

Annual Report *2012-13*



MINISTRY OF STEEL
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Annual Report

2012 - 13



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF STEEL
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Union Minister for Steel, Shri Beni Prasad Verma addressing at the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the National Metallurgists' Day (NMD) Awards, organized by Indian Institute of Metals (IIM), in Jamshedpur on November 16, 2012.

CONTENTS

Chapter	Page No.
<i>I Highlights</i>	<i>04</i>
<i>II Organizational structure and Functions of the Ministry of Steel</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>III The Indian Steel Sector : Development and Potential</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>IV Public Sector</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>V Private Sector</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>VI Research and Development</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>VII Energy and Environment Management</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>VIII Development of Information Technology</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>IX Safety</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>X Ship Breaking</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>XI Welfare of Weaker Sections of Society</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>XII Vigilance</i>	<i>68</i>
<i>XIII Grievance Redressal Mechanism</i>	<i>74</i>
<i>XIV Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>XV Progressive use of Hindi</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>XVI Empowerment of Women</i>	<i>86</i>
<i>XVII Promotion of Steel Usage</i>	<i>91</i>
<i>XVIII Corporate Social Responsibility</i>	<i>94</i>
<i>XIX Technical Institutes under the Ministry of Steel</i>	<i>103</i>
<i>XX Implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005</i>	<i>105</i>
<i>XXI Development of North-Eastern Region</i>	<i>108</i>
<i>XXII International Cooperation</i>	<i>110</i>
Annexures	111-131
Appendix	132-146
<i>The production, financial and other related figures for 2012-13 (April-December 2012) are provisional.</i>	

HIGHLIGHTS

1.1 TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN STEEL SECTOR

- India continues to remain the 4th largest producer of crude steel in the world as against the 8th position in 2003 and is expected to become the 2nd largest producer of crude steel soon.
- India remains to be the world's largest producer of direct reduced iron (DRI) or sponge iron.
- The per capita steel consumption has risen from 38 kgs in 2005-06 to 59 kgs in 2011-12.
- Capacity for crude steel production expanded from 51.17 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) in 2005-06 to 89.29 mtpa in 2011-12.
- Crude steel production grew at 8% annually [Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)] from 46.46 million tonnes in 2005-06 to 73.79 million tonnes in 2011-12.
- Production for sale of finished steel stood at 73.42 million tonnes during 2011-12 as against 46.57 million tonnes in 2005-06, an average annual CAGR growth of 7.9%.
- Real Consumption of finished steel has grown at a CAGR of 9.4% during the last six years.
- Export of finished steel during 2011-12 stood at 4.04 million tonnes while imports during 2011-12 stood at 6.83 million tonnes.

During April-December 2012, the following is the industry scenario as compared to same period of last year:

- Production of crude steel during April - December 2012 was at 58.33 million tonnes, a growth of 5.8% compared to April - December 2011. The Main Producers produced 18.34 million tonnes during this period, which was a growth of 4.5% compared to last year. The Major Producers produced 13.86 million tonnes during this period, which was a growth of 11.5% compared to last year. The rest i.e. 26.13 million tonnes was the contribution of the Other Producers, which was a growth of 3.9% compared to last year.
- Pig iron production for sale in April - December 2012 was 4.601 million tonnes (a growth of 5% compared to last year), after accounting for own consumption/IPT. The Main Producers accounted for approximately 11% of the same, the rest (89%) being the share of the Majors and Other Producers.
- In case of total finished steel (alloy + non-alloy) during April – December 2012:
 - Production for sale stood at 56.72 million tonnes, a growth of 3.6% compared to last year.
 - Exports stood at 3.78 million tonnes, a growth of 24% compared to last year.
 - Imports stood at 5.79 mt, a growth of 16.2% compared to last year.
 - India remained a net importer of steel.
 - Real consumption stood at 53.53 mt, a growth of 3.7% compared to last year.

1.2 Major Initiatives taken by the Ministry of Steel during the year

- In order to conserve iron ore resources of the country for long term domestic value addition, export duty on all varieties of iron ore (except pellets) has been increased w.e.f. 30.12.2011 from 20% to 30% ad valorem.
- Chrome is used in steel manufacturing. Export duty on chrome ore and concentrates has been enhanced to 30% ad valorem w.e.f. 17th March 2012.



“Union Steel Minister, Shri Beni Prasad Verma in the capacity of Patron, Steel Sports Council, felicitated all the medal winners of London Olympics-2012 on 16th August, 2012 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. He also gifted cheques of ₹25 lakhs to the winners of Silver medal and ₹20 lakhs to the winners of Bronze medal.”

- To encourage beneficiation and pelletisation of iron ore fines in the country, basic Customs Duty on the plants and equipments required for initial setting up or substantial expansion of iron ore pellets plants and iron ore beneficiation plants has been reduced from 7.5/5% to 2.5% w.e.f 17th March 2012.
- A roadmap for Research & Development and Technology for Indian Iron and Steel Industries was prepared by the Ministry of Steel with the aim to highlight the gaps in R&D and Steel Technology and sensitize the steel industry to draw suitable action plan/strategy to invest on R&D and technology upgradation programme. The roadmap has been released by the Union Steel Minister on 21.05.2012.
- Under the Plan Fund R & D Scheme, 08 Research and development projects were approved in different areas in iron and steel sector with particular emphasis on utilization of low grade resources by developing suitable upgradation techniques. Under the Steel Development Fund scheme, so far, 73 R&D projects have been approved in different areas of basic and applied research in iron and steel sector.
- The Union Steel Minister visited Afghanistan in April, 2012 and an MoU on Co-operation in the field of Steel Sector was also signed between the Ministry of Steel, Government of India and the Ministry of Mines, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Earlier, the SAIL-led consortium AFISCO (Afghan Iron & Steel Consortium), which had submitted its bid for mining exploration rights at Hajigak, had won the status of ‘Preferred Bidder’ for blocks B, C and D of the mines on 29.11.11, with an estimated reserve of 1.28 billion tonnes of high-grade magnetite iron ore (with 62-64% Fe content). The consortium will now have the opportunity to enter into a Hajigak Project Contract with the Ministry of Mines of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan after formal negotiations, and to receive a license to further explore, develop and exploit the Hajigak iron ore deposits.
- A delegation led by the Union Steel Minister visited Japan in July, 2012 and signed an MoA with Kobe Steel Limited, Japan for ITmk3 technology. It envisages installation of a 0.5 million tonnes ITmk3 technology based plant at ASP, Durgapur. This unit will produce premium grade iron

CHAPTER -I

nuggets from iron ore fines and non-coking coal. A Joint Venture Company “SAIL-Kobe Iron India Private Limited” has been incorporated on 25th May, 2012.

- A Joint Venture Company(JVC) called “International Coal Ventures Pvt. Ltd.” comprising of SAIL, RINL, CIL, NTPC and NMDC has been set up for acquisition of coal mines in overseas territories, with an equity base of ₹ 3500 crores to be leveraged with around ₹ 7000 crores of debt. The ICVL will function like a Navratna company with powers to clear proposals involving investment of upto ₹ 1500 crores. International Coal Ventures Pvt. Ltd. (ICVL) has been scouting for raw material resources in the target countries of Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Mozambique, USA etc.
- Sevottam Compliant Citizen’s Charter has been prepared by the Ministry of Steel and implemented to provide prompt services to citizens/clients.
- An action plan for ISO:9001 certification for the Ministry of Steel is at an advanced stage of implementation.
- Various work processes in the Ministry of Steel reviewed and scope of discretion minimized.
- Website of the Ministry of Steel has been redesigned, made more comprehensive and user friendly.
- A LAN enabled tracking and monitoring service for Parliament assurances, audit paras, dak diary and file movement has been made fully operational in the Ministry.



Union Steel Minister, Shri Beni Prasad Verma inaugurating Stall of “Steel Pavillion” at India International Trade Fair held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi in November, 2012.

- Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) meetings under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Steel) are being held regularly (twice every year) to sort out infrastructure constraints of Steel industry and raw material issues. The last meeting was held on 25th July, 2012.
- Under the “Steel Sports Policy”, the Union Steel Minister felicitated the Medal Winners in London Olympics, 2012 and awarded them cash prizes. While, the silver medalists were given ₹ 25 lakhs each in cash, the bronze medalists were given ₹ 20 lakhs each.
- The Government of India disinvested 10% of Paid-up equity shares of NMDC Ltd. held by President of India under ‘Offer for Sale’ (OFS) through stock exchanges on 12.12.2012. Shares were offered at a floor price of ₹ 147 per share on price priority basis. It fetched ₹ 5973.21 crores to the Government of India at an average sale price realization of ₹ 150.80 per share of face value ₹ 1. At present, after disinvestment, President of India is holding 80% paid up equity capital of NMDC.
- The Ministry of Steel has been given Second Prize under Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Award Scheme for excellent work and commendable achievements in the field of implementation of Official Language Policy of the Government. The award was received by Secretary (Steel) from the President of India in a function held in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi to mark “Hindi Diwas” on 14th September, 2012.
- Ministry of Steel in association with Steel Industry put up “Steel Pavillion” at India International Trade Fair, 2012 where several items of Steel and minning sector were showcased and cultural programmes were organised.
- The Performance of the Ministry of Steel for the year 2011-12 with reference to Results-Framework Document was reviewed by a High Powered Committee and rated as “excellent”. The Performance Evaluation Report of the Ministry indicating the objectives, targets, corresponding achievements and the composite score is given in the Appendix.

1.3 Major Expansion/acquisitions by PSEs

Steel Authority of India Ltd.(SAIL)

- Steel Authority of India Ltd. has undertaken Modernisation & Expansion of its integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur & Burnpur and special steel plant at Salem. In the current phase, the crude steel capacity is being enhanced from 12.8 Million Ton to 21.4 Million Ton per annum. The indicative investment for current Phase is about ₹ 61,870 crores. In addition, ₹ 10,000 crores (approximately) has been earmarked for modernization and expansion of SAIL mines.
- Orders for about ₹ 57,662 crores have been placed for various Modernisation & Expansion packages. Cumulative expenditure until December, 2012 has been ₹ 41,221 crores including expenditure of ₹ 6553.84 crores during the financial year 2012-13 till Dec’12.
- Expansion of Salem Steel Plant has been completed. Also, many of the linked facilities have been completed in other plants. The current phase of Modernisation and Expansion is expected to be completed by 2013-2014.
- The consortium of SAIL and National Fertilizer Limited (NFL) has been nominated for revival of Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India limited (FCIL), subject to clearance of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). A Special Purpose Vehicle under the name “SAIL-Sindri Projects Limited” has been incorporated on 08.11.2011. A firmed-up proposal on revival of Sindri Unit has been submitted to the Ministry of Fertilizers (MoF) in January’2012 giving details of the business plan & structure for the newly formed Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).

CHAPTER -I

NMDC Ltd.

- i) NMDC has acquired 50% equity in Legacy Iron Ore Ltd., Australia. NMDC has a majority on Board of Directors of the company.
- ii) NMDC has signed an MoU with Indian Railways for doubling of the 150 km. Jagdalpur-Kirandul section of the Kottavalsa-Kirandul line of the East Coast Railways to augment the iron ore evacuation capacity of NMDC from Bailadila sector to meet the increasing demand for iron ore of the Indian Steel Industry.
- iii) NMDC has signed an MoU with RINL for laying a slurry pipeline from Bailadila complex (Chhattisgarh) to Vizag (Andhra Pradesh) via Jagdalpur to facilitate evacuation of iron ore concentrate.

Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

- (i) Expansion of RINL from 3Mtpa to 6.3 Mtpa of liquid steel is almost complete. All Units of Stage-1 covering Iron & Steel zone including Wire Rod Mill) have been commissioned and several units are under operation, except Converter Shop, Sinter Plant-3 and part of Wire Rod Mill-2.
 - o Blast Furnace-3 commissioned in Apr' 12 and under stabilisation.
 - o Wire Rod Mill - 2, Stage-1 up to roughing stands to roll 70 mm rounds got commissioned with first billet rolling in Jun'12.

1.4 Highlights of PSEs during April to December 2012

1.4.1 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

- Profit before tax of ₹ 2500 crores and profit after tax of ₹ 1724 crores for the period April-December, 2012.
- Recorded a sales turnover of ₹ 35690 crores during April-December, 2012 which was 0.4% higher as compared to the corresponding period last year.
- Net worth of ₹ 40771 crores as on 31.12.2012.
- The SAIL paid an interim dividend to the share holders @ 16% of company's paid up share capital amounting ₹ 661 crores for the financial year 2012-13.
- Produced 10.740 million tonnes of Hot Metal, 10.098 million tonnes of crude steel and 9.252 million tonnes of saleable steel during April-December 2012.
- Performance of SAIL was rated as "Excellent" as per MoU rating for the year 2011-12 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

1.4.2 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

- Production exceeded 100% capacity for the 12th consecutive year; achieving 109 % capacity utilization for Finished Steel.
- Sales Turnover of ₹ 8958 crores., achieved up to Dec'12.
- Sale of Value added Steel improved further to 79% of Saleable Steel.
- Share of 56 % in country's Pig Iron export.
- By-Products sales of ₹ 396 crores up to Dec'12 - a growth of 3%
- Sales of steel through RINL's Rural Distribution Network increased by 50 % over CPLY.
- Performance of RINL was rated as "Excellent" as per MoU rating for the year 2011-12 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

1.4.3 NMDC Ltd.

- NMDC sold 17.31 million tonne of iron ore in domestic market during 2012-13 (upto Dec'12) as against 20.46 million tonne during corresponding period of last year (CPLY).
- The company exported 0.73 million tonne of Iron Ore to Japan, South Korea and China valued at approximately ₹ 500 crores during current year (upto Dec'12) compared to 0.39 million tonne valued at ₹ 277 crores in the CPLY.
- Total Sales of iron ore during the year was 18.04 million tonne (upto Dec'12) as against 20.85 million tonne during CPLY.
- NMDC produced 17.58 million tonne of Iron Ore during 2012-13 (upto Dec'12) compared to 20.28 million tonne in CPLY.
- NMDC has earned profit before tax of ₹ 7250 crores (upto Dec'12) during the year 2012-13 compared to ₹ 8320 crores during CPLY
- Performance of NMDC Ltd. was rated as "Excellent" as per MoU rating for the year 2011-12 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

1.4.4 MOIL Ltd.

- MOIL Ltd. produced 8.02 lakh tonnes of manganese ore during 2012-2013 (upto December, 12).
- The total income of the company was ₹ 848.34 crores (provisional) during 2012-13 (upto December, 12).
- The Profit Before Tax of the company was ₹ 439.91 crores (provisional) during 2012-13 (upto December, 12).
- The Profit After Tax was ₹ 293.40 crores (provisional) during 2012-13 (upto December, 12).
- MOIL has paid a dividend of ₹ 60.12 crores to the Government for the performance year 2011-12.
- Performance of MOIL Ltd. was rated as "Excellent" as per MoU rating for the year 2011-12 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

1.4.5 MSTC Ltd.

- The total volume of business for the period April-Dec.'12 stands at ₹ 16324.30 crores.
- Achieved highest ever Profit before Tax of ₹ 176 crores during 2011-12. Profit before Tax stands at ₹ 101.06 crores during April-Dec'12.
- Issued Bonus Share at the ratio of 3:1, i.e. 3 equity shares against 1 equity share held during 2012-13. The Authorised Capital and Paid-up Capital of the company stands at ₹ 50 crores and ₹ 8.80 crores respectively.
- During 2011-12 Hon'ble Supreme Court directed MSTC to sell iron ore lying at pit heads of iron ore mines at Bellary Hospet area by way of e-auction. From September'11 to December 2012, 36.96 Million tonnes of Iron Ore worth ₹ 8462 crores have been sold through this process.
- Orissa Mining Corporation, a State owned PSU has signed agreement with MSTC for e-sale of Chrome Ore from its various mines. The expected yearly volume is approximately ₹ 500 crores. First successful e-Sale of Chrome Ore was held on 22.06.2012. Till December 2012, 2.16 lakh ton of ore worth ₹ 198.77 crores were sold.

- Performance of MSTC was rated as “Excellent” as per MoU rating for the year 2011-12 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

1.4.6 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

During April-December, 2012 :

- Turnover and Operational Profit of the Company improved over the corresponding period last year(CPLY).
- Overall turnover increased by ₹ 22.15 crores (2.81%) over the CPLY.
- Operational Profit recorded ₹ 43.70 crores, an improvement by ₹ 2.56 crores over the CPLY.
- Performance of HSCL was rated as “Very Good” as per MoU rating for the year 2011-12 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

1.4.7 MECON Ltd.

In September 2008, MECON achieved a landmark by turning its negative net worth into positive and by September 2009, it had wiped out its accumulated losses. As per audited accounts, the Net Worth of MECON as on 31.03.2012 is ₹ 314.98 crores. This is significant achievement as compared to the company's negative Net Worth of ₹ (-)257.91 crores as on 31.03.04. MECON has paid a dividend of ₹ 2.95 crores on Preference Share Capital and ₹ 8.03 crores on Equity Share Capital to the Government for the financial year 2011-12.

Performance of MECON Ltd. was rated as “Very Good” as per MoU rating for the year 2011-12 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

1.4.8 KIOCL Ltd.

- Production of 2,60,050 tonnes of pellets in the month of December 2012 is the highest quantity of Pellets produced in any month during 2012-13.
- Dispatch of 2,93,535 DMT of pellets in April 2012 is the highest quantity of pellets dispatched in any month during the financial year 2012-13.
- Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has approved the draft MoU to be entered into between Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation (APMDC) and KIOCL for joint exploration of iron ore deposits located in Nemkal in Anantapur Dist., AP.
- Performance of KIOCL Ltd. was rated as “Very Good” as per MoU rating for the year 2011-12 by the Department of Public Enterprises.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL

2.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel is under charge of the Minister of 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 in Annexure-I. A list of public sector units and their subsidiaries under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel is given at the end of this chapter. The list of Minister-in-charge and the officers down to the level of Deputy Secretary is given in Annexure-II.

2.1.1 Key Functions of the Ministry of Steel

- Development of Steel Plants in Public and Private Sectors, the re-rolling industry and ferro-alloys.
- Policy formulation regarding production, distribution, pricing of iron & steel and ferro alloys.
- Development of iron ore mines in the public sector and other ore mines like manganese ore, chrome ore, limestone and other minerals used in the iron and steel industry (but excluding mining lease or matters related thereto).
- Providing a platform for interaction of all producers and consumers of steel in the country.
- Identification of infrastructural and related facilities required by steel industry.
- Overseeing the performance of 8 PSUs, their subsidiaries and one Special Purpose Vehicle (Joint Venture Company) called International Coal Ventures Pvt. Ltd. (ICVL).

2.1.2 Allocation of Responsibilities

The Ministry of Steel has a Secretary, 4 Joint Secretaries, four Directors, four Deputy Secretaries, one Joint Director (OL) and other supporting officers and staff. The Ministry also has a Financial Adviser in the rank of Special Secretary, an Economic Adviser and a Chief Controller of Accounts. A Technical Wing under the charge of an Industrial Adviser gives advice in respect of technical matters besides discharging some secretariat work of technical nature like Research and Development Scheme.

2.2 Functions of Key Sections/Units in the Ministry

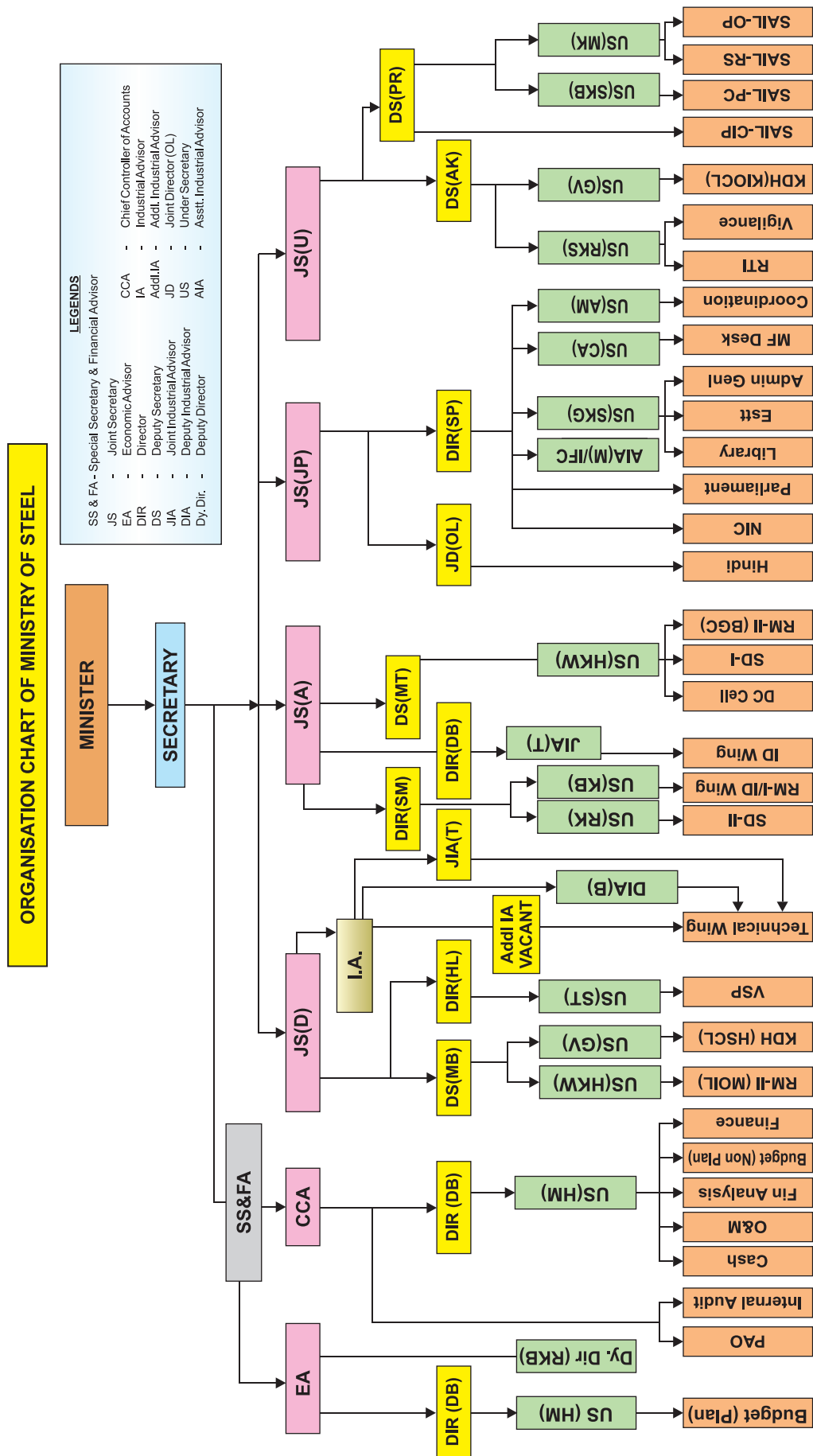
2.2.1 Administration

- General office administration and house-keeping.
- Office equipment, procurement and maintenance.
- Civil defence.
- Departmental security.
- Medical claims.
- Issue of various items of contingencies to the officers/officials of the Ministry.
- Protocol matters.

2.2.2 Establishment

Matters relating to administrative/Personnel matters of all officers/officials in the Ministry of Steel, and issues related to the welfare of women.

CHAPTER -II



2.2.3 Parliament Cell

Parliamentary matters relating to Ministry of Steel, including President's Address and budget; meetings of the Consultative Committee and Standing Committee; visits of Parliamentary Committees/Study Group to PSUs/Projects under Ministry of Steel.

2.2.4 Library

The library looks after all matters relating to acquisition of books, manuals, newspapers, journals, other reference books and maintaining catalogues etc.

2.2.5 NIC Cell

NIC Cell provides Information and Communication Technology (ICT) support to the Ministry. This includes design, development and implementation of e-Governance, Application and ICT-enabled services on Ministry-wide intranet portal, design, hosting and maintenance of the Ministry's official website in National Informatics Centre (NIC) domain, capacity building in the area of information technology by conducting in-house training programmes for officials and staff of the Ministry and providing technical consultancy on ICT related matters to the Ministry, its PSUs and subordinate organisations.

2.2.6 Hindi Section

For implementation of the Official Language Policy, a Hindi Section functions in the Steel Ministry.

2.2.7 Right to Information Cell (RTI Cell)

This Cell looks after the work relating to implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005 in the Ministry of Steel and monitoring its implementation in the Public Sector Undertakings and other offices under this Ministry, including submission of Annual Report relating to RTI activities to the Chief Information Commissioner.

2.2.8 Coordination Section

Matters requiring coordination in respect of the subjects allotted to various Sections/Desks and takes care of the following:

- Comments on the Drafts Cabinet Notes received from other Ministries/Departments .
- Preparation of Brief Note/Agenda for Press Conferences/Meetings of Hon'ble Minister.
- Preparation of Induction Note for Minister/Secretary and material for President's Address to Parliament.
- Circulation of guidelines/orders/instructions relating to Public Sector Enterprises issued by various agencies from time to time.
- Parliamentary Questions/Assurances of other Ministries/Departments pertaining to Ministry of Steel as a whole.
- Preparation of Annual Report of the Ministry of Steel.
- Finalisation and monitoring of the Citizens/Clients Charter of the Ministry.
- Monitoring of Centralised Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)
- Monitoring of Security related matters of Steel Plants under the Ministry of Steel.

2.2.9 Vigilance Desk

The important activities looked after by this unit include:

- Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/temptation and taking preventive measures to ensure integrity/efficiency in Government functioning.
- Scrutiny of complaints and initiation of appropriate investigation measures.

- Furnishing the comments of the Ministry to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on the investigation reports of the Central Bureau of Investigation.
- Appointment of Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in the PSUs in consultation with CVC and Department of Personnel & Training.

2.2.10 Technical Wing

Entrusted with full-fledged secretariat/administrative work relating to R&D, Energy & Environment Management, rendering technical advice, besides judging winners for the Prime Minister's Trophy for the best integrated steel plant.

2.2.11 Industrial Development Wing

Industrial Development Wing (IDW) is primarily concerned with the growth and development of iron and steel industry in the private sector.

2.2.12 Other Sections/Desks

SAIL OP, PC, CIP, RS Sections, RM-I and RM-II Sections, KDH Section, MF Desk and VSP Desk deal with all matters pertaining to their respective PSUs.

2.2.13 Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel (DCI&S) Cell

On the recommendation of the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC), an administrative decision was taken to close down the office of the Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel (DCI&S), Kolkata along with its four regional offices located at Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata and New Delhi with effect from 23rd May, 2003. The residual work except the collection of data from secondary sector was transferred to DCI&S Cell in the Ministry of Steel.

The DCI&S Cell is handling matters relating to allocation of Iron and Steel to Small Scale Industry (SSI) units through Small Scale Industries Corporation (SSIC)/National Small Scale Industries Corporation (NSIC).

In order to ensure that small scale industries obtain raw materials at reasonable price, the Government provides nominal handling charges of approximately ₹ 500-550 per tonne to the corporations. The allocation of iron and steel items during the last three years for the distribution to SSI units are as follows:

(Quantity in '000 MTs)

Corporations	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
SSIC	567	567	589
NSIC	199	199	213
Total	766	766	802

*As on 31st December 2012

2.2.14 Economic Analysis and RFD Division

- Preparation of Ministry's Annual Result Framework Document (RFD) for submission to Cabinet Secretariat.
- Monitoring the objectives/targets/success indicators included in RFD.
- Submission of major achievements in the form of monthly d.o. letter to the Cabinet Secretary.
- Monitoring Techno-economic Parameters of Steel PSUs of the Ministry.
- Monitoring the Physical & Financial Performance of the Steel PSUs.
- Collection, compilation, analysis and presentation of data on Steel sector.

2.3 Other Related Organs of the Ministry of Steel

2.3.1 Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

Accredited with ISO 9001: 2008 certification, Joint Plant Committee (JPC) is the only institution in the country, which is officially empowered by the 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 databank on this industry.

JPC is headquartered at Kolkata with four regional offices in New Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai, engaged in data collection while the Economic Research Unit (ERU) at New Delhi serves as a wing of JPC to carry out techno-economic studies and policy analysis. JPC is headed by a Joint Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Steel as its Chairman and has representatives from SAIL, RINL, Tata Steel and Railway Board as its Members.

The four Regional Offices of JPC play a pivotal role in close association with the headquarter at Kolkata:

- Collection of production, stock and raw material data from the producers.
- Collection of import and export data from the custom houses.
- Collection of domestic market prices.
- 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/exhibitions including Ministry of Steel events like the Steel Consumers' Council meetings, steel pavilion at IITF.

2.3.2 Economic Research Unit

Research support, forecasting exercises and examination of policy matters/techno-economic studies are provided by the New Delhi based Economic Research Unit of JPC. The ERU also functions as the Secretariat to the prestigious Prime Minister's Trophy and the Steel Minister's Trophy.

2.3.3 Activities of JPC & ERU

Study on Rural Steel Demand:

JPC has conducted a study on assessment of steel demand in rural India. The study has brought to light information about the consumption level of steel in rural India, enabling one to understand the pattern and level of steel consumption – rural vis-à-vis urban India.

Fund Management Services by JPC

JPC serves as the Secretariat of the Steel Development Fund (SDF) Managing Committee. Secretary, Ministry of Steel is the Chairman while other members are Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, Secretary, Planning Commission, and the Jt. Secretary, MoS is the Member Secretary. SDF provides financial assistance to the industry for taking up projects on areas like technology up-gradation, measures connected with pollution control, activities related to R&D among others. JPC is also entrusted with the Secretarial functions of the Ferrous Scrap Committee (FSC), which includes among others, management of the Ferrous Scrap Development Fund (FSDF).

2.3.4 Ferrous Scrap Committee (FSC)

JPC has also been entrusted with the secretarial functions of the Ferrous Scrap Committee (FSC) which, inter-alia, include management of the Ferrous Scrap Development Fund. FSC was established in 1979, vide

CHAPTER -II

notification of the Government of India, in the erstwhile Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal, Department of Steel and was re-constituted on 28th July, 1997. At present, it comprises of the following members:

- Chairman - Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Government of India.
- Director/Deputy Secretary (Finance), Ministry of Steel, Government of India.
- President, Iron, Steel Scrap & Shipbreakers Association of India.
- Chairman and CEO, Gujarat Maritime Board.

FSC performs the following functions:

- Support to Infrastructure development conducive to ship breaking activities.
- Support to Scrap handling / processing facilities.
- Conducting studies on various aspects of ship breaking.

2.4 List of Public Sector Units under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Headquarters	Subsidiaries
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Ispat Bhawan, Lodi Road, New Delhi - 110003	SAIL Refractory Co. Ltd. Post Bag No. 565 Salem-636005 (TN)
2.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Administrative Building, Visakhapatnam - 530031 (Andhra Pradesh)	Bird Group of Companies AG 104, Saurav Abasan 2nd Floor, Sector II, Salt Lake City, Kolkata-700091
3.	NMDC Ltd.	Khanij Bhawan, 10-3 -311/A, Castle Hills, Masab Tank, Hyderabad-500028 (Andhra Pradesh)	J&K Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., 143-A, Gandhi Nagar, Jammu-180004 (J&K)
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 Bhawan, Equipment Chowk, Central Avenue, Bhilai-490001 (Chhattisgarh)
6.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	5/1, Commissariat Road, (Hastings), Kolkata - 700022 (West Bengal)	
7.	MECON Ltd.	MECON Building, Ranchi-834002 (Jharkhand)	
8.	KIOCL Ltd.	II Block, Koramangala Bengaluru-560034 (Karnataka)	
9.	ICVL Ltd.	Ispat Bhawan, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003	

THE INDIAN STEEL SECTOR : DEVELOPMENT AND POTENTIAL

3.1 Introduction

At the time of independence in 1947, India had only three steel plants – the Tata Iron & Steel Company, the Indian Iron and Steel Company and Visveswaraya Iron & 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 4th largest crude steel producer in the world and the largest producer of sponge iron. As per official estimates, the Iron and Steel Industry contributes around 3 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). 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 (1952-1970) 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 equalisation policy: To ensure balanced regional industrial growth.
- Controls on imports of inputs, including technology, capital goods and mobilisation of 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 tonnes 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 liberalisation and deregulation in the context of globalisation. 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 was 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 equalisation scheme was replaced by a system of freight ceiling.
- Quantitative import restrictions were largely removed. Export restrictions were withdrawn.

3.1.2 The system, thereafter, underwent marked changes. 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. This freedom to choose established the sovereignty of the consumer and galvanised steel producers to provide products/service levels in tune with the needs of the consumers. 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. To sum up, some of the notable milestones in the period were:

- Emergence of the private sector with the creation of around 9 million tonnes 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 is to ensure that India has a modern and efficient steel industry of world standards, catering to diversified steel demand. The focus of the policy is to attain levels of global competitiveness in terms of global benchmarks of efficiency and productivity. The National Steel Policy 2005 seeks to facilitate removal of procedural and policy bottlenecks that affect the availability of production inputs, increased investment in research and development, and creation of road, railway and port infrastructure. The Policy focuses on the domestic sector, but also envisages a

steel industry growing faster than domestic consumption, which will enable export opportunities to be realised. The policy needs to be in sync with changing times. Therefore, a new 'Steel Vision' for the next 20 years is under finalisation.

