

(d) The shares of the bank should be on stock exchanges.

(e) To avoid concentration of the headquarters of new banks in metropolitan cities and other over banked areas, while granting a licence preference may be given to those the headquarters of which are proposed to be located in a centre which does not have the headquarters of any other bank.

(f) Voting rights of an individual shareholder shall be governed by the ceiling of 1 percent of the total voting rights as stipulated by Section 12 (2) of the Banking Regulation Act. However, exemption from this ceiling may be granted under Section 53 of the said Act, to public financial institutions.

(g) The new bank shall not be allowed to have as a director any person who is a director of any other banking company, or of companies which among themselves are entitled to exercise voting rights in excess of twenty percent of the total voting right of all the shareholders of the banking company, as laid down in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

(h) The bank will be governed by the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and other.

(a) In terms of the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, any person/company intending to set up a bank has to apply in the prescribed form to Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI have so far received only one application in the prescribed form from EXIM Bank.

(b) RBI have not so far approved any proposal for issue of licence for setting up a new bank in the private sector.

(c) RBI have issued guidelines in January, 1993 regarding entry of new private sector banks. The details of these guidelines are given in the attached statement.

(d) In terms of the RBI Act and Banking Regulation Act, RBI have been vested with Powers for supervising, regulating and overruling the activities of banks in India. RBI exercise this power through periodic inspections as also by calling for various statutory and non-statutory returns and information from banks.

[English]

### Child Labour

\*73. DR. KAR TIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the number of the child labour in Orissa and other States is on the increase;

(b) if so, the present number thereof;

(c) the percentage rise in child labour during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme for the welfare of the child labour, particularly in Orissa; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (b). No annual survey is conducted to assess the number of Child Labour. However, as per 1971 & 1981 Census the incidence of child labour is as follows:

	<i>Orissa</i> (in lakhs)	<i>India</i> (In lakhs)
Child Labour in 1971	4.92	107.5
Child Labour in 1981	7.02	136.4
Total Labour Force in 1971	68.51	1804.8
Total Labour Force in 1981	86.35	2225.2

Legislative provisions have been made in various laws to protect children from exploitation at Work and to improve their working conditions. In addition, the child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits employment of children in certain hazardous occupations and processes and regulates their employment in other areas.

The National Policy on Child Labour, 1987 has been formulated which inter-alia envisages focussing on general project-based plan of action in areas of high concentration of child labour.

Financial assistance to voluntary organisations is provided for taking up action-oriented projects. In working children namely IPEC (Inter national Programme in Elimination of Child Labour) and CLASP (Child Labour Action a Support Programme) have also been taken up.

The above measures are operative throughout the country, including Orissa.

### **Brahmaputra Inland Waterways**

\*74. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam

have submitted any proposal for development of Brahmaputra inland waterways;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the other inland waterways in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government is responsible for the development of National Waterways in the country. So far three waterways have been declared as National Waterways, which are as follows:-

(i) The Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the Ganga Bhagirathi and Hooghly river system (declared w.e.f. 26.10.1986).

(ii) Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of Brahmaputra river (declared w.e.f. 28.12.1988)

(iii) The Kollam-Kottapuram stretch of the West Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyogman-