

wires not only in Delhi but in many parts of the country, including West Bengal. The law and order situation is not satisfactory. The cooperation of the police department is also not there. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he is going to create a Cable Protection Force like Railway Protection Force in his Department ?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : At present the Department is not proposing to have its own protection force. But if the State Governments can extend their help in investigating the cases on priority basis, that will be a welcome step and, for that matter, the Secretary of the Department as early as in February, 1981, has written to all the Chief Secretaries to extend help in this regard.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Two types of wiring are used in telecommunication. One is copper wiring and the other is aluminium wiring. Copper is costlier than aluminium. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he is going to replace copper wiring by aluminium wiring ?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : The copper wiring has become a thing of the past. It was being used about 20 years ago. We are now using ACSW or copper-coated steel wiring. Previously, the copper wire was being stolen. We changed—it is aluminium wiring. It is also being stolen in some places. That is why we require the cooperation from State Governments in giving priority for investigation of such cases and also the cooperation of villagers in this regard. These wires do not have any current. So during night time, they are an easy prey for thieves.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में टेलीफोन तारों की बढ़ती हुई चोरी की घटनाओं और दिल्ली में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था की दुर्दशा को देख कर क्या सरकार दिल्ली में आधुनिकतम टेलीफोन प्रणाली, वायरलेस टेलीफोन सिस्टम स्थापित करने की ओर कदम

उठाने जा रही है, ताकि न रहेगा तार और न रहेगी तार की चोरी की समस्या ।

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : It is not for Delhi. It is for other rural areas. We have thought of this system, which is called long distance wireless telecommunication. We have selected 12 districts in Madhya Pradesh. Behind is one of them where we are going in for wireless telephone system.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : I wanted to know whether there is a proposal for installing local wireless telephone system in Delhi.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about U. P. ?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : The questioner is from Madhya Pradesh. That is why I mentioned about Madhya Pradesh. 12 districts in Madhya Pradesh have been selected...

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : I wanted to know whether a wireless telephone system is to be installed for local purpose in Delhi itself, as this type of system obtains in other advanced countries of the world.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : In Delhi it is not necessary. The theft is of cables.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would like the Hon. Minister to give a clarification. Quite a number of wireless telephones are used in Delhi. Is it legally allowed ?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : It is not legally allowed. If we come across any such cases, the necessary action will be taken.

Amedments in Election Laws

*228. **SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make comprehensive amendments in the Election laws before the next general elections to Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the main points under consideration of Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which a comprehensive Bill will be introduced by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c) The various proposals on electoral reforms which have been under consideration of Government, cover a wide spectrum and they relate to a variety of matters like, alternate system of elections avoidance of misuse of official authority, removal of corrupt practices and money power at elections, reduction of election expenditure, reduction of voting age, defections, fresh delimitation of constituencies, special privileges, safeguards and powers for the Election Commission etc. Of these, for implementing the proposal relating to fresh delimitation of constituencies, it is proposed to introduce a Bill in the current session of Parliament providing for fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in each State and Union Territory so far as their extent is concerned after every decennial census, without altering the present total number of seats allotted to various States in the House of the People and the various State Legislative Assemblies.

The other proposal, which have far reaching implications, would require careful consideration of their full import before final decision can be taken on them. Some of these would require consultations with the political parties and also with State Governments, wherever necessary, and hence, reaching conclusions on them will necessarily take time and it is not possible to indicate at this Stage by what time the final decisions on them can be reached.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सत्र में एक विधेयक सदन में पुरःस्थापित करने का सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है, इसलिए मैं इनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इन्होंने कई मुद्दे इसमें विचारणीय रखे हैं। हम समझते हैं कि यह काफी महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इसके अलावा कई ऐसे विषय हैं, जो संशोधन करने योग्य हैं। एक इन्होंने जनसंख्या के आधार पर सीटों की बढ़ोतरी पर पाबन्दी लगा दी है। जनसंख्या के आधार पर जो सीटें बढ़नी चाहिए, वे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे। सीटों की संख्या वही रहेगी, लेकिन क्षेत्र का घटाव या बढ़ाव हो सकता है। जनसंख्या के आधार पर सीटें चाहे विधान सभा की हों या लोकसभा की, उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए था। हम समझते हैं कि इनके लिए संविधान में आपको परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करने जा रहे हैं, क्या उसमें ऐसे तत्वों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगायेंगे, जो समाज के आतंक पैदा करने वाले और अवांछनीय तत्व हैं? क्योंकि चुनाव में जिस तरह से धन का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, उसमें इसी प्रकार के तत्व आ रहे हैं। वे चुनाव में प्रभावकारी कदम बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं और उनका प्रभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। इनमें कुछ ऐसे तत्व भी हैं तो कानून की धारा 320 के तहत मुजरिम हैं। ऐसे लोग भी चुनाव में आज चुन कर प्रतिनिधि के रूप में आते हैं। क्या आप उन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाएंगे ताकि ऐसे लोग चुनाव में चुन कर न आ सकें। इसके बारे में आप विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : जैसा कि मैंने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि जो इम्पोर्टेन्ट