3.2 Production, Consumption and Growth of Steel

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

Year	Total Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy) (million tonnes or mt)			
	Production for sale	Import	Export	Real Consumption
2007-08	56.08	7.03	5.08	52.13
2008-09	57.16	5.84	4.44	52.35
2009-10	60.62	7.38	3.25	59.34
2010-11**	68.62	6.66	3.64	66.42
2011-12*	73.42	6.83	4.04	70.92
Apr-Dec2012-13*	56.72	5.79	3.78	53.53

Source: JPC; * =prov. ** Revised Figures.



President Dr. Rajendra Prasad after inaugurating BF # 1 of DSP on 26th December 1959.

3.2.2 Crude steel production has shown a sustained rise since 2007-08 along with capacity. Data on crude steel production, capacity and capacity utilization during the last five years and April-December 2012-13, are given in the table below:

Year	Crude Steel		
	Capacity(mt)	Production(mt)	Capacity utilization (%)
2007-08	59.85	53.86	90
2008-09	66.34	58.44	88
2009-10	75.00	65.84	88
2010-11***	80.36	70.67	88
2011-12*	89.29	73.79	83
Apr-Dec2012-13*	91.66	58.33	85**

Source: JPC;*=prov; ** based on annualized production *** Revised figures.

- Crude steel production grew at a CAGR of 7.7 per cent during the last five years ending 2011-12, which incidentally marked the end of the 11th Five Year Plan also. Such growth in production was driven by capacity expansion from 59.85 mt in 2007-08 to 89.29 mtpa in 2011-12 (provisional), a growth of 9.5 per cent (on a CAGR basis) during the 11th Plan.
- Production for sale of total finished steel at 73.42 mt during 2011-12 (provisional) as against 56.08 mt in 2007-08 at average annual growth rate of 6.9 per cent in CAGR terms during the 11th Plan while real consumption at 70.92 million tonnes during 2011-12 (provisional) grew by 8.7 per cent on CAGR basis during the 11th Plan.
- With growth in production for sale lagging behind real consumption growth, India has turned into a net importer of finished steel since 2007-08 with rise in imports (by 6.7 per cent on CAGR basis during the 11th Plan). Exports, on the other hand, have declined (by 5.1 per cent during the 11th Plan) to ensure greater domestic availability during this period.

3.2.3 The above crude steel performance has been contributed largely by the strong trends in growth of the electric route of steel making, particularly the induction furnace route, which accounted for 32 per cent of total crude steel production in the country during 2010-11 (provisional) and has emerged as a key driver of crude steel production. The shares of the different process routes in total production of crude steel in the country during 2007-08, 2011-12 and April-December 2012-13 (Provisional) are shown in the table below and which indicate the emergence of the electric route of production compared to the oxygen route:

Crude steel production by Process Route	Percentage share (%)		
	2007-08	2011-12*	Apr-Dec 2012-13*
Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF)	48	42	43
Electric Arc Furnace (EAF)	21	25	24
Induction Furnace (IF)	31	33	33
Total	100	100	100

Source: JPC;*=prov.

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 75 per cent of total sponge iron production for sale in the country in 2011-12 (provisional)

and which went up to 78 per cent during April-December 2012 (provisional). Capacity in sponge iron making has also increased over the years and stands at around 35 million tonnes. India has been the world's largest sponge iron producer every year since 2003. The table below shows the production of sponge iron in the country, indicating the break-up of the share of coal and gas based route of production:

Year	Production of Sponge Iron (unit: million tonnes)					
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2012-13* (Apr-Dec.)
Coal based	14.53	15.57	18.18	19.27	15.20	11.66
Gas based	5.84	5.52	6.15	6.07	5.17	3.23
Total	20.37	21.09	24.33	25.34	20.37	14.89

Source: JPC; *=prov

3.2.5 India is also an important producer of pig iron. Post-liberalisation, with setting up several units in the private sector, not only imports have drastically reduced but also India has turned out to be a net exporter of pig iron. The private sector accounted for 91 per cent of total production for sale of pig iron in the country in 2011-12 (provisional). The domestic availability situation of pig iron is given in the table below:

Pig Iron Domestic Availability Scenario ('000 tonnes)						
Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11**	2011-12*	2012-13* (Apr-Dec.)
Production for sale	5284	6207	5884	5684	5783	4601
Import	11	8	11	9	8	10
Export	560	350	362	358	491	156
Consumption	4621	5870	5531	5296	5386	4387

Source: JPC; *=prov ** Revised Figures.

3.3 Global Ranking of Indian Steel

World crude steel production stood at 1547.8 million tonnes during 2012, an increase of 1.2 per cent over 2011. During 2012, Chinese crude steel production reached 716.5 mt, a growth of 3.1 per cent over 2011. China remained the largest crude steel producer in the world, accounting for 72 per cent of Asian and 46 per cent of world crude steel production during 2012. India was the 4th largest producer during this period and recorded a growth of 4.6 per cent over 2011.

World Crude Steel Production in 2012* (mt)			
Rank	Country	Qty (mt)	% change over 2011
1	China	716.5	3.1
2	Japan	107.2	-0.4
3	United States	88.6	2.5
4	India	76.97	4.6
5	Russia	70.6	2.5
6	South Korea	69.3	1.2
7	Germany	42.7	-3.6

CHAPTER -III

8	Turkey	35.9	5.3
9	Brazil	34.7	-1.4
10	Ukraine	32.90	-6.8
	Top 10	1275.4	2.1
	World	1547.8	1.2
Source: WSA, JPC *= Provisional			

3.4 Steel: Key Facts

Indian Steel Scene: April – December 2012-13*		
Total Finished Steel (alloy+non-alloy)	Qty (million tonne)	% change over same period of last year
Production for sale	56.72	3.6
Import	5.79	16.2
Export	3.78	24.0
Real Consumption	53.53	3.7
Crude Steel		
Production	58.33	5.8
Capacity Utilization (%)	85	-
Source: JPC; * = Provisional		

Besides achieving the rank of the 4th largest global crude steel producer in 2012 (provisional), India has also made a mark globally in the production of sponge iron/direct reduced iron (DRI). Courtesy a mushrooming growth of coal-based sponge iron units in key mineral-rich pockets of the country, domestic production of sponge iron increased rapidly, enabling the country to achieve and maintain the number one position in the global market. With a series of mega projects, either being implemented or at the proposal stage, which once operational will re-write the structure of the steel industry and its dynamics; and a domestic economy carrying forward the reform process further, the future of the Indian steel industry is definitely 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 total as also the contribution of the private and public sector in crude steel production in the country during the last five years and April-December 2012-13:

Indian Crude Steel Production (million tonnes)						
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11**	2011-12*	2012-13* (Apr-Dec.)
Public Sector	17.09	16.37	16.71	16.99	16.48	12.51
Private Sector	36.77	42.07	49.13	53.68	57.31	45.82
Total Production	53.86	58.44	65.84	70.67	73.79	58.33
Share of Public Sector (%)	32	28	25	24	22	21
Source: JPC; *=prov. ** Revised figures.						

3.6 Plan outlay for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017)

For the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), the Planning Commission has approved total outlay of ₹ 91174.64 crores (i.e. Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (I&EBR) of ₹ 90974.64 crores and Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of ₹ 200.00 crores.

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the PSUs	12 th Plan (2012-17) Approved Outlay		
		I&EBR	GBS	Total
A.	Central Sector Scheme			
1	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	45000.00	0.00	45000.00
2	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.*	13373.00	0.00	13373.00
3	Hindustan Steelworks Con. Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	MECON Ltd.	25.00	0.00	25.00
5	MSTC Ltd.	105.00	0.00	105.00
6	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	60.00	0.00	60.00
7	NMDC Ltd.	27872.17	0.00	27872.17
8	KIOCL Ltd.	3080.00	0.00	3080.00
9	MOIL Ltd	1459.47	0.00	1459.47
	Total (A)	90974.64	0.00	90974.64
B.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme			
1	Promotion of Research and Development in Iron & Steel sector			
1(i)	Ongoing R&D Scheme	--	48.00	48.00
1(ii)	Development of Technology or Cold Rold Grain Oriented (CRGO) Steel Sheets and other value added steel products (new components)	--	150.00	150.00
1(iii)	Development of innovative iron/steel making Process/Technology (new projects under existing scheme)	--	2.00	2.00
	Total (B)	--	200.00	200.00
	Grand Total (A+B)	90974.64	200.00	91174.64

* OMDC Ltd. and BSLC Ltd. were constituents of erstwhile Bird Group of Companies, which have become subsidiary PSUs of RINL and their figures have been clubbed with RINL.

3.7 Role of the Ministry of Steel

The pre-deregulation phase has seen the Ministry of Steel in the key role of a regulator which was essential, given the operating economic conditions, the limited presence of industry and the scarcity of key raw material for steel-making at home. Through skilful and judicious decisions on allocation and pricing and formulating related policy measures, the Ministry of Steel had played an important role in taking the steel industry forward in this phase.

In the post-deregulation period, the role of the Ministry of Steel has primarily been that of a facilitator for

the Indian steel industry, being responsible for the planning and development of the iron and steel industry, development of essential inputs such as iron ore, limestone, dolomite, manganese ore, chromites, ferro alloys, sponge iron, and other related functions. In its present day role, the Ministry of Steel is extending all possible support for the development of the Iron and Steel Industry in the country, in matters like:

- Facilitating expedited growth of steel capacity investments through active coordination and formulation of right policy directives. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) is functioning in the Ministry of Steel, under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Steel) to monitor and coordinate major steel investments in the country.
- Providing linkage for raw materials, rail movement clearance etc. for new plants and expansion of existing ones.
- Facilitating movement of raw materials other than coal through finalisation of wagon requirements and ensuring an un-interrupted supply of raw materials to the producers.
- Regular interactions with entrepreneurs proposing to set up new ventures, to review the progress of implementation and assess problems faced.
- Identification of infrastructural and related facilities required by the steel industry, and coordination of infrastructure requirement of steel sector with the concerned Ministries/Department.
- Promoting, developing and propagating the proper and effective use of steel and increasing the intensity of steel usage, particularly in the construction sector in rural and semi urban areas, through “Institute for Steel Development and Growth (INSDAG)” in Kolkata.
- Encouraging research and development activities in the steel sector. An Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Steel) provides overall direction to research efforts on iron and steel in the country and approves specific research projects placed before it for funding, fully or partially, from the Steel Development Fund. Efforts are being made to further augment R&D activities in the country with Government budgetary support during the 11th plan period.

PUBLIC SECTOR

4.1 Introduction

The companies under the Ministry of Steel have performed well in the last five years. Profit After Tax (PAT) of the Companies under the Ministry of Steel was around ₹ 7247.96 crores during the year 2012-13 (upto December 2012). The details are at Annexure-XIV(A). The contribution to Central and State Government exchequer by way of excise duty, customs duty, dividend, corporate tax, sales tax, royalty etc. was around ₹16079.24 crores during the year 2012-13 (upto December 2012). The details are at Annexure-XV and XV(A).

4.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 and is an enterprise of the Government of India. 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 Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Plant at Bhadravati (Karnataka). SAIL has also 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



Union Steel Minister, Shri Beni Prasad Verma inaugurating Air Separation Unit of Oxygen Plant in Bhilai, SAIL.

Division (RMD), Environment Management Division (EMD) and Growth Division (GD) all located at Kolkata, and SAIL Refractory Unit at Bokaro. During the year 2011-12, the Maharashtra Elektrosmet Limited (“MEL”), the erstwhile subsidiary of SAIL was merged with it under Sections 391-394 of the Companies Act, 1956 and became a plant of SAIL, renamed as Chandrapur Ferro Alloy Plant. 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.

4.2.1 Capital Structure

The authorised capital of SAIL is ₹5000 crores. The paid-up capital of the company was ₹4130.52 crores as on 31st March, 2012, out of which 85.82% is held by the Government of India and the balance 14.18% by the financial institutions/GDR holders/banks/employees/individuals etc.

4.2.2 Disinvestment

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 19.07.2012 approved the proposal for disinvestment of 10.82% paid up equity in SAIL out of Government of India's shareholding of 85.82%.

4.2.3 Financial Performance

The Company recorded turnover of ₹50,348 crores in the financial year 2011-12. The post-tax net profit for the year was ₹ 3542.72 crores. The Company has paid dividend @ 20% of paid up equity capital for the year 2011-12. The sales turnover and net profit after tax for the period April-December, 2012 were ₹ 35,690 crores and ₹ 1,724 crores respectively.

4.2.4 Production Performance

The details of the actual production are given below:

(‘000 tonne)

Items	2011-2012	2012-13 (upto December 2012)
Hot Metal	14116	10740
Crude Steel	13350	10098
Saleable Steel	12400	9252

4.2.5 Raw Materials

SAIL has fulfilled the requirement of iron ore for its steel plants from its captive mines by producing about 22.34 million tonnes during 2011-12. The production of fluxes from captive mines was 2.1 million tonnes. During 2011-12, production in captive collieries of SAIL was about 0.63 million tonnes.

During 2012-13 (April-December’2012), production of iron ore, fluxes and coal from SAIL's captive collieries was 16.72 million tonnes, 1.70 million tonnes and 0.57 million tonnes respectively.

4.2.6 Manpower

The Manpower Strength of SAIL as on 1st April, 2012 was 106004. The Manpower strength of SAIL as on 01.01.2013 was 103134 (Executive 15130 / Non-Executive 88004), achieving reduction of 2870 manpower during the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012).

4.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), a Navratna PSE, is the corporate entity of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant – the country's first shore based integrated steel plant at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, which was fully commissioned in 1992 with a capacity of 3 Mtpa liquid steel, is now on the verge of completing and stabilizing its 6.3 Mtpa facilities. The Plant operates with a high level of Operational Efficiency exceeding its rated capacity for the 12th Year in succession by achieving 109% capacity utilization for Finished Steel and is making profits for the past 11 years.

A pioneer in the steel industry in adoption of system standards, VSP is accredited for all three system standards i.e. ISO 9001:2008, ISO 14001:2004 and OHSAS 18001:2007 and is the first Indian integrated steel plant to be certified with ISO 50001 standards for Energy Management system. The company has emerged as a good corporate citizen and has contributed substantially for the development of the region.

The physical performance in terms of production and percentage achievement of rated capacities along with financial/marketing performance for the year 2012-13 (Actual up to Dec'12 and forecast for the period Jan-Mar'13) is given next:

Item	2011-12	2012-13	
		Actual (Apr-Dec)	Forecast (Jan-Mar) *
Production (in Million Tonnes) & (Capacity Utilization in %)			
Crude Steel	3.128 (111%)	2.278 (107%)	0.866 (125%)
Saleable Steel	2.990 (113%)	2.093 (105%)	0.901 (138%)
Financial performance (₹ in crores)			
Gross Turnover	14462	8877.05(prov.)	4696.11
Profit After Tax	751.46	250.78 (prov.)	48.61
Net Worth	13659.29	12674.26 (prov.)	12723 (prov.)

* Estimated figures

RINL's Value Added Steel production stood at 16.48 lakh tonnes which is 79% of the Saleable Steel produced during Apr-Dec'12.

4.4 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 five decades and has grown from strength to strength on its journey to nation building. From a single-product-single-customer company, NMDC has grown to be a major iron ore supplier to the domestic steel industries. NMDC is also doing exploration and prospecting works for high value minerals like diamond in Andhra Pradesh and gold in Tanzania.

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).

All the iron ore production units of NMDC have been accredited with ISO 9001:2008, ISO 14001:2004 and OHSAS 18001:2007 certifications. The R&D Centre of NMDC is accredited with ISO 9001:2008 certification.

As part of the Greenfield expansion / diversification programme, NMDC is setting up an Integrated Steel Plant of 3 MTPA capacity at Nagarnar, Chhattisgarh. The project is estimated to cost about ₹15,525 crores. Construction work is in progress.



Signing of MoU between NMDC and Indian Railways for doubling of Railway line from Kirandul to Jagdalpur in presence of Union Steel Minister, Shri Beni Prasad Verma and Union Railways Minister, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

NMDC is in the process of expanding its business through forward integration in both Greenfield and Brownfield projects by setting up (a) 1.2 mtpa Pellet Plant at Donimalai in Karnataka (b) 0.36 mtpa BHJ ore beneficiation plant at Donimalai (c) 2 mtpa Pellet Plant at Nagarnar along with 2 mtpa Beneficiation Plant at Bacheli interconnected by a Slurry Pipeline between Bacheli and Nagarnar in Chhattisgarh.

NMDC has planned to expand its business through horizontal integration in the fields of Coal, Rock Phosphate, Lime Stone, Gold and Diamond. NMDC has already diversified its activities in the field of renewable energy by setting up Wind Mill in Karnataka and is exploring the possibilities in solar energy.

4.4.1 CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Authorized share capital of the company is ₹ 400 crores. The paid up equity share capital is ₹ 396.47 crores as on 31.12.2012, out of which 80% is held by the Government of India and the balance 20% by the financial institutions/banks/individuals/employees etc.

4.4.2 OFFER FOR SALE

Govt. of India disinvested 10% of Paid up equity shares of ₹ 39.65 crores of NMDC Ltd., held by President of India under 'Offer For Sale' (OFS) through stock exchanges on 12.12.2012. Shares were offered at a floor price of ₹ 147 per share on price priority basis. It fetched ₹ 5973.21 crores to Govt. of India at an average sale price realization of ₹ 150.80 per share of face value ₹ 1. At present, after the disinvestment, President of India is held with 80% paid-up equity capital of the Company.

4.4.3 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Company recorded turnover of ₹ 11262 crores in the financial year 2011-12. The post-tax net profit for the year was ₹ 7265.39 crores. The Company has paid dividend @ 450% of paid up equity capital for the year 2011-12. The sale turnover and net profit after tax upto December, 2012 were ₹ 7475 crores and ₹ 4896 crores respectively.

4.4.4 PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE

The details of the actual production are given below:

Items	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Dec-2012)
Iron ore (in LT)	272.60	175.75
Diamonds (in carats)	18043	21204
Sponge Iron (in Tonnes)	37260	27688

4.4.5 MANPOWER

The Manpower strength of NMDC as on 1st April 2012 was 5924 while as on 31.12.12, it was 5820 (Executives 1168 / Non-executives 4652).

4.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL Ltd., earlier known as Manganese Ore (India) Limited, is a Miniratna Category I Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Steel. It is the largest producer of Manganese ore in India. MOIL was established in 1962. At the time of inception, the Central Province Manganese Ore Co. Ltd. (CPMO) held 49% of shares and the remaining 51% in equal proportion by Govt. of India and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Subsequently, in 1977, Govt. of India acquired the shares held by CPMO in MOIL and MOIL became a wholly owned Govt. Company with effect from October, 1977.

MOIL produces and sells different grades of Manganese Ore. They are:-

- High Grade Ores for production of Ferro manganese.
- Medium grade ore for production of Silico manganese.
- Blast furnace grade ore required for production of hot metal.
- Dioxide for dry battery cells and chemical industries.

MOIL has set up a plant based on indigenous technology to manufacture Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide (EMD). This product is used for the manufacture of dry battery cells. EMD produced by the Company is of good quality and well accepted by the market. A Ferro manganese plant having a capacity of 10,000 MT per annum was set up in 1998 by MOIL Ltd. for value addition. To promote non-conventional energy resources, MOIL has installed 4.8MW Wind Energy Farm at Nagda Hills and 15.2 MW Wind Farm at Ratedi Hills, District Dewas in Madhya Pradesh.

4.5.1 Capital Structure

As on 31/12/2012, the Authorized and paid-up Capital of the Company are ₹ 250 (Two Hundred Fifty) crores and ₹ 168.00 crores respectively. Government of India holds 71.57% shares in MOIL with State Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh holding 4.62% and 3.81% shares respectively.

4.5.2 Operational & Financial Results

The physical and financial performance of the Company for the year 2011-12 and current year are given below :-

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Dec., 2012)	Estimate (Jan-March, 2013)
1.	Production			
	a) Manganese Ore ('000 Tonnes)	1071	802	398
	b) E.M.D. (Tonnes)	714	528	176
	c) Ferro Manganese (Tonnes)	8694	6859	2141
2.	Profit Before Tax (₹ in crores)	606.63	439.91	139.31



MOIL's Ferro Manganese Plant at Balaghat

4.5.3 MARKETING

The sales performance achieved during 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 31st December'2012) is as under:

Sl. No.	Details	2011-12		2012-13 Upto 31 st Dec'12 (Provisional)	
		Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (₹ in crores)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (₹ in crores)
1.	Manganese Ore				
	Domestic	1078263	810.39	836901	641.76
	Export	-	-	-	-
	Total	1078263	810.39	836901	641.76
2.	EMD	1005	6.86	716	5.42
3.	Ferro Manganese	13239	73.10	7360	43.96
4.	Slag	8716	6.861	9302	7.50
5.	W.T.G. (KwH)	23954400	8.46	22632861	7.64
	TOTAL	1101223	905.68	854279	706.29

4.6 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC Limited formerly known as Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited was set up in September 1964 for regulating export of ferrous scrap from India. The status of the Company underwent a change in February 1974 and it was made a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India (SAIL). In the year 1982-83, the Corporation was converted into an independent PSU under the Ministry of Steel. 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, and the same was

decanalized and put under Open General Licence (OGL) with effect from August 1991.

Presently the Company undertakes trading activities, e-commerce, disposal of ferrous & non-ferrous scrap, surplus stores and other secondary arising generated mostly from Public Sector Undertakings and Govt. Departments, including Ministry of Defence, Human Hair of Tirupati Tirumala Devasthanam. Hon'ble Supreme Court has appointed MSTC through Central Empowerment Committee/Monitoring Committee for e-Auction of Iron Ore lying at pit heads of iron ore mines in Bellary-Hospet area. The Company also undertakes import of raw materials in bulk required by large industrial houses on back-to-back basis. The items of import include LAM Coke, Coking Coal, DR Pellets, HR Coils and Melting Scrap, Naptha etc.

Capital Structure and Share Holding Pattern

As on 31.03.2012, the Authorised Capital of the Company is 50,00,000 Equity Share of ₹10/- each of ₹5.00 crores and Paid up Capital 22,00,000 Equity Share of ₹10/- each of ₹2.20 crores, out of which, 89.85% is held by the Government of India and balance 10.15% by others. Bonus Share issued at 1:1 in 1993-94. During 2012-13, the Authorized Share Capital has been raised to ₹50 crores and Bonus Shares have been issued at the ratio of 3:1 i.e. 3 Bonus Shares against 1 Equity Share held. The Paid –up Capital of the Company now stands at ₹8.80 Crores.

Financial Performance

(₹ in crores)

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Apr-Dec'12)	2012-13 (Jan-Mar'13) Estimated
Turnover	4381.00	1947.31	2695.92	2952.15	948.33
Operating Profit	137.67	150.70	178.23	103.06	47.42
Profit before tax	135.99	149.40	176.15	101.06	45.42
Profit after tax	86.09	99.16	118.39	68.27	30.78

4.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

FSNL is a wholly owned subsidiary of MSTC Ltd. with a Paid up Capital of ₹200 lakhs. The Company undertakes the recovery and processing of scrap from slag and refuse dumps in the nine steel plants at Rourkela, Burnpur, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Visakhapatnam, Dolvi, Duburi, Haridwar and Rail Wheel Factory-Bengaluru. The scrap recovered is returned to the steel plants for recycling/disposal and the Company is paid processing charges on the quantity recovered at varying rates depending on the category of scrap. Scrap is generated during iron and steel making and also in the Rolling Mills. In addition, the Company is also providing steel mill services such as scarfing of slabs, handling of BOF slag, etc.

4.7.1 The production performance of FSNL for the year 2012-13 (upto Dec 2012) is given below:

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13* (April-Dec)
Recovery of scrap (lakh metric tonne)	23.71	26.45	21.60	17.01
Market Value of Production (₹ in crores)	1043.40	1163.94	950.32	748.44
* Provisional				

4.7.2 Financial Performance

(₹ in lakhs)

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13* (April-Dec) Estimated
Total Turnover i.e, Service charge realised including misc. Income, etc.	15861.01	16853.20	17491.06	13570.88
Gross Margin Before Interest & Depreciation	2119.28	1346.30	1367.90	1175.05
Interest & Depreciation	1543.29	1168.29	1165.00	1101.37
Profit Before Tax	575.99	178.01	202.90	73.68
* Provisional				

4.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) is one of the major construction agencies in the Public Sector established in 1964 under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel. The mandate for its incorporation was to mobilize indigenous capability for putting up integrated steel plants in the country. The organization rose to the occasion and successfully met the challenge by bringing together competent human resources and mobilizing a fleet of updated construction equipment. HSCL contributed immensely in setting up of almost every major steel plant in India. As the Company grew in resources and expertise, it diversified in other areas like Power Plants, Mining Projects, Irrigation Projects including Dams and Barrages, Oil Refineries, Railways, Airports, Buildings and Commercial Complexes, Rural Roads, Highways, Flyovers, minor and major Bridges for Railways and Road Traffic, infrastructure for Educational Institutions, Health Centers and Hospitals etc. The Company undertook and successfully completed a number of Turn Key Projects for various clients. Today, HSCL is an ISO 9001-2008 Company and its capabilities cover almost every field of construction activities.

4.8.1 Financial Performance

Starting with a modest ₹5 Crores in 1965-66, the Company achieved a Turnover of ₹1208.16 Crores in 2011-12, which has been the highest since inception.

Turnover and Order Booking registered CAGR of 22.94% and 28.08% respectively during the last seven years from 2005-06 till 2011-12; much more than the overall industry growth rate of the country. The financial results also are improving with the Company earning an Operating Profit of ₹ 86.64 Crores during financial year 2012. Till financial year 2012, HSCL successfully executed projects worth ₹11816 Cr. with ₹ 6055 Cr. coming from Steel Sector.

4.8.2 Capital Structure

The Authorised and Paid-up Share Capital as on date is ₹150 Crores and ₹117.10 Crores respectively.

4.9 MECON Ltd.

MECON Limited, a Miniratna PSU under Ministry of Steel, is a premier multi disciplinary design, engineering, consultancy and contracting organization in the field of Metal, Power, Oil & Gas and Infrastructure sectors. MECON's mission is to provide technical consultancy - design and engineering; design and supply of plant, equipment and systems; implementation of new industrial ventures from concept to commissioning.

MECON has successfully turned many highly ambitious dream projects into reality. Second Launching Pad at Shriharikota, India's first indigenous launching pad at SatishDhawan Space Centre, SHAR; Geo-Technical Centrifuge Facility at IIT Bombay, the 6th of its kind in the world, funded by DST, DRDO & Ministry of HRD; Coal Handling Facility from Ennore Berth to TNEB Power Plant, Asia's biggest Coal Handling facility from harbour to Power Plant with belt conveyor system of 11 kms. are to name a few recent ones.

Presently, MECON is involved in almost all the mega steel projects in India both in public and private sectors. The Company is also deeply entrenched in other fields of diversification being Power, Oil & Gas and Infrastructure and is involved in large number of assignments in public and private sectors.

MECON has spread its wings in International market also by providing quality design, engineering & consultancy services for about 130 projects in different countries like Indonesia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Oman, UAE, Vietnam, USA, etc. MECON has an overseas office in Nigeria, and was engaged for engineering & consultancy services for 1.0 Mt/yr Integrated Steel Plant at Ajaokuta & Warri (Delta) Steel Company.

4.9.1 Financial Performance

MECON's financial growth has been incremental and remarkable over the years. MECON's turnover during financial year 2011-12 was ₹643.83 crores. There has also been remarkable improvement in the net profit of the Company, which has gone up from ₹10.73 crores (during 2004-05) to ₹136.37 crores (during 2011-12). The Company has turned its net worth positive as on 31.03.2008 and the present net worth of the Company is ₹372.58 crores (Provisional) as on 31.12.2012. More importantly, the Company has successfully wiped off its accumulated loss as on 30.09.2009.

4.10 KIOCL Ltd.

KIOCL Limited, an 100% EOU, ISO 9001-2008, ISO 14001-2004 and ISO 18001-2007 Company was established in April, 1976 to meet the long term requirements of Iran. An Iron Ore Concentrate Plant of 7.5 million tonnes capacity was set up at Kudremukh. This project was to be financed in full by Iran. However, as Iran stopped further loan disbursements after paying US \$ 255 million, the project was completed as per schedule with the funds provided by Government of India.

While the project was commissioned on schedule, consequent upon the political developments in Iran, they did not lift any quantity of Concentrate. As a diversification measure, the Government approved the construction of a 3 million tonnes per year capacity pellet plant in Mangalore in May, 1981. The capacity of the pellet plant was increased to 3.5 Million tonnes with additions/modifications. The plant went into commercial production in 1987 and is catering to the need of both overseas and domestic customers. Consequent to Supreme Court's verdict, mining was stopped at Kudremukhw.e.f. 1.1.2006. Due to non availability of Captive Iron Ore mine, the production activity is being carried out with Hematite Iron Ore sourced from NMDC and other agencies.

4.10.1 Production Performance

The target set for production during the year 2012-13 is 2.5 million tonnes of pellets. Target set for production upto December 2012 during 2012-13 is 1.750 million tonnes. Actual production upto December 2012 is 1.090 million tonnes which represents 62% target fulfilment. There is shortfall in production of pellets upto December 2012 during 2012-13. The shortfall is because the pellet plant had intermittently stopped due to non availability of sufficient quantity of Iron Ore Fines after the Honble Supreme Court banned the mining activities in the State of Karnataka and also due to sluggish demand in Domestic Tariff Area market.



Shri D.R.S. Chaudhary, Secretary (Steel) inaugurating Horizontal Pressure Filters at KIOCL.

Due to uneconomical reason and generating negative contributions, Blast Furnace Unit is kept under suspension w.e.f. 05-08-2009. As such, no target is set for production during the year.

4.10.2 Financial Performance

The Sales revenue during 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Upto Dec., 2012) is as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Pellet Unit	Blast Furnace Unit	Total
2012-13 (April – Dec. 2012)	97631	509	98140
2011-12	150364	1744	152108

An overview of the performance of KIOCL during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 together with actuals for the previous three years, is indicated below:-

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2012-13 (Upto December 2012)	2011-12	2010-11
Total value of Sales	98140	152108	180346
Gross Margin	3577	16768	16271
Profit after Tax	689	9430	7627

4.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

- After restructuring as approved by the Government, EIL became subsidiary of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) and holding company of OMDC and BSLC. EIL, BSLC and OMDC became PSUs w.e.f. 19.03.2010. Further, OMDC has been classified as a Schedule 'B' company w.e.f. 19.03.2010.

- (ii) BSLC has been declared as a Schedule “C” company w.e.f. 19.3.2010.
- (iii) As EIL is a Shell Company, no proposal for classification of EIL is taken at present.

PERFORMANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OPERATING COMPANIES

(a) Eastern Investment Limited (EIL)

EIL is an investment Company and is the holding company of OMDC and BSLC. OMDC and BSLC are mining companies. The Authorized Capital of the company is ₹13.50 crores and Paid up Capital is ₹ 1.44 crores. The Profit Before Tax (PBT) of EIL for the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012) was ₹148.27 lakhs.

(b) The Odisha Minerals Development Company Limited (OMDCL)

OMDC is one of the oldest mining companies of Iron ore and second to NMDC in mining of Iron ore under the Central Government. OMDC mines are located in the tribal dominated area of Keonjhar District and are major source of employment to the local people. The OMDC is a major supplier of raw material to steel companies/sponge iron units in the non-captive sector primarily in the states of Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal. OMDC was operating six mining leases of Iron ore and Manganese ore in the State of Odisha. Currently, the Company is not carrying out any mining since the mining leases have expired and the company is vigorously pursuing the matter of renewal of mining leases with the State Government and Central Government authorities so as to enable it to restart its mining operations at an early date. The company has four crushing and screening plants for supply of sized and calibrated iron ore to the customers. The company had set up a small sponge iron plant at Thakurani in 2004. The company has plan for diversification and value addition. It is planning to set up 2 million tons per annum (MTPA) beneficiation and 2 MTPA pellet plant at Barbil, Odisha. It has also plans to increase the production up to 10 million tons of Iron ore and 1 million tons of Manganese ore in next few years. The Authorized as well as Paid-up Capital of the Company is ₹ 0.60 crores.

Financial Performance

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13(Apr-Dec 2012) (Provisional)
Sales	1.53	Nil
Other Income	59.66	25.54
Profit Before Tax	8.28	19.03

(c) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC)

BSLC is operating one lease of limestone and dolomite in Sundargarh District of the State of Odisha. It supplies limestone and dolomite mainly to SAIL steel plants located in the eastern region. It also has plans for increasing the production capacity up to 5 million tons by modernizing mining operations and increasing the number of crushers. This is a century old company and is a major source of employment to the tribal people in the area. The Authorized Capital of the company is ₹ 87.50 crores and Paid-up Capital is ₹ 87.29 crores.

