensure sustained operations post lockdown and avoid potential challenges due to clearance bottlenecks post lockdown.
- GST credit / rebate for salaries paid during lockdown, ESIC/EPF payment relaxation for high employment multiplier industries like steel.
- Deferred payment of mining dues including royalty without penal interests.
- 6 month moratorium on payment of registration charges, upfront payment etc. for recently auctioned mines.
- Extension of time to comply with new mining lease requirements.
- Waiver of compensation cess on coal.

4.6.2 Enhancing Steel Demand:

Ministry of Steel worked closely with Ministries of Railways, Defense, Road Transport & Highways, Shipping, Civil Aviation, Agriculture, Rural development for enhancing steel usage in their respective areas of operation. Ministry is also working with BIS and CPWD for making amendments to construction standards and codes so as to facilitate use of steel in buildings, machinery, infrastructure projects etc. Following action has been taken by MoS towards this end:

- (i) Committee formed for enhancing use of domestically manufactured steel in Oil and Gas sector.
- (ii) Joint Working Group for enhancing steel usage in housing and construction sector has been constituted.
- (iii) Committee formed with MoRTH, INSDAG, Steel industry and IITs for designing long span steel bridges-Design report for 30-35 mts steel bridges being finalized.

(iv) Sectoral workshop/webinars held on:

- Enhancing Steel usage in Railways and Defence (Feb-2020).
- With METI, Japan, on increasing steel usage in building & construction (Feb-2020).
- Roundtable for enhancing usage in the infrastructure sector (Jun-2020).
- Ispati Irada: Enhancing Steel Usage in the Country (June 30, 2020).
- Promoting use of steel in oil & gas sectors (16th June, 2020).
- Fostering steel usage in construction and civil aviation sectors (11th Aug, 2020).
- Atmanirbhar Bharat: Fostering Steel Usage in Housing & Construction and Aviation Sector (18th August, 2020).
- Fostering steel usage in Rural Economy (20th October, 2020).



CHAPTER-V

PUBLIC SECTOR

5.1 Introduction

There are 07 (Seven) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel. Detailed overview of the CPSEs and their major subsidiaries is as under:

5.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is a company registered under the Companies Act, and is a 'Maharatna' Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE). It has five integrated steel plants at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur (West Bengal), Bokaro (Jharkhand) and Burnpur (West Bengal). SAIL has three special and alloy steels plants viz. Alloy Steels Plant at Durgapur (West Bengal), Salem Steel Plant at Salem (Tamil Nadu) and Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant at Bhadravati (Karnataka). SAIL also has several units viz. Research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel (RDCIS), Centre for Engineering and Technology (CET), Management Training Institute (MTI) and SAIL Safety Organisation (SSO) all located at Ranchi, Central Coal Supply Organisation (CCSO) located at Dhanbad, Raw Materials Division (RMD), Environment Management Division (EMD) and Growth Division (GD) all located at Kolkata, and SAIL Refractory Unit with headquarters at Bokaro. Chandrapur Ferro Alloy Plant (CFP) is located at Maharashtra. The Central Marketing Organisation (CMO), with its headquarters at Kolkata, coordinates the countrywide marketing and distribution network of the Company. The SAIL Consultancy Division (SAILCON) functions from New Delhi.

5.2.1 Restructuring of SAIL Board: The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) has approved the restructuring of the Board of Steel Authority of India Ltd. The 04 posts of the Chief Executive Officers of Integrated Steel Plants of SAIL have been elevated as Functional Directors, by designating them as Directors-in-charge of Bokaro, Rourkela, Bhilai and one Director-in-charge jointly for Burnpur and Durgapur steel plants.

The approved restructuring of the SAIL Board also involves merging the functions and duties of the post of Director (Raw Materials and Logistics) and that of Director (Projects and Business Planning) with the post of Director (Technical) and its consequent re-designation as Director (Technical, Projects and Raw Materials).

The re-structured Board of Directors of SAIL now consists of Chairman, Director (Finance), Director (Commercial), Director (Technical, Project and Raw Materials), Director (Personnel), Directors in-charge of ISPs, Non-official Directors as per the Companies Act, 2013 and 02 Government Nominee Directors as per the DPE policy.

The restructuring of the board will facilitate greater de-centralization and nimble decision making with the Directors-in-charge of plants as direct ACC appointees, with their views having weight in the central corporate governance structure. This will also facilitate speedy modernization and expansion program of SAIL.

5.2.2 Capital Structure: The Authorized Capital of SAIL is Rs. 5,000 crore. The paid-up capital of the Company is Rs. 4130.53 crore as on 31.12.2020, out of which 75% is held by the Government of India and the balance 25% by the Financial Institutions, GDR holders, Banks, Employees, Individuals, etc.

5.2.3 Financial Performance: The Company recorded turnover of Rs. 45,286 crore during April-December, 2020 and Rs. 61,025 crore during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2021. The Profit After Tax was Rs. 406.22 crore for the nine months ended 31st December, 2020 and Rs. 2,021.54 crore in the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2021. The Company has declared an interim dividend of Re. 1.00 per share of Rs. 10 each for the financial year 2020-21.



Hon'ble Union Minister, Petroleum and Natural Gas and Steel during his visit to Durgapur Steel Plant of SAIL

5.2.4 Production Performance

The details of actual production are as under:

(Million Tonne)

Parameter	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Hot Metal	17.5	17.438	11.606
Crude Steel	16.3	16.155	10.659
Saleable Steel	15.1	15.147	10.183

* upto December, 2020

5.2.5 Raw Materials

During 2020-21 (April- December, 2020), SAIL met the full requirement of iron ore for its Steel Plants by producing 20.98 Million Tonne (MT) of iron ore from its captive mines. The production of fluxes (Limestone and Dolomite) from captive mines was 1.30 MT and raw coking coal production from captive collieries of SAIL was 0.08 MT. SAIL's washery at Chasnalla had processed total 0.86 MT of raw coking coal, produced from SAIL coal mines and procured from CIL sources, and produced 0.48 MT of clean coal.

During 2019-20 (January- March, 2020), SAIL had met the requirement of iron ore for its Steel Plants by producing 8.08 Million Tonne (MT) of iron ore from its captive mines. The production of fluxes (Limestone and Dolomite) from captive mines was 0.48 MT and raw coking coal production from captive collieries of SAIL was 0.07 MT. SAIL's washery at Chasnalla had processed total 0.20 MT of raw coking coal, produced from SAIL coal mines and procured from CIL sources, and produced 0.12 MT of clean coal.

In order to avoid possible disruption in supplies of iron ore to the tune of about 50-60 MTPA to the steel industry due to expiry of iron ore merchant mining leases by 31.03.2020, Ministry of Mines vide Order dated 16th September, 2019 allowed SAIL to sell 25 percent of its total mineral production in the previous year and also allowed to dispose of the old stock of about 70 Million Tonne of low-grade iron fines dumped across different captive mines of SAIL. Accordingly, during 2019-20 (January-March, 2020), SAIL auctioned 0.16 million tonne (MT) of fresh fines.



Visit of Hon'ble Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Steel, to Durgapur Steel Plant of SAIL

SAIL has auctioned 2.52 MT of iron ore including fresh fines, dump fines and tailing during the period April-December, 2020.

5.2.6 Manpower

The Manpower strength of SAIL as on 01.01.2021 was 66396 (Executive 10890 / Non-Executive 55506), achieving reduction of 2983 manpower from 1st April, 2020 to 31st December, 2020.

5.2.7 Capacity Expansion and Modernization Projects

- Steel Authority of India Ltd. had undertaken Modernisation and Expansion of its Integrated Steel Plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur and Burnpur and special steel plant at Salem to enhance the Crude Steel capacity from 12.8 Million Tonne to 21.4 Million Tonne per annum.
- The Modernisation and Expansion at Rourkela, Burnpur, Durgapur, Bokaro and Salem Steel Plants have been completed and various facilities are under operation, stabilization and ramp up.
- At Bhilai Steel Plant, major facilities under Modernisation and Expansion have been completed and the integrated process route is in operation, stabilization and ramp up.

5.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), a Navratna CPSE, is the corporate entity of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant - the country's first shore-based integrated steel plant with current production capacity of 7.3 Mtpa Liquid steel at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

The Company has one subsidiary, viz. Eastern Investment Limited (EIL) with 51% shareholding, which in turn is having two subsidiaries, viz. M/s Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd (OMDC) and M/s Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd (BSLC).

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The products of RINL include Rebars, Wire Rods, Rounds, Structural, Blooms and Billets and Pig Iron and the company also markets the resultant by-products like coal chemicals (Ammonium Sulphate, Benzol products etc.) and Slag. RINL is marketing its products through a wide marketing network of 5 Regional offices, 24 Branches Sales Offices/ Stock yards which cater to the delivery requirements across the country.

5.3.1 Capital Structure

RINL-VSP is a wholly owned Government company under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel. The authorized share capital of the company is Rs. 8000 crore and issued/subscribed/fully paid-up shares is Rs. 4889.85 crore as on 31.12.2020.

5.3.2 Financial Performance

RINL registered a turnover of Rs. 11,447 Crore (Prov.) during the period Apr'20 to Dec'20 and Rs. 15,819 crore during the financial year ended March 2020. With ramp-up of production to 6.3 Mtpa Capacity, the company managed to reduce the loss after tax to Rs. 1839 crore (Provisional as on 31.12.2020) from the loss after tax of Rs. 3910 crore in the financial year ended March, 2020.

5.3.3 Production Performance

Unit:'000 tonne

Parameter	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 *
Hot Metal	5769	5161	3003
Crude Steel	5233	4759	2728
Saleable Steel	5000	4452	2701

*Provisional upto December, 2020

5.3.4 Raw materials

RINL do not have captive mines for major raw materials; iron ore and coking coal. Company has been procuring Iron ore mainly from NMDC and partly from auctions / tenders. Coking Coal is mainly sourced from global suppliers.

5.3.5 Manpower

Manpower strength of RINL as on 1st Jan., 2021 was 16923 (Executive 5606 and Non-Executive 11317) achieving reduction of 643 manpower from 1st April, 2020 to 1st January, 2021.

5.3.6 Capacity Expansion and Modernization Projects

- Coke Oven Battery-5, which is important for ramp up of production, was commissioned on 22/12/2020.
- Twin Ladle Heating Furnace (Twin LHF) was commissioned on 08.12.2020 to enhance the production capabilities of SMS-2.
- Central Despatch Yard has been made ready for commercial operations after completion of Overhead Electrification (OHE) on 11.11.2020 and commercial notification from Railways on 24.11.2020.

5.3.7 Strategic Initiatives

RINL is setting up a Forged Wheel Plant (FWP) at Lalgunj, UP with an investment Rs 1683 Crore with a production capacity of one lakh wheels per annum, to cater to the requirement of Indian Railways for import substitution. The project is under testing / trial runs stage. Hot trial of forging line started on 08.02.2020 and Production of around 60 wheels per day in forging line was started on 27.02.2020.



Hot trials of Forging Line successfully conducted at Forged Wheel Plant at Lalganj, Raebareli, UP

5.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC Limited is a “Navratna” public sector company under the Ministry of Steel, Government of India, primarily engaged in the business of exploring minerals and developing mines to produce raw materials for the industry. It is also expanding its activities towards steel making and other value-added products.

Incorporated on November 15, 1958, NMDC has been actively contributing to development of the nation for six decades and grown from strength to strength on its journey to nation building. From a single-product-single-customer company, NMDC has grown to a major iron ore supplier to the domestic steel industries.

NMDC operates the large mechanized iron ore mines in the Country at Bailadila (Chhattisgarh) and Donimalai (Karnataka). The Diamond Mine of NMDC is situated at Panna (Madhya Pradesh). Sponge Iron Unit of NMDC is situated at Paloncha, Telangana and 1.2 mt capacity Pellet Plant in Karnataka. NMDC is constructing 3 MTPA capacity Integrated Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh.

5.4.1 Capital Structure

The Authorized share capital of the company is Rs. 400 crore. The paid-up equity share capital is Rs. 306.19 crore as on 31.12.2020, out of which 69.65% is held by the Government of India and the balance 30.35% by the financial institutions/banks/individuals/employees etc.

5.4.2 Financial Performance

The Company recorded turnover of Rs. 8522 crore in the financial year 2020-21 upto December, 2020. The PAT for the year was Rs. 3415 crore (upto December, 2020).



Visit of Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Steel, to Bailadila Mines of NMDC

5.4.3 Production Performance

The details of the actual production are given below:

Parameter	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Iron ore (in MT)	32.36	31.49	21.84
Diamonds (in carats)	38149	28537	13681

*Provisional upto December, 2020

5.4.4 Manpower

The manpower strength of NMDC as on 31.12.2020 was 5596.

5.4.5 Capacity Expansion and Modernization Projects

- NMDC is setting up a 3.0 MTPA Greenfield Integrated Steel Plant at Nagarnar, Bastar district in Chhattisgarh State. Construction work for the project is in progress and about 97% of Civil work, 96% of Structural erection, 91% of equipment erection have been completed.
- NMDC has taken up construction of Slurry Pipeline project which consists of 2.0 MTPA Pellet Plant at Nagarnar, 2.0 MTPA Ore Processing Plant at Bacheli and 130 Km Slurry Pipeline from Bacheli to Nagarnar and its Auxiliary systems in the state of Chhattisgarh. Field works have commenced for the awarded works and NMDC is in the process of finalisation of agencies for balance packages.
- NMDC has taken up installation of 12.0 MTPA Screening Plant -III at Kirandul Complex, Bailadila, Chhattisgarh. Field works have commenced for the awarded works and NMDC is in the process of finalisation of agencies for balance packages.

NMDC is also in the process of augmenting its production and evacuation capacity by installing the following additional infrastructure facilities:

- Construction of 5th screening line in existing Screening Plant-II and upgradation of downstream conveyor at Kirandul Complex, Bailadila Chhattisgarh has been completed and Load trials is in progress.
- Construction of 5th Screening line in existing Screening Plant and up-gradation of downhill conveyor system at deposit-5, Bacheli Complex, Bailadila, Chhattisgarh. NMDC has finalized the agency for execution of the project and field works in progress.
- Installation of 7.0 MTPA Screening and Beneficiation Plant-II at Donimalai Complex, Karnataka. NMDC is in the process of obtaining Statutory clearances for the project.
- Doubling of Kirandul - Kottavalasa Line between Kirandul - Jagdalpur (150 kms approx.) through East Cost Railways on deposit work basis. Doubling of 74.25 kms completed and is in operation. Further, doubling of 11 kms and 21.12 kms are likely to be completed during FY 2021 and by May, 2021 respectively. Completion of balance 44 kms doubling (between Kirandul and Dantewada) is likely in FY 2023.

5.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL is a Schedule-A MiniRatna Category-I CPSE. MOIL is the largest producer of manganese ore in the country with share of around 48% in domestic production. MOIL has set up a plant based on indigenous technology to manufacture 1000 MTPA (recently enhanced to 1500 MTPA) capacity of electrolytic manganese dioxide (EMD). This product is used mainly for the manufacture of dry battery cells. EMD produced by MOIL is of good quality and is well accepted by the market. A ferro manganese plant having a capacity of 10,000 MTPA is also operated since 1998 by MOIL for value addition. MOIL has been granted Mining Lease of Parsoda manganese mine near village Parsoda - 46 Kms. from Nagpur in the year 2016. The lease extends over an area of 53.75 Ha. for a period of 50 years. Mine development activities and production (float ore) from new manganese ore mine of the company at Parsoda have been started in March, 2019. This is eleventh mine of MOIL.

5.5.1 Capital Structure

The authorized and paid-up share capital of the Company is Rs. 300.00 Crore and Rs. 237.33 crore respectively, as on 31st December, 2020. MOIL got listed on 15th December, 2010 on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange. Current shareholding of Govt. of India, Govt. of Maharashtra and Govt. of Madhya Pradesh is 53.84%, 5.40% and 5.11% respectively and the rest of 35.65% is held by the public.

5.5.2 Financial Performance

(Rs. in crore)

Parameter	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Total Income	1631.48	1219.18	796.05
Profit Before Tax	719.75	340.49	82.24
Profit After Tax	473.89	248.22	63.68

*Provisional upto December, 2020

5.5.3 Production Performance

Parameter	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Manganese Ore (Lakh Metric Tonne)	13.01	12.77	7.41
E.M.D. (Metric Tonne)	992	925	753
Ferro Manganese (Metric Tonne)	11003	10421	5871

*Provisional upto December, 2020

5.6 MECON Ltd.

MECON Limited, a Miniratna CPSE under Ministry of Steel, is one of the leading multi-disciplinary Design, Engineering, Consultancy and Contracting organization in the field of Metals and Mining, Energy (Power, Oil and Gas), Infrastructure, Environmental Engineering and other related/diversified areas with extensive overseas experience. MECON provides entire gamut of services required for setting up of Greenfield and Brownfield projects from Concept to Commissioning including Turnkey execution. MECON is an ISO:9001 accredited company and is registered with International Financial Institutions like World Bank, Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, European Bank of Reconstruction and Development and United Nations Industrial Development Organization etc. MECON has also ventured into newer areas of business with strategic partners to meet challenges emerging from changed business scenario.

5.6.1 Financial Performance

(Rs. in crore)

Parameter	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Turnover	470.17	561.17	325.29
Operating Profit	(19.88)	38.68	(170.60)
PBT	9.97	87.03	(141.85)
PAT	13.74	69.00	(141.85)

*Provisional upto December, 2020

5.7 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC Limited became a PSU in 1982-83. It was the canalizing agency for import of carbon steel melting scrap, sponge iron, hot briquetted iron and re-rollable scrap till February, 1992. It was also the canalizing agency for import of old ships for breaking, import of such items were decanalised with effect from August 1991. Presently, the company has diversified mainly into providing e-auction /e-procurement services. Under this segment, the Company undertakes disposal of ferrous and non-ferrous scrap arisings, surplus stores, condemned plants, minerals, Agri and forest produce etc. from Public Sector Undertakings and Government Departments including private companies. The Trading division is engaged in import as well as domestic sourcing of bulk industrial raw material for actual users as well as traders. This division looks after sourcing, purchase and sale of industrial raw materials like low ash metallurgical coke, HR coil, naphtha, crude oil, coking coal, steam coal, line pipes etc. on behalf of customers across steel, oil and gas, power sectors in private and public sector. Major activities include as under:

E-commerce: Under this segment of business, MSTC acts as a standalone and neutral e-commerce service provider for various Central/State Government Departments and other private entities to ensure transparent and fair sale and purchase transactions. MSTC has evolved as the only PSU under this segment of business with full fledged in-house operations and grown to become the largest Government Company in India in e-Commerce sector.

Recycling: MSTC has embarked upon setting up of the first mechanized Auto Shredding plant in India for processing of scrap from the End-of-Life Vehicles (ELV). A joint venture Company namely Mahindra MSTC Recycling Private Limited has been formed. The Company's first Collection and Dismantling plant for End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) at Greater Noida has completed two years of operations and has gained significant traction. The Company's second plant, located at Chennai, has commenced operations from February, 2020.

5.7.1 Capital Structure

As on 31-12-2020 the Authorized Capital of the company is Rs. 150.00 crore and paid-up Capital is Rs. 70.40 crore. Government of India holds 64.75% and rest 35.25% shareholding is held by others.

5.7.2 Physical Performance

(Rs. in crore)

Parameter	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
E-Commerce	103588.11	126238.91	49747.16
Trading	7685.63	1152.32	98.99
Total Vol. of Business	111273.74	127391.23	49846.15

*Provisional upto December, 2020

5.7.3 Financial Performance

(Rs. in Crore)

Parameter	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Turnover	2927.00	830.71	237.70
Operating Profit	(267.96)	131.53	63.07
Profit Before Tax	(269.21)	129.49	60.82
Profit After Tax	(324.47)	75.20	39.56

*Provisional upto December, 2020

The Company had paid a final dividend of Rs. 23.23 crore (Gol share of Rs. 15.04 crore) for the financial year 2019-20.

5.8 KIOCL Ltd.

KIOCL Limited is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling of Iron Ore Pellets and Foundry Grade Pig Iron conferred with the “Mini-Ratna-category-I” status in 1999 under schedule-A and accredited with ISO-9001:2015, ISO-14001:2015 and ISO-45001:2018.

Government of India holds 99.06% of its equity. The state-of-the-art Pelletisation Plant with 3.5 MTPA rated capacity and 0.216 MTPA Blast Furnace Unit is located at Mangaluru, the coastal city of Karnataka. The Company has its captive berth and ship-loading facilities at Mangalore. KIOCL mainly supplies Pellets to Steel Mills using Blast Furnace in domestic and international markets. KIOCL has expanded its market base to UK, Middle East, Japan, South Korea etc. The domestic market for KIOCL Pellet is limited as most of the major Steel producers are equipped with captive Pellet Plants. During last few years, KIOCL has ventured into manufacture of DR grade Pellets using imported high-grade Iron Ore Concentrate under Make in India initiative, which has opened up new markets in Japan, South Korea and Middle East.

5.8.1 Physical Performance

(Million Tonne)

Parameter	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Production of Iron Ore Pellets	2.238	2.375	2.166
Sales of Iron Ore Pellets	2.206	2.356	2.240

*Provisional upto December, 2020

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5.8.2 Financial Performance

An overview of the performance of KIOCL during the year 2020 from January, 2020 to December, 2020 with projections from January, 2021 to March, 2021 and actuals for the previous two Financial Years are as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

Parameter	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Revenue from Operations	1,887.71	1,937.65	1942.60
Profit Before Tax	184.12	63.68	121.01
Profit After Tax	111.86	43.48	90.56

*Provisional upto December, 2020

5.9 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

FSNL is a wholly owned subsidiary of MSTC Ltd. with a paid-up capital of Rs. 3200 lakh. FSNL is rendering its specialized services of Scrap and Slag management to plants throughout India. The main objective of FSNL is to generate "Wealth from Waste" by recycling Slag and Scrap generated during Iron and Steel making process as a waste. FSNL is not only saving country's valuable mineral resources but also contributing to protect the environment. In addition, the company is also providing Steel Mill Services such as Scarfing of Slabs and Hot Slag Pit Management.

FSNL is multi locational company having its Registered and Corporate office at Bhilai-Chhattisgarh and presently providing services at SAIL- Rourkela, Burnpur, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Salem, RINL-Vishakhapatnam, Arcelor Mittal Nippon Steel India Ltd at Hazira and Midhani- Hyderabad.

5.9.1 Physical Performance

Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Recovery of scrap (lakh metric tonne)	35.66	48.59	24.13
Market Value of Production (Rs. in crore)	2895.20	4275.94	2123.68

*Provisional upto December, 2020

5.9.2 Financial Performance

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Total Turnover i.e, Service Charge realized including misc. Income, etc.	37841.34	40989.64	23940
Gross Margin Before Interest and Depreciation	5539.73	6186.21	2566
Interest and Depreciation	1430.78	1584.53	1248
Profit Before Tax	4108.95	4601.68	1318

*Provisional upto December, 2020

5.10 EIL, OMDC and BSLC

a. Eastern Investments Limited (EIL), a subsidiary company of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL). EIL is an investment company and is the holding company of two mining companies i.e. OMDC & BSLC.

Financial Performance:

(Rs. in crore)

Parameter	2020-21*
Total Income	0.90
Expenditure	0.56
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	0.34
Profit After Tax (PAT)	0.24

*Provisional upto December, 2020

b. The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDC)

The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDC) is a mining company, engaged in production and sale of Iron & Manganese Ore from its mines at district Keonjhar, Odisha. OMDC became step down subsidiary of RINL and a Schedule 'B' PSU under Ministry of Steel w.e.f. 19.03.2010.

Financial Performance:

(Rs. in crore)

Description	2020-21*
Income	10.58
Expenditure	56.05
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	(45.47)
Profit After Tax (PAT)	(46.99)

*Provisional upto December, 2020

c. The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC)

The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC) is a mining company, engaged in production and sale of Dolomite & Limestone from its mines at district Sundargarh, Odisha. BSLC became step down subsidiary of RINL and a Schedule 'C' PSU under Ministry of Steel w.e.f. 19.03.2010.

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Physical performance:

(In Tonne)

Description	2020-21*
Production	
Limestone	-
Dolomite	7,03,521
Despatch	
Limestone	8,141
Dolomite	7,24,498

*Provisional upto December, 2020

Financial Performance:-

(Rs. in crore)

Description	2020-21*
Income	53.03
Expenditure	52.33
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	0.70
Profit After Tax (PAT)	0.70

*Provisional upto December, 2020

CHAPTER-VI

PRIVATE SECTOR

6.1 Introduction

The private sector steel industry plays an important role in production and growth of steel sector in the country. The private sector units consist of both large-scale steel producers on one hand and relatively smaller and medium scale units such as Sponge Iron Plants, Mini-Blast Furnace Units, Electric Arc Furnaces, Re-rolling Mills, Cold-rolling Mills and Cooling Units on the other. They not only play an important role in production of steel, but also contribute substantial value addition in terms of quality, innovation and cost effectiveness.

6.2 The leading steel producers in the private sector with their capacities are given in the table below:

S.No.	Name of Steel Company	Existing Crude Steel Capacity for 2020-21 (in MTPA)
1.	Tata Steel Ltd.	19.40
2.	JSW Steel Ltd.	18.00
3.	ArcelorMittal Nippon Steel India Limited	10.00
4.	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	8.60
5.	ESL Steel Ltd.	1.88
6.	Jindal Stainless Ltd.	0.80
7.	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Ltd.	0.78

Source: JPC

Note: Figures as provided above are provisional in nature and subject to revision upon data finalization by JPC. These figures may vary with the figures reported by the respective company.

6.3 Tata Steel Ltd

Tata Steel group is among the leading global steel companies with a crude steel capacity of 34 million tonne per annum. It is one of the world's most geographically-diversified steel producers, with operations and commercial presence across the world. The group recorded a consolidated turnover of Rs. 1,39,817 Cr in the financial year ending March 31, 2020. In 2019, Tata Steel's Kalinganagar plant was recognized as Industry 4.0 Lighthouse by the World Economic Forum. Tata Steel Ltd has an existing capacity of 14 Million Tonne. Together with Tata Steel BSL Ltd and Tata Steel Long Products Ltd., Tata Steel has a total production capacity of 20.6 million tonne in India.



6.4 JSW Steel Ltd.

JSW Steel Ltd is one of the foremost integrated steel company in India with an installed capacity of 18 MTPA. JSW Steel's manufacturing facility at Vijayanagar, Karnataka is the largest single location steel-producing facility in India with a capacity of 12 MTPA. The Company has been at the forefront of state-of-the-art, cutting-edge technology, research and innovation while laying the foundation for long-term growth, strategic collaborations with global technology leaders to offer high-value special steel products for various applications across construction, automobile, appliances and other sectors.

6.5 Arcelormittal Nippon Steel, India (AM/NS India)

AM/NS India, a joint venture between ArcelorMittal and Nippon Steel was established in December 2019 with a current annual capacity of 10 million tonne.

AM/NS India is an integrated flat carbon steel manufacturer - from iron ore to ready-to-market products. The company's manufacturing facilities comprise iron making, steelmaking, and downstream facilities spread across India. AM/NS India offers more than 300 grades of steel, conforming to international quality standards and ascribing to being a trusted and reliable provider of steel to customers in India and beyond. The products are accredited by Indian and global industry bodies. The company also operates significant iron ore pelletization facilities, with the current annual capacity of 20 million tonnes.

6.6 Jindal Steel and Power Limited

Jindal Steel and Power Limited is one of the leaders in the Indian steel industry with a significant global presence. It operates the largest coal-based sponge iron plant in the world and has substantial presence in domestic power, mining and infrastructure sectors. The Company's geographical footprints span across Asia, Africa, Australia and the Middle East. The Company's product portfolio spans across the steel value chain from widest flat products to a whole range of long products and rails. JSPL has Blast Furnace with a volume of 4554 m³, 2.75 MTPA New Electric Oxygen Furnace (NEOF), advanced Plate Mill capable of producing up to 5-meter-wide plates, 9 MTPA Pelletisation complex, Syngas-based DRI plant and Coal Gasification Plant for steel-making based on Swadeshi coal and 1.5 MTPA Rebar Mill.





6.7 ESL Steel Ltd

ESL Steel Ltd. (formerly known as Electrosteel Steels Limited) an Integrated Steel Producer, was incorporated in 2006 as a Public Limited Company with operations in Bokaro, Jharkhand, India. In June 2018, Vedanta Limited acquired the management control of ESL through the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process. The company has a current annual capacity of 1.88 million tonne per annum.

The facility primarily consists of Sinter Plants, Coke Oven, Blast Furnaces, Oxygen Plant, Basic Oxygen Furnaces, Billet Caster, Wire Rod Mill, Bar Mill, Ductile Iron Pipes Plant and a Power Plant. The Company's product range includes TMT Bars, Wire Rods, Ductile Iron Pipes, Pig Iron and Billets. ESL is the first major steel producer to brand its wire rods.

6.8 Jindal Stainless Limited (JSL)

Jindal Stainless Limited (JSL) is India's largest manufacturer of stainless steel with a capacity of 1.1 million tonne per annum. It is located in the eastern coast of India in the state of Odisha. The manufacturing complex comprises 2,50,000 tonne per annum of Ferro Alloys facilities with world class technology and equipments. The complex, equipped with captive power generation facility (264 MW), is eventually scalable up to 3.2 million tonne per annum of stainless-steel production. A rail-linked Inland Container Depot (ICD) is also operated at the Jajpur facility which has a capacity of handling 4,500 large containers for moving goods and raw materials.

6.9 Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited (JSHL)

Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited (JSHL) is a fully integrated stainless-steel plant with a capacity of 0.8 mtpa. It is also the world's largest producer of stainless-steel strips for razor blades and India's largest producer of coin blanks, serving the needs of Indian and international mints. JSHL's state-of-the-art Specialty Product Division (SPD) caters to the high-end precision and specialty stainless steel requirements of reputed Indian and international customers. The product range includes stainless steel slabs and blooms, hot rolled coils, strips, plates, coin blanks, precision strips, and cold rolled coils.

CHAPTER-VII

CAPACITY BUILDING, TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Onboarding Mission Karmayogi

The Government has approved the “Mission Karmayogi”, the National Programme for Civil Service Capacity building (NPCSCB) on 2nd September 2019. The programme proposes a paradigm shift in enhancing the capacity of the civil servants by building their behavioral, domain and functional competencies, creating a framework of shared resources and transitioning from a **rules-based to roles-based model** of civil service to democratize learning and to create future-ready civil service. The programme will be delivered through the online iGoT platform of DoPT.

The programme will cover several aspects of training including HR management through integration with eHRMS, monitoring & evaluation and competency framework. Competency will be based on the framework called FRAC-Framework of Roles, Activities and Competencies with various levels. Competencies have been classified into three categories - behavioural, functional and domain. There will be three kind of processes involved in implementation: identification of roles and responsibilities through FRAC, content creation and assessment & evaluation.

Ministry of Steel is one of the 12 Ministries/Departments identified to implement the project in the first phase. In order to implement the Mission Karmayogi within the Ministry, various briefing meetings have been held by DoPT. A Capacity Building Unit (CBU) led by Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel has been constituted to roll out and implement the programme. The CBU will also be responsible for monitoring capacity building progress of all employees in the Ministry and onboard content on iGoT accordingly.

7.2 Technical Institutions

7.2.1 Efforts are being made to constantly upgrade the technical skills of the workforce in the Steel Sector. The following institutes have been set up for the purpose:

7.2.2 National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST)

National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology was set up as a registered society on 18th August, 1987 to provide trained technical manpower, industrial services, testing facilities, consultancy services for energy efficiency, R&D and other services to the secondary steel sector. Presently Additional Secretary, Ministry of Steel, is the Chairperson of the Institute.

NISST undertakes various activities as following:

- Industrial consultancy, Training & Skill Development.
- Mandatory Energy audits and M&V Audits (Accreditation from Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, GOI).
- Safety Audit, Verification and Inspection (Competent agency for safety inspection from Govt. of Punjab, UT of Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli).
- Lab Testing (NABL Accreditation & BIS recognition for 16 products of Mechanical & Chemical Labs).
- Research and Development.

7.2.3 Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute (BPNSI)

Based on the concept plan developed by a task force set up by the Ministry of Steel, a decision was taken to set up a National Steel Institute at Puri, as a Training-cum-Service-cum-Research & Development centre. Accordingly, Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute (BPNSI) was registered under the Societies Registration Act and started functioning from January 1, 2002. BPNSI was established to help the domestic secondary steel industry to keep up with the rapid transformation which the global and Indian steel industries have been undergoing. The Cabinet had on February 20, 2004 approved the setting up of BPNSI at Puri as a full-fledged institute with capital funding from JPC.



7.2.4 Institute for Steel Development & Growth (INSDAG)

The Institute for Steel Development & Growth (INSDAG) was set up in 1996 and started functioning from 1999. It was promoted by Ministry of Steel along with major Steel Producers in the country like SAIL, RINL, Tata Steel, JSW, Essar Steel and JSPL. The objective of the Institute is to promote consumption of steel in the country by means of technical publications and study reports, dissemination of knowledge on steel-based designs, steel codes and standards to the students of engineering colleges, faculties, academicians, professionals, architects & structural engineers. It is also involved in making guidelines and manuals for use of specific steel category and designs of steel-concrete composite technology in buildings and other structures.

As a part of the comprehensive plan by the Government of India to enhance usage of steel in the domestic market in infrastructure building, housing, etc., INSDAG had brought out technical publications on various aspects of steel-based designs in structures for infrastructure building and housing and distributed such publications among architects, structural engineers and builders. INSDAG is the Convener of Committee for Designing Long Span Steel based Bridges, constituted by Ministry of Steel and is providing technical inputs to the Committee on the subject matter. INSDAG has been taking proactive steps to promote concept of Life Cycle Cost Analysis (LCCA) for Infrastructural projects.

INSDAG conducts number of professional training programs both in offline and online mode. Recently, INSDAG completed a series of training program through virtual platform in association with INSTRUCT, Bengaluru on Structural Steel Buildings.

7.3 Skill Development

7.3.1 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Short Term Training (STT)

In the year 2020-21, the activities of Indian Iron and Steel Sector Skill Council (IIS SSC) under Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2.0) in terms of short-term training programmes have been affected due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The Council certified 2675 candidates. The training was done primarily in 15 States of the country, namely Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tripura and West Bengal. A total of around 50 Training Centres participated in imparting the training programs of IIS SSC through 20 numbers of Training Partners. The basic thrust of above training program was school dropouts (8th/10th pass) and for entry level candidates to target the poor population. The trainings were conducted at remote districts which are backward and underdeveloped.

Short Term Training Program (STTP) under PMKVY 2.0 for FY 2015-16 to 2020-21

Sl. No.	Year	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Passed	Certified	Placed
1	2015-16	28301	28301	27873	23971	22732	2730
2	2016-17	The Program was on Hold					
3	2017-18	12912	9678	9099	7764	7536	1937
4	2018-19	4888	5209	4559	5168	5365	4056
5	2019-20	7077	8015	7451	6512	6453	3198
6	2020-21 (April 2020 to 31st December 2020)	0	800	2846	2675	2675	1290
	TOTAL	53178	52003	51828	46090	44761	13211

N.B. 1. The targets are continuous and given by NSDC for the total period of PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20).

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7.3.2 Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and STT Program for 2018-19 to 2020-21

Sl. No.	Scheme	Training Done
1	FY 2018-19: PSUs Training under RPL SAIL-181 (Durgapur Steel Plant-47; Bhilai Steel Plant-46; Bokaro Steel Plant-17; and Burnpur Steel Plant-71), RINL-193, Garden Reach Ship Builders-49	423
2	FY 2018-19: SME Sector Training	69
3	FY 2018-19: Other Schemes (NULM, DDUGKY, AICTE, JSDMS, NSKFDC)	2690
4	FY 2019-20: PSUs Training under RPL in SAIL- 188 (Durgapur Steel Plant- 63; Burnpur Steel Plant- 43, Bokaro Steel Plant-54, RMD KIRIBURU-28), RINL-192	380
5	FY 2019-20: SME Sector and Training (CTTC-78)	78
6	FY 2019-20: Other Schemes (WB School-909, PBSSD-41, AICTE-TI-571, JSDMS-188, NSKFDC-1277, NSFDC-180, Non PMKVY-60, PMKVY CSSM-1154, Special Project-73, SDIS-NULM-SUDA-126, DDUKK-30) STT Program	4609
7	FY 2020-21 (April 2020 to 15th January'21): PSUs Training under RPL (SAIL-Bokaro Steel Plant-20, AM/NS-32, RINL-114, Hindustan Unilever Kolkata-17)	183
8	FY 2020-21 (April 2020 to 15th January'21): Other Schemes (NSKFDC-573, NSFDC-230)	803
	Total	9235

RPL Training Program under PMKVY for FY 2017-18 to 2020-21

Sl No	Scheme	Trained	Placed
1	PMKVY-RPL (Recognition for prior Learning) 2017-18	3000	Existing Employees Being Re-Skilled
2	PMKVY-RPL (Recognition for prior Learning) 2018-19	1424	Existing Employees Being Re-Skilled
3	PMKVY-RPL (Recognition for prior Learning) 2019-20	6016	Existing Employees Being Re-Skilled
4	PMKVY-CSCM RPL (Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Society) 2020-21 (April 2020 to 15th January 2021)	855	Existing Employees Being Re-Skilled
	Total	11295	

7.3.3 Apprenticeship

All the PSUs like SAIL, RINL are taking apprentices through the new portal. Plants are taking apprentices mainly for DGT Courses. IIS SSC has shared a list of 300 candidates and screening process is being initiated so that successful candidates would be linked to apprenticeship. IIS SSC is encouraging the individuals and SME units to participate in NAPS (National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme) on optional trade. IIS SSC has already developed 4 modules on optional trade. IIS SSC is taking help of 3rd party aggregator (TPA) to promote the scheme.



CHAPTER-VIII

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Background

In India, R&D in steel is carried out by the SAIL, Tata Steel, JSW Steel and Essar Steel, leading steel companies from their own funds. R&D in the steel sector is also being pursued by the CSIR laboratories like NML Jamshedpur and IMMT Bhubaneswar, and academic institutions like IITs & NITs.

8.2 R&D facilitated by Ministry of Steel

- Ministry of Steel is operating an R&D scheme viz. “Promotion of R&D in Iron & Steel Sector”, to address the technological issues faced by the sector and also indigenous development of processes/ technologies.
- R&D Project proposals are invited from reputed Academic Institutions/ Research Laboratories and Indian Steel Companies for pursuing R&D projects for the benefit of the Iron & Steel Sector in the country.

8.2.1 The thrust areas for providing support:

- Development of innovative/ path breaking technologies for utilization of iron ore fines and non-coking coal.
- Beneficiation of raw materials like iron ore, coal etc. and agglomeration.
- Improvement in quality of steel produced through the various routes of steel making including the Induction Furnace route.
- Development of commercially viable technology for utilization of steel plant and mine wastes including LD/EAF/IF Slag.
- Development of indigenous technologies for improved processes and products such Ultra High Strength Steel, High Strength High Formable steel, CGRO Steel Sheets, emerging coated products etc.
- R&D for achieving global benchmarks in Productivity, Quality, Raw material consumption, Energy consumption, Water consumption, Refractory consumption etc.
- Development of Low carbon technologies for reduction in GHG emission.
- Development of innovative technology for effective recovery of waste heat in different iron & steel making processes including downstream processes.
- To pursue R&D for increasing the consumption of steel.
- Development of innovative solutions for addressing the challenges faced by the iron & steel industry.
- To pursue R&D on any other subject of national importance concerning the Iron & Steel sector.

8.2.2 Scope of Support:

- R&D work in Lab Scale/ Bench Scale and scale-up to Pilot Scale/ Demonstration Plants is supported.
- Joint Proposals with other laboratories/ institutions/ industry are desirable for providing support under the scheme.
- In case of Industrial/ Commercial organizations, financial assistance of upto 50% of the total cost is permissible.

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- For Pilot/ Demonstration Scale R&D projects, financial assistance will be limited to upto 50% of the total cost & the balance to be met by the industrial partner.

8.2.3 Quantum of Support:

The quantum of funding of the R&D projects from Ministry of Steel during the last five years are given below:

Sl.No	Year	Government Funding (Rs. in crore)
1	2015-16	10.26
2	2016-17	15.00
3	2017-18	14.00
4	2018-19	15.00
5	2019-20	15.00
6	2020-21 (upto December, 2020)	0.30
	Total	69.56

- The details of funds released during 2020-21 under the scheme “Promotion of R&D in Iron & Steel Sector” is at **Annexure-XVII**.
- The budget allocated for the scheme for the FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 is Rs. 5 crore each.

8.2.4 Appraisal/ Revision of the Guidelines:

- For continuation of the scheme, as per the Department of Expenditure guidelines a third-party evaluation of the scheme has been carried out by ASCI Hyderabad.
- On the basis of Observations/Suggestions of ASCI, revised guidelines for considering R&D project proposals have been prepared for finalization after consultation with the stakeholder Ministries/ Departments.

8.2.5 Approval & Monitoring Mechanism of the R&D Projects:

- An Evaluation Group comprising members from the office of Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India, DRDO, DST, Premier Academic Institutions and Industry carry out evaluation of the R&D proposals received for funding under the scheme.
- A Project Approval and Monitoring Committee (PAMC) under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Director IIT Kharagpur, Director IMMT, Director NML are the 2nd Stage approving body for the R&D proposals recommended by Evaluation Group.
- Final approval is accorded by the designated authority based on the cost of the project as per the guidelines issued by Department of Expenditure.
- A Project Review Committee monitors the progress of the on-going projects on a regular basis.

8.2.6 R&D Projects pursued under the Scheme:

- Under this scheme, R&D projects of SAIL, CSIR Labs viz. CSIR-NML, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-CBRI, CSIR-CRRI etc. besides some academic institutions like, IIT Kharagpur, IIT Kanpur, IIT Madras, IIT BHU, MNIT Jaipur etc. have been funded under the scheme.
- Major projects covered under the scheme include exclusive R&D initiatives to upgrade Indian low/lean grade iron ore and Indian coking/non-coking coal and finding ways to produce quality steel with low Phosphorus in Induction Furnace, development of alternative iron making, utilization of steel plant wastes such as steel slag, addressing climate change issues etc.



8.3 R&D by Steel Companies

8.3.1 Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

Research and Development Centre of SAIL is India's premier research organization in the field of ferrous metallurgy. Recognizing that development and assimilation of new technologies & process innovations are basic tenets for sustainable growth, SAIL has given thrust for its R&D efforts through its well-equipped R&D Centre located at Ranchi. It has more than three hundred diagnostic equipment and adequate pilot facilities under fifteen major laboratories. The centre undertakes research projects encompassing the entire spectrum of iron & steel starting from raw materials to finished products. R&D Centre also pursues pioneering work in the area of development of niche products (Defense, Indian Railways etc.), as per market requirements aiming at superior performance based on application. The centre in its pursuit for excellence in various research fields enters into collaboration mode of research in specific areas with renowned research institutions and academia. At present, Centre is pursuing collaborative research projects with C-DAC, Thiruvananthapuram and IOCL, Faridabad.

8.3.2 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)

R&D initiatives at RINL are directed towards meeting the present and future requirements of the plant. Programs in the areas of process improvement, waste management, new product development, cost reduction, environment protection etc. are taken up internally as well as with external research organizations under collaborative research.

8.3.3 NMDC Limited :

Research & Development Centre: NMDC R&D centre extends its expertise to in-house production units of NMDC and other domestic organisations in the field of Mineral processing, Mineralogy, Bulk solids handling, Agglomeration and Hydro & Pyro metallurgy. The R&D centre is equipped with state of art facilities to cater to its needs. The research initiatives are directed towards the vision and mission of the organization. NMDC R&D has implemented Integrated Management System comprising ISO 9001: 2015 (Quality Management System), ISO 14001: 2015 (Environment Management System), OHSAS 18001: 2007 (Occupational Health and Safety Assessment System) and SA 8000: 2014 (Social Accountability).

8.3.4 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL Ltd. is engaged in exploration, exploitation and marketing of various grades of manganese ore and value-added products such as Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide (EMD) and High Carbon Ferro Manganese Alloy. The company has carried out R&D activities to improve the safety standard and productivity in the mines by introducing modern technologies with CSIR-R&D Laboratory, Reputed Academic and R&D Institutions of the country and abroad.

8.3.5 MECON Limited

Specific R&D undertaken for process & Product Development in Last 5 years

- Multi gasanalyser using NDIR method.
- Infrared camera based ladle condition monitor.
- 1MTPA coke oven battery with 49.8 m³ hot oven volume.
- Design & development of 4250 m³ blast furnace.
- Design & development 7m tall coke oven battery.
- Localized Induction based heat treatment of steel blanks for automotive applications.
- Infrared Camera based Torpedo Ladle car condition monitoring system.

8.3.6 KIOCL Ltd

R&D Projects undertaken:

- Synthesis of Kudremukh Iron Ore Mine Tailings based Geopolymer Aggregates using Fly ash as precursor in Construction Industry.
- Optimization of Grinding Media - Feasibility study/Trial production using low chrome grinding media from high chrome grinding media.

CHAPTER-IX

PROMOTION OF STEEL USAGE

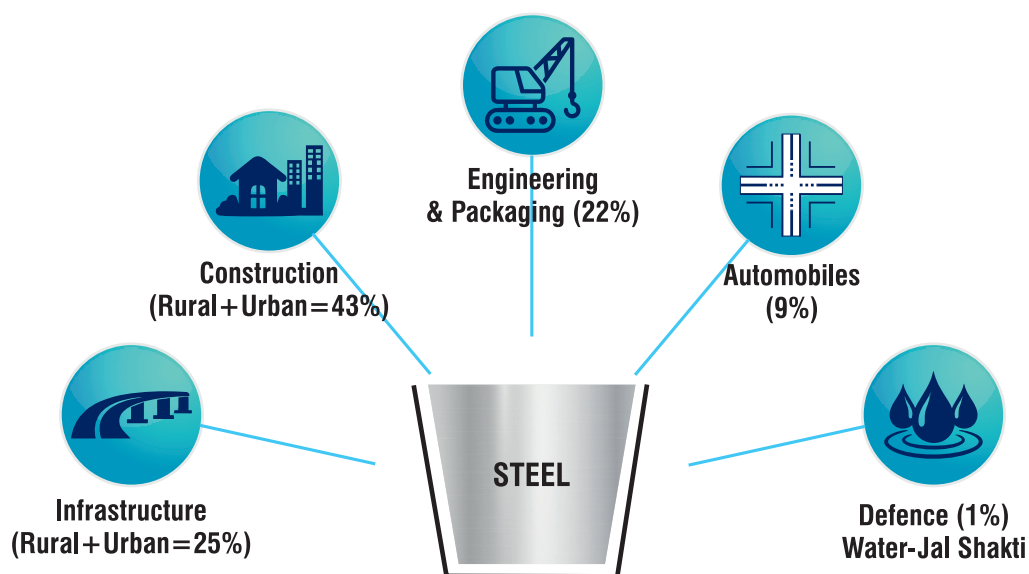
9.1 Background

- Steel plays a pivotal role in a nation's economy and has been proven to be a driver for prompt environmentally sustainable economic development due to its recyclable nature and faster associated completion times. Steel consumption shows a strong correlation with GDP, especially during the nation building phase.
- In India also Steel Industry can play an important role in India becoming a USD 5 trillion economy. Usage of more steel in construction & infrastructure development projects results in faster implementation of projects and better quality of structures due to high strength to weight ratio and durability of steel. Also, 100% recyclability of steel allow for improved environmental performance across the entire life cycle. However, the consumption of Steel in our country is lower compared to developed nations and there is large scope to improve the steel usages in various sectors.
- National Steel Policy 2017 was issued by the Government with the objective to make the country self-reliant in all types of steel as well as making Indian Iron & Steel Industry globally competitive. Ministry of Steel is continuously making efforts to enhance steel production capacity domestically and at the same time increase domestic demand and usage of steel.

9.2 Steel Usage scenario in India

9.2.1 In India, steel is primarily consumed in growth driving sectors such as Housing & Construction (43%), Infrastructure development (25%), Engineering & Packaging (22%), Automotives (9%) and Defence (1%). During the FY20, the total steel consumption in the country was 100.2 Million Tonne. Overall steel demand has grown at a healthy CAGR of 5.3 % over the past 07 years. However, India's annual per capita steel consumption is 74.1 kg ¹ and is one-third the global average (224.5kg)². India's rural per capita consumption at 19 kg per annum is well below the national level. There is large scope to improve the steel usage in various sectors.

9.2.2 Building & construction sector forms 43% of India's steel usage followed by infrastructure (25%), automobile (9%), engineering & packaging (22%) and defence (<1%) sectors.



¹ Extract from Annual Statistics 2018-19, Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

² Steel in Figures 2019, World Steel Association

9.3 India's steel demand outlook

9.3.1 India's total steel demand is expected to grow at 7.2% CAGR through FY 31 and reach ~230 MT. This growth will be driven by the building & construction (rising urbanization rate, increasing steel intensity) and infrastructure segments (investments in roads, railways and airports, increasing steel intensity).

9.4 Government initiatives driving steel usage

9.4.1 Given the recently announced Rs.103 lakh crore investment plan by the Government for infrastructure development over the next five years and Government initiatives such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban and Gramin, Make In India, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, National Solar Mission, UDAN (airports), irrigation (PMKSY), National Gas Grid, Sagarmala, Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC's), Bharatmala and AMRUT and Clean Ganga Mission will be demand drivers for steel and will play a pivotal role in India's rise to a \$5 trillion economy by 2024-25. The "Jal Jeevan Mission - Nal Se Jal" programme of the Jal Shakti Ministry also envisages usage of Steel pipes (coated mild steel or ductile iron pipes) for the primary water (trunk line) distribution network due to its strong rust and corrosion resistance; long life to enable distribution of safe and sustainable distribution of piped drinking water to Indian households.

9.4.2 Estimated steel consumption in the various flagship initiatives of the Government is given below:

S. No.	Initiative	Likely Steel Demand (MT)
1	PMAY Urban	28-32
2	PMAY Gramin	38-42
3	Pradhan MantriUjjwala Yojana	1.5
4	National Solar Mission	4.5-5
5	Airports - UDAN	8
6	Irrigation - PMKSY	2
7	National Gas Grid	12
8	Sagarmala	23.5
9	Railways - DFC's	6.2
10	Bharatmala	25.1
11	AMRUT& Clean Ganga Mission	1.7
12	Jal Jeevan Mission	18.5

9.5 Efforts made by Ministry of Steel to promote steel usage

9.5.1 Ministry of Steel (MoS) is actively working to promote steel usage by enhancing awareness and capacity building as following:

AWARENESS

- Joint Workshop/Webinars with MoRTH, MoHUA, MoRD, M/o Jal Shakti, M/o Shipping; developers, designers, architects to promote steel usage in Construction & Infrastructure development sectors.
- Active collaboration with Nations such as Japan for learning enabling procedures to promote higher usage of steel in construction and Infrastructure development sectors by organising Annual seminars.
- Joint Workshops/ Webinars with M/o Railways, Defence, MoPNG etc. to reduce steel import dependence.
- Identification of Gaps and ATN Plan.

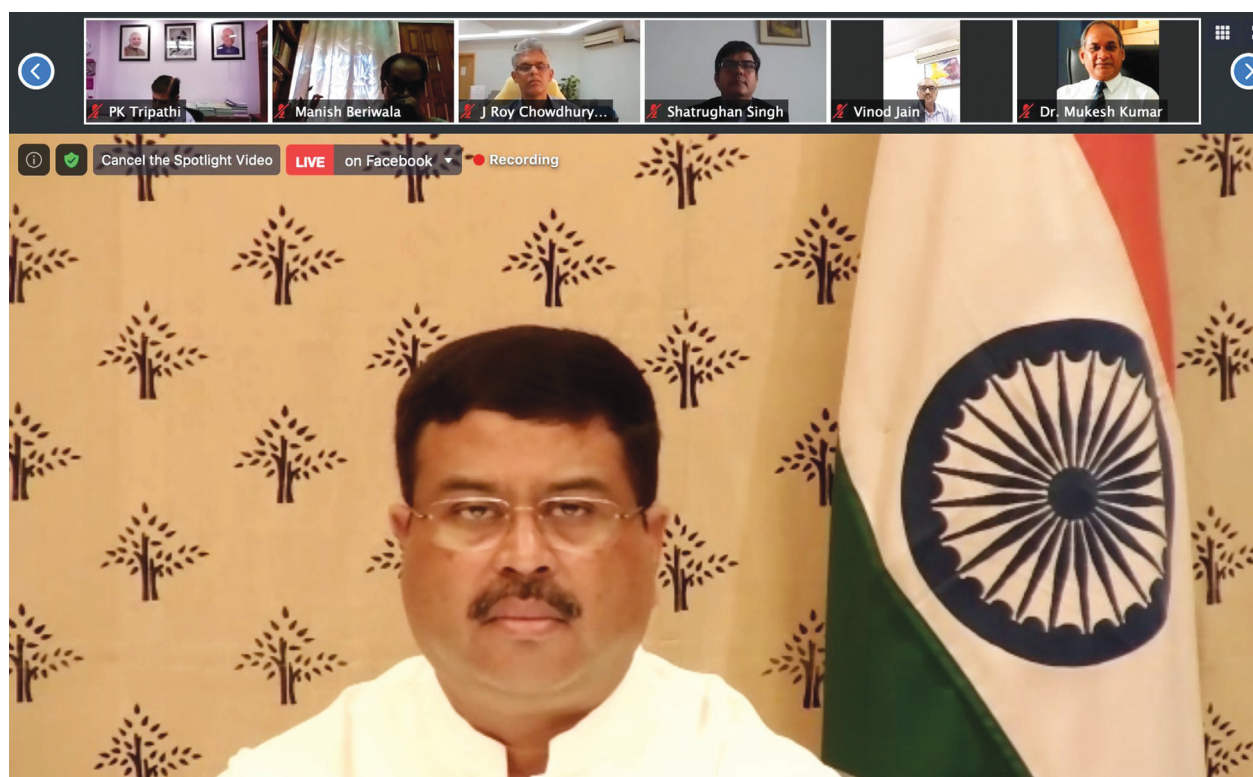
CAPACITY BUILDING

- Addition/Modification in Codes/frameworks with BIS for steel-based construction.
- Development of Design guides for steel intensive construction and bridges.
- Introduction of steel based structural design courses at UG/PG level in Technical Institutes.
- Promotion of Indigenous Fabrication Facilities; Development of Skilled Manpower: Promotion of Certified design, fabrication and welding courses.
- Domestic Manufacturing of High Grade and Special grade steel to reduce imports.
- Supporting Research and Development for steel structural design.

9.5.2 M/o Steel has launched “**Ispati Irada**” campaign to encourage steel usage across sectors. “**Ispati Irada**” is a collaborative branding campaign with the objective of promoting the benefits of steel usage in various facets of nation building and how it impacts the lives of citizens in the country.


9.5.3 Ministry of Steel has been engaging stakeholders from various sectors such as Housing & Construction, Infrastructure, Urban Development, Railways, Defence, Oil & Gas, Civil Aviation, Rural Development, Agriculture, Dairying and Food Processing. The sector wise initiatives are as given below:

- **Building, construction and infrastructure sector-** Ministry of Steel has organised Workshops in Feb., 2020 at New Delhi, Mumbai and Bhubaneswar in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy, Trade, & Industry (METI), Japan by engaging Japanese experts. A Round Table discussion through Webinar was also organised on 30.06.2020 with Indian Developers/Builders, Designers/Consultants, Fabricators, Academicians from IITs and steel producers to enhance steel usage in the country especially in construction sector. Further, a Webinar with Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and Ministry of Civil Aviation was held on 18.08.20 to foster steel usage in Housing construction and Civil Aviation sector.



Hon'ble Union Minister, Petroleum and Natural Gas and Steel during the Webinar on “Ispati Irada: Enhancing steel usage in the country with special focus on construction and infrastructure sectors” held on 30th June, 2020

- To develop designs for long span (30, 35 and 40 meters) steel based road Bridges, **a Committee of Experts** has been setup with members from Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, EIL, MECON, SAIL, INSDAG, IRCON and IIT-Roorkee. The proposed designs shall cover requirements of National Highways and Expressways and promote steel usage in road Bridges in India.
- **A Joint Working Group (JWG)** with members from Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, M/o Skill Development, Ministry of Steel, BIS, CPWD, Technical Institutions (IITs) and from Industry has also been set up for fostering steel usage in Housing and Construction sector with the following scope of work:
 - ❖ To develop standardized design and layouts of housing configurations with Steel structure with estimated cost, as adopted in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) houses and States Schemes for circulation to all States/UTs. A software in collaboration with IITs/NITs may be developed in this regard.

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- ❖ Inclusion of steel intensive construction items and work rates in the CPWD - Delhi Schedule Rate (CPWD-DSR); Inclusion of steel finishing items in the CPWD-DSR for ready reference in case of steel intensive construction.
 - ❖ Inclusion of Plinth Area Rate(PAR) in the CPWD-PAR for steel intensive building construction.
 - ❖ Revision and updating to latest requirements of BIS Indian Standard codes such as IS:800 (Code for general construction in steel); IS:801 (Code for cold formed light gauge steel structural members in general building construction), IS:4000 (Code for High Strength Bolt use in steel structure) and IS 13174 (Code for the terminology and methodology for Life cycle cost analysis).
 - ❖ To promote Light Gauge Houses, Composite and Pre-Engineered Steel Building to enhance the quality and speed of construction in the various schemes such as PMAY, Smart Cities Development.
 - ❖ Assess the overall steel required in construction of houses under the various Central & State Government schemes by 2024-25 and by 2030-31.

9.5.4 Capital Goods sector- Capital good manufacturing forms a major component of steel demand in the engineering and fabrication sector. At present, India is a net importer of capital goods. The steel sector itself would require \$20-25 Bn worth of capital goods imports and an annual \$25 Mn worth of imports in spares and repairs till FY31. Hence, there exists a large domestic market which should be served through indigenous capital goods manufacturing through indigenous steel. M/o Steel has made efforts to increase domestic manufacturing of steel sector capital goods in India and has held a conclave on “Capital Goods for Steel Sector: Manufacture in India” on 23rd October, 2018. 38 MoUs aimed at preventing imports worth Rs. 40,000 cr were signed with Indian steel players, Indian capital goods players and multiple international capital goods players such as SMS, Danieli, Acre and Paul Wurth amongst others. M/o Steel then participated in the “METEC Trade Fair” held in Dusseldorf, Germany to pursue opportunities for increase domestic manufacturing of capital goods.

9.5.5 Automobile sector - M/o Steel has engaged in multiple conversations with Engineering Export Promotion Council of India (EEPC), multiple automobile players and Indian steel players to understand possibility of competitively priced domestic manufacturing and procurement of auto grade steel in India.

9.5.6 Railways and Defence sector- M/o Steel organized a Workshop jointly with Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Defence in February, 2020 in New Delhi for fostering domestically manufactured steel in Railways and Defence sector. This resulted in identifying the issues and challenges which are hampering the usage of domestically manufactured steel in these sectors. Efforts are being made to reduce the imports in these sectors and thereby substituting imports.

9.5.7 Oil & Gas Sector- M/o Steel organized a Webinar jointly with Ministry of PNG in June, 2020 for fostering domestically manufactured steel in Oil and Gas sector. This resulted in identifying the issues and challenges which are hampering the usage of domestically manufactured steel in Oil and Gas sector. **A Committee** has been formed jointly with M/o PNG in Sep'2020 to prepare a roadmap for promoting domestic steel in Oil and Gas Sector.

9.5.8 Rural India - M/o Steel is actively looking at avenues to enhance steel consumption in rural areas. Increase in agricultural implement penetration in rural India (tractors, combine harvesters etc.), creation of permanent houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin along with an increase in steel silos for grain storage and greater rural vehicle penetration will enable a rise in steel use in rural India. A Webinar was organized on 20.10.20 with M/o Rural Development, M/o Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Department of Dairying & Animal Husbandry and M/o Food Processing to enhance steel usage in Rural India.

9.6 Initiatives by CPSEs to Promote Usage of Steel

9.6.1 SAIL

Various initiatives are being taken by SAIL in terms of identifying new markets and new segments to sell additional volumes of products. In order to introduce customers to the new product range offered by SAIL, dedicated Cross Functional Teams comprising representatives from CMO and Plants were formed afresh. Seminars, Workshops and Focused meetings have been organized with end users, architects, structural designers and consultants, etc. to enhance product knowledge and create product recall. Specific interactions have been organized between consumers and Plant collectives, in order to achieve a mutual understanding of the requirements of end consumers on one hand, and production capabilities on the other.

