jute requires absolutely same agro-climatic conditions as that of rice, there is lack of consistency of production towards the market avenue. The jute textile projected to be coarser fibre have been less preferred for the wearing apparrel production. In the positive effects of jute technological mission, multiple benefits relating to jute have been highlighted and mobilised. This vegetable fibre with annual renewed production, biodegradable characteristics and versatile nature has been designated as "fibre of the millenium" and geo-textile. Apart from its steady revamping in the wearing apparrel market along with other natural fibres, it involves substantially enlarged potentialities in traditional packaging sector. The pilot project concluded by jute technological mission in Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) have proved jute to be absolute substitute to wood in cargo packaging barring minimal exception of fragile items. In addition, with jute bags readily supplementing environment hazard -

polythene bags – its domain as geo-textile is strongly multiplied. Mobilisation of jute in canal-maintenance and increasing its water-use efficiency, however, is projected as the most prominent utilisation attracting non-traditional producers as Thailand and Brazil to develop cascading growth in jute production & processing capacities. In the present scenario, leading producer India, have the dominating presence in the global market to mobilise the sector.

WOOLEN TEXTILE

India is neither known for production of apparel grade wool nor is the example of woolen textile market. Woolen textile therefore is considered to be minor constituent of textile industry with Kanpur (oldest and largest woolen cloth making centre benefitting from northern Indian market) followed on by Mumbai that is based on imports of apparel grade wool. Woolen textile in the country in the category called <u>hosiery works</u> is primarily confined in Punjab and Haryana

with Amritsar and Panipat respectively as prominent centres. It is in the third component that is woolen carpet weaving that the textile marks par-Indian development with Srinagar, Jaipur, Bhopal, Warangal as important centres. Woolen textile as carpet weaving forms the primary beneficiary of household and cottage industries development program called SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Rural and Traditional Industries). The textile sector in all its constituents involves the support of flagship programs:-

(a) TUFS : Technological Upgradation Fund Scheme

(b) SITP : Scheme of Integrated Textile Parks

TUFS is financial support scheme initiated in 1999. It involves cent percent Central assistance in the upgradation of in-built capacity of textile mills on priority basis. Distinguished from it SITP initiated in 2005 is the extension of cotton quota regime that is

oriented to develop consistency in textile export from the country. This Central sponsored scheme involves Tirupur, Kanchipuram (TN); Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), Vishakhapatnam (AP), Bangalore (KA), Surat (GJ), Ludhiana (PB) and Kanpur (UP) as the commissioned parks. The textile sector collectively also includes the benefit of mega-cluster scheme which is being developed on PPP mode with maximum investment of 70 crore rupees. The mega-cluster includes handloom, powerloom along with handicraft with prominent mobilised centres including Varanasi, Murshidabad and ShibSagar as handloom zones; Bhiwandi (MH) and Erode (TN) as powerloom zones. In addition, the provisions outlined in the ExIm Policy of financial year 2003-04 paving way to the development of **IIPS** (Industrial Infrastructure Promotion Scheme) also includes textile mills in its entire range.

SUGAR MILLS

Production of sugar has been the tradition agro-based industry of the country which marked its modern genesis by the beginning of 20th century with the concentrated growth of modern sugar mills in UP and Bihar. Post 1960s, substantive decentralised growth of sugar mills was registered in the country. Locationally, cane being a bulky commodity justifies sugar mills to be raw-material oriented industry. It is, however, the cultivation of cane in big agro-climatic zone combined with commercial utilisation of by-products that decentralised development of sugar mills is evident in the country. Major producers of sugar in the country includes MH and UP, collectively accounting for >60% of the total produce. MH though is secondary to UP in the output of sugarcane have leading sugar production status due to the favourable combination of natural and economic setup. Tropical climate, higher sucrose levels in cane, longer crushing period and cooperative

functioning makes Maharashtra prominent producer with Mumbai, Pune, Nashik, Satara, Kolhapur Ahmednagar and Aurangabad as important centres. In distinction, UP with sub-tropical climate, lower sucrose levels, shorter crushing period and consistent economic tussle between cane growers & mill owners reveals secondary status inspite of being leading producer of cane. Among the other producers, TN (Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Dindigul); Gujarat (Bhavnagar, Surat, Amrelli, Junagadh); AP (Guntur, Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada) are included.

