

the floor charges in the tariff system. Commodities of higher value and comparatively smaller bulk can stand higher rates which may be fixed on the principle of ports charging 'what the traffic can bear'. In view of the multiplicity of commodities and the services required to be rendered by the major ports, the individual rates are differentiated according to the classifications and variations in the costs of handling of the cargo and the vessels. Application of this principle necessitates cross subsidisation of handling of various commodities and also various services.

(b) The rates charged at the major ports are published in books called Scales of Rates. All these books are available on payment of price. The results likely to be achieved by reproducing these large sized books of all the ten major ports will not be commensurate with the labour and cost involved.

(c) As in (a) above.

(d) The traffic handled at ports is dependent on the production in and requirements of the hinterlands served by the ports, as also on the facilities available at the ports, including the infrastructure such as roads, railway links, transport, etc. Tariff structures alone are not a guiding factor in the shippers' option for a particular port.

(e) Differential rates are implicit in the value, volume and direction of trade. Public interest may also necessitate differential tariff for certain kinds of commodities and for certain periods. The idea of having a uniform rating system is attractive though specious. Since each port has in respect of traffic an individuality of its own and relies on certain commodities from which the bulk of its revenue is derived, such as tea, gunnies at Calcutta, iron ore at Madras, Visakhapatnam and Mormugao, there will be practical difficulties in working out a uniform rate for all ports. These considerations militate against the principle of uniform rates even for major commodities at the various ports.

CGHS Wing in Safdarjung Hospital and Polyclinic in R. K. Puram

6992. SHRI HAFIZ MOHAMMAD SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether CGHS Wing in Safdarjung Hospital is not a composite one and patients for skin, neurology, orthopaedic etc. have to line up with the general public in the Safdarjung Hospital;

(b) whether for obtaining X—Rays, getting E.C.G. done etc., CGHS beneficiaries have no separate arrangements;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to make the wing composite and also to open a polyclinic in R.K. Puram; and

(d) by when CGHS dispensary building for Sector IV, R.K. Puram is likely to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) At present no proposal for expansion of the CGHS Wing of Safdarjung Hospital or to open a polyclinic in R.K. Puram is under consideration.

(d) Construction of CGHS dispensary at R.K. Puram Sector IV will be considered after procurement of the plot of land earmarked for the purpose.

Proposal to Construct Nursing Home in Safdarjung Hospital

6993. SHRI HAFIZ MOHAMMAD SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Nursing Home in Safdarjung Hospital for the convenience of the Government employees residing in that part of the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal for establishing a Nursing Home in the Safdarjung Hospital during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) Due to financial constraints it is not possible to consider such a proposal at present.