Physical Performance (₹ in lakh tonnes)

PRODUCTION

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13 (Apr-Dec 2012) (Provisional)
Limestone	0.25	0.19
Dolomite	5.11	2.18

PRIVATE SECTOR

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 The major steel producers including Public Sector Plants who are already in the process of capacity expansion and adding new capacities are:-

(Crude Steel capacity in million tonne)

Sl. No.	Investor	Existing Capacity	Brownfield Proposed Expansion Capacity upto 2017-18	Greenfield Proposed Capacity	Total Capacity
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3 + 4)
1.	SAIL	12.84	21.40	5.6	27.00
2.	RINL	2.90	7.00	--	7.00
3.	NMDC Ltd.	--	--	3.00	3.00
4	Tata Steel Limited	6.8	9.70	23.50	33.20
5	Essar Steel Limited	10.00	10.00	-	10.00
6	JSW Steel Limited	11.00	12.00	-	12.00
7	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	3.50	4.25	7.00	11.25
8	JSW Ispat Steel Limited	3.30	4.50	--	4.50
9	Bhushan Steel Limited	3.26	5.20	--	5.20
10	Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd.	2.80	2.50	--	2.50
11	Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd.	0.30	1.50	3.50	5.30
12	Electrosteel Steel Ltd.	--	--	2.51	2.51
13	Visa Steel Ltd.	0.50	2.50	3.75	6.25
14	Posco India Project	--	--	12.00	12.00
15.	Arcelor Mittal India	--	--	30.00	30.00

5.3 Secondary Small & Medium Steel Sector

5.3.1 Electric Arc Furnace Industry

Presently, there are 47 Electric Arc Furnace based steel plants working in the country with an aggregate capacity of 25.76 million tonnes per annum, out of which, there are ten units which are casting units. Production of Ingots/Concast Billets by EAF units, which reported their production to Joint Plant Committee during 2011-12 (prov.) was 18.93 million tonnes as compared to 16.89 million tonnes during

2010-11, registering a growth of 12.1%. This sector continued to be under constraint of rising cost of inputs, increasing power tariffs, shortage of power & resource crunch.

5.3.2 Induction Furnace Industry

During 2011-12 (prov.), it is estimated that 1321 Induction Furnace(IF) units with a capacity of 31.02 million tonnes were in operation. The total production of induction furnace units registered a growth of 4.34% during 2011-12 (prov.) producing 23.94 million tonnes against a production of 22.94 million tonnes in 2010-11, as reported to Joint Plant Committee.

5.3.3 Performance of EAF based steel plants

Category	Status of EAF units, 2011-12	
	Number	Capacity (in million tonnes)*
Commissioned Units	47	25.76
Closed Units	0	0
Working Units	47	25.76
Source: JPC; *=provisional		

- **Production :** The Production of Electric Arc Furnace units as reported to Joint Plant Committee are as under: -

Category	Production of EAF units (in million tonnes)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (prov.)
Mild Steel	12.29	12.79	14.73
Medium/High Carbon Steel	2.01	2.45	1.85
Alloy Steel	0.84	0.90	1.15
Stainless Steel	0.14	0.50	0.90
Others	0.69	0.25	0.30
Total Reported	15.97	16.89	18.93
Grand Total	15.97	16.89	18.93
Source: JPC			

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Research & Development for Steel Sector

Research & Development in iron and steel sector in India is carried out mainly by steel companies, national research laboratories, academic institutions etc. Though, marginal improvements in various areas of Iron & Steel technology have been realized, in overall terms, still more initiatives are needed. The R&D investment in Indian steel companies is very low and varies in the range 0.15-0.30% of the sales turnover as against 1-2% in the steel plants in advanced countries.

6.1.1 Promotion of R&D in Iron and Steel Sector

In order to provide accelerated thrust on R&D, the Ministry of Steel is encouraging Research and Development activities both in public and private steel sectors by providing financial assistance under the following two schemes:

- (i) Scheme for promotion of R&D with Steel Development Fund (SDF).

Under the SDF scheme, 73 R&D projects costing ₹ 600 crores (approx) with SDF contribution of ₹ 316 crores (approx) have been approved by the Empowered Committee (EC) under Chairmanship of Secretary (Steel). Of these, 40 R&D projects have been completed so far yielding benefits to the industry. 11 R&D projects have been stopped after mid course review and 22 R&D projects are in progress.

- (ii) Scheme under Plan Fund for promotion of Research & Development

During the 11th Five Year Plan Government had allocated ₹118 crores for Promotion of R&D in Iron and Steel Sector. The Scheme was approved by the Ministry of Finance on 23.01.2009 with a condition that the scheme may be operated in the next financial year i.e. (2009-10).

The Project Approval and Monitoring Committee (PAMC) has so far approved 8 R&D projects costing ₹ 123.27 crores with funding from Plan Fund of ₹ 87.28 crores. Year wise release of fund is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released (₹ in crores)
1	2009-10	4.14
2	2010-11	27.05
3	2011-12	9.63
4	2012-13 (up to Feb' 2013)	24.90

Out of the aforesaid 8 R&D projects, the work in one project has been completed and work in the other 7 projects are in progress. In one of the R&D projects on smelting reduction of iron ore/ fines by hydrogen plasma and elimination of CO₂ emission by IMMT, Bhubaneswar, iron has been successfully produced in laboratory scale plasma smelting reactor.

The aforesaid Scheme has been continued in the 12th Five Year Plan with an allocation of ₹ 200 crores for the 12th Five Year Plan by the Planning Commission.

- 6.1.2 Ministry of Steel has prepared “A Roadmap of R&D and Technology of Indian Iron and Steel Industry” which was released by Union Steel Minister on 21st May, 2012.

6.2. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Research & Development Centre for Iron & Steel (RDCIS) has undertaken 82 R&D projects in the current year 2012-2013, out of which 54 projects are scheduled for completion by March 2013. These projects provide technological inputs to SAIL plants / units with thrust on cost reduction, value addition, quality improvement and development of new products.

The Centre has filed 25 patents and 18 copyrights during April to December, 2012. As many as 41 technical papers were published and 144 papers were presented. In addition, RDCIS undertook contract research work and provided significant consultancy services and know-how to organisations outside SAIL, yielding external earning of ₹151.05 lakhs.

Significant achievements of some of the completed projects, in different technology areas, are summarised below:

- Enhancement of steel ladles lining life through SRU bricks in SMS- II, BSL.
- Improvement in roll temperature profile at Plate Mill, BSP.
- Introduction of modified roll cooling system in intermediate stands at Section Mill, DSP.
- Improvement in productivity of SP#1, DSP.
- Introduction of magnetic plate segregation chute and magnetic water conditioner at Sinter Plant#2, RSP.
- Modification of Safety lining of CCM-II ladle to enhance ladle reliability & lining life, RSP.
- Block weight optimisation of 'S'-profile wheel to improve yield from ingot to wheel at RDCIS.
- Increase in production of cold rolled coils through PL2 – Tandem Mill route, CRM, RSP.



Union Steel Minister, Shri Beni Prasad Verma releasing a booklet titled "A Roadmap of R&D and Technology of Indian Iron and Steel Industry."

CHAPTER-VI

- Introduction of Modified Roll Cooling System in Intermediate Stands , Section Mill , DSP.
- Design of combustion system for mixed gas firing at Medium Pressure Boiler # 3 of RSP.

Expenditure on R & D during the last two years is as under:

(₹ in crores)

Year	SAIL's turnover	R&D Expenditure			
		Capital	Revenue	Total	% of turnover
2010-11	47041	5.08	127.06	132.14	0.28
2011-12	50348	5.37	129.08	134.45	0.27

6.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Research and Development at RINL has shown growth, focusing on present and future requirements of the plant, with thrust in the areas of process improvement, environment protection, waste management, cost reduction, new product development, and new technology development. R&D road map has been prepared to provide required technological solutions for sustainable growth of RINL. An MoU has been signed with National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur for carrying out R&D activities during the coming three years. RINL's technical paper on "Reduction of Tundish Skull and Yield Improvement in Steel Plants Through Physical Modelling of Steelmaking Tundish Systems" won SAIL gold medal at NMD 2012.

Some of the important projects undertaken by RINL include:

- Lance tip design for optimal performance of BOF in terms of slag-metal reaction, heat transfer to lance and lance skulling.
- Improvement of MgO – C brick quality to enhance the converter life.
- Removal of CO₂ from flue gases by sequestration.
- Burden preparation (steel nugget) for solid state reduction for subsequent melting in electric arc furnace as an alternative steel making process.
- Utilization of industrial waste of RINL Blast Furnace slag for foundry applications.
- Development of value added ceramic products utilizing solid wastes generated at RINL.

Expenditure on R&D during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crores)

Year	R&D Expenditure	% of Turnover
2010-11	14.34	0.12
2011-12	20.29	0.14
2012-13(till Dec'12)	12.72	0.14

6.4 NMDC Ltd.

R&D centre of NMDC has been declared as the "Centre of Excellence" in the field of Mineral Processing by the Expert Group Meeting of UNIDO consisting of delegates from 15 countries. The centre is extending technology support to NMDC's existing mines, other organizations in India and abroad. The centre has been awarded ISO 9001 certification in October, 1998 and had acquired ISO certification in compliance

to the new version of ISO 9001-2008 Quality management system'. R&D center has been renewed the recognition by Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) and is valid up to 31.03.2017.

The major assignments taken by NMDC during the year 2012-13 are as follows:

- Beneficiation of Low grade Iron ore from Bailadila.
- Evaluation of flow properties of Low grade Iron ores of Bailadila, Bacheli complex and functional design of reliable flow storage silos/bunkers and transfers chutes.
- Process development for extraction of TiO_2 from kimberlite waste (Rich silica Residue) at lab scale level by Hydrometallurgical route.
- Reduction behavior of Self Reducing [SR] grade iron ore pellets.

Expenditure on R&D during the last three years

(₹ in crores)

Year	Expenditure on R&D			Annual Turnover	Percentage (%)
	Revenue	Capital	Total		
2010-2011	12.06	2.41	14.47	11369	0.13
2011-2012	11.86	1.57	13.43	11262	0.12
2012-13 (upto Dec)	8.53	0.11	8.64	7475	0.12

6.5 MOIL Limited

The thrust areas for the R & D efforts at MOIL are directed towards meeting the challenges of safe and cost effective mining practices in underground & opencast mines with increasing depth. The thrust is also being given in the R & D activities for the development of exploration, exploitation and beneficiation techniques in addition to exploration of the new deposits. The main areas where the R&D efforts of the company have been directed are as follows:-

- Ventilation Re-organisation study for working at deeper levels at Gumgaon Mine.
- Designing of stope operation along with Geo-hydrological investigation at Kandri Mine.
- Collaborative Research Project.
- Development of process flow sheet for Manufacturing Electrolytic Manganese Metal (EMM).

Expenditure on R&D:

Year	Turn Over (in crores)	R & D Exp.(in crores)	R&D Exp. as % of Turn Over
2011-12	1102.90	8.81	0.97
2012-13 (up to Dec'12)	703.40	5.65	0.81

6.6 KIOCL Ltd.

Highlights of the R&D undertaken by KIOCL Ltd. are given below:

- Introduction of Horizontal Pressure Filter at the Pellet Plant.
- MBR Technology: Construction of sewage treatment plant (STP) at pellet plant, Mangalore.
- Switch over to low sulphur furnace oil at Captive Power Plant.

CHAPTER-VI

- Study on migration from oil based system to gas based system in Indurating Machine at pellet plant.

Expenditure on R & D and Feasibility Studies :

Year	Turnover (₹ in crores)	R&D Expenditure (₹ in crores)	R&D Expenditure % of Turnover
2010-11	1803.46	0.58	0.032
2011-12	1521.08	1.60	0.11
2012-13 (Upto April – Dec. 2012)	981.40	0.39	0.04

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

7.1 Introduction

Environment management and energy efficiency constitute an important benchmark for assessing any sector or company both globally and domestically. The Ministry of Steel through various schemes and regulations of the Government is facilitating reduction in energy consumption and emission of environmental pollution in steel plants. Some of the steps/initiatives taken by the Ministry of Steel through various forums and mechanism during the year are:

7.1.1 Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP)

This is an initiative of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)/Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the Ministry of Steel and the main/major steel plants to set mutually agreed targets with the purpose to go beyond the compliance of regulatory norms for prevention and control of pollution.

A National Task Force in CPCB reviews the compliance of CREP action points and targets. The areas where environmental performance are particularly monitored are:- fugitive emissions from coke ovens; secondary emission control in steel melting shops; use of BOF slag for treatment of acidic soils; Effective operation of coke oven by product effluent treatment plants; and monitoring of ambient air quality.

Further, measures for reduction of energy consumption in respect of the following areas (i) injection of coal/tar in blast furnaces; and (ii) water consumption (in respect of which the primary target was achieved by most integrated plants) are also reviewed.

7.1.2 Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under Kyoto Protocol

Under this scheme, the Ministry of Steel is facilitating, through the National CDM Authority in the MoEF, adoption of energy efficient clean technologies in iron and steel plants. A large number of iron and steel plants have obtained approvals for availing carbon credit by adopting energy efficient clean technologies.

7.1.3 UNDP-Global Environment Facility (GEF) Steel Project

Under this project, a scheme has been developed with contribution from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Steel to facilitate diffusion of energy efficient low carbon technologies in steel re-rolling mills in the country to bring down energy consumption, improve productivity and cost competitiveness together with a reduction in Green House Gas (GHG) emission and related pollution levels. Towards this objective, 67 model units have been identified and so far, technology packages have been commissioned in 30 units.

7.1.4 NEDO Model Projects

Ministry of Steel has been advocating for setting up of energy efficient, environment friendly projects known as Model Projects in different steel plants with financial assistance from Japan. These projects are implemented by New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organisation (NEDO), Japan. So far, two projects have been commissioned at TATA Steel and one more project is at advanced stage of commissioning there. One model project for sinter cooler waste heat recovery at Visakhapatnam Steel Plant of RINL is under progress.

7.1.5 National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)

NMEEE has dealt with measures for improving Energy Efficiency of the industrial sectors, including steel.

By virtue of the Energy Conservation Act, 1961, steel producing units consuming 30000 MTOE (Million Tonnes Oil Equivalent) or more will be designated consumers, for whom a benchmark will be applicable. Steel manufacturing units operating at a level better than the benchmark will be eligible to obtain an Energy Saving Certificate (ESC) that can be traded in the market. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has worked closely with Ministry of Steel for benchmark in energy consumption in various technological routes of steel making using a wide variety of raw materials, which have already been notified. Under the NMEEE, a market based mechanism namely 'Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT)' has been launched with an aim to improve energy efficiency in 08 energy intensive sectors including iron and steel. The unit-wise targets have since been notified for the steel sector. Units/industry which overachieve the targets will get incentives in the form of energy saving certificates, which can be traded and can be bought by other unit/industry unable to achieve the targets.

7.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

7.2.1 Consistent efforts by SAIL has resulted in achievement of best ever results in the following key Environmental Performance indicators, as shown below:

Indicators	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Apr'12 to Dec'2012)
Particulate Matter (PM) Emission (Kg/tcs)	1.11	1.01	0.89
Specific Water Consumption (m ³ /tcs)	4.06	3.86	3.77
Specific Effluent Discharge (m ³ /tfs)	2.49	2.26	2.22
Solid Waste Utilization (%)	84	86	88 (Apr-Nov'12)

Note: Figures are 2012-13 are average for 4 ISPs i.e. BSP, DSP, RSP and BSL.

Figures are total Solid Waste Utilization include all 5 ISPs of SAIL.

7.2.2 Emission and Consumption Levels

- PM emission load has reduced from 2.2 kg/tcs (tonnes crude steel) in 2007-08 to 1.01 kg/tcs in 2011-12, a reduction of 54% during the last 5 years.
- Specific Water Consumption has reduced from 4.00m³/tcs in 2007-08 to 3.86m³/tcs in 2011-12: a reduction of 3.5% during the last 5 years.
- Specific effluent discharge from SAIL plants has reduced from 2.62m³/tfs (tonnes finished steel) in 2007-08 to 2.26 m³/tfs; a reduction of around 18% over the last 5 years.

7.2.3 Environmental Plantation

During 2011-12, a total no. of 2.81lakh saplings were planted in and around SAIL plants and mines. Plantation done during the period April-December 2012, in SAIL units was 2.24 lakhs saplings.

7.2.4 Implementation of Environment Management System (EMS) Linked to ISO 14001

- Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant under close association with EMD received the ISO 14001:2004 certificate from M/s TUV-NORD India Pvt. Ltd. Bengaluru.
- During the year 2012-13, EMD has selected new areas viz. the Hyderabad Warehouse under Central Marketing Organisation and the BTSO, Vizag under Transport and Shipping Organisation, for implementation of EMS-ISO 14001:2004.

7.2.5 Clean Development Mechanism

- The verification process for carbon credits (VERs) accrued through the following two VER projects of VCS standards has been successfully completed by the verifier, M/s RINA:
 - Introduction of BF gas firing in Boiler #6 at P&BS of BSP.
 - Introduction of BF gas firing in Boiler Unit B of ISP.

Subsequently, M/s RINA, Italy have issued the verification statement along with detailed verification report for the accrued carbon credits for the period 2006-2010.

7.2.6 Environmental Awareness Programmes

- Various awareness programmes like celebration of World Environment Day, Earth Day, Ozone Day, Environment Month, Mines and Mineral Conservation week were organized for spreading environmental awareness.

7.2.7 Energy Consumption of SAIL Plants is as under:

Consumption of Energy per tonne of crude steel (Gcal/tcs)

Plant	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Apr - Dec)
BSP	6.67	6.85	6.64
DSP	6.74	6.75	6.48
RSP	6.87	6.86	6.76
BSL	6.78	6.78	6.70
ISP	8.17	8.34	8.02
SAIL	6.79	6.86	6.68

7.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

7.3.1 Energy Management

Energy Consumption (Gcal / tCS)& CO₂ Emissions(Tons/tCS):

Year	Specific Energy Consumption (Gcal/tcs)	CO ₂ Emissions (tonnes/tcs)
2011-12	6.06	2.61
2012-13 (till Dec)	6.33	2.66

7.3.2 Measures taken/being taken for reduction in Energy Consumption (2012-13)

- Commissioning of 14MW Coke oven battery-IV Turbine and generation of a power of 20MW from waste heat.
- Reduction of BF gas bleeding from 3.84 % to 3.36 % by taking up proactive measures and optimizing distribution through Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system(SCADA).
- Replacement of Tubular air heater in Boiler-4 in thermal power plant.
- Replacement of Air Recuperators in F/C-1& F/C-2 of LMMM.
- Replacement of Gas Recuperator at the reheating furnace of WRM.
- Commissioning of Waste Heat Recovery system in stoves of BF-3.

7.3.3 Adoption of Energy Management System

- RINL Upgraded from BS EN 16001 Energy Management Systems to ISO-50001 Energy Management System. RINL is the first and only integrated steel plant to implement the standard.

7.3.4 Clean Development Mechanism

The progress of CDM projects is as given below:

- As a part of validation of two CDM projects (Waste Heat Recovery from Stoves of Blast Furnace-3 and Power Generation using Top Pressure Recovery Turbine of BF-3) webhosted for global stake holder comments and site visit completed by Designated Operational Entity.
- Eight CDM projects have been accorded HCA by National CDM Authority. Out of eight, four projects are under validation.
- Submitted Project Design Documents (PDD) for nine numbers of projects to National CDM Authority for Host Country Approval (HCA).
- The PDD for Generation of 120 MW of Electricity by using Waste Blast Furnace Gas has been submitted to NCDMA for HCA.

7.3.5 Environment Management System

VSP is the first Indian Steel plant to be certified for ISO 14001 system standard for Environment. A number of clean technologies based on utilisation of waste heat, waste gas, pressure energy, solid wastes and sludge have been adopted in VSP for the first time in India. RINL-VSP is complying with all statutory requirements, details of Stack Emissions and Solid Wastes are as given below:

I. Stack Emissions:

Stack Emissions(Unit : milligram/Ncum)					
Location	Parameter	APPCB Norm	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Dec'12)
Coke Oven Battery 1 to 3	SPM	50	43.5	42.3	44.19
Blast Furnace (BHS-1-&2,CHES-1&2)	SPM	115	79.3	82	73.25
Steel Melt Shop(CVS)	SPM	115	48.4	55.6	51.1
LMMM	SPM	115	39.4	43.8	39.7
Wire Rod Mill	SPM	115	53.8	41	35.6
MMSM	SPM	115	42.7	41	39.7
Sinter Plant(ACP-1&2)	SPM	115	79.2	80.6	86.5
Thermal Power Plant (Boilers 1-5)	SPM	115	94.8	93.5	91.8

II. Solid Wastes:

Generation & Utilization of BF & SMS Slag			
Year	BF Slag % Utilization	SMS Slag % Utilization	Total Slag % Utilization
2010-11	98.91	80.09	94.93
2011-12	81.16	106.83	86.28
2012-13(Upto Dec'12)	107.71	31.06	90.40

7.3.6 New Initiatives / Innovative Schemes for improving Environmental Performance

New projects taken up during the year are as given below:

Sl. No.	Project Description	Impact
1	Dry fly ash handling, storage and delivery system for boilers-2,3,4 & 5	Effective utilisation of Fly Ash
2	Replacement of ESP of Burden Handling System of Blast Furnace-1 & Cast House exhaust Station-1	Reduction of Emissions from 115 mg/Nm ³ to below 50 mg/Nm ³

7.3.7 Highlights of Environment Management

- The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) recognized environmental performance of company and awarded with “3 Leaves rating” (1st amongst Integrated Steel Plants in India).
- Commissioning of “Appikonda Waste Water treatment” and ‘Balacheruvu Treatment Plant’ towards Zero Water discharge, first time in india (saving of about 1.5-2.0 MGD of water).
- Four environmental projects have been initiated during the year to bring down Stack Emission concentrations from 115 mg/Nm³ to below 50 mg/Nm³ in BF-1 and Sinter Plant -1.
- Implementing the “E-waste Rules 2011” to dispose E-waste. About 25.38 Tons of E- waste was disposed during the year.

7.4 NMDC Ltd.

7.4.1 NMDC's projects of Bailadila Iron Ore Mine, Kirandul Complex (Deposit 14/11C) and Bacheli Complex (Deposit-5), Donimalai Iron Ore Project and Diamond Mining Project, Majhagawan, Panna were certified with ISO 14001:2004 Environmental Management Systems.

7.4.2 Environmental Monitoring and Pollution Control Measures

NMDC is carrying out post project environmental monitoring studies at all projects through laboratories recognized by Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). The studies show that the environmental parameters are well within the norms prescribed by State Pollution Control Boards and Central Pollution Control Board for Industrial & residential areas.

Air Pollution Control:

- Monitor all environmental parameters such as SPM, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x, CO, dust fall rate in ambient air on regular basis following the statutory acts and their amendments of the GOI viz.,
- Fugitive dust emission are being controlled by regular water sprinkling of water on all mine haul roads and other feeder roads. Mist water spray nozzles used for dust suppression at Crushing plant.

Water Pollution Control:

- Monitor water quality as per IS standards in respect of oxidation pond, discharge water from auto shops and service centers, tailing dam discharge water etc., on regular basis.
- The slimes generated during the wet screening operations and impounded in Tailing dams are desilted before onset of monsoon, so that clear water is ensured to discharge from tailing dams to downstream nallahs.

Noise Pollution:

- Noise levels are maintained below 85dBA in the work environment. Workers engaged in the operation of HEMM etc., are provided with ear plugs/muffs.
- Rubber coated screens are used in screening plant and at all transfer points to control noise.

Plantation:

- 50,000 saplings are planted every year at Bailadila projects through Chhattisgarh Raj Van Vikas Nigam Ltd.,
- More than 14 lakhs saplings have been planted in NMDC projects till date.

7.4.3 Energy Conservation

Some measures taken / being taken for reduction in energy consumption are:

- a) Energy audit was undertaken for all the projects. Audit recommendations are being implemented for energy conservation.
- b) LED laminators are being installed in place of conventional luminaries in phased manner.
- c) Power factor is being maintained above 0.96 with static capacitors on HT and LT side.
- d) Solar street lights are being installed under CSR initiative.
- e) Solar lanterns are distributed in rural areas under CSR initiative.

7.5 MOIL Ltd.

7.5.1 Air Pollution Control

- a) Dust suppression of the points of dust generation are being ensured by:
 - Wet drilling of blast holes.
 - Haulage roads are frequently sprinkled with water for which truck mounted water tankers with sprinkler arrangement have been provided.
 - Maintaining the drilling speed as recommended by the manufacturers should control dust produced during deep large blast hole drilling.
- b) The dust respirators are provided to all the workers in dusty atmosphere.

7.5.2 Water Pollution

- The water pumped during underground mining operation is fully utilized for plantation and sand stowing operations.
- The rain water collected in open pit is a source of water for dust suppression and plantation activity which is carried out in every year.
- There is no discharge of water from any of the mine in the nearby water sources.

7.5.3 Solid Waste Management

- On an average 7.40 million m³ of solid waste is produced during the period of report. MOIL has adopted a system to segregate these waste in two categories namely (i) 'white waste and' (ii) 'black waste'. Both the wastes are dumped separately and systematically white waste is totally a waste rock and black waste is mostly magniferous rocks or 'sub-grade mineral' which can be utilized in future.
- White dumps, once stabilized, are covered with plantation, MOIL in consultation with National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) have successfully carried out plantation over these white dumps.

7.6 MECON Ltd.

MECON has put forward significant engineering efforts to achieve zero discharge from production plants being engineered by MECON.

MECON is presently executing the NEDO model project as detail engineering consultant for the 20.6 MW Sinter Cooler Waste Heat Recovery System for the 2 nos. Straight line sinter cooler at RINL, Vizag.

MECON's Environmental Engg. Laboratory which is recognized under Environment Protection Act, 1986 also renders its services for sampling, testing & analysis of air, water, noise, sewage and soil quality to various Plants in Steel and other Sectors both in private and public.

MECON has prepared Environmental Norms and Standards for Sponge Iron Plants in the country in association with Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and has been asked to prepare environmental standards for Sinter Plants by CPCB ; Project on Development of Comprehensive Industry Document (COINDS) and Environmental Standards for Re-rolling Mills ; Development of Guidelines for Management of Solid & Hazardous Waste generated in Integrated Iron & Steel Industry.

MECON has received an assignment for preparation EIA/EMP report for 4 x 700 MW Haryana Atomic Power Project which is under Nuclear Power Corporation Ltd.

MECON has executed rebuilding job of Coke Oven Battery no. 10 at ISP, Burnpur as Consultant with Biological Oxidation and Dephenolisation (BOD) plant for degradation of Coke Oven effluents and is also executing BOD Plant and sewage treatment plants along with sewage lift pump houses for 2.5 MT expansion of ISP, Burnpur. In addition, MECON is carrying out engineering work of sewage treatment plant, sewerage facilities & other effluent treatment facilities, as applicable, for NLC, Neyveli ; SAIL Projects of Bokaro, Bhilai, Burnpur and NMDC as well as for different private sector companies like Bhushan Group, Jindal Group etc.

7.7 KIOCL Ltd.

Environment Management

At Mangalore

Pellet Plant, Port Facilities & Captive Power Plant

- a) The storm water drains in the plant area are provided with check bunds and catch pits to arrest the silt. The silt accumulated in the drains are removed and has been recycled in the process.
- b) 150 water sprinklers are installed and are in operation for suppression of dust in the plant premises.
- c) 10 stacks installed in the pellet plant for discharge of emissions have been provided with Air pollution control equipments such as Wet scrubbers, bag filters and multi clones. The discharge from the wet scrubbers are recycled in the process and the dust collected in the multi clones/bag filters are recycled.

At Blast Furnace Unit

- a) Blast Furnace is provided with dust catcher, gas cleaning plant and effluent treatment plant.
- b) Treatment plant (Thickeners) – The solid separated in thickeners in the form of slurry is being sent to Pellet Plant in tankers for recirculation to conserve the resources.
- c) Rain harvesting/water conservation – The system of collecting the monsoon water and storing in

the reservoir was developed in 2006. Harvesting of monsoon water is being done successfully from 2007 monsoon onwards.

Compliance of Statutory Requirement (in all locations)

- a) The standard norms prescribed by Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB in respect of Air and water quality monitoring are being adhered to in all area of work.
- b) The compliance status with respect to the conditions stipulated in the consents are being reported regularly to the concerned authorities. The compliance to consent conditions is satisfactory.
- c) The Company has fully implemented the requirement of Battery Rules 2001, Hazardous Waste (M&H) Rules 2008, Bio Medical Waste Rules, 1998, Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981 and EP Act, 1986.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

8.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel and the PSUs under it constantly endeavour to be updated on matters relating to IT infrastructure, development and applications.

- The Computer Centre in the Ministry is equipped with Windows 2008 server; Pentium based client systems, a Scanner for document imaging operations and a heavy duty laser printer. In addition to these, the centre is also equipped with Local Area Network (LAN) equipment such as switches and hubs, which serve as a backbone for accessing information on Ministry-wide Local Area Network (LAN), Internet as well as operating Intranet based applications in the Ministry.
- Apart from NIC Central facility, about 250 Pentium based client systems capable of handling present day Windows based software and Office automation suits are operational with Officials and Desks/Sections in the Ministry.
- A LAN of about 250 nodes with Gigabit backbone is operational in the Ministry and is being extensively used for:
 - > Electronic Dak and Diary.
 - > Sharing of files/documents.
 - > Collecting information/material on Annual Reports, Parliament Questions, Pendency, Tracking and Monitoring Applications (Dak/Diary receipts, VIP/PMO References, Cabinet Notes & Parliament Assurances etc.) from Sections/Desks.
 - > Compilation and collection of replies of Parliament questions from Desks/Sections in the Ministry and their onward transmission through E-mail to Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
- Internet Connectivity for accessing the sectoral information has been provided to all officials/Desks/Sections in the Ministry.
- A Video Conferencing facility between the Ministry and its PSUs has been setup to conduct important meetings.

8.1.1 E-Governance Applications and Promoting the Concept of Paperless Office in the Ministry

- As part of the e-governance programme, a Ministry-wide Internet portal is operational for sharing and disseminating information through a Bulletin Board services for Notices/Circulars/Office Orders among the users of the Ministry.
- The portal facilitates Electronic Dak/Diary movement of documents and other pendency monitoring applications.
- The facility for downloading of forms for sanction of leave and advances, medical re-imbursement; Annual Confidential Report forms; Identity Card, staff car booking; Income Tax; Telephone Directory of Officials/Sections / Desks in the Ministry, organization chart etc., is also provided on the Intranet portal for the Officials/Staff of the Ministry.
- Personal Corner for Employee's Salary Statement, GPF & Income Tax Statements. Bulletin Board Services for Office Memoranda, Office Orders and Office Circulars etc. are available on the intranet portal.

- The Internet portal also provides interface for accessing computer based systems in the area of tracking and monitoring of important references, cabinet notes & parliament assurances etc. to minimise pendency and improve delays in decision making
- As a part of E-Governance plan, the following Web Based systems have been implemented in the Ministry :
 - > Right to Information Act- Management Information System (RTI-MIS) - facilitates monitoring of Requests and Appeals received under RTI Act 2005. The system is fully implemented in the Ministry and it's PSUs. The system has been developed by Central Information Commission (CIC) as Central facility to all Govt. Ministries/Departments/Sub-ordinate and attached offices/PSUs etc.
 - > Centralized Public Grievance Redressal And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) has been implemented for facilitating Public & Pensioners Grievances in the Ministry and its PSUs. The system has been implemented by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances & Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare in all the Ministries/Depts of Government of India and developed by National Informatics Centre.
 - > ACC Vacancy Monitoring System (AVMS) has been implemented for monitoring of vacancies in PSUs. The system has been developed by Department of Personnel and Training.

8.1.2 Ministry's Official Website

The Ministry's web-site (<http://steel.gov.in>) in bilingual format on Internet has been re-designed. It provides information about the Ministry, its Policies, Acts etc. Administrative Setup, Import/Export Duty in Steel Sector, Overview of Steel Sector, Identification of Non-Prime(Second & Defective) Steel Products, MoUs Signed between Ministry & its PSUs, Right to Information Act-2005, Annual Reports, Results Framework Document, Detailed Demand for Grants & Outcome Budget, Research and Development in Iron & Steel Sector, Orders issued by Ministry of Steel & Quality Control Orders, Documents laid on the table of Lok Sabha, Shipbreaking, Technical Wing, Disclosures of Central Government Accounting Data, Tenders and Links to Ministry's PSUs & subordinate offices has also been provided to give a wide coverage of information on the Steel Sector.

8.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

In order to maintain its position and achieve its business goals and objectives, SAIL has embarked upon various project initiatives within the organization for enabling SAIL's competitiveness in the market place. Information Technology (IT) is one of the key initiatives that SAIL has undertaken in this direction.

8.2.1 Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)

SAIL started process of implementing ERP in a phased manner with Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) taking the lead in SAP-ERP implementation.

- RSP has gone live on ERP on 01.04.2012. BSP, DSP, BSL & CMO had earlier gone live on ERP in a phased manner during 2009-2011.
- 'Unified Codification System' (UCS) has been implemented in the areas of Material, Party, Product and Services at 5 units of SAIL where ERP has gone live.
- Greater process and system integration has provided information visibility that can help the company adapt to business and market changes more quickly. Project provides SAIL plants/units with an



ERP Data Centre at Bokaro Steel Plant, SAIL.

integrated system for better revenue management and for exploring future business opportunities by ensuring end-to end, on-time information visibility.

8.2.2 Manufacturing Execution Systems (MES)

- MES has been commissioned phase wise in BSP's 3 shops namely Steel Melting Shop-2, Plate Mill and Rail Mill during Dec. 2011 to July 2012 with the help of M/s Posco ICT Co. Ltd., South Korea.
- MES implementation has enabled detailed planning, scheduling, yard management, despatch, and status monitoring of orders.