* Cane is KHARIF CROP of the country
Non-traditional plantation.

PROBLEMS & :=

In the crystal sugar production, India identifies to be second leading producer in world after Brazil.

The administrative control on sugar sector during the dual-price regime facilitated consistent and convincing growth. However, with decontrol

order of sugar and bagasse, the sector is suffering from the circular surplus and deficiency production phases. Sugar sector involves the important tussle of economic interest b/w the cane growers and mill owners. In the absence of ascertained market value of sugar as well as bagasse, its reflection in the minimum support price is largely missing, leading to either the loss of economic interests of farmers or mill owners. Moreover, sugar being enlisted in the essential commodities list makes it mandatory for union government to ensure its availability at affordable price to the population which results into "REOCCURRING CONTROL ORDERS" restricting the economic interests both of producers and bulk consumers. In the present perspective sugar policy therefore highlights the requirement of retaining the cultivators in the cultivation of cane with minimising economic tussle between cane growers and mill owners. On these lines, proposal of

converting sugar mills as Mini-Energy Complexes as part of National Biogas and Biomass Energy Recovery Program of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. This is projected to stabilise the commercial utilisation of molasses utilized for the production of ethanol which in turn will help in demarcating revenue-sharing b/w cane growers and mill-owners facilitating stability to the sector.

OTHER AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES :=

In this category, paper, leather and food processing industries are taken into account. The paper mills represent one of the traditional agro-based industry of the country which marked its modern mobilisation from the beginning of 20th century with the establishment of paper mill at Titagarh, WB. Inspite of long tradition of production of paper, Indian stand in the global perspective remains miniature in terms of both production as well as consumption of paper. This sector reveals its prominence in producing

all the four specialised categories of paper along with utilising cellulosic waste material in the production of paper. Among the types of paper produced, paper and paper-board utilised for general purposes – writing, printing, wrapping makes AP, MH and UP as prominent producers. The straw-board largely utilising bamboo as the raw material includes Guwahati as the most prominent centre. The Utilisation of straw-board is in packaging sector, display board making, as well as for the false-ceiling. newsprint marked its beginning in 1956 with Nepanagar Newsprint Plant, M.P. Presently, newsprint production also includes Mokokchung (Nagaland), Kottayam (Kerela). Security paper, the highest quality paper largely utilising wood as its input involves the specialised centres – Tirupati, Mysore, Nainital and Hoshangabad. Utilisation of security paper is largely in the printing of currency notes. Paper in the

country is included in the list of 35 high-priority industry with complete de-licensing and cent percent FDI, permitted since 1997. The growth of this sector, however, has been significantly slow because of highly fragmented installed capacity combined with quality of cellulosic material & environmental concerns. With the integration of agro- and extension-forestary in providing cellulosic materials to the paper mills, environmental challenges and quality of input supplies are favourably addressed.

→ Leather Works :

The leather works mobilises most backward societal community of the country. Along with engaging female workforce, this skill-based sector not just provide gainful employment but is also having substantive external marketing channels. TN (Dindigal & Madurai) and UP (Kanpur, Agra) accounts for >60% of the tannery work output of the country. Being highly unorganised and

scattered, leather works are included in the progressive provisions of micro, small and medium cluster development program.

→ Food Processing:

Food processing industries in the domain of Ministry of Food Processing Industry largely projects to be in preliminary stages in the country. This industry is classified into primary processing and secondary compound processing quarters. The primary processing is being developed at the closest proximity to the production region with basic cold storage provisions mobilised under aquaculture development and National Horticulture Mission. The secondary compound processing is the specialised processing establishment involving complicated levels of drying, canning with complete or partial processing of the original products. This level is being developed on the market-oriented

or port-oriented cluster development to maximise the economic revenue by minimising the transportation cost.

MSMEs

In the wake of globalisation and competitive productive environment, small scale industries and service sector were been provided with specified recognition as enterprise under MSMEs Act, 2006. Under this Act, 116 odd items are being reserved to be produced under notified enterprises making it mandatory for the enterprise beyond the recognised category to acquire license if it is willing to produce the reserved commodity or service. Both manufacturing and service classes demarcated under the Act involved investment based categorisation as Micro, Small & Medium.

