

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :

(a) A ban was imposed on 21.3.79 in regard to engagement of persons on daily wage basis against regular posts. However, there are instructions which permit daily wage workers employed on purely seasonal/temporary/intermittent work, being appointed on regular basis against regular vacancies in Group 'D' posts in relaxation the Employment Exchange procedure, of subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

(b) The period of 2 years, with atleast 240 days of service as daily wage worker during each of the years, is to be counted from the date of the appointment of the persons concerned as a casual worker.

(c) to (e) *Ad-hoc* appointments may be resorted to only for short periods under unavoidable circumstances, when it is not possible, for some reason or the other, to fill in the vacancies on regular basis in accordance with the relevant recruitment rules. Since *ad-hoc* appointments are only stop-gap arrangements, they do not bestow on the *ad-hoc* appointees a claim for regular appointment which has necessarily to be made in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the relevant recruitment rules. Appointments on contract basis is of the regular methods of recruitments under the Central Government. Such appointments are made only against the posts the recruitment rules of which specifically provide for this type of appointment. There are no instructions requiring daily wage workers being appointed on *ad-hoc* basis against regular posts. As regards adjustment of daily wage workers employed on purely seasonal temporary/intermittent work against regular Group D posts, reply to part (a) above may kindly be seen.

Import of Coking Coal

1394. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether against the projected demand for 7.8 million tonnes of prime coking coal during the current fiscal year, the steel Authority of India Limited, (SAIL) has programmed imports of around 5 lakh tonnes;

(b) if so, the total capital outlay involved and manner of import;

(c) whether the Coal India Limited, has been sounded and whether it is in position to meet the full prime coking coal requirement of the SAIL plants, if so, their response; and

(d) the reasons for not using the indigenous coal and the price difference between the domestic coking coal and imported ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) For the year 1984-85, the shortfall between projected demand and estimated domestic availability of prime coking coal for SAIL plants has been assessed in consultation with Coal India at 0.663 million tonnes. This quantity is likely to be imported, on present indications this may cost around Rs. 54 crores (C & F).

(d) SAIL has to import small quantities of prime coking coal every year to bridge the shortfall between requirement and domestic availability. The C & F cost of imported washed coking coal with ash content below 10% at the Indian ports is around Rs. 800/- per tonne, the average ex-washery price of domestic coking coal with over 21% ash content is around Rs. 450/- per tonne.

Foreign Market for Sale of Aluminium

1395. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official study while estimating the production of aluminium