क्वाइन्ट्स रेफर किये हैं, उन सब पर ही विचार किया जा रहा है। एक बान आपने यह कही है कि इलेक्शनस में गलत अन्सर आ रहे हैं, उन अन्सरों को रोकने के लिए भाया कोई कायवाही जेरे-गौर है या नहीं, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये सब बातें जेरे-गौर हैं। बाकी आपने जो 302 दफा वाली बात कही है, तो यह चीज तो पहले से ही कानून में है और ऐसे लोगों को इजाजत नहीं है। जो मौजूदा कानून है, उस कानून के तहत इस तरह के गलत लोग नहीं आ सकते और अगर गलत लोग आते हैं, तो उनके खिलाफ इलेक्शन पेटिशन होती है और उनको डिस्क्वालीफाई किया जाता है। ये सब चीजें तो पहले ही कानून में मौजूद हैं।

जहां तक आपने सीटें बढ़ाने की बात कही है, उसके बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि हम सीटें नहीं बढ़ा सकते क्योंकि कांस्टीट्यूशन को आलरेडी एमेंड किया जा चुका है कि 2000 ई० तक कोई सीटें नहीं बढ़ेंगी लेकिन डिलिमिटेशन का बिल हम लाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं।

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : अभी कुछ दिन पहले एक बयान आया था कि बहुत से ऐसे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हैं; जो कि आजादी के बाद से आज तक सुरक्षित क्षेत्र रहे हैं, चाहे वह विधान सभा का क्षेत्र हो या लोक सभा का क्षेत्र हो तो ऐसे क्षेत्रों को दूसरे क्षेत्रों में परिवर्तन होते रहना चाहिए, क्या आप इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : माननीय मेम्बरों को पता है कि जब यह विधेयक पास हो जाएगा, तो उसके बाद डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन बैठेगा और जब डिलिमिटेशन

कमीशन काम करता है, तो कुछ आधार हैं, जिन पर काम किया जाता है। सिर्फ इस वजह से कि कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी लगातार रिजर्व्ड चली आ रही है, इसलिए उसको बदल दिया जाए, यह आधार डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन मानेगा या नहीं, यह अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। आमतौर पर सब लोगों को मालूम है कि कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ पापूलेशन, कन्टीगुयेटी, डिस्टेंसेज और सुविधाएं, ये सब देख कर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज का डिलिमिटेशन किया जाता है। इसके मुत्तालिक आज कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन क्या काम करेगा।

श्री पी० नामग्याल : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो हाल ही में जम्मू व कश्मीर में इलेक्शनस हुए थे, तो उनमें कुछ बातें हमारे नोटिस में आई थीं जैसे कि इलेक्शन कमीशन का जो आर्डर है, उसको डिफाई किया गया और डुप्लीकेट बैलेट पेपर छापे गये।

شری پی نام گیمال :- میں مان نیہ منتری
جی سے یہ جاننا چاہوں گا کہ جو حال ہی میں جموں و
کشمیر میں الیکشن ہوئے تھے ان میں کچھ باتیں ہوائے
نوش میں آئی تھیں، جسے کہ الیکشن کمیشن کا جو
آرڈر ہے اس کو ڈیفائن کیا گیا۔ اور ڈپلی کیٹ
بیلٹ پیپر چھاپے گئے۔

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : यह क्वेश्चन इसमें कहां आता है। आप हमें भी एलाऊ कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot object.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको तो ये अपने आप देखेंगे और अपने आप बताएंगे।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : तो फिर हमें भी कहने की इजाजत दीजिए ।

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
Because he wants to...

MR. SPEAKER : You first study the rules and then come to me. How can you object to it ?

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : इसका परपज नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस को मेलार्इन करना है ।

*(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

It is irresponsible on your part. If it is irrelevant, I will declare it irrelevant. Who are you to pre-judge it? How are you concerned with it? Something very funny.

PROF. SAFI-UD-DIN SOZ : It is not a question arising out of this.

MR. SPEAKER : Who are you to decide ? Who are you ?

श्री पी० नामग्याल : इसी तरह से जो आफिशियल मशीनरी थी, उसका हर एक कांस्टीटुयेन्सी में मिसयूज किया गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में आप क्या स्टेप्स लेने जा रहे हैं ?

شہری بی زام گیمال :- اس طرح سے جو آفیشیل مشینری تھی اس کا ہر ایک کانٹسٹی ٹیوٹنسی میں مس یوز کیا گیا، میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سلسلے میں آپ کیا اسٹیپ لینے جا رہے ہیں۔

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : इलेक्शन कमीशन के पास जम्मू असेम्बली के इलेक्शन होने के बाद बहुत सी शिकायतें आई हैं ।

यह बात ठीक है कि इलेक्शन कमीशन के आर्डर्स को भी डिफाई किया गया है ।

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
This is an one-sided version. We protest.

