The present research indicates A Study Analysis of Financial Efficiency of Indian Steel Industry, which is mainly engaged in production of Steel and Steel Products; this study is aimed at exploring the financial efficiency of Indian Steel industry.

India's position in world's steel production remained unchanged at the fourth slot in 2013 with an output of 81.2 million tonnes. The Indian steel industry has achieved significant milestones in terms of growth in capacity, production and exports to become a major player in the global steel industry. Between FY2008 and FY2013, India’s steel production has grown at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of about 7 percent. This is despite India logging the second highest growth of 5.1 per cent among the top five producers. India was the fourth largest steel maker in the previous three years as well with a total output of 77.3 MT in 2012, 73.6 MT in 2011 and 69 MT in 2010. It had clinched the third spot in 2009. "World crude steel production reached 1,607 MT for 2013, up by 3.5 per cent compared to 2012. The growth came mainly from Asia and the Middle East while crude steel production in all other regions decreased in 2013 compared to 2012," WSA said. Recording a growth of six per cent, Asia produced 1,081 MT steel in 2013. The region's share of world steel production increased slightly from 65.7 per cent in 2012 to 67.3 per cent in 2013. Country-wise, China produced 779 MT, an increase of 7.5 per cent over 2012. Its share in world crude steel production increased from 46.7 per cent in 2012 to 48.5 per cent in 2013. Japan produced 110.57 MT and South Korea 66 MT in 2013. The Middle East produced 26.3 MT steel, up by 6.8 per cent, over 24.7 MT productions a year ago. The Indian steel industry is divided into primary and secondary sectors. The primary sector comprises a few large integrated steel providers producing billets, slabs and hot rolled coils, among others. The secondary sector comprises small units focused on the production of value added products such as cold rolled coils, galvanized coils, angles, columns, beams and other re-rollers, and sponge iron units. Both sectors cater to different market segments, where, on the basis of ownership, the Indian steel industry is broadly divided into private and public sector enterprises. The private sector dominates production—accounting for almost 78 percent of the finished steel output—while the public sector has higher capacity utilizations.
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Companies such as Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL), RashtriyaIspat Nigam Ltd (RINL) and NMDC Ltd are responsible for the bulk of the production in the public sector, while companies such as Tata Steel, JSW Steel and Essar Steel are some of the big names in the private sector of the Indian steel industry. Steel production in the country has increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.9 per cent over 2008–2012. The infrastructure sector accounts for close to 60 per cent of the country’s total steel demand while the automobile industry accounts for 15 per cent.

In order to analysis the financial efficiency of Indian Steel Industry, the researcher has collected the data from published accounting annual reports, and some publications. Most useful information has been gathered from the various journals reports, periodicals and daily newspapers and other official website of the company and government websites. It is hoped that the thesis will be of immense help and use to practicing financial Managers, Management, Government officials, employees, Shareholders, Academicians and research scholars.

The present study is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter is the Conceptual Framework of Financial Efficiency. The second chapter focuses on An Overview of the Indian Steel Industry. The third chapter is related with the Literature Review. In the fourth chapter is related to Research Methodology. The Fifth Chapter is indicating the Sample Profiles of Selected Companies from Steel Industry. The Sixth Chapter is dealing deals with the analysis and Interpretation. Finally, in the last chapter suitable and significance suggestions have been made and conclusion drawn.

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