

(c) the timeschedule of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Under the Scheme of relocation of jhuggi jhopari dwellers, Delhi Administration proposes to relocate 80,000 households during 1990-91 to 1995-96 by allotting 'sites and services' plots of 18 sq. mts. with 7 sq. mts. share in open courtyard.

Environment Improvement in jhuggi jhopari clusters is a continuing scheme under which basic civic amenities, such as drinking water, street lights, drains, paved pathways and provided in eligible clusters in a phased manner after taking into account the local conditions. As this is a continuing process, no specific date to cover all the J.J. Clusters can be fixed.

Disposal of cases in CAT

3370. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Central Administrative Tribunal Dilatory tactics by Government torpedo faster disposal of cases" appearing in the Indian express of November 4, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Government counsels seek unnecessary adjournments on one ground or the other and if so, the steps taken to check the same;

(c) whether there is any proposal to segregate those cases still pending with them which can be disposed of on the basis of earlier rulings in other cases;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether more number of benches were to be set up and the vacancies to be filled;

(f) if so, the reasons for the delay in establishing the benches and filling up the vacancies; and

(g) the number of cases filed in various benches of CAT during each of the last three years and in 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI. MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pleadings are not completed within the time stipulated in the Rules of the Tribunal in some cases and adjournments are sought by counsels of both the parties. The Bench concerned hearing the matter grants extension of time to the party seeking adjournment in its judicial discretion and at times on condition of payment of cost to the opposite party.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In some cases, both parties may agree that the matter can be disposed off on the basis of earlier rulings in other cases but this does not happen always. If both Parties do not agree on this, they will have to be heard on the facts of the case before concluding whether or not it is a covered case.

(e) and (f). Additional benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal are set up as and when required. It is proposed to set up four additional benches of the Tribunal at various places. Necessary action to set up the benches and for filling up the vacancies has already been initiated.

(g) the number of cases filed in various Benches of CAT during each of the last three years and in 1991 upto 31.10.91 is as under:—

<i>Year</i>		<i>No. of cases filed</i>
1988	—	19457
1989	—	18602
1990	—	19264
1991	—	17900 (upto 31.10.91)

Licences for Manufacturing Drugs

3371. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy parameters kept in view while issuing licences to private companies for manufacture of pharmaceutical and drug items;

(b) the names of companies which have been issued licences for manufacturing drugs for Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Rishikesh;

(c) whether any assessment has been made with regard to the work assigned to these companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) As per the provisions of Drug Policy, the starting stages for bulk drugs, and ratio parameters (production values and consumption values) for formulations are kept in view while examining the applications for issue of Industrial Licences.

(b), (c) to (d). To the extent information is available, no company has been issued licences for carrying out the manufacture of

drugs for Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Rishikesh.

[*Translation*]

Child labour in carpet industry

3372. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that in spite of the inclusion of carpet industry in the "approved list of risky industries" a number of child labour are engaged therein; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent employing child labour from being engaged in this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The employment of children below 14 years is prohibited in the process of Carpet weaving, except in family workshops, under Section 3 (Part B of the Schedule) of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. However, Government is aware that children continue to be employed in the carpet industry. The State Governments/UTs being the appropriate authorities, conduct regular inspections for implementation of the Act and prosecute the offenders. They are addressed from time to time to strictly enforce the provisions of the Labour Laws pertaining to Child Labour.

The National Child Labour Policy 1987 inter alia, provides for development programmes for the benefit of child labour and special projects in areas of child labour concentration. Under this a project has been set up in Mirzapur-Bhadoi area U.P. for child labour withdrawn from the Handmade Carpet industry.