

**Languages used for A.I.R.  
Programmes**

39. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the languages and dialects in which programmes are being broadcast from the various stations of All India Radio;

(b) the duration for each one of the languages/dialects from each station;

(c) whether it is proposed to include more dialects for use in the programmes; and

(d) if so, the number and names of such languages?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Besides the 15 languages mentioned in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution of India, and English, All India Radio Stations have been broadcasting programmes in 146 dialects;

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The question of including more dialects/languages will depend on the felt needs of the dialect/language availability of resources and the technical limitations in regard to additional transmissions.

**Statement**

The duration in respect of main languages/dialects broadcast from AIR Stations is as follows:

(i) *Main language of the station (included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution):*

The duration varies approximately between 180 and 465 minutes per day in case of single channel stations and upto 20 hrs. daily, in respect of multi-channel stations.

(ii) *Non-tribal dialects with news/talks etc.:*

The duration varies approximately between 20 and 60 minutes daily.

(iii) *Tribal dialects:*

The duration varies between 15 and 45 minutes per day. In case the tribal dialect is also the main language of the station it goes upto 8 hours approximately daily.

(iv) There is no fixed duration in respect of those dialects in which only music is broadcast.

**Target of Production of Coal for  
1979-80**

41. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of production of coal for the year 1979-80; and

(b) whether it has been fully achieved; if not, what is the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The coal production target for 1979-80 was 118 million tonnes.

(b) The present trend indicates that production of 104.3 million tonnes during the year would be achieved.

उच्च न्यायालयों तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय में  
न्यायाधीशों की संख्या

42. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में क्रमशः कुल कितने न्यायाधीश हैं;

(ख) विभिन्न स्तरों के इन न्यायालयों में अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के कुल कितने न्यायाधीश हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति के लिए विशेष प्रावधान करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिशु शंकर) : (क) तारीख 24-1-1979 को उच्चतम न्यायालय में 16 न्यायाधीश और उच्च न्यायालयों में 355 न्यायाधीश थे।

(ख) उच्चतम न्यायालय में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति का कोई न्यायाधीश नहीं है। विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार तारीख 19-4-1979 को अनुसूचित जाति के 5 न्यायाधीश थे, अर्थात्-आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कलकत्ता और कटिक् उच्च न्यायालय में एक-एक और मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय में दो। किसी भी उच्च न्यायालय में अनुसूचित जनजाति का कोई न्यायाधीश नहीं था।

(ग) उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति संविधान के उपबंधों के अनुसार की जाती है और इसमें अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षण के संबंध में कोई उपबंध नहीं है।

### River Water Disputes pending Solution

43. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of river water disputes pending solution; and

(b) the action to be taken by Government to solve them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). The main river water disputes pending relate to the use and development of the waters of the Godavari, Cauvery and Yamuna basins. *Godavari Basin:* In the case of Godavari, from time to time, the party States had entered into various agreements for the distribution of waters. The Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, in its report submitted to the Central Government

on the 27th November, 1979 has ordered that the agreements should be observed and carried out by the party States. According to the provisions of the aforesaid Act, the party States and the Central Government may ask for clarifications, explanations or guidance within three months from the date of submission of the report. The decision of the Tribunal, after such clarification, explanation and guidance is final when it is notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette. The period of three months for seeking clarifications/guidance is not yet over.

*Cauvery Basin:* With regard to the use and development of Cauvery waters, an understanding was reached amongst the concerned States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu in August, 1976. Three meetings were thereafter convened by the then Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in August, September and October, 1978 with a view to having the understanding of August, 1976 ratified so that it could be implemented without further delay. As the talks proceeded, it was seen that there was no common ground based on which a satisfactory settlement could be reached. Tamil Nadu objected to the understanding on the ground that it was reached at a time when there was no popular Government in the State and also wanted that its ayacut should be protected adequately by ensuring certain releases from Mettur and not by effecting definite savings from its own existing uses. Tamil Nadu, however, recently has proposed another round of talks and this is under consideration.

*Yamuna Basin:* Detailed studies about availability and use of Yamuna Waters have been carried out in consultation with the concerned States and the matter is under further discussions with them.

In terms of Section 78 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, the Central Government was requested by Haryana Government to allocate the waters becoming available as a result of Beas