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- SAIL has been meeting Government Agencies, Construction PSUs, Private Construction Companies, Municipal Authorities, etc. for propagation of usage of steel. Various Electricity Boards viz. Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, J&K, etc. are being contacted to replace RCC poles with WPB 160.
- SAIL took initiatives such as Incentivisation Scheme for MSMEs under Mission Purvodaya, Adoption of export parity prices for MSME members of EEPC.
- In order to help promote and build acceptance of steel usage in rural areas, SAIL has an ongoing programme under “Gaon Ki Ore” (GKO) campaign for working with village level public decision makers, opinion makers, masons, builders, etc. The campaign ‘गांव की ओर’ which was started in 2017-18 was continued in the financial year 2019-20 also with 179 workshops during 2019-20. In the current financial year 2020-21, 35 GKO workshops have been conducted till December, 2020 owing to restrictions imposed due to Covid-19 pandemic.
- Over 4,00,000 square feet of wall paintings have been done in current year to promote use of TMT and Galvanised steel sheets of SAIL in the current year till December, 2020.
- SAIL has been engaged in various promotional activities while undertaking sales through its distributor/dealer network. Some such activities include wall paintings showcasing different products at various locations including non-urban areas, advertisements at railway stations, outdoor hoarding on highways, airports, important locations in cities, at traffic kiosks and newspapers, etc. Besides conducting meetings, seminars in engineering institutions, SAIL has been participating in fairs and exhibitions highlighting various products & usages of Steel.
- At SAIL, continuous efforts are being made to develop new products for meeting specific applications as required by customers for promoting steel usage. In the recent past, new products were developed for various applications like High Strength Steel for Pre-Engineered Buildings, Seismic grade TMT bars for construction of Buildings in Seismic Zones; Special steel plates for submarines in Defence, High Tensile Structural for Construction; High Tensile Plates with improved ductility for Defence etc. Various grades of API to cater to Oil & Gas pipeline; High Tensile grades for EME segment; IS 7904 High Carbon Wire rods for Wire drawing, etc. have been developed by SAIL and being supplied to the industries.
- SAIL has supplied steel to projects of national importance like Statue of Unity (tallest statue in the World), Kishanganga and Tuirial Hydro Projects, Eastern and Western Peripheral Expressways, Lucknow-Agra Expressway, construction of the Atal Rohtang Tunnel etc.

9.6.2 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

To have a focused approach, a cross-functional team is constituted to deal with various processes and understanding the requirement of OEMs and implementing the same at RINL. Also, special attention is being given to the requirement of MSMEs.

In order to create visibility to the end consumers and to redefine retail distribution network focusing on volume growth in core markets, RINL has taken up a Pilot run of 2-Tier Sales and Distribution model at Rayagada (in South Odisha) and Tuticorin (in South Tamil Nadu) with plans to explore and extend the same at a few more locations in the country.

9.6.3 MSTC

MSTC, through the organized and transparent process of e-Auction of scrap, promotes recycling of steel and other materials. This saves energy and reduces carbon emissions and promotes sustainable development of the country.

For sale and purchase of iron, steel and Non-Ferrous products, especially for small and medium sector manufacturers, MSTC has launched an e-shopping mall, “M3” online portal. MSTC METAL MANDI is a virtual market place for the Business-to-Business (B2B) and Business-to-Consumer (B2C) segment. MSTC Corporate office is being built which will be recognized by Steel intensive (extensive usage of steel).

MSTC through its subsidiary, FSNL, recycles slag from various major steel plants. Furthermore, through its JV, MMRPL, the ELVs are being dismantled in an eco friendly way for recycling steel scrap.

CHAPTER-X

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

10.1 Introduction

Environment management and energy efficiency constitute an important benchmark for evaluation of Iron & Steel Industry. For reduction in energy consumption and emission of environment pollution in steel plants, some of the steps/ initiatives being taken by the Ministry of Steel through various forums and mechanisms are as under: -

10.2 Government Initiatives

10.2.1 National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)

National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) has been launched in 2008 to address the Challenge at the national level. NAPCC outlines 8 National Missions, one of them being the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE). Perform Achieve & Trade (PAT) is the flagship scheme under NMEEE. PAT is a market-based mechanism through certifications of energy savings that could be traded. PAT has become effective from April 2012.

The threshold limit of 20,000 tonne of oil equivalent (TOE) has been marked as the cut-off limit criterion for any unit in the iron & steel sector to be identified as Designated Consumer (DC).

Under the PAT scheme, 163 Iron & Steel plants have been notified who would be required to reduce the Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) from their baseline value. 67 of these DCs have completed PAT I and entered the PAT II cycle along with 9 new DCs. Currently 71 DCs have participated in PAT 2 cycle, which has ended in March 2019. PAT III, PAT IV, PAT V and PAT VI cycle are also notified by BEE in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively with 29 new DCs in PAT cycle III, 35 new DCs in PAT cycle IV, 23 new DCs in PAT cycle V and 5 new DCs in PAT cycle-VI.

PAT Cycle-I Achievements: The total savings achieved by Iron & Steel sector by the designated consumers in PAT Cycle I was 2.10 Million TOE. For achieving this, DCs have invested Rs. 5199 Cr. in various Energy Conservation Measures.

PAT Cycle-II Achievements: The total savings achieved by Iron & Steel sector by the designated consumers in in PAT Cycle II was 2.913 Million TOE. For achieving this, DCs have invested Rs. 4396 Cr. in various Energy Conservation Measures.

Iron & Steel Sector

SR.	PAT Cycles	Number of Units	Total Production (MT)	Total Energy Consumption (million TOE)	Energy Saving Target (million TOE)	Savings (million TOE)
1	PAT Cycle-1	67	42.55	25.32	1.486	2.10 (Achieved)
2	PAT Cycle-2	71	64.49	40.44	2.37	2.913 (Achieved)
3	PAT Cycle-3	29	10.67	7.64	0.456	-
4	PAT Cycle-4	35	4.86	3.22	0.192	-
5	PAT Cycle-5	23	4.70	2.82	0.168	-
6	PAT Cycle-6	5	1.64	0.515	0.031	-

Source: BEE

Number of units indicated against PAT cycle-2 is inclusive of PAT cycle-1 units.

10.2.2 NEDO Model Projects for Energy Efficiency Improvement

Government of Japan through Ministry of Economy Trade & Industry provides funds i.e. Overseas Development Aid (ODA) under its Green Aid Plan (GAP) through Department of Economic Affairs in GOI for setting up of energy efficient, environment friendly projects known as Model Projects in various sectors including steel. These projects are routed through and managed by NEDO (New Energy & industrial technology Development Organisation), Japan. Ministry of Steel is coordinating the projects undertaken in the iron & steel sector. So far, the projects commissioned and in progress are as follows:

- BF Stove Waste Heat Recovery: Completed at Tata Steel.
- Coke Dry Quenching: Completed at Tata Steel.
- Sinter Cooler Waste Heat Recovery: Completed at Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited.
- Energy Monitoring and Management System at ISP Burnpur, SAIL is in progress.

10.2.3 Iron & Steel Slag Utilization

The major wastes produced in integrated steel plants include BF Slag, Steel Melting Shop (SMS) Slag accounting for nearly more than half a tonne for each ton of steel produced in ISPs. The steel plants are utilizing the BF slag produced, mostly in cement making and some portion as aggregate, both of which are permitted in BIS or IRC Standards Specifications.

The utilization of SMS (particularly LD) slag is limited due to the following:

- Phosphorous content;
- High Free lime content; and
- Higher specific weight.

To resolve these issues, research & development initiatives are underway for utilisation of steel slag:

- Development of Design Guidelines and Specifications for utilization of steel slag in road construction by CSIR-CRRI.
- A Novel Approach of Making Green Belite Cement from Electric Arc Furnace Steel Making Slag by IIT Kharagpur.
- Development of newer Cementitious Materials using Chemically Activated LD Slag by CSIR-CBRI.
- Development of Steel Slag based cost effective eco-friendly fertilizers for sustainable agriculture and inclusive growth by Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI) (Under consideration).

10.2.4 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Indian Steel Industry

- India is a signatory to Paris Agreement adopted at the 21st session of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change held during 30 November - 20 December 2015 at Paris.
- The key discussions in the COP -21 relate to adoption of the Agreement on Climate Change i.e. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).
- Government of India has committed to reduce GHG emissions per unit GDP by 33-35% by 2030 from the 2005 level.
- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is pursuing in consultation with all Economic Ministries, to implement NDC to reduce CO₂ emission in respective sector. Ministry of Steel is actively engaging with MoEF&CC and the stakeholders in this matter.
- As per the NDCs submitted by Ministry of Steel, average CO₂ emission intensity is projected to reduce from 3.1 T/tcs in 2005 to 2.64 T/tcs by 2020 and 2.4 T/tcs by 2030 (i.e. approx. 1% per year).
- Ministry of Steel has submitted the list of technologies recommended for Iron & Steel Sector to MoEF&CC which would help iron & steel sector to meet the target of GHG emission.
- The Indian Steel industry also is thriving to adopt the Best Available Technologies (BAT) for harnessing of waste heat/ energies from its plants and catching up with the global benchmarks.
- Government has also launched several initiatives towards improving the overall efficiency in the economy by adopting climate friendly low carbon cleaner pathways such as the PAT Scheme, Promotion of Energy Efficiency in SME Sector through UNDP-GEF-MoS & UNDP-AUSAID-MoS Steel Project, Implementation of NEDO Model Projects for Energy Efficiency Improvement in Integrated Steel Plants etc.



CHAPTER-XI

DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION

11.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel has been exempted from the requirement of earmarking 10% of its budgetary allocation for this purpose.

11.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL has an established marketing network in the North East (NE) Region. It has a Branch Sales Office at Guwahati which looks after marketing of Steel products in whole of North Eastern Region. Apart from Branch Sales Office, there are three Consignment Agency (CA) warehouses located in Guwahati, Silchar and Itanagar. Sales in North Eastern Region have been more than 1.5 lakh tonne during the Financial Year 2019-20. During the current year, SAIL has sold more than 0.95 lakh tonne during the period April to December, 2020 in NE Region.

SAIL has been catering to various infrastructure projects of national importance, Railways, Defence, Cold reducers, LPG cylinder manufacturer, Small Scale industries etc. in Government and Private sector.

Besides sales to Projects and Industry, SAIL has been focusing on meeting retail requirements also. SAIL has established a 2-Tier Distribution Retail Channel consisting of Distributors and Dealers attached to the Distributors covering a specific geographical area. The Key objectives of the scheme are to reach out to the end customer in the Retail through an efficient distribution channel and deliver higher value to the customers through value addition in products, delivery and devices. The two-tier distributorships will help in delivering material to last mile shops in the hilly areas, which generally face logistical issues due to small volumes and remote locations.

In its endeavour to take care of the requirement of steel in the hilly terrains of North East and North Bengal, the Distributors are appointed at Guwahati and Siliguri. The Dealer network created by the Distributor at Siliguri caters to the need of remote locations in the hilly Districts of Darjeeling, Kalimpong in North Bengal and East, West, North and South Districts of Sikkim. Whereas, the Distributor at Guwahati through its Dealer network caters to states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya in addition to the wide area of Assam.

The Distributor appointed in the North Eastern Region, at Guwahati is primarily responsible for Retail Sales of TMT. As on 31st December, 2020 the distributor has 183 dealers on the rolls and covers all the seven states of North East. Total sales through 2-tier channel system were 11053 Tonne during the current financial year upto December, 2020.

The Distributors have carried out promotional activities in the form of rural awareness meets, mason meets, wall paintings, Brand promotion in All Assam Cricket Tournament held during December, 2020.

11.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

North-Eastern Region is one of the focused regions with a potential for Infrastructure development in terms of Hydro Power, Thermal Power Stations, Coal and Natural Gas facilities as this region is abundant in the natural resources. RINL is mostly meeting the requirement of this region through material which is routed from RINL's stockyard at Kolkata. RINL is channelizing material supplies to this region through Rural Dealers located at Siliguri and Guwahati.

In order to improve the presence in the North-Eastern Region, RINL has already tied up with IWAI (Inland Waterways Authority of India) for stockyard operation on their land at Guwahati. Handling contract is being finalised for operation in this stockyard. Also, the logistics aspect has been taken up with Railways.

11.4 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC has set up a branch office at Guwahati for serving customers in NE region. For last few years many activities for implementing e-Commerce in Agriculture and Horticulture sectors were undertaken to improve the livelihood of the farmers. MSTC has also developed portal for sale of Meghalaya Coal in line with Hon'ble Supreme Court decision.

CHAPTER-XII

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

12.1 OECD Steel Committee and India

India is a “participant” at OECD Steel Committee since 2000. As a participant, India is invited to attend all non-confidential agenda items at meetings of the Steel Committee and to contribute to its discussions.

OECD Steel Committee enables participants to jointly address the challenges faced by the global steel industry and identify solutions to promote open and transparent market for steel industry. It enables countries to gather information on topics pertaining to steel sector, inter alia, global steel market outlook, regional steel market developments, steel trade and policy developments, developments in steel-making capacity, subsidies and other forms of government support measures and their impact, policy interventions and steel and technological developments. It also publishes and circulates well-researched documents on the aforementioned topics and other topics related with the steel sector. World Steel Association also makes the sectoral presentation bi-annually at this forum.

India has been regularly participating in the OECD Steel Committee meeting to ensure that the interest of the Indian domestic steel industry is appropriately presented to the global community and no incorrect inference is drawn about the Indian steel industry and its growth story. The 88th session of the Steel Committee was held virtually on 24-28 September, 2020.

12.2 International cooperation and collaboration are crucial for bringing the state-of-the art technologies in the steel sector and for international trade development. To achieve these objectives, the Ministry of Steel participated in following international meeting/seminar organised for development of iron and steel sector as per details given below:-

- i) A Webinar on ‘Steel Sector in India: Opportunities and Challenges’ was organised by the Embassy of India in Tokyo in collaboration with the Ministry of Steel on 29th July, 2020 with participation by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan, and States of Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh besides senior executives of Indian and Japanese Steel Industries. The Japanese Steel companies were briefed on the Steel Sector in India including the policy framework and investment opportunities.
- ii) The Indian delegation participated in the OECD Steel Committee Meeting held virtually on 24-28 September, 2020.
- iii) The Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) in the field of steel industry between the Ministry of Steel, Government of India and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Government of Japan has been signed on 22nd December, 2020. The MOC will promote the development cooperation in steel sector between two countries through joint activities under the framework of India Japan Steel Dialogue. The activities will cover several areas of mutual interest including trade and investment, capacity building, sharing of experiences and best practices in steel usage and workplace safety and energy efficiency cooperation.



CHAPTER-XIII

DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

13.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel and its PSUs constantly endeavour to be updated on matters relating to ICT infrastructure, services and application development.

- The Computer Centre in the Ministry consisting of high end servers, Client Systems, Local Area Network (LAN), Video Conferencing facility and Wi-Fi setup is operational to provide ICT services to the officials and staff in the Ministry of Steel.
- A LAN of about 275 nodes with Gigabit backbone is operational in the Ministry.
- NICNET based Internet Connectivity with email facility under NIC/GOV domain has been provided to all the Officials/Divisions of the Ministry.
- All the web applications and services of the Ministry are hosted in NIC Cloud using PaaS (Platform as a Service)

E-Governance applications implemented in the Ministry for promoting the concept of paperless office in the Ministry

- As a part of the National e-governance Plan of DARPG, “**e-office**” software (a mission mode project of Govt. of India) with built in modules such as Electronic File Management System, Knowledge Management System, Leave Management System and Sparrow (eAPAR) have been implemented to achieve less-paper office initiative in the Ministry.
- A Ministry-wide Intranet portal is also operational in the Ministry.
- eRequisition, Stock and Inventory Management System is operational and accessible through Ministry’s Intranet Portal. The eRequisition, Stock and Inventory Management System has been developed for automating the requisition process, filing and its approval by Admin General section, and maintenance of the Stock and Inventory at backend.
- LAN in the Ministry is extensively used for email, file sharing, printing on network printers, internet, Video Conferencing, eOffice File Management, Tracking of Receipts, Files, VIP/PMO References, and Cabinet Notes etc. It is also used for Leave Management System, Knowledge Management and Information dissemination, collecting information/material for Annual Reports, Parliament Questions, Pendency, Tracking and Monitoring Applications (Court Cases, Audit Paras and Parliament Assurances etc.) from Divisions.
- High-Definition VC setup is operational in Steel Conference Room and O/o Secretary(Steel).
- As a part of eGovernance plan, the following Centralised Citizen Centric Web Based systems have also been implemented in the Ministry:
 - ❖ Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) for facilitating Public and Pensioners Grievances in the Ministry and its PSUs.
 - ❖ Right to Information Act - Management Information System (RTI-MIS) - facilitates monitoring of Requests and Appeals received under RTI Act 2005. The system is implemented in the Ministry and its PSUs.
 - ❖ Public Financial Management System (PFMS), a financial management platform has been implemented in the Ministry.

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- ❖ PRAGATI - Platform for Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation.
- ❖ Online Pension Sanction and Payment Tracking System 'BHAVISHYA' for timely payment of retirement dues and issue of Pension Payment Order (PPO).
- ❖ Legal Information Management and Briefing System (LIMBS).
- ❖ Anubhav - A platform for Retirees to share experience of working with the Government.
- ❖ Recruitment Rules Formulation, Amendment and Monitoring System(RRFAMS).
- ❖ CACMS, Representation of Reserved Categories in Posts and Services in Gol (RRCPS) Monitoring System.
- ❖ ACC Vacancy Monitoring System (AVMS).
- ❖ eVisitor Monitoring System(eVMS).
- ❖ eSamiksha portal.
- SPARROW for online filing of APAR and Annual Property Returns have also been implemented.
- A Task Management system has been implemented for the monitoring of status of Senior Officers Meeting (SOM) record notes and status of tasks assigned by Hon'ble Steel Minister and Secretary (Steel) to other officers of the Ministry.
- NIC organized extensive virtual meetings at intra or inter-ministerial levels through Video Conferencing/web-based VC systems and provided VPN services to all officials of the Ministry for accessing eOffice to Work from Home amid prevailing lockdown situation due to COVID-19 pandemic in the country.

Ministry's Official Website

- The bilingual web-site for Ministry of Steel (<https://steel.gov.in>), developed on Content Management Framework (CMF) platform, providing the comprehensive details and functioning of Ministry of Steel and its other offices/ PSUs is operational and updated on regular basis.

Monitoring Dashboards

- **Dashboard of the Ministry:** A Dashboard (<https://dashboard.steel.gov.in/ministrydashboard>) for monitoring the performance of Steel Sector at National and International level is operational for officials of the Ministry. The dashboard provides information on Steel at a Glance, PSU Performance on Production, Sale and Financial, Techno-Economic Performance, CSR Budget, Safety Issues, CAPEX, Joint Ventures (JVs), Iron and Steel Scenario, Consumption and Capacity Utilisation, Import and Export, Price of Steel Items and Status of Raw Material reserves.
- **Analytics Dashboard:** To monitor and present the country's Steel Sector performance in better presentable form, a dashboard on Steel Sector performance is being redesigned with the help of Centre Excellence for Data Analytics (CEDA) of NIC using specialized business intelligence (BI) tools.
- **PM Dashboard of Dashboard - KPIs Integration:** Integration of KPIs for Ministry of Steel in PM Dashboard of Dashboards PRAYAS: KPIs for Ministry of Steel have been successfully integrated within PM Dashboard of Dashboards PRAYAS. Intuitive visualization has been developed on these KPIs by integrating Production, Consumption, Trade (Import and Exports) and data from SIMS KPIs.
- **Integration of Schemes with NGO Darpan Portal of Niti Aayog:** Ministry of Steel has identified the Scheme 'Promotion of Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector' for integration with NGO Darpan portal. The integration of the scheme is in progress.
- **TC-QCO Portal:** An online system for Processing of Applications by importers for clarification on Notified Steel Grades (<https://tc-qco.steel.gov.in/tc-qco>) has been designed and developed by NIC β version of the Portal has been released for Technical Division and Stake Holders.



13.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL with its continuous and focused IT endeavours has already implemented ERP at all its Integrated Steel Plants, Marketing Organisation and Corporate Office. The robust IT set up is gainfully utilised for fulfilling the business requirements and to bring in efficiency and transparency as well as to reduce the operational cost.

- SAIL Pension Portal was launched to enable ex-employees of SAIL to apply for Pension and facilitate the Plant Personnel officers to verify the applications and Finance officers to check the final pension amount.
- SRM system was enhanced to enable auto PR attachment transfer from ECC to RFx in SRM, vendor selection through Item Category, auto email reminders to vendors for Pending Deliveries, Material Acceptance/ Rejection at Stores and Registration expiry intimation well in advance.
- Cost reduction module designed and implemented.
- Centralised Payroll System (CPRS) was developed and implemented for all Units of SAIL covering more than 65,000 employees. Bank Payments to Employees and Third-Party beneficiaries at different Units are now handled centrally.
- As a step towards paperless office, On-Line Note-Sheet Approval system developed and implemented ensuring confidentiality and protection against change in earlier noting and attachments. This has resulted in faster decision making, easy track-ability of proposals while facilitating contactless working during Covid-19 pandemic.
- SAIL successfully complied with the statutory requirement of generating Invoice Registration Number and Quick Response Code under E-Invoicing System meeting the stringent deadlines. Further, ERP system was integrated with Government E-Way bill portal across all Plants/Units.
- As a part of transparency, SAIL Vendor Payment Query Portal developed and deployed where vendors can track their pending payments. This system also enables SAIL to monitor high value inventory of Stores and Spares.
- Integration of GeM with SAP-ERP to get Order Details, Bill Details and Update of payment Status has been completed at BSP and is in progress at other Plants/Units.
- Real time monitoring of important parameters in process areas like BF, SMS, etc. made available on mobile in some of the Plants.
- With a view to achieve better transparency and better alignment of goals and achievements, New Executive Performance Management System was launched for E1 to E7 executives as per the approved policy. The system is web enabled and is accessible from anywhere securely over internet.
- For faster decision making, flow of Product Pricing from CMO to respective Plants has been automated.
- Under COVID-19 initiatives, isolation wards were formed; various systems/apps were quickly launched at various Units for reporting and record-keeping of COVID19 cases, constant updates, for reimbursement of PPE and Hygiene products, for onsite attendance recording during lock down period. Financial and ISO Audits were conducted from 'Remote', through Virtual Platforms.
- As a step towards business automation, provisions have been made for automatic mailing to customers on outstanding notification, on account of interest bills, etc. and to vendors on generation of payment voucher.
- As part of endeavour to achieve Level 2 automation, Plant control information system has been re-engineered and integrated with MES system to capture data from source at certain Plants. Also, interfaces have been developed for data transfer from XRF Analyzer to Level-2 Automation Systems for on-line analysis in some Units.
- All the remote locations/mines of SAIL are now connected through Internet which has facilitated in its business and virtual interaction through Video Conferencing.
- Implementation of System Driven Marketing tool.
- Development of various systems such as Dashboard for Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and generation of quarterly Risk Register reports.

13.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

RINL has been making continuous efforts in development of IT infrastructure and various IT systems / applications for improving the overall organizational efficiency. Achievements during the year 2020-21 till Dec'20 include:

- SRM Platform: Implemented Payment Gateway Solution for handling EMD Payments by bidders, Vendor Information System, Forward Auction was configured for selling mined materials from BSLC and OMDC, Auction for vessel chartering, Forward e-auction for By Products and HQ Sales (Scrap) sales.
- To improve traceability of the products, a unique id and QR Code is generated and tagged to each bundles/coils. While loading, QR code tag is scanned to identify the right material.
- Software for processing of non-standard size blooms as input in rolling mills was developed and implemented in SAP-PP module.
- Contract Information Status System was developed and implemented for Project Contracts section to generate reports on Contract Status, Activity Wise Statistical Report, Graphical Representation of Status of Each Activity and FAC Pending Cases Status.
- Implemented Biometric Attendance Recording System (BARS) at Delhi Liaison office and other Outstation Offices.
- (i) System for slot booking System of doctors and visiting consultants along with a dashboard display. (ii) RINL-CARE module for preventive medical care of employees to monitor the health status of high-risk employees (iii) Web based COVID Management system.
- CVERS was customized for operation at New PP Gate for both Outgoing and Incoming Vehicles (Contractor, VSP, Railways) in line with NMG Gate.

13.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC has embarked on digital transformation journey. SAP-ERP is being implemented as an integrated business solution for the organization, including all core functions like Finance and Control, Materials Management, Sales and Distribution, Production Planning, Plant Maintenance, Human Capital Management along with industry solution for Mining and Steel. ERP Implementation will lead to effective decision making, productivity improvements, online visibility and better transparency in the Organization. Implementation of ERP (SAP) at NMDC is in the final stage.

During the calendar year 2020, NMDC has completed the main activities like mapping of Functional and Technical requirements, configuration in SAP, System Integration Tests, User Acceptance Tests, SAP Training for Identified Process Owners, End Users and other related activities.

ERP Go-live is being planned from the month of January 2021 and all business transaction will be migrated from Legacy to SAP. FI, MM, SD and HCM Modules in the month of January 2021; PP, PM, CO, QM, EHS and PS Modules in the month of February 2021.

13.5 MOIL Ltd.

The Company has set-up a full-fledged Systems Department in order to ensure an effective Computerization of all the functional areas of the Company. In order to ensure an adequate IT infrastructure, steps taken by the System Department are as under:

- Installation of Computers and other IT equipments at all its offices and Mines/plants.
- Ethernet based Local Area Networks (LAN) on Windows and Linux platform is in place at Head Office, Nagpur and at all Mines of the Company.
- For effective sharing of Applications, databases/ information and other resources on regular basis, all the Mines and HO are connected through MPLS VPN and VPN over Leased line.
- For continuous knowledge acquisition, e-mailing and for inter unit data transfer facilities, all the concerned officials of Head Office have been provided with internet connection through internet leased line on OFC. All the Mines are provided with leased line internet connections on OFC.



- Procurement of goods and services through e-procurement portal of MSTC to bring transparency in procurement process.
- State of the art Data centre for ERP is designed and commissioned at Corporate office, Nagpur.
- Use of File Lifecycle Management (FLM) for effective file tracking and reduction in paper work.
- Implementation of Customer Portal, wherein customers will be access to various information regarding prices, availability at one place.
- Scanning / digitizing all records and stores them with electronic index. This will free up office space and the record retrieval will be very efficient.
- Use of Video Conferencing for communication with Mines, Ministry and other agencies.

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP): ERP implementation at MOIL envisages seamless integration of all business processes, effective decision making based on information that is visible and transparent across all levels. With a single transaction base that is shared, updated and drawn upon by the entire organization, standardization of all the master data across business functions is expected to be achieved. State of the art data centre for ERP is designed and commissioned at Corporate office, Nagpur. In addition to core modules viz. FICO, MM, SD, PP, PM, HRM of SAP the company has also implemented File Lifecycle Management, Document Management System and Employee Self Service Portal. All the routine business transactions are shifted to SAP from the existing legacy systems.

13.6 MECON Ltd.

MECON offices at Ranchi, Bangalore and Delhi are equipped with state-of-the-art hardware and network. Various engineering software like STADPRO, AUTOCAD, TEKLA, CAESAR, PVLITE, SOLIDEDGE, etc. are used for quality design, analysis in various projects. Soft video conferencing facilities are provided to department level for conducting meetings. Project Management software like Primavera, MS Projects and in-house developed Project Management software are used for project planning and monitoring of on-going projects.

In-house developed web-based IT Systems having the following module HR, Corporate Finance, Project Finance, Attendance Management System e-Archive, Payroll, EPF, MIS, MecGST and Bill watch System are used for the day-to-day activities.

Recently, the following modules are developed in-house and implemented :

GST e-Invoicing: E-Invoicing, a new module has been introduced to comply with GST guidelines issued by Govt. of India. The system generates digital invoice (JSON) and the same is being uploaded into Govt. Invoice Registration Portal (IRP) and IRN, Acknowledgement number, QR Code is updated in MecGST System. Invoice along with QR Code can be taken out and sent to clients. The system also takes care of all data validation before registering in Govt. IRP.

File Tracking System: File creation and forward the file online for Approval /Concurrence as per the workflow defined. It ensures timely concurrence/approval process of files and tracking of file.

Online Payment Gateway System: Payment received online through different type of modes including dynamic QR Code. The payment received is automatically linked with concerned application where the due is generated. It ensures timely reconciliation of payments received and transparency between payee and MECON.

MECON Employees Group Pension Scheme System (MecGPS): System will check eligibility of Employees for membership and will Calculate Corpus amount. System ensures strict adherence to the predefined workflow for approval and corpus payment to Service provider. It also takes care of Financial Accounting of Trust. Transparency between Members and Pension Trust is also maintained.

Online Recruitment System: Posting of vacancy along with eligible criteria and due date for submission by HR department. Candidates apply online along with supporting documents. System allows only eligible candidates to apply. Application fee paid through payment gateway is linked automatically. Automatic report generation of Merit list for Interview.

13.7 MSTC Ltd.

- ISO 27001:2013 certification is in place and the same is under yearly surveillance audit by STQC, Kolkata and this certificate is valid up to 27-08-2023.
- ISO 9001:2015 certification is in place and this certificate is valid up to 09-12-2023.
- MSTC Systems division is CMMi Level 3 appraised since 2013. The same has been renewed and is valid up to 18-09-2022.
- STQC Certification on GIGW (Guidelines For Indian Government Websites) for MSTC corporate website <https://www.mstcindia.co.in> is valid till 4th February, 2022.
- MSTC has developed in-house and implemented many customised projects.
- MSTC has also developed in-house system of Dashboard, Project Tracking System, Air Ticket Management System, e-Office etc. along with many improvements in other applications like ISTMS, PNA, Bill Tacking, Online Annual Performance Report etc.
- Renewal of STQC Certification on e-Auction services for allocation of Mineral Blocks under MMDR Act 2015 done on 21.12.2020 and is valid up to 20-12-2023.

13.8 KIOCL Ltd.

Inventory and Materials Management: The design by Canadian mining companies which has unique procedures, forms and the codification with check digits was adopted. Later, the system was upgraded and migrated to a web-based platform.

Finance and Accounting: All major activities of Finance and Accounting System are fully automated on a web-based platform with required reporting features. All payments are done through RTGS/ online/through Bank. All transactions are 100% cashless in Corporate Office as well as in Plant.

