

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF STEEL

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1988**  
FOR ANSWER ON 14/03/2013

**GROWTH RATE OF STEEL INDUSTRY**

1988. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the steel industry achieved a growth rate of 5.36 per cent which was the highest in the world during April-November, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is taking all steps to make India the second largest steel producer in the world; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STEEL

(SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA)

(a)&(b): Joint Plant Committee (JPC) data for April-November 2012 (provisional) shows that India's crude steel production stood at 51.65 million tonnes (MT), a growth of 5.7% compared to April-November 2011.

World crude steel production data, reported by the World Steel Association (WSA) is on a calendar year basis (i.e. from January to December). Such data, for the period January-November 2012 (provisional) indicates that among the top ten global steel producing nations, crude steel production growth was highest for Turkey (6.6%) followed by India at 5.5%. However, in terms of volume of production, India (4<sup>th</sup> largest) was far ahead of Turkey (8<sup>th</sup> largest) during January-November 2012.

(c)&(d): The Government has taken the following steps to support the competitive production and capacity growth of the steel industry.

- (i) The Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) & NMDC Ltd., are in the process of implementing significant expansion in the crude / finished steel capacities in their respective brownfield / Greenfield locations.
- (ii) An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up by the Government for effective coordination and to expedite implementation of various investment projects in the steel sector.
- (iii) Import of critical raw materials for steel industry such as coking coal, non-coking coal, scrap etc. are subject to zero or very low levels of customs duty.
- (iv) To encourage domestic value addition and improve domestic iron ore availability, duty on export of iron ore has been increased to 30 per cent.
- (v) The Ministry of Steel routinely consults the industry to be apprised of the constraints to growth and recommends necessary corrective measures as and when necessary, to other concerned ministries.

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