8.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

RINL takes Information Technology as the vital enabler in improving the customer-satisfaction, organizational efficiency, productivity, decision-making, transparency and cost-effectiveness. The highlights of IT initiatives and achievements in respect of RINL during the year 2012-13 are enumerated below:

8.3.1 Web Applications

The "Customer Portal" for direct e-sales was launched in the web site and was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Steel, Govt. of India in "All India RINL Customers & Rural Dealers Meet".

8.3.2 Enterprise Applications

Enterprise DAK Management System, a unique application of its kind, facilitating tracking and monitoring of important dak, has completely replaced the manual process of handling the dak.

Enterprise Document Management System was also deployed and more than 2 lac documents including Board Notes, Land Records and Health Records of employees were digitized. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is set to be rolled out this year.

8.3.3 Process Control Systems

R30 Process Control Computer at MMSM was upgraded. The entire Level-1 logic of Siemens R30 was successfully migrated to the new system. Air Ambient Quality Monitoring Stations are connected to AP Pollution Control Board Server. Manufacturing Execution System (MES) for 6.3MT stage is being implemented in line with expansion. MES for 3.4 MT is also being implemented to take care of existing units.

8.3.4 Infrastructure & Statutory Projects

A number of infrastructure and statutory projects like Information Security Management System, Server Virtualization with Private Cloud, Desktop Virtualization, Vulnerability Assessment for Level-1 & Level-2 Systems, Yard Automation, CCTV based Surveillance System for the plant, Attendance & Access Control System, CMMI Level-3 Re-certification of IT systems and Migration to IPv6 are under progress in different stages.

8.4 NMDC Ltd.

- Web based Human Resource Management System (HRMS) & Financial Accounting System (FAS) is in use.
- Fixed Asset & Training Module has been implemented.
- Employee Self Service has been extended to Loan & Advances, Training needs etc.
- Vigilance portal has been developed and in use on Intranet.
- Video Conferencing facility between Units & HO being used on regular basis.
- On-line submission of Annual Property Return.
- On-Line Web based Inventory Management System (IMS) is in use.

8.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL Ltd. has set-up a full fledged Systems Cell 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 400 Nos. of Computers, out of which 232 Computers are at Head Quarter and 168 Computers are distributed in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh Mines.
- Designed, Developed & Implemented Computer based applications to meet Computing & Data Processing needs of the various Departments viz, Sales & Marketing, Purchase & Stores, Employee's Payment and HR, Production & Quality and Cost & Finance of the Company.
- Ethernet based Local Area Networks (LAN) on Windows-2003 R2 platform in place at Head Office, Nagpur. LAN has also been designed and developed at all the nine mines of the Company.
- Designed, Developed & Hosted a dynamic internet website on NIC Server.
- Designed, Developed & Hosted a dynamic intranet website on in-house MOILNET Server. As a security measure we recently have installed CISCO Firewall in the Networking System.
- For effective sharing of databases/ information and other resources on regular basis all the remotely located production units and Head Office are connected through VSAT.

- All the nine Mines recently have been provided with broadband internet connections for internet as well as VPN usage.
- For continuous knowledge acquisition, e-mailing and for data transfer facilities all the concerned officials of Head Office have been provided with internet connection through a 4 Mbps (1:2) internet leased line.

8.6 MSTC Ltd.

The developments at MSTC Ltd as far as IT infrastructure is concerned can be summarized below:

- CMMI Level 3 Accreditation-In process.
- Compliance audit of CVC Guidelines in e-Procurement services-In process.
- Compliance of IT Act 2000 & IT Amendment Act 2008 Guidelines in e-Procurement services-In Process.
- Vulnerability and Penetration testing of e-Commerce applications and servers.
- Maintaining ISO 27001:2005 certification for e-Commerce.
- Maintaining ISO 9001:2008 certification in e-Commerce.
- New network equipment installed for e-Commerce. It is IPv6 compliant.

8.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

- The various departments of corporate office and units have been provided with computers. The areas related to payroll, financial accounting, materials management have been computerised.
- MIS is being generated out of application packages.
- Units are linked up through internet connections.
- The installation of Wide Area Network (WAN) and implementation of SAP Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is under progress.
- Fulfilment of statutory compliance of the company such as PF, income tax, tendering, e-filing, etc.
- Posting of information regarding implementation of Right to Information Act on Company's website.

8.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

The Company has its own web site at www.hscl.co.in through which it conducts its business activities in a transparent manner and complies with all statutory guidelines on Right to Information Act. HSCL has already taken up the programme for implementation of online MIS. Till December 2012, the Company has put in place the following online packages for more effective control on the business activities of the Company:

- Contract Receipt Management System (CRMS)
- Profitability Reporting Management System (PRMS)
- Billing Management System (BMS)
- Material Management System (MMS)

8.9 MECON Ltd.

MECON's offices at Ranchi, Bangalore and Delhi are equipped with state-of-the-art hardware, network and various Engineering software tools like AUTOCAD, AUTOPLANT, PDS, ETAP, CEASER, PVLITE etc. that facilitate quality design and timely completion of various projects.

MECON is using different project management software like Primavera, MS Projects and in-house developed project management software for planning and monitoring of different ongoing projects.

In-house developed web based modules like HR, Corporate Finance, Project Finance, MIS, Knowledge Management, e-Archive are in use for day to day activities.

8.10 KIOCL Ltd.

8.10.1 Coverage- Geographical

The use of ICT in KIOCL has been in vogue since its inception in 1976 and spans across all its plants and offices. KIOCL was the first mining company in India to be fully automated and computerized for entire operation since its inception.

8.10.2 Scope of Service/Activities Covered

KIOCL has been fully computerized operations organization. The main areas of computerization are:

- Inventory and materials management.
- The Finance and payroll management. All procurements above a purchase value of ₹ 5 lakhs are done through E-tenders thus giving the company access to the large supplier base and increasing transparency in procurement process.
- Marketing: Monthly e-tender is being conducted for sale of pellets.
- Process Management: Sensor technology holds exciting potential for improving productivity. Sensors placed in the fields can monitor measure and relay conditions like temperature, humidity, flow, pressure, water levels, etc, which then enables the engineers to take swift corrective or remedial action as needed. All plants of KIOCL are fully automated and can be controlled from the central control room. KIOCL was one of the first plants to invest in Distributed control systems for process automation. This has reduced the manpower requirement and increased productivity. Our fully automated loading system can load upto 3500 MT/Hour. We are augmenting the materials division with a fully automated bulk material handling system which will have a captive railway siding with wagon tripling unit and covered conveying system.

8.10.3 Enhancement of Productivity

Introduction of e-tendering, e-procurement & RTGS have reduced paper work to a large extent. It has also increased transparency in KIOCL Ltd. dealing with the external agencies.

8.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

Bird Group of Companies (BGC) has taken following initiatives:

- Publishes all tenders /EOIs in Company's Corporate Website and Central Public Procurement Portal (CPP Portal).
- Procedure for Sale of Iron Ore and Manganese Ore is designed through e-auction mode only.
- OMDC is in the process to install the latest technology of satellite imagery to check movement of trucks, machinery & men to prevent any chance of illegal mining once the mines are put in operation including GPS/GPRS backed surveillance system in mines.

SAFETY

9.1 Introduction

Safety is an important aspect in functioning of any industry. It is important not only for its employees and workers but also for the environment and the nation. Iron and Steel production being a complex and hazardous activity, needs to prevent injuries and accidents, provide a healthy working environment and guard against all possible hazards and risks to be adequately recognised and taken care of.

9.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

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

9.2.1 Management Commitment

Ensuring accident free working in steel plants has been one of the prime priorities of the SAIL Management, which is committed to achieve the target of 'Zero Accident'.

Safety is monitored at the highest level of management i.e. Chairman and Directors' level as well as by the Chief Executives of respective plants/units to provide impetus on inculcating safety awareness and improving human behavior towards safety. 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'.

9.2.2 Safety set up in SAIL

All Plants & Units of SAIL have full-fledged Safety Engineering Department to look after the safety management aspects under respective Head of Works. In addition, SAIL Safety Organization (SSO) at corporate level 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.

9.2.3 Systems & Procedures

- Conformance with Management systems like OHSAS-18001:2007 and SA 8000:2008.
- Safety aspects are incorporated in Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Standard Maintenance Procedures (SMPs) and Safe Work Instructions (SWI) and adhered.
- Work permit system followed for safe execution of jobs.
- Protocols framed and adhered for Capital / Major repair jobs.
- Unsafe acts and conditions are identified during preventive inspections/surprise checks and liquidative measures taken and followed up.
- Specific medical examination made mandatory for issuance of Height Pass for Working at Height and also for Crane Operators and Mobile Equipment Operators.

9.2.4 Safety Audit/ Monitoring

- Internal Safety Audits by Safety Engineering Deptt. of respective Plants.
- Safety Audits by SAIL Safety Organisation associating representatives from sister Plants/Units.

- Safety Audits by external agencies e.g. NSC, India, agencies recommended by Regional Statutory Authorities, OHSAS auditors etc.
- Management review for sustaining accreditation to OHSAS-18001, SA 8000 etc.
- Meeting of 'Heads of Safety' and 'Heads of Fire Services' of Plants/ Units are organised at specified interval.
- Round the clock safety surveillance made for all major Capital repair / Shutdown jobs to ensure safe completion of the jobs.

9.2.5 Contractor Workers' Safety

High priority has been accorded towards enhancing safety standards at contractor's work areas. 'Project Safety guideline' covering hazards and control measures have been consolidated and circulated by SSO. Concerted efforts are being made to train and educate the persons coming from different socio economic background to work in an accident free work environment. Guidelines in vogue in this area include safety and penalty clause in contracts, system of site inspections and issue of safety clearance before start of jobs, deployment of safety officers etc.

9.2.6 Accidents : 27 fatal & 78 reportable accidents took place during the period from January to December 2012. In case of regular employees, the compensation is paid as per the law/company policy. In case of contract labour, compensation is paid under the Employees State Insurance Scheme by the Employees State Insurance Corporation or under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

9.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Several measures are being taken up to achieve zero accidents and to meet the safety requirements of the company. Important efforts in this direction include:

9.3.1 Implementation of OHSMS: VSP has successfully upgraded its system from OHSAS 18001:1999 to its 2007 version. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRAs) were reviewed from time to time and were amended as and when required.

9.3.2 Safety Audits and Inspections: Internal and external safety audits are conducted periodically in all major departments. Regular inspections were also conducted throughout the plant by the Zonal Safety Officers. External Safety Audit was conducted for Total plant and Expansion units by Director (Safety) from Regional Labor Institute, Chennai. 3rd Surveillance External Safety Audit was conducted by M/s BVCI. The recommendations of the audit are implemented

9.3.3 Safety Training and Awareness Campaign: In addition to the General Safety & Accident Prevention programmes the following proactive measures were undertaken to inculcate safety awareness :

- Based on recommendations of Safety Audit by Director (Safety) from Regional Labour Institute, Chennai, a training programme for 50 safety coordinators was conducted for Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments.
- 5135 regular employees were covered in regular safety training programmes and 10,775 contract workers were given safety induction training and refresher training programmes.
- Auditor training course on OHSAS-18001:2007 Standard was conducted by M/s. BVCI.
- An awareness programme was organized on "height work safety and usage of suitable PPEs".
- Frequent seminars and exhibitions on safety appliances, Lectures by eminent personalities were

organized to bring awareness among the employees on safe practices and the type of safety appliances available for use.

- Based on recommendations of High level Emergency Committee, a training programme on “Safety in Oxygen Systems” was conducted by Prof.KanchanChoudhary of IIT, Kharagpur.

9.3.4 Accidents: 25 fatal accidents took place during the period from January to December 2012. In case of regular employees the compensation is paid as per the law/company policy. In case of contract labour, compensation is paid under the Employees State Insurance Scheme by the Employees State Insurance Corporation or under the Workmen’s Compensation Act.

9.4 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. Mine Level Tripartite Safety Committee Meetings have been conducted in each of the operating mines. 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 is made and the recommendations are implemented. Safety Committees have been constituted in every operating mine and pit safety meetings are held every month discussing the safety matters and corrective actions related to work atmosphere.

Man days lost per 1000 man days worked for the year 2011-12 is 0.46 and 0.43 for the year 2012-13 (up to Nov., 2012)

9.4.1 OHSAS 18001:2007 Certification

NMDC Projects - BIOM Kirandul Complex, BIOM BacheliComplex ,Donimalai Iron Ore Mine and DMP, Panna are accredited with OHSAS 18001:2007 Certification.

9.4.2 OHS Activities

Occupational Health Services have been provided with adequate manpower and infrastructure and are functioning in full-fledged manner at all the projects, headed by Qualified Doctors trained in OHS at Central Labour Institute, Mumbai.

9.5 MOIL Ltd.

All the Mine working is being regularly supervised by Competent Supervisors like Mine Mate, Mine Foremen & qualified Mining Engineers. Safety Inspections are also being carried out during the working shift by Workmen, Inspector, Safety Officer, Mine Manager & Agents. Internal Safety organization headed by General Manager (Safety) at H.O. Level is co-ordinating with DGMS & inspecting the mine time to time.

Regular Safety Committee meeting are held at mines where day to day Safety aspects are discussed with the participation of workers representative. Unsafe Acts and Mine Accidents are analyzed in details to avoid any recurrence.

9.5.1 Risk Assessment and Risk Management: Risk Assessment study has been conducted in all major manganese mines, Underground as well as Opencast Mines by experts and Safety Management Plan has been made as per the requirement of DGMS. The main purpose of Risk Management Plan is to identifying Risk in various activities, analysis of Risk Evaluation and prioritization of Risk Management and Mitigation Plans of Risk.



Hon'ble President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee conferred the National Safety Awards (Mines) - for the year 2008 and 2009 to MOIL on November 21, 2012.

9.5.2 Occupational Health and Safety Management (OHSAS 18001:2007): In the area of occupational Health and safety management system, MOIL received OHSAS 18001:2007 certificate for Balaghat, Dongri Buzurg, Chikla, Kandri, Mansar & Gumgaon mine.

9.6 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC being a trading organisation does not have any plant/workshops. However, necessary measures are there in all MSTC's offices including attendance of a doctor during office hours.

9.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

The employees are motivated for observing safety precautions & safe working practices. Further, special programmes on Safety & related topics, are also incorporated in the training calendar prepared for the whole year. The institutions like National Safety Council & other such reputed agencies are approached for evolving special programmes on Safety & allied matters in their training schedules, for the benefit of the employees. The Safety Day celebrations are also held in the company comprising safety debate competitions etc., and attractive prizes are provided to the winners.

As regards prevention of fire hazards, special training programmes are organized, through the Fire Service station of concerned Steel Plants for the employees, wherein mainly the Operators of various heavy equipments are nominated, in order to create awareness among them for self-protection and avoiding fire hazards at the work place.

9.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

HSCL has formulated safety code and adequate steps have been taken for its implementation. In addition, HSCL complies with all safety norms connected with construction activities. The Company has full-

fledged Safety Departments in Steel Plant Units, where about 97% of its workers are posted.

Development programs were also taken up for creating awareness educating the employees about safety precautions and updating about the developments in the field.

9.9 MECON Ltd.

MECON has design and consultancy offices and does not have an industrial unit. However, at project sites all necessary safety related precautions including engaging safety engineers are being taken and as a result no accident has been reported during the year.

9.10 KIOCL Ltd.

- Safety Departments are functioning effectively in all the locations. The Company gives utmost importance to the occupational Safety and Health of the persons working in the Company. Although the mining activity at Kudremukh iron ore mines has been stopped with effect from 01-01-2006, as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court verdict, regular safety inspections are being carried out to ensure safety and health of employees engaged in upkeep and maintenance of mining equipments, essential services like water pumping watch and ward etc.
- Training programme are being conducted for contractual workers who are coming for dismantling structures and other related works to inculcate safety consciousness among them.
- Various training programmes are being conducted to inculcate safety consciousness and to develop the human resources. Refresher training covering their area of working, First Aid Training, Awareness Training Programme on "Importance of Personal Protective Equipments", Awareness Training Programme on "IMS (QMS+EMS+OHSMS). Sustainable Development Training Programme on Operation, Mechanical, Electrical, Instrumentation & Hardware and Awareness Training Programme on "Social Accountability – 8000:2008 are being conducted on need basis regularly.
- PPE selection and issues was done to the eligible employees as per PPE issue norms. As per the Factories Act and IMS requirements, the mock drills were conducted once in six months. The last mock drill was conducted on 24.11.2012.
- As per the Factories Act, the National Safety Day celebration was conducted on 4th March, 2012.

9.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

Mining companies under the Bird Group take safety measures according to provision of the Mines Act, 1952 in terms of Rules, Regulations and Guidelines towards safety of employees engaged in mining and allied activities. Necessary safety devices, tools and implements 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 on 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 Center & from different disciplines and operational activities in the mines. The employees have received prizes and awards from the Annual Mines Safety Week Celebration Committee of the region.

SHIP BREAKING

10.1 Introduction

- Like many industries, the ship breaking industry has grown and expanded, in the past three to four decades, all over the world. The ship breaking industry supplies substantial quantity of re-rollable and scrap steel for the iron and steel industry. It increases the availability of semi-finished material, which otherwise would have to be produced by using the ore. Thus, it helps in conservation of natural resources.
- Ship breaking, as a regular commercial activity, started in some of the industrially advanced countries like the U.K., U.S.A. and Germany during the post World War II period. By 1960, the activity shifted from the industrialised countries to other areas in Europe and Far East. However, more than 90% of shipbreaking in the world during the last 10 years has taken place in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and China.
- Private entrepreneurs handle the task of ship breaking in India. It is labour-intensive job and India having abundant human resource, finds it a cost efficient activity. Till the sixties, ship breaking in India was confined mainly to dismantling of small barges and coastal wrecks. This activity grew into a full-fledged industry by 1979.

10.1.1 Location of present Ship Breaking Activities

- Alang and Sosiya yards in Gujarat
- Sachana in Gujarat
- Mumbai
- Kolkata

Alang and Sosiya are two villages situated on the coast of the Arabian Sea in the district of Bhavnagar in Gujarat where 90% of the shipbreaking activity in the country is concentrated. The Ship Breaking statistics# during the last three years and current year 2012-13 (upto December 2012) are as under:

(in million tonne)

Year	No. of ships beached	Light Displacement Tonnage (LDT)*
2009-10	379	2.0
2010-11	357	3.1
2011-12	291	3.1
2012-13 (upto Dec.2012)	308	3.0

* LDT is unit of physical weight of a ship.

Statistics as furnished by the Gujarat Maritime Board, Alang.

10.1.2 Contribution of Ship Breaking

Ship breaking process is an industrial activity, which not only generates re-rollable steel but also helps create direct and indirect employment. Steel produced through the ship breaking route saves natural resources like iron ore, coal, etc. which are used for production of steel through integrated steel plants. The steel generated from ship recycling contributes to around 1% to 2% of the domestic steel demand. A population, both direct and indirect, of more than 1 lakh depends on the ship breaking industry.

Re-rollable scrap produced by ship breaking saves one process of melting and thereby results in substantial saving in electrical energy consumption.

10.1.3 Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) on Ship Breaking

- The Ministry of Steel is concerned with ship breaking as per allocation of work (please refer Annexure-I).
- The general issue of control and management of hazardous waste has been under consideration in the Hon'ble Supreme Court following the writ petition no. 657 of year 1995 filed by Research Foundation for Science Technology National Resource Policy. The applicant sought the implementation and other remedial measures in respect of Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 1989 framed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests; and the general issue of control and management of industrial waste. The various State Governments/Central Ministries were affected in this case and Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) was the nodal Ministry.
- During the course of deliberation, the Hon'ble Supreme Court issued various orders, the first important order being on October 14, 2003. The order mentions that an Inter-Ministerial Committee will be set up for shipbreaking activities. The Ministry of Steel set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) vide an order of January 12, 2004 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor with members of Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Ministry of Labour, Gujarat Maritime Board, Gujarat State Pollution Control Board, Central Pollution Control Board, Labour Association, Steel Scrap and Ship breakers Association etc. for the implementation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Orders and other related functions. So far, IMC has held 15 meetings; co opted members of other organizations; discussed various issues pertaining to ship breaking industries and issued a large number of directions to implement Supreme Court Orders. The last meeting of IMC was held in Gandhinagar on 18th October, 2012.

10.1.4 Finalisation of the Code on Ship Breaking Activity

- The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 17.2.06 directed to set up a Committee of Technical Experts on ship-breaking. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) set up the committee on 24.3.06 to be headed by the Secretary, MoEF, and experts from various other organisations/pollution control boards. The Committee made various recommendations which have been accepted by the Supreme Court vide its judgment dated 06.9.07.
- The Supreme Court vide its order dated 06.09.07 stated that the Government of India shall formulate a comprehensive code incorporating the recommendations made by the Expert Committee. Until the Code comes into force, the recommendations made by the Expert Committee shall be operative by virtue of the order dated 06.9.07. The code is under formulation in the Ministry of Steel. The code on ship breaking is likely to be finalized soon.

WELFARE OF WEAKER SECTIONS OF SOCIETY

11.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel and the public sector undertakings under it, comply with the Government guidelines with regard to welfare of weaker sections of the society. Out of total manpower of 228 employees in the Ministry as on 31.12.2012, 57 belonged to SCs(25%), 10 belonged to STs (4.4%) and 13 belonged to OBCs (5.7%). During the period from 1.4.2012 to 31.12.2012, 03 SC employees were appointed by promotion.

11.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Presidential Directives on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Appointments in Public Enterprises have continued to be implemented. As on 31.12.2012, out of total manpower of 103134, 15.90% were belonging to SC category and 13.50% were in ST category.

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 more than 85% of the total employees, are carried out mainly on regional level and hence a large number of SCs/STs and other weaker section of the society get the benefit of employment in SAIL.
- 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.
- 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.

Besides, SAIL has undertaken several initiatives for the socio-economic development of SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the society, such as:

- 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 bag, water bottles and transportation in some cases. The schools now provide education to more than 1500 children.
- SAIL plants have adopted 15 children from nearly extinct Birhor Tribe. They are being provided free education, boarding, lodging and medical facilities for their overall growth.
- 10 scholarships of Rs. 25000 per annum for SC/ST students in Engg & Medical is provided at RSP (₹ 10 lakh p.a.). 14 Scholarships for SC/ST engineering students administered centrally and 20% scholarships are reserved for SC/ST students in Merit & Merit-cum-means scholarships
- No tuition fee is being 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.

- Villagers are given free treatment- outdoor and indoor—in the mines hospitals of Kiriburu, Gua & Chiria when recommended by Manki / Munda (Local Tribal Village Heads) of the peripheral villages which mainly helps the ST community people and other weaker sections of society.
- SAIL has adopted 79 villages as Model Steel Villages (MSVs) across eight states. The developmental activities being undertaken in these villages include medical & health services, education, roads & connectivity, sanitation, community centres, livelihood generation, sports facilities, etc. Work in 77 Model Steel Villages (MSVs) has been completed so far.

11.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

As on 31.12.2012, the total manpower with RINL was 18163 comprising of 3012 SCs (16.58%), 1315 STs (7.23%) and 1672 OBCs (9.21%)

Welfare of SCs/STs

A Death Fund Scheme for employees belonging to SC & ST categories was introduced in Jan, 2009 wherein ₹ 50/- is deducted from the salary of the members (approx 4000) of the Association in the event of death of any member and the amount so collected is given to the dependent of the deceased member. 75 families were benefited under the scheme so far, and on an average, each such family has received a sum of little more than ₹ 2 lakhs.

Grant under Dr. B R Ambedkar Merit Recognition Scheme– SC and ST Categories:

The following Scholarships are meant exclusively for the children of employees belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category:

Qualifying Examination	Course in which admission is sought	Amount of Award	No. of Awards	
			SC	ST
12 th Class / Intermediate Exam	Degree courses in Engineering/ Architecture / Medical /Veterinary /Dentistry/ Agricultural Sciences/ Pharmacy / Law	₹ 1500/- per month for the duration of the course	8(Eight)	4(Four)

Note: 50% of the awards for 2 categories are awarded on the basis of merit irrespective of the cadre to which the employee belongs i.e. Executive or Non-Executive and the balance 50% of the awards is earmarked exclusively for the children of Non- Executive Employees.

11.4 NMDC Ltd.

The total number of employees in NMDC as on 31.12.2012 was 5820 out of which 1043 belong to Scheduled Castes (17.92%), 1270 to Scheduled Tribes (21.82%) and 800 to OBCs (13.75%). 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.

11.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL Ltd. is a labour intensive organization with 6482 employees on its rolls as on 31.12.2012. About 73.95% of the total strength belongs to SCs/STs/OBCs out of which 43.84% belongs to SCs/STs. MOIL Ltd. is taking keen interest in development of the downtrodden people living in the vicinity of the mines

situated in remote areas as detailed below :

- Adopted villages near the mines and provided drinking water facilities, road maintenance, periodical medical check ups and treatment to the people living in these villages.
- Providing financial aid, stationary, books etc. to the school adjacent to the mining areas.
- Providing sewing machines to women for their development and self-employment.
- Organising training classes for self employment scheme.
- Provided tri-cycles to the physically challenged persons to be independent.
- 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 programme etc.
- Providing training to the physically challenged persons under Apprenticeship Act.

11.6 MSTC Ltd.

The total number of employees in MSTC Ltd as on 31.12.2012 was 324, out of which, 64 belonged to SCs (19.75%), 14 to STs (4.3%) and 47 to OBCs (14.50%).

Provision for adequate representation of SC/ST/OBC members in both Departmental Promotion Committees as well as Selection Committees (in case of recruitment) has been made during the year. Special recruitment drive for SCs/STs, OBCs & PWDs has been undertaken by the Company during the year 2012-13.

Till 31.12.2012, 4 SCs, 9 OBCs and 2 PWDs executive employees of the Company were sponsored for training programmes, both 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.

11.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

Out of the total manpower with the Company i.e. 1055 as on 31.12.2012, 194 belonged to SCs (18.38%), 118 belonged to STs (11.18%) and 134 OBCs (12.70%). During the period from 1.4.2012 to 31.12.2012, 8 SCs/STs/OBCs were appointed by direct recruitment and 19 SCs/STs by promotion. The Promotion Policy as well as various welfare measures adopted by FSNL takes adequate care of welfare of the employees belonging to weaker sections of SC/ST/OBC communities.

11.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

As on 31.12.2012, out of 376 employees on the strength of the company, 53 belonged to SCs (14.09%), 30 STs(7.98%) and 34 to OBCs (9.04%). HSCL has been assisting in providing schools in areas where SC/ST/OBC & Physically Handicapped employees mostly reside. Assistance is given for supply of drinking water. Plots were allotted to workers for making hutment in the land allotted at sites of client with electricity, water supply, and sanitation arrangement etc. Children of SC/ST, OBC & Physically Handicapped employees get due preference in the matter of schooling at Projects. Directives of the Central Govt. with regard to recruitment and promotion in respect of SC/ST/OBC & Physically Handicapped employees are strictly adhered to. The Company also undertakes implementation of CSR projects on behalf of other PSUs for the benefit of the downtrodden people of the country.

11.9 MECON Ltd.

As on 31.12.2012, out of 1736 employees on the strength of the company, 311 belonged to SCs (17.91%), 184 STs (10.60%) and 218 to OBCs (12.56%). The Company is fully aware of its social responsibilities for development and welfare of weaker Section of the Society. The Company has adopted adequate measures for safeguarding their interests and welfare such as Community education scheme, resource generation scheme, vocational training programme in Shyamali Colony, Ranchi, Community Health Programme, assistance to disabled persons at Cheshire Home, Village based programmes, Safe drinking water projects etc.

11.10 KIOCL Ltd.

The total number of employees in KIOCL as on 31.12.2012 is 1265 out of which 187 persons belong to Scheduled Castes (14.78%), 56 persons belong to Scheduled Tribes (4.42%) and 198 persons belong to Other Backward Classes (15.65%). Besides, there are 45 women (3.55%), 18 Physically Handicapped (1.42%) and 8 Ex-servicemen (0.63%).

The Company has setup full fledged facilities at Kudremukh and Mangalore by establishing a modern township, hospital, recreation facilities etc. 10% of type "A" and "B" quarters and 5% of "C" & "D" type quarters are reserved for SC/ST employees.

During the financial year 2012-13 (upto December 2012), 15 merit scholarships and 40 merit-cum-means scholarships were sanctioned to the children of employees. Out of 55 scholarships, 20% of the scholarships i.e. 11 are to be reserved for the children of SC/ST employees. During the year, 11 scholarships have been sanctioned to SC/ST employees. The qualifying standard of eligibility i.e. First Class or 60% whichever is higher, is relaxable to 50% in the aggregate marks for sanction of scholarship to children of SC/ST employees.

11.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

The total number of employees in Bird Group of Companies as on 31.12.2012 is 1785. About 78.49% of the total strength (1401 out of 1785) belong to SCs/STs/OBCs, out of which, 360 belonged to SCs (20.17%), 831 to STs (46.55%) and 210 to OBCs (11.76%). During the period from 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012, 13 SC/ST/OBC were appointed by direct recruitment.

BGC is providing educational facilities-OMDC and BSLC under the Bird Group extend aids to peripheral schools and colleges. The companies extend aid in form of construction of buildings, arranging study materials, providing furniture, school buses, sewing machines to women for self-employment etc.

BGC is providing hospital facilities –OMDC and BSLC run hospitals and provide treatment free of costs to all employees and to the villages located around its mining activities.

BGC is providing drinking water by digging wells, tubewells etc. for the employees and the villages located around its mining activities.

The Company undertakes programme for malaria eradication, pulse polio etc. through the hospitals of OMDC and BSLC to all employees and to the villages located around its mining activities.

Occupational Health Surveillance covering facilities like X-Ray, pathological laboratory, audiometry, ECG, lungs function test, dental clinic etc. is conducted by OMDC from time to time for the villagers in and around mining activities of the Company.

VIGILANCE

12.1 Activities of Vigilance Division of the Ministry Of Steel

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

- Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/temptation and taking preventive measures to ensure integrity/efficiency in Government functioning;
- Scrutiny of complaints and initiation of appropriate investigation measures;
- Inspections and follow-up action on the same;
- Furnishing the comments of the Ministry to the Central Vigilance Commission(CVC) on the investigation reports of the Central Bureau of Investigation(CBI);
- Taking appropriate action in respect of departmental proceedings on the advice of the CVC or otherwise;
- Obtaining first and second stage advice of the CVC, wherever necessary;
- Appointment of CVOs in the PSUs in consultation with CVC and DOP&T;
- Examination of complaints regarding allegations against the officials/officers of the PSUs under this Ministry for appropriate action;
- Maintenance and scrutiny of immovable property returns of officers and staff working in this Ministry;
- Ten PSUs including subsidiaries are functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry. The Vigilance Unit in all PSUs is headed by a CVO appointed by this Ministry in consultation with the CVC and the DOP&T.

The Ministry reviews the vigilance activities in the PSUs through individual meetings and through monthly checklist, periodic returns and statements sent by the CVOs. Last review meeting was held on 16.02.2013 at Nagpur and was attended by all CVOs of Steel PSUs. Other than this, depending on the backlog of pending references, the Ministry also held discussions with the CVOs of concerned PSUs on the need basis. All circulars containing instructions and guidelines on different aspects of vigilance management received from the CVC, were also circulated to the CVO's of the PSUs for compliance. Progress thereon, in the form of follow up action taken, was monitored.

The Ministry has constituted a Committee of CVO's for studying the existing procedures specially relating to contract/tenders in various PSUs under Ministry of Steel and make suitable recommendations to improve/streamline the procedures in all PSUs of the Ministry. The Committee submitted its report on 18.6.2012. All the CMDs of PSUs were requested on 21.9.2012 to consider/analyze/examine the report/recommendations of the Committee for review/streamlining of their procurement system.

12.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL Vigilance is laying emphasis on preventive and proactive activities to facilitate an environment enabling people to work with integrity, efficiency and in a transparent manner, upholding highest ethical

standards for the organization. Accordingly, following activities were undertaken during the period April'12 – December'12:

- Over 112 workshops involving 2264 participants were organized for enhancing Vigilance Awareness on Purchase/Contract procedures, RTI Act, Conduct & Discipline Rules, Systems and Procedures followed in SAIL, etc.
- A total of 2347 periodic checks including 873 file scrutiny and 233 Joint Checks were conducted at different Plants / Units.
- Eight major System Improvement Projects (SIPs) were undertaken at different plants/units of SAIL.
- On-line submission of Property Returns was implemented in Corporate Office and this facility has been extended for all executives of SAIL in all Plants / Units during the year 2012. Further, on-line facility for submission of Results Framework Documents (RFDs) for System Improvement Projects (SIPs), Intensive Examination (IE) & Thrust Areas of SAIL Vigilance and Preventive /Admn. recommendations of CVC/MOS/CVO has been created. This helps in real time monitoring of these activities.
- Contracts of CMO have been covered under the Integrity Pact. Further, handling /Contract manual has been revised and issued in 2012 by Central Marketing Organization.
- On-line facility for submission of complaints has already been created on SAIL website.
- 'Inspiration- Prerna', an in-house publication of SAIL Vigilance is being published regularly. The above publication contains case studies, articles from eminent personalities, quiz on policy matters, etc. to enhance awareness of the readers.

