

के निवासी पेय जल की कमी के बारे में शिकायतें कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कालोनियों में पेय जल की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी):** (क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि सांख्यिक नगरों के चार मंजिले क्वार्टरों, थागराज नगर के दो मंजिले क्वार्टरों तथा लक्ष्मीबाई नगर (न कि लक्ष्मी नगर) के पहली मंजिले के निवासियों से गर्मी के महीनों में जल की कमी के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जबकि पानी का दबाव कम हो जाता है किन्तु दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि एन्ड्र्यूज गंज में जल की कमी की कोई शिकायत नहीं है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने थागराज नगर में दो मंजिले क्वार्टरों के भूतल तथा पहली मंजिले के क्वार्टरों के लिए अला अला जोड़ चूड़ी (फेरुल) कनेक्शन दिये हैं। लक्ष्मीबाई नगर में नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने पहले ही एक नलकूप बनाने के लिए कार्रवाई आरम्भ की है। 13.64 लाख लीटर क्षमता के भूनिगत टैंक का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है।

#### Indo-Soviet Text Book Programme

1643. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet Text-book Programme was undertaken in 1965;

(b) if so, how many titles (books) have so far been published and through what agency these were marketed; and

(c) what is the number of books so far published under this Programme in (i) Hindi, (ii) Russian, (iii) English, (iv) other Indian languages?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to available information, 354 books have, upto May, 1980, been published under the Programme. The books are marketed through normal trade channels.

(c) All the books published so far are in English language only.

#### Strategy for Rural Reconstruction

1647. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) what strategy is being adopted for the rural-reconstruction; and

(b) what all new agencies are being formed to achieve the objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The strategy for rural development in the Sixth Plan is being formulated and the final shape of that strategy would be clear only when the exercises of Plan formulation are completed and it is approved by the National Development Council. The ongoing strategy for rural reconstruction aims primarily at amelioration of rural poverty and creation of additional opportunities of employment in the rural sector. The main thrust of these programmes is towards assisting a target group consisting of the weakest elements in our rural society, namely, agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and small farmers. Identified families of this target group are provided subsidies and loans for acquiring assets and resources which have the potential for providing employment and additional incomes to the beneficiaries. Through such assistance, families of this target group are expected to be raised above the poverty line. The main instruments for achiev-

ing this objective are the small farmers and marginal farmers development programme, the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the Food for Work Programme. Taken together, these three programmes provide productive assets and wage employment to several million families every year. Another facet of the strategy for rural reconstruction is reflected in the area development programmes. Some areas in our country are poorly endowed and subject to grave natural disadvantages owing to poor rainfall, proneness to drought, floods, etc. In such areas, rural development can be achieved only through investment in the development of infrastructure and these investment programmes are carried out under the umbrella of the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme. In these areas, investment is being made for improving the quality of the environment, mitigating the impact of drought and raising the incomes and living conditions of the poorest families in these areas.

Apart from programmes oriented towards development of individual families and programmes for area

development there are also schemes for strengthening the marketing infrastructure, for involving voluntary agencies and for providing benefits to women and children. The ongoing strategy for rural reconstruction also lays emphasis on agrarian reforms, block level planning, rural industrialisation, development of cottage and small scale industries, provision of facilities for meeting certain minimum needs of the rural population etc. A statement showing the coverage of areas under various major programmes and the financial allocations for these programmes is attached.

(b) District level agencies are already in existence for implementing the rural development programme namely DPAP, DDP, IRD etc. Steps are being taken to set up new agencies for implementing the rural reconstruction programmes in areas where these agencies are presently not in existence. At the Block-level, (the Development Block is the agency for implementing these programmes. Agencies like District Industries Centres and public corporations are also involved in the formulation and implementation of these schemes.

#### Statement

Statement showing coverage of various major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and financial allocations for these programmes for 1980-81.