In accordance to economic census 2010-11, MSMEs accounts for ~90% of the total functioning industrial units contributing 40% of industrial output. Rural areas accounting for >60%

of such enterprises is more enterprising than urban counterparts. TN have the largest number of registered MSMEs whereas it is MH that is the largest employer. TN, MH, AP, UP and WB represents more than 50% of notified enterprises. In terms of employment, these enterprises continue to be reflecting agro-based industries as most prominent constituent. Recognised to be favourable mechanism for decentralised inclusive growth these enterprises are provided with priority development in accordance to PMTFR (PM's Task Force Report) – 2010 in the current 12th Five-Year Plan. The Task Force Report suggested :=

① Credit and financing support

② Skill development with marketing & production infrastructure, as priority requirements of these enterprises.

Date 30.04.14

M-25 Pass

Sikkim - China - Bhutan : Jelep La Pass , Nathula Pass

Bhutan - Arunachal Pradesh : Bum La Pass

Tawang*

Tse La Pass

Arunachal - Myanmar : Hpungan Pass } 1991 - Look East Policy

Chankan Pass }

M.P. → Burhanpur Gap (B/w Gwaligarh and Satpura)

Jabalpur Gap (NH7 - Lengthiest NH)

MH. → Talghat Gap (Mumbai - Nasik ; NH3
Gateway of Mumbai)

Bhorghat Gap (Mumbai - Pune , NH 4
Gateway of Konkan)

Sn. Hills : Palghat Gap (Gateway of SW Monsoon in TN)

Shencotta Gap (B/w the 2 Cardamom Hills
Link b/w Malabar & Coromandel Plains

Date
01/05/2014

Lecture 70

CREDIT GUARANTEE FUND SCHEME

The CGFS is catering to the required dimension of uninterrupted credit flow to these enterprises Apart from involving small industrial development bank (SIDBI) of India and National Bank for Agri. and Rural Dev. (NABARD) involves 11 public sector banks in the contemporary approach of cluster development scheme which makes it easier to recognise the beneficiaries along with loan recovery. In addition provision of granting loan without third party guarantee with priority provided to women entrepreneur & SCs and STs population makes MSMEs provisions absolute inclusive.

In the skill development and infrastructive growth, Prime Minister Employment Generation Program — Rajiv Gandhi Udhyami Mitra Yojana and Scheme of Funds for Rural and Traditional Industries are mobilised programs.

In the Employment Generation Program, complete range of support mechanism in capacity enlargement, raw material and market links are being provided to these enterprises. Distinguished from it RGUMY avails supports to first generation entrepreneu with the fundamental requirement of completing entrepreneur development program or skill dev. program. The oldest program in the category SFURTI incorporates financial and technological support reqd. by household or cottage industries along with rural industries which fails to come in the bracket of the notified investment levels under MSMEs.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Core sector manufacturing industries incorporate chemical industries as important and specialised category. On the commercial parameter, it is classified into three prominent categories of chemical fertilizers, pharmaceuticals and cement. The chemical fertilizer industry in the

country marked up its genesis post independence with the establishement of Sindri Fertiliser Plant in 1951. Locational characteristics of fertiliser industry project it to be raw-material oriented utilising naphtha, natural gas and coal as the prominent feedstock. Locational characteristics of both naphtha and natural gas is regulated by three prominent pipelines that are :=