12.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Vigilance Wing of RINL took various measures to promote transparency and integrity in RINL with specific focus on preventive vigilance. The following activities were undertaken to promote transparency and integrity in RINL during the period April 2012 - December 2012:

- Conducted 224 system checks including 24 quality checks and 62 rake/road re-weighments.
- Conducted 40 Vigilance awareness sessions on preventive vigilance.
- Vigilance Awareness Week – 2012 was observed with the theme “Transparency in Public Procurement”. Publicity to the theme was afforded through display of hoardings, banners and posters at selected locations, intranet and telephone network, issue of circulars and bringing out a brochure etc.
- Independent External Monitor (IEM), Shri PC Parakh and Shri V Velayutham reviewed the progress of implementation of Integrity Pact (IP) on 28.08.2012 (8th review) and on 07.12.2012 (9th review) in presence of CMD, Directors, CVO and Senior Officers of RINL. As on 30.11.2012, 1051 contracts have been covered by Integrity Pact, which is approx. 84 % of the tenders floated for procurement of goods and services, in terms of value.
- RINL Vigilance has bagged National Vigilance Excellence Award-2012

12.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC Vigilance Department had taken several initiatives during the year. Various programmes were conducted for awareness on vigilance matters for the employees of the Corporation. During the year, 178 surprise checks, 145 regular inspections and 30 CTE type inspections were conducted.

Vigilance Department in NMDC is certified under ISO 9001:2008 conforming to the Quality Management System. The Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 29.10.2012 to 02.11.2012. As a part of the week, a Workshop on e-procurement was conducted by General Manager (Materials) for the benefit of officials of NMDC and vendors. NMDC - Vigilance Department intranet website was inaugurated by Shri. R Sri Kumar, Vigilance Commissioner, Central Vigilance Commission on 18.12.2012.

As part of implementation of “Leveraging of Technology for Transparency” in all the transactions, information about limited tender enquiries above ₹30 lakhs, details of contracts concluded above ₹10 lakhs, works awarded on nomination basis, single tender basis above ₹ 1 lakh, information regarding bill payments to the contractors etc., are provided on the company’s website.

NMDC has adopted implementation of Integrity Pact since November, 2007. The threshold limit of ₹ 20 crores in case of civil works and contracts and ₹10 crores in case of procurement is being followed. Till date, the Integrity Pact has been entered into 65 contracts with a value of ₹18438.62 crores. As such, more than 90% of the total value of the contracts are covered under Integrity Pact. In addition, implementation of e-procurement and e-auction have been taken up.

12.5 MOIL Ltd.

The functioning of vigilance department includes preventive as well as punitive vigilance and the main thrust is on system improvements in the organisation. Various activities of vigilance department during the year are as under:

- **Vendor Registration:** With the aim to increase the participation in tender process the vigilance department has taken an initiative to prepare a web based online vendor registration. An SOP has been prepared in this regard which aims to process and dispose requests for registration in a time bond manner. This will help in obtaining a competitive price through a genuine and healthy competition.
- **Integrity Pact (IP):** For improving implementation of Integrity Pact, a presentation was made before all senior executives of the organisation. As the threshold value of IP had been reduced from existing ₹10 crores to ₹1crore for purchase /contract /project, many more contracts would be covered by it leading to a higher utilization of the IP mechanism.
- A one day seminar on Vigilance awareness was organized at Tirodi Mine. Presentations were made on ‘Ethical Vigilance’, ‘Cyber Crime’, ‘Whistle Blower Policy’ and ‘Common irregularities/lapses in Procurement’. One day workshop was also organized on the theme of “Transparency in Public Procurement”.
- As a preventive vigilance 27 work contracts scrutinized and 81 inspections were carried out during the period. Advisories have been issued, from time to time, to streamline the procedures and bringing transparency in works at different level of operations.

12.6 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC has been consistently following the policy of Zero Tolerance (ZT) on corruption for the maintenance of purity, integrity and efficiency in the organization. The highlight of some of the measures taken in this connection is as under:

MSTC announced Whistle Blower Scheme for reporting of fraud/unethical practices. This policy is formulated to provide opportunity to employees to have access in good faith, to the Chief Vigilance Officer and Audit Committee in case they observe unethical and improper practices or any other wrongful

conduct in the Company and to prohibit managerial personnel from taking any adverse personnel action against the former. Similarly, Corporate Fraud Prevention Policy has also been established in MSTC to put in place a mechanism for employees reporting to the Management about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of MSTC's Rule and Code of Conduct.

A Vigilance page has been hosted on MSTC's website namely www.mstcindia.co.in for online complaint lodging and monitoring system. Further, an online public grievance and suggestion system has also been hosted at our website. List of Do's and Don'ts - Best Practices for Promoting Transparency and Fairness drawn up and circulated.

12.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

During the year, the Vigilance Department laid more stress on preventive vigilance activities. Periodical interaction was taken up with the concerned HODs on the existing rules and procedures so as to recommend for the elimination/amendment of the rules/ procedures to have more transparency. Enforcing preventive vigilance drive, a number of surprise/periodical checks were also conducted in the areas involving high vigilance vulnerability. The various guidelines issued by CVC and Ministry were widely circulated to create awareness amongst the employees. In line with endeavor of CVC to create awareness against corruption, "Vigilance Awareness Week" was observed in the company from 29th October to 3rd November 2012 during which various activities like Slogan competition, Essay competition, taking pledge by the employees etc. were carried out to create vigilance awareness among the employees, giving its publicity in local news papers also.

12.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

The Vigilance Department of the Company is headed by CVO. Vigilance awareness Week was observed at the Head Office as well as at the units of the Company from 29th October to 3rd November 2012. 293 man-days of training has been imparted to the employees at HO and different units on Vigilance awareness and Project Management. Hand Book on Dos and Don'ts has been compiled for internal circulation. Hosting of tender enquiries on CPP Portal and interlinking with Company's website has been put in place.

12.9 MECON Ltd.

The Vigilance Department of MECON Ltd. has taken a number of initiatives, briefly mentioned below :-

Vigilance Awareness Week-2012

Vigilance Awareness Week-2012 was observed from 29th October to 3rd November 2012 at Head Office, Ranchi alongwith Town Admn. & Construction Deptt. and Ispat Hospital Office and at all Regional/ Site offices of MECON. An 'On-line Vigilance Clearance System' of MECON which has been developed in-house by the IT Department of MECON, was inaugurated on 02nd November, 2012.

Implementation of Integrity Pact in MECON

MECON has signed Integrity Pact (IP) with 28 suppliers/ contractors. The threshold value for signing Integrity Pact was ₹ 5 crores earlier which has been reduced ₹ 1 crore presently. The IP is part of the NIT document which is uploaded on the MECON Website with each NIT in downloadable form and all bidders are required to submit signed IP along with their bids.

EIM (External Independent Monitor) has been functional in MECON since a couple of years now. So far no representation/ complaints/ disputes have been received in the matters of contracts and tenders under IP.

Implementation of e-procurement and e-payments in MECON

E-payment to vendors through electronic fund transfer (NEFT/RTGS mode) has been introduced in MECON. Tender documents can now be downloaded by the vendors from MECON website by registering themselves. This gives equal opportunity to all the eligible bidders and brings transparency in the tendering system.

ISO Certification of Vigilance Department, MECON, Ranchi

Recertification Audit of Quality Management System ISO 9001:2008 of Vigilance Department, MECON, Ranchi has been conducted by TUV India at Ranchi on 10th and 11th October 2012. TUV India has expressed satisfaction over QMS being followed by Vigilance Department during the Re-certification Audit and the Certificate has been issued by TUV India which shall be valid for next 3 years.

12.10 KIOCL Ltd.

Integrity Pact Programme:

Integrity Pact Programme was introduced in KIOCL from 01-01-2008. During the last one year 108 tenders have been issued by incorporating IP clause.

ISO 9001-2008:

Vigilance Department of KIOCL obtained ISO-9001:2008 Certificate on 07-11-2006, certificate was valid upto 08-12-2012. Re-validation audit was conducted on 3rd December, 2012 and the certificate is under issue.

Submission of Annual Property Returns:

Submission of Annual Property Returns has been made online. There are 465 officers in the organization. As per the CVC guidelines 20% of above has to be scrutinized every year. Accordingly scrutiny of Annual Property Returns of 98 officers commenced in the month of April and completed by October, 2012.

Inspections:

CTE type inspections are being carried out regularly to ensure adherence to norms and eliminate deviations. During this period, total of 6 CTE inspections, 32 surprise checks, 31 general inspections and 33 scrutiny of files were carried out during the period from Jan to Dec-2012.

E-governance:

Disposal of scrap/surplus items is being done through e-auction, since September 2004. Regularly e-auctions are held at Mangalore and Kudremukh. e-Procurement by reverse auction commenced from Sep-2010. The threshold value for e-procurement is fixed at ₹ 5 lakhs and above. All payments above the threshold value i.e., ₹ 1 lakh are being made through electronic mode.

12.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

The Company observed its “Vigilance Awareness Week” from 30th October, 2012 to 03rd November, 2012.

System improvement has been achieved/improved in the following areas:-

- Floating company tenders in CPP portal.
- Adoption of Integrity pact.
- Adoption of Whistle Blower Policy.
- Implementation of ISO 9001:2008 Certification in Vigilance Management of entire set of activities for BGC, Vigilance Department.

- Initiation of installation GPS/GPRS surveillance system in all mines.

Besides this, a Seminar was organised by HSCL, Vigilance Department where company Executives were given training in Vigilance Awareness and Project Management. Also, a Training cum Seminar on Vigilance Awareness and Project Management was organised at BSLC Mines, Birmiritrapur.

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

13.1 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 organisation. (iii) Assessment of grievance regarding follow up action. (iv) Forwarding and transfer. (v) Reminders and clarification. (vi) Disposal of the case. The details of grievances dealt with in the CPGRAMS for the period from 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012 are as under:

Outstanding as on 01.04.2012	Received during Apr-Dec '12	Disposed of during Apr-Dec '12	Pending as on 31.12.2012
47	293	320	20

A revised Sevottam Compliant Citizen's/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 XVII.

The position of the implementation of the judgment/orders of the Central Administrative Tribunal is given in Annexure-XIII.

13.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Effective internal grievances redressal machinery is well established in all 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.

Status of Staff grievances for the period from 1.4.2012 to 31.12.2012 is as under:

Outstanding as on 01.04.2012	Received during Apr-Dec '12	Disposed of during Apr-Dec '12	Pending as on 31.12.2012
32	1402	1419	15

13.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

In RINL, there are separate structured formal and informal Grievances Handling Systems for redressal of grievance of employees. In the formal Grievance Procedure for non-executives, a workers' representative is present in the committee. Further, both executives and non-executives grievance handling systems have a fixed time frame to redress the grievances. A senior officer at the level of General Manager is designated as OSD (Public Grievances) to deal the public grievances.

Status of Public/Staff Grievances of the period 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012

S1. No.	Type of Grievances	Outstanding as on 01.04.2012	Received during Apr-Dec '12	Disposed of during Apr-Dec '12	Pending as on 31.12.2012
1	Public Grievances	01	03	04	Nil
2	Staff Grievances	01	Nil	01	Nil

13.4 NMDC Ltd.

The grievance redressal machinery in NMDC is headed by a General Manager in the Head Office and by Head of Projects in each of the four production Projects. The CVO has been nominated as the nodal officer for monitoring the grievance redressal machinery. The machinery is working satisfactorily. The volume of grievances handled is however, low. 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. Public dealing in the organization being minimal, no time norms etc. have been fixed. However, as and when any public grievance (including in the press) is received, the same is promptly attended to. Monthly and quarterly reports on staff/public grievances are sent to Ministry indicating the position.

Status of Public/Staff Grievances of the period 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012

S1. No.	Type of Grievances	Outstanding as on 01.04.2012	Received during Apr-Dec '12	Disposed of during Apr-Dec '12	Pending as on 31.12.2012
1	Public Grievances	1	5	6	Nil
2	Staff Grievances	Nil	24	24	Nil

13.5 MOIL Ltd.

- MOIL has its own grievance redressal procedure for Executives as well as non-executive employees. The redressal of grievance machinery in MOIL consists of one Grievance Officer nominated for the purpose at each unit. The Grievance Officer nominated at Head Office co-ordinates with the Grievance Officers at the units for their effective performance.
- The grievances are monitored at Head Office on the basis of assessment of data received from Unit Grievance Officer through the monthly report as well as through inspection by Head Office authorities.

Status of Public/Staff Grievances of the period 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012

S1. No.	Type of Grievances	Outstanding as on 01.04.2012	Received during Apr-Dec '12	Disposed of during Apr-Dec '12	Pending as on 31.12.2012
1	Public Grievances	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Staff Grievances	Nil	770	770	Nil

13.6 MSTC Ltd.

An exclusive corporate portal www.mstcindia.co.in has been set up integrating a link to facilitate the Public Grievances, where the Buyer/ Principal can register their grievances and those are monitored through online. The portal provides for a unique system generated code for the complainants to lodge

CHAPTER-XIII

and view the progress of the grievances registered online. Some of the grievances are also received at the Central Grievance Cell by post.

Grievance Cells have been constituted at all Regional and Branch Offices. The Grievance Cell meets at periodical intervals to review case which are pending for more than three months. Any grievances lodged are attended immediately and utmost efforts are taken to settle/ resolve the cases within a fortnight.

Moreover the company has also instituted a Centralized Grievance Redressal Mechanism System (CPGRMS) as per instructions received from the Ministry which is monitored by the officials nominated for the purpose. These measures provide for a prompt and effective redress of grievances online. So far, 1(one) grievance was registered on CPGRMS and that was subsequently replied to the higher authority within the scheduled time frame.

The sevottam compliant Citizen's Charter has been put in place in the Company's corporate website also.

Status of Public/Staff Grievances of the period 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012

S1. No.	Type of Grievances	Outstanding as on 01.04.2012	Received during Apr-Dec '12	Disposed of during Apr-Dec '12	Pending as on 31.12.2012
1	Public Grievances	5	17	18	4
2	Staff Grievances	Nil	1	1	Nil

13.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

Status of Public/Staff Grievances of the period 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012

S1. No.	Type of Grievances	Outstanding as on 01.04.2012	Received during Apr-Dec '12	Disposed of during Apr-Dec '12	Pending as on 30.11.2012
1	Public Grievances	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Staff Grievances	2	3	5	0

13.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

Compliance with regard to Public/Staff Grievance Redressal was made during 2011-12 and 2012-13 till December 2012. The provisions of RTI act are being complied with.

13.9 MECON Ltd.

Public Grievances

By and large MECON does not have dealings with the public in general. But any specific complaints relating to any kind of harassment is treated as a grievance. Complaints from customers are taken very seriously and attended to. There is no grievance pending from the contractors/customers or public in general. MECON has nominated Nodal Officer under Centralized Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) for public grievances and Nodal Officer under Centralized Pensioners' Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System (CPENGRAMS) for pension related matters and the name of Nodal Officer is published in the website of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances.

Employees Grievances

In MECON there is a three-tier grievance procedure for redressal of employees grievance. A Grievance Advisory Committee consisting of representatives 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. At present, there is no staff grievance from any quarter. Generally employees prefer to take up their issues/grievances through their elected representatives of MECON Employees Union (MEU) in respect of non-executive employees and MECON Executives Association (MEA) in respect of executive employees both of which are recognized by the Company.

13.10 KIOCL Ltd.

KIOCL has 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. The Grievances are easily identified and redressed at the grass root level itself.

Status of Public/Staff Grievances of the period 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012

S1. No.	Type of Grievances	Outstanding as on 01.04.2012	Received during Apr-Dec '12	Disposed of during Apr-Dec '12	Pending as on 31.12.2012
1	Public Grievances	2	Nil	2	Nil
2	Staff Grievances	Nil	1	Nil	1

13.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

Grievance Redressal Mechanism is in place in Bird Group of Companies at Unit Level and at Corporate Level. Nodal Officer have been notified for this purpose. The name & designation of the officer have been posted in the company website.

S1. No.	Type of Grievances	Outstanding as on 01.04.2012	Received during Apr-Dec '12	Disposed of during Apr-Dec '12	Pending as on 31.12.2012
1	Public Grievances	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Staff Grievances	Nil	1	1	Nil

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVISIONS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT, 1995

14.1 Ministry of Steel

The Ministry of Steel and all the PSUs under it follow the Government rules with regard to the implementation of provisions of the Disabilities Act, 1995. As on 31.12.2012, three (03) persons [One visually handicapped (VH), one hearing handicapped (HH) and one orthopaedically handicapped (OH)] with disabilities are employed in the Ministry of Steel.

14.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

- SAIL provides scholarship to the physically disabled children of its employees to support their education.
- Employees in works division who become disabled while in service are redeployed in identified posts after providing them training. Proper medical facilities like Jaipur foot and wheel chair etc. are also provided to them.
- 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. Sports events like East Zone Disabled Cricket and Inter State Disabled Cricket have been organized to encourage disabled persons at Bhilai.

14.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

The following actions have been taken up at RINL-Visakhapatnam Steel Plant for the convenience of the differently-abled persons at different offices at main administrative building / corporate office of RINL-VSP:

- Ramp Way.
- Auditory Signal in both the lifts of the building.
- Provision of a wheel-chair at the Reception Centre located at the entrance of the Main Administrative Building.
- After the Act came into force on 7-2-1996, RINL has employed 75 persons with various disabilities.

14.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC being a mining organization is governed by the provisions of the Mines Act and Rules & 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. At present, NMDC has 41 employees with disabilities in various posts. NMDC has taken

several steps for convenience of differently enabled persons visiting the Administrative Offices of the Company like provision of ramp way, auditory signal in the lifts etc.

14.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL Ltd. being a Mining Company, major activities carried out are in underground Mines situated in remote places. It is not possible due to statutory restrictions under Mines Act and Metaliferous Mines Regulations and because of the safety reasons, to deploy disabled persons on the jobs which are of strenuous nature in Mines. However, efforts are made to employ persons with disabilities at the posts which do not involve field work. At present there are 24 persons with disability employed in MOIL.

14.6 MSTC Ltd.

Nine persons with disabilities are employed in MSTC.

14.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

In accordance with the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, the posts have been identified for the persons with disabilities and the same are being filled-up as per the provisions of the Act. FSNL is a scrap processing company, rendering services to the integrated steel plants. The activities of FSNL operations are carried out in open area in all the seasons. Further, heavy equipments such as Balling Cranes, Magnetic Separators, Dozers, Dumpers etc. are the main equipments used in carrying out operational activities. Thus, the atmosphere/working conditions of FSNL are not conducive to the persons with disabilities and hence engagement of disabled persons for carrying out jobs in field will not be safe for them.

Wherever possible, such persons are being accommodated by FSNL in office work in Group "C". Further, keeping in view the enactment of Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right and Full Participation Act, 1995, we have identified and reserved 3 posts in Non-works department for persons with disabilities in Group "A" post also, out of which 1 post had been filled-up by H.I., but the incumbent had resigned from the services. However, the action for filling-up the identified posts is in progress.

14.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

Three persons with disabilities are employed in HSCL Ltd.

14.9 MECON Ltd.

MECON Ltd. has implemented the provisions of "Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995". Total employee strength of MECON as on 31.12.2012 is 1736, out of which persons belonging to disabled/physically handicapped category in various posts are 12.

14.10 KIOCL Ltd.

Eighteen employees belonging to Persons with Disabilities category in different groups are in position as on 31.12.2012 in KIOCL

14.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

Two persons with disabilities are employed in BGC.

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

15.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Steel has made considerable progress in use of Hindi in official work during the year 2012-13 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.

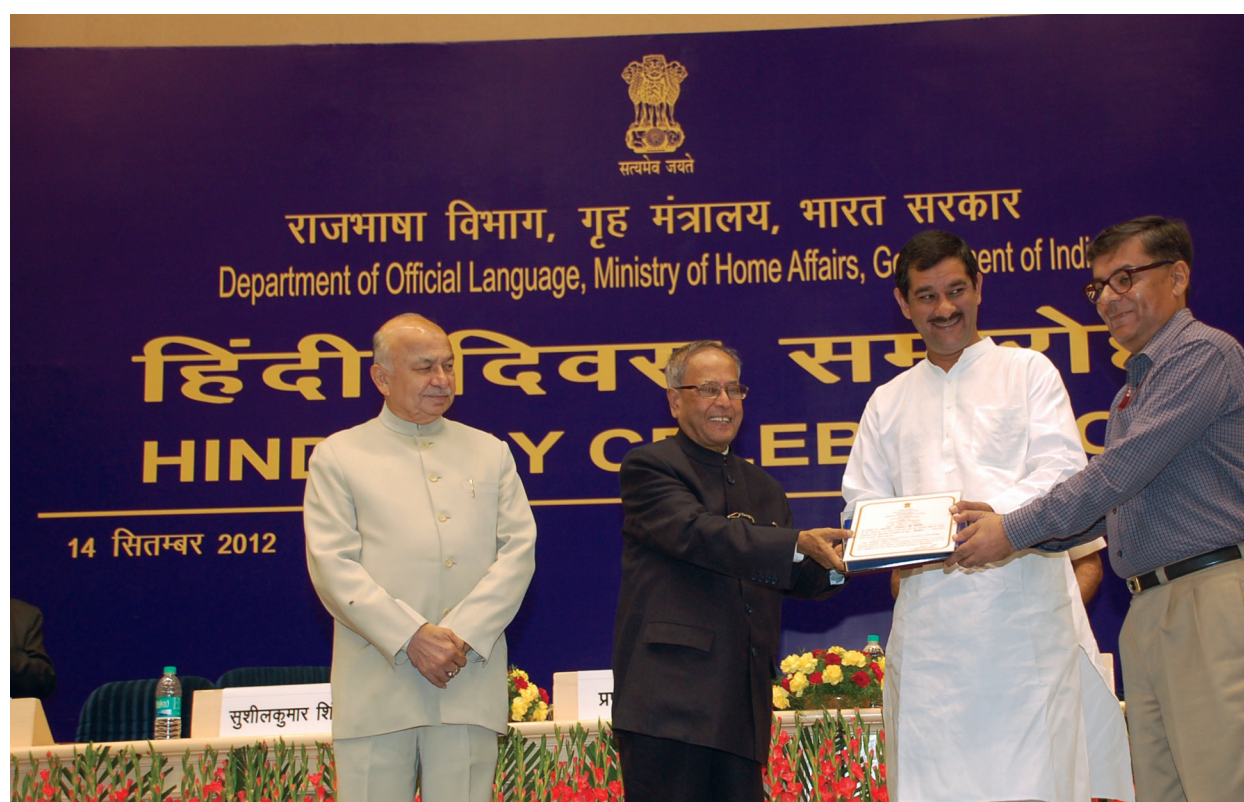
The work relating to the progressive use of Hindi in the Ministry is under the administrative control of a Joint Secretary. The Hindi Section, under direct charge of Joint Director (Official Language), looks after the work relating to implementation of Official Language Policy and Hindi Translation work and it consists of one Assistant Director (OL), two Senior Hindi Translators, two Junior Hindi Translators, one UDC and other supporting staff.

15.1.1 Official Language Implementation Committee

There is an Official Language Implementation Committee under Chairmanship of a 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. Three such meetings have been held upto December, 2012 during the current year.

15.1.2 Hindi Salahakar Samiti

Hindi Salahakar Samiti is working under the Chairmanship of Union Minister for Steel with the main objective to advise the Ministry with regards to progressively increase use of Hindi in its official work.



Hon'ble President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee conferred Second Prize under Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Scheme to Ministry of Steel. The award is being received by Shri D.R.S. Chaudhary, Secretary (Steel).

The last meeting of the Committee was held on 05.06.2012 under the Chairmanship of Union Minister for Steel.

15.1.3 Implementation of Section 3[3] of the Official Language Act, 1963

In pursuance of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India, almost all documents covered under Section 3[3] of the Official Languages Act, 1963 are prepared both in Hindi and English. In order to ensure issue of letters in Hindi to the Central Government Offices located in Region “A”, “B” and “C”, check points have been identified in the Ministry.

15.1.4 Incentive Scheme for Original Work in Hindi

The cash incentive scheme for original work in Hindi introduced by the Department of Official Language is being implemented in the Ministry.

15.1.5 Rajbhasha Shield/Trophies

In order to encourage the use of Hindi in the PSUs under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel, Ispat Rajbhasha Shield (First Prize), Ispat Rajbhasha Trophy (Second Prize) and Ispat Rajbhasha Trophy (Third Prize), a Rajbhasha Shield for the PSUs located in Region “C” have been instituted. These are given every year to the Undertakings on the basis of their annual performance in progressive use of Hindi. Shields and Trophies have been awarded to PSUs for the year 2010-11 in the meeting of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti held on 05.06.2012 under Chairmanship of Hon’ble Minister of Steel.

15.1.6 Cash Prize Scheme for Dictation in Hindi

An incentive scheme for officers for giving dictation in Hindi is in operation in the Ministry.

15.1.7 Award for Writing Original Books in Hindi

A scheme for awarding cash prizes for writing technical books in Hindi on various disciplines related to the Steel industry and its allied subjects is also in operation in the Ministry. An amount of ₹ 25,000/-, ₹ 20,000/- and ₹ 16,000/- each, is awarded for the first, second and third prize respectively.

15.1.8 Hindi Divas/Hindi Fortnight

In order to encourage use of Hindi in official work amongst officers/employees of the Ministry, an appeal was issued by the Hon’ble Minister of Steel on 14th September, 2012. Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Ministry from 1st September to 15th September, 2012. During this period, various Hindi competitions were organized to create an atmosphere conducive to use of Hindi in the official work.

15.1.9 Training in Hindi/Hindi Typewriting/Hindi Stenography

All officers and staff possess working knowledge of Hindi. As far as Hindi typing and Hindi Stenography is concerned, out of 7 LDCs and 18 Stenographers, 6 LDCs (one LDCs is exempted from typing) and all Stenographers know Hindi Typing and Stenography respectively.

15.1.10 Inspection by Committee of Parliament on Official Language

Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected Steel Authority of India Limited, Branch Sales Office, Jalandhar; MECON Ltd., Delhi Office, and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Ghaziabad Office and reviewed use of Hindi in these offices.

15.1.11 Receipt of Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Award

The Ministry of Steel has been given Second Prize under Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Award Scheme for excellent work and commendable achievements in the field of implementation of Official Language Policy of the Government. The award was received by Secretary (Steel) from the President of India in a function held in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi to mark “Hindi Diwas” on 14th September, 2012.

15.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL continued its thrust on implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India. In the area of Hindi Computerisation, 52 jobs have been done through integrated system. Online submission of forms for monthly Hindi incentive has been introduced. SAIL is among the first PSU which has used ORACLE platform for Hindi Computerisation through integrated system.

Under the Chairmanship of SAIL, Town Official Language Implementation Committee (PSU), Delhi has taken two new initiatives –publication of first issue of its six monthly journal 'IndraprasthSwar' & launch of its own website *tolicpsudelhi.org*.

'Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Shield' (first prize) was awarded to SAIL in recognition of excellence in implementation of Rajbhasha policy. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President of India presented the award to Chairman, SAIL in a ceremonial function held in Vigyan Bhawan on 14th September, 2012.

SAIL bagged first prize for its house journal 'Ispat Bhasha Bharti' under the Home Ministry's All India House Journal Award Scheme. The award was received by Director (Personnel) from the Hon'ble President of India at a ceremony held in Vigyan Bhawan on 14th September, 2012.

SAIL has bagged 'Sahasrabdi Rajbhasha Shield' from Rashtriya Hindi Academy, Rupambara, Kolkata. Director (Personnel) received the award on 2nd October 2012 in a Silver Jubilee ceremony of the Academy at Puri, Orissa.

In addition, RSP, SAIL has bagged 'Rajbhasha Gaurav Samman' from Bharatiya Rajbhasha Vikas Sansthan, Dehradun for its outstanding contribution in implementing Rajbhasha in region 'C'.

15.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Effective implementation of Official Language Policy and compliance of related rules have always been given its due importance at RINL. In this regard, training and various other activities have been undertaken as outlined in the approved roadmap of the company. Official Language Implementation Committee in the organization is headed by CMD with top management personnel as members of the committee. Committee reviews the activities quarterly and gives directional plan for effective usage of official language in the organization.

Committee of Parliament on Official Language conducted inspection in Ghaziabad branch sales office in June, 2012. The committee appreciated the activities undertaken by the company towards implementation of OL policy.

Initiatives taken towards progressive use of Hindi during 2012-13 till December are as follows:

- Organised Hindi Prabodh/Praveen courses, wherein 266 employees were trained.
- Conducted Hindi Workshops at HQ, Mines and Regional/Branch Offices.
- Hindi Week/Day was conducted and various competitions were organized in different Departments at HQ, Mines offices and in all Regional Offices of Marketing Department.
- A special Hindi Workshop has been conducted on Parliamentary Questionnaire in which representatives from various member officers of Town Official Language Implementation Committee, Visakhapatnam participated.
- Released a quarterly Hindi Magazine 'Sugandh' and Hindi version of in-house news magazine of VSP 'Ukkuvani' regularly. 'Sugandh' was awarded first prize under the category of Hindi House Magazine by the Hon'ble President of India.
- RINL received for the 4th time in a row, first Prize of prestigious Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Shield for its efforts towards effective implementation of official language in the organization.

15.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC Limited made all efforts for the implementation of the Official Language Policy and for the use of Official Language in all its Projects, Units and Head Office.

Hindi Workshops were conducted where employees were imparted Micro Soft Indic Computer training on Phonetic Hindi Keyboard. A training programme on MS Indic and Intelligent Keyboard was also organized for the Rajbhasha officers and their subordinates of all Projects and Officers/Incharges of the Units related to Rajbhasha work on the occasion of Rajbhasha Sammelan.

Monthly Hindi Cash Incentive Schemes were implemented to propagate the usage of Hindi and large number of employees were benefitted under this scheme. To encourage the employees to implement Official Language Hindi in the technical fields, 52 Rajbhasha Technical Seminars were organized and Technical Seminar Patrika "Takneeki Sopan, Takneeki Kshitiz" and Rajbhasha Souvenirs "Sarjana , Kaanan Kusum" were also published.

During the year Monthly bulletins "Baila Samachar, Bacheli Samachar" in Hindi and "Doni Samachar" in trilingual were also published.

NMDC was also awarded Rajbhasha Shield as 2nd Prize for the year 2011-12 by the Town Official Language Implementation Committee(Undertakings) Hyderabad-Secunderabad, for excellent implementation of the Official Language Policy.

15.5 MOIL Ltd.

In MOIL, Hindi workshops are organized regularly. During the year, the Company continued its efforts in propagating and implementation of the provisions of Official language Act, 1963, in order to encourage the employees to participate in various competitions like essay competition, noting, drafting, poetry and articles for propagating Hindi.

About 97% of the works are being done in Hindi at Mines, which has been highly appreciated. The Unicode system has been implanted in all computers of the Company. The Company has provided Hindi language software in Computer and imparting training to its employees, so that MOIL's employees can use the same in their day-to-day workings.

Employees are being given re-training under the "Hindi Education Scheme" of the Home Ministry, in which 176 employees have already been given training for Pragya (Higher Level) and training of another 40 employees/officers of the company is in progress.

"Town Official Language Implementation Committee" Nagpur has awarded MOIL with "Protsahan Puraskar" and Rajbhasha Sansthan, New Delhi also awarded with Implementation of Hindi for their outstanding work in promoting Hindi for the year 2010-11. Furthermore, the In-House Journal "SANKALP" was honored by the Institute of Official Language.

15.6 MSTC Ltd.

Inaugural ceremony of Rajbhasha Trimas was organized on 14.09.2012. On this occasion, Hindi competition was organized in Head office. During this period, Hindi competition and workshops were arranged for the executives and non-executives in region and branch offices. 25 Officers and employees were given prizes for winning in Hindi competition and passing in Hindi examination. In June-December 2012 session, 02 officers were nominated in Hindi examination conducted by Hindi Teaching Scheme, Official Language Deptt.

Meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee were organized. Inspection materials were made available during inspection done by the Ministry. In compliance of implementation of Official

Language, region and branch offices are inspected by Head office from time to time and thereafter steps are also taken for effective implementation of Official Language. There are two incentive schemes for doing official work in Hindi. In every quarter, Hindi workshop was organized and Hindi workshop for senior officers was also organized on 24.12.2012.

ISO 9001:2008 certification of Official Language Department has been recertified. Unicode has been installed in the computers of Head office and regional and branch offices.

15.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

FSNL always ensures strict adherence & implementation of the directive/guidelines issued by the Government/Ministry with regard to implementation of Official Language Policy. During September 2012, Hindi Pakhwada (Hindi Fortnight) was organized at Corporate Office, as well as at all units of the company. During this occasion, Hindi Essay writing, Hindi Gyan Pratiyogita, Hindi Debate competitions etc., were organized wherein the participation of the employees was remarkable.

15.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

The Company has made various encouraging efforts in implementing the official language Policy and Programs of Department of Official Language, Government of India. The Company is a member of the Town Official Implementation Committee and actively participates in all the programs. Hindi workshops were organized in every quarter at unit level to educate and encourage the employees to use Hindi in their day-to-day official works.

Hindi day was observed on 14th September, 2012, where CMD delivered his message.

