

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STEEL

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2548
FOR ANSWER ON 05.08.2025

DEMAND FOR STEEL AND METALS

2548. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the anticipated surge in demand for steel and metals, driven by urbanisation and infrastructure growth;
- (b) if so, the details on the current production levels and growth trends in the steel sector;
- (c) the current status of steel and metal production in India, including any notable challenges or opportunities; and
- (d) whether the Government has initiated any measures to further boost the growth of the steel sector and if so, could you elaborate on these initiatives?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STEEL

(SHRI H.D. KUMARASWAMY)

(a)to(d): Steel is a de-regulated sector and the Government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of the steel sector. National Steel Policy, 2017 envisages a crude steel capacity of 300 million tonnes (MT) and production of 255 MT by 2030 based on projections of rise in domestic demand driven by urbanisation and infrastructure growth, exports and various other factors.

Crude steel production for the year 2023-24 and 2024-25 were 144.30 MT and 152.18 MT, respectively with 5.5% change from last year. Finished steel consumption for the year 2023-24 and 2024-25 were 136.29 MT and 152.13 MT respectively with 11.6% change from last year. To boost the growth of the steel sector, Government has taken measures which include the following: -

- i. Implementation of Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products (DMI&SP) Policy for promoting 'Made in India' steel for Government procurement.
- ii. Launch of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel to promote the manufacturing of 'Specialty Steel' within the country and reduce imports by attracting capital investments.
- iii. Thrust in the Union Budget to infrastructure expansion which has contributed to increasing steel consumption.
- iv. Calibration in Basic Customs Duty on raw materials such as Ferro-Nickel and ferrous scrap imports to reduce input costs.
- v. Revamping Steel Import Monitoring System (SIMS) for monitoring of imports to provide granular details on imports to the domestic steel industry.