#### A. Number of Blocks covered under :

State/U.T.	Total No. of Blocks	Integrated Rural Dev. Programme (IRDP)	Small Farmers Development Agencies Programme (SFDA)	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	Desert Dev. programme (DDP)	Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)	Food for work Programme (PWP)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	324	201	134	72	—	A	A
Assam . . .	134	77	58	—	—	L	L
Bihar . . .	587	346	236	57	—	L	L
Gujarat . . .	218	110	86	41	11		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana . . .	87	63	32	12	26	S	S
Himachal Pradesh	69	54	18	—	1	T	T
Jammu & Kashmir	75	45	46	12	6	A	A
Karnataka . . .	175	116	66	42	—	T	T
Kerala . . .	144	75	58	—	—	E	E
Madhya Pradesh]	458	350	131	42	—	S	S
Maharashtra . .	296	147	118	33	—		
Manipur . . .	26	13	7	—	—	&	&
Meghalaya]	24	12	12	—	—		
Nagaland . . .	21	13	21	—	—	U/Ts.	U/Ts.
Orissa . . .	314	141	115	25	—		
Punjab <sup>1</sup> . . .	117	82	76	—	—		
Rajasthan . . .	232	133	76	78	84		
Sikkim . . .	—	2	4	—	—		
Tamil Nadu . . .	374	212	167	48	—		
Tripura . . .	17	8	12	—	—		
Uttar Pradesh . .	876	549	191	30	—		
West Bengal . . .	335	199	133	34	—		
SUB-TOTAL . . .	4903	2848	1797	535	128		
A & N Island	5	2	—	—	—	A	A
Arunachal Pradesh	48	21	—	—	—	L	L
Chandigarh . . .	1	1	—	—	—	L	L
D & N Haveli]	1	1	—	—	—		
Delhi . . . . .	5	3	5	—	—	S	S
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	12	7	12	—	—	T	T
Lakshadweep . .	5	2	—	—	—	A	A
Mizoram . . .	20	13	—	—	—	T	T
Pondicherry . . .	4	2	4	—	—	E	E
SUB-TOTAL . . .	101	52	21	—	—	S	S
						&	&
						U/Ts.	U/Ts.
TOTAL . . .	5004	2900	1818	535	128		

B. Financial allocation in respect of various major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction for 1980-81.

Name of the Programme	Fin. Allocation for 1980-81 as approved by the Planning Commission (Central share) Rs. in crore
Integrated Rural Development Programme . . . . .	71.00
Drought Prone Areas Programme . . . . .	20.00
Desert Development Programme . . . . .	8.00
Small Farmers Development Agency Programme . . . . .	51.00
Food for Work Programme . . . . .	340.00
Training for rural youth for self employment (TRYSEM) . . . . .	3.00

**Coconut Development Board**

1648. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to locate the Coconut Development Board in Kerala;

(b) whether sufficient funds are being earmarked while providing for the Coconut Development Board for combating diseases which threaten the Coconut cultivation in Kerala; and

(c) whether all sections like labour concerning the Coconut Development are represented in the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Location of headquarters of the Coconut Development Board will be notified after the Board has been set up.

(b) Yes, Sir. Under the Copra Cess Act, 1979 which is complementary to the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, cess has been imposed at the enhanced rate of Rs. 5 per quintal of copra crushed in any mill with effect from 1-4-1979 with a view to provide assured resources of finance to the Board to undertake the development activities including combating diseases on coconut.

(c) The Board would consist of, among others, representatives of coconut growers, coconut processing industry and such other interests connected with coconut development as in the opinion of Government ought to be represented.

**Nehru Yuvak Kendra**

1649. SHRI MUFUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been functioning throughout the country, (State-wise); and

(b) what service has been rendered for the welfare of the youth since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A total of 192 Nehru Yuvak Kendras are at present functioning in the country. A statement indicating the number of Kendras State-wise is attached.

(b) Ever since the inception of the scheme in 1972, the Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been rendering service for the welfare of the non-student youth, mainly of the rural areas. Some of the specific programmes organised by the Nehru Yuvak Kendras for the welfare of the non-student youth of