

(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

Project among the successor States. The Central Government accordingly passed an order on 24-8-1976 allocating 3.5 MAF of the waters to Haryana. Punjab has represented against this order and has filed a suit in the Supreme Court questioning its validity. Haryana has also filed a suit in the Supreme Court for implementation of the order of March, 1976.

Super Thermal Power Stations in the Country

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

(a) the number of Super Thermal Power Stations under construction in the country; and

(b) their stage?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). The large sized Thermal power projects located at the pit heads under execution by the National Thermal Corporation are the following:

Name of the Project	Installed capacity as approved	Ultimate capacity
(i) Singrauli . . .	2000 MW	2000 MW
(ii) Korba . . .	1100 MW	2100 MW
(iii) Ramagundam . . .	1100 MW	2100 MW
(iv) Farakka . . .	600 MW	1000/ 1100 MW

The status of construction of the projects is given below:

Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project:

Most infrastructural works including site levelling have been completed. All major civil works including those

for the cooling water system and the merry-go-round system for coal transportation system are under construction. Fabrication and erection of main power house structures and civil works associated with other contracts are in progress. The contract for supply and erection of turbine generator and boiler for the 200 MW units was awarded to M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. Boiler erection work was commenced in November, 1978. Work on the construction of permanent residential quarters and other township facilities is progressing. The first 200 MW unit is programmed for commissioning during 1981-82.

Korba Super Thermal Power Project:

Site levelling work has been completed. Piling, foundations, steel structural fabrication and erection have been taken up. Infrastructural development activities like the construction of roads, office accommodation, storage sheds, temporary residential accommodation, construction power and water supply are progressing. Temporary Railway siding was commissioned. Project engineering activities are in progress. The contract for supply and erection of turbine generator and boiler and associated equipment for the 200 MW units was awarded to M/s. Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited. The first 200 MW unit is scheduled for commissioning in 1982-83.

Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project:

The major portion of the land for the main plant and temporary township areas has been acquired. Detailed survey and soil investigation were completed in the main plant and township area. Infrastructural development work is in progress. Site levelling and grading has been taken up. Bids for the main plant and equipment have been obtained. The first 200 MW unit is scheduled for commissioning in 1983-84.