

at the above 5 airports during the above period;

(e) the details of the cases yet to be finalised; and

(f) the reasons for the delay in releasing such incentives to the informer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

### **Child Labour**

1928. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government for lodging the child labourers in Government run homes and imparting them education and technical training;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Action programme for the welfare and rehabilitation of working children are implemented under the National Child Labour Projects, Grants-in-aid scheme and the International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). Non-formal education, vocational training, nutrition, health care are provided to children in all these projects. Special schools are run under the National Child Labour Projects, out of which a few are residential in nature.

### **Retirement Age in Financial Institutions**

1929. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers in different categories in the Life Insurance Corporation of India have a differential age of retirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is different age of retirement for employees and officers in various public sector financial institutions like banks, L.I.C. I.F.C.I. and I.D.B.I. etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for fixing different age of retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) Prior to nationalisation of Life Insurance industry there were no uniform terms and conditions for the employees in the private sector insurance companies. While generally the retirement age was 60 years in some cases it was less and in some cases it was more than 60 years. Therefore, when life insurance business was nationalised and Life Insurance Corporation of India was created in 1956 the retirement age of the employees of the erstwhile private sector companies who joined the Life Insurance Corporation known as 'transferred employees', was fixed at 60 years of age while the age of retirement of those entering service of the Life Insurance Corporation after nationalisation was retained at 58. The