

Lack of skilled manpower

1053. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's target of steel production of 120 million tonnes by 2019-20 is likely to be severely hampered due to lack of skilled manpower, estimated 2,20,000 per year, which could not be provided by present Industrial Training Institutes due to under utilization of intake for skill development; and

(b) if so, whether any mechanism has been created between the Ministries of Steel, Labour and Employment and HRD to overcome this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) Ministry of Steel commissioned the Indian Institute of Metal (IIM), Kolkata to study the requirements of Technical Manpower in view of the growing need of the Indian Iron and Steel industry. The IIM in its report on "Study on Technical Manpower in Steel Industry" — Requirement and Availability : 2007-2020 has estimated the gross requirement of Technical Manpower by the terminal year 2020, at 2,22,149 and 1,67,999 under two alternative scenario *i.e.* projected steel making capacity of 297.9 million tonnes (option-I) and 215 million tonnes (option-II) respectively. Considering option II, the report has also projected shortage of technical manpower in the disciplines of Metallurgy and Ceramic Engineering.

(b) In pursuance of the recommendations of the report to meet the shortages, Ministry of Steel has taken follow up action. The Ministry has circulated the report to all concerned Departments and Agencies *viz.* Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD), Ministry of Science and Technology and the Steel Plants with a request to take action on their part. Further, as an immediate action, Ministry of Steel has decided to create Chair Professor in Ferrous Metallurgy in all Engineering Colleges/Institutes/Universities where Metallurgical Engineering is taught for a period of 5 years, to address the problem of shortage of faculty. Similarly, to attract the students in the Metallurgical discipline, it has been decided to give Scholarship @ Rs. 4000/-pm to 5 selected under-graduate students in Metallurgical Engineering in each of these institutions. To begin with, these schemes have been implemented in 15 institutions.

Production of steel

1054. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether going by production of steel in country so far this year, India is on its way to become the third largest steel producer in world;

(b) whether India has a target of becoming world's largest steel producer by 2013 and also aims to produce 124 MT of steel by 2011-12;

- (c) to what extent the output of steel has helped India in its development; and
- (d) the steps being considered to improve the production further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) India became the 5th largest crude steel producer in the world in the year 2006 and held this position in the years 2007 and 2008 also. As per the latest global rankings released by the World Steel Association, India has emerged as the 3rd largest crude steel producer for the period from January to September, 2009.

(b) A number of major steel companies have announced investments in steel sector, both under capacity expansion (Brownfield) plans and setting up of Greenfield projects. Taking these projects into account, it is estimated that the overall domestic crude steel production capacity is likely to reach 124 million tonnes by the year 2011-12 and 295.93 million tonnes by the year 2019-20, as per the details given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(c) Increase in production of steel has contributed to the growth of various industries like construction, automobiles, consumer durables and other infrastructure sectors like oil and gas, capital goods, transport equipments etc. which, in turn, contributed to the overall industrial growth of the country and thereby contributed in the growth of India's gross domestic product. It has also encouraged employment growth, growth in exports and foreign exchange, better excise collection, progress in research and development and has led to improvement in India's ranking and status in world steel market as a major steel producing country.

(d) Steel being a deregulated sector decisions related to production are taken essentially by the steel producing units. The Government acts as a facilitator only and provides the overall policy environment to promote industry growth. In order to promote the domestic steel industry and to meet the projected demand, the Government has framed the National Steel Policy, 2005 and constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), under the chairmanship of Secretary (Steel), to monitor and coordinate the issues concerning major steel investments in the country related to infrastructure, raw material supply, environmental clearance and other resource constraints.

Statement

Details of Steel production by 2019-20

(In million tonnes)

Investor	Existing capacity	Brownfield capacity expansion by 2011-12	Greenfield capacity expansion by 2011-12	Total capacity likely by 2011-12	Total capacity proposed by 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	12.84	12.00	—	24.84	60.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)	2.90	3.40	—	6.30	10.00
Tata Steel	6.80	3.20	3.00	13.00	33.50
Essar Steel	4.60	3.90	6.00	14.50	20.50
JSW Steel	6.90	4.10	—	11.00	31.00
JSPL	2.40	4.80	3.25	10.45	26.50
Ispat Industries	3.00	2.00	—	5.00	17.00
POSCO India Ltd	—	—	—	—	12.00
Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.	—	—	—	—	24.00
NMDC	—	—	—	—	3.00
Bhushan Power and Steel	1.20	—	2.80	4.00	7.00
Bhushan Steel Ltd.	0.80	—	5.20	6.00	9.00
Other and Secondary Steel	23.00	—	5.97	28.97	42.43
TOTAL:	64.44	33.40	26.22	124.06	295.93

Steel projects in Andhra Pradesh

1055. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to focus on expansion of PSU giants in steel in the current Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially for the steel projects of Andhra Pradesh compared to other States;

(c) the funds released and spent for the steel projects infrastructure during the last three years especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the financial conditions of each steel project especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has undertaken modernisation and expansion of its plants viz. Bhilai steel Plant in Chhattisgarh, Bokaro Steel Plant in Jharkhand, Rourkela Steel plant in Orissa, Durgapur Steel Plant and IISCO Steel Plant in West Bengal and Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu. SAIL envisages increasing the installed capacity of hot metal from 13.82 million tonne per annum to 23.46 million tonne per annum in the current phase. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL), Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) is an integrated steel plant