

(ख) निर्वाचन आयोग ने सूचित किया है कि उसे ऐसी शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है जिसमें यह अभिकथन किया गया है कि सागर में तैनात एक विशिष्ट उप महानिरीक्षक इधर उधर जाकर एक राजनीतिक दल के लिए सक्रिय रूप से प्रचार कर रहे हैं और इस काम के लिए डाकुओं की भी सहायता ले रहे हैं।

(ग) ये शिकायतें मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी/मुख्य सचिव, मध्य प्रदेश को उनके सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट देने के लिए निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा भेज दी गई है। उनकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Pending¹ cases in the Supreme Court and High Courts

657, SHRI J. K. JAIN: WUI the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of cases pending in the various High Courts and the Supreme Court of India as at present;

(b) what is the number of cases out of them, which relate to periods of more than a year; and

(c) what steps are being taken to dispose of such cases speedily?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) The number of cases pending in High Courts and Supreme Court and the cases pending in High Courts and Supreme Court for more than a year is given in the statement I.

(c) Steps taken to reduce the pendency is indicated in the statement II.

Statement I

Number of pending cases (as furnished by the Registries of the Supreme Court and the High Courts)

Name of the Court	No. of cases pending	No. of cases pending for more than a year
Supreme Court (as on 31-12-1981) †Regular hearing matters)	22,664	16,789
High Courts (as on 30-6-1981)		
1. Allahabad	145,893	100,867
2. Andhra Pradesh	49,761	26,031
3. Bombay	69,558	43,931
4. Calcutta	87,865	68,610‡
5. Delhi	37,130	22,810
6. Gauhati	9,433	7,275
7. Gujarat	21,717	10,149
8. Himachal Pradesh	5,947	4,870
9. Jammu & Kashmir	10,722	6,320
10. Karnataka	79,464	51,630‡
11. Kerala	32,436	22,479
12. Madhya Pradesh	38,227	20,486‡
13. Madras	70,796	49,950
14. Orissa	12,210	8,455
15. Patna	40,051‡	29,460‡
16. Punjab and Haryana	34,837	26,716
17. Rajasthan	32,003	19,388‡
18. Sikkim	42	8
TOTAL	779,192	519,035

¹The figures for the Supreme Court are in respect of regular hearing matters. The pendency in respect of admission and miscellaneous matters at the end of December, 1981 was 60260.

‡Main cases only.

Statement-II

Steps taken to reduce pendency

The following steps have been taken to reduce pendency in High Courts and Supreme Court:—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in second appeal (*vide* section 100A).

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978 and 1980

(3) The Judge's strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 excluding the Chief Justice with effect from 31-12-1977 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

(4) The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased over the years from 306 in 1970 to 410 in January, 1982.

(5) The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrars and Judges in chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.

(6) The Supreme Court have also taken the following measures:—

(i) Priority is given to certain matters

(ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily.

(iii) "Writ petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50] matters are listed together for hearing. involving

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togs (Torts are made to
see that such groups are dis-
posed of early.

(v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite some time the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the "preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper-book itself after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply.

(7) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:—

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts;

(b) Matters are fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates;

(c) Dispensing with printing of records;

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

(8) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of the reference of the Law Commission are:—

(a) To keep under review the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure—

(i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal

cardi-
it decisions
be just and fair;

to reduce and techni-
calities and devices for delay so
is operates not as an end in
itself but as a means of achieving
justice; and

(iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of Justice.

(b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.

(c) To recommend to the Government measure for bringing the statute book upto-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

Microwave link at Kolhapur Maharashtra

658. SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to join certain districts, like Kolhapur, in Maharashtra with the Main National Grid through Microwave Link; and

(b) if so, by when, and what action has been taken by the Department so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. However, Kolhapur is not proposed to be connected through Microwave System as it is already on the National Telecommunication Network through a Coaxial cable Link.

(b) A large number of district headquarters have already been connected through microwave link or U.H.F. radio relay system or coaxial cable system. Similar action in respect of the remaining district headquarters is being taken progressively.

Reassessment of investment in power generation

659. SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI:
SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a reassessment was

made of the investment in power generation, the actual installation and commissioning of new plants resulting in shortages of energy in various States during 1980 and 1981:

(b) what are the details of the generation of electricity during the last three years in various States, the line losses and the capacity utilisation; and

(c) whether any team has visited certain places recently to ascertain the chronic shortage of electricity in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No reassessment has been made about the overall outlay for the Sixth Plan period. However, every year funds for the various power projects are fixed during the annual plan discussions in the Planning Commission after taking into account the progress made in the various schemes and their requirements for funds.

(b) The details about year-wise and State-wise energy generation and plant load factor of thermal power stations during the period 1978-79 1981-82 (April to January) are given in the statement attached (Annexure-I). [See Appendix CXXI, Annexure No. 24].

The percentage transmission and distribution losses are compiled on the basis of the detailed data made available by State Electricity Boards and generating companies and as such the process of compilation takes a longer period. The percentage transmission and distribution losses have been worked out upto the period 1979-80. The details of State-wise T&D losses during the period 1977-78 to 1979-80 are given in the statement attached (Annexure-II). [See Appendix CXXI, Annexure No. 25].

(c) No, Sir.