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : यह बात ठीक है कि हर इलेक्शन के बाद एक नई स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है । जम्मू कश्मीर के इलेक्शन के बाद भी बहुत सी नई बातें नोटिस में आई हैं । बहुत सी बातों पर इलेक्शन कमीशन ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से रिपोर्ट मांगी है । गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट जब इलेक्शन कमीशन के पास आ जाएगी, उसके बाद इलेक्शन कमीशन अपनी सही राय कायम कर सकेगा ।

DR. KARAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the former Election Commissioner, Shri Shram Lal Shakhder, and the present Election Commissioner, Shri Trivedi, have from time to time made a number of very significant recommendations with regard to amendment of election laws, and two of the most important recommendations are (a) State financing to some extent of elections which are becoming increasingly expensive, as everybody in the House knows regardless of party, and which really are a great burden upon the nation; and, secondly, (b) some element of proportional representation. I would like to know from the Government whether they have seriously considered these far-reaching proposals made by no less a person than Election Commissioner and if so, what they are doing. Secondly, may I know from the Government whether they will consider the desirability of making voting in this country compulsory? In Australia, voting is compulsory. We live in a democratic society and we take advantage of it. Would it not be desirable to make voting a civic responsibility also so that along

with rights you fulfil your responsibility?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Two questions have been raised by the Hon. Member. One is that the previous chief Election Commissioner and the present chief Election Commissioner have sent a number of proposals relating to the reforms. One or two proposals about which the Hon. Member has spoken do form part of those proposals. He wants to know whether the Government is seriously considering the matter. Surely when we consider, we consider seriously.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I have been in Government longer than you, and I know what that means.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I am sorry, if you, in your time, were not serious, then it is a reflection on you and not on others. We are seriously considering all the proposals which have been sent by the present chief Election Commissioner as well as by the earlier chief Election Commissioners.

Regarding the question that voting should be made compulsory; nobody has sent any such suggestion. He might send that suggestion. We will examine that also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The word 'serious' has to be given a different meaning in the dictionary from now on. In 1971 a Committee was formed...*(Interruptions)* Try to understand; if you have any mind, apply it.

AN HON. MEMBER : He understands booth-capturing, not elections.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In 1971 Hon. Speaker of Lok Sabha formed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jagannath Rao, and in that Committee all the political parties were represented. There were unanimous recommendations on various as-

pects, including making the Election Commission a multi-member body. From 1971 this Government is seriously considering those unanimous recommendations of all the political parties. I would like to know which are the proposals still under serious consideration, which are under active consideration, which are not being considered at all and which have been finalised.

MR. SPEAKER : And which are under 'over-serious' consideration.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Sir, I have stated more than once that all proposals are under the active and serious consideration of a Committee of the Cabinet. We have made a satisfactory progress and I do hope that when all proposals are finalised by the Committee, then the Government's view will be formulated and we will come to the Opposition Parties for consultation and also the States concerned where necessary. We are trying to do it as quickly as we can.

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any proposal for the seriousness under consideration? *(Interruptions)*. No more question on this. Next Question. Shri Desai.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : You have not allowed us to put any question. In protest, I walk out.

11.51 *(Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli then left the House.)*

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ rose.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Nothing goes on record. Not like this. You learn the rules first Mr. Soz. You are free to give any motion on this. I have passed over to the next question.

11.52 *(Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz then left the House.)*

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.
Shri Desai

Rajadhyaksha Committee Recommendations

*229. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have urged the States to accept the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power;

(b) if so, whether one of the recommendations of the Committee was that control and ownership of high tension transmission system linking Central power projects to the State systems should be vested in the Centre;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Committee had recommended that the Central Government should be vested with the ownership of transmission lines of 220 KV capacity and above;

(d) if so, whether State Governments have agreed to the suggestions made by the Rajadhyaksha Committee ; and

(e) how many of the recommendations have been accepted and implemented so far by both the Centre and the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Power has recommended that high tension transmission system connecting the Central projects to State systems and transmission links of 220 KV and above which are required to ensure integrated operation of the regional grids, should be under the ownership and control of Central Government. While the concept of a National Grid has found general acceptance, some of the States have reservations regarding Central ownership and

control. This is being further discussed with the States.

(e) Guidelines have already been issued in respect of 140 recommendations whose implementation lies within the competence of the State Govts. and State Electricity Boards.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, about half-an-hour back, the Hon. Minister was kind enough to reply to a question of a similar type wherein he has mentioned that the gap between the demand and availability of power—energy—is of the order of 6%. I take this as the average percentage for the whole of India.

But, then, why there is power cut even upto 100% in some of the States when there is average tapering only of 6%. It means that such a higher percentage of power cut is due to maldistribution. My question now arises from this. To avoid this maldistribution, the essential thing to do is to have the regional grids as well as the national grid to taper off this power shortage. In this regard, Rajadhyaksha Committee has given so many recommendations. I requested the Hon. Minister to reply as to how many of these recommendations have been accepted and implemented so far by both the Centre and the States. The reply is very unsatisfactory in the sense that he has said like this. I will read out :

‘Guidelines have already been issued in respect of 140 recommendations whose implementation lies within the competence of the State Governments and State Electricity Boards.’

Simply giving the guidelines and sending them to the State Governments is not sufficient. I wanted to know as to how many of them have been accepted by the Centre and the States and how many of them have been implemented. To this his answer was ‘Yes, Sir.’ Regarding the national grid, he has replied as follows :