

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Language	Number of Central Acts translated and published
1.	Assamese	78
2.	Bengali	55
3.	Gujarati	105
4.	Kannada	296
5.	Malayalam	92
6.	Marathi	196
7.	Odia	88
8.	Punjabi	124
9.	Tamil	211
10.	Telugu	167
11.	Urdu	60

(c) As and when the Central Acts are passed by the Parliament, those laws will be sent to the concerned State Governments for translation and then vetted by the Central Government. Thereafter, the said laws will be sent to the President of India for authentication and published in the Gazette of India after authentication as soon as possible.

Amendment in the Representation of the People Act, 1951

1223. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend the Representation of People Act, 1951, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any system is proposed to check the fulfilment of promises made by political parties in their manifestoes in public forum in elections; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) No proposal to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to check the fulfilment of promises made by the political parties in their manifesto in public forum in elections is under consideration of the Government. However, the Election Commission of India (ECI)

has informed that in order to ensure a level playing field among the contesting parties and candidates in elections and also to see that the purity of election process does not get vitiated, a new chapter titled 'Guidelines on Election Manifestoes' has been added to the Model Code of Conduct. These guidelines require that the manifestoes issued by the political parties should reflect the rationale for the promises and broadly indicate the ways and means to meet the financial requirements for them.

Study conducted on legal system by IIM, Kolkata

1224. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had commissioned a study by the Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata on India's overburdened legal system and whether the findings are not positive;

(b) whether the study reveals that the convoluted nature of the litigation process is the main cause for the near break-down of the judicial system; and

(c) whether according to the findings, it takes around two and a half years for a litigant to get a judgement which is bogged down by shortage and non-attendance of judges, arbitrary adjournments, absence of lawyers and witnesses who are made to turn hostile often?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata has submitted a Research Report on project titled "Study of Court processes and Re-engineering Opportunities for Improving Court efficiencies for Justice Delivery in India" sanctioned under the Scheme for Action Research and Studies on Judicial Reforms.

(b) and (c) The study, conducted on the basis of survey done through questionnaire, attempts to understand the sources of delays and propose corrective measures that may be considered to tackle the delays. The study has brought out the reasons for delays in processing cases in the judicial system. These are, *inter alia*, vacancies among judicial officers, judicial officers being assigned administrative duties and responsibilities, inadequate number of court rooms and high pendency of cases, vacancies among court staff, non-attendance of witnesses, non-appearance of lawyers, length of oral arguments, and adjournments.