IT - Infrastructure: The new generation Firewall and Bit defender as end point security are installed as security tools. The company has deployed all-IP structured UTP based data networks with a fiber optic backbone at Mangaluru and Bengaluru. The 30 MBPS leased line at Mangaluru and Bengaluru and the internet connectivity at Kudremukh is provided through VPN. The VPN connectivity thus provides a single network access to all the applications through different locations of the Company.

Video Conferencing: The internet leased lines and ISDN connections are used for Video Conferencing at Mangaluru and Bengaluru. The facility enables the meetings to be held across the locations periodically online.

Virtual meeting rooms: In implementing the Digital India Mission, the company has developed Virtual meeting rooms in many locations in the office both at Mangaluru and Bengaluru. The licenses for software like WebEx, Microsoft team and internet with good bandwidth speed are provided thereby optimizing the utilization of management resources and reducing the cost.

E-Commerce: Introduction of E-tendering, E-procurement and RTGS has resulted in reduced paperwork, increased transparency and reduced time. The sale of Pellets is carried through E-Tender by a Class I/II RSA/SA agency with STQC certification. This has reduced the price discovery time considerably. All the procurements above a threshold value are done through e-Tender. Further procurement is done through GeM Portal.

Plant Process Automation: All the Plants of KIOCL are fully automated and controlled from the Central Computer Rooms. The data collected through computerized control system is used in carrying out periodic preventive maintenance, estimation of components life thus resulting in increased productivity.

Website: The Company website comprehensively covers all the current activities undertaken by the company and is updated regularly in both English and Hindi. Linkages with centralized Public grievance redressal and monitoring system have been implemented. Linkages are also provided in the website to integrate Social Media / Networking through Twitter, Facebook and YouTube to enable screening of interesting contents.



Web based applications: Web based online applications like recruitment, PF claims, pension, FPO etc have been developed helping the people with remote access.

Correspondences through e-mail: E-mail servers are installed at Mangaluru and Bengaluru to provide an electronic inter-office and external communication.

File Tracking System: For movement of files from one department to another, KIOCL had a system of tracking acknowledgement on delivery of files through a delivery book kept for the purpose. For immediate and better access, e-file tracking system has been introduced so that the files before sending needs to be registered and also needs to be acknowledged on reception.

Online HRMIS: Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) has been developed in-house which provides a centralized repository of employee information such as Master details, Career details, Promotion details, Dependent Details etc. for data analysis and processing. It is an integrated database of employee information.

Web based Performance Appraisal System: Web based Performance Appraisal System has been developed in-house to automate the process of Annual performance Appraisal System for Executives upto E6 - E7. It is used for evaluating an Appraiser based on his performance.

Online Quarterly Vigilance Clearance System: Quarterly Vigilance Clearance System has been developed in-house to automate Quarterly Vigilance Clearance Update process for Senior Executives in the level of AGM (E5) up to ED (E9) level.

13.9 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

“Vendor Bill Tracking System” has been developed by FSNL in-house and implemented successfully, facilitating the Vendors to know the status of bills submitted by them “online”.

The “File-tracking system” is also being developed in-house by FSNL for facilitating Internal-file movement within the departments in the office, which will help in keeping track of the files and speedy disposal of the cases.

13.10 EIL, OMDL and BSLC

BGC has taken initiative to publish all tenders /EOI in Companies Corporate Website and Central Public Procurement Portal (CPP Portal). CCTV is installed at Corporate Office. Processing of salaries is being done through customized payroll system. Tally based Accounting Package is being used for payment of vendor bills and different employee entitlements through RTGS and e-payment mode. Biometric based attendance has been installed at HO and Mines office. OMDL and BSLC are using GeM portal for procurement of materials.

CHAPTER-XIV

SAFETY

14.1 Background

The iron & steel industry involves a combination of complex processes and large-scale operations, which are hazardous in nature. There are potential dangers inherent in the industry's working environment to which its employees are exposed. The Iron & Steel industry needs to prevent injuries & accidents and provide a healthy working environment to its workforce.

14.2 Initiatives of Ministry of Steel

14.2.1 In June 2019, Ministry of Steel undertook extensive interactions with the stakeholders for identifying the hazards that prevail in the iron & steel making industry, measures that need to be adopted to eliminate accidents and development of a common minimum safety guidelines to be adopted by the steel industry for elimination of the accidents.

14.2.2 To achieve the above objective, a Working Group comprising of experts from the Industry & Academia was constituted by Ministry of Steel, with an aim to study the various safety practices followed by the iron & steel industry and evolve comprehensive/ common minimum safety guidelines to be followed for ensuring safety to the workers/ employees engaged in the sector. A Sub Group of the Working Group comprising NISST and the Industry Associations was also constituted for addressing the specific safety needs of the mini steel sector. Experts from the Safety Department of IIT Kharagpur, also assisted in evolving these guidelines.

14.2.3 As an outcome of the above efforts of the stakeholders, twenty five Safety Guidelines for the iron & steel sector have been formulated which addresses specific activities/ hazards associated by the steel industry for both the large and small players of steel sector.

14.2.4 These aforementioned guidelines in the form of a book viz. "Safety Guidelines for the Iron & Steel Sector", were unveiled by the Hon'ble Steel Minister on 17th February, 2020 and have also been uploaded in Ministry of Steel's website. The Stakeholders in the iron & steel sector have been urged to adopt these guidelines.

14.2.5 The adoption of the aforesaid 25 guidelines is voluntary, as Ministry of Steel do not have the necessary regulations to make these mandatory. The main legislation for Safety in the manufacturing sector in India, is under the Factory Act, administered by Ministry of Labour & Employment, pertaining to worker safety & health. Ministry of Labour & Employment has, therefore, been requested to facilitate in making the Safety Guidelines prepared by Ministry of Steel, as Standards on Safety for the Iron & Steel Industry.

14.3 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Salient aspects of Safety Management System and Practices in SAIL include the followings:

14.3.1 Management Commitment

Ensuring accident-free working in steel plants has been one of the prime priorities of the SAIL Management with endeavour to achieve the target of 'Zero Accident'.

Safety is monitored at the highest level of management. Board Sub Committee on Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) reviews the safety performance on quarterly basis and appraises the SAIL Board. At Plant level, safety is reviewed by Director I/c /CEO and Head of Works at regular interval for bringing continual improvement in Safety System. Safety is discussed as first item in all appropriate forums, and directions are issued for adoption of all requisite measures to bring continuous improvement in safety standards.

SAIL is implementing OHSAS-18001, an advanced Safety Management system and they also have an 'Occupational Health and Safety Policy'.



14.3.2 Safety set up in SAIL

Full-fledged Safety Engineering Department looks after the safety management aspects under respective Head of Works of all Plants and Units of SAIL. At corporate level, SAIL Safety Organization (SSO), Ranchi also coordinates and monitors the operational/fire safety activities undertaken at different Plants/Units of SAIL and provides appropriate corporate thrust on safety management at organization level.

14.4 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Management Commitment:

RINL has adopted an integrated policy that includes the Safety and Health Policy in line with National Safety Policy. RINL strive to create an environment that encourages employee participation towards safety and well being of employees and workers. Several measures are being taken up to achieve zero accident and to improve Safety Culture in the company. CMD along with other Directors conducts monthly meetings for reviewing the Safety Performance. Continuous efforts on the implementation of safety standards, monitoring of risk control measures and other proactive measures have resulted in reduction / elimination of potential hazards.

Safety setup in RINL:

RINL has identified the head of works as an “Occupier” and Executive Director level officer as “Manager” of the factory who coordinate, monitor and facilitate all the safety related activities in the plant. The organization of the Safety Engineering Department headed by the GM (Safety) consists of Zonal Safety Officers and Department Safety Officers deployed at every Zone / department who assist, monitor and facilitate all the safety related activities in the individual department. Also, at department level, the Departmental Safety coordinators are in place.

To encourage employee’s participation in Occupational Health and Safety Management, one Central Safety Committee and 31 Departmental Safety Committees exist with equal participation from recognized trade union representatives and management representatives. The Central Safety Committee and Departmental Safety Committees discuss various safety issues and their recommendations are being implemented.

Online safety information system is in place for RINL, wherein employees can report unsafe act/conditions and near miss cases. After reporting of the same the unsafe points identified are communicated to the concerned HOD by HOD(Safety) for liquidation. Compliance of the same is monitored by the Zonal Safety Officers.

The OHSAS 18001 system in RINL ensures Preventive Safety Management practices which includes; Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA), More than 5500 HIRAs are in place ensuring the Risk Control Measures.

14.5 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC has its training centers in all its projects. They are equipped with infrastructure as required under Mines Vocational Training Rules. These centers cater to the needs of basic training, refresher training and training for skilled workers and also for those injured on duty.

In each mining project of NMDC, sufficient number of workmen inspectors are nominated / appointed for mining operations, mechanical and electrical installations as per statutory requirements.

Safety Committees have been constituted in every operating mine and safety meetings are held every month discussing the safety matters and corrective actions related to work atmosphere.

Mine Level Tripartite Safety Committee Meetings are being conducted at all Projects. This meeting is conducted once in a year at project level with senior officials, Union Representatives and DGMS Officials in which Safety Performance and its appraisal are made and the recommendations are implemented.

Corporate Level Tripartite Safety Committee Meetings are being held regularly once in a year at Head Office.

Mandays lost per 1 lakh man days worked for the year 2020-21 up to December, 2020 is 2.4.

Safety Management System: Safety Management system has been implemented in all mines and Risk Assessment Studies are being conducted regularly at all mines.

Internal Safety Audits of Projects are being conducted by Internal Audit team of Projects and the observations are submitted to the Projects for compliance and is being monitored by Internal Safety Organization.

14.6 MOIL Ltd.

Competent supervisors like mine mates, mine foremen and qualified mining engineers are regularly supervising all the working at mines. Workmen also carry out safety inspections during working shifts.

Inspector, safety officer, mine manager and agents. Internal Safety organization headed by General Manager (Safety) at head office is coordinating with DGMS and inspects mines time to time.

Regular safety committee meetings are held at mines, where day-to-day safety aspects are discussed with the participation of workers' representatives. Unsafe acts and mine accidents are analyzed in detail to avoid any recurrence.

14.7 MECON Ltd.

MECON has prepared Safety policy Statement which is regularly communicated to the employees during orientation training. Some of the features of the Safety policy Statement have been incorporated in the Conduct, Discipline and Appeals Rules of the Company so as to ensure proper compliance of Safety Rules. No reportable incidence of accident has occurred in MECON. MECON also has in place a well-documented Disaster Management Plan to take care of exigencies.

14.8 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC is an e-commerce organization and does not have any plant/ manufacturing unit. However, necessary safety measures against fire, natural calamity, pandemic, control room etc. are observed.

14.9 KIOCL Ltd.

KIOCL has well designed and comprehensive Safety Management system at its Plants. KIOCL Pellet Plant and Blast Furnace Units are covered under Factories Act and all the safety parameters, standards are complied with as per the Rules and Regulations provided in the Factories Act, 1948 and its subsequent amendments.

KIOCL is following SOPs and each Department in the Plant has its own standard operating procedures which are being followed. Based on the Departments involved in the production process at Pellet Plant, a booklet has been prepared on "Code of Safety Practices" last year at Pellet Plant from the Safety Department to follow these safety practices meticulously by the concerned. More emphasis has been given on the safety aspects related to the equipments in use at Pellet Plant.

14.10 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

Safety and security of human assets are accorded utmost importance by FSNL. Constant motivation of employees is done towards observance of safety precautions and safe working practices. Training schedules prepared for the whole year include training programmes for the employees on Safety and related aspects, which are regularly monitored by the management to ensure proper training of employees on safety and allied topics, through the renowned agencies like National Safety Council etc. In accordance with the Government guidelines, Safety Audit has also been conducted in all the units of FSNL through M/s National Safety Council etc.

14.11 EIL, OMDC and BSLC

Mining companies i.e. OMDC and BSLC have taken proactive measures for compliance of safety precautions according to provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 in terms of Rules, Regulations and guidelines received from Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS) from time to time towards safety of employees engaged in mining and allied activities. Necessary safety devices and tools have been provided to the concerned employees. Safe practices pertaining to different activities in mining operations are displayed through participation of workers in safety exhibitions locally as well as regional basis. New practices are also regularly adopted by visiting similar mines. Basic and refresher training is imparted to the workers in the Vocational Training Centre from different disciplines and operational activities in the mines.



CHAPTER-XV

WELFARE OF WEAKER SECTIONS OF SOCIETY

15.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel complies with the Government guidelines with regard to welfare of weaker sections of the society. Out of total manpower of 195 employees against sanctioned strength of 246 in the Ministry as on 30.12.2020, 41 belonged to SC (22.65%), 7 belonged to ST (3.86%) and 40 belonged to OBCs (22.09%). The posts belonging to Central Secretariat Services i.e. Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Clerical Services and Central Secretariat Stenographers Service are filled by Department of Personnel and Training.

15.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL follows Presidential Directives on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of recruitments & promotions. As on 01.01.2021, out of total manpower of 66396, 16.68%, 15.41% and 14.73% belong to SCs, STs and OBCs respectively.

SAIL Plants and Units including Mines are situated in economically backward regions of the country with predominant SC/ST population. Therefore, SAIL has contributed to the overall development of civic, medical, educational and other facilities in these regions. Some of the contributions are:

- Recruitment of non-executive employees, which comprise close to 84% of the total employees, are carried out mainly on regional level and hence a large number of SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the society get the benefit of employment in SAIL.
- Over the years, a large group of ancillary industries has also developed in the vicinity of Steel Plants. This has created opportunities for local unemployed persons for jobs and development of entrepreneurship.
- For jobs of temporary & intermittent nature, generally contractors deploy workmen from the local areas, which again provide an opportunity for employment of local candidates of economically weaker section.
- Establishment of SAIL Steel Plants in economically backward areas has given a fillip to the economic activities thus benefiting the support population providing different types of services.
- Steel Townships developed by SAIL have the best of medical, education and civic facilities and are like an oasis for the local Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other population who share the fruits of prosperity along with SAIL employees.

SAIL has undertaken several initiatives for the socio-economic development of SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the society which are mainly as under:

- Special Schools have been started exclusively for poor, underprivileged children at five integrated steel plant locations. The facilities provided include free education, mid-day meals, uniforms including shoes, text books, stationery items, school bags, water bottles and transportation in some cases.
- No tuition fee is charged from SC/ST students studying in the Company run schools, whether they are SAIL employees' wards or non-employees' wards.
- Free medical health centres for poor have been set up at Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bokaro, Burnpur (Gutgutpara) providing free medical consultation, medicines, etc. to the peripheral population mainly comprising of SC/ST and weaker sections of society.

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- SAIL Plants have adopted tribal children. They are being provided free education, uniforms, textbooks, stationery, meals, boarding, lodging and medical facilities for their overall growth at residential hostels, such as Saranda Suvan Chhatravas Kiriburu, Gyanodaya Hostel, Bhilai and an exclusive Gyan Jyoti Yojana for nearly extinct Birhor Tribe.
- For Skill Development and better employability, youths & women of peripheral villages have been provided vocational & specialised skill development training at various ITIs, Nursing and other vocational training institutes in the areas of Nursing, Physiotherapy, LMV Driving, Computers, Mobile repairing, Welder, Fitter & Electrician Training, Improved agriculture, Mushroom cultivation, Goatery, Poultry, Fishery, Piggery, Achar/Pappad/Agarbati/Candle making, Screen printing, Handicrafts, Sericulture, Yarn Weaving, Tailoring, Sewing & embroidery, Gloves, Spices, Towels, Gunny-bags, Low-cost-Sanitary Napkins, Sweet Box, Soap, Smokeless chullah making, etc.

Implementation of Presidential Directives on Reservation for SC/ST

- Liaison Officers have been appointed as per Presidential Directives for due compliance of the orders and instructions pertaining to reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs at Plants/Units of SAIL.
- SC/ST Cell is functioning in all of the main Plants/Units. A member belonging to SC/ST community is associated in all DPCs/Selection Committees. A sufficiently senior level officer of SC/ST category is nominated for the purpose as per the level of the Recruitment Board /Selection Committees/DPC.
- Internal workshops for Liaison Officers for SC/ST/OBC and other dealing officers of SAIL Plants/Units are conducted at regular intervals through an external expert to keep them updated on the reservation policy for SC/ST and other related matters.
- Plants/Units of SAIL have SC/ST Employees' Welfare Associations which conduct regular meetings with Liaison Officers on implementation of reservation policy & other issues. In addition, an Apex level umbrella body namely SAIL SC/ST Employees Federation also exists in SAIL to represent the issues of SC/ST Employees in a coordinated manner. A meeting with the Federation at the level of Director (Personnel) is organized on a regular basis.

15.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

As on 01.01.2021, the total manpower of RINL is 16923 comprising of 2747 SCs (16.23%), 1258 STs (7.43%) and 3182 OBCs (18.80%).

Grant under Dr B R Ambedkar Merit Recognition Scheme - SC and ST categories - RINL Grants are meant exclusively for the children of an employee belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under this, an award of Rs. 1500/- per month for full duration of the course is given to those children who qualify 12th standard or intermediate exam and seek admission in Degree courses in Engineering / Architecture / Medical / Veterinary / Dentistry / Agricultural Sciences / Pharmacy/Law. A total of 8 such awards are given to children of SC employees and 4 such awards to children of ST employees.

15.4 NMDC Ltd.

The total number of employees in NMDC as on 31.12.2020 was 5596 out of which 857 belong to Scheduled Castes (15.31%), 1407 to Scheduled Tribes (25.14%) and 1095 to OBCs (19.56%).

As a policy, efforts are made to fill any backlog vacancy in the next year on a continuous basis and the Company has been able to fill the reserved vacancies so far. Liaison Officers have been appointed as per the Presidential Directives at Corporate Office and all the Projects. A member belonging to SC/ST is associated in all DPCs.

Regular workshops are being held for liaison officers of SC/ST and OBC, dealing officers of various Projects, SC/ST Welfare association representatives to keep them updated on the reservation policy for SC/ST and other related matters.

15.5 MOIL Ltd.

The total manpower as on 31.12.2020 is 5894 (male 5084, female 810) out of which 1175 belong to Scheduled Castes (19.94%), 1480 to Scheduled Tribes (25.11%) and 2079 to OBCs (35.27%).



15.5.1 Welfare Activities

Some of the Welfare Schemes being implemented by MOIL for the benefit of the employees as well as people residing in the adjacent areas of Mines which are situated in the remote areas. Salient features of such schemes are as follows:-

- Residential quarters have been constructed and allotted to majority of the employees.
- Providing adequate supply of drinking water to the employees residing in the mine colonies.
- Provisions of electricity at concessional rate.
- Provision of Hospitals/health care centres.
- Assistance to Primary Schools for imparting free education to wards of weaker sections. School buses are provided at all the Mines so as to take children to nearby areas for High School/College.
- Providing financial aid, stationery, books etc. to the school adjacent to the mining areas.
- Organizing training classes for self employment scheme.
- Other welfare measures for the development and upliftment of tribal women such as conducting sewing classes, adult literacy classes, AIDS awareness programmes, propagating such other programmes by display of posters, notices and banners, leprosy awareness programmes etc.

15.6 MECON Ltd.

As on 01.12.2020, out of 1167 employees on the strength of the Company, 237 employees belong to SC (20.31%), 116 belong to ST (9.94%) and 141 belong to OBCs (12.08%). MECON is fully aware of its social responsibilities for development and welfare of weaker sections of the Society. MECON has adopted adequate measures for safeguarding their interests and welfare.

15.7 MSTC Ltd.

The total manpower as on 31.12.2020 is 335 out of which 57 belong to Scheduled Castes (17.01%), 19 to Scheduled Tribes (5.67%) and 81 to OBCs (24.17%).

The Presidential Directives issued from time to time in regard to reservation, relaxation, concession, etc. for the SC/ST/OBC/PWD candidates pertaining to the policies and procedures of the Government were duly observed. The directives in matters concerning recruitment and promotion regarding the weaker sections have been duly complied with. All Departmental Promotion Committees and Selection Committees (in case of recruitment) constituted during the year had representatives of SC/ST community.

During the year, 8 ST, 16 SC, 30 OBC and 4 PWD employee of the Company were sponsored for in-house and Institutional training programmes. In addition, all possible cooperation and assistance was provided to the MSTC SC/ST Employees' Council, which function primarily to safeguard the interest of the reserved section of employees of the Company.

15.8 KIOCL Ltd.

The total number of employees in KIOCL as on 31.12.2020 is 754, out of which 119 persons belong to Scheduled Castes (15.78%), 50 persons belong to Scheduled Tribes (6.63%) and 92 persons belong to Other Backward Classes (12.20%). Besides, there are 24 Women (3.18%) and 12 Divyang Persons (1.59%).

The Company has set up full-fledged facilities at Kudremukh and Mangaluru by establishing a modern township, hospital, recreation facilities etc. 10% of type "A" and "B" quarters and 5% of "C" and "D" type quarters are reserved for SC/ST employees. As on 31st December, 2020, 175 employees put together in all Groups 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' and D(S) were promoted, out of which 27 employees belong to SC category and 10 employees belong to ST category. There is a regular interaction with the Management and SC/ST Welfare Association at Kudremukh, Mangaluru and Bengaluru. The grievances of SC/ST employees are discussed and appropriate action is taken to redress their grievances.

During the Financial Year 2020-21, out of 803 employees (as on 01.04.2020), 299 employees i.e., 37% (61 trained man-days) have been nominated for various online and offline training programmes, out of whom, 75 employees belong to SC/ST category, 39 employees belong to OBC category and 185 employees belongs to general category.

15.9 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

The total manpower as on 31.11.2020 is 680 out of which 128 belong to Scheduled Castes (18.82%), 74 to Scheduled Tribes (10.88%) and 124 to OBCs (18.23%).

Reservation of posts are provided in accordance with the guidelines/instructions issued by the Government from time to time, for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Class communities in direct recruitments, as and when made. Through the promotion policy and various welfare measures adopted by the company, adequate care of welfare of the employees belonging to weaker sections of SC/ST/OBC communities is taken care of.

15.10 EIL, OMDC and BSLC

The guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time in regard to reservation in services for SCs/STs/OBCs/Physically Handicapped etc. are followed.



CHAPTER-XVI

VIGILANCE

16.1 Activities of Vigilance Division of the Ministry of Steel

The Vigilance Division of the Ministry is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the level of Joint Secretary appointed on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). The CVO with a Deputy Secretary, a Under Secretary and supporting staff, functions as the nodal point in the vigilance set-up of the Ministry. The Vigilance Division is, inter-alia, responsible for the following activities in respect of the Ministry of Steel and the CPSEs under its administrative control:

- Ensuring identification of 'sensitive' posts and rotation of officials / officers holding sensitive posts, as per CVC guidelines.
- Scrutiny of vigilance complaints and initiation of appropriate investigation measures.
- Furnishing comments / factual reports of the Ministry to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on the enquiry / investigation reports involving Board Level Officers, wherever required.
- Obtaining first and second stage advice of the CVC, wherever necessary.
- Appointment of CVOs in the CPSEs in consultation with Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) and CVC.
- Regular follow up with the CVOs of Steel CPSEs in relation to vigilance related issues, including preventive / systemic improvements measures.
- Obtaining Vigilance Clearance in respect of Board Level Officers for their appointments, confirmation, extension of service, etc.
- Sending periodical reports / returns to CVC.

The Vigilance Departments in all CPSEs are headed by full time Chief Vigilance Officer appointed by the Government of India. The Vigilance Department in the Ministry of Steel monitors the incumbency position of CVOs in Steel CPSEs and regularly update the same to DoPT to ensure that there is no vacancy in the post of CVO.

The Ministry reviews the vigilance activities in the Steel CPSEs through individual meetings and through monthly checklist, periodic returns and statements sent by the CVOs. Besides, the Ministry also reviewed the cases and wherever necessary, held discussions with the CVOs of concerned CPSEs for early resolution of issues. Circulars containing instructions and guidelines on different aspects of vigilance management received from the Central Vigilance Commission, etc. are also circulated to the CVOs of the CPSEs for compliance.

During the current year (upto 31st December, 2020), the Vigilance Division received 82 complaints from various sources. Out of the 82 complaints received, 55 complaints have been disposed off and appropriate actions in remaining 27 complaints have been initiated as per provisions contained in the CVC's Vigilance Manual. From 01.1.2020 to 31.12.2020, factual reports / comments in 5 cases were submitted to the CVC for advice. In all cases, CVC's advice(s) was complied with. Disciplinary action in 2 cases involving Board Level Officer was taken during current year (2020). Besides, Vigilance Clearance proposals in respect of 19 Board Level officers were sent to the CVC. 2 new CVOs were appointed in SAIL and RINL during the year 2020.

This Ministry also observed Vigilance Awareness Week from 27.10.2020 to 02.11.2020. On this occasion, Integrity Pledge was administered by Secretary, Steel to all the employees. Apart from displaying banners / posters at prominent locations in the office premise, a Speech Competition on the theme on "Vigilance for Organisational Excellence" and an Essay Writing Competition on a Topic "Role of Technology in Curbing Corruption" was organized. The CPSEs under the Ministry of Steel also observed Vigilance Awareness Week during the period from 27.10.2020 to 02.11.2020.

16.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL Vigilance emphasizes on preventive vigilance through Surprise Checks, Scrutiny of Files, continuous examination / review of existing systems and suggests system improvements thereby increasing organizational effectiveness. There is a thrust on leveraging technology to enhance transparency in the organization. Following activities were undertaken by SAIL Vigilance: -

As envisioned by CVC and Ministry of Steel, SAIL organized a two-day Preventive Vigilance training program for mid-level executives on 24th and 25th September, 2020. The program was held in a blended mode with more than forty participants of SAIL spread across six locations (Kolkata-West Bengal, Bhilai-Chhattisgarh, Bokaro-Jharkhand, Burnpur-West Bengal, Rourkela-Odisha and Durgapur-West Bengal) joining the program through video conferencing. Each location had a team of 5-9 participants comprising of mid-level SAIL executives having diverse backgrounds and experience, inter-alia, including Finance, Projects, Contract Cell, Personnel, Computers and IT, Marketing, Materials Management, Township and various production shops like Blast Furnace, Steel Melting Shop, Sinter Plant, etc. In addition to the above, more than twenty participants of other Public Sector Units under Ministry of Steel were also connected in the training program through video-conferencing. The valedictory session of the program was graced by Shri Sanjay Kothari, Central Vigilance Commissioner; Shri Suresh N. Patel, Vigilance Commissioner; Secretary, Steel and other senior officials of CVC and Ministry of Steel; and also by Chairman, SAIL and CVO, SAIL.

Eight such dedicated two-day Preventive Vigilance programs have been completed till date wherein a total of 368 executives from SAIL including 88 Management Trainees of 2019 batch have been covered.

- Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in SAIL during 27th October to 2nd November 2020. The week started with administering the Integrity pledge and reading out of messages of dignitaries on 27th October at SAIL Corporate Office as well as all Plants/Units of SAIL. During the week, workshops/sensitization programmes, customers meet, events like quiz, essay, slogan and drawing/poster, debate competition etc. were organized for SAIL employees. As outreach measures, various events like Speech/Oratory competition, Essay/Slogan competition, etc. were organized for School / College students in SAIL townships. The activities conducted during the week were posted on social media like Twitter handle and Facebook account of SAIL for wider publicity. During the week, employees, their families, students, customers, vendors, etc. were encouraged to take E-pledge.
- Thrust Areas of SAIL Vigilance: The Thrust Areas of SAIL Vigilance for the year 2020 were:
 - ❖ Audit of SIPs implemented in 2017 and 2018.
 - ❖ Checking of loading / unloading / transportation of scrap / secondary materials inside Plant / Unit premises.
 - ❖ Scrutiny of eligibility criteria fulfillment of the bidders (both eligible and non-eligible) in Open / Global Tender cases.
 - ❖ Scrutiny of Personnel Department related matters such as Recruitment, Promotion, Compassionate Appointment / Transfers, Retention of facilities on transfer, etc.
- A total of 151 training/awareness programme/workshops involving 2155 participants were organized at various Plants and Units of SAIL, for enhancing awareness on System and Procedures followed in SAIL. A few significant training programmes organized by SAIL Vigilance are mentioned below:-
 - ❖ **Preventive Checks:** A total of 2333 periodic checks including File Scrutiny and Joint Checks were conducted in vulnerable areas of different Plants / Units of SAIL, out of which 41 checks were taken up for detailed investigation while preventive / system improvement recommendations were made in 412 cases.
 - ❖ **ACVOs Meet:** As a part of maintaining regular interaction with Additional Chief Vigilance Officers (ACVOs) who head Vigilance Departments at Plant / Unit level, CVO conducted regular review meetings known as ACVO Meets. During the meetings, performance of SAIL Vigilance was reviewed. Presentations on case studies / other vigilance related matters were made by different Plants/Units which would ensure adoption of good practices / procedures by all.



- ❖ **System Improvement Projects:** During the year 2020, a total of 15 System Improvements Projects (SIPs) were undertaken at different Plants/Units of SAIL after identifying concern areas.
- ❖ **Intensive Examinations:** During the year 2020, a total of 14 cases were taken up for Intensive Examination at different Plants / Units. During Intensive Examination, high value procurement / contracts were scrutinized comprehensively and necessary recommendations were forwarded to concerned departments for implementing suggestions for improvement.

Improvement in system of pricing and invoicing of SAIL Prime Products:

As a part of Preventive Vigilance, the system of pricing and invoicing of SAIL Prime Products was studied by Vigilance Unit of Central Marketing Organisation (CMO) in consultation with all the Plants. In case of invoices generated by CMO for stockyard deliveries, the price master data was being updated in SAP/ERP of CMO and was applicable for all branches of CMO. However, for Direct Dispatch consignments, it was found that the Pricing Circulars, when issued, were communicated by CMO to the Invoicing sections of different Plants through email. The changes were then manually incorporated by Plants in their respective Price Product Masters.

With the objective of seamless transfer of Price Data from CMO to Plants, without any manual intervention, Plants were sensitized about potential problems. It was in-principle agreed by CMO and Plants to maintain the Pricing Data centrally at one place (i.e. at CMO), with data feeding in SAP system only at CMO, without duplication of another feeding at Plants. After development of the required system in all Integrated Steel Plants of SAIL i.e. DSP, BSP, BSL, RSP and ISP, the system was launched by Director (Commercial) on 19th November, 2020 through a 'Go-Live' Video Conference attended by CVO/SAIL, ED (Vigilance) and senior officials of CMO and Integrated Steel Plants.

