

organisations for the first time for taking up rural development programmes during the year 1995-96.

(b) CAPART has well-defined guidelines and procedures for dealing with project proposals received by it for the grant of financial assistance. However, CAPART has been receiving complaints about the implementation of the sanctioned projects by the voluntary organisations. These complaints are examined on the merits of each case and, wherever found necessary, suitable timely action is taken.

(c) The Committee on Government Assurances, Rajya Sabha, has examined the question of delay in fulfilment of certain assurance given in reply to some Rajya Sabha Questions relating to CAPART on 23.1.1996. During the course of this examination, the functioning of CAPART in general was also discussed. The Ministry has not received any report of the Committee in this regard.

(d) The functioning of CAPART is reviewed from time to time in the meetings of the Executive Committee and General Body of CAPART and, wherever considered necessary, suitable steps are taken to streamline its functioning. This is a continuous process. Recently, with a view to bringing CAPART nearer to the people and to ensure closer interaction between it and the voluntary organisations, the functioning of CAPART has been decentralised by setting up 6 Regional Committees at Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Lucknow. The Regional Committees would consider project proposals upto an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs. It is expected that the decentralisation of CAPART would not only result in improving its efficiency and efficacy but would also be successful in promoting, spreading and strengthening voluntarism in rural development.

#### **Provision of tool kits to artisans**

312. DR. SHRIKANT RAMACHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the manner of working of the scheme of giving tool kits to artisans presently;

(b) whether the productivity has actually increased by the supply to tool kits;

(c) the number of tool kits distributed in Nagpur District of Maharashtra; and

(d) whether any evaluation of the scheme has recently been done, and if so, what are the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI YERRANNAIDU K.): (a) to (d) The scheme of supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans was started in July, 1992 and has been extended to all the districts of the country during the year 1995-96. An evaluation regarding the efficiency and impact of the programme in Agra & Aligarh Districts was carried out in early 1993 by an independent NGO. The major findings of the study are given in the Statement (*See below*). The scheme has been very well received and is working well. The number of tool kits distributed in Nagpur District of Maharashtra since 1993-94 so far is 2600.

#### **Statement**

In order to assess the impact of the programme an evaluation was conducted in the districts of Agra and Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh) relating to leather work and blacksmithy in 1993 by Development Alternatives, New Delhi.

The programme impact as per the study is summarised below:

#### **Programme Impact**

The impact of the programme will be measured by the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries. The following

parameters have been considered assessing the level of satisfaction:

- income
- productivity
- quality of product
- product diversification
- fatigue and monotony
- overall quality of life

—indirect benefits  
Income

10. The Mowing table shows the impact on earnings of different categories of beneficiaries in agra and Aligarh. It can be seen that there has been an appreciable increase in the levels in Agra giving obvious pointers towards the benefits from the programme.

Agra		Before	After
Category 1	Factory workers Rs. 750-1300 p.m.		Making upper Rs. 800-1300 p.m.
Category 2	Procuring components getting the upper stitched and making shoes (children's)		Making complete shoe
Income	Rs. 1000-1500 p.m.		Rs.1200-1800 p.m.
Category 3	Buying the upper and making the shoe (men's) Rs. 1000-1500 p.m.		Making complete shoe Rs. 1500-1800 p.m.
Category 4	Making complete shoe (men's) Rs. 2000-2500 p.m.		Making complete shoe with enhanced production Rs. 2000-3500 p.m.
Aligarh		Before	After
Category 1	Making agricultural and domestic equipment Rs. 750-1500 p.m.		Same with increased capacity to early to judge.
Category 2	Making keys Rs. 750-1000 p.m.		Same with increased capacity to early to judge
Productivity			their
2. Mpst of beneficiaries surveyed did not think their productivity has increased with the new kit. The reasons were that the kit was not really an improvement over the what they were using ealrier. Some of the very poor blacksmiths in Aligarh did admit that some tools were improved versions, but it was premature			to assess improvements productivity.
			Production
			3. In case of leather workers, the daily production has increased because of increased man-hours which can now be devoted by each artisan. Artisans producing children's footv/ear have increased their production by 50 per cent.

Those artisans who already had a sewing machine managed to double their production by engaging additional hands from the family or from the labour force.

