

is about the State of Gujarat the number of bonded labourers who were identified were 64 and all of them had been rehabilitated. Since, then the Government of Gujarat have reported that there are no more bonded labourers in that State. Our officers have also gone there to verify this report. They have again and again reiterated that there is no question of the existence of bonded labourers at present. I cannot say about the future..

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Are you convinced yourself that there are no bonded labourers in Gujarat?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: This is what the State Government of Gujarat have reported to us.

As you know under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation rests with the State Government. The State Government of Gujarat have reported to us that there are no bonded labourers in the State of Gujarat.

Regarding irregularities, as you have pointed out that certain bonded labourers were identified, released and became bonded labourers again, I think it is not a fact. Whenever a bonded labourer is identified, immediately he is released. It is the responsibility of the District to get the bonded labourer released immediately. We pay Rs. 500 to him for going back to his home. He is being sent to his home with an escort by the State Government authorities and thereafter he is immediately given some employment under the Anti-Poverty Programme and the full package of rehabilitation is made available. So, there is no question of released bonded labourers getting back to bondage again.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the identification and abolition of the

bonded labour system and also rehabilitating them in the normal course of their livelihood is not at all a satisfactory action as far taken by the various State Governments and also the Central Government. The prime importance which our hon. Labour Minister put forth here is the involvement of the voluntary agencies or the voluntary organisations. This is a matter of which is connected with labour.

May I know whether it is a fact that the trade movement itself is not accommodated in the definition of the voluntary agencies or the voluntary organisations? If that is so, where is the question of availability of the voluntary agencies or voluntary organisations to identify the bonded labourers? If that is true may I know whether the Labour Minister will include the trade unions also in the category of the voluntary agencies or the voluntary organisations?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Normally the trade union organisations in agricultural labour are very few. But we have been able to trace out voluntary organisations through the Council for Advancement of People Action in Rural Technology.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: My question is very simple. Will the trade union organisations be categorised under the voluntary organisations or not?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: The trade union organisations can also be considered as voluntary organisations if they come forward and fulfil the conditions, for voluntary organisation required for this purpose.

Shifting of State forest service College, Dehradun

*269. **SHRI KAMAL NATH†:**
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the State Forest Service College from Dehradun;

(b) if so, the proposed location therefor;

(c) the estimated cost of construction of the college building and hostel at the new site;

(d) whether necessary provision to this effect has been made in the budget; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed location is Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) to (e). Due to non-finalisation of site, the details regarding infrastructural development have not been worked out so far.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This has been carrying on for some time. What are the sites which have been or are being considered? Also, when he says, Jabalpur, I don't think it will be narrowly construed to mean Jabalpur, but I presume, he means Jabalpur Division.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I think that it should be located in Rajasthan where forests is to be promoted.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This is out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The proposal to shift this Institute from Dehradun to Jabalpur was on the presumption because of the discussions with the State Government. There are two colleges: one is Rangers College and the other is State Research Institute. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has agreed to close down the Rangers College. So, the premises of the Rangers College was available to start that Institute in Jabalpur. Therefore, precisely, this decision was taken and a resolution to this effect was passed that Dehra Dun State Institute be shifted to Jabalpur.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am very happy with the decision. I do not need any justification for the decision. There are many more justifications which the Minister perhaps in the short time has not been able to mention. This involves some infrastructural cost; we already have the Institute of Tropical Forest Research located in Neem Khera. So, to save infrastructural cost and to expedite the shifting, will it be considered that this college will be shifted to Neem Khera where the Institute of Tropical Forest Research is located?

MR. SPEAKER: Did you say Neem Ka Thana?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Neem Khera.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The proposal for locating this College at Neem Khera was sent to us by the Madhya Pradesh Government. We had sent our Director, Forest Research Institute to Dehra Dun and also the Chief Engineer of the Ministry of Environment (Forest). They had been to the site and they found that the site was quite unsuitable because of many things; out of those many things, one thing is the constraint of the water resources.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, previously Dehradun had so many trees that even the sun used to be out of sight. But now all the trees have been cut and the land has been converted into paddy fields. Now we are thinking of shifting the college to Jabalpur.....

MR. SPEAKER: In your opinion, Jabalpur will also become like that?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: I think that Jabalpur is, perhaps, not suitable for that. It may be, but Andhra Pradesh is located in the centre of the country. My constituency Adilabad is a forest area and Shri Madhav's constituency is also a forest area. It will be convenient for both the trainers and trainees, if the college is shifted there. Even if it is not shifted, will the hon. Minister consider to open another college there? The hon. Minister should honestly tell about it, as he has visited Hyderabad many times.

[*English*]

SHRIS. JAIPAL REDDY: Shri Tulsiram must be pulled up for expecting too much from the Minister.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: We agree with you.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The decision is not open for discussion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Shri Tulsiram went on insisting like this then I fear it might be shifted to Sikar and Jhunjhunu.

MR. SPEAKER: May God bless you.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It was decided in December 1984 to open a college in Madhya Pradesh and there were some reasons for that. One of the reasons was that there was a proposal to expand the Indira Gandhi Academy in Dehra Dun where this research institute is situated and the Government of Madhya Pradesh also requested to locate such an institution there. We found that request reasonable as space was also available there in Jabalpur, where this college could have been shifted. This decision has already been taken and if no place is found in Jabalpur, then this college will be shifted to any other suitable place in Madhya Pradesh. This decision can only be reviewed, if no suitable site is found in Madhya Pradesh. But we are trying to get a place according to our original resolution. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kamal Nathji and Tulsiramji are trying to get this college shifted to their respective States. Dehradun is in Uttar Pradesh and its importance is known to the whole country and the institute is such...

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say? Do not praise Dehra Dun. I know about it.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: I want to know from the hon. Minister that when such an old and popular institute is there in Uttar Pradesh and other States are not prepared to provide any suitable place and also keeping in view the feelings of the people in Uttar Pradesh, may we not let it remain there? You also belong to Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This is a personal aspersion on the Minister.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow this favouritism.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: All right, I withdraw it, but will my suggestion be looked into?

MR. SPEAKER: All right, the hon. Minister will look into it.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Chhota Nagpur in Bihar is a very suitable place for this Institute. In Ranchi University Forestry is taught as a subject, so will the hon. Minister shift this Institute to Bihar?

MR. SPEAKER: All right, the hon. Minister will look into it also.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, it is not so that we are doing away with all the forest activities in Dehra Dun. Actually this research institute is the Indira Gandhi Research Academy and we are going to expend that Academy.

MR. SPEAKER: You can say that we want to expand it.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Due to that we have to shift this college from there.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You should say that it is not being shifted, but it is being bifurcated.

You should say that you are expanding the activities.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Sir, as it is known to the hon. Minister that the desert area of Rajasthan may extend to and cover Delhi also, can this Institute be shifted particularly to the area of Jhunjhunu and Sikar in Rajasthan so that the spreading of desert

is checked?

MR. SPEAKER: You have not said one thing, but I know that there is a reserve forest in your area.

[*English*]

Uniform acceptance of Family Planning Norms

*270. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a perceptible increase in the population of certain communities including the weaker sections as disclosed in census of 1981;

(b) whether this has made an adverse impact on sections of people whose population has shown a decline; and

(c) if so, what steps are being or proposed to be taken to correct this distortion and instil confidence in the people developing apprehension about family planning programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). According to the 1981 census all major communities showed increase in population during 1971-81. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also showed increase during the same period.

All major communities as well as people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are accepting Family Welfare Programme which is being pursued on voluntary basis among all sections of society without making any distinction of caste, creed or religion. Benefits of Small Family Norm are being conveyed through Media