16.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Vigilance Department of RINL took various measures to promote Transparency and Integrity in RINL with prime focus on Preventive Vigilance. System studies were conducted on the procedures being followed in procurements, sales and award of contracts including expansion area for improving existing procedure and systems, wherever required. Intensive examinations of contracts / purchase orders were conducted and audit paras / internal audit reports were perused. Identification and follow up w.r.t rotation of Sensitive Posts, conducting Surveillance Checks, random scrutiny of bills etc. were also undertaken. Besides, Special Vigilance Awareness drives were also undertaken to create awareness amongst the employees and other Stake Holders on preventive vigilance, as a functional tool for Management to usher in Fairness and Equity. Information Technology was leveraged for bringing about greater transparency through e-initiatives like e-auction, e-reverse auction and 100 % e-payment etc. The following activities were undertaken to promote Transparency and Integrity in RINL during the period Apr-Dec, 2020:-

- Conducted 108 system surveillance checks including 20 quality checks and 1 periodic surprise check on medical services.
- Organized 31 physical Vigilance Awareness Sessions and 06 webinars were held on Preventive Vigilance/ Ethics.
- 5 System studies for improving procedures, rules, policies, guidelines etc. were taken up and Vigilance observations/ recommendations were communicated to the concerned Departments.
- Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week - 2020 with the theme "Vigilant India - Prosperous India" is organized wherein several programmes viz; Pledge taking, display of posters, Essay writing, Quiz and Elocution Competitions etc., were conducted involving the participation of employees, their dependents and other Stake Holders. Elocution competition was also held for students of nearby College.
- Conducted Webinars for awareness on "Preventive Vigilance", "Effective Estate Management and fair implementation of House Allotment Rules", "Execution and Management of Contracts in Projects", "Compliance to Contract procedures", "Property Returns, Dos and Don'ts of CDA Rules" and Awareness on Statutory Payments.
- Webinar was also organised by Finance Department for "Grievance Redressal" wherein the grievances of the vendors/ contractors were addressed.

16.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC Vigilance Department guides and facilitates impartial, fair and transparent decision making and gives priority to preventive vigilance, with proactive measures. Department had taken several initiatives during the year. Emphasis was laid on adequate checks and balances in the form of well-defined systems and procedures. Various programmes were conducted for awareness on vigilance matters for the employees of the Corporation. The vigilance functionaries at the projects have conducted regular training classes for the employees on the vigilance matters. Complaints received were taken up for investigation and necessary corrective measures / disciplinary action wherever required were recommended.

During the period (Jan - Dec'20), 50 surprise checks and 62 regular inspections were conducted by Vigilance Department. Complaints received were taken up for investigation and necessary suggestions for system improvement / disciplinary action wherever required was recommended.

Vigilance Department in NMDC was upgraded to ISO 9001:2015 standards of Quality Management System (QMS) and certificate issued by the certifying authority was received which is valid upto February, 2022.

Preventive Vigilance Training Module: NMDC commenced training with the help of pre-recorded lectures in Hybrid Learning pattern. To enhance a feel of physical presence and atmosphere akin to Physical Training, expanded classroom concept (ECC) is developed by NMDC team with suitable hardware and software (s). It helps in overcoming paucity of resource persons to conduct large number of sessions to cover all officials in several batches.

Vigilance department organized a 2-day Workshop on "Contracts and Arbitration" on 6th and 7th of February, 2020 as a proactive/ preventive Vigilance initiative for improving knowledge and awareness among officers handling Works and Procurement Contracts. NMDC and other CPSEs in Hyderabad attended this workshop. The workshop was inaugurated by Shri Sharad Kumar, Central Vigilance Commissioner and a hand book on Contracts and Arbitration was released.

A virtual training was conducted for Induction level officers on 7th and 8th Dec, 2020 as a part of Preventive Vigilance module for creating awareness among officers as per the guidelines of CVC.

As part of implementation of "Leveraging of Technology for Transparency" in all the transactions, details of contracts concluded above Rs. 10 lakh all works awarded on nomination basis, single tender basis above Rs. 1 lakh, information regarding bill payments to the contractors etc., are provided on the company's website. Efforts to encourage e-procurement, e-tender and e-auction are being made continuously.

NMDC has adopted implementation of Integrity Pact since November 2007. As per the suggestions given by Vigilance Department, the threshold value has been reduced to Rs. 1.0 Crore w.e.f. 07.09.2018 for both Procurement and Contracts as against the earlier threshold limit to Rs. 20 crore in case of Civil works and Contracts and Rs. 10 crore in case of Procurement on approval of NMDC Board. The Integrity Pact has been entered into 294 contracts with a total value of Rs. 25292.70 crore. All the contracts wherein the Integrity Pact was to be signed as per the threshold limit was adhered to and more than 92% of the total values of the contracts are covered under the Integrity Pact.

Quarterly meeting of Vigilance Officers in NMDC is being conducted regularly and the last meeting was conducted on 2nd Nov., 2020.

As per the directives received from CVC, Vigilance Awareness Week 2020 was observed from 27th October to 2nd November 2020 on the theme "**Vigilant India, Prosperous India**" across all the Projects / Regional Offices of NMDC. E-Pledge was administered by CMD through Live-streaming to the employees of Corporate Office, Projects and Regional offices located at various geographical locations of India. Various Competitions/ Activities like Elocution, Essay writing, Quiz (virtual mode) and Inter-departmental competition for Best House-keeping activities, Online / Live streaming of training on Preventive Vigilance Module and other activities were also conducted to bring awareness among the employees by following the COVID-19 safety precautions.

System improvements / initiatives undertaken by Vigilance department: -

- System improvement in Pre-Contract Award Process has been done to avoid the lapses in execution of the contract by ensuring scrutinization of all the requisite clearances from Revenue, Forest and other statutory authorities before issue of work order to avoid any future litigation / arbitration.



- System improvements have been done in wages of contract labour, Contractors have to submit a copy of bank statement/pass books/online PDF statement as a proof of contract labour monthly wages to executing department /personnel department before submitting final bill to IR section to improve the transparency.

16.5 MOIL Ltd.

The functioning of Vigilance Department includes preventive vigilance having main thrust on systems improvement in the organization, with the objective to ensure that the management gets the maximum out of its efforts. Some of the important activities of the vigilance department are as under: -

- **ISO 9001-2015 Certification:** Vigilance department has obtained ISO-9001:2015 certificate by the International Certification Services Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai accredited by Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand for Quality Management System to provide vigilance services to the management of MOIL Ltd. Certificate is valid till 21.05.2023. Certificate issued by ICS is worldwide recognized by IAF (International Accreditation Forum).
- **Inspections:** Routine/ Periodic and surprise inspections are being carried out regularly to ensure adherence to norms during execution of contract and to suggest improvements in the system. During the period Jan., 2020 to Dec., 2020, 1 periodic and 2 surprise inspections have been carried out. Based on the inspections 2 Advisories have been issued to management.
- **Complaint handling:** During the period Jan., 2020 to Dec., 2020 Vigilance Department has processed 28 complaints and on the basis of outcome of the investigation, 8 advisories have been issued to management for corrective action and system improvement.
- **Scrutiny of procedures and systems:** During the period Jan., 2020 to Dec., 2020, Vigilance Department has studied the procedure related to purchase, contract recruitment etc. and on the basis of examination, 2 advisories have been issued to management for corrective action and system improvement.
- **Mobile App 'Vigilance MOIL':** Mobile app Vigilance MOIL developed by MOIL vigilance with in-house team is available at Google App store for free downloading and making complaint from any place at any time.
- **Toll free number :** A toll free number 18002333606 is working for receiving Vigilance related information.
- **E-procurement:** E-procurement is being done for purchases and work contracts above Rs. 2 lakh. Now MOIL has also pursued for e procurement for contract value below 2 lakh so that entire procurement process becomes online and with minimal direct interaction with bidders.
- **Structured Meeting with Management :** As per the instructions of CVC and Ministry of Steel, structured meetings of vigilance department with MOIL Management in presence of CMD MOIL are done every quarter in which issues related to e-governance, leveraging technologies, tendering management, awards of work, recruitment policies, contract management, delegation of power of executives, timely payment to vendors and other agenda items have been discussed.
- **Leveraging Technology:** With reference to CVC's circular, Vigilance department emphasized on the effective use of website and leveraging technology in discharge of regulatory, enforcement activities and dealing with complaints. The main thrust areas for leveraging technologies are procurement of goods and services. The status of bill payments to contractors/suppliers are regularly posted on website. All tender documents, promotion list, transfer list, CSR works, seniority list applications for recruitment, notices and other pro-forma were posted on the website.
- **Updation of Manuals:** Various manuals such as Purchase Manual, Work and Contract Manual, Personnel Manual, etc. have been prepared and put in practice. Purchase Manual, Work and Contract Manual, Personnel Manual are available on the Company's website/intranet. Marketing Manual and Accounts Manual are under preparation. Updation of manuals are under process as a part of proactive vigilance and it is being pursued with the management.
- **Training Programs :** During the period Jan., 2020 to Dec., 2020 Vigilance Department conducted 2 training programs, one at Head Office and one at the mine, covering 52 employees (312 Hrs.) on vigilance awareness.

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- **Job Rotation:** Sensitive posts have been identified for rotation of officials working on sensitive posts for more than 3 years and are pursued with the management.
- **System Improvement :** As an outcome of investigations relating to complaints, study, inspection etc., advisories and suggestions were given to the management for system improvement in the following areas:
 - ❖ In theft prone zone like O/C mine, boundary wall and CCTV at select location and regular rotation of security personnels.
 - ❖ Biometric system for attendance at mines.
 - ❖ SOP for documents verification of Selected Candidates in recruitment.
 - ❖ Updation of existing manuals and preparation of accounts and marketing manual.
 - ❖ Procurement of Secondary items through GeM.
 - ❖ E-Procurement.
 - ❖ Regular updation of personal file and service book of employees.
 - ❖ Protection of information system i.e. ERP/SAP and Data recourses management controls. Third party audit of ERP.
 - ❖ All the information regarding paid bill status to be uploaded on MOIL website.
 - ❖ Timely payment to contractor/Vendor.
 - ❖ Recruitment through on-line process.
 - ❖ Old record to be weeded out as per policy.
 - ❖ Duly approved TOC and TEC by competent authority duly informed of their scope and schedule well in time.
- **Annual Property Return:** As per CVC guidelines, all executives in the organization have to submit APR within specified time. The personnel department of MOIL is custodian of APR and reported that all the executives have submitted their Annual Property Returns, 20% of the above is scrutinized by vigilance every year. Accordingly, APR of 70 executives have been scrutinized during the period Jan., 2020 to Dec., 2020.
- **Vigilance Awareness Week:** Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 27th October to 2nd November, 2020 at all Mines/Offices of MOIL Limited in which following activities were held in accordance with CVC guidelines with the theme “Vigilant India- Prosperous India”. Special care was taken, while organizing the inauguration of Vigilance Awareness Week 2020 in regards to COVID-19 guidelines.
 - ❖ **Release of 9th issue “SHUCHITA” a Vigilance journal:** During Vigilance Awareness Week, 9th issue of in-house vigilance journal of MOIL “SHUCHITA” has been released.
 - ❖ **One-day workshop on “Government-E-Marketplace”:** On 31st Oct., 2020, a one-day webinar on “Government -E-Marketplace” was organized. Executives from all the Mines, HO and officials from other PSU, MECL (Mineral Exploration Corporation India), a Govt. of India undertaking, also participated in this webinar. At the end of program, question and answer session was held, in which participants cleared their doubts by asking questions to faculty.
 - ❖ **Vigilance awareness program :** The vigilance officer of Balaghat Mine, Madhya Pradesh and Chikla Mine, Maharashtra have organized vigilance awareness programmes at Ravindra Nath Tagore School at Bharveli and Ukwa and at DAV School Sitasawangi respectively during Vigilance Awareness Week and Special care was taken regarding COVID-19 guidelines and all the events were held maintaining social distancing. Essay, Poem and Slogan writing and poster, cartoons drawing and painting competitions have also been organized. Students participated in these events enthusiastically and best adjudged participations have been awarded.



16.6 MECON Ltd.

The vigilance set up of MECON is presently functioning under Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) stationed at Head Office, Ranchi. The Vigilance Department of MECON has taken a number of initiatives, briefly mentioned below:-

- Vigilance Awareness Week, 2020 was observed by MECON Limited in a befitting manner and with great enthusiasm from 27th October to 2nd November, 2020 in line with directive from Central Vigilance Commission with the theme “Vigilant India - Prosperous India”. The observance of Vigilance Awareness Week (VAW) in MECON commenced with Pledge Ceremony on 27th October, 2020 at 11 AM. Due to the Corona pandemic, online integrity pledge was administered by Chairman and Managing Director to the employees of MECON at Ranchi and other site offices. Messages received from dignitaries as well as that of the Central Vigilance Commission were also read out for employees. Banners and posters propagating message on Vigilance Awareness, Anti-corruption, etc. were displayed at various prominent places and activities like Presentations, Talks and Panel Discussions. Competitions such as Essay, Slogan and Painting competitions involving MECON employees and their wards (spouse and children) were also organized through online mode. A quiz competition for the employees of MECON through Mobile App, developed in-house, was also conducted. As a part of observance of Vigilance Awareness Week-2020, a Signature Campaign was also made during this week, to support this year’s theme “Vigilant India-Prosperous India”. For dissemination of anti-corruption messages and stressing need for vigilant India as part of outreach activities, Bulk Push SMS service of BSNL was utilized during Vigilance Awareness Week. Text of SMS was “MECON LTD. observes Vigilance Awareness Week-2020. Please take online e-integrity pledge by visiting CVC link <https://pledge.cvc.nic.in>”.
- Preventive Measures are being taken such as Surprise and Routine check, Scrutiny of Files, Scrutiny of Annual Property Returns, etc.
- Regular Structured Meeting of Vigilance with the Management is being conducted and issues related to Standardization of Bidding Documents, updation of organisation’s Procedures and Manuals, Asset Management/ Digitization of Land record, appointment of Retired Officers as Inquiry Officer (IO), Computerized File Tracking System (including SAP/ ERP implementation) etc. have been discussed.
- MECON has signed Integrity Pact (IP) with 214 suppliers/ contractors (Threshold value lowered for wider coverage : Rs. 1 crore and above for EPC Projects and Rs. 25 lakh and above for Town Administration as well for in-house Procurement).

16.7 MSTC Ltd.

The Vigilance set up of MSTC being headed by Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) has been instrumental in institutionalizing the anti-corruption activities. MSTC Vigilance continues to foster the goodwill and confidence stemming from value-based business practices and strengthening the Company as a professionally managed, competitive, with the objective of enhancing efficiency and transparency primarily through system improvements, preventive, proactive and punitive vigilance.

MSTC Vigilance emphasizes on systemic changes and leveraging technology for transparent system and procedures, thereby increasing organizational effectiveness. System studies were conducted on the procedures being followed in procurements, recruitment, service delivery etc for improving existing procedure and systems, wherever required. Examination of contracts/purchase orders was conducted and audit paras / internal audit reports were perused. Identification of Sensitive Posts, conducting Surveillance Checks, random scrutiny of bills was also undertaken. Some of the important activities undertaken by the Vigilance Department are as follows:-

- **Scrutiny of procedures and systems**

During the period, the vigilance department has studied the following procedure/policies/rules and on the basis of examination, management has been suggested for system improvement in the following areas:

- ❖ Amendment in Recruitment Rule.
- ❖ Formulating a guideline on appointment of outsiders/retired officers as inquiry officers including provisions in CDA Rule.

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- ❖ Schedule of delegated powers-DA in major/minor penalty.
- ❖ Whistleblower mechanism/Vigil Policy.
- ❖ Promotion Policy.
- ❖ Reporting on CSR activities.
- ❖ Delegating authority to acknowledge/giving consent for acquiring immovable/movable/valuable property by employees.
- ❖ Publishing of details on award of tenders/contracts on websites.
- ❖ Providing a timeline in the CDA Rules for receipt/filing of the PR from the employees.
- **Leveraging Technology**
 - ❖ Vigilance Clearance System has been developed in-house to automate Vigilance Clearance update process for executives below Board level.
 - ❖ Online filing of Annual Property Return being developed.
 - ❖ Information regarding bill payments to the contractors etc. is provided on the company's website.
- **Training Programs**
 - ❖ During the period, Vigilance Department conducted 02 Preventive Vigilance Module workshops at Corporate Office; Kolkata covering 62 employees at induction as well as Mid-Career level (18 hrs). 01 vendor meet was organized by Vigilance Department at Corporate Office. 01 session of 2 hours on vigilance awareness covering 90 employees.
- **System Improvement**

As an outcome of investigations relating to complaints, study, inspection etc., advisories and suggestions given to the management for system improvement are implemented in the following areas:-

 - ❖ Standard Bidding Document-To clearly specify the price evaluation criteria in the tender/bidding document to avoid ambiguity.
 - ❖ Purchase/Work Order Contracts-To execute through legal paper.
 - ❖ Standardization of the process for receiving/custody of APR from the employees.
 - ❖ For strengthening the internal controls on (i) pursuance of outstanding debtors; (ii) reconciliation of funds/accounts and adjustments in timely manner; (iii) settlement of temporary advances and (iv) maintaining another level of review and approval performed by an individual independent of the process has been implemented.
 - ❖ Leveraging of IT in invoicing (Format III), online medical bill submission and reimbursement.
- **Vigilance Awareness Week** : Vigilance Awareness Week - 2020 was observed with the theme "Vigilant India, Prosperous India" in all offices of MSTC. Also, wide publicity was given to the new initiative of the Commission for citizens to suggest systemic improvements in Central Government Organizations by displaying in the organization website as well as sending bulk email to employees and other stakeholders such as registered bidders/sellers for their suggestion.

16.8 KIOCL Ltd.

Preventive vigilance has been the thrust area of Vigilance Department and the same has received focused attention during the year. A climate of preventive vigilance is generated to sensitize officials at all levels about the ill effects of corruption and malpractices.



Regular Structured Meeting of Vigilance with the management is being conducted and issues related to e-governance, Leveraging Technology, Tender Management, Award of Works, Recruitment Policy have been discussed.

The Vigilance Department is certified for compliance to ISO certification 9001-2015 standards to ensure continuous improvement in Quality Management System. Certificate is valid upto 29th January, 2022.

Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 27th October to 2nd November, 2020 at all the locations/offices of KIOCL Limited.

e-Procurement is in vogue and the threshold value for this is fixed at Rs. 2 lakh and above. During the year 2020 (January, 2020 to December, 2020), 96.71% cases by value are covered under this. All payments are being made through electronic mode.

During the Year, 140 work/purchase/sale orders have been issued incorporating Integrity Pact Clause, covering 98.48% of contracts by value. No complaints have been received under Integrity Pact.

46 Scrutiny/examinations, 47 checks/inspections are carried out during the period and corrective actions, if any, are suggested. Necessary action is taken on the complaints received during the year.

Vigilance Department conducted 5 training programmes through virtual/hybrid mode covering 949 manhours. Topics such as Preventive Vigilance, Digital Vigilance, Indenting and Tendering procedures, Role of Technology in combating corruption and enhancing competitiveness etc. were covered.

During the year, two training programs on Preventive Vigilance for Mid-Career and Induction level employees as per CVC PV training module were conducted through video conference / hybrid mode covering 560 manhours.

16.9 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

The Vigilance department of FSNL, headed by Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO), has been instrumental in institutionalizing the anti-corruption activities. FSNL Vigilance continues to foster the goodwill and confidence stemming from value-based business practices and strengthening the Company as a professionally managed, competitive, with the objective of enhancing efficiency and transparency primarily through system improvements, preventive, proactive, participative and punitive vigilance.

FSNL Vigilance emphasizes on systemic changes and leveraging technology for transparent system and procedures, thereby increasing organizational effectiveness. Examination of contracts/purchase orders was conducted and audit paras / internal audit reports were perused. Identification of sensitive posts, conducting Surprise Checks, random scrutiny of annual property return was also undertaken. Agreed list has been signed with respective local branch of CBI. Structured meeting of CVO with the Managing Director is being conducted through video conferencing (after March'2020) on quarterly basis. Vigilance Department monitors implementation of Integrity Pact. Till 31/12/2020, 36 nos. of contracts have been covered under the Integrity Pact. Two Independent External Monitor (IEM) have been appointed by FSNL in 2020. During the period from 1st January, 2020 to 31st December, 2020, some of the important activities undertaken by the Vigilance Department are as follows:

- **Scrutiny of procedures and systems**

During the period, the vigilance department has studied the following procedure/policies/rules and on the basis of examination, management has been suggested for system improvement in the following areas:

- ❖ Contract / purchase order.
- ❖ An innovative Preventive Study, PV-CHASE (Preventive Vigilance through Corruption Hazard Assessment and System Enhancement) study on "Procurement of Capital goods/items".
- ❖ CSR contract / work order.

- **Leveraging Technology**

- ❖ Online Bill tracking system has been implemented from March'2020

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- ❖ Online portal for filing of Annual Property Return has been developed.
- ❖ Online file tracking system being developed.
- **Training Programs**
 - ❖ Preventive Vigilance training has been arranged for induction level and mid career level executives jointly through SAIL.
- **System Improvement**

As an outcome of study, inspection etc., advisories and suggestions given to the management for system improvement are implemented in the following areas:-

 - ❖ Signing of contract with successful vendor for work order value of Rs. 10.00 Lakh and above.
 - ❖ Undertaking by tender committee members that they do not have any personal interest in the participating agency.
 - ❖ Maintenance of tender record.
 - ❖ Maintenance of office vehicle log book.
- **Vigilance Awareness Week:** Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in the company from 27th October, 2020 to 2nd November, 2020 on the theme “Satark Bharat, Samriddh Bharat- Vigilant India, Prosperous India”.

16.10 EIL, OMDC and BSLC

The Vigilance Departments in these companies are headed by the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of RINL, and assisted by one Vigilance Officer in Head Office, Bhubaneswar. In addition, Vigilance Officers (additional charge) are appointed for both OMDC mines, Thakurani and BSLC mines, Birmitrapur. The functions of Vigilance Department include both preventive and punitive actions for all the mines of the company and for the Corporate Office at Bhubaneswar. Company's Vigilance department is continuing its efforts for systematic improvement to bring more and more transparency in working and conducted various training programme interactive sessions for creating Vigilance Awareness among the employees. As per the directives of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), the companies observe “Vigilance Awareness Week” every year.

CHAPTER-XVII

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

17.1 Centralised Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System

Centralised Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) has been implemented for facilitating public grievances in the Ministry and its PSUs. The CPGRAMS, is an online web-enabled system over NICNET developed by NIC in association with the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) with an objective of speedy redressal and effective monitoring of grievances by Ministries/Departments/Organisations of Government of India. The entire life cycle of the grievance redressal operation is (i) Lodging of the grievance by a citizen, (ii) Acknowledgement of acceptance of grievance by organization, (iii) Assessment of grievance regarding follow up action, (iv) Forwarding and transfer, (v) Reminders and clarification and (vi) Disposal of the case.

The position of implementation of the judgement orders of Central Administrative Tribunal is given at Annexure-XII

A revised Sevottam Compliant Citizens'/Clients' Charter has been finalized and implemented in the Ministry of Steel. Detailed status of adoption of 'Seven Step Model for Citizen Centric- Sevottam' in the Ministry and Steel PSUs is at Annexure XVI.

The details of grievances dealt with in the CPGRAMS for the period from 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020 is as under:

Ministry/CPSE	Outstanding as on 01.01.2020	Received during 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020	Disposed off during 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020	Pending on 31.12.2020
Ministry of Steel	54	1376	1299	131
SAIL	32	705	731	6
RINL	Nil	113	106	7
NMDC Limited	NIL	20	20	NIL
MECON Limited	1	24	24	1
MOIL Limited	NIL	5	5	NIL
KIOCL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
MSTC Limited	Nil	9	9	Nil
FSNL	Nil	7	7	Nil
OMDC	NIL	3	3	NIL

17.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Effective internal grievances redressal machinery exists in SAIL Plants and Units, separately for executives and non-executives. The grievance procedure in SAIL has evolved after sustained deliberations and consent of employees, trade unions and associations.

The grievances in SAIL Plants/Units are dealt in 3 stages and employees are given an opportunity at every stage to raise grievances relating to wage irregularities, working conditions, transfers, leave, work assignments and welfare amenities etc. Such issues are effectively settled through the time-tested system of grievance management. However, majority of grievances are redressed informally in view of the participative nature of environment existing in the steel plants. The system is comprehensive, simple and flexible and has proved effective in promoting harmonious relationship between employees and management.

17.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

In RINL, structured Grievance Handling System is in place for redressal of grievances of Executive and Non-Executive employees. In the formal Grievance Redressal Procedure for non-executives, a workers' representative is present in the committee. Further, grievance handling system has a fixed time-frame to redress the grievances. A senior officer at the level of General Manager is designated as Public Grievance Officer to deal with the public grievances. There is a separate Grievance Redressal Mechanism for Executives and Non-Executives.

17.4 NMDC Ltd.

The grievance redressal machinery in NMDC is headed by an Executive Director in the Head Office and by Head of Projects in each of the four production Projects. The Executive Director (Per) has been nominated as the nodal officer for monitoring the grievance redressal machinery. The machinery is working satisfactorily. A link to the Government of India's portal for Public Grievances has been provided in the home page of NMDC's website for registering grievances. As and when any public grievance (including in the press) is received, the same is promptly attended to.

17.5 MOIL Ltd

Any citizen can submit his grievance through online Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS). All Grievance officials have been apprised of the manner in which the Public Grievance received are to be disposed off. The system adopted for dealing the grievance of Public was constituted on the basis of instructions received from various authorities in the past.

The redressal of grievance machinery in MOIL consists of one Grievance Officer nominated for at each Unit / Mine / Head Office. The Nodal Officer nominated at Head Office co-ordinates with the Grievance Officers at the Unit / Mine / Head Office for their effective performance.

Monthly/quarterly grievances are reviewed and dealt by designated Public grievance officers at mines and corporate office and disposed off with stipulated period of one month i.e. 30 days.

The data related to grievances at the units are submitted by unit grievance Officers in monthly / quarterly returns to the Head Office.

17.6 MECON Ltd.

By and large, MECON does not have dealings with the public in general. But any specific complaints relating to any kind of perceived injustice is treated as a grievance. Complaints from customers are taken very seriously and attended to. MECON has nominated Nodal Officer under Centralized Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) for public grievances and the name of Nodal Officer is published in the website of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances. In MECON, there is a three-tier grievance procedure for redressal of grievance of its employees. A Grievance Advisory Committee consisting of representative of Executive and Non-Executive employees is operative to examine grievances of employees and submit recommendation for redressal. Further, there is a separate cell for redressal of grievances of SC/ST/OBC employees.

17.7 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC has Public Grievance Redressal Cells. There are total eight cells in regions and branches of the organisation and there are a Nodal Authority and a Public Grievance officer in the Head Office. There is facility of online registration for lodging grievance on the Company's website www.mstcindia.co.in. MSTC has also implemented Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) for online receipt and disposal of public grievances, so that grievance can be sorted out immediately and to take action to solve the cases. Some grievances are also received by post. Action is taken to address and redress grievances received from outside and from staff of the organisation.

Apart from the cells, a Grievance Committee is also constituted at Head Office. The Grievance Committee makes recommendations after examination of the grievances and comments obtained from the concerned department/region/branch.



The Grievance Committee meets at periodical intervals to review the cases. The Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) and Public Grievance site of the Company are monitored regularly by the Head Office.

17.8 KIOCL Ltd.

KIOCL has a well-structured and multilayered Public Grievances Redressal Mechanism including Dispute Resolution Mechanism. The Public Redressal setup in KIOCL has been introduced right from the Corporate Office at Bangalore to all the production units, project offices and liaison offices. Vendors and stakeholders having complaints or grievances can interact with the organization through the following for Public Grievance / Dispute settlements: -

- Public Grievance Officers are nominated at all locations. The complainant can approach these officers in person or through written complaints or communicate through e-mail or contact on telephones.
- Vendors' meets are organized at regular intervals.

Any vendors/stakeholders who seek to convey her/his grievances to the Company can contact the Directors of Grievances personally, through landline or through post. Two Directors and one General Manager are designated as Directors of Grievances for redressal of the Public/Staff Grievances.

KIOCL Limited has also framed a well-defined grievance procedure evolved under the code of discipline in March, 1977 which covers all the employees, both Executives and Non-Executives. Ever since the introduction, the scheme has been working satisfactorily without any complaint from any corner either from the Recognized Union or Officers Association. In view of the limited number of employees in the organization, the Grievances are easily identified and redressed at the root level itself.

The development of Sevottam Compliant Citizen's Charter has been put in place in corporate website: www.kioclltd.in. Company has provided a linkage in its website to the portal of Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances for lodging and redressal of grievances.

17.9 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

The company does not have any direct public dealings. However, the company has implemented Citizen's Charter, in adherence of the instructions received from the Ministry on the subject. As regards redressal of any public grievance, the company ensures redressal of the same immediately.

In all the Units/Corporate Office, FSNL has placed boxes viz., "Grievance Box", which are kept at the reception counter of the Units/Corporate Office, keeping in view the easy accessibility of these boxes to the Public in general and the staff. Apart from this, Online Grievance applications are also received through CPGRAMS portal of Ministry of Steel, which are replied to immediately/within a reasonable period.

The Grievances so received through Grievance box, are endorsed in a register called "Grievance Register".

Under Stage-I, if an employee/public has some grievance, he gets an opportunity to meet the Public/Staff Grievance Officer nominated for this purpose, who patiently hears the grievance, and if necessary, makes enquiries and gives the complainant a verbal answer within 3 working days from the date of hearing the grievance.

Under Stage-II, in case the employee/Public is not satisfied with the answer given by the Public/Staff Grievance Officer, or if he does not get any reply within 3 working days' time, or if his grievance does not get redressed satisfactorily at the level of Public/Staff Grievance Officer, the complainant gets an opportunity to meet the Unit Heads at the Units and Departmental Heads at Corporate Office, who patiently hears the grievance, gets feed-back from the concerned persons and gives his decision on the grievance, or sends a reply to the complainant.