(i) Digboi - Barauni Pipeline
(ii) Salaya - Mathura Pipeline
} of IOCL

(iii) HBJ of GAIL

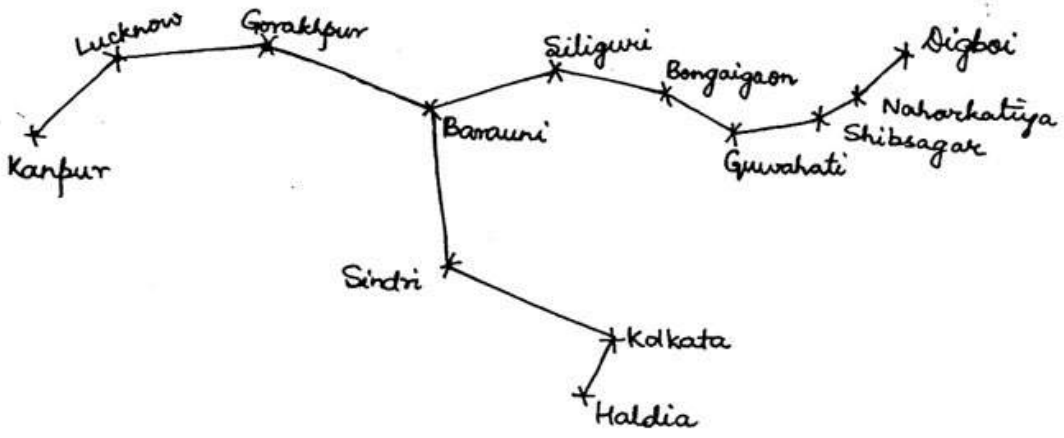

Figure: Digboi - Barauni Pipeline

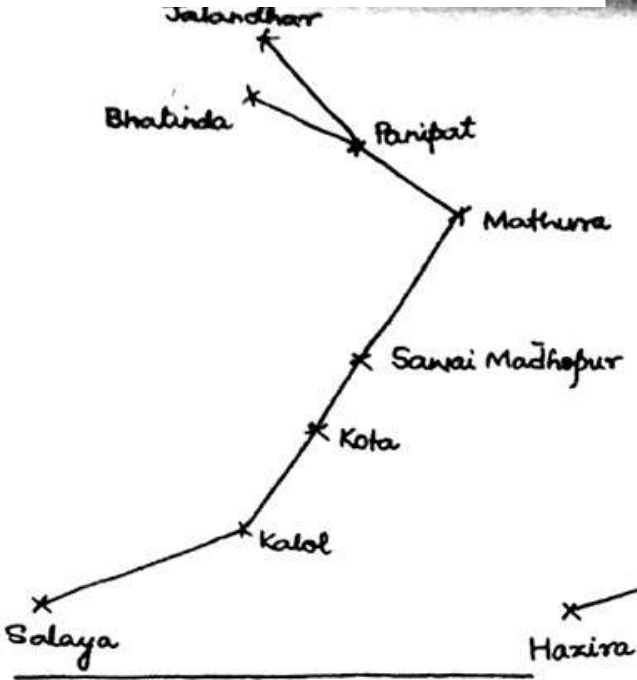

Fig. - Salaya-Mathura Pipeline

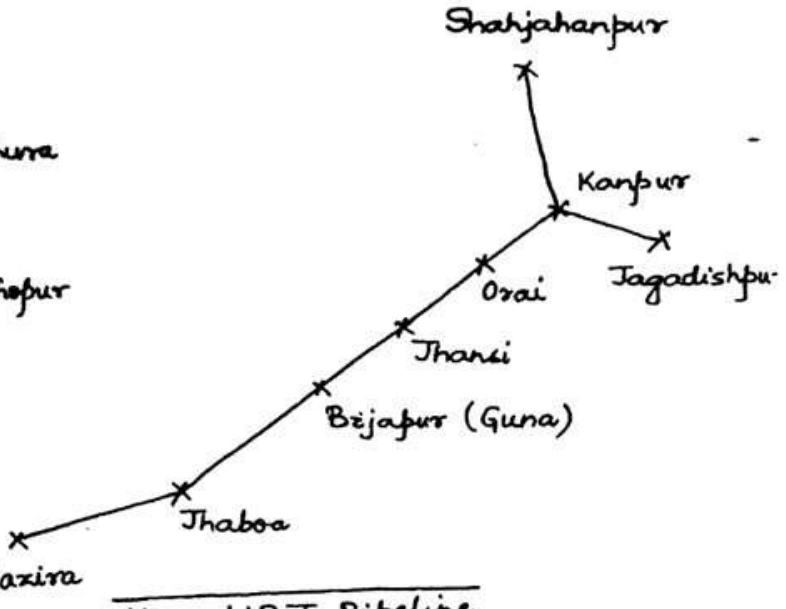

Fig. - HBJ Pipeline

* MAJOR PRODUCERS of FERTILISER :

Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) commissioned in 1961 forms the oldest and till date the largest public sector enterprise in the production of chemical fertiliser. It includes Talcher and Ramagundam as the functioning plants with Sindri and Gorakhpur being non-operational since 2003-04 on the grounds of economic sickness. The Sindri plant is currently in the domain of project development India Limited (PDIL) which is developing the ways of reviving the fertilizer plant. Year 2003-04 also marks its significance as fully-owned subsidiary of FCIL :- FAGMIL (FCIL's Aravalli Gypsum Mineral India Limited) was commissiond with 4 functioning

plants at Bikaner, Nagaur, Jodhpur and Barmer. The second prominent public sector enterprise National Fertilizer Limited (NFL) unlike FCIL is in the production of both urea and phosphorous fertiliser and forms the examples of profit-making public sector enterprise. Its functioning plants includes Nangal, Panipat and Bhatinda. Among the other PSEs, Rashtriya Chemical Fertilizer (RCF) with 5 functioning plants at Trombay (MH), based on natural gas; Madras Fertilizer Limited (MFL) centred at Chennai and is the first JV (joint venture) fertilizer corporation with the stake of National Iranian Oil Company; Fertilizer and Chemical Travancore Limited (FACT) at Kochi; Paradip Phosphate Limited (PPL); Pyrites Phosphate Chemical Limited (PPCL) with functioning plants at Sikar (RJ) and Sindri (JH) are included.

The youngest PSE, Brahmputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited, with three functioning plants at Namrup (AS) actually represent decommissioned

PSE Hindustan Fertilizer Limited with two of its functioning plants at Durgapur and Barauni presently non-operational whereas Namrup plant being reorganised as BVFCL plant.

India is 4th largest producer of chemical fertilizer ranking next to China, USA and Russia. The growth in the capacity has been largely due to heavy investments in the public sector with the continuation of protective and supportive environment for the producer under price retention scheme. Under the provisions of this scheme union government, not just provided 10% of net worth to all the PSEs on annual basis, it also compensated the difference of input cost and the administered price for the producers. Apart from providing subsidy to the farmer under this scheme, absence of compulsion of cost-competitiveness resulted in cascading load of subsidy generating

UREA PROCUREMENT SYSTEM replace PRICE RETENTION SCHEME under new fertilizer policy

It is under this system that urea is procured from the low cost companies on the priority front injecting the compulsion of cost competitiveness As part of it, notified new investment policy is also important modification. Another aspect of New Fertilizer Policy is FMS (Fertilizer Monitoring System). Under this system, generation of data tables of consumption quantity and consumption combination is targetted in order to minimise regional disparity in consumption levels with disproportionate use of urea. It is under FMS, therefore, Nutrient Based Subsidy Program have been initiated

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Genesis of pharmaceutical industries in the country is traced back to colonial times; With the formulation capacities installed in the port cities as Kolkata and Mumbai for the imported bulk drugs. The true momentum of the sector, however, is noticed post independence. Locationally,

pharmaceutical industry forms the examples of market-oriented industry. The generation of pharmaceutical capacity in independent India has been largely due to PSEs. Among the major players evolved chronologically:

(i) Hindustan Anti-biotic limited (HAL)
(ii) Indian Drugs & Pharmaceutical Limited (IDPL) are included.

HAL commissioned in 1954 at Pimpiri (Pune, MH) forms the oldest public sector player. It involves Maharashtra Antibiotic and Pharmaceutical Limited (MAPL), Nagpur; Karnataka APL (Bangalore) and Manipur State Drugs & Pharmaceutical Limited (MSDPL) in Imphal as the JV companies involving the stake of concerned state governments.

IDPL commissioned in 1961 forms the largest PSE with 3 functioning plants at Hrishikesh (Uttarakhand), Gurgaon (HR) and Hyderabad (AP). It includes 2 fully owned subsidiary IDPL-TN (Chennai) and Bihar Drugs and Chemicals Limited in Muzaffarpur. It also involves 2 JV companies - Odisha Drugs & Chemicals Limited, BBSR and

Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceutical Limited, Jaipur with stake of concerned state governments. Among the other PSEs, Bengal Pharmaceutical and Chemical Limited, Bengal Immunity Limited and Smith Stani Street Limited are included, which commonly are engaged in production of wide range of chemicals utilised for industrial, domestic, cosmetic purposes along with bulk drugs. Additionally, all the 3 PSEs are centred in Kolkata with BPCL (Bengal Pharmaceutical & Chemicals Limited) involving its functioning plants in Kanpur and Mumbai as well. The New Pharma Policy (2002) generated the progressive commercial provisions resulting in pharmaceutical revolution in the country with booming growth of private players. Among the notified progressive provisions, 20 years of patent, abolition of license for bulk drugs, changing over from cost-based pricing to progressive pricing facilitated the

genesis and exponential growth of pharmaceutical companies with dominating presence in the international market as well. Orchid Chemicals, Ranbaxy, Dabur Pharma, Matrix Lab, BioCon and Cipla forms the major examples with maximum of their installed capacity confined in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Vadodara & Kanpur.

These progressive provisions that resulted in convincing development of pharmaceutical sector and India has been halted with the introduction of compulsary license and New Pharma Pricing Policy. Compulsary license is referred to be the system where governments permit third party (other than the patent holder) to produce & to market the patented drug in the domestic front without the consent of patent holder. This provision has been introduced based on the suggestion of Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance which projected the concern that the exponential presence of MNCs as brown

field investor resulting into ↓ in the domestic sale, sidelining the fundamental objective of pharmaceutical revolution. In the similar domain National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) have notified National Pharma Pricing Policy (2012) with the capping up of prices of all essential drugs enlisted in Essential Drug List (1966) to sustain the affordable availability and minimise brown field investors in the sector.

CEMENT INDUSTRY

Genesis of cement industry in the country is traced back from beginning of 20th century with the establishment of cement plants in Bihar and TN. True growth of the sector, however, is outlined post independence in the public sector domain with specialised growth post 1989 decontrol order of cement, with cascading participation of private players. Locationally cement forms raw-material oriented industry, however, represent decentralised characteristics.

due to the utilisation of diverse raw material base – limestone, dolomite, slag (by-product of iron-steel industry), sludge (by-product of petrochemical industry) and oceanic skeleton. With 75% of cement production in the country contributed by MP (Rewa, Satna, Katni, Jabalpur, Seoni), AP (Kurnool, Cuddapah, Vishakhapatnam), CH (Raipur, Bilaspur, Bhilai), RJ (Kota, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur) and GJ (Okha, Dwarka, Veraval, Porbandar, Vadodara and Jamnagar) – Cement production reveals concentrated quantity of yield. Development of this sector is reflected with the fact that it is designated to be most technologically advanced industry with India having absolute self reliance in the design & engineering of cement plants. Second leading producer in the world after China, India is producing ordinary portland cement, portland blast furnace cement, oil well cement & white cement, unlike China that is producing

only ordinary portland cement. The sector includes the edge also in the fact that the ex-factory price of cement is the cheapest in the world. However, excessive handling charges exponentially adds to the cost of production minimising market prospect of cement. Complementary growth strategy of cement & infrastructure development is priority target in the cement development strategies including NHDP (National Highway Dev. Program) and Bharat-Jodo Yojaya in the road sector and dedicated freight corridor in the rail sector. The long term coal links reqd. for cement is largely facilitated with imported coking coal varieties from China and the mobilisation of substitution potacies in possibilities eventual course of development.

Map - 01/05/2014 Map: 26

Name → ] Big Island

Name → .] Small Island

Near Shore Islands

Bhaidar I.
Nora I.
Karumbhar } Kachchh

Gandhar
Piram I (Mouth of Narmada } Khambat

Shoal's I.
Wheeler I } OD.

Khanderi I (MH)

Mahim Creek ^interior Island = Elephanta Island.

Anjadip
Pigeon
St: Mary } Continental Shoreline of submergence

Pamban Is. / Adam's Bridge

Pulicat Lake - Sriharikota Is.

