

के जो मूल्य हैं उन्होंने माइनिंग कम्पनियों के अधिकारों को उचित या अनुचित रूप जा भी हो, बचाया है। लेकिन क्या सरकार के सामने कोई ऐसे उदाहरण हैं कि जब गरीब पिछड़े तबके के किसी भी हित के साधन में इस लिए रुकावट आयी हो कि फंडामेंटल राइट्स आड़े आ रहे हैं? मंत्री महाशय ने स्वयं यह कहा कि जितने जमीनों के लैंड होल्डिंग्स से सम्बन्धित जितने मुकदमे थे वे उसी दिन 9 मई को गरीबों के पक्ष में स्वीकार किये गए और आगे भी किए जायेंगे, ऐसा माना गया है यदि कोई उदाहरण उन के सामने हिन्दुस्तान के तीस-चालीस साल के इतिहास में विशेषतः केशवानन्द भारती के केस के बाद आया हो जिस में फंडामेंटल राइट्स से श्रद्धाचन पड़ी हो किता गरीब या पिछड़े वर्ग के हित के साधन में तो बतायें।

SHRI SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, so far as the question of the Fundamental Rights coming in the way and the judgements rendered thereon by the courts *vis-a-vis* the poor classes are concerned, no doubt, my friend has later amended his question by saying after the Kesavananda Bharati case, but before that, he knows it very well. After all, every amendment of the Constitution, that has taken place right from 1950, was effected for the simple reason when it was found that the judgment of the court in interpreting a particular law or the provision of the Constitution has created difficulty. It is only to get over such a situation that the amendments have been effected. There are cases and cases. After the Kesavananda Bharati case, thousands and thousands of cases have been rendered. Even this very case, the Minerva Mills case is one such case where the Government wanted to acquire this particular mill in the larger interest of the society. Now this has been struck down on the basis of going back to article 31(C). Therefore, it would be futile

to go into this question at length at this stage. But if it becomes necessary in the larger interest of the society, I personally feel that there should be no shirking to amend the Constitution.

Sir, on the question whether the Directive Principles should be amended. I have not given serious thought as to which Directive Principle should be amended, and whether at all it is necessary because, Sir, these things would not arise having regard to the question that has been put as a Short Notice Question today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Kartik Oraon

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: I have quoted an example. I have given the background of the right of some people to eat the cow's flesh. You know the decision by the Supreme Court. Now, with that stand, will you change the Directive Principles also?

श्री उपसभापति : इसका उत्तर वे पहले दे चुके हैं।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Loss suffered by the Surgical Instrument Plant, Madras

\*262. SHRI M. S. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Surgical Instrument Plant in Madras, a unit of I.D.P.L., is incurring heavy losses year after year;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action to rectify the defects and make the unit a viable one; if

so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) The Surgical Instrument Plant, Madras, has been incurring losses ever since it was set up.

(b) Under-utilisation of capacity due to the reasons listed below mainly contributed to the losses:—

- (i) The product mix prepared by the Soviet Experts did not cover the varied requirements of the country for surgical instruments.
- (ii) The design of the instruments based on Soviet technology did not find favour with Surgeons in India.
- (iii) The Plant was designed for mass production of Surgical instruments of limited range while the market in India was for a large range of instruments with limited demand.

(c) Yes, Sir. The steps taken to improve the sales and profitability are as follows:—

- (i) The product range has been diversified through the implementation of the following projects:—

A—Formulation unit with an estimated annual sales turnover of Rs. 5 crores;

B—Setting up of engineering fabrication shop for fabrication of process equipment required by other IDPL projects;

C—Execution of job orders from other public sector units including manufacture of valves;

- (ii) The marketability of the instruments produced has been improved by redesign. There is an Advisory Committee of Surgeons whom the management can consult on the design of Surgical instruments which the surgical profession requires.

As a result of these measures, production from this plant increased from Rs. 101.27 lakhs in 1973-79 to Rs. 248.44 lakhs in 1979-80 with corresponding reduction in losses from Rs. 102.94 lakhs to Rs. 26.35 lakhs (Provisional).

#### नैमित्तिक कर्मकारों को नियमित किया जाना

\*264. श्री कलराज मिश्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय में भिन्न-भिन्न काडरों में इस समय काम कर रहे नैमित्तिक कर्मकारों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है और उन्हें कब तक नियमित कर दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

#### †[Regularisation of casual workers

\*264. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of casual workers in different cadres, working under his ministry at present and by when they are likely to be made regular?]

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और पुति तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री वी० पी० साठे) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

†[THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI V. P. SATHE): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.]

†[ ] English translation.