

enhanced threat, adequate measures have been identified.

(c) with P-3C Orion aircraft, the Pakistan Navy would be able to carry 4 more time of anti-ship missiles. The missiles which these aircraft are likely to use have a higher range and accuracy.

(d) In order to keep pace with the ever changing scenario in the region, certain critical measures have been identified alongwith on-going projects.

#### **Implementation of Recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission**

428. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to accept the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission in regard to Centre State relations;

(b) if so, the manner in which they propose to implement the same keeping in view the post-election scenario; and

(c) whether some modifications are proposed to be made by Government in regard to the recommendations made in the Sarkaria Commission report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MAQBOOL DAR): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission numbering 247 were placed before the Inter-State Council in its first meeting held on 10th October, 1990. The Council decided to constitute a Sub-Committee to consider the above recommendations and submit its report. Out of 247 recommendations, the Sub-Committee has considered, in its six meetings held so far, 190 recommendations. In the light of the report of the Sub-Committee and the recommendations of the Inter-State Council thereon, decision will be taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.

#### **Voting Rights to citizens Living Abroad**

429. SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many countries have given the voting right to their citizens living abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of India do not propose to do the same; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As per enclosed statement (*see below*)

(c) No, Sir. Under existing law for a person to be entitled to be registered as a voter in a particular constituency, one of the requirements is that he/she should be ordinarily resident of that constituency. In certain cases, where persons are forced to remain away from their home constituency by the compulsion of their office under the Government of India and in public interest, provision has been made for enrolment of such persons by treating them as ordinary resident of the constituency where they would have resided but for compulsion of their office under the Government of India. Therefore, there is no justification under existing law to grant voting rights to those who are normally not resident in their constituency out of their own volition and in their own personal private interest.

(d) As pointed out in (c) above, the basic concept of direct elections from territorial constituencies envisages a direct nexus between the voter and the constituency from where he/she intends to vote and this nexus arises by reasons of his/her ordinary residence in the constituency. In addition, there would be practical difficulties in extending voting rights to Indian citizens living abroad.