Sacrifice Rock

Lakshadweep

Minicoy

Cannanore Group

Kavaratti
Agatti

Amindivi Is. Group

Assam

Majuli Is.
Confluence of R. Subanshri & Desang with Brahmputra

Gujarat

Dog Pt. Settlement

Pacham
Khadir
Bela

#

N. Andaman
S. Andaman
Havelock
Rutland
North Sentinel
South Sentinel

10° Channel

Car Nicobar
Tillanchang Duip
Katchall
Nancowry
Tarasa

Little Nicobar
Great Nicobar

Narcondam } Vulcanic
Barren

Date 02/05/2014

Lecture 71

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

This category of industry represents core sector characteristics and is absolutely raw material oriented in its characteristics. In this group, iron – steel industry, alumi ium industry, copper; and lead & zinc smelting are included.

(i) Iron & Steel

This industry forms the most fundamental metallurgical industry of the country which marked its genesis during colonial time with till date operational Jamshedpur plant of Tata Steel (1907), Kulti Kulti plant of SAIL (1919) and Bhadravati plant of SAIL (1923).

Planned development of the sector, however, is outlined from the beginning of planning periods. Locationally, iron steel industry represents raw material oriented nature with near complete installed capacity of the country confined along Dharwar construct.

making CN Plateau, upland of CH and KA with maxm. concn of installed capacity.

Taken in chronological sequence in the development of iron-steel production in the country Tata Steel, originally Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, forms the oldest player. Its functioning plant at Jamshedpur (JH) avails entire range of raw material from CN Plateau region and incorporate Kolkata - Asansol Rail Line to utilise Kolkata Sea Port. This largest private player is commissioning its second large integrated iron steel plant in Odisha called Dhubari Steel Work at Dhamra Port, Odisha. It involves the commercial participation of Larsen and Toubro in generating mining infrastructure in Kalinga (Jajpur) along with rail link between Jajpur and Dhamra Port.

The second prominent development correlates to the Kulti plant (1919)

which after independence marked up the neighbouring installation of Hirapur & Burnpur plants. The installed capacity of these three integrated iron-steel plants in W.B. formed the basis of its collective nationalisation in 1972 as the Indian Iron Steel Company Ltd. (IISCO).

1923 marked the first mobilisation of iron-steel plant in southern peninsula in the view of iron-ore rich hinterland. The Bhadravati plant, functioning as plant of SAIL, utilises raw material from absolute neighbouring possibilities as iron-ore from Kudremukh, manganese from Chitradurg, limestone from Hospet. Absence of coal in KA was originally substituted by forest wood but in the present perspective SCCL (Singrani Coaleries Corp. Limited) provides coal to this plant. Post independence, commissioning of PSE called Hindustan

Steel Limited added 3 more large integrated iron-steel plant in the country with Rourkela (OD) utilising CN. assets, Durgapur (WB) and Bhilai Plant (CH). It is the Bhilai Plant that mobilised central indian resource base with Bila Dilla and Dalli Rajahara (providing iron-ore), Balaghat (manganese node; Cuddapah), Raipur (limestone) and Korba (coal). Presently, all the 3 plants of HSL have been subsumed in SAIL. In the sequence of development Bokaro Steel Limited with functioning plant at Bokaro (Jharkhand) formally marked the completion of first phase of iron-steel capacity development in the country. The second phase marked its beginning with commissioning of SAIL in 1975 with its functioning plants at Salem (TN), Vijayanagar (Bellari, KA) and the first port-oriented iron-steel plant of the country at Vishakhapatnam. Presently,

Vizag Steel forms the example of state PSE with minority stake of union government. In the wake of globalisation combined with policy initiative of MMTC (Mineral and Metal Trading Corp, which restricted export of high grade iron-ore i.e. with >60% of iron) resulted into incorporation of steel giants of the world Arcelor Mittal and POSCO generating the compulsion of consolidating the central PSE. In accordance, the Maharatna Company SAIL marks the subjumption of all the other central PSEs in the present perspective.

The modern development also includes locational change with port-oriented large integrated iron-steel plants evolving in the country with POSCO plant at Paradwip and Sulbui Ispat at Ratnagiri as prominent examples. In addition there is the development of market-oriented mini-steel plants utilising

scrap iron or ready long or flat products. Delhi, Jaipur, Indore, Pune, Bangalore makes important examples.

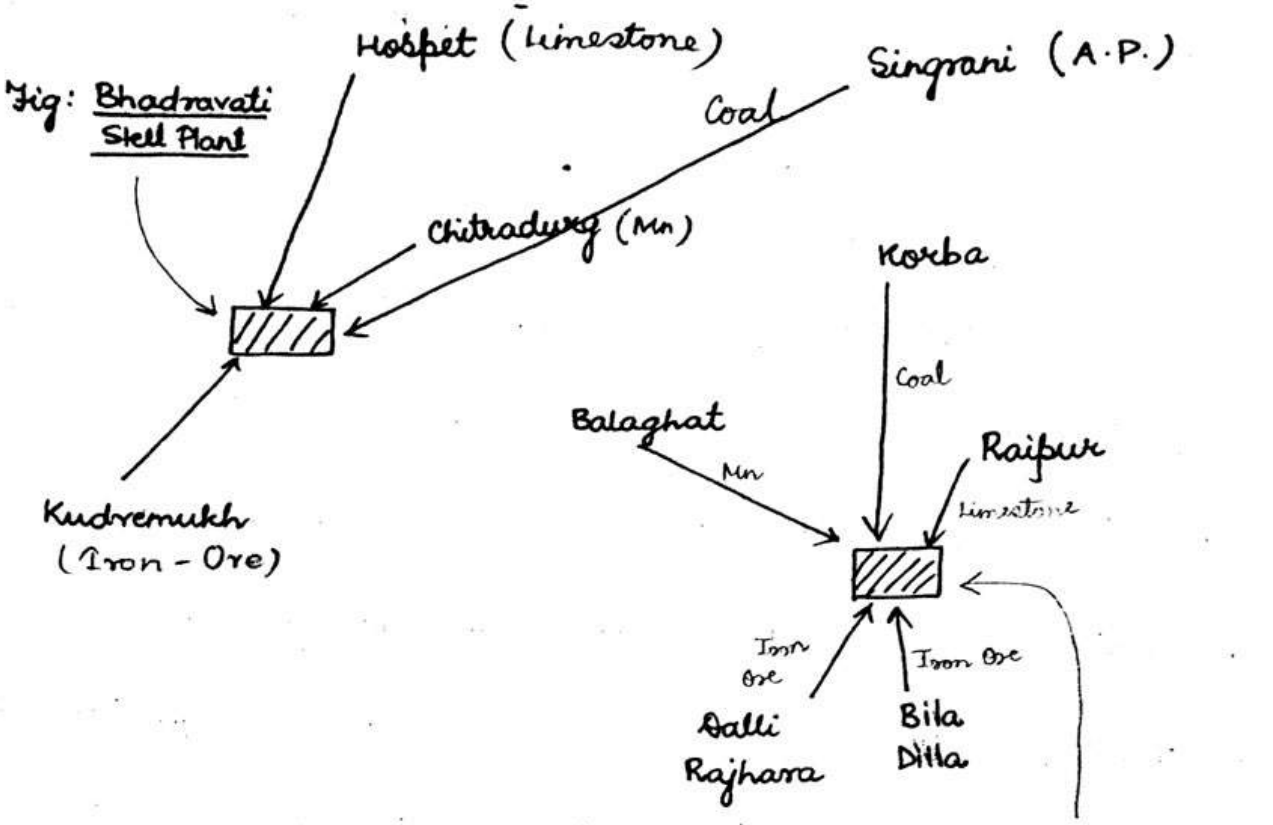

Fig: Bhadravati Steel Plant

Fig. – Bhilai Steel Plant

CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS

Iron-steel sector is prominently posed with challenge of depleting raw material base and absence of coking coal links. The MMTC's provisions of controlling the export of high grade iron-ore and long-term trade negotiations for the imports of coal is presently taken to

be induced solutions. India as third major producer of iron and steel in world by itself maintains substantive market potentialities for both long & flat iron-steel produce: However, with the increasing presence of overseas giants modernised capacity enhancement in the time bound manner forms highlighting requirement. It is for this purpose that in accordance to the national steel policy (2005), Durgapur plant is being revamped as specialised long-producing plant of steel authority with Rourkela plant as a specialised producer of flat iron-steel. With the convincing growth of small private players installing mini-steel plants National Steel Policy (2005) highlights the requirement of reducing reoccuring compulsion of capping of steel price to safeguard interest of such small players. JSW, ESSAR Steel forms important examples of this category. As EIA notification,