

inter-alia include increases in establishment expenses. The percentage-wise details of the hikes from the year 1980-81 onwards are given below :—

Year	Fuel Surcharge/Additional Fuel Surcharge	Increases in Basic Fare
1980-81	Fuel Surcharge at the rate of 25% of the fare upto Rs. 350 and @ 20% above Rs. 350/- with effect from the 27th of June, 1980.	—
1980-81	Fuel surcharge was levied at a uniform rate of 25% for all the fare levels with effect from the 29th of January, 1981.	—
1981-82	Fuel surcharge increased from 25 to 32% with effect from the 1st of August, 1981.	5% increase in Basic Fare with effect from the 1st of Aug 1981.
1983-84	Additional Fuel Surcharge @ 6.5% with effect from the 2nd of April, 1983.	—
1985-86	Levy of Additional Fuel surcharge @ 11.5% with effect from the 29th of May, 1985.	Increase in Basic Fare ranging from 7% to 12% on various stage lengths with effect from the 29th of May, 1985.

(c) The performance of Indian Airlines in different spheres is periodically reviewed, and has been found to be generally good. During 1984-85, the Corporation earned a record profit of Rs. 52 84 crores and carried 85.09 lakh passengers, registering a growth of 11% over the previous year and recording an overall load factor of 69.2%. The introduction of the computerized reservation system has been a positive achievement. Efforts are being made, however, to further improve the efficiency of the Corporation through route rationalisation, optimum utilization of resources and improved maintenance.

Supreme Court judgement on Government servants

*420. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Supreme Court

judgement holding that the Government servant can be dismissed, removed or demoted without giving him an opportunity to explain his case;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that there is widespread resentment among the employees over this judgement; and

(c) if so, the details and the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c). Government have taken due note of the judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on the 11th July, 1985 disposing of a number of civil appeals etc. in all of which the interpretation of the second proviso to clause (2) of Article 311 of the Constitution was involved. The Secretary, National Council (Staff Side) of

the Joint Consultative Machinery had conveyed to Government the concern of the Government employees on the likely repercussions of the judgement. After considering carefully the implications of the Supreme Court judgement, Government are of the view that any apprehension of insecurity of tenure of service for Government servants arising out of this judgement is due to an inadequate appreciation of the various aspects of the judgement. The judgement of the Supreme Court only clarifies the correct parameters of the constitutional protection granted to the Government servants under Article 311 (2) in the matter of dismissal, removal or reduction in rank and does not in any way alter or abridge the Constitutional guarantee available to them in the matter of tenure of employment. While explaining the scope of the exceptions to Article 311 (2) enumerated in the second proviso to that Article itself, the Supreme Court have also spelt out clearly the guiding principles to be followed by the competent authority when action is taken under any of the three clauses of the aforesaid second proviso. The judgement does not also take away the right of the aggrieved Government servant to invoke departmental remedies and seek judicial review in appropriate cases. Government also propose to issue suitable instructions to all the administrative authorities for their guidance bringing out clearly the guidelines contained in the judgement for dealing with the exceptional cases covered by clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the second proviso to Article 311 (2).

[*Translation*]

Additional air services for Haj pilgrims

*421. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of the facilities and concessions provided by his Ministry to Haj pilgrims from India;

(b) whether Air India gives some concession in air fare ; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide additional air services keeping in view the increasing number of Haj pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). For the Haj pilgrims in 1985, Air India are giving following facilities/concessions :

- (i) Air India is giving 1% of the aircraft capacity gratis to the Haj Committee.
- (ii) It is allowing free carriage of one can of Zum Zum water upto the weight of ten kilograms per pilgrim.
- (iii) Haj Committee's equipment upto 500 Kgs. is being transported free of cost between Jeddah and India in both directions.
- (iv) Free baggage allowance upto 35 Kgs. per passenger is being allowed as against 20 Kgs. on Saudia.
- (v) Excess baggage charges over 35 Kgs. recovered from passengers by Air India, will be paid to the Haj Committee.
- (vi) Fares for Jeddah/Bombay and Jeddah/Delhi are concessional fees i.e. 87.6% and 90.1% respectively of the applicable IATA Fares on these sectors.

(c) For this year, adequate air services have been provided to cater to the demands of the pilgrims who have been permitted to go for Haj by Air. The question of providing additional services in future will be examined at the appropriate stage, depending upon :

- (i) the total number of pilgrims permitted to go by air; and
- (ii) the capacity constraints of Air India.

[*English*]

Employment to unemployed pilots

*422. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :