

creation of posts and for recruitment to Group *C and Group *D* cadres since January, 1984 on account of which employees are feeling over worked to the tune of 33 per cent.

(b) whether the Central Government propose to grant any interim relief to its employees pending submission of report by the Fifth Pay Commission; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There is no ban on either creation of Group *C and *D* posts or on recruitment to these posts. However, as a part of economy measures, instructions were issued in May, 1993 to the effect that posts which are laying vacant for one year or more shall be deemed to be abolished and, if needed, could be recreated after following the prescribed procedure for creation of posts.

(b) and (c) The matter is under consideration.

Transfer policy of the Judges of High Court

311. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to review the transfer policy of the Judges of the High Court;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPTT. OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPTT. AND DEPTT. OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP): (a) to (c) The Government have accepted as a policy the recommendations of the Law Commission in its 80th Report that there should be a convention according to which 1/3rd of Judges in each High Court should be from any other State. The Government

have decided that this may be implemented either by making initial appointments from outside or by effecting transfers. Pursuant to this policy, transfer/appointment of Judges and Chief Justices of the High Courts are being made on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India.

At present no change in the above policy is contemplated.

आयकर के रूप में बकाया धनराशि

312. श्री नागमणि:

श्री ईश दत्त यादव:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिन पर आयकर के रूप में एक लाख या अधिक रुपये की धनराशि बकाया है;

(ख) ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिन पर आयकर के रूप में एक करोड़ या अधिक रुपये की धनराशि बकाया है; और

(ग) आयकर के रूप में वसूल की जाने वाली कुल कितनी धनराशि है और इस धनराशि को वसूल करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्री तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० चिदम्बरम): (क) दिनांक 31.12.1995 को आयकर के रूप में जिन कर निर्धारितियों के विरुद्ध एक लाख रुपये और इससे अधिक की धनराशि बकाया थी, उनकी संख्या 75688 थी।

(ख) दिनांक 31.12.1995 को आयकर के रूप में जिन कर निर्धारितियों के विरुद्ध एक करोड़ रुपये और इससे अधिक की धनराशि बकाया थी, उनकी संख्या 600 थी।

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1995-96 के अन्त में निगम कर और आयकर की कुल बकाया मांग 28987.14 करोड़ रु० थी। मांग के बकाया होने के मुख्य कारण नीचे दिए गए हैं:—

(i) मांग का देय न होना।

(ii) ऐसी मांग जिसका भुगतान किए जाने का दावा किया गया हो परन्तु उसका सत्यापन न हुआ हो।

(iii) न्यायालयों समझौता आयोग, न्यायाधिकरण और आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा स्थगित मांग।

(iv) ऐसी मांग जिसके लिए किरतों की मजूरी दी गई हो।

Electoral Reform; recommendations of Election Commission

3J3. SHRI S.S. SURJEWALA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has recommended drastic changes in the present electoral system; if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposals of the Election Commission were discussed by Government at various level including the political parties; if so, the details of such an exercise; and

(c) whether Government propose to translate the recommendations of the Election Commission, if so, within which time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPTT. OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPTT. AND DEPTT. OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP): (a) and (b): Important proposal made by the Election Commission of India regarding electoral reforms are given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House. (*see below*). These proposals as also the recommendations of the Dinesh Goswami Committee and certain other proposals on electoral reforms were discussed in a series of meetings at various levels including at the level of Prime Minister during 1992 to 1994. On the basis of these discussions, certain proposals were thereafter discussed with leaders of various political parties in June, 1994. After taking into account the views of political parties, the Government introduced in the Lok Sabha three Bills namely, the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1994, the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1994 and the Election Commission (charging of Expenses on the Consolidated Fund of India) Bill, 1994. These Bills have since lapsed with the dissolution of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

(c) Government is keen to finalise a package on electoral reforms as soon as possible. It, therefore, proposes to discuss shortly various proposals including those received from the Election Commission with leaders of various political parties.

Statement

The important proposals made by the Election Commission regarding Electoral Reforms

1. The Election Commission should be a single member body.
2. The Election Commission should have an independent secretariat and the expenditure on the Commission should be "charged" and not "voted".
3. The electoral rolls should be revised intensively every alternate years and the summary revision in other years should continue.**
4. Multi-purpose identity cards should be issued to all Indian citizens by the concerned administrative authorities and production of such identity cards may be made obligatory wherever the card holder is required to establish his identity including elections.£
5. The District Electoral Officer concerned should be statutorily required to be consulted and empowered to have a say in the police arrangement for elections.
6. The political bigwigs who harbour proclaimed abscondors and are seen openly in their company, should be proceeded against. The power to grant parole or remission of sentence of convicted criminals, should be sparingly exercised when the elections are imminent or in progress.
7. The unauthorised possession of ballot boxes or electronic voting machine, and unauthorised printing of ballot papers should be made cognisable offence.
8. Increase in the amount of security deposit should be for all candidates.
9. There should be a minimum of 10 proposers for every candidate drawn from different polling areas.