

should be about the tenth year of their service be posted as district and sessions judges.

(28) The emoluments of Indian Judicial Service officers should be the same as those of the Indian Administrative Service.

(29) On appointment as district and sessions judges, however, their remuneration will be on the same scale as that of State Judicial service officers.

(30) These officers should man forty per cent of the posts in the Higher Judicial Service.

(31) The remaining sixty per cent should be filled in by promotion from the State Judicial Service and by direct recruitment from the Bar.

(32) Thirty per cent of the posts should be filled by promotion of officers of the State Judicial Service and thirty per cent by direct recruitment from the Bar.

(33) If the creation of the Indian Judicial Service leads to satisfactory results it might be desirable to raise the percentage of recruits on an all-India basis

(34) It is necessary to continue direct recruitment from the Bar at the level of district Judges.

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(43) The pay scale of a district judge should not be less than that of the senior scale of the Indian Administrative Service.

Statement II

Extracts from the 77th Report of the Law Commission submitted in November, 1975.

All India Judicial Service.

9.8 At the same time, we are of the view that the suggestion to have an All India Judicial Service of the same rank and same pay-scales as the Indian Administrative Service should receive serious consideration. According to article 312 as now amended, Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all-India Service

(including an all-India Judicial Service) common to the Union and the States. We are conscious of the fact that a school of thought and many States are strongly opposed to the creation of all-India Judicial Service. The objection is mostly based upon the consideration that since the proceedings before the subordinate courts would be conducted in regional languages, members of the higher judicial service hailing from other States would not be in a position to efficiently discharge their functions. This difficulty can be obviated if, like recruits to the Indian Administrative Service, the recruits to the All India Judicial Service also undergo a training period of two years. During that period, they can acquire also familiarity with and mastery of the regional language of the State to which they are to be allocated after the completion of their training period. The requirement about practice at the bar may perhaps have to be waived for recruitment to All India Judicial Service, as they will be recruited at a comparatively younger age. It should, however, be essential that the competitors are graduates in law. Attraction of All India Service.

9.8A. Another reason which should weigh in favour of the creation of the All India Judicial Service is the attraction that an All India Service holds for bright young graduates, including law graduates. The result is that many of them compete for and are selected for the Indian Administrative Service. If the All India Judicial Service is created with the same rank and pay scale as Indian Administrative Service, the Judicial Service would hold perhaps greater attraction for right law graduates. The Judicial Service in such an event would not be denuded of talented young persons. The Law Commission presided over by Shri Setalvad also felt this difficulty and observed that an important factor which detracts from the attractiveness of judicial service is the inferiority of the status of a judicial officer compared with that of the executive officer. The Law Commi-

sion in this connection referred to the following observations of an experienced Chief Justice:—

“One reason why meritorious young men or young practitioners of some standing keep away from the judicial service is the comparative inferiority of the status of district judicial officers vis-avis officers of the district executive. Formerly, the district judge like the district magistrate, used to be a member of the Indian Civil Service and his position in the district was superior to that of the district magistrate. Under the present system, the district magistrate is a member of the Indian Administrative Service which is a service of an all India character, while the district judge is a member of the higher judicial service which is a State service. The difference in the category of the cadres to which they belong is reflected in the status they occupy in relation to each other and in the estimation of the public. Vis-a-vis the district magistrate, the district judge feels small and is treated as a person of little consequence. Nor can the district judge attain the sense of independence which he might have acquired, if he had not been under the administrative control of the State Government in regard to his service.”

Radio/T.V. coverage of Border Areas of Rajasthan

7299. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan has a long international border but large border areas are not properly served by our own Radio/TV while the Radio/TV reception of broadcast from across the border is

much stronger and naturally people would prefer that;

(b) when was the last Radio Station in Rajasthan commissioned;

(c) when will the next Radio Station come up in Rajasthan; and

(d) the State-wise figures of new Radio Stations commissioned during this period?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The border areas of Barmar, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Ganganagar districts in Rajasthan are not adequately covered by the day time primary grade medium wave service of All India Radio at present. Nor do they have TV facilities. The reception of the AIR and Radio Pakistan Transmitters are comparable in these border areas, though the Multan transmitter of Radio Pakistan is reported to give a better reception.

(b) The last Radio station in Rajasthan was commissioned in March, 1967 at Udaipur.

(c) The next Radio station in Rajasthan is expected to be commissioned at Suratgarh in 1979

(d) The State-wise list of new Radio Stations commissioned during the period 1967—1979 is given below:

Name of State	No. of Stations
Assam	1
Bihar	2
Gujarat	1
Haryana	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	4
Karnataka	2
Maharashtra	4
Uttar Pradesh	2
<i>Union Territories</i>	
Arunachal	2
Pondicherry	1