Hindi fortnight was observed from 15th September to 30th of September, 2012 in which competitions such as Hindi essay writing, noting and drafting, quiz competitions, elocution etc. were held.

15.9 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.

The Parliamentary Committee on Official Language (Third Sub-Committee) of Govt. of India, inspected the progressive use of Hindi in Delhi Office of the company on 6th June, 2012.

“Hindi Pakhwara” was observed in MECON at Head Office as well as in all site offices of the company from 14.09.2012 to 28.09.2012 and during this period competitions of various nature such as Hindi Essay and Hindi Quiz were organized.

A special Hindi workshop and two Rajbhasha symposia were also organised during the Pakhwara on “Unicode kejariye Computer per Rajbhasha me kam-kaj me vridhhi”. Besides, on 8th October, 2012; Dr. Shankar Dayal Singh memorial lecture was also organised on the topic “Hindi ki Dasha aur Disha”.

A Hindi House Magazine - “MECON BHARATI”, which provides a platform for Employees for creative writing in Technical field in Hindi, is being published regularly. News items in Hindi are also being published in ‘MECON SANSAR’, the quarterly in-house journal of the company.

15.10 KIOCL Ltd.

The Company follows the directives issued from time to time by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Steel, Government of India for the Progressive use of Official Language Hindi.

During the year, 04 Hindi workshops, one in each quarter were conducted to impart practical training to employees for doing their official work in Hindi.

The Company is Convenor of Bangalore Town Official Language Implementation Committee (Undertakings) and conducts regular meetings and Joint Hindi Fortnight programmes for all Central PSUs in Bangalore. The meetings were conducted on 26.07.2012 and 21.12.2012 .

Drafting and Evidence Sub Committee of Parliament on Official Language visited Bangalore and held discussions with the Chairman of the TOLIC (Undertaking), Bangalore along with the 9 other Member Offices on 29.12.2012. Committee commended the TOLIC activities and suggested to improve further. During the occasion officiating Chairperson of the Committee Prof. Alka Balram Kshatriya released the 8th issue of “Deepika” which was brought under TOLIC banner in which it covers Official Language Implementation activities of Bangalore PSUs and good articles on various subjects along with important information in connection with Hindi promotion.

15.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

BGC has taken positive steps to enhance awareness and usage of Hindi among employees. The Company had observed “Hindi Pakhwada” w.e.f. 14th September to 28th September 2012 by way of organizing competitions such as essay writing, singing Hindi song, Hindi poem recitation and Hindi Dictation in which the employees took active participation. Cash Prizes and certificates and mementos were awarded to the winners of various events. Bilingual Boards and advertisements are being issued. “Rajbhasha Shikshan Board” is placed at Head Office to apprise the employees with new words every day.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

16.1 Introduction

The Supreme Court of India in its judgment in August 1997, in the case of Visakha and others versus State of Rajasthan and others, recognised 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 Complaints Committee (Sexual harassment of women at work place) with representatives from outside the organisation was constituted.

In compliance of the guidelines of the Supreme Court, Ministry of Steel has constituted a five-member Committee, headed by a Deputy Secretary level woman officer and having three women as members, to look into complaints made by women employees and to address them. The committee did not receive any complaint in 2012-13, and the same is a broad indicator of excellent environment for women work force in the Ministry.

All the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Steel have also been directed to implement the Supreme Court's guidelines.

16.1.1 Empowerment of Women

A Gender Budget Cell has been set up in the Ministry as per directions of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Women and Child Development with the aim to initiate steps for implementation of the concept in this Ministry.

16.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL employs women in managerial, technical (engineers) capacity, in medical, para-medical services and in academics. The Company does not discriminate either at selection, recruitment and placement or at



A woman working on handloom at Kiran, Kiriburu Mines, SAIL.

promotion levels and equal opportunities are provided for both the sexes at all levels.

Recognizing that gender equality and empowerment of women leads to faster progress of society, a Mahila Samaj was formed in 1957 in the upcoming industrial complex at Bhilai. This pioneering institution has over the years inspired other SAIL plants to form their own Mahila Samaj / groups. These various plant level organizations today have a total of 4000 members and 15 affiliations with national-level organizations and are contributing significantly towards community welfare. They undertake various activities especially those involving women from the weaker sections/SC/ST communities including income generation schemes. The members, through internal revenue collections, have been conducting/ operating various functions, including manufacturing of hand gloves, masala, soaps, bags, etc., and contributing to women's colleges and for rehabilitation of the differently-abled and many other similar activities.

Some of the areas in which SAIL, in association with Mahila Samaj has significantly contributed in providing employment opportunities for impoverished women are given below:

Products made for SAIL Employees	Hand Gloves, Spices, Soaps, etc.
Community Welfare	Sewing / Embroidery Centres, Creches, Kindergarten Schools, Schools for Special Persons, Adult Education, Children's Library, Health & Hygiene Education, Psychological Support to ill-treated tribal women, Medical Centres and Dispensaries, running of Petrol-Pump at Bhilai
Workshops	Workshops conducted by women on Banking, Insurance, Rights of Women, Information Technology, Civic Facilities

16.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

Recognizing the special needs and attention that is required for women employees, RINL-VSP facilitates



Promoting adult women education at one of the RINL's Project Site

the women workforce to be closely knit through the local cell of forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS).

Training and Development programmes aimed at career advancement, women empowerment, skill and personality development, safety awareness, occupational health, inter-personal skills, computer skills, communication skills, work life balance, leadership and safe and healthy living etc. have been organized.

During the year, a total of 127 women employees were covered under such programmes. Some of the notable milestones during Apr-Dec '12 are:

- Exclusive Quality Circle (QC) teams of women members have been encouraged and empowered to participate at organizational, regional and national level Conventions conducted by Quality Circle Forum of India (QCFI) and at international level also.
- For the first time from India, all women QC team from RINL participated at the International Convention and bagged the highest 3 star award at the International convention ICQCC-12 held at Malaysia during October 2012.
- Nomination of one woman employee to Turkey and South Wales, UK for training on “Ladle Furnace and RH Plant of Steel Melt Shop” at Port Talbot Plant of Tata Steel.
- 48 women employees have been given induction and orientation training to take up the operation and maintenance related jobs in the organization and were given opportunities to work in core production departments to take up challenging jobs.

16.4 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC Limited employs 303 women employees which constitute about 5.2% of its total manpower of 5820 (as on 31.12.2012). The company provides equal opportunities at all levels, be it selection, recruitment, placement or promotion. The number of women in senior positions is growing and it has one independent Director on its Board.

In compliance to the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court guidelines relating to prevention of sexual harassment of women employees at work place, a complaints committee has been constituted in all the Projects and Head Office. The committee, headed by a woman employee meets periodically to review the status of the complaints received. No case of harassment has been reported so far.

Under its CSR programme, various initiatives have been taken up for the empowerment of women. Some of them are :

- NMDC Siksha Sahayog Yojana where scholarships are granted to the poor Tribal and SC students of Bastar region to continue academic pursuit beyond 8th class upto Graduation.
- Balika Siksha Yojana which is a focused initiative for the benefit of the tribal girl students of Bastar region under which NMDC sponsors the girl students for various academic and professional courses in Engineering, Medicine, BDS, Management, Nursing, Diplomas etc.
- Education improvement program aimed at reducing drop-out rate, improve education standards etc. through special initiatives has been taken up by NMDC in 84 Govt. Primary schools in Dantewada block of South Bastar district, Chhattisgarh. Out of a total 4367 beneficiaries, 2027 are girl students.
- Skill Development for Sustainable income generation is a programme taken up by NMDC as part of its initiative to generate sustainable income generation opportunities for tribal women of

Bastar area in Chhattisgarh. Training is being imparted in Terrakota, Jute and Sisal, Bamboo and Bell metal crafts etc.

16.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL employs 781 women employees which constitute 12.05% of its total workforce of 6482 as on 31.12.2012.

In compliance of the directives of the Supreme Court guidelines relating to prevention of sexual harassment of women workers at work place, a Complaint Committee comprising of three officials including a lady doctor was constituted in the year 1999 & reconstituted in March, 2006. No case of any harassment has since been reported at any of the Mines of the Company or its Corporate Office. The directives have been widely circulated to bring awareness amongst the women workers.

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 the women residing in the remote mine areas.

Every year 8th March is celebrated as International Women Day and various programmes are organized to mark the day.

Company grants Maternity Leave and Special Casual Leave for Family Planning. Company has set-up crèches at its mines and gives time off for nursing mothers.

As part of its CSR activities, Self Help Groups have been created at the mines which comprise women hailing from the remote villages. They are trained to make candles, washing powder, washing soaps, bamboo baskets, tailoring and various other vocational activities in order to make them self-reliant. This programme in MOIL is a big success.

16.6 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC Ltd. is a Corporate Life Member of Forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS) and in the year 2012-13, a number of women employees have participated in the programmes organized by WIPS. An executive of the Company is member of the Executive Body of WIPS and actively contributes to the development of women employees in PSUs and also underprivileged girls/women in the society through CSR activities.

16.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

The Women employees of FSNL are given due importance in all activities, including recognition of their abilities in various competitions/areas. The representation of female employees in various committees, such as committee for prevention of Sexual harassment etc., is always ensured.

16.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

There are 18 women employees in the Company as on 1.1.2013. These women employees are scattered in different Units. Most of the female workers are posted at Bokaro and Bhilai. No organized body of women employees exists in the Company. However, Management of the Company ensures that the interest and privilege of the women employees are protected. It is also ensured that they are not subjected to any sort of sexual harassment at the workplace.

16.9 MECON Ltd.

There is a Committee constituted with a senior Lady Executive as its Chairperson to look into the grievance or complaints of women employees in the Company.

16.10 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 women employees on rolls of the Company as on 31.12.2012 was 45.

Based on Hon'ble Supreme Court Directives, conduct rules of the Company has been amended by incorporating suitable clause for prohibiting sexual harassment of women at work place. A complaints committee has been constituted during September 1998 to deal with complaints made by victims of sexual harassment. The complaints committee comprises of a Women Executive at the level of Dy. Manager as a Chair person, three nominated women representatives and Lady Advocate from High Court of Karnataka as a III Party Member.

A Women's Forum – Women in Public Sector is operating in KIOCL and most of the women employees are members of the said Forum. KIOCL is a life Member for WIPS. Co-ordinators are being nominated on rotation basis from KIOCL to liaise with the WIPS and women employees (Members) are being sent to attend Annual meets/Regional meets of WIPS by the Company. International Women's Day was celebrated with zeal and enthusiasm.

16.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

BGC continues to accord due importance to gender equality. A Woman Grievance Cell is functioning in the Company to redress grievance of women employees. BGC is an equal opportunity employer and does not differentiate in terms of gender. In BGC, women employees constitute about 15% of its total workforce. To ensure empowerment of women, "Gender Budgeting Cells" with women representatives have been constituted.

PROMOTION OF STEEL USAGE

17.1 Promotion of Domestic Steel Consumption

Institute for Steel Development and Growth (INSDAG), promoted by the Ministry of Steel and Major Steel Producers of India, is operating for more than a decade towards promotion of steel intensive structures in Indian construction and infrastructural sectors. In pursuance to this objective the Institute disseminates steel related information / knowledge through seminars, workshops, publications, etc., to professionals and academics, organize award competitions, explores and innovates new and better avenues of steel usage and provides specialized consultancy.

17.2 Study for Assessment of Steel Demand in Rural India

India's steel production capacity is going to increase manifold in the coming years. The current abysmally low per capita consumption of steel of 59 kg in India compared to the world average of estimated 200 kg strengthens the argument that the domestic steel industry has a huge growth potential. The Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) on Coal and Steel on Demand for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Steel



Union Steel Minister, Shri Beni Prasad Verma releasing Booklet on Marketing of RINL during All India Customers & Rural Dealers Meet held at Lucknow on November 19, 2012.

in its 25th Report had noted that 'to achieve this objective, it is necessary to create required infrastructure for steel industry as well as increase per capita consumption of steel'.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the PSE, the Ministry of Steel carried out a survey/ study through the Joint Plant Committee to assess the demand for steel in rural India. The JPC has submitted the final Report of this survey in July, 2011. The survey has come out with findings regarding average per capita consumption of finished steel in rural areas, trends of consumption of steel and future projections of steel in rural India.

The survey collected the data for the purpose of analysis for the three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 and assessment of rural steel demand for the periods 2011-12, 2016-17 and 2019-20. The average per capita consumption of finished steel in rural India has been assessed at 9.78 kg. during the period 2007 to 2009, which is estimated to increase to around 12 kg. in 2020 based on increased penetration of steel products. This growth would be powered mainly by construction activities, largely at the household level but also by purchase of items such as items for professional use, furniture and vehicles. It is also expected that the demand for household items would decrease over the years. The major reason for the same is increasing replacement of steel by plastic for some of the major contributing items of that category.

The survey has also made recommendations for enhancing the consumption of steel in rural India such as shift in type of housing structure, re-looking steel design for various applications, investment in community structures, small and medium steel products manufacturing, highlighting advantages of steel, increasing aesthetics of steel, improving logistics & supply chain for steel and addressing steel quality issues.

The Ministry of Steel has formulated a roadmap for implementation of the recommendations made in the Survey and is taking necessary action thereon.

17.3 Steps taken by SAIL to promote Usage of Steel

- As on 1st January, 2013 SAIL has a network of 37 Branch Sales Offices, 27 Customer Contact Offices and 66 Warehouses.
- In addition SAIL has also expanded its dealer network extensively to improve its reach in the rural areas of the country by introducing a new 'SAIL Rural Dealership Scheme in the year 2011-12. As on 1st January, 2013 SAIL dealership network consists of 2974 dealers across 629 districts. Items of mass consumption like Rebars and Galvanised Sheets, required by common man are being sold through district dealers. In addition, Light Structural and small quantities of HR Sheets, CR Sheets and Wire Rods are also sold through dealer network. Further expansion of SAIL Rural dealer network is in progress.
- SAIL participated in trade fairs and exhibitions during 2011-12 and during the current financial year highlighting various usages of steel.
- Product development has been a continuous endeavour at SAIL for meeting specific applications as required by its customers. Product development for new areas of application helps in promoting steel usage.

17.4 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

RINL-VSP makes efforts on continuous basis for promotion of steel usage through development and supplying of new products and improving Distribution Network for wider coverage. Efforts are made for developing new products to meet specific applications, which in turn help in promoting steel usage. The requirements of customers of new products / grades/ sizes of steel products are collected through various interactions with the customers. In case it is found technologically feasible, these products are developed and supplied to the customers. Some of the new products developed and supplied to the customers in the recent past include Billets for Axles, Squares for manufacturing Structural for Transmission Line Towers, Billets for manufacturing Seamless Tubes etc.

RINL has a Distribution Network consisting of 5 Regional Offices, 23 Branch Offices, 22 Stockyards and 5 Consignment Sales Agents. RINL has appointed 647 Retailers and Rural Dealers in the country for serving various customer segments.

With a view to popularizing usage of steel in rural areas, RINL/VSP introduced the Scheme of registration of District Level Dealers in Small Towns and Rural Dealers at Block and Panchayat Level locations. The process of registration of Rural Dealers is continuous and simple. Preference is given for the minorities and women entrepreneurs in the Rural Areas for the Rural Dealerships. Till the end of December 2012, RINL has 519 Rural Dealers spread across 234 Districts, covering 23 States and Union Territories in the country to supply steel products to the semi-urban and rural consumers. For promotion of e-sales RINL has also launched e-portal.

RINL-VSP has floated EOI for taking Steel Processing Units (SPUs) on Wet Lease basis for manufacturing of economy Rebars and Structural from the semis produced in RINL. These economy products are to be sold in the Rural Areas with new Brand Name.

In order to give thrust to exports, RINL is planning to open Marketing Offices at Sri Lanka, Dubai and Singapore.

17.5 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL)

Based on the MOU signed between HSCL and Institute for Steel Development & Growth (INSDAG), HSCL has taken up implementation of INSDAG building in Kolkata, which is the first step taken towards promotion of steel usage. HSCL has plans to take up more projects in association with INSDAG to ensure increase in steel usage in India. Besides this, implementation of the Handloom Marketing Complex at Janpath, Delhi has also been completed by HSCL with steel intensive design.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

18.1. Introduction

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept whereby organizations serve the interests of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment in all aspects of their operations. Harnessing of natural resources has a direct impact on the economy, environment and society at large. CSR is thus linked with the practice of Sustainable Development.

As far as possible, CSR activities are undertaken in the periphery where company carries out its commercial activities. But it is not mandatory to confine CSR activities in the periphery of the PSE only. The CSR activities may be carried out elsewhere also keeping in view the long supply chain, broadening of consumer base and social and environmental demands.

According to the Department of Public Enterprises guidelines dated 9th April 2010, the CSR budget will be mandatorily created through a Board Resolution as a percentage of net profit in the following manner:-

Type of CPSE (Net Profit Previous Year)	Expenditure Range for CSR in a financial year (% of Profit)
Less than ₹ 100 crores	3% - 5%
₹ 100 crores to ₹ 500 crores	2% - 3% (subject to a minimum of ₹ 3 crores)
₹ 500 crores and above	0.5% - 2%

This fund does not lapse. It will be transferred to a CSR fund which will accumulate.



School Assembly session in progress at NMDC sponsored primary school at Kadampal.

The PSUs under the Ministry of Steel have made allocations as per DPE guidelines and details are at Annexure XVI.

18.2 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

SAIL CSR initiatives are carried out in and around steel township, mines and far flung location across the country in the area of village development including development of Model Steel Villages (MSVs), Providing Medical and Health Care, Immunization, Ante and post natal care, Education, Access to water facilities, Construction of Roads, Road Side Drains & Street Lights, Environment, Women Empowerment, Assistance to people with disabilities, Sustainable Income Generation through Self Help Groups, Promotion of Sports, Art, Culture & Recreational Activities etc.

- SAIL has established 54 Primary Health Centres, 4 Reproductive and Child Health Centres, 23 Hospitals and 7 Super-Specialty Hospitals to provide specialized healthcare to more than 34 million people.
- SAIL has opened over 137 schools in the steel townships to provide modern education to over 57,000 children. Besides adopting and providing free education and facilities to tribal children, SAIL is providing assistance to over 346 schools. An ITI has been started at Gua Mines, Jharkhand and financial support has been provided to ITI at Bokaro and in Assam.
- SAIL has provided access to over 75 lakh people across 435 villages since inception by constructing and repairing of roads. It has provided access to water infrastructure to people living in far-flung areas by installing over 6052 water sources, thereby providing drinking water access to around over 41 lakh people.
- SAIL has identified 79 villages in eight states (Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar) for development of all these villages as



Drinking Water Facility donated by SAIL under its CSR activity at a village near Barsua Ore Mines.

Model Steel Villages. The development activities includes Medical & Health Services, Education, Sanitation, Roads, Access to water facilities, Employment generation, use of steel for storage/construction/bullock carts, etc. Work in 77 villages has already been completed. Work in 2 villages would be completed in due course.

- Seven special schools have been setup for underprivileged children at all integrated steel plant locations (2 each at Bhilai & Bokaro) providing, free education, mid day meals, transport, text books and stationery items, school bags & water bottles, etc. The strength of students in these schools is more than 1500 students. Other benefits like scholarships to deserving SC/ST undergraduate engineering students are also being provided.



Boys from Chiria, sponsored for ITI Training at Rourkela

- Mid-day meal is being provided to more than 23000 children every day in and around Bhilai schools in association with Akshay Patra Foundation. The aim is to feed 25000 children in future. Process for replicating the project at Rourkela & Bokaro is being undertaken.
- Regular health camps in various villages on fixed days are being organised for the people living in the periphery of plants/units, mines & far flung area. The purpose of the Health-Camps is to create health awareness and sensitize people on health related issues by immunization, blood-donation, water purification tablets, distributing handbills, etc. and providing them medicines in the medical/health camps. Around 2400 health camps were organised in 2011-12 benefiting more than 1.76 lakh people and 418 camps were organised during April-Sept. 2012, benefiting more than 36,000 people including mega camps & special camps in and around periphery of plants and at far flung area across India.
- “Sarve Swasthya Kendra” exclusive health centre for poor and needy population has been setup at five plants locations. Free medical treatment to more than 30000 patients annually is provided

in these exclusive centers. In order to provide medical services at the door step of poor and downtrodden people in the far flung areas other than steel township, SAIL also supports NGOs/ Different voluntary organizations by providing MMUs/Ambulances, Medical equipment, financial assistance etc. To help the poor and downtrodden, 12 MMUs/Ambulances were provided to various NGOs of national repute during 2011-12. So far, 67 MMUs have been provided during last 5 years.

- Around 6052 water infrastructure facilities like bore well, hand pump, overhead tanks, ponds, etc. were created which benefited around 40.10 lakhs people across country.
- SAIL has been involved in the construction and repair of pucca roads. In this endeavour, projects like construction of road, culverts, pathways etc. were undertaken at different places wherein over 75 lakhs people across 435 villages have been provided access to this modern infrastructure facility (road).

18.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

CSR activities are carried out with the partnership of various NGOs and Govt. organizations like State Govt., Municipal Corporation, CPWD, etc. The majority of the activities have been taken up in Rehabilitation colonies and peripheral villages for the people who are instrumental in sparing their land for constructing the steel plant. Welfare activities in the areas populated by Tribal / SCs /STs / Weaker Sections of the Society, have been taken up towards education, health and community development etc.

Prominent RINL's CSR activities include:

- 'Green Visakha' – an environment project for plantation of 75000 trees in the Parawada village, Visakhapatnam.
- 'Surya' - Providing Solar Street lighting and Home lighting system to all the homes, library and Office in SOS Children village, Bheemunipatanm.
- 'Jaladhara'- Supplying drinking water in tribal areas.
- Providing the state-of-the-art mobile cancer detection van 'Sanjeevan' to reach out to people in the interior villages for early detection and enable speedy recovery from the dreadful disease.
- Conducting medical camps, Child immunization programmes, AIDS awareness campaigns, De-addiction programmes etc.
- Constructing Mother Blood Bank building for Indian Red Cross Society, Visakhapatnam with all advanced facilities.
- Distribution of "Artificial limbs" to the poor and needy people.
- Conducting free cataract operations for the benefit of the poor through M/s. Sankar Foundation.
- Providing free education to children of BPL families through Visakha Vimala Vidyalaya schools at Ukkunagaram and Pedagantyada.
- Construction of school buildings and provision of school furniture, computers, play equipment, library books, shoes, school bags, plates, glasses etc.
- 'Saksham' – Facilitating Women Literacy programs to increase literacy rate among women.
- 'Sanskriti'-Construction of Multi-purpose halls in 4 Rehabilitation colonies has been taken up.
- 'Kalyan' - A CSR Project of RINL for Community welfare - construction of Function hall for SC colony residents of Kanithi, Visakhapatnam is at advance stage of completion.



Adivasi patient being attended at operation theatre of NMDC's project hospital.

18.4 NMDC Ltd.

Some of the major activities undertaken by NMDC Ltd. under CSR are as under:

- Integrated development work in progress in 23 villages in Bailadila.
- Free out-door & in-patient treatment facility was extended to 58277 & 5574 local tribals respectively during the year 2012-13.
- During 2012-13, 24155 tribal villagers have been treated at the doorsteps in 37 villages (Upto Dec).
- NMDC has introduced a focused initiative called Balika Siksha Yojana for the benefit of the tribal girl students of Bastar Region. In the first year during 2011-12, 25 tribal girls were sponsored in nursing courses at Apollo Hospitals, Hyderabad. During the current academic 2012-13, second batch of 40 girls have been sponsored in GNM & B.Sc. nursing courses at Apollo Hospitals, Hyderabad.
- The Residential Public School started at Nagarnar in 2010 is running successfully with 386 students.
- The ITI with Welder & Mason trades at Nagarnar with the intake of 28 students each year is functioning successfully
- The ITI at Bhansi with 5 trades is running successfully with the intake of 76 students each year.
- The Polytechnic College at Dantewada established in 2010 with two streams i.e. Electrical & Mechanical with an intake of 126 students is running successfully. Construction of permanent building at an estimated expenditure of ₹ 3194.80 lakh is on the anvil. Plans are being drawn to start a new trade of 'Civil Engg' from the ensuing year of 2013-14.

- The Scholarship Scheme “NMDC Shiksha Sahayog Yojana” to motivate ST/SC students is in operation and during the year 2011-12, 6619 scholarships have been awarded. In order to increase the coverage upto 11000 students and to retain the spirit of the scheme eligibility criteria of 40% marks has been reduced to ‘pass’ during 2012-13.
- Mid day meal programme covering 8000 rural school children in & around Donimalai Project is running successfully.
- Implementation of Education improvement program in 84 Schools of Dantewada block is in progress. The number of beneficiaries is 4200.
- Construction of SC/ST Girls Hostels at Ongole & Guntur in Partnership with Govt. of A.P. is in progress.
- Upgradation of Hostels for SCs/STs/OBCs in Bellary at a cost of ₹ 190 lakh in partnership with Govt. of Karnataka.
- Construction of 100 bedded Hostel at Barabanki, U.P. at a cost of ₹ 506.06 lakh completed.
- 3000 Solar Lanterns procured for distribution among needy girl students in Gonda area, UP @ ₹ 60.75 lakh.
- Strengthening PHCs in Bellary in partnership with Govt. of Karnataka by upgrading them/ equipping them with various necessary/desirable medical equipment.
- Contributed ₹ 50.00 lakh to MGM Eye Institute for expanding their Infrastructure & other facilities & provide free treatment for patients sponsored by NMDC.
- NMDC has partnered with State Govt. of Chhattisgarh for construction of Gaurav Path – 4 way lane at Dantewada at a cost of ₹ 1300.00 lakh.
- Construction of 7 roads (total length – 3600m) in Gonda area, UP @ ₹ 178.54 lakh & Construction of Additional 7 roads & One Class Room (total length – 5050m) in Gonda area, UP @ ₹ 256.44 lakh.
- Electrification related works in 67 villages of Bastar District at a cost of ₹ 257.00 lakh.
- Installation of 300 Solar Street lights in Gonda area, UP @ ₹ 64.20 lakh.
- Construction of 30 Community Centres in 30 villages of Bastar District at a cost of ₹ 30.00 lakh each.
- Constructing Community Centres at Rasoolpur, Barabanki & Akbarpur, Kanpur Dehat in UP @ ₹ 35.24 lakh.
- Construction of ‘Shanti Dham’ - a home for destitutes, mentally challenged and aged people at a cost of ₹ 505.00 lakh.
- Completed Construction of Flood Relief Shelter with 32 rooms at Kusheshwar Asthan, Bihar at a cost of ₹ 209.75 lakh.
- Drinking water facility has been provided in 42 ashrams in Dantewada District.
- NMDC has partnered with State Govt of Karnataka for providing Drinking Water Facility in 7 villages of Bangalore Rural District, Karnataka at a cost of ₹ 78.34 lakh.
- Installation of 300 nos India Mark II Handpumps in Gonda area, UP @ ₹ 90.56 lakh.
- Launched two Livelihood-linked Learning Diploma Programs in Air Conditioning & Refrigeration and Automobile Repairs & Service at Raipur in two batches. First batch completed and successful candidates are placed suitably. Training for Second batch is in progress.
- Another Livelihood-linked program leading to employment in Retail, BPO, Hospitality sectors

has been launched in partnership with Youth Jobs Foundation.

- Skill Development Training Centre at Kanker in partnership with M/s. Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences is on the anvil. Work of preparation of site plans & estimates in progress.

18.5 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL has undertaken following major CSR activities:

- **Public Health (Drinking Water):** Supply and Installation of India Mark II hand pumps, Installation of Borewells in remote villages at nearby mining areas of MOIL Mines.
- **Education and Skill Development:** Construction of DAV Public School at Village Sitasaongi, Dist. Bhandara, Maharashtra, Development of Literacy Park, Increasing Female Literacy and Training for skill development for women development, repair to Govt School, Adoption of Rabindra Nath Tagore Schools at Balaghat, Ukwa and Chikla.
- **Construction and Infrastructure Development:** Provided Solar Lamps, construction of Bus queue Shelter, Roads, Setting up bio mass briquette making plant, Construction of Nagar Bhavan (Community Hall) at village Khapa, Nagpur Dist.
- **Health Services:** The Company is sponsoring Free Cataract Surgeries under “Right to Sight” and “Light to Lives” scheme and more than 3000 free surgeries have been carried out for the rural poor people. The Company has provided fully equipped medical van to rural areas for medical aid. So far 8 ambulances have been distributed to hospitals in remote areas.

The Company has spent a sum of ₹ 6.55 crores in 2011-12.

18.6 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC is committed to social development. MSTC has taken various initiatives for social infrastructure development, development of poor and backward children of the society, providing infrastructure for primary education, medical facilities for the poor etc. These projects have been taken up at various places in India. During the year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 166.63 lakh has been spent for above mentioned projects. During 2012-13, expenditure target for CSR is ₹ 373 lakh and the following areas have been stipulated as thrust areas as per MOU:

- Adoption of a village preferably in West Bengal.
- Construction of dispensary.
- Construction/extension of home for children, distressed women and old age person in West Bengal.
- Creating educational facilities for the poor and under privileged children, homes and school for disabled children, mentally retarded children etc.

18.7 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

FSNL has identified Government Higher Secondary Schools situated in the village nearby FSNL's units at Rourkela, Burnpur, Bhilai, Bokaro, Visakhapatnam, Durgapur, Dolvi (Maharashtra) and Duburi (Odisha). Every year, the lists of meritorious students belonging to SC/ST/OBC communities & Physically challenged students, are obtained from the Principals of the concerned higher secondary schools, and based on this list provided by the school management, school uniforms are distributed to such students.

FSNL has provided Surgical apparatus/equipments, including Multipara Monitor with Pulse Oxymeter, NIBP, ECG etc., Autoclave, Digital Foetal Doppler, Phototherapy, Steel Drum, Baby Warmers etc., to the

Government Hospital at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh) where the poor people holding BPL Cards, avail medical facilities.

18.8 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

- HSCL took up and successfully implemented upgradation of 1 Km long Karaura- Tatarpur Link Road in District Barabanki, UP for a value of ₹ 18.21 lakh under its CSR programme.
- HSCL donated one fully equipped Ambulance to District Hospital at Kailashsahar in Tripura with an expenditure of ₹ 3.26 lakh under the CSR programme of the Company.

18.9 MECON Ltd.

MECON is engaged in rural/ community development activities in the nearby surrounding since 60's. The major developmental activities carried out by MECON in the current year 2012-13 (Till 3rd Qtr. 12-13) are as follows :

- "Community Education Scheme", free education is being provided to the under privileged poor children at 13 (thirteen) nos. primary education centers, which are running in the slum areas/ backward areas/ rural areas in Ranchi and Khunti districts. No. of students in these centers is around 360.
- "Resource Generation Scheme/Economic Empowerment to Women", 7 (seven) nos. stitching training centers are running in slum/ backward areas in and around Ranchi. No. of students in the above mentioned Resource generation centers is around 140. For training purpose, each center has been provided with new clothes for stitching of shirt, short pant & skirt alongwith necessary stitching materials.
- Vocational Training Institute (VTI) assisted for providing technical/professional education to the poor & rural youths, who are not able to continue their higher studies. The institute is affiliated to National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), New Delhi. The institute offers five type of courses viz. Radio & TV technician, Electrical technician, Welding technology, Computer Applications and Yoga.
- Under the Scheme of "Aiding the Handicapped/Disabled", MECON is providing financial & technical assistance for construction of 40-bedded Hostel building at Cheshire Home, Bariatu, Ranchi; at St. Michaels School for the Blind, Ranchi for construction of 26-bedded hostel building; and at Braj Kishore Netraheen Balika Vidyalaya, Bariatu, Ranchi for construction of Girls' Hostel building.
- Under the afforestation programme, about 3800 saplings of Kusum, Ber, Semilata etc. were procured & distributed to the villagers of tribal village Vil.-Pancha, Taimara, Dist.-Ranchi; Vil.-Belagara, Maranghada, Dist.-Khunti & Vil.-Sungi, Block-Karra, Dist.-Khunti (For "Lac cultivation" in future).

18.10 KIOCL Ltd.

Some of the major activities undertaken by KIOCL Ltd. under CSR are as follows:

- Financial Assistance for Medical Infrastructure facilities like provision of Ambulance and Oxygen Concentrators to Taluk Level Government Hospital, Chikkanay kanahalli.
- Financial Assistance to Snehadeep Trust for the disabled to purchase Braille Embossing Machine (Braille Printer).
- Provision of Public Toilets at Chikkanaykanahalli.

- Sponsorship of T20 World Cup for the Blind conducted by Cricket Association for the Blind in India (CABI) under the auspice of M/s. Samarthanam Trust, Bangalore held at Bangalore from 1st to 13th December, 2012.
- Financial Assistance for infrastructural facilities to educational institutions like- Construction of class rooms to Brahmashree Narayanaguru Educational Trust, Katipalla, Mangalore, Govt. High School, Kenjar, Mangalore, Sri. Ramakrishna Mission, Mangalore.
- Provision of Infrastructural facilities to Samudhaya Bhavana, Kodical Mogaveera Maha Sabha, Mangalore.
- Medical Assistance to Ms.Anuradha from a BPL family for undergoing Stem Cell Transplant.
- Regular Health Camp to villagers of Meenakaliya, Panambur, Mangalore.
- Construction of Public Toilets at Kulur-Kavoor Junction, Mangalore.