Under Stage-III, if the employee/public is not satisfied with the outcome of Stage-II, he gets an opportunity to meet Chief General Manager of the company at Corporate Office, who patiently hears the grievance, analyse the same and redresses it, in case he is not satisfied with the decision taken at State-II.

If the employee/public is not satisfied with the result of Stage-I, II, and III, he can make an appeal to the Managing Director of the company, who will, in turn, re-examine the action taken in all the above 3 stages, analyze the grievance and communicate his decision to the concerned employee/public, within 15 days' time from the date of receipt of the appeal.

As regards the Public Grievances received on Grievance portal of FSNL/ Government grievance portals viz., CPGRAMS/ PMOPG, the same are attended to immediately and resolved within the stipulated period.

17.10 EIL, OMDL and BSLC

Grievance Redressal Mechanism is in place in EIL, OMDL and BSLC at Unit Level and at Corporate Level. The system of Redressal of Public Grievance has been systematized by broadening its scope to include acceptance of complaints online as well. Nodal Officer has been notified for this purpose. The name & designation of the officer have been posted in the Company's website i.e www.birdgroup.co.in.

The companies have initiated the system for on-line receipt of grievances and settlement as per the Sevottam model. Seven Step Model of "Sevottam" has been provided in the website i.e. www.birdgroup.co.in. for online redressing of public grievances. Public grievances are frequently disposed of through CPGRAM portal.



CHAPTER-XVIII

DIVYANG AND STEEL

18.1 Ministry of Steel

The Ministry of Steel follows the Government's rules with regard to the implementation of The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (PwD Act). As on December 31, 2020, five persons [one visually handicapped (VH), one hearing handicapped (HH) and three orthopedically handicapped (OH)] with disabilities are employed in the Ministry of Steel.

18.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

- Provisions related to reservation for Persons with Disabilities in terms of The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 is followed at Plants/units of SAIL. Efforts have been made for barrier free environment at work place for persons with disabilities. Medical Facilities provided include Jaipur foot, wheel chair etc.
- SAIL provides scholarship to the physically disabled children of its employees to support their education.
- Special relaxation is provided in allotment of quarters to disabled employees. Care is taken to allot ground floor to such employees.
- SAIL extends free medical facility even to non-entitled major brother or sister of an employee, if they are disabled and dependent on the employee.
- Shops, STD booths, Milk booths, Hawkers licenses etc. are allotted to disabled persons in plants of SAIL.
- Various facilities for sports and cultural activities are provided exclusively for the disabled persons at plant locations. Separate playgrounds have been earmarked for the handicapped at some of the Plant locations.
- SAIL supports various programs and centres under CSR at SAIL Plants like 'Schools for blind, deaf and mentally challenged children', 'Home and Hope' Rourkela, 'Ashalata Kendra' Bokaro, 'Handicapped Oriented Education Program' and 'Durgapur Handicapped Happy Home', Durgapur and 'Cheshire Home' Burnpur.

18.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

RINL is earmarking stipulated percentage of posts in Group-A, B and C as per PwD Act-2016.

- As per the Act, RINL has been implementing reservation whenever recruitment is taken up. Concessions and relaxations are extended to PwDs like Upper Age Limit (10 years), Application fee Exemption, 10% relaxation in Qualification marks at par with SC/ST, 10% relaxation in marks in Selection Tests at par with SC/ST.
- Since the Act came into force, RINL has employed 214 persons with various disabilities (excluding 10 persons on merit).
- Facilities provided as per statute include Identification of jobs, Post recruitment, and pre-promotion training, Providing Aids/Assistive devices, Accessibility and barrier free environment at work place, Preference in allotment of Company's quarters, Grievance redressal, Liaison Officer appointed for matters relating to Persons with Disabilities, Special Casual Leave and Preference in transfer/posting.
- Providing Ramp Way, Auditory Signal in the lifts of the building, Provision of a wheel-chair at the Reception Centre are some of the actions taken up for the convenience of the differently-abled persons at different offices at main administrative building / corporate office.

18.4 NMDC Ltd

NMDC being a mining organization is governed by the provisions of the Mines Act, its Rules and Regulations thereof. Considering the safety factor, it is not possible to employ PwDs in jobs involving working in the mines/plant. However, efforts are being made to induct PwDs in posts where field work is not involved and at present NMDC has 101 employees with disabilities in various posts.

NMDC has taken several steps for convenience of differently enabled persons visiting the Offices of the Company like providing ramp way, auditory signal in the lifts etc. Employees in the Projects who become disabled while in service are redeployed in identified posts.

18.5 MOIL Ltd.

The Company has implemented the various provisions of PwD Act.

18.6 MECON Ltd.

MECON has implemented the provisions of PwD Act. Total employment strength of MECON as on 01.12.2020 is 1167, out of which persons belonging to disabled / physically handicapped category in various posts is 11.

18.7 MSTC Ltd.

As on 31st December 2020, MSTC has 10 employees who are persons with Disabilities or Divyang.

18.8 KIOCL Ltd.

As on 31st December 2020, KIOCL has 12 employees who are persons with Disabilities or Divyang.

18.9 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

FSNL is a service organization, rendering its specialized services to the customer plants in scrap management and allied jobs. FSNL carries out its operational activities in open area in all the seasons. The Heavy Earthmoving Equipments like Balling Cranes, Magnetic Separators, Dozers, Dumpers etc. are used by FSNL for carrying out the operational activities. Therefore, the atmosphere/working conditions of FSNL is not conducive for the persons with disabilities and hence their engagement for such field jobs is not safe for the Divyang persons. However, adhering to the Government directives, FSNL has identified three posts each in Executive and Non-executive categories for persons with disabilities, one each for Visually Handicapped (VH), Hearing Impaired (HH) and Orthopedically Handicapped (OH) under Group-A and Group-C categories.

In view of the Government's policy for 'Divyang' persons, the Company's website has been made user friendly for visually impaired by installing Screen Reader Technology.

For the convenience of the Divyang persons, Ramp is provided with steel railing on one side for support, for entering into the office premises.



CHAPTER-XIX

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

19.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel has made considerable progress in the use of Hindi in official work during the year 2020-21 keeping in view the Annual Programme prepared and issued by the Department of Official Language (Ministry of Home Affairs) for implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Union.

The work related to the progressive use of Hindi in the Ministry is under the administrative control of Joint Secretary, Rajbhasha Division under the direct charge of Deputy Director (Official Language) looks after the work pertaining to implementation of Official Language Policy and Hindi Translation work and at present it consists of one Deputy Director (OL), One Assistant Director (OL), Two Senior Translation Officers, One ASO, Two Stenographers 'D' and other supporting staff.

19.1.1 Official Language Implementation Committee: There is one Official Language Implementation Committee working under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary in the Ministry. This Committee reviews the progress made in the use of Hindi in the Ministry and its Public Sector Undertakings. Meetings of the Committee are held regularly. Due to Covid-19 pandemic only one meeting could be held during the period. The progress of Hindi is reviewed in these meetings and remedial measures are suggested to achieve targets set by Department of Official Language.

19.1.2 Hindi Salahakar Samiti: Hindi Salahakar Samiti works under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Steel with the main objective to advise the Ministry with regard to progressive use of Hindi in its official work. The reconstitution of Hindi Salahakar Samiti is under process.

19.1.3 Implementation of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963: In pursuance of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India, all documents covered under Section 3[3] of the Official Language Act, 1963 are prepared both in Hindi and English. In order to ensure correspondence with Central Government Offices located in Region "A", "B" and "C", in Hindi, various check points have been established in the Ministry.

19.1.4 Hindi Divas/Hindi Fortnight: In order to encourage the officers/employees of the Ministry for using Hindi in official work, appeals were issued by the Hon'ble Minister of Steel and Hon'ble Minister of State for Steel on 14th September, 2020 on the occasion of the Hindi Day. Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Ministry from 14th September to 28th September, 2020. During this period, four Hindi competitions were organized to create an atmosphere conducive to the use of Hindi in the official work. All these events were organized virtually. A total of 28 officials/officers took part in these competitions with great zeal. Posters containing "Maxims of renowned persons on Hindi" were displayed in office premises.

19.1.5 Cash Award Scheme for writing original books in Hindi: Cash Award Scheme for writing original books in Hindi in the matters concerning steel and being dealt with by Ministry of Steel, is in operation comprising 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes of Rs. 25,000/-, Rs. 20,000/- and Rs. 15,000/- respectively. The scheme is aimed at encouraging the writers to write original books in Hindi. Entries for 2016-17 and 2017-18 have been evaluated and results are soon to be declared.

19.1.6 Official Language Inspections by the Officers of the Ministry / Parliamentary Committee on Official / Language : As on 31.12.2020 Officers from the Ministry have inspected 4 offices of the CPSEs under the administrative control of the Ministry to take stock of the progressive use of Official Language in those offices and remedial measures were suggested for compliance of Official Language policy of the Union in these offices. Apart from this, during the inspections of the CPSEs of the Ministry of Steel by the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language, Ministry had its representation in these meetings.

19.1.7 Central Secretariat Official Language Implementation Committee: Ministry represented in the meetings of Central Secretariat Official Language Implementation Committee and took necessary action on all the issues related to the progress of Hindi. Letters were written to all the concerned drawing their attention towards the shortcomings.

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19.1.8 Hindi Seminars under the aegis of Ministry of Steel: Ministry has been inspiring various CPSEs for organizing Hindi Seminars. During the current financial year, one seminar was organized by SAIL on 14.12.2020. Sh. Sumeet Jerath, Secretary, Department of Official Language and Secretary, Steel graced the occasion.

19.1.9 Hindi Workshops: Hindi Workshops are being organized in the Ministry at regular intervals. On 22.12.2020, a workshop was organized on 'Problems in filing Quarterly Progress Report of Hindi and their solutions'. A good number of officials enthusiastically participated in this workshop.

19.1.10 Awards in Kanthasth: Sh. Saurabh Arya, Senior Translation Officer in this Ministry received Commendation Certificate from Secretary, Department of Official Language for securing 7th position in a National Level Translation Competition through online Translation Tool 'Kanthasth'. Sh. Rajesh Kumar Srivastava, Deputy Director (OL) too secured 8th Position in this competition in Vetter Category and received Commendation Certificate from Secretary (Official Language). Sh. T. Srinivas, Joint Secretary also received a Commendation Certificate from Secretary (Official Language) for his extraordinary contribution to this competition.

19.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL has continued its thrust on implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India with its continuous efforts. Monthly Hindi incentive is being provided to SAIL employees. Aaj ka Shabd and Aaj ka Vichar on SAIL Portal is available.

The computers are Unicode enabled and Hands-on training is provided to employees. Hindi Workshops and Seminars were organized. Hindi Competitions, Seminar were organised. SAIL organized a Rajbhasha Seminar at New Delhi, following social distance, on 14th December, 2020 on the "Framework of 10 'P' - Accelerate the Development Journey of Official Language-Hindi" (राजभाषा हिंदी की विकास यात्रा को तीव्र करना—दस 'प्र' की रूपरेखा का संदर्भ). In this seminar, Dr. Sumeet Jerath, Secretary, Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India was chief guest speaker in the presence of Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Government of India. Chairman, SAIL, all the Functional Directors of SAIL, Director (Implementation), Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs and Deputy Director (Rajbhasha), Ministry of Steel and all Senior Officials of the Ministry and all SAIL Plants/Units also participated in the Rajbhasha Seminar through the virtual medium. While considering the 10 'P', Dr. Sumeet Jerath found the role of 'Mnemonics' given by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi very important and useful. Inspired with this, he spoke in detail about the strategy for successful implementation of the Official Language needs to move forward with the framework of [10 'P' i.e. **ij.k** (Inspiration and Motivation), **ij.ku** (Encouragement), **ij.k** (Love and Affection), **ij.k** (Rewards), **ij.k** (Training), **ij.k** (Usage), **ij.k** (Advocacy), **ij.k** (Transmission), **ij.k** (Administration and Management) and **ij.k** (Efforts)].

19.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

At RINL, Official Language Policy, Rules and Acts are followed as per Annual Programme issued by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Training and Workshops:

- 89 employees were trained under Hindi Prabodh/Praveen/Pragya courses.
- 41 employees were trained to work on computers in Hindi through Unicode.
- 193 employees were trained in Exercise Based Hindi Workshop conducted at HQ and Regional/Branch Sales Offices/Liaison Offices.

Inspections:

- 32 Departments at Head Quarters and Branch Sales Office, Patna were inspected during the said period.
- Regional Office (North), New Delhi by Ministry of Steel.
- Branch Sales Office Kochi and Chandigarh by Ministry of Home Affairs.

Publications: Two issues of Quarterly Hindi In-House Magazine 'Sugandh'.



19.4 NMDC Ltd

NMDC continued its efforts to excel in field of implementation of Rajbhasha with the following activities held during the period:

- Rajbhasha **Technical Seminar** was organized at Diamond Mining Project, Panna during November 2020.
- To assist implementation of Rajbhasha at Town level NMDC, HO conducted “**Hindi Workshop**” for officers of PSUs of Hyderabad-Secunderabad under aegis of TOLIC.
- Regular Classes continued for “**Hindi Parangat**” training in Hindi Training Centre of Head Office upto March 20 and thereafter on line through Teams App.
- Monthly Incentive Schemes for writing letters in Hindi, Registers in Hindi, Notings in Hindi and Dictation in Hindi continued.
- Meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee were conducted in every quarter.
- During the month of September Hindi Fortnight was celebrated. Various competitions were conducted on line and through digital mode. Message of CMD was broadcasted online through social media platforms. Prizes were also given digitally.
- **Hindi workshops** conducted online.
- To promote original writing in Hindi “**Khanij Bharati**”, Hindi house journal was published by Headquarter and all the project published “News Letters” in Hindi /Bilingual/Trilingual viz., Baila Samachar, Bacheli Samachar, Doni Samachar, Hira Samachar etc.
- Diamond Mining Project of NMDC, being the coordinating office for TOLIC, conducted half yearly meetings of **TOLIC, Panna**.

19.5 MOIL Ltd.

- Maximum correspondence in MOIL Limited including all the mines is done in Hindi and is 97%.
- Unicode system has been implemented in all the processors.
- Hindi Competitions were held on Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Jayanti, SWACHHTA Campaign, Quami Ekta Diwas and Vigilance Awareness Week.
- Hindi **Workshops, Kavya Goshti** and **Rajbhasha Seminars** have been organized.
- The employees working in Hindi language are being given the benefit of the Promotional Scheme at Head office and the Mines Units.
- **MOIL BHARTI** magazine of MOIL Limited, was recognized by giving **second prize** by the Nagar Rajbhasha Karyanven Samiti.
- Contributory fund is provided by MOIL for the publication of the magazine **Wainganga** and Rajbhasha Darpan published by the Nagar Rajbhasha Karyanven Samiti Balaghat and Nagpur.

19.6 MECON Ltd.

MECON is effectively implementing the Official Language Policy of Govt. of India in its official work. There is an Official Language Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of CMD. MECON is an important member of Town Official Language Implementation Committee, Ranchi.

- Two-day ‘Natakotsav’ was organised on 18th and 19th January, 2020 at Mecon Community Hall.
- “Hindi Pakhwara” was observed in MECON at Head Office as well as in all the site offices through video conferencing. All employees took a pledge to promote use of Hindi in their day-to-day official work. During “Hindi Pakhwara” various online competitions were also organized.

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- A Hindi House magazine '**Mecon Bharati E-Patrika**' has been published.
- The Third Sub-Committee of the **Committee of Parliament on Official Language**, Govt. of India inspected the progressive use of Hindi in our MECON, Delhi Office on 25th November, 2020.

19.7 MSTC Ltd.

- The Official Language Monitoring Committee has been reconstituted.
- In pursuance of the directions given by the Committee of Official Languages and Ministry of Steel, 2 Assistant Managers (official language) were appointed to the post of official language.
- The internally developed e-Office software in the office has been designed in a bilingual form and provides adequate facility for issuing bilingual note sheet through PDF.
- A bilingual e-form has been developed internally for the Official Language Incentive Scheme, through which the work of providing official language incentives in the Office of All India MSTC Ltd. has been simplified.
- 3 personnel of Trivandrum Branch Office were nominated for training for the course of online Hindi training under the Hindi teaching scheme and 1 official language officer was nominated to the Central Translation Bureau, Kolkata for long term translation training.
- Chairman and Managing Director participated in the half yearly e-meeting organized by Narakas on 26.08.2020 and Officials also enthusiastically participated in various competitions organized by Narakas.
- During 2020-21, various documents of the office were regularly translated from English to Hindi and from Hindi to English. These documents included various documents of parliamentary committees, Policy, MoUs, Press releases etc. In addition, the Annual report was published in bilingual format.
- Inauguration ceremony of "E-Rajbhasha Trimas-2020" was organized online among all India MSTC offices through Webex on 14th September, 2020.
- On the occasion of World Hindi Day 2021, a new initiative was taken to display the first page on the website, giving priority to the banner of "Heartiest congratulations of World Hindi Day" on its website.
- On 12th January, 2021 an inspection of MSTC Ltd., Delhi office was conducted by the Parliamentary Official Language Committee. MSTC Ltd., NRO, Delhi has performed very well in the implementation of official language.
- MSTC Ltd. has held its Official Language Implementation Committee meeting and Official Language workshops electronically, turning the challenges into opportunities. Rajbhasha training for the official language coordinators of all India MSTC Ltd. was organized by the head office.

19.8 KIOCL Ltd.

To ensure compliance of Official Language Policy of the Union, KIOCL Limited takes every action and also ensure compliance of the Official Language Act, 1963. This covers activities broadly divided into three main categories, i.e. (i) Training (ii) Translation and (iii) Implementation. During the year, KIOCL scheduled Official Language Implementation Committee meetings, organised workshops and conducted Official Language inspections as per targets of the Annual Program, 2020-21 of Department of Official Language (Ministry of Home Affairs). In view of Corona pandemic this year, all the activities have been scheduled by ensuring all safety measures of COVID-19 and by maintaining social distancing norms.

KIOCL organised various Hindi competitions through online mode during Hindi Pakhwada, 2020. 68 employees from Bengaluru and 32 employees from Mangaluru marked their presence in the online events. Incentive scheme for original work in Hindi has been implemented in the organisation and total 25 employees were rewarded with cash prizes this year.

During the year, 17 Prabodh candidates appeared in the Examination held in November, 2020. Employees of the company made its significant presence during online workshops and other virtual activities conducted under the aegis of TOLIC (PSU), Bengaluru and Mangaluru.



Various documents pertaining to website of the company, correspondence with Ministry of Steel, reports on Standing Committees, Annual Report, House Journals, Press Releases, RTIs and other documents along with documents as per section 3(3) of OL Act and Rule 5 of OL Rule made available for translation were translated.

As a remarkable initiative, KIOCL Limited prepared its first E-Magazine '**Shrigandha**' during lockdown period and inaugural issue was formally released during Hindi Pakhwada, 2020. The magazine was circulated through e-mail and WhatsApp. The link of the e-magazine was also provided on the website of the company and web-portal of Official Language Department (Ministry of Home Affairs) under E-Pustakalay segment.

19.9 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

Strict adherence of the Government directives issued from time to time with regard to implementation of Official Language policy is always ensured.

Some of the achievements in the field of Rajbhasha during the financial year 2020-21 are as under:-

- On 5th June, 2020, a Rajbhasha Karyashala was organized, covering the topics of "Statutory provisions on Rajbhasha", "How to increase Immunity against COVID-19 through Yoga" etc., at Corporate Office, Bhilai.
 - ❖ On 1st September, 2020, the "Rajbhasha Month" was commenced by administering "Rajbhasha Pledge" to the employees. During Rajbhasha month, various programmes and competitions were organized for the benefit of the employees at Corporate Office as well as at the Units. An exhibition of Hindi books of eminent writers was arranged on 9th September, 2020 to enhance Hindi reading habits among the employees. A few programmes were also arranged during Rajbhasha month, such as Essay writing competition, "Hindi Diwas" was observed on 14th Sept., 2020, when the messages received from Hon'ble Ministers and dignitaries were read-out, and also displayed on the notice boards. An "Online" Hindi Gyan Pratiyogita was organized on this occasion, A Rajbhasha Technical Seminar was organized.
 - ❖ Hindi Month celebration along with Hindi Shrut-lekhan competition was concluded on 30th September, 2020 by organizing a Hindi Debate competition.
 - ❖ An article written on "Time Management" by one of the Executives of FSNL Corporate Office in the House-journal of FSNL viz., "**Darpan**", was selected for 2nd prize "**Rajbhasha Gourav Puraskar**". The Selection was made by the Rajbhasha Vibhag of Ministry of Steel, from among the entries received from various PSUs under the Ministry of Steel.

19.10 EIL, OMDC and BSLC

Eastern Investment Limited (EIL), The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDC) and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC) are situated in category (C) area as per the Official Language Act. Companies have taken positive steps to enhance awareness and usage of Hindi among employees. Companies had observed "Hindi Pakhwada" by way of organizing competitions and distribution of prizes. Bilingual Boards and advertisements are being issued. "Rajbhasha Shikshan Board" is put up at H.O. to appraise the employees with new words every day. Employees putting signatures in attendance registers and despatch registers are maintained in Hindi. "Pravin, Pragya & Parangat" exams have been completed and above 80% of employees have passed the related exam and accordingly Central Government has already notified OMDC and BSLC under sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language Act on 01.03.2017. OMDC and BSLC are already registered in Rajbhasha website and quarterly reports are being sent regularly through online. Company's website is already updated in Hindi.

CHAPTER-XX

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

20.1 Ministry of Steel

The Supreme Court of India in its judgment in August, 1997 in the case of Visakha and others versus State of Rajasthan and others, recognized international conventions and norms of gender equality of women, in relation to work and held that sexual harassment at workplace, is against their dignity and is violative of Article 14, 15(1) and 21 of the Constitution of India. As per the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court, all employers whether in the public or private sector should take appropriate steps to prevent sexual harassment. As a part of the mechanism, a Complaint Committee (Sexual harassment of women at work place) with representatives from outside the organization was constituted.

In compliance of the guidelines of the Supreme Court, Ministry of Steel has constituted a five-member Committee to look into complaints made by women employees and to address them. The Committee did not receive any complaint during the period April 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020.

The Appointments Committee of Cabinet on 27.11.2020 has approved appointment of Ms. Soma Mondal as the first woman Chairperson of SAIL effective from 1st January, 2021.

20.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL employs 3849 women employees as on 01.01.2021, in both Technical and Non-technical areas. There are women in managerial, technical (engineers) capacity, in medical, para-medical services and in academics. The Company also provides equal opportunities to both genders in selection, recruitment and placement or at promotion levels.

An equal career growth opportunity to all employees irrespective of the gender is the hallmark of SAIL's Policy towards professional development of its employees. The growing number of women in senior positions is an indication of this fact.

The Training Policy of the Company takes care of training and development needs of all its employees including the women employees through training needs analysis. Women employees are considered for specialized/technical/managerial training exposures in all areas in keeping with their career growth and job profiles.

Benefits to Women Employees: Separate toilets have been provided at all locations where women employees are posted /engaged both in technical as well as non-technical areas. Washrooms, Canteens, etc. for all employees in the Company's Plants and Units are available. Constant efforts are made for improving the hygiene conditions at workplace for all employees especially the women employees. The statutory compliance of the Company is also reflected in its policies for women employees, such as, Maternity Leave, Child Care Leave benefits, etc.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment: Internal Complaint Committees to prevent sexual harassment of women at workplace have been constituted at our Plants/Units in terms of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and composition of the Committee has been uploaded on the existing Intranet/Web portal of the respective Plants/Units.

Welfare of Women: SAIL has also taken a number of steps in various spheres for the larger benefit of the women in society. The activities range from, literacy programmes for girl child, awareness programmes on health care, family planning, ante-natal services, organizing health camps and informative programmes on AIDS Control. SAIL Plants and Units also have Mahila Samitis engaged in awareness initiatives on social issues such as child labour/dowry, exploitation of women, support to economically weaker women towards being self-reliant through self-employment, education, involvement in awareness programmes, etc.



20.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

In RINL, women employees constitute 3.25% of its total manpower. About 6.46% of the executives and 1.67% of the non-executives are women employees. Women employees are working in diverse and challenging areas like Operations and Projects besides the traditional functions in HR, Finance, Health Services, etc.

RINL facilitates the women workforce to be closely knit through the local cell of forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS), formed under the aegis of SCOPE. The Cell has been associated in a number of activities organized for the development of women employees which includes Programmes on Managerial Development, Networking and social skills including Gender Sensitivity for sensitizing its employees on issues relating to employment of women.

20.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC Limited employs 361 women employees as on 31.12.2020, which constitute about 6.45% of its total manpower. The company provides equal opportunities for the sexes at all levels, be it selection, recruitment, placement or promotion. The number of women in senior positions is growing.

Facilities like separate wash rooms, rest rooms etc have been provided in the Head Office and Projects. NMDC has also been sponsoring women employees for training on awareness in healthcare, family planning etc. All statutory obligations of the Company are reflected in its policies for women employees. As per the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice in its 62nd report, WIPS cells have been constituted in all the Projects.

Under CSR activities, NMDC has taken up various activities for empowerment of local women.

20.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL has 810 women employees which constitute 13.74% of its total workforce of 5894 as on 31.12.2020.

In compliance of the directives of the Supreme Court, guidelines relating to prevention of sexual harassment of women workers at work place were issued by Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development. Accordingly, a Complaint Committee comprising of three officials including a lady Doctor was constituted in the year 1999 and reconstituted in May 2014.

Mahila Mandals are working effectively at all the Mines of the Company. Various cultural, social, educative and community activities, such as adult education, blood donation camps, eye camps, family planning etc. are being organized regularly, mostly for the benefit of women residing in the remote mine areas.

As per the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at The Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, a Sexual Harassment Committee has been set up in the Company to deal with the cases received under Sexual Harassment. The names of the Committee Members have been uploaded on Company's web site. i.e. www.moil.nic.in.

20.6 MECON Ltd.

There is an Internal Complaints Committee headed by a senior Lady Executive as Presiding Officer to look into the grievance or complaints of women employees in MECON. MECON also follows instructions / guidelines issued by the Ministry/Govt. of India from time to time with regard to empowerment of women. Besides, different programmes for training to women employees are conducted by HR Department from time to time.

20.7 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC is a Corporate Life Member of Forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS). During the year, several women employees were nominated in the programmes organized by WIPS. Internal Complaints Committees constituted in all the offices of MSTC have been functioning successfully. Periodical meetings and Complaint redressal, awareness programs, etc. are also duly conducted by the Company.

To provide a safe working environment and to improve participation of female employees the Company has the policy for prevention, prohibition and redressal of such offensive acts. The policy was implemented with the requirements

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of The Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy.

20.8 KIOCL Ltd.

All necessary measures/statutory provisions for safeguarding the interests of women employees in matters like payment of wages, hours of work, health, safety and welfare aspects, maternity benefits etc. are being followed by the Company. Total number of women employees as on 31.12.2020 is 24.

Under CSR, main thrust is given for promotion of education of poor children, supply nutritional food to improve nutritional outcomes for children etc.

In compliance to the provisions/requirements under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Internal complaints Committees were constituted at Bengaluru, Mangaluru and Kudremukh units to deal with complaints made by victims of sexual harassment. The Complaints Committee comprises of a Senior level woman executive as presiding officer, one male employee and one female employee as members and one-woman representative from Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) as third-party member.

KIOCL is a Corporate Life Member for Forum of Women in Public Sector [WIPS], a professional body functioning under the aegis of Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE). All women employees are Life Members of the said Forum. Co-ordinators are being nominated on rotation basis from KIOCL to liaise with WIPS Apex Body and Southern Region. The Company nominates women employees to attend Annual meet and Regional meet of Forum of WIPS every year. International Women's Day was celebrated on 8th March, 2020 in a befitting manner at Mangaluru.

20.9 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

Equal importance is given to the Women employees of FSNL in all activities and recognition is accorded for their skills, abilities and success in various competitions. Representation of female employees in various committees, such as Committee for Prevention of Sexual Harassment etc, is always ensured.

Women employees were also nominated to attend the training programme on "Preventive Vigilance" conducted by SAIL-Bhilai Steel Plant, to enhance their skill and knowledge on preventive vigilance, for betterment of the organization and best utilization of their services in the company.

20.10 EIL, OMDC and BSLC

OMDC and BSLC continue to accord due importance to gender equality and the companies are equal opportunity employers and do not differentiate in terms of gender. Woman Grievance Cell is functioning in the Companies to redress grievance of women employees. To ensure empowerment of women, "Gender Budgeting Cells" with women representatives have been constituted.



CHAPTER-XXI

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

21.1 Introduction

The broad framework for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is provided under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act), Schedule VII of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. Section 135 of the Act enumerates the provisions concerning CSR, Schedule VII of the Act indicates the eligible CSR activities to be undertaken by the Company and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 prescribes the manner in which companies shall comply with CSR provisions of the Act.

Department of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines on 10.12.2018 to all administrative Ministries and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for adopting a theme based focused approach every year on CSR expenditure by CPSEs. These guidelines, inter-alia, provide that CPSEs exceeding the threshold limits as specified in the Companies Act, 2013 have to allocate at least 2% of their average net profits (PBT) of three immediately preceding years for CSR activities. CSR expenditure for such thematic programmes should be around 60% of annual CSR expenditure of CPSEs and the aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog may be given preference.

Expenditure incurred on CSR by CPSEs under Ministry of Steel includes promotion of educational health, women empowerment, sustainable income generation through Self Help Groups, assistance to divyangs, access to water and sanitation facilities, village development, environment sustenance, sports coaching, promotion of traditional art and culture, etc.

The details of allocation and expenditure of funds under CSR are at Annexure XV.

21.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL carries out CSR projects mainly in periphery of steel townships and mines in the thrust areas falling in line with the Schedule-VII, namely, Promotion of Education and Health, Women Empowerment, Sustainable Income Generation through Self Help Groups, Assistance to Divyangs (People with Special Abilities), Access to Water and Sanitation facilities, Village development, Environment sustenance, Sports coaching, promotion of traditional Art and Culture, etc.

SAIL CSR Initiatives:

Response to CoVID-19: SAIL has activated a scaled response towards management of CoVID-19 at its Plants, Units, Mines and Townships. SAIL Hospitals at five integrated steel plant locations have earmarked 10% of the beds (330 beds) of the total beds (3300 Beds) as isolation wards and have set up a testing centre at IGI, Rourkela for CoVID-19 patients. Quarantine Facilities at guest houses/hostels in the Townships and at Mines hospitals have also been created for over 600 persons. SAIL Plants and Units have installed touch-free hand-sanitizers, water dispensers, spraying disinfectants, using digital thermal recorders at prominent locations, ensuring continuous water supply in all the peripheral villages/areas.