For blacksmiths, although it is premature to assess the impact, some of those engaged in key-making did not foresee any appreciable improvement in their production levels.

#### Quality of Product

4. For leather workers, some beneficiaries who were previously hand stitching have moved over the machine stitching. This has had an appreciable improvement in the quality of their product. Those who used to get the uppers stitched from outside had complaints about the quality of stitching. They are satisfied with the quality now. In case of blacksmiths, it is too early to assess improvements in product quality.

#### Product Diversification

5. Most beneficiaries in Agra have not brought about product diversification. The majority of them still make footwear. However, many beneficiaries have brought about value addition by shifting from making parts of the shoe to making the complete shoe. In Aligarh, some beneficiaries who were making keys are planning to diversify into agricultural implements.

#### Fatigue and Monotony

6. For most beneficiaries in the leather industry the new tools have not reduced fatigue and monotony. However, it has increased their interest in the work because they manage their own enterprises. In case of blacksmiths, the blower has reduced their fatigue in making smaller implements.

#### Overall Quality of Life

7. As most of the beneficiaries have received the kits over the past month, the project team felt it was too early to pass any judgment regarding this aspect.

#### i Indirect Benefits

8. Many beneficiaries showed increasing levels of self-confidence. This is primarily an outcome of their becoming their own masters. With some additional financial help for working capital, many of them look forwards towards becoming successful entrepreneurs.

The Evaluation Matrix II shows the impact of the programme in Aligarh and Agra.

#### Evaluation Matrix II

Parameters	Agra (Leather Workers)	Aligarh (Black- smiths)
a) Increasing income	S	I
b) Increasing productivity	N S	N
c) Increasing production	M	N I
d) Enhancing quality	M	N
e) Enabling diversification	N	N
f) Eliminating fatigue		
g) Improving monotony	I S	I M
h) Indirect quality of life benefits		

S — Significant M —

Moderate N —

Negligible I —

Inadequate data

Impact evaluation in Aligarh is based on anticipation among beneficiaries.

#### Summing up

The programme has by and large had a positive impact. In Aligarh however, there is scope for improvement by increased beneficiary participation in the programme. The level of motivation among beneficiaries has been particularly high in Agra which also explains the better impact among leather workers. The kit provided in Agra has a sewing machine and has helped artisans perceive increased benefits from the programme. The kit provided in Aligarh does not comprise of tools which can improve motivational level among the artisans.

There are some other factors which have led to a better impact among leather workers. The leather market is primarily urban and thus provided better profits compared to blacksmithy. Also in Agra

the selected villages are close to the district headquarters which has helped in execution and monitoring of the programme. Proximity to urban centres has made the supply of inputs and marketing of products somewhat easier.

#### Funds for Rural Housing Scheme

\*313. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally sponsored Rural Housing Scheme launched in different States; and

(b) the details of funds allocated to different States for launching those schemes during the Eighth Five Year Plan; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI YERRAN NAIDU K.): (a) and (b): The Centrally Sponsored Rural Housing Scheme was launched during the year 1993-94 with an objective to strengthen and enhance efforts of the various State Governments to provide housing for the people belonging to weaker sections of the society and those below poverty line living in rural areas. Under the scheme funds were provided to the State Governments to the extent of 50% of the total allocation made by them since 1992-93. Financial details of the scheme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House (*see below*). The scheme has since been merged with the Indira Awas Yojana.

#### Statement

Under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Housing Scheme assistance of Rs. 12,000 was provided for construction of new houses, Rs. 6,000 for upgradation of houses and Rs. 2,700 for development of sites and services such as sanitary latrine, smokeless chulah, drainage and other essential civic amenities. Participation of beneficiaries in development, upgradation and construction of their own houses to

the minimum extent of 10% of the cost was insisted upon. Under the scheme, central share of subsidy was limited to 45% of the unit cost, as stated above, and Central assistance at the rate of Rs. 5,400 for construction of a new house, Rs. 2,700 for upgradation of house and Rs. 1,350 for sites and services was provided.

To streamline the various schemes being implemented by the Ministry, the Centrally Sponsored Rural Housing Scheme has been merged with the Indira Awas Yojana w.e.f. 