18.11 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

OMDC focuses on CSR activities like health, education, and supply of drinking water and community development. For the year 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 16.50 lakhs have been earmarked as CSR budget. OMDC allocates 5% of its net PAT as CSR budget. The CSR activities are carried out as per the DPE guidelines.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTES UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL

19.1 Introduction

Necessary efforts are being made to constantly upgrade the technical skills of the workforce in the Steel Sector. The following institutes set up for the purpose deserve a mention for their worthwhile role and contribution:

19.2 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 (NSI) at Puri, as a Training-cum-Service-cum-Research & Development centre. The foundation stone for the Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute (BPNSI) at Puri was laid on January 1, 2001. The institute is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1980 and started functioning from January 1, 2002. The Chairman of JPC is also the Chairman of the BPNSI. The 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 the BPNSI at Puri as a full-fledged institute with capital funding from JPC. At present the Institute is being run from two separate buildings in Puri, having laboratory, library, and seminar room facilities. A workshop for welding technology has also been set up at Puri to impart hands-on practice to the trainees.

Some of the major initiatives taken by the BPNSI are enumerated below:

- Since October 2006, the institute has been conducting a course on “Advanced Certificate in Iron and Steel Manufacturing and Plant Management” which prepares students to take managerial positions in the industry. Now students in the fifth batch (2012-13) have taken admission and the first semester studies are going on.
- The 2011-12, passed out batch students like their predecessors have joined the steel industry such as NINL, S.N.Mining, MESCO, Rexon Strips to name a few, in pivotal positions.
- For the benefit of the working executives, the said course is being offered from January 2007 onwards as part of its Training and Further Education (TAFE) Programme. The fourth batch students are continuing training.
- The revenue department of Government of Orissa is processing the application of the Institute for land for setting up its permanent campus.
- At its Bhubaneswar Office on behalf of Joint Plant Committee, production data from the Steel Industries in Orissa as well as iron ore price prevalent in the State of Orissa are being collected on monthly basis.

19.3 National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST)

The need for Human Resource Development and Technology Upgradation in the Secondary Steel Sector comprising mainly the steel melting units with EAF or IF, and the Re-rolling units has been felt since long. A similar opinion was expressed by the Advisory Committee on Steel Rolling Industries, set up by Ministry of Steel, Government of India in 1984. It was primarily based on these needs and also the demand from the industry, that the National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology was set up as a registered society on 18th August, 1987 under the Chairmanship of the then Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel and presently Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel.

The following areas of secondary steel sector are under the purview of the Institute.

- Electric Arc and Induction Furnace
- Ladle Refining
- Rolling Mills (Hot & Cold)
- Direct Reduced Iron Units

During the current year, the Institute has achieved certain milestones and taken initiatives as mentioned :-

- R&D Project on reduction of Phosphorus through Induction furnace steel melting has been completed. Final report of the project is under preparation. Trials were conducted on Lab Scale Air Induction Furnace installed & commissioned at Mandi Gobindgarh.
- NISST celebrated Silver Jubilee of its existence on 18th August, 2012 at Mandi Gobindgarh and a Souvenir has been released on the occasion.
- NISST has undertaken various jobs related to energy conservation, process improvement, training etc. assigned by UNDP GEF Project (Steel) for the benefit of SRRM sector in India.
- NISST is instrumental in implementation of Energy Efficient Technologies through Four Resident Missions of UNDP/GEF Project (Steel) at Mandi Gobindgarh, Nagpur, Kolkata and Chennai for SMEs of steel sector. Also conducts energy audits of buildings, industries etc. by our BEE accredited qualified energy auditors.
- Upgradation of Laboratories for NABL Accreditation at Mandi Gobindgarh is in the final phase.
- The institute is organizing Seminar, in-house training, Safety Awareness programmes, Workshops for the steel industry. It has organized a number of in-house training programmes throughout the country.
- NISST in collaboration with IIM Ltd., Kolkata has successfully conducted Job Focussed Training Programme for SC/ST candidates of West Bengal. More than 250 students have been trained in the first phase.
- NISST is continuously providing technical support to the secondary steel sector to improve quality, yield, value addition and cost reduction to meet the challenge.

19.4 Institute for Steel Development & Growth (INSDAG)

INSDAG promoted by the Ministry of Steel and Major Steel Producers of India is operating relentlessly for more than a decade towards promotion of steel intensive structures in Indian construction and infrastructural sectors. In pursuance to its mission statement, INSDAG continued to disseminate steel related information / knowledge through seminars / workshops / publications etc to professionals and academics alike, organize award competitions, engaging its resources in preparation of latest codes and standards, explore and innovate new and better avenues of steel usage and provide specialized consultancy. Presently, INSDAG has trained 863 faculties, 4500 professionals and numerous students on latest state-of-the-art design methodologies aligned with international practices and several other steel application related information under various training modules. For popularizing steel based construction in various infrastructures both in urban and rural areas, INSDAG has been making presentations to almost all major Govt. bodies and Ministries from time to time. INSDAG is an empanelled entity under Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) by Ministry of MSME, GoI for imparting basic training on steel fabrication and extension of hand-holding support to the prospective entrepreneurs from concept to self-sustenance of the unit. INSDAG is also actively involved with many promotional activities like presentation to various implementing authorities like EPIL, RDCIS, Metro Railways, CPWD, Defence etc, organizing awareness seminars and talks on various contemporary topic like “Steel in Green Architecture”, involvement in National Steel Policy etc.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

20.1 Introduction

The Government of India enacted the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 on June 15, 2005. The objective of the Act is to promote openness, transparency and accountability in the administration and to provide good governance in the country.

20.2 Implementation of the RTI Act in the Ministry of Steel

One Deputy Secretary level officer has been nominated as nodal officer for implementation of the RTI Act and its monitoring in the Ministry. The officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary/Director, or equivalent level, and the concerned Joint Secretary have been nominated as Public Information Officer (PIO) and Appellate Authority, respectively. In addition, two Assistant Public Information Officers (APIOs) have also been nominated. On the directions of the Central Vigilance Commission, one Joint Secretary level officer has also been nominated as the 'Transparency Officer' for the Ministry of Steel. The Ministry also monitors the progress/implementation of the RTI Act in its PSUs/Companies and other organisations which are under its administrative control. The manual of 17 items, details of Appellate Authority/Public Information Officer, Assistant Public Information Officers have been hosted on the Ministry's website www.steel.gov.in. During the year 2012-13 (up to December 31, 2012), the Ministry of Steel alone received 185 RTI applications, which were duly disposed of within the prescribed time limit.

20.3 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

An exclusive RTI Portal for SAIL has been developed and made available on SAIL Website. The RTI manual containing 17 modules, details of Transparency Officer, Appellate Authority/Public Information Officer, Assistant Public Information officers and the name of SAIL Plants/Units are being updated regularly and hosted on the SAIL website www.sail.co.in.

An Awareness program on "Obligation of Public Authorities under RTI Act, 2005" was organised at CMO, Kolkata on 29.11.2012 wherein Information Commissioner was invited as a faculty. In addition, Awareness Programmes on RTI Act are held at Plants/Units level regularly.

A total of 2895 applications have been received in SAIL during the period from April 2012 to December 2012. All of these have been disposed of within the prescribed time limit as per RTI Act, and only 98 cases were referred to CIC, which have since been disposed of.

20.4 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

An exclusive RTI portal for RINL-VSP has been developed and 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, Annual returns on implementation of RTI Act, 2005 are being submitted regularly in the CIC portal.

A total of 417 requests have been received under the Right to Information Act, during the period 1st April, 2012 to 31st December, 2012. Out of the same, 374 requests have been disposed of by furnishing information to the seekers and 43 requests are pending as on 31st Dec., 2012. There were 6 (six) cases where appellant has appealed to Central Information Commission (CIC) and all the cases were disposed of by the CIC.

20.5 NMDC Ltd.

NMDC has published on its website, www.nmdc.co.in, information under Sec 4 (1)(b) of the RTI Act 2005. NMDC website, which has specifically provided information under the RTI Act, has also other information, statutory or otherwise.

The number of RTI Queries received and disposed during the period 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012 is as under:

Applications pending as on 01.04.2012	Applications received during 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012	Applications disposed of during 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012	Applications pending as on 31.12.2012
14	155	158	11

20.6 MOIL Ltd.

MOIL has appointed PIOs at the Corporate Office and PIOs/APIOs have also been appointed in all its Mining Units. Executive Director (Tech.) has been appointed/designated as Appellate Authority under the Act. The names of all the PIOs/APIOs and the Appellate Authority have also been hosted in the Company's website www.moil.nic.in. The obligation of preparation of the 17 manual prescribed in clause (b) subsection (1) section (4) has been hosted on company's portal and information is updated from time to time.

MOIL has been updating the requisite information every three months pertaining to Section 25(3) of the Act filed the Annual Return within the stipulated time frame. The monthly return is being sent to the concerned authority regularly.

The details of applications pending, received and disposed of, during the period 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012 are as under:

Applications pending as on 01.04.2012	Applications received during 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012	Applications disposed of during 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012	Applications pending as on 31.12.2012
NIL	41	37	04

20.7 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC has nominated a CPIO and a PIO in the head office as well as every region/branch has a PIO and an APIO for effectively processing the RTI applications received at various locations of the company. RTI applications have been processed as per the provisions of the RTI Act. Quarterly reports have been submitted on-line. Provisions of RTI Act 2005 have been complied.

Applications pending as on 01.04.2012	Applications received during 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012	Applications disposed of during 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012	Applications pending as on 31.12.2012
0	40	35	05

20.8 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL)

FSNL has implemented Right to Information Act, 2005 by nominating CPIO/APIO, finalisation of manuals of 17 items (manuals) and hosting of manuals on the company's website (www.fsnl.nic.in). Quarterly reports are submitted to the Ministry of Steel and CIC regularly. All requests for information are dealt with as per the prescribed guidelines of the RTI Act, 2005. The total number of RTI applications

received during the period April 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012 was 23. Out of these, 22 applications have been disposed of.

20.9 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

HSCL has nominated one (1) CPIO and seven (7) APIOs. CMD, HSCL is the first Appellate Authority under the Act for the Company.

From 1.4.2012 to 31.12.2012, the summary statement of application received and disposal action taken is as under:

▪ Total No. of RTI application received	: 116
▪ Total No. of RTI application disposed of by CPIO	: 113
▪ Total No. of 1 st appeal received	: 24
▪ Total No. of 1 st appeal disposed of by Appellate Authority	: 24

20.10 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 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 to them by the Public Information Officer within the stipulated time period. An officer of the rank of General Manager has been nominated as the Transparency Officer of MECON Limited. The status of applications received and processed during the year 2012–2013 (Till December, 2012) under Right to Information Act, 2005 are given below:

Applications pending as on 01.04.2012	Applications received during 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012	Applications disposed of during 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012	Applications pending as on 31.12.2012
Nil	62	61	01

20.11 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 level have been appointed/ designated as Appellate Authority under the Act. The names of all the PIOs/APIOs and the Appellate Authority have also been hosted on KIOCL’s website www.kioclltd.com. The obligation of the preparation of the - manual prescribed in clause (b) subsection (1) Section (4) has been complied with and these have also been hosted on KIOCL’s portal and the same is being reviewed and updated at regular intervals .

The details of applications received, disposed of and pending during the period are as under:

Applications received during 2012-13 (upto Dec 2012)	- 21
Applications disposed of during 2012-13 (upto Dec 2012)	- 21
Applications pending as on 31.12.2012	- Nil

20.12 Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

EIL, OMDC and BSLC are complying with the provisions of the Right to Information Act -2005. For receipt and replying to the RTI queries, a PIO and APIO have been nominated. During Apr – Dec 2012, 10 RTI queries have been received. A total of 09 queries have been replied.

DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION

21.1 Introduction

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

21.2 Steel Authority Of India Ltd. (SAIL)

The proposal for setting up a Steel Processing Unit (SPU) at Guwahati, Assam was approved in principle by SAIL Board in April, 2008. The proposed facilities and product-mix envisaged is TMT Bar Mill of 88,000 TPA. For the Project, 31 acres of land at Tilingaon in north Guwahati, near IIT Guwahati has been allotted to SAIL at a cost of ₹ 7.97 crores. Survey of land has been completed. Barbed wire fencing of boundary, gate and security room completed. The concessions/benefits considered at the time of 'in principle' approval are not available at present. Govt. of Assam has been requested for the concessions/benefits regarding income tax exemption, ED exemption and interest subsidy on working capital, etc. After receiving the above information, the project will be reviewed for financial viability.

21.3 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)

RINL-VSP is servicing the North Eastern Region directly through its Branch Sales Office (BSO) at Kolkata and the Consignment Sales Agents (CSAs) appointed at Guwahati (M/s Shreeram Keshrimal) and at Agartala (M/s S.R. Construction) to cater to the demand of various customers in the Region. In order to promote sales in the North Eastern Region, BSO Kolkata is extending Incentive to Project Customers of the Region. RINL-VSP is also supplying steel products directly to Hydro-Electric, Road and Other Projects in the North Eastern Region through VSP's Stockyard at Kolkata and through the Retailers based in Kolkata. RINL-VSP sold 1670 tonnes of Saleable Steel directly from Kolkata Stockyard to North-Eastern Region during April 2012 to December 2012.

21.4 MSTC Ltd.

MSTC does not have any direct involvement with the North Eastern Region. But MSTC has some indirect involvement of selling scrap of Public Sector Units and Defence units situated in the North East such as Oil India Ltd., ONGC, BRPL, North Eastern Coalfields Ltd. etc. and Army units at Bengdubi, Hashimara, Jorhat etc. Generally, scrap of such units is purchased by local businessmen which indirectly benefits the region

21.5 Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL)

The Company has a proud privilege of participating in the Bharat Nirman Programme of Govt. of India in construction of rural roads in the North Eastern State of Tripura under PMGSY. HSCL has been working as a Project Implementation Unit there with the responsibility starting from preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) to the maintenance of the roads for five years after construction. Rural roads of Phases IV to VII under PMGSY have achieved satisfactory progress. The DPRs for Phase-VIII for a value of ₹ 204 Cr. have also been approved by NRRDA and work is progressing satisfactorily. Number of roads completed so far is 116 out of the total scope of 177.

The present value of work under PMGSY is about ₹ 700 Cr. in Tripura, which is likely to go up further in the next phases.

In the state of Jharkhand also, HSCL has been nominated as one of the PIUs for taking up construction of about 1400 km of rural roads under PMGSY. DPR for this project has so far been approved for

₹ 280 cr. by NRRDA. The value is expected to go up to ₹ 500 cr. The work in Jharkhand is progressing well.

HSCL has successfully completed and handed over 3 Nos. of 150 bedded District Hospitals one each in North, South and Dhalai District under Department of Health, Govt. of Tripura. Implementation of one 100 bedded hospital at Teliamura and Staff Quarters at the three District Hospitals are also progressing well.

The Company has signed MoU with the Department of Health & Family Welfare Government of Mizoram for implementation of 100-bedded civic hospital at Saiha and 50-bedded Hospital at Lawngtlai. In addition, two auditorium projects at Champhai and Lawngtlai valuing ₹ 25 cr. each have also been secured. Implementation of these projects will start soon. Besides these, efforts are on to secure infrastructure development projects in other North Eastern states including Meghalaya and Manipur.

HSCL has successfully completed the following two Projects in the North Eastern States of Sikkim, which will help in infrastructure building and tourism development of the State:

- (i) Construction of Pilgrimage Centre at Solopok, involving installation of an 108 feet tall idol of Lord Siva and a number of shrines of Hindu deities at the hilly terrain of picturesque Sikkim. The 'Pranpratistha' has been done.
- (ii) Cultural Centre at Yang Yang.

HSCL has already expressed its willingness to take up water supply projects in Sikkim.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Global approach is crucial for the state-of-the-art growth in the steel sector. In furtherance of this objective, the Ministry of Steel participated in various international meetings/conferences/seminars organised for development of iron and steel sector as per details given below:-

- A delegation led by Secretary (Steel) comprising of Chairman, ICVL visited Australia and New Zealand to hold meetings with Solid Energy New Zealand Limited and finalization of an MoU with Forescue Metals Group, Australia from 4th-11th March, 2012.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to promote and expand bilateral relations for development of cooperation in the field of Iron and Steel sector was signed between the Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and Government of India on 9th April, 2012.
- A delegation led by Union Minister for Steel visited Tokyo, Japan during 08th-11th July, 2012 for signing ceremony of the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for SAIL-KOBE ITmK3 Joint Venture (JV) Project.
- Ministry of Steel participated in 'India Show' at Brno, Czech Republic from 10th-14th September, 2012.
- A delegation led by Secretary(Steel) visited Virginia, USA to hold discussions with the mining companies and to identify assets/mines which may emerge as right fit for ICVL w.e.f. 24th to 28th September, 2012.
- The 46th Annual Conference of the World Steel Association(WSA)-Worldsteel-46 was held for the first time in 45 years of its existence in New Delhi w.e.f. 08th -12th October, 2012.
- An Australian delegation led by Australian Minister for Resources and Energy visited India and met Union Minister for Steel on 4th December, 2012.
- Ministry of Steel participated in the 73rd OECD Steel Committee meeting held at Paris(France) w.e.f. 06 -07th December, 2012.

ANNEXURE - I

**LIST OF SUBJECTS ALLOCATED TO THE MINISTRY OF
STEEL AS PER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (ALLOCATION
OF BUSINESS) RULES, 1961**

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 including ship breaking.
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).
3. Production, distribution, prices, imports and exports of iron and steel and ferro-alloys.
4. Matters relating to the following undertakings including their subsidiaries, namely:
 - (i) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL);
 - (ii) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL);
 - (iii) NMDC Limited;
 - (iv) MOIL Limited;
 - (v) MSTC Limited;
 - (vi) Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (FSNL);
 - (vii) Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL);
 - (viii) MECON Limited;
 - (ix) KIOCL Limited;
 - (x) Bird Group of Companies; and
 - (xi) ICVL (SPV)

ANNEXURE - II

**MINISTER IN-CHARGE AND OFFICERS IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL**
(down to Deputy Secretary level)

Minister of Steel

Shri Beni Prasad Verma

Secretary

Shri D.R.S. Chaudhary

Special Secretary & Financial Adviser

Shri E.K. Bharat Bhushan

Joint Secretaries

Dr. Dalip Singh

Shri Upendra Prasad Singh

Shri S.Abbasi

Shri J.P. Shukla

Economic Adviser

Shri Suraj Bhan

Chief Controller of Accounts

Shri P.L. Sahu

Industrial Adviser

Shri A.C.R Das

Directors

Shri Sanjay Mangal

Shri Sunil Prakash

Shri D.B. Singh

Shri H.L. Meena

Director Level Officers

Shri Ravinesh Kumar

PS to Union Minister for Steel

Deputy Secretaries

Shri Anil Kumar Madan

Shri Pushpendra Rajput

Shri Manish Baijal

Ms. Molly Tiwari

Deputy Secretaries Level Officers

Shri Ashok Kumar, Joint Director

Shri R.K. Mahajan, Sr. PPS

ANNEXURE - III

PRODUCTION OF MAIN & OTHER PRODUCERS SUMMARY

('000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	ITEM / PRODUCER	2008 - 09	2009 - 10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12*	2012 - 13* (Apr - Dec)
PRODUCTION						
I.	CRUDE STEEL :					
	Main Producers	21755	22969	23543	23314	18184
	ASP + VISL	263	308	308	291	156
	Other Producers					
	E.A.F. Units (incl. Corex & MBF/EOF)	18365	22738	23880	26179	20882
	Induction Furnaces	18054	19824	22941	24008	19106
	TOTAL (Crude Steel)	58437	65839	70672	73792	58328
	% share of Other Producers	62.3%	64.6%	66.3%	68.0%	68.6%
II.	PIG IRON					
	Main Producers	589	731	579	502	528
	Other Producers	5618	5153	5105	5281	4073
	TOTAL (Pig Iron)	6207	5884	5684	5783	4601
	% share of Other Producers	90.5%	87.6%	89.8%	91.3%	88.5%
III.	SPONGE IRON					
	Gas Based	5516	6148	6071	5166	3234
	Coal Based	15575	18178	19270	15206	11661
	TOTAL (Sponge Iron)	21091	24326	25341	20372	14895
	% share by Process (Coal based)	73.8%	74.7%	76.0%	74.6%	78.3%
IV.	FINISHED STEEL FOR SALE (Alloy/Non-Alloy) :					
	Main Producers	17216	18038	18407	17842	13961
	Other Producers	46229	51093	57890	64918	49810
	Less IPT/Own Consumption	6281	8507	7676	9344	7050
	TOTAL (Finished Steel for Sale)	57164	60624	68621	73416	56721
	% share of Other Producers	80.9%	84.3%	84.4%	88.4%	87.8%

Main : SAIL, TSL & RINL (VSP)

Others : Majors (ESSAR, JSW ISPAT, JSWL & JSPL) & EAF, IF, COREX-BOF etc.

EAF : Electric Arc Furnace

MBF : Mini Blast Furnace

EOF : Energy Optimising Furnace

IPT : Inter Plant Transfer

* Provisional

ANNEXURE - IV

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE/LIQUID STEEL

(By Producers)

(‘000 tonnes)

PRODUCER	2008-09			2009 - 10			2010 - 11			2011 - 12*			2012-13* (Apr-Dec)		
	Working Capacity	Production	% Utili-sation	Working Capacity	Production	% Utili-sation	Working Capacity	Production	% Utili-sation	Working Capacity	Production	% Utili-sation	Working Capacity	Production	% Utili-sation
PUBLIC SECTOR															
B S P	3925	5183	132%	3925	5108	130%	3925	5329	136%	3925	4901	125%	3925	3834	130%
D S P	1802	1886	105%	1802	1966	109%	1802	1961	109%	1802	1914	106%	1802	1484	110%
R S P	1900	2083	110%	1900	2128	112%	1900	2160	114%	1900	2170	114%	1900	1647	116%
B S L	4360	3577	82%	4360	3599	83%	4360	3592	82%	4360	3647	84%	4360	2818	86%
I S P	500	417	83%	500	400	80%	500	411	82%	500	330	66%	500	107	29%
A S P	234	168	72%	234	205	88%	234	200	85%	234	200	85%	234	115	65%
S S P															
V I S L	118	95	81%	118	103	87%	118	108	92%	118	91	77%	118	41	46%
TOTAL (SAIL)	12839	13409	104%	12839	13509	105%	12839	13761	107%	13019	13349	103%	13019	10098	103%
R I N L	2910	2963	102%	2910	3205	110%	2910	3235	111%	2910	3128	107%	2910	2411	110%
TOTAL (Public Sector)	15749	16372	104%	15749	16714	106%	15749	16996	108%	15929	16477	103%	15929	12509	105%
PRIVATE SECTOR															
Tata Steel Ltd	5000	5646	113%	6800	6563	97%	6800	6856	101%	6800	7128	105%	6800	5831	114%
Majors	14800	10218	69%	18233	14381	79%	18433	14549	79%	25540	16895	66%	25540	13859	72%
Other E A F Units/ Corex-BOF/MBF-Eof	8614	8147	95%	8419	8357	99%	9140	9332	102%	9340	9284	99%	9340	7023	100%
INDUCTION	22180	18054	81%	25800	19824	77%	30241	22939	76%	31680	24008	76%	34056	19106	75%
FURN. UNITS															
TOTAL (Private Sector)	50594	42065	83%	59252	49125	83%	64614	53676	83%	73360	57315	78%	75736	45819	81%
GRAND TOTAL	66343	58437	88%	75001	65839	88%	80363	70672	88%	89289	73792	83%	91665	58328	85%

* Provisional; Majors = Essar, JSW Ispat, JSWL & JSPL

ANNEXURE - V

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE / LIQUID STEEL

('000 tonnes)

CATEGORY	2008 - 09	2009 - 10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12*	2012 - 13* (Apr - Dec)
OXYGEN ROUTE					
B S P	5183	5108	5329	4901	3834
D S P	1886	1966	1961	1914	1484
R S P	2083	2128	2160	2170	1647
B S L	3577	3599	3592	3647	2818
I S P	417	400	411	330	107
S S P				96	52
V I S L	95	103	108	91	41
R I N L	2963	3205	3235	3128	2411
T S L	5646	6563	6856	7128	5831
JSW Steel Ltd.	3218	6254	6508	7363	6586
Other Oxygen Route	995	506	486	474	391
TOTAL OXYGEN ROUTE :	26063	29832	30646	31242	25202
ELECTRIC ROUTE					
ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE					
A S P	168	205	200	200	115
Essar Steel Ltd.	3342	3474	3392	4309	3000
Ispat Industries Ltd.	2201	2689	2377	2466	2043
Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	1457	1961	2270	2757	2230
Lloyds Steel Ltd.	460	505	553	620	466
Jindal Stainless Ltd.	470	679	703	752	566
Other Electric Arc Furnace	6222	6667	7590	7438	5600
TOTAL ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE :	14320	16180	17085	18542	14020
ELECTRIC INDUCTION FURNACE					
Induction Furnace	18054	19827	22941	24008	19106
TOTAL ELECTRIC ROUTE :	32374	36007	40026	42550	33126
GRAND TOTAL :	58437	65839	70672	73792	58328

* Provisional

ANNEXURE - VI

PRODUCTION OF HOT METAL

('000 tonnes)

P L A N T S	2008 - 09	2009 - 10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12*	2012 - 13* (Apr - Dec)
A. PUBLIC SECTOR					
BHILAI STEEL PLANT	5387	5370	5708	5126	3982
DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT	2111	2174	2143	2099	1647
ROURKELA STEEL PLANT	2200	2258	2303	2309	1761
BOKARO STEEL LTD	4021	4066	4108	4012	3111
IISCO STEEL PLANT	598	502	495	451	174
VISVESVARAYA I & S PLANT	125	126	131	118	66
RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM	3546	3900	3830	3778	2829
SUB TOTAL (A) :	17988	18396	18718	17893	13570
B. PRIVATE SECTOR					
TATA STEEL LTD.	6254	7232	7503	7751	6400
MINI BLAST FURNACE	12813	15893	16713	15316	12624
SUB TOTAL (B) :	19067	23125	24216	23067	19024
TOTAL (A+B) :	37055	41521	42934	40960	32594
% SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR	51.5%	55.7%	56.4%	56.3%	58.4%

* Provisional

ANNEXURE - VII

PRODUCTION FOR SALE OF PIG IRON

('000 tonnes)

PLANTS	2008 - 09	2009 - 10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12*	2012 - 13* (Apr - Dec)
A. PUBLIC SECTOR					
BHILAI STEEL PLANT	61	114	58	7	13
DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT	20	42	21	7	1
ROURKELA STEEL PLANT	1	16	15	9	0
BOKARO STEEL PLANT	78	111	143	26	71
IISCO STEEL PLANT	99	36	21	49	43
VISVESVARAYA I & S PLANT	8	4	3	9	17
RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM	322	408	318	395	383
SUB TOTAL (A) :	589	731	579	502	528
B. PRIVATE SECTOR					
OTHER BLAST FURNACE/ COREX UNIT	5618	5153	5105	5281	4073
SUB TOTAL (B) :	5618	5153	5105	5281	4073
TOTAL (A+B) :	6207	5884	5684	5783	4601
%age SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR	90.5%	87.6%	89.8%	91.3%	88.5%

* Provisional

ANNEXURE - VIII

PRODUCTION FOR SALE OF FINISHED STEEL

(Non-Alloy & Alloy Steel)

('000 tonnes)

PLANTS	2008 - 09	2009 - 10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12*	2012 - 13* (Apr-Dec)
A. PUBLIC SECTOR					
BHILAI STEEL PLANT	3604	3356	3574	3279	2725
DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT	671	666	673	621	454
ROURKELA STEEL PLANT	1944	1963	1994	2041	1540
BOKARO STEEL PLANT	3274	3382	3344	3128	2416
IISCO STEEL PLANT	318	330	328	219	105
RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM	2558	2960	2928	2832	1974
ALLOY STEEL PLANT	35	24	51	46	35
SALEM STEEL PLANT	180	227	273	151	104
VISVESVARAYA I & S PLANT	89	110	84	68	63
SUB TOTAL (A) :	12673	13018	13249	12385	9416
B. PRIVATE SECTOR					
TATA STEEL LTD	4543	5019	5157	5456	4544
MAJORS	12086	16049	19257	20259	16653
OTHERS	34143	35044	38632	44659	33157
Less Own Consump.(Majors & Others)	6281	8507	7675	9344	7050
SUB TOTAL (B) :	44491	47605	55371	61030	47304
TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR SALE(A+B)	57164	60623	68620	73415	56720
%age SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR	77.8%	78.5%	80.7%	83.1%	83.4%

* Provisional

ANNEXURE - IX

CATEGORYWISE PRODUCTION FOR SALE OF FINISHED STEEL (Non - Alloy + Alloy)

('000 tonnes)

C A T E G O R Y	2008 - 09				2009 - 10				2010 - 11				2011 - 12*				2012 - 13*(Apr-Dec)			
	Main Prods	Major + Other Prods	IPT / Own Consu	Pro-duc-tion for Sale	Main Prods	Major + Other Prods	IPT / Own Consu	Production for Sale	Main Prods	Major + Other Prods	IPT / Own Con-su.	Pro-duction for Sale	Main Prods	Major + Other Prods	IPT / Own Con-su.	Pro-duc-tion for Sale	Main Prods	Major + Other Prods	IPT/ Own Con- su	Pro-duc-tion for Sale
1. Non-Flat Products																				
Bars & Rods	5186	15241		20427	5731	16039		21770	5792	20124	3	25913	5582	22696		28278	4282	16452		20734
Structurals/Spl.Sec.	935	4431		5366	823	3318		4141	798	3755		4553	706	4085		4791	500	3117		3617
Rails&Rly.Materials	1012	170		1182	862	179		1041	898	27		925	900	11		911	692	20		712
TOTAL (Non - flat product)	7133	19842	0	26975	7416	19536	0	26952	7488	23906	3	31391	7188	26792	0	33980	5474	19589	0	25063
2. Flat Products																				
Plates	2498	1506		4004	2521	1454	2	3973	2593	2028	4	4617	2479	1999	2	4476	1805	1251	13	3043
H R Coils/Skelp/Strips	4577	9633	3043	11167	5033	11726	4757	12002	5210	11940	4012	13138	5224	14880	5327	14777	4470	11006	4102	11374
H R Sheets	277	338		615	283	342	22	603	265	333	27	571	217	354		571	143	295		438
C R Coils/Sheets/Strips	1657	5941	2983	4615	1761	7545	3392	5914	1778	7918	2975	6721	1658	8962	3687	6933	1209	7926	2580	6555
GP/GC Sheets	711	3843		4554	765	4855		5620	671	4910	25	5556	659	5238		5897	549	4317		4866
Elec.Sheet	71	75		146	79	67		146	77	75		152	63	103		166	51	80		131
Tin Plates	19	182		201	18	221		239	7	223		230	12	227		239	6	171		177
T M B P	0	4		4		0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
Tin Free Steel	0	6		6		7		7	0	16		16	0	0		0	0	0		0
TOTAL (Flat Products)	9810	21528	6026	25312	10460	26217	8173	28504	10601	27443	7043	31001	10312	31763	9016	33059	8233	25046	6695	26584
3. Pipes (Large dia)	77	1788		1865	60	1576		1636	84	1775		1859	77	1814		1891	52	1448		1500
TOTAL Finished Steel (Non - Alloy)	17020	43158	6026	54152	17936	47329	8173	57092	18173	53124	7046	64251	17577	60369	9016	68930	13759	46083	6695	53147
TOTAL Finished Steel (Alloy / Stainless Steel)	196	3071	255	3012	102	3764	334	3532	235	4765	630	4370	265	4549	328	4486	202	3727	355	3574
TOTAL Finished Steel (Non - Alloy + Alloy)	17216	46229	6281	57164	18038	51093	8507	60624	18408	57889	7676	68621	17842	64918	9344	73416	13961	49810	7050	56721

* Provisional

ANNEXURE - X

IMPORT OF IRON & STEEL THROUGH MAJOR INDIAN PORTS

('000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	C A T E G O R Y	2008 - 09	2009 - 10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12*	2012 - 13* (Apr-Dec)
I	Semi-finished Steel(Non-Alloy)					
	Semis	481.9	327.3	240.8	514.4	386.4
	Re-rollable Scrap	98.4	95.9	94.0	213.1	186.1
	Finished Steel(Non-Alloy)					
	Bars & Rods	433.2	589.7	438.0	425.1	392.4
	Structurals	55.5	90.7	81.3	63.1	66.0
	Rly. Materials	23.5	11.7	12.3	12.1	13.6
	Plates	991.4	911.9	802.1	661.1	557.9
	HR Sheets	55.1	23.5	66.5	53.6	98.2
	HR Coils/Skelp/Strips	2293.0	2986.3	2346.0	1812.9	1224.5
	CR Coils/Sheets	710.3	892.4	1148.1	1456.6	1144.9
	GP/GC Sheets	294.0	291.8	353.1	368.1	325.5
	Elec. Sheets	222.0	281.5	317.4	275.7	279.6
	TMBP	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.8
	Tin Plates	101.4	155.5	136.0	119.7	111.4
	Tin Plates W/W	36.2	41.4	33.7	30.3	32.4
	Tin Free Steel	31.8	34.0	56.1	50.3	47.8
	Pipes	21.0	29.2	37.8	107.8	105.8
	TOTAL Fin. Steel (Non-Alloy)	5270.7	6340.6	5829.6	5437.7	4400.8
II	Alloy/Stainless Steel					
	Semi-finished Steel(Alloy)	17.7	19.8	4.0	15.0	19.6
	Non - Flat Alloy	199.0	150.1	198.7	259.5	258.0
	Flat Alloy	371.0	890.6	635.6	1165.1	1129.25
	TOTAL Fin. Steel (Alloy)	570.0	1040.7	834.3	1424.6	1387.3
	TOTAL Steel (I + II)	6438.7	7824.3	7002.7	7604.8	6380.2
III	Other Steel Items					
	Fittings	25.2	45.1	55.3	544.7	276.1
	Misc. Steel Items	302.9	974.4	1222.1	1789.3	1683.8
	Steel Scrap	3161.9	4423.4	3616.6	5719.8	5993.4
IV	Iron					
	Pig Iron	7.8	10.8	8.9	8.3	10.2
	Sponge Iron	0.5	30.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
	H.B.Iron	-	-	-	302.6	0.1
V	Ferro-Alloys	144.7	96.2	133.5	142.4	142.2
	GRAND TOTAL :	10081.7	13404.4	12039.3	16111.9	14486.2

* Provisional

ANNEXURE - XI

CATEGORY-WISE EXPORTS

('000 tonnes)

CATEGORY	2008 - 09	2009 - 10	2010 - 11*	2011 -12*	2012 - 13* (Apr - Dec)
Semi-finished Steel(Non-Alloy)	661.0	625.0	350.0	198.2	97.1
Finished Steel(Non-Alloy)					
Non - Flat					
Bars & Rods	187.0	212.0	136.0	224.0	270.2
Structurals	73.0	55.0	37.0	44.0	45.9
Rly. Materials			6.0	42.0	2.2
TOTAL (Non - Flat)	260.0	267.0	179.0	310.0	318.2
Flat					
Plates	264.0	66.0	235.1	333.0	164.4
HR Coils/Skelp/Strips/Sheets	943.0	540.0	533.8	1075.0	1101.19
CR Coils/Sheets	341.0	345.0	283.0	285.0	285.7
GP/GC Sheets	1849.0	1287.0	1312.3	1309.0	1278.8
Elec.Sheets	8.0	3.0	1.3	1.0	2.4
Tin Plates	89.1	75.0	62.0	25.0	37.4
Tin Free Steel				6.0	1.1
Pipes	504.0	495.0	608.0	313.0	121.1
TOTAL (Flat)	3998.1	2811.0	3035.5	3347.0	2992.1
TOTAL Fin. Steel (Non-Alloy)	4258.1	3078.0	3214.5	3657.0	3310.3
TOTAL Steel (Non - Alloy)	4919.1	3703.0	3564.5	3855.2	3407.4
Alloy/Stainless Steel					
Semi-finished Steel(Alloy)	85.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.4
Non - Flat Alloy	124.0	135.0	266.9	237.0	160.7
Flat Alloy	55.0	38.0	155.2	147.0	308.3
TOTAL Fin. Steel (Alloy)	179.0	173.0	422.1	384.0	469.0
TOTAL Steel (Alloy)	264.0	173.0	422.1	387.3	470.5
TOTAL Fin. Steel (Non - Alloy + Alloy)	4437.1	3251.0	3636.6	4041.0	3779.3
TOTAL Steel (Non - Alloy + Alloy)	5183.1	3876.0	3986.6	4242.5	3877.8
Pig Iron	350.0	362.0	358.0	491.0	158.2
Sponge Iron	34.0	25.0	20.1	47.5	46.3

* Provisional

ANNEXURE - XII

Recent Important Audit Observations

Audit Report No. 8 of 2012-13

KIOCL Limited

15.1 Loss in procurement of iron ore fines from NMDC

Acceptance of ore with lower Fe content, absence of norms for transit and handling losses and lack of internal control to regulate receipt of ore resulted in loss to the extent of ₹ 128.24 crores

15.2 Irregularities in procurement and inventory management of LAM Coke

The decision of not procuring a third shipment of LAM coke at the lower rates offered during the EJC meeting held in February 2008 resulted in extra expenditure of ₹ 54.85 crores. Writing off of stock shortage of 9,144.153 MT coke valued at ₹ 32.41 crores was for reasons not justifiable.

Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited

15.3 Sale of Iron and Steel Products in Domestic Market

The company by and large, has operational framework in the form of marketing manual, policies and procedures to regulate its sales operations, except in case of sale on negotiated basis for which there was no formal approved procedure. Audit, however, observed certain deviations from procedures, standard terms and conditions in normal sales. Some of these gaps were pointed out by Audit earlier during April 2007 and despite Ministry's assurance, these gaps still persist. These deficiencies and irregularities resulted in a loss of ₹ 210.58 crores to the company during four years (2007-11). The company needs to address these deficiencies in order to optimize revenue.

Steel Authority of India Limited

15.4 Material Management of SAIL Refractory Unit

Due to violation of Standard Purchase Procedure in different procurement activities and non-observance of prudent practices there was loss of ₹ 4.40 crores, loss of margin of ₹ 13.41 crores and cash outflow of ₹ 42.03 lakh. SRU should adhere to the provisions in the PCP of SAIL especially with regard to avoidance of splitting of indents, standard formats, invoking of risk purchase clause, adherence to escalation clause & post contract monitoring viz. timely receipt of material & quality assurance. Utilization of in-house facility should be optimized & IT system developed for better governance.

15.5 Avoidable loss in IISCO Steel Plant

The company increased the requirement of oxygen from the contractor's plant even though the demand could be met from the existing guaranteed off-take. This resulted in payment of low demand charges for oxygen not lifted to the extent of ₹ 23.82 crores.

15.6 Investment in Pipe Coating Plant

Pipe coating plant commissioned at a cost of ₹ 56.36 crores to meet substantial increase in demand assessed in a market survey conducted way back in 2003 failed to generate adequate orders for coated pipes.

15.7 Non-recovery of irregular subsidy extended to the employees

The company was providing electricity to its employees residing in township of Bhilai Steel Plant at rates below the tariff fixed by the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission in violation of the Department of Public Enterprises as well as Company's instructions on payment of subsidy. An amount of ₹ 3.05 crores extended as subsidy to the employees, was still to be recovered by the company.

ANNEXURE - XIII

**POSITION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JUDGEEMENTS /
ORDERS OF THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL**

There are no judgements/orders of the Central Administrative Tribunal pending for prompt implementation in respect of the Ministry of Steel and the Public Sector Undertakings under its administrative control.

ANNEXURE – XIV

COMPARATIVE PBT (PROFIT BEFORE TAX) OF STEEL PSUs

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	PSU/ Company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13* (Apr-Dec)	2012-13 (Jan-Mar Estimated)
A. Profit earning PSUs/Companies						
1	SAIL	10132.03	7194.31	5150.87	2499.57	NA
2	RINL	1247.65	981.66	1110.01	362.97	60.77
3	NMDC	5207.32	9727.17	10759.47	7220.00	2993.00
4	MOIL	706.79	880.15	606.63	439.91	139.31
5	MSTC	135.99	149.40	176.15	101.06	45.42
6	FSNL	5.76	1.78	2.03	0.73	0.35
7	SIIL**	(-)12.55	Merged with NMDC Ltd.			
8	OMDC\$	112.26	13.35	8.28	19.03	2.20
9	EIL ##	11.93	06.74	2.22	1.48	0.44
10	MECON	124.69	140.93	201.54	107.16	25.30
11	KIOCL	(-) 194.95	99.95	115.39	10.04	27.05
B. Loss making PSUs/Companies						
12	HSCL	(-) 54.59	(-) 38.09	(-) 28.08	(-) 39.41	17.41
13	BSLC\$	620.63	(-) 5.45	(-)6.86	(-) 12.32	(-)3.15
	Total	18042.96	19151.90	18097.65	10710.22	3308.10

*Provisional, **SIIL was merged with NMDC during 2010

Eastern Investment Ltd. (EIL), \$ Orissa Mineral Development Company Limited (OMDC), Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC) are constituents of the Bird Group of Companies.

ANNEXURE-XIV (A)

COMPARATIVE PAT (PROFIT AFTER TAX) OF STEEL PSUs

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	PSU/ Company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13* (Apr-Dec)	2012-13 (Jan-Mar Estimated)
A- Profit earning PSUs/Companies						
1	SAIL	6754.37	4904.74	3542.72	1723.82	NA
2	RINL	796.67	658.49	751.46	250.78	48.60
3	NMDC	3447.26	6499.22	7265.39	4877.00	2022.00
4	MOIL	466.35	588.05	410.77	293.40	92.91
5	MSTC	86.09	99.16	118.39	68.27	30.78
6	FSNL	4.18	1.20	1.37	0.50	0.23
7	SIIL**	(-) 31.62	Merged with NMDC Ltd.			
8	OMDC \$	74.44	7.72	3.44	5.57	1.50
9	EIL ##	11.07	06.32	1.69	1.07	0.30
10	MECON	82.62	93.68	136.37	72.39	17.09
11	KIOCL	(-) 177.27	76.27	94.30	6.89	17.88
B. Loss making PSUs/Companies						
12	HSCL	(-) 54.59	(-) 38.09	(-)28.08	(-)39.41	17.41
13	BSLC\$	620.63	(-) 5.45	(-)6.86	(-)12.32	(-)3.15
	Total	12080.20	12891.31	12290.96	7247.96	2245.55

*Provisional,

** SIIL was merged with NMDC during 2010,

Eastern Investment Ltd. (EIL), \$ Orissa Mineral Development Company Limited (OMDC), Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (BSLC) are constituents of the Bird Group of Companies.

ANNEXURE – XV

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

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	PSU/ Company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13* (Apr-Dec)	2012-13 (Jan-Mar Estimated)
1	SAIL	8973.00	8715.68	8072.72	6242.91	NA
2	RINL	1344.63	1477.70	1635.73	1263.99	400.00
3	NMDC	2668.59	4357.54	5669.62	4468.00	1000.00
4	MOIL	341.55	413.27	223.86	161.01	57.00
5	MSTC	76.94	74.89	97.50	62.10	20.00
6	FSNL	22.17	24.63	27.61	19.64	6.55
7	SIIL**	7.89	Merged with NMDC Ltd.			
8	MECON	60.00	121.14	110.23	103.29	26.71
9	KIOCL	85.54	150.28	155.72	157.99	38.88
10	HSCL	0.16	0.90	0.39	0.30	0.10
11	BGC	30.84	11.18	6.71	4.47	0.50
	Total	13611.31	15347.21	16000.09	12483.70	1549.74

*Provisional **SIIL was merged with NMDC during 2010.

ANNEXURE-XV (A)

**CONTRIBUTION MADE TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS
BY THE STEEL PSUs**

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	PSU/ Company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13* (Apr-Dec)	2012-13 (Jan-Mar Estimated)
1	SAIL	2160.00	2452.19	2935.00	2361.69	NA
2	RINL	340.36	333.49	593.16	532.83	175.00
3	NMDC	454.09	1114.43	1234.83	596.00	150.00
4	MOIL	93.79	109.29	70.53	56.37	18.40
5	MSTC	97.53	28.40	30.70	17.40	10.00
6	FSNL	0.53	0.32	0.36	0.65	0.22
7	MECON	1.51	4.95	6.05	1.60	1.40
8	KIOCL	4.13	8.25	31.22	25.41	8.47
9	HSCL	1.04	0.26	1.93	0.70	0.30
10	BGC	9.47	16.53	6.25	2.89	1.95
	Total	3162.45	4068.11	4910.03	3595.54	365.74

*Provisional

ANNEXURE-XVI

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE ON CSR BY STEEL PSUs

(₹ in lakhs)

PSU	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
	Budgeted	Exp.	Budgeted	Exp.	Budgeted	Exp.	Budgeted	Exp. (Apr. to Dec.)
SAIL	8000	7879.40	9400.00	6895.26	6400	6125.00	4200	3272.00
RINL	900	937.00	1540.00	1173.00	1200	1062.22	750	899.34
NMDC	8000	8307.00	8156.00	6223.00	8013	8671.00	13321	5500.00
MOIL	300	157.00	542.00	575.00	628	655.91	950	428.00
KIOCL	150	271.00	100.00	59.36	230	119.00	283	31.76
MSTC	110	67.75	100.00	95.74	150	166.00	355	129.86
FSNL	2	2.00	10.00	9.06	9	9.06	9	0.00
MECON	140	80.71	180.50	110.91	325	220.51	220	118.49
HSCL	10	0.00	25.00	2.87	0	7.51	0	21.47
BGC	3	0.34	216.00	83.00	38	26.00	163	24.00
Total	17615	17702.20	20269.50	15227.20	16993	17062.21	20251	10424.92

*Provisional

ANNEXURE-XVII

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 & 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 Public Sector Undertakings and Companies under the Ministry are in various stages of implementation of the respective Charters and the Seven Step Model. Brief progress in respect of various companies is described below:

Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

Citizen Charter (Excellence in Public Service Delivery) has been prepared and its version 1.2 has been uploaded on the SAIL website. It broadly contains information under three parts. The first part describes Scope of the Charter and General Information about the Company. Second part contains information on Objectives of the Charter, Management commitment and Expectations from the Citizens. The third part describes Citizen Service Delivery process, monitoring and review of the charter for making improvements in the charter.

MOIL Ltd.

- (i) The Citizen Charter has been formulated in MOIL as SEVOTTAM. MOIL have taken steps for the implementation of the Charter. The same has been uploaded in Company's website and circulated amongst HODs and Mines of the Company. The Company have also displayed the copy of the Citizen Charter at prominent places in the organization, where the citizens have been visiting.
- (ii) The Company have organized training programme/workshop in Company's Training Centre for interaction, creating awareness and proper implementation of the Citizen Charter.
- (iii) After the implementation of the Citizen Charter, no adverse feedback has been received and MOIL Ltd. have not amended any clause thereof.

KIOCL Ltd.

The development of Sevottam Compliant Citizen's Charter has been put in place in Company's website : <http://kioclltd.co.in>. Company has provided a linkage in its website to the portal of Central Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances for lodging and Redressal of grievances

Bird Group of Companies (BGC)

The Bird Group of Companies have initiated necessary steps to implement the "Sevottam Guidelines-September,2011" as issued by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances especially the "Seven Step Model of Sevottam".

APPENDIX

RESULTS-FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT & PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL FOR THE YEAR 2011-12

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value						Achievement	Performance	
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Raw Score		Weighted Score	
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%				
1. To facilitate creation of steel making capacity and growth in steel production during 2011-12.	15.00	i) Facilitation, coordination and necessary policy formulation to achieve steel production capacity.	a) Production capacity of steel	Million tonnes	5.00	85	83	82	80	79	89	100.0	5.0	
			b) Steel production	Million tonnes	5.00	72	71	70	69	68	73.80	100.0	5.0	
		ii) Infrastructure projects for steel sector to be pursued with other ministries/ departments a) Railway Projects: 1. Dallirajahara-Rowghat-Jagdarpur new line 2. Kirandul-Kottavalso doubling and line capacity augmentation 3. Manoharpur-Asanboni Third line with Y link to Chiria	a) Inter-Ministerial Group (I M G) meetings	Number	3.00	2	1	0	0	0	2	100.0	3.0	

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance	
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weighted Score
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%			
		4. Barsuan Kiriburu - Bimlagarhura - Bondamunda railway line doubling. 5. Banspani - Haridaspur railway line b) National Highways: 1. Conversion of NH - 200 between Angul - Jajpur Road 2. Urgent repair and conversion of NH - 215 from Joda - Jajpur Road 3. Conversion of NH - 16 from Jagdalpur - Dantewada c) Ports: 1. Development of captive berths at Paradip port under PPP route 2. Additional captive berth at Haldia port 3. Development of additional captive berth at Vishakhapatnam Port	b) Sector / project specific meetings	Number	2.00	5	4	3	2	1	5	100.0	2.0

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value						Achievement	Performance	
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Raw Score		Weighted Score	
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%				
2. To oversee the completion of the capex and modernisation programmes of the PSUs	29.00	SAIL: a) Financial: i) Attaining of expenditure targets in FY 2011-12 for their capex programme	Investment of ₹12,000 crores for SAIL's capex programme on Modernisation and expansion during 2011-12	₹ Crores	5.00	12000	11000	10000	9000	8000	11021	90.21	4.51	
			a) Completion of Coke Oven Battery No. 6	Date	2.00	31.08.2011	30.09.2011	31.10.2011	30.11.2011	31.12.2011	19.06.2011	100.0	2.0	
	b) Physical: i) Partial completion of facilities of Bhilai Steel Plant	b) Completion of 700 tpd Oxygen plant	Date	1.00	31.10.2011	30.11.2011	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	26.10.2011	100.0	1.0		
		ii) Partial commissioning of facilities at IISCO Steel Plant	a) Completion of New Blast Furnace	Date	2.00	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	15.03.2012	31.03.2012	25.11.2011	100.0	2.0	
				b) Completion of Oxygen plant	Date	1.00	30.11.2011	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	31.03.2012	26.11.2011	100.0	1.0
				c) Completion of One convertor	Date	2.00	31.01.2012	15.02.2012	29.02.2012	15.03.2012	31.03.2012		N/A	N/A

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value					Performance	
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%		
		iii) Partial commissioning of facilities at Rourkela Steel Plant	Completion of Sinter Plant No. 3	Date	1.00	31.01.2012	15.02.2012	29.02.2012	15.03.2012	31.03.2012	31.01.2012	100.0
		iv) Partial completion of facilities at Bokaro Steel Plant	Completion of Picking line Tandem Cold Mill	Date	1.00	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	15.03.2012	31.03.2012	31.12.2011	100.0
		RINL: a) Financial: i) Attaining of expenditure targets in FY 2011-12 for their capex programme	Investment of ₹ 1890 crores for RINL's capex programme during 2011-12	₹ Crores	3.00	1890	1800	1710	1650	1625	1896	100.0
		RINL: a) Physical: i) Commissioning of projects under the capex programme for modernisation & expansion	b) Operation of Stage I which, inter-alia, consists of commissioning of Sinter Plant Raw Material Handling Plant (RMHP), Blast Furnace, Steel Melt Shop, Wire Rod Mill etc.	Date	2.00	30.09.2011	31.10.2011	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	30.09.2011	100.0
												2.0

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value						Performance	
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%			
			c) Commissioning of Special Bar Rod Mill and Structural Mill of expansion programme of Stage II	Date	2.00	31.01.2012	15.02.2012	29.02.2012	15.03.2012	31.03.2012		N/A	N/A
		NMDC: a) Financial: i) Attaining of expenditure targets in FY 2011-12 for their capex programme	Investment of ₹ 3000 crores for NMDC's capex programme on modernisation and expansion during 2011-12	₹ Crores	3.00	3000	2800	2500	2200	2000	1533.59	0.0	0.0
		Physical: i) Overseeing the proposed Greenfield 3 MTPA capacity steel plant at Nagarnar, Chhattisgarh	Ensuring placement of order for 7 major technological Packages	Date	2.00	29.02.2012	10.03.2012	15.03.2012	20.03.2012	31.03.2012	24.02.2012	100.0	2.0
		ii) Overseeing NMDC's 1.2 MTPA pellet plant at Donimalai, Karnataka	Completion of basic engineering for Pelletisation package.	Date	1.00	31.01.2012	15.02.2012	29.02.2012	15.03.2012	31.03.2012	12.08.2011	100.0	1.0

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value						Performance	
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%			
		iii) Reopening of processing plant of Panna Diamond Mine	Reopening the processing plant of Panna Diamond mine after receiving all statutory clearances and start of diamond production.	Date	1.00	31.01.2012	15.02.2012	29.02.2012	15.03.2012	31.03.2012	30.06.2011	100.0	1.0
3.Ensuring adequate availability of raw materials for steel industry from domestic and overseas sources, particularly iron ore and coal by PSUs under the Ministry of Steel.	14.00	NMDC : i) Linkage of iron ore to domestic iron & steel industry including RINL	Iron ore supplied to domestic iron & steel industry by NMDC during 2011-12	Lakh Tonnes	3.00	230	225	220	215	210	269.21	100.0	3.0
		(ii) Start-up of trial production in the new Bailadila 11 B iron ore mine to be developed to achieve an ultimate capacity of 7 MTPA.	Start of trial production	Date	2.00	31.01.2012	15.02.2012	29.02.2012	15.03.2012	31.03.2012	12.02.2012	92.0	1.84
		iii) Development of Kumaswamy iron mine for a capacity of 3 MTPA	Completion of design and engineering for crushing Plant package	Date	2.00	31.01.2012	15.02.2012	29.02.2012	15.03.2012	31.03.2012	28.11.2011	100.0	2.0

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance	
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weighted Score
		MOIL: i) Preparation of Corporate plan for increasing manganese ore production to 2 MT by 2020	Appointment of Consultants	Date	2.00	30.11.2011	31.12.2011	15.01.2012	31.01.2012	15.02.2012	29.10.2011	100.0	2.0
		ii) Import of manganese ore	Invitation of proposals from manganese ore producers	Date	1.00	30.09.2011	31.10.2011	30.11.2011	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	18.06.2011	100.0	1.0
		Bird Group: To start operation of two closed mines	Commencement of operation	Date	1.00	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	15.03.2012	20.03.2012	31.03.2012	29.12.2011	100.0	1.0
		KIOCL: i) Preparation of DPR for Desilting of Lakhyas Dam for Safety & Environmental reasons and commercial utilisation of the tailing	Submission of Report	Date	1.00	30.11.2011	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	31.03.2012	30.11.2011	100.0	1.0

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance	
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weighted Score
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%			
		ii) Installation of pressure filters	Completion of installation	Date	1.00	30.09.2011	31.10.2011	30.11.2011	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	28.09.2011	100.0	1.0
		MSTC: Preparation of DPR for setting up of shredding plant	Submission of final report to the Board	Date	1.00	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	15.03.2012	31.03.2012	30.12.2011	100.0	1.0
4. Improving the performance parameters of iron and steel production through Technology, Quality Control and R&D interventions.	11.00	i) To monitor improvement in the approved techno-economic parameters of steel making PSUs i.e. SAIL and RINL	SAIL: a) Improving Blast Furnace productivity	Tonne/ per cubic meter/ day (t/ cum/ day)	1.00	1.58	1.56	1.54	1.52	1.50	1.52	70.0	0.7
			b) Reduction in Blast Furnace Coke rate	Kg per tonne of Hot Metal (kg-t/HM)	1.00	512	514	516	518	520	517	75.0	0.75
			c) Energy Consumption	Giga calory per tonne of crude steel (Gcal/t/CS)	1.00	6.70	6.72	6.74	6.76	6.78	6.81	100.0	1.0
			RINL: a) Improving Blast Furnace productivity	Tonne/ per cubic meter/day (t/cum/ day)	1.00	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.92	1.90	1.90	60.0	0.6

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value						Performance	
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score
			b) Reduction in Blast Furnace Coke rate	Kg per tonne of Hot Metal (kg-t/ HM)	1.00	480	485	490	495	500	487	86.0	0.86
			c) Energy Consumption	G i g a calory per tonne of crude steel (Gcal/t/ CS)	1.00	6.14	6.18	6.22	6.26	6.30	6.06	100.0	1.0
			a) R & D projects for improvement in sinter productivity through deep beneficiation and agglomeration technologies for rational utilization of low grade iron ore and fine by Na-tional Met-allurgical Laboratory (N M L) , Jamshed-pur, NMT-Bhubnesh-war and IIT, Kanpur	Date	1.00	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	15.03.2012	31.03.2012	29.11.2011	100.0	1.0
		ii) To ap-prove and monitor R&D projects											

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance	
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weighted Score
			b) R & D projects for alternate complementary route of iron and steel making with reference to Indian Raw material viz. low grade iron ore and non-coking coal by NML. Jamshedpur, NMT Bhubneshwar, AM-PR, Bhopal, CMFR, Dhanbad, R D C I S , Ranchi	Date	1.00	31.12.2011 100%	31.01.2012 90%	29.02.2012 80%	15.03.2012 70%	31.03.2012 60%	29.11.2011	100.0	1.0
			c) R&D projects for production of low phosphorous using DRI through induction furnace route adopting innovative fluxes and/or design (refractory)	Date	1.00	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	15.03.2012	31.03.2012	29.11.2011	100.0	1.0

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value						Performance	
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%			
			changes by NML, Jamshedpur, NISST and Mandi Govindgarh										
			d) R&D projects for development of futuristic technology for carbon free iron production using alternate reductants like hydrogen with minimum or no CO ₂ emission, Smelting reduction of iron ore/fines by hydrogen plasma and elimination of CO ₂ emission; I M M T , Bhubneshwar.	Date	1.00	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	15.03.2012	31.03.2012	29.11.2011	100.0	1.0

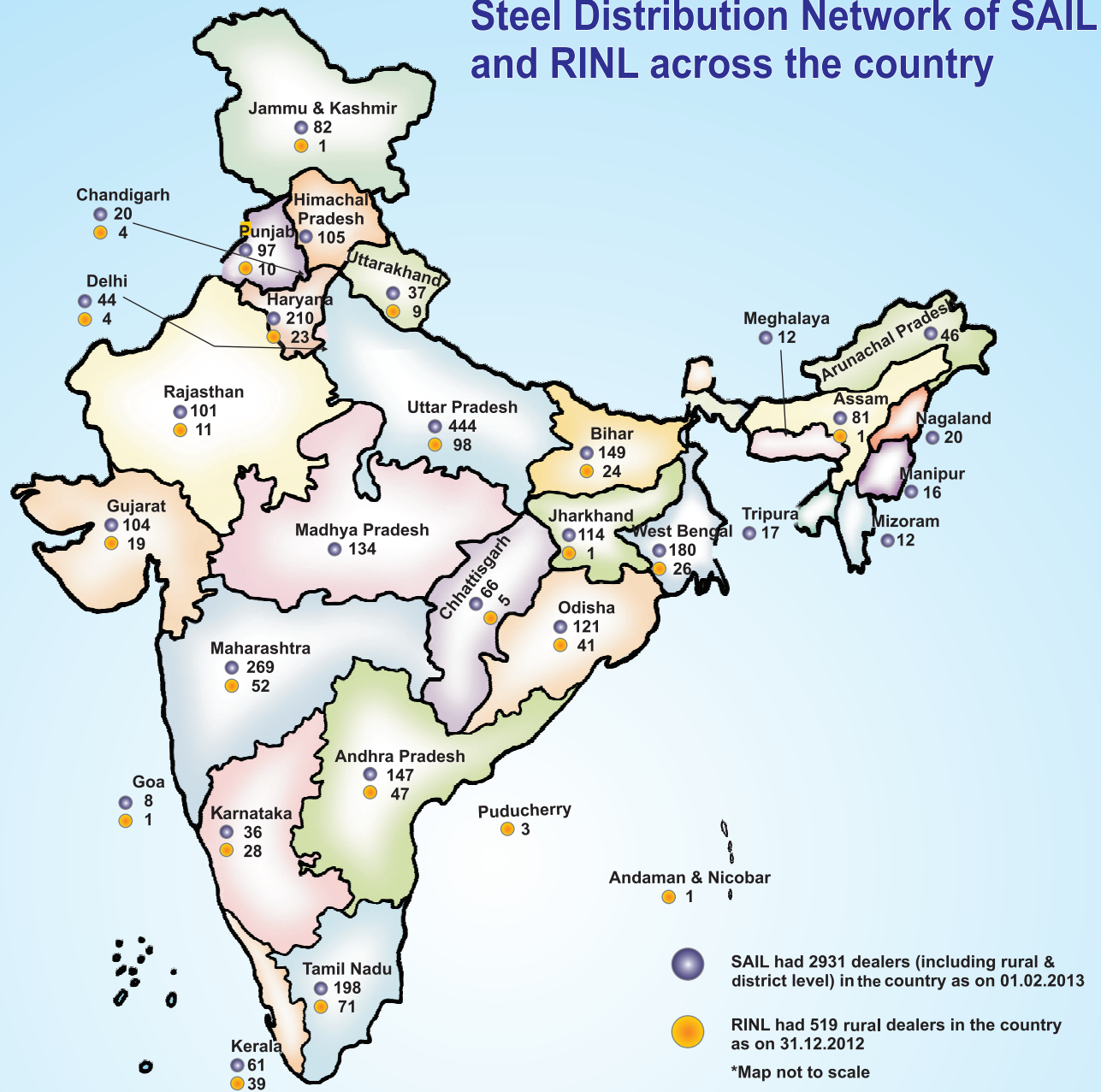
Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value						Performance	
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%	Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score
		iii) Implementation of mandatory Quality Control Order for steel product	Notification of the Quality Control Order for steel product	No. of product	1.00	5	4	3	2	1	5	100.0	1.0
5. To facilitate and monitor mergers, acquisitions and Joint Ventures by the Steel Ministry PSUs.	8.00	i) Project of SAIL RITES Bengal Waggon Industries Pvt. Ltd.	a) Commencement of project work related to infrastructure development for rehabilitation of railway wagon	Date	2.00	30.11.2011	31.12.2012	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	31.03.2012	30.04.2011	100.0	2.0
			b) Placement of orders of plant and machinery for manufacturing of wagons	Date	1.00	30.11.2011	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	31.03.2012	30.10.2011	100.0	1.0
		ii) Alliance of SAIL with Hindustan Prefab Ltd. (HPL)	a) Signing of Termsheet / JV Agreement with HPL	Date	2.00	30.11.2011	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	31.03.2012	30.11.2011	100.0	2.0
			b) Award of contract for preparation of Pre-feasibility Study Report	Date	1.00	31.08.2011	30.09.2011	31.10.2011	30.11.2011	31.12.2011	07.04.2011	100.0	1.0

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance	
						Excellent 100%	Very Good 90%	Good 80%	Fair 70%	Poor 60%		Raw Score	Weighted Score
		iii) Joint venture of RINL with Rialways for setting up of Axle and Wheel plant	Signing of agreement	Date	2.00	30.11.2011	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	29.02.2012	31.03.2012	22.11.2011	100.0	2.0
6. Finalisation of New Policy Initiatives	5.00	i) R&D Policy	Issue of formal notification	Date	2.00	30.09.2011	31.10.2011	30.11.2011	31.12.2011	31.03.2012	26.09.2011	100.0	2.0
		ii) Restructuring of HSCL	Finalisation of proposal	Date	1.00	31.12.2011	31.01.2012	15.02.2012	29.02.2012	31.03.2012	29.06.2011	100.0	1.0
		iii) Steel Sports Policy	Issue of formal notification	Date	2.00	30.09.2011	31.10.2011	30.11.2011	31.12.2011	31.03.2012	30.06.12	100.0	2.0
7. Promotion of Steel usage through cost effective steel products, dissemination of knowledge and ensuring higher steel availability in rural areas	3.00	Increasing rural steel demand in the country	a) Finalisation of Rural India Steel Consumption Survey	Date	2.00	31.10.2011	31.12.2011	29.02.2012	31.03.2012		31.07.2011	100.0	2.0
			b) Follow up action on recommendation of the above report	Date	1.00	31.12.2011	31.03.2012				30.12.2011	100.0	1.0
*Efficient Functioning of the R&D System	3.00	Timely submission of Draft for Approval	On - time submission	Date	2.0	07.03.2011	08.03.2011	09.03.2011	10.03.2011	11.03.2011	07.03.2011	100.0	2.0
		Timely submission of Results	On - time submission	Date	1.0	01.05.2012	03.05.2012	04.05.2012	05.05.2012	06.05.2012	26.04.2012	100.0	1.0

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance	
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weighted Score
						100%	90%	80%	70%	60%			
* Improving Internal Efficiency/Responsiveness/Service delivery of Ministry/Department	10.00	Implementation of Sevotam	Resubmission of revised draft of Citizens' Charter	Date	2.0	16.01.2012	18.01.2012	20.01.2012	23.01.2012	25.01.2012	16.01.2012	100.0	2.0
			Independent Audit of Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism	%	2.0	100	90	80	70	60	80.2	80.2	1.6
		Ensure compliance with Section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005	No. of items on which information is uploaded by February 10, 2012	Date	2.0	16	15	14	13	12	16	100.0	2.0
		Identify potential areas of corruption related to departmental activities and develop an action plan to mitigate them	Finalize an action plan to mitigate potential areas of corruption.	Date	2.0	26.03.2012	27.03.2012	28.03.2012	29.03.2012	30.03.2012	26.03.2012	100.0	2.0
		Develop an action plan to implement ISO : 9001 certification	Finalize an action plan to implement ISO : 9001 certification	Date	2.0	16.04.2012	17.04.2012	18.04.2012	19.04.2012	20.04.2012	10.02.2012	100.0	2.0

Objective	Weight	Action	Success	Unit	Weight	Target/Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance	
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor		Raw Score	Weighted Score
*Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	2.00	Timely submission of ATNS on Audit Paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNS submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.5
		Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC Reports.	Percentage of ATRs submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.5
		Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.5
		Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2011	Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed during the year.	%	0.5	100	90	80	70	60	100	100.0	0.5

Steel Distribution Network of SAIL and RINL across the country





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