In order to support the vulnerable sections of society, daily-wage earners/ labourers, poor peasants and their families, who are left with dwindled resources during lockdown, the SAIL Plants and Units, through district authorities, are distributing dry ration packets (comprising of Rice, Dal, Salt, Condiments, wheat atta, soap, etc.), Milk packets, Milk powder, Khichdi, routine medicines, sanitary napkins for women, etc. More than 6000 Dry ration kits have been distributed across SAIL Plants/Mines. Daily cooked meals to patients and healthcare workers are also served.

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SAIL Plants/Units have also been transporting patients and health workers. CSR departments of Plants are also facilitating stitching of Face Masks, Gamachhas, Aprons, Gloves, etc., and their distribution to peripheral areas and District Authorities through SHGs. SHGs have prepared and distributed more than 15000 Masks so far.

Scheme has been launched to facilitate reimbursement of expenditure on PPE/Personal Hygiene products to all regular employees (including Trainees) @ Rs.150/per day and @ Rs. 100/per day w.e.f 1st April, 2020.

SAIL has contributed to the Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations (PM CARES) Fund and to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund/CoVID-19 Fund for the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal.

Healthcare: In order to deliver quality healthcare at the doorsteps of the needy, regular health camps in various villages on fixed days are being organized for the people living in the periphery of Plants/Units, Mines and far-flung areas.

5 Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) running in the Plant peripheries have benefitted about 32,000 villagers during Financial Year 2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020) at their doorsteps.

24 Primary Health centres at Plants exclusively provided free medical care and medicines to about 38,000 patients in Financial Year 2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020).

Education: To develop the society through education, SAIL is supporting about 77 schools providing modern education to more than 40,000 children in the steel townships and is assisting over 600 Govt. schools in Bhilai and Rourkela with about 59,000 students by providing Mid-day meals in association with Akshya Patra Foundation.

- 20 Special Schools (Kalyan and Mukul Vidyalayas) benefitting around 4760 BPL category students at Integrated Steel Plant locations with facilities like free education, mid-day meals, uniform including shoes, text books, stationary items, school bags and water bottles, etc. are running under CSR.
- More than 600 children from Tribal and Naxal-affected areas are getting free Education, Accommodation, Meals and Uniforms, textbooks, etc. at Saranda Suvan Chhatravas, Kiriburu; RTC Residential Public School, Manoharpur; Gyanodaya Chhatravas, BSP School Rajhara, Bhilai; Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences, Bhubaneswar; Gyanjyoti Yojna, Bokaro.
- Over 2300 school students are awarded annual scholarships in Plant peripheries.
- Gyan Jyoti Yojana: Next batch of 15 Birhor children has been adopted, who are getting free Education along with boarding, lodging, nourishing and wholesome food, clothing, free medical treatment, sports and cultural opportunities, etc. in a conducive atmosphere at Bokaro.

Women Empowerment and Sustainable Income Generation: 425 youths and 1018 women underwent skills trainings in the financial year 2019-20 and during 2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020). 256 youths and 590 women are undergoing skills trainings, in areas such as Nursing, Physiotherapy, LMV Driving, Computers, Mobile repairing, Welder, Fitter and Electrician Training, Improved agriculture, Mushroom cultivation, Goatery, Poultry, Fishery, Piggery, Achar/ Pappad/ Agarbati/Candle making, Screen printing, Handicrafts, Sericulture, Yarn Weaving, Tailoring, Sewing and embroidery, Gloves, Spices, Towels, Gunny-bags, Low-cost-Sanitary Napkins, Sweet Box, Soap, Smokeless chullah making, etc. at various Skill Centres located in and around Steel Plant and Mines locations. SAIL is also instrumental in marketing of the products manufactured at such centres.

Almost 600 youths have been sponsored for ITI training at ITIs Bolani, Bargaon, Baliapur, Bokaro Pvt. ITI and Rourkela, etc. The ITIs at Bolani and Bursua have been adopted for upgradation and operation by SAIL/RMD.

Model Steel Villages (MSV): 79 villages were identified as "Model Steel Villages" across the country in eight States. The developmental activities undertaken in these villages include medical and health services, education, roads and connectivity, sanitation, community centres, livelihood generation, sports facilities, etc. The facilities developed at these MSVs are being run and maintained regularly.

SAIL Employees Rendering Volunteerism and Initiatives for Community Engagement [SERVICE] has been launched by Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Hon'ble Minister of Steel and Petroleum on January 17, 2020 to provide a platform to the SAIL employees to contribute to the basic concerns of the community, provide opportunities for employee engagement, and implore the senior executives to encourage socially responsible behaviour within the core business

of SAIL. SAIL's investment in community involvement through its own employees provides an impetus for building long-term loyalty, enhance legitimacy with the wider public, build trust and brand equity that, in turn, reinforces other strategic objectives of SAIL. Over 29,000 volunteers have registered on the SERVICE portal.

21.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

The focus areas for CSR generally include areas mentioned in Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013 viz. Health Care, Education, Skill Development, Environment Care, Rural Development, Sports, Sanitation and Swachh Bharat, helping during Natural calamities etc. Some of the flagship CSR initiatives of RINL are as under:

Response to Covid-19

- Contributed to “PM CARES Fund” to aid the Healthcare and Relief activities being undertaken to combat COVID-19 pandemic.
- Provided for daily distribution of hot-cooked meals during lockdown period from 3rd April 2020 to 1st June 2020, to the weaker sections, elderly people, daily wage labourers and migratory workers who had lost their source of livelihoods under uncertain times.
- Financial Assistance to Police department of Churachandpur district (Manipur) for procurement of Essential Protective items for Safety of Police Personnel in fight against COVID-19.
- Awareness on COVID-19 Precautions in Aspirational Districts: Information about novel corona virus was provided to create awareness about basic precautions, symptoms, etc. among the beneficiaries of various CSR/CER initiatives for preventing the spread of virus.



Awareness on COVID-19 Precautions during Mobile Health Camps

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Health and Nutrition

- Cancer preventive healthcare: Preventive healthcare services is being provided with the support of Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital and Research Centre (HBCHRC) to mothers of students and female staff members of two schools for safeguarding them against cancer through screening for early detection of cancer among these women.
- Nutritional Support to combat classroom hunger: Mid-day meals to around 900 school-going children belonging to BPL families.
- Contributed for purchase of medical equipment at Divisional Railway Hospital, benefits of which shall also be availed by needy persons through Ayushman Bharat.

Education

- **Education to BPL families:** Providing quality education to 1600 students surrounding villages of Plant and Mines.
- **Arunodaya Special School:** Free education, physical therapy and vocational training to 115 differently abled children.
- **School Infrastructure:** Provided educational infrastructure for development of “Purve Madhyamika Kanya Aihar” at Lalganj (UP), one of the surrounding villages of Forged Wheel Plant of RINL.
- **Infrastructural support for Centralized Kitchen, Visakhapatnam:** Provided financial support to meet the infrastructural requirements of The Akshaya Patra Foundation’s centralized kitchen at Visakhapatnam.
- Extended financial assistance to Srikakulam District Administration for relief and restoration activities at Welfare Hostels post Titli Cyclone in the district.
- **Akshaya Vidya:** Supplementary education was provided to more than 1700 children residing in slum areas of Hyderabad, YSR Kadapa and Visakhapatnam districts.

Skill Development

- Taken up a project for one year residential Skill Development training of 25 persons affected by leprosy/disability in various courses viz. computer operations, diesel mechanical welder, electrician to support and empower them to earn.
- Extended financial assistance for a short-term skill development training in trade Customer Care Executive (Relationship Centre) to 60 unemployed youth.
- **Skill Development to women Artisans in Crafts:** short-term training is being provided to 40 Women Artisans in Madhubani Paintings, Applique Patch Work, and traditional Embroidery at Patna, Bihar.

Senior Citizen Care : Adopted 50 abandoned and destitute elderly persons for a period of one year - provided free shelter, food, medical facilities and homely care at ‘Guru Vishram Vridh Ashram’ at Garhmukteshwar, UP.

21.4 NMDC Ltd.

The flagship CSR programmes and new initiatives undertaken/initiated by the Company in 2020-21 are as follows:

Response to Covid-19

- Besides contributing to the PM CARES FUND, NMDC has continued with its commitment to contribute to the National effort and has taken up the following initiatives:
 - ❖ Provided financial Contribution to the Govt. of Chhattisgarh to overcome the disaster arising out of the COVID-19 pandemic.



- ❖ Assisted in the setting up of COVID-19 treatment infrastructural facilities at the Vijayanagara Institute of Medical Sciences (VIMS) Bellary.
- ❖ Supported the front line COVID warriors by contributing to the procurement of PPE kits, Sanitizers, Masks etc. for police personnel deployed by the Commissionerate's of Police of Hyderabad and Cyberabad.
- ❖ NMDC provided a financial assistance to the District Administration, Bellary District, Karnataka for setting up COVID-19 treatment facilities in the District Hospital, Bellary by acquisition of Cots and disposable Rexin Sheets and beds.

Education

- Scholarship Scheme "NMDC Shiksha Sahayog Yojana" to motivate ST/SC students: During the year 2020-21, up to 18000 scholarships are being awarded.
- Under NMDC Balika Shiksha Yojana, during the current academic year i.e., 2020-21, 40 girls have been sponsored in GNM and B.Sc. nursing courses at Apollo College /School of Nursing, Hyderabad. 378 students have been sponsored by NMDC for pursuing nursing courses.
- Mid-day Meal programme covering 8000 rural school children in and around Donimalai Project in Karnataka is running successfully and NMDC is continuing its support to the initiative.
- An initiative for promotion of education by operating 500 Single Teacher Schools (Ekal Vidyalayas) in areas around NMDC Projects in Chhattisgarh over a period of five years, was taken up.

Healthcare

- Free out-patient and in-patient treatment facility was extended to 23967 and 8839 local tribal respectively during the year 2020-21.
- During 2020-21, 3890 local villagers have been treated at the doorsteps in the nearby 13 villages of Nagarnar Steel Plant, through operation of Hospital on Wheels service.
- Hospital on Wheels Service is being successfully implemented after finalization of a new service provider in the month of October 2020 covering 21 villages of surrounding Bailadila Projects. Through this service 464 local villagers have been treated.
- NMDC as part of a Corporate programme, is providing 16 sanitary pad making machines to women self-help groups and other stakeholders and facilitating operation thereof to contribute to the health and hygiene in and around NMDC's Projects in Chhattisgarh.

Skill Development and Sustainable Income Generation

- Capacity building of selected Gram Panchayats around NMDC Projects in Chhattisgarh is being taken up in partnership with National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD and PR) in the forthcoming year post its approval.
- The ITI at Bhansi with 5 trades is being operated successfully with the intake of 76 students each year. The Polytechnic College at Dantewada established with two streams i.e., Electrical and Mechanical with an intake of 126 students is being operated successfully.
- Proposal for imparting Skill development training (Recognition of Prior Learning - RPL) to 1600 persons of Bastar Division in partnership with Chhattisgarh Swami Vivekanand Technical University, Bhilai (CSVTVU) in different has commenced with the signing of MoU with CSVTVU, Bhilai.

21.5 MOIL Ltd.

The Company has framed a CSR policy, duly approved by the Board of Directors. Several schemes have been taken up and being implemented under CSR.

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- MOIL is supporting schools viz.two each in Bhandara district of Maharashtra and Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh, Sitasangi in Bhandara district in its education and skill development initiative. Both the districts are backward districts of India. Schools are imparting quality education to children who are residents of the villages of the surrounding areas and mostly come from poor families.
- The Company has sponsored 15 Girls for perusing Bachelor's Degree Course in Nursing and General Nursing and Mid Wife course. The project is being taken up in association with Apollo College of Nursing Hyderabad. All the students are from economically weaker sections.
- The Company has tied up with Lata Mangeshkar hospital for carrying out free cataract surgeries on needy rural poor. 500 surgeries are targeted to be performed during the year. As on 31/12/2020, 294 such surgeries have been performed.
- Company has taken up few initiatives under health and nutrition during the year, which includes support to Ramakrishna Math, Nagpur for providing medical equipments for their Charitable Hospital. Similarly, medical equipments are proposed to be provided to Lata Mangeshkar Hospital, Nagpur, Government District Hospital, Balaghat (M.P), Vivekananda Medical Mission, Nagpur.
- Company has associated with Artificial Limb Manufacturing Company for Distribution of various aids and appliances to Physically Challenged persons in Aspirational District Gadchiroli (Maharashtra).
- Company has associated with MPCON for installation of Sanitary Napkin Vending Machines along with incinerators in 10 schools each in District Balaghat (M.P), Bhandara and Nagpur districts of Maharashtra.
- Company had taken major initiatives during the nationwide lock down period. Food and essential food items were served to the needy poor persons during the period. The company extended help to more than 3500 families during the period.



Food distribution during Covid-19



21.6 MECON Ltd.

The major developmental activities carried out by MECON during the period 1st January, 2020 to 31st December, 2020 are as follows:

- “Poshan Abhiyan” has been carried out during January, 2020 - March, 2020 (on monthly basis) at Adopted Villages of MECON/Township Schools in Ranchi and Khunti districts of Jharkhand.
- Organised free Health check-up camps and free distribution of medicines in Adopted Villages in and around Ranchi and in Khunti districts of Jharkhand. Around 760 patients were covered in 17 Medical Camps.
- Organised “Intensive and Focused COVID-19 Campaign” in Adopted villages of MECON for creating awareness among the villagers regarding COVID-19 Pandemic. During this programme, masks and soaps were also distributed.
- Annual Maintenance of Pre-fabricated Bio-Toilets installed in Lohardaga and Hazaribagh districts of Jharkhand was done. Bio-Media kits were distributed in 22 MHRD Schools.
- Solar powered Drinking Water System in Adopted Village - Rai, Panchayat - Khunti, District - Khunti.
- Free education is being provided to the under-privileged poor Children at 7 Literacy Centres which are running in slum areas/backward areas/ in and around Ranchi and in Adopted Village of Khunti district of Jharkhand. No. of students in these centres is around 160.
- Free Stitching Training is being provided to the under-privileged womenfolk at 7 Stitching Training Centres, which are running in the slum areas/backward area in and around Ranchi and in Adopted Village of Khunti district of Jharkhand. The no. of students trained in these centres is around 70.
- Providing Maruti Eeco Vehicle to Jharkhand Parents Association, Ranchi (Jharkhand) for facilitation of conveyance of Divyangs to “KOSHISH” - A Special School-cum-Vocational Training Centre.
- Construction of Drinking Water Facility at Adarsh Home (Old Age Home) of M/s Vihar Samaj Kalyan Sansthan at Village - Kulgu, Block - Nagri, District - Ranchi (Jharkhand) : A new Borewell has been constructed and pumping system installed.
- Strengthening India’s fight against COVID-19, MECON contributed to PM Cares Fund and to CM’s Relief Fund of Jharkhand.

21.7 MSTC Ltd.

In view of negative average net profit of last three financial years MSTC does not have any fund for CSR activities. The company, however, has contributed to the PM Cares Fund.

21.8 KIOCL Ltd.

The Company has constituted a two-tier organizational structure viz. Board level Committee headed by an Independent Director and the below Board level team headed by Nodal Officer to steer the CSR agenda of the Company and to ensure implementation of activities and utilization of funds in a time bound manner. The Company has contributed to PM CARES Fund.

21.9 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

The Company spends in each financial year, at least 2.0% of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years. At least 75% of the CSR budget is earmarked for activities which shall be implemented in project mode, and maximum upto 20% is allocated for other activities. The CSR Committee (Board Level Committee) recommends to the Board, the amount of expenditure, which shall be spent on the CSR and Sustainability activities. All the CSR projects / activities are approved by the Board level Committee i.e. CSR Monitoring Committee and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors.

Activities in Aspirational Districts : FSNL is undertaking CSR activities in the Aspirational Districts also. Last year the CSR activities were carried out in the Aspirational Districts of Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Bokaro (Jharkhand).

The company has contributed to PM CARES Fund against the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) obligations arising in FY 2020-21 and subsequent years.

21.10 EIL, OMDC and BSLC

Since the average PBT for the last three years is (-)ve for both the companies, no CSR budget was allocated by OMDC and BSLC for the year 2020-21. However, following welfare measures are undertaken:

Providing Hospital Facilities - OMDC runs two hospitals-cum-dispensary centres at mines locality at Thakurani and Roida and BSLC also run one hospital at its mines locality at Birmitrapur to provide treatment free of costs to all employees and to the villagers residing in the nearby villages around its mining activities.

Drinking Water is supplied to the employees and to the villagers located around its mining activities by digging wells, tube wells etc by OMDC and BSLC.

Occupational Health Surveillance - Programmes for malaria eradication, pulse polio etc. through the hospitals of OMDC and BSLC to all employees and to the villagers residing in nearby villages located around is conducted by OMDC and BSLC from time to time.

CHAPTER-XXII

IMPLEMENTATION OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

22.1 Introduction

With a view to promote transparency and accountability in the administration and ensure good governance, the Government of India enacted the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 on June 15, 2005. The Act also aims to protect the citizens' Right to Information to enable every citizen to secure access to the information from the public authorities.

22.2 Implementation of the RTI Act, 2005

A Nodal Officer has been nominated to process the application and appeals under the RTI Act, 2005 and to centrally monitor their progress in the Ministry. The Nodal Officer is assisted by a Section Officer. Also, the officers of the level of Under Secretary/Deputy Director (OL)/ Deputy Industrial Advisor or equivalent level Officer of the Ministry of Steel have been designated as Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) and Officers of the level of Director / Deputy Secretary/ Joint Industrial Advisor or equivalent level Officer of Ministry of Steel have been designated as Appellate Authority, respectively. The Manual of 17 items, details of Appellate Authority/ Central Public Information Officers, Assistant Public Information Officers have been hosted on the Ministry's Web-site www.steel.gov.in. All the Public Authorities under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel have also been tasked to update the Manual of 17 items on their respective websites and have nominated their respective Public Information Officers/Assistant Public Information Officers and Appellate Authority. Web portal for online filling of RTI application has been launched by Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) and the Ministry of Steel has been a part of RTI online web portal w.e.f 25.06.2013. During the year 2020 (1st January to 31st December, 2020), Ministry of Steel has processed 68 RTI applications/ appeals through offline mode and 204 RTI applications/ appeals received online, which were duly disposed off.

The details of applications under RTI Act received during the period from 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020 is as under:

Name of the CPSE	Application pending as on 01.01.2020	Application Received during 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020	Application Disposed of during 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020	Application Pending on 31.12.2020
Ministry of Steel	13	246	258	1
SAIL	121	1367	1175	313
RINL	209	633	746	96
NMDC Limited	09	194	190	13
MECON Limited	10	102	97	15
MOIL Limited	12	101	99	14
KIOCL Limited	0	28	28	0
MSTC	07	87	83	11
FSNL	4	44	46	2
OMDC	-	21	21	-

22.3 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL has appointed Public Information Officer (PIO)/Asst. Public Information Officers, Appellate Authorities and Transparency Officer under Sections 5 and 19(1) of the Act in each Plant and Unit for speedy redressal of the queries received under the Section 5(5) of the Act. All the officers/line managers responsible for providing information to the PIO are called Deemed PIO, and are equally responsible as PIO towards timely submission of information to the applicant.

An exclusive RTI Portal for SAIL has been developed with link available on the website of the Company. All the Plants/Units have listed 17 manuals and details of Authorities under the Act are uploaded on the website of the Company. Quarterly Returns and Annual Returns on implementation of the Act are being submitted online through CIC Portal. Implementation of online requests has already been introduced from 1st May' 2015. A compilation of Record Retention Policy of various functions of Corporate Office has also been uploaded on the website of the Company. In addition to this, compilation of important decisions of CIC, DOPT circulars and High Court cases is also available on the website of SAIL.

22.4 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Information available in the 17 manuals of the RTI has been updated on Company website in accordance with the requirement of Section-4(1) (b) of Right to Information Act, 2005. Quarterly Returns and Annual Returns on implementation of RTI Act, 2005 are being submitted regularly in the CIC portal.

22.5 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC has published on its website, www.nmdc.co.in information under Section 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act 2005. Details of PIOs and AA are being updated regularly for the information of the public. Annual reports of the Company which give lot of information on its working are widely circulated and also available in NMDC's website. Further information is disseminated through press conference, press handouts etc. NMDC maintains all its records in a transparent manner. Information is given to the maximum extent in the form in which it is asked for and in the local language as well, when needed.

22.6 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL has appointed CPIOs at the Corporate Office and PIOs / APIOs have also been appointed in all its Mines. Executive Director (Personnel) has been appointed/designated as Appellate Authority under the Act. The names of all the PIOs / APIOs and the Appellate Authority has also been hosted in Company's website www.moil.nic.in.

The information in respect of company, its employees etc. has been prepared under 17 heads as prescribed in Section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act, and the same been hosted in Company's portal. MOIL has been submitting necessary information and returns to the prescribed authorities and updating the same regularly.

A lot of awareness has been generated in order to make Company's employees aware about the intention and true spirit of this Act. The various provisions of the Act have been highlighted by issue of the circulars and asked them to keep transparency in day-to-day work and maintain all the records in a proper/systematic manner. Further, the Company has also hosted/updated in Company's website as much information suo-moto at regular intervals for the public, so that public has minimum resort to use the various provisions under the RTI Act to obtain information.

For the awareness of employees at large, seminars have been organised to make them understand the importance of RTI Act in the present scenario and highlighted the provisions of the Act.

22.7 MECON Ltd.

All the relevant manuals pertaining to RTI Act, 2005 have been hosted on MECON's Website www.meconlimited.co.in w.e.f. 19th September, 2005. A Central Public Information Officer (PIO) and the 1st Appellate Authority have been nominated by MECON at its Headquarters and Assistant Public Information Officers (APIOs) have been nominated at various Regional and Site Offices. The queries coming to MECON from the public are being attended to by these nominated officials and replied back by the Central Public Information Officer within the stipulated time period. Chief General Manager (HR) has been nominated as the Transparency Officer of MECON Limited.



22.8 MSTC Ltd.

Provisions of RTI Act 2005 were complied with for processing the RTI applications and appeals received in all offices of MSTC. There are one Transparency Officer, one First Appellate Authority, one CPIO and one Acting CPIO, one Nodal Officer in MSTC, Head office and every region/branch has one PIO for effectively processing the RTI applications received at various locations of the Company. All quarterly reports have been submitted on-line and have been uploaded on CIC site.

22.9 KIOCL Ltd.

KIOCL has appointed PIOs at the Corporate Office and PIOs/APIOs have also been appointed in all its Plants/other Units. Executives at the Top levels has been appointed/ designated as Appellate Authority under the Act. The names of all the PIOs/APIOs and the Appellate Authority has also been hosted on KIOCL's website: www.kioclltd.in. The obligation of the preparation of the manual prescribed in clause (b) sub-section (1) Section (4) has been complied with and these have also been hosted on KIOCL's portal within the stipulated time frame given under the Act and the same is being reviewed and updated at regular intervals.

On the basis of the directives issued by Central Information Commission and the Ministry of Steel from time to time, KIOCL has been updating the requisite information on periodical basis. The monthly return is being sent to concerned authorities regularly.

22.10 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

In compliance with the mandatory provisions of the RTI Act, FSNL has appointed a Public Information Officer (PIO) at Corporate Office and one APIO each at its 08 Units. ED (P&C) is the first appellate authority under RTI Act 2005. The company has compiled the information under 17 different templates/manuals/manuals for voluntary/ suo-moto disclosures required under section 4(1)(b) of the Act and hosted the same on the company's website "fsnl.nic.in" and the information so published are being regularly updated.

The company is proactively complying with the provisions of Right to Information Act, 2005. All information sought under the Act is being furnished within the stipulated time period.

Quarterly reports are submitted to the CIC regularly. All requests for information are dealt with as per the prescribed guidelines of the RTI Act, 2005.

22.11 EIL, OMDC and BSLC

The companies under BGC i.e EIL, OMDC and BSLC are complying with the norms of Right to Information Act -2005. For receipt and replying to the RTI queries, PIO and APIO have been nominated in OMDC and BSLC. The queries received are replied within time. Wherever there is likelihood of delay, an interim reply is sent. RTI queries are being regularly disposed of through online portal.

ANNEXURE - I

MINISTRY OF STEEL (ISPAT MANTRALAYA)¹

Planning, development and facilitation of setting up of iron and steel production facilities including electric arc furnace (EAF) units, induction furnace (IF) units, processing facilities like re-rollers, flat products (hot/cold rolling units), coating units, wire drawing units and steel scrap processing.²

Development of iron ore mines in the public sector and other ore mines (manganese ore, chrome ore, limestone, sillimanite, kyanite, and other minerals used in the iron and steel industry but excluding mining lease or matters related thereto).

Production, distribution, prices, imports and exports of iron and steel and ferro-alloys.

Matters relating to the following undertakings including their subsidiaries, namely³

- i) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL);
- ii) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL);
- iii) Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL);
- iv) Manganese Ore (India) Limited (MOIL);
- v) National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC);
- vi) Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited (MECON);
- vii) Sponge Iron India Limited (SIIL);
- viii) **OMITTED.**⁴
- ix) Bharat Refractories Limited (BRL);
- x) Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC);
- xi) Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited; and
- xii) Bird Group of Companies.

¹ Modified vide Amendment series no. 238 dated 23.05.1998 and 243 dated 15.10.1999.

² Modified vide Amendment series no. 306 dated 31.07.2014 (earlier modified vide Amendment series no. 281 dated 01.09.2005).

³ Modified vide Amendment series no. 286 dated 01.06.2006.

⁴ Omitted vide Amendment series no. 337 dated 06.12.2017.



ANNEXURE - II

MINISTER IN CHARGE AND OFFICERS IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL

(Down to Deputy Secretary level)

(As on December 31, 2020)

Minister of Steel	Shri Dharmendra Pradhan
Minister of State for Steel	Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste
Secretary	Shri Pradip Kumar Tripathi
Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser	Shri Shashank Priya
Additional Secretary	Smt. Rasika Chaube
Joint Secretaries	Smt. Ruchika Chaudhry Govil Shri Puneet Kansal Shri T Srinivas
Chief Controller of Accounts	Shri Sakesh Prasad Singh
Economic Adviser	Shri Awadhesh Kumar Choudhary
Deputy Director General (Statistics)	Smt. Swapna Bhattacharya
OSD and Chief Engineer (Railways)	Shri Avani Bhushan Gupta
Directors	Shri Neeraj Agrawal Shri Aman Sharma Shri Girraj Prasad Meena Shri Pankaj Vithal Shri A K Kailoo
Additional Industrial Adviser	Shri Parmjeet Singh
Joint Industrial Adviser	Shri Manoj Kumar Saraswat
Deputy Secretary	Shri Vinod J Bahade Shri Ashish Sharma Shri S K Mohanty Ms. Jyoti Singhal

ANNEXURE - III

PRODUCTION OF ISP AND OTHER PRODUCERS

('000 tonnes)

SL. NO.	ITEM / PRODUCER	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020(P)
PRODUCTION						
I.	CRUDE STEEL :					
	SAIL, TSL Group, RINL, AM/NS, JSWL, JSPL					
	Oxygen Route	38425	41298	46059	46764	42878
	E.A.F.Units	14844	17048	20513	21889	21190
	Other Producers					
	Oxygen Route	2212	4811	2949	1909	1774
	E.A.F.Units (incl. Corex and MBF/EOF)	13384	9840	7773	6741	6874
	Induction Furnaces	26612	28457	31955	34041	26854
	TOTAL (Crude Steel)	95477	101454	109249	111344	99570
	% share of Other Producers	44.2%	42.5%	39.1%	38.3%	35.7%
II. PIG IRON :						
	SAIL, TSL Group, RINL, AM/ NS, JSWL, JSPL	1138	724	1358	1435	1249
	Other Producers	9108	6164	4891	4548	3252
	TOTAL (Pig Iron)	10246	6888	6249	5983	4501
	% share of Other Producers	88.9%	89.5%	78.3%	76.0%	72.2%
III. SPONGE IRON :						
	Gas Based	4358	6223	7052	6699	6074
	Coal Based	22625	23282	27161	30120	27054
	TOTAL (Sponge Iron)	26983	29505	34213	36819	33128
	% share by Process (Coal Based)	83.8%	78.9%	79.4%	81.8%	81.7%
IV. FINISHED STEEL (Production)* (Alloy/Non-Alloy) :						
	SAIL, TSL Group, RINL, AM/ NS, JSWL, JSPL	59851	67783	63546	61450	54633
	Other Producers	57100	56906	45100	42612	36802
	TOTAL (Finished steel)	116951	124689	108646	104062	91435
	% share of Other Producers	48.8%	45.6%	41.5%	40.9%	40.2%

Note:

- *It may be noted that JPC revised the finished steel reporting system after March 2018. Prior to March 2018 JPC used to report Gross Production of Finished Steel. From April 2018 onwards, JPC has been reporting the Crude Steel Equivalent Production of Finished Steel.
- P stands for Provisional figure (upto December, 2020); Source: JPC

ANNEXURE - IV

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE STEEL FOR CY 2020 (P)

('000 tonnes)

PRODUCER	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020 (P)		
	Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation	Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation	Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation	Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation	Working Capacity	Production	% Utilisation
Public Sector Unit															
SAIL	17519	14382	82	17519	14804	85	19132	15933	83	19632	16181	82	19632	14969	76
RINL	6300	3820	61	6300	4411	70	6300	5258	83	6300	4833	77	6300	3979	63
Total Public Sector	23819	18202	76	23819	19215	81	25432	21191	83	25932	21014	81	25932	18948	73
Pvt. Sector Unit															
Tata Steel Ltd.	12500	11038	88	13000	12616	97	-	3053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TSL Group							19400	13617	70	19400	18478	95	19400	17287	89
AM/NS(Essar Steel Ltd.)	10000	5158	52	10000	6478	65	10000	6793	68	10000	7138	71	10000	6616	66
JINDAL STEEL AND POWER LTD.	4850	3449	71	8600	3667	43	8600	5005	58	8600	5936	69	8600	6493	75
JSW Steel Ltd.	16600	15422	93	18000	16370	91	18000	16914	94	18000	16086	89	18000	14725	82
OTHER BOF	3760	2212	59	7682	4811	63	4077	2949	72	4077	1909	47	4077	1774	44
OTHER EAF	17127	13384	78	14408	9840	68	12750	7773	61	11794	6741	57	11640	6874	59
OTHER IF	39621	26612	67	42466	28457	67	43977	31955	73	44496	34041	77	45075	26854	60
Total Private Sector	104458	77275	74	114156	82239	72	116804	88059	75	116367	90329	78	116792	80623	69
Total (Public Sector + Private Sector)	128277	95477	74	137975	101454	74	142236	109250	77	142299	111343	78	142724	99571	70
Share of Public Sector (%)	18.6	19.1		17.3	18.9		17.9	19.4		18.2	18.9		18.2	19.0	

Note:

1. TSL Group includes Bhushan Steel Limited, Tata Steel Long Products Limited and BMW- Gamharia (Jharkhand) along with TSL plants in Jamshedpur and Kalinganagar. The change from Tata Steel Ltd. To TSL Group was done from April 2018 onward for statistical purposes.
2. P stands for Provisional figure (upto December, 2020); Source: JPC

ANNEXURE - V
PRODUCTION OF CRUDE STEEL
(By Route)

('000 tonnes)

PROCESS ROUTE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (P)
OXYGEN ROUTE					
SAIL	14189	14622	15719	15948	14839
RINL	3820	4411	5258	4833	3979
Tata Steel Ltd.	11038	12616			
TSL Group			14928	16305	15235
JSW Steel Ltd.	9378	9649	10154	9678	8826
Other Oxygen Route	2212	4811	2949	1909	1774
TOTAL OXYGEN ROUTE: (A)	40637	46109	49008	48673	44653
ELECTRIC ROUTE					
ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE					
SAIL	193	182	214	233	130
TSL Group			1742	2174	2051
AM/NS(Essar Steel Ltd.)	5158	6478	6793	7138	6616
JSW Steel Ltd.	6044	6721	6760	6408	5900
Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	3449	3667	5005	5936	6493
Lloyds Steel Ltd.	575	560	518	332	471
Jindal Stainless Ltd.	1362	1476	1542	1593	1197
Bhushan Steel Ltd.	5813	2248	242		
Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd.	2951	2240	2677	2798	3439
Other Electric Arc Furnace	2683	3317	2794	2018	1767
TOTAL ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE : (B)	28228	26889	28287	28630	28064
ELECTRIC INDUCTION FURNACE: (C)	26612	28457	31955	34041	26854
TOTAL ELECTRIC ROUTE : D = (B+C)	54840	55346	60242	62671	54918
GRAND TOTAL : (A+D)	95477	101455	109250	111344	99571

Note:

1. TSL Group includes Bhushan Steel Limited, Tata Steel Long Products Limited and BMW- Gamharia (Jharkhand) along with TSL plants in Jamshedpur and Kalinganagar.
2. P stands for Provisional figure (upto December, 2020); Source: JPC

ANNEXURE - VI

PRODUCTION OF HOT METAL

('000 tonnes)

PLANTS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020(P)
STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	15630	15803	17080	17509	16203
RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	4214	4464	5773	5278	4364
TATA STEEL LTD.	12255	14098	3274		
TSL Group			14232	18946	17726
AM/NS(Essar Steel Ltd.)	3263	3031	3102	3620	3334
JSW STEEL LTD.	14050	14827	15549	15363	14220
JINDAL STEEL AND POWER LTD.	2060	2641	4408	5721	5509
(A) SUB TOTAL	51472	54864	63418	66437	61356
(B) OTHER PRODUCERS	12241	11945	9192	7720	6381
TOTAL (A+B)	63713	66809	72610	74157	67737
% SHARE OF OTHER PRODUCERS	19.2	17.9	12.7	10.4	9.4

Note:

1. TSL Group includes Bhushan Steel Limited, Tata Steel Long Products Limited and BMW- Gamharia (Jharkhand) along with TSL plants in Jamshedpur and Kalinganagar.
2. P stands for Provisional figure (upto December, 2020); Source: JPC

ANNEXURE - VII
PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON

('000 tonnes)

Public Sector Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020(P)
STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	486	270	410	591	535
RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	138	119	120	58	38
Total Public Sector (A)	624	389	530	649	573
Pvt. Sector Unit					
TSL Group			518	332	176
JINDAL STEEL AND POWER LTD.	282	180	111	129	234
JSW STEEL LTD.	233	155	199	325	266
Other Pvt. Unit	9108	6164	4891	4548	3252
Total Private Sector (B)	9623	6499	5719	5334	3928
Total production (A+B)	10247	6888	6249	5983	4501

Note:

1. TSL Group includes Bhushan Steel Limited, Tata Steel Long Products Limited and BMW- Gamharia (Jharkhand) along with TSL plants in Jamshedpur and Kalinganagar.
2. P stands for Provisional figure (upto December, 2020) ; Source: JPC



ANNEXURE - VIII
PRODUCTION OF FINISHED STEEL
(Non-Alloy & Alloy Steel)

('000 tonnes)

PLANTS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (P)
STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	13134	14076	13004	12437	10998
RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	3010	3739	4242	3740	2522
TATA STEEL LTD.	13051	14740	3594		
TSL GROUP			13544	18479	16723
AM/NS (ESSAR STEEL LTD.)	7939	9912	7760	7061	6524
JSW STEEL LTD.	20126	22498	17795	15245	13836
JINDAL STEEL AND POWER LTD.	2592	2818	3606	4488	4030
SUB TOTAL (A) :	59852	67783	63545	61450	54633
OTHER PRODUCERS (B)	57100	56906	45100	42612	36802
TOTAL PRODUCTION (A+B)	116952	124689	108645	104062	91435
% SHARE OF OTHERS	48.8	45.6	41.5	40.9	40.2

Note:

1. It may be noted that JPC revised the finished steel reporting system after March 2018. Prior to March 2018 JPC used to report Gross Production of Finished Steel. From April 2018 onwards, JPC has been reporting the Crude Steel Equivalent Production of Finished Steel.
2. P stands for Provisional figure (upto December, 2020); Source: JPC

ANNEXURE - IX
CATEGORYWISE PRODUCTION OF FINISHED STEEL

('000 tonnes)

CATEGORY	2016			
	SAIL, RINL, TSL, ESL, JSWL, JSPL	Other Products	IPT/OWN Consumption	Total
1. Non-Flat Products				
BARS & RODS	11510	23379	144	34745
STRUCTURALS	1681	6141	4	7818
RLY. MATERIALS	997	24	0	1021
TOTAL (Non-flat products) (A)	14188	29544	148	43584
2. Flat Products				
PLATES	4126	492	96	4522
HR COIL/STRIP	28283	6545	8528	26300
HR SHEETS	1116	45	0	1161
CR COIL/SHEETS	6783	6003	4021	8765
GP&GC/CC/GALVALUME	4119	4231	587	7763
ELECTRICAL COILS/SHEETS	146	409	0	555
TIN PLATES (incl ww)	26	307	0	333
PIPES (LARGE DIA.)	236	1960	74	2122
TMBP	0	0	0	0
TIN FREE STEEL	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (Flat Products) (B)	44835	19992	13306	51521
TOTAL (Fin. Non-Alloy) (C) = (A+B)	59023	49536	13454	95105
TOTAL FIN. STEEL (Alloy / Stainless) (D)	842	7553	34	8361
TOTAL FIN. STEEL (Non-Alloy + Alloy) (C+D)	59865	57089	13488	103466

Note:

- It may be noted that JPC revised the finished steel reporting system after March 2018. Prior to March 2018 JPC used to report Gross Production of Finished Steel. From April 2018 onwards, JPC has been reporting the Crude Steel Equivalent Production of Finished Steel.
- Source: JPC



ANNEXURE - IX A

CATEGORYWISE PRODUCTION OF FINISHED STEEL

('000 tonnes)

	2017			Jan-Mar 2018		
CATEGORY	SAIL, RINL, TSL, ESL, JSWL, JSPL	Other Products	TOTAL	SAIL, RINL, TSL, ESL, JSWL, JSPL	Other Products	TOTAL
1. Non-Flat Products						
BARS and RODS	12434	22813	35247	3566	6188	9754
STRUCTURALS	1841	5629	7470	570	1947	2517
RLY. MATERIALS	1230	27	1257	340	8	348
TOTAL (Non-flat products)	15505	28469	43974	4476	8143	12619
2. Flat Products						
PLATES	4711	412	5122	1284	80	1364
HR COIL/STRIP	31538	6634	38173	7894	1920	9814
HR SHEETS	2024	21	2045	631	3	633
CR COIL/SHEETS	8340	6720	15060	2247	1711	3958
GP and GC/GALVALUME	3694	3109	6804	1035	729	1763
COLOR COATED	743	1046	1788	184	187	371
ELECTRICAL COILS/SHEETS	191	167	358	54	8	61
TIN PLATES (incl ww)	73	338	411	19	90	109
PIPES (LARGE DIA.)	194	1987	2181	79	508	586
TIN FREE STEEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (Flat Products)	51508	20434	71942	13427	5236	18659
TOTAL (Fin. Non-Alloy)	67012	48903	115915	17903	13379	31278
TOTAL FIN. STEEL (Alloy / Stainless)	771	8001	8772	236	2166	2402
TOTAL FIN. STEEL (Non-Alloy + Alloy)	67784	56904	124687	18139	15545	33680

Note:

- It may be noted that JPC revised the finished steel reporting system after March 2018. Prior to March 2018 JPC used to report Gross Production of Finished Steel. From April 2018 onwards, JPC has been reporting the Crude Steel Equivalent Production of Finished Steel.
- Source: JPC

ANNEXURE - IX B
CATEGORYWISE PRODUCTION OF FINISHED STEEL

('000 tonnes)

CATEGORY	Apr-Dec 2018			2019			2020 (P)		
	SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSWL, JSPL	OTHERS	TOTAL	SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSWL, JSPL	OTHERS	TOTAL	SAIL, RINL, TSL Group, AM/NS, JSWL, JSPL	OTHERS	TOTAL
FINISHED STEEL (Non-Alloy)									
BARS & RODS	10412	18268	28680	14175	27601	41776	11277	22542	33819
STRUCTURALS	1796	3605	5401	2244	5358	7602	1650	4671	6321
RLY. MATERIALS	982	49	1031	1724	45	1769	1592	25	1617
TOTAL (NON-FLAT)	13190	21922	35112	18143	33004	51147	14519	27238	41757
PM PLATES	3482	74	3556	4607	157	4764	3992	116	4108
HR COIL/STRIP	27619	3766	31385	37632	5085	42717	35048	5668	40716
TOTAL (FLAT)	31101	3840	34941	42239	5242	47480	39040	5784	44824
TOTAL (Non-Alloy)	44291	25762	70053	60381	38245	98626	53560	33022	86582
FINISHED STEEL (Alloy)									
NON-FLAT	994	1583	2576	945	1716	2661	747	1781	2529
FLAT	70	102	172	52	195	247	165	129	294
TOTAL (Alloy)	1064	1685	2748	997	1911	2908	912	1910	2823
FINISHED STEEL (Stainless)									
NON-FLAT	0	750	750	0	676	676	0	516	516
FLAT	54	1361	1415	72	1780	1852	160	1353	1513
TOTAL (Stainless)	54	2111	2165	72	2456	2528	160	1869	2029
FINISHED STEEL (Non-Alloy + Alloy + Stainless)									
TOTAL (NON-FLAT)	14183	24255	38438	19088	35395	54482	15268	29536	44803
TOTAL (FLAT)	31225	5303	36528	42363	7217	49580	39366	7266	46632
TOTAL Finished Steel	45408	29558	74966	61451	42612	104062	54634	36802	91435

Note:

- It may be noted that JPC revised the finished steel reporting system after March 2018. Prior to March 2018 JPC used to report Gross Production of Finished Steel. From April 2018 onwards, JPC has been reporting the Crude Steel Equivalent Production of Finished Steel.
- P stands for Provisional figure (Upto December, 2020) ; Source: JPC

ANNEXURE - X
CATEGORY-WISE IMPORT OF IRON & STEEL

('000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	CATEGORY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (P)
I	Semi-finished Steel(Non-Alloy)					
	Semis	458	410	390	164	134
	Re-rollable Scrap	337	411	429	287	147
	TOTAL	795	821	819	451	281
II	Finished Steel(Non-Alloy)					
	Non-Flat					
	Bars and Rods	438	312	286	317	134
	Structurals	51	50	44	36	35
	Rly. Materials	31	26	42	68	54
	TOTAL Non-Flat	520	388	372	421	223
	Flat					
	Plates	839	660	478	344	371
	HR Sheets	39	16	12	6	1
	HR Coils/Skelp/Strips	2196	1875	1750	1913	804
	CR Coils/Sheets	1375	705	478	465	201
	GP/GC Sheets	570	1058	1232	949	726
	Elec. Sheets	292	540	654	621	421
	TMBP	2	1	8	0	0
	Tin Plates	235	207	181	197	123
	Tin Free Steel	35	58	74	79	50
	Pipes	99	377	315	354	194
	TOTAL Flat	5682	5497	5182	4928	2891
	TOTAL Fin. Steel (Non-Alloy)	6202	5885	5554	5349	3114
	TOTAL STEEL (Non-Alloy)	6997	6706	6373	5800	3395
	Alloy/Stainless Steel					
	Non-Flat	675	445	554	427	287
	Flat	1552	1499	1190	1664	1062
	Semi-finished	15	56	176	61	20
	TOTAL FIN. STEEL (Alloy/Stainless)	2227	1944	1744	2090	1350
	TOTAL STEEL (Alloy/Stainless)	2242	2000	1920	2152	1369
	TOTAL FIN. STEEL (Alloy+ Non-Alloy)	8429	7828	7298	7439	4464
	TOTAL Steel (Non-Alloy + Alloy)	9239	8706	8293	7952	4764
III	Other Steel Items.					
	Fittings	556	245	193	163	119
	Misc. Steel Items	1490	1504	1377	369	214
	Steel Scrap	5901	4894	5974	6763	5649
IV	Iron					
	Pig Iron	33	16	67	13	7
	Sponge Iron	1	58	58	44	44
V	Ferro-Alloys	552	554	576	642	545
	GRAND TOTAL	17772	15977	16538	15946	11342

P stands for Provisional figure (upto December, 2020) ; Source: JPC

ANNEXURE - XI
CATEGORY-WISE EXPORT OF IRON & STEEL

('000 tonnes)

CATEGORY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (P)
SEMIS (Non-Alloy)	703	1,530	2,259	2,660	6,087
FINISHED STEEL (Non-alloy)					
Non-Flat					
Bars and Rods	541	1972	615	529	767
Structurals	113	194	196	167	120
Railway Materials	39	84	4	1	23
Total Non-Flat	693	2250	815	697	910
Flat					
Plates	202	459	462	291	521
H R Coils/Sheets	1439	3766	2479	4603	6467
C R Sheets/Coils	1127	1390	748	636	470
GP/GC Sheets	1652	1270	1025	930	814
Elec. Sheets	30	72	79	35	46
Tinplates	43	46	39	27	16
Tin Free Steel	2	2	2	2	2
Pipes	155	646	426	253	136
Total Flat	4650	7651	5260	6777	8472
Total Fin. Steel (Non-Alloy)	5343	9900	6076	7474	9382
Total Steel (Non-Alloy)	6046	11430	8334	10134	15469
Non-Flat Alloy/Stainless	152	530	289	268	254
Flat Alloy/Stainless	407	441	327	462	514
Total Finished Steel (Alloy/Stainless)	559	971	616	730	768
Semi-Finished (Alloy/Stainless)	7	29	35	9	46
Total Steel (Alloy/Stainless)	566	1,000	651	739	814
Total Fin. Steel (Non-Alloy + Alloy)	5902	10871	6692	8205	10150
Total Steel (Non-Alloy + Alloy)	6612	12430	8985	10873	16283
PIG IRON	182	668	335	421	823
SPONGE IRON	157	269	558	819	584

P stands for Provisional figure (upto December, 2020); Source: JPC



ANNEXURE - XII

POSITION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JUDGEMENTS / ORDERS OF THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED (SAIL)

Bokaro Steel Plant

(a) OA No.51/00173/2017:

The Hon'ble CAT, Ranchi vide order dated 07.11.2017 directed SAIL/BSL to pass reasoned order on the representation of Shri Ajay Kumar. SAIL/BSL vide letter dated 31.01.2018 informed Shri Ajay Kumar that his request and representation has been rejected. Shri Ajay Kumar had filed a Contempt case no.CP/051/00017/2018 before Hon'ble CAT, Ranchi against Chairman, SAIL for non-compliance of order dated 07.11.2017. However, in view of reply dated 31.01.2018 of SAIL/BSL, Hon'ble CAT, Ranchi dropped the contempt case vide order dated 22.10.2018.

In the above matter vide order dated 18/10/2019 Hon'ble Tribunal directed SAIL/BSL to dispose of the pending appeals by passing a reasoned and speaking order within a period of three months from the date of receipt of the order. The Tribunal's order has been duly complied with by the respondent.

(b) OA NO.94/2015

Shri Niraj Kumar and others filed application no.OA/050/00094/2015 before Hon'ble CAT, Patna Bench for their regularisation in SPU, Bettiah. Hon'ble CAT vide order dated 26.05.2016 dismissed the application as devoid of merit. However, Hon'ble CAT in the said order advised SAIL to complete the vigilance investigation within a period of one year and arrive at a conclusion.

Thereafter, Shri Niraj Kumar and others filed a contempt case no.CP/50/11/2018 against SAIL before Hon'ble CAT, Patna Bench. The said contempt was dropped by Hon'ble CAT vide order dated 22.02.2018.

Subsequently, Shri Niraj Kumar and others filed a writ bearing no.13380/2018 before Patna High Court for quashing of order dated 22.02.2018 (contempt matter) and 26.05.2016 of Hon'ble CAT, Patna Bench. The matter was dismissed as withdrawn on 10/01/2020.

ANNEXURE – XIII

COMPARATIVE PBT (PROFIT BEFORE TAX) OF STEEL PSUs

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	PSU/Company	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
1.	SAIL	(-)4851	(-)758.94	3337.89	3170.66	2270.57
2.	RINL	(-)1690.49	(-)1911.45	(-)306.89	(-)4287.51	(-)2016.91
3.	NMDC	4292.92	6179	7198	6122	4635
4.	MOIL	461.90	647.92	719.75	340.49	82.24
5.	MECON	(-)88.14	43.99	9.97	87.03	(-)141.85
6.	MSTC	96.61	111.6	(-)269.21	129.49	60.82
7.	KIOCL	31.22	86.09	184.12	63.68	121.01
8.	FSNL	36.22	13.04	41.09	46.02	13.18
9.	EIL ^{\$}	1.16	0.67	0.20	0.72	0.34
10.	OMDC ^{\$}	12.36	(-)258.17	(-) 638.11	(-)48.36	(-)45.47
11.	BSLC ^{\$}	(-)17.74	(-)10.52	(-)28.02	(-)10.27	0.70

*Provisional upto December, 2020

^{\$} Eastern Investment Ltd. (EIL), Orissa Mineral Development Company Limited (OMDC), Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC), are constituents of the erstwhile Bird and Company Limited.



ANNEXURE - XIII A
COMPARATIVE PAT (PROFIT AFTER TAX) OF STEEL PSUs

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	PSU/Company	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
1.	SAIL	(-)2833.00	(-)481.71	2178.82	2021.54	406.22
2.	RINL	(-)1263.16	(-)1369	96.71	(-)3910.17	(-)1839
3.	NMDC	2589.14	3806	4642	3610	3415
4.	MOIL	305.83	421.99	473.89	248.22	63.68
5.	MECON	(-)83.84	58.00	13.74	69.00	(-)141.85
6.	MSTC	65.43	76.63	(-)324.47	75.20	39.56
7.	KIOCL	47.93	81.48	111.86	43.48	90.56
8.	FSNL	23.75	8.07	26.69	30.58	9.86
9.	EIL ^{\$}	0.85	0.35	(-)0.25	(-)0.56	0.24
10.	OMDC ^{\$}	5.86	(-)252.95	(-)451.63	(-)76.69	(-)46.99
11.	BSLC ^{\$}	(-)17.74	(-)10.52	(-)28.02	(-)10.27	0.70

*Provisional for April-December, 2020

^{\$} Eastern Investment Ltd. (EIL), Orissa Mineral Development Company Limited (OMDC), Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC), are constituents of the erstwhile Bird and Company Limited.

ANNEXURE - XIV

CONTRIBUTION MADE TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT INSURANCE COMPANIES BY THE STEEL PSUs

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	PSU/Company	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 *
1.	SAIL	6951.00	6894	10916	8094	6074
2.	RINL	1501.43	1810.32	2518.12	2119.53	1073.08
3.	NMDC	10646	4435	5376	5300	1938
4.	MOIL	254.97	262.07	381.15	188.61	47.98
5.	MECON	77.94	87.15	112.98	98.81	Nil
6.	MSTC	68	80.00	91.26	73.20	58.68
7.	KIOCL	58.78	71.68	53.60	84.91	72.81
8.	FSNL	49.68	38.67	36.31	33.79	21.64
9.	OMDC	2.38	1.46	3.00	2.03	0.63
10.	BSLC	0.73	0.76	0.89	0.78	0.76

* Provisional upto December, 2020



ANNEXURE - XIV A

CONTRIBUTION MADE TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT BY THE STEEL PSUs

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	PSU/Company	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 *
1	SAIL	3292.00	2402.00	2604	3250	2084
2	RINL	531.59	584.66	767.37	587.91	250.66
3	NMDC	1332	2381	1726	2997	1518
4	MOIL	90.70	148.50	123.43	111.07	55.13
7	MECON	0.39	5.87	6.74	13.25	Nil
5	MSTC	31.00	28.00	24.43	16.26	8.67
8	KIOCL	0.51	0.07	1.11	2.56	2.35
6	FSNL	0.71	11.30	18.83	21.46	13.61
9	OMDC	0.42	40.34	550.21	2.81	1.58
10	BSLC	7.14	7.17	6.40	6.59	8.22

* Provisional upto December, 2020

ANNEXURE - XV

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE ON CSR BY STEEL PSUs

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	PSU/ Company	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21*	
		Budgeted	Exp	Budgeted	Exp	Budgeted	Exp	Budgeted	Exp	Budgeted	Exp
1.	SAIL	2934	2905	2600	2570	3000	3118	3300	2756	5400	3479
2.	RINL	748	853	778	960	850	1030	850	796	861	935
3.	NMDC	24832	17418	19516	16937	20000	16724	20000	19999	16450	5100
4.	MOIL	1127	1143.10	922	961.63	925	929.48	1250	1274.22	1250	382.74
5.	MECON	270.43	67.30	203.12	49.12	544.03	16.92	547.03	330.52	310.50 ^{\$}	29.16
6.	MSTC	77	80	214	215	200	200	Nil	54 [^]	Nil	Nil
7.	KIOCL	43.50	38.19	15.98	15.98	39.64	32.51	208.08	331.42	871.77	800
8.	FSNL	51.16	77.29	63.36	63.48	65	66.81	62.78	63.07	67 ^{##}	500 ^{##}

* Provisional upto December, 2020

\$ Includes fund allocation for FY 2020-21 : Rs. 93.99 lakh + carry over fund for 2019-20 : Rs. 216.51 lakh.

The contributed amount of Rs. 5 crore to PM CARES Fund is against CSR obligations arising in Financial year 2020-21 and subsequent years. Accordingly, as per CSR policy the average net profit for the preceding three years works out to Rs. 67 lakh for 2020-21 and after adjustment of this amount in 2020-21, the balance amount of Rs. 4.33 crore has been carried forward to subsequent years.

^ During the Financial Year 2019-20 Company did not have any CSR fund. The Company has transferred the unspent amount of Rs. 54 lakhs to PM Cares Fund.



ANNEXURE - XVI

ADOPTION OF 'SEVEN STEP MODEL FOR CITIZEN CENTRIC-SEVOTTAM', AS PER RECOMMENDATION OF THE 2nd ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION

The Second Administrative Reforms Commission in its 12th report "Citizens Centric Administration - the Heart of Governance" in paragraph 4.6.2 recommended for making organization transparent, accountable and citizens friendly through making citizens charter more effective and mandatory. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (AR and PG) has developed a model for benchmarking Excellence in Public Service Delivery (Sevottam). The model provides the framework to organizations to assess and improve the quality-of-service delivery for the citizens. It involves the identification of the services delivered to the citizens, quality of service, its objective, improvement of quality, by using innovative methods for developing business process more informative with the help of information technology.

The Ministry of Steel has brought out its 'Citizen Charter' and this is periodically updated in tune with the changing requirements and expectations from the stakeholders. The Charter is placed on the Ministry website www.steel.nic.in. The Central Public Sector Enterprises under the Ministry have also got their Citizen Charter uploaded on their respective websites.

ANNEXURE - XVII

GRANTS RELEASED FOR R&D UNDER THE SCHEME "PROMOTION OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT IN IRON & STEEL SECTOR"

SI No	Title of the R&D project	Grant Released (Rs in lakh)								
		2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 (Upto Dec 2020)		
		Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue
1	Development of Automation System for Optimum Coal Blending at Coal Handling Plant of Coke Oven Batteries by RDCIS	147.00	138.50	8.50						
2	Development of Dry Slag Granulation Technology and Energy Recovery System for Blast Furnace Slag for Producing Clinker Compatible Product by IIT Madras & JSW	29.43	7.43	22.00						
3	Development of infrared camera based torpedo ladle car condition monitoring system by MECON	19.50	0.00	19.50						
4	Development of nickel free nitrogen austenitic stainless steel for biomedical applications by IIT BHU	28.06	0.00	28.06	28.39	0.00	28.39			
5	Development of Fluidised Bed Reduction Roasting Process for slimes & low grade iron ores by utilizing thermal grade coal for their magnetic susceptibility properties and maximizing the iron recovery by IIT Madras & JSW Steel	21.06	8.00	13.06	44.88	25.00	19.88			
6	Production of low Carbon & low Phosphorus Ferromanganese by metallothermic treatment of high Manganese Slag using Silicomanganese by NML Jamshedpur.	34.00	0.00	34.00						

SI No	Title of the R&D project	Grant Released (Rs in lakh)								
		2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 (Upto Dec 2020)		
		Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue
7	Reduction Roasting and Microwave Heating of some difficult to treat Ores for the production of Pellet Feed Concentrate by IMMT Bhubaneswar	30.00	10.00	20.00	16.80	0.00	16.80			
8	Modeling & Optimization of High Concentration Iron Ore fines / concentrate slurry Pipelines for Indian Iron Ore Processing Industries by IMMT Bhubaneswar & NMDC Ltd.	64.50	43.50	21.00	34.30	0.00	34.30			
9	Development of a cost effective green technology for Pre Reduction of Chromite Ore in Tunnel Kiln and Production of High Carbon Ferro Chrome in SAF by NISST, NML & MECPL	70.02		70.02	75.48	0.00	75.48			
10	A Novel Approach of Making Green Belite Cement from Electric Arc Furnace Steel Making Slag by IIT Kharagpur	12.96		12.96	9.38		9.38			
11	Amorphous Electrical Steel (AES) for Energy Application submitted by NML Jamshedpur	135.49	135.49		198.12		198.12			
12	Development of Design Guidelines and Specifications for utilization of steel slag in road construction by CRRI	286.50	286.50	0.00						
13	Development of super alloy grade 625 & 825 for commercial market by MIDHANI	200.00	200.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	0.00			
14	Optimisation of floatation process for Indian Coking Coal using advanced Pneufлот Floatation Cell by IMMT	74.74	40.00	34.74	16.80	0.00	16.80			



SI No	Title of the R&D project	Grant Released (Rs in lakh)									
		2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 (Upto Dec 2020)			
		Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	
15	Fundamental process engineering to minimize re-oxidation of steel during teeming via a ladle shroud leading to improved castability and cleanliness by IIT Kanpur	130.25	87.88	42.37	15.19	4.00	11.19				
16	Conversion of emitted CO ₂ to chemical fuels by IMMT	49.45	30.00	19.45	14.95		14.95				
17	Development of newer Cementitious Materials using Chemically Activated LD Slag by CBRI	120.00	85.00	35.00							
18	Integrated cost effective technology for attaining Zero liquid discharge in steel plants with emphasis on slag utilization by CIMFR	12.12	5.00	7.12	11.12	6.00	5.12				
19	Synthesis of Kudremukh Iron Ore Mine Tailings based Geopolymer Aggregate using Fly Ash as Precursor in Construction Industry by KIOCL	11.20	11.20								
20	Waste Management of Generated Sludge from Indian Steel and Steel Related Plants: A Sustainable Business Model by BITS Pilani	23.72	11.50	12.22	6.77		6.77				
21	Development of a cost effective refractory lining materials for induction melting furnace suitable for production of quality steel: phase-II (Industrial Trials)" by NISST, CGCRI & NML				209.00		209.00				
22	Indigenous development of Austempered Ductile Iron technology for use in automobile & agricultural industries in India by PEC Chandigarh				120.00	95.00	25.00				

Sl No	Title of the R&D project	Grant Released (Rs in lakh)								
		2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 (Upto Dec 2020)		
		Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue
23	Simultaneous removal of CO ₂ , SO _x & NO _x from flue gas and their catalytic conversion into fuels and value added fertilizers by IMMT							19.01		19.01
24	Bench Scale Production and Cost Estimation of Silicon Carbide Powder Obtained by Plasma Processing of Rice Husk							11.10		11.10
	Projects under IMPRINT Scheme of MHRD									
1	Indigenous development of a ultra high strength steel with stainless property for space application by IIT Kharagpur (Project No 6456)				13.50			13.50		
2	High strength, wear and corrosion resistant steel for high speed rail and elastic clip by IIT Kanpur (Project No 6777)				42.00			42.00		
3	Model based optimization tool (EAF_OPT) for enhancing Energy Efficiency, Productivity and Yield of Electric Arc Furnaces by IIT Kanpur (Project No 8014)				43.32			43.32		
		1,500.00	1,100.00	400.00	1,500.00	730.00	770.00	30.11	0.00	30.11



ANNEXURE - XVIII

REPORTS OF CAG

Audit observations are received from Ministry of Finance for inclusion in the Annual Report. This year no Audit observation has been received from Ministry of Finance by 25.01.2021.

Asia's Unique 5 km long Conveyor Belt at Kumarswamy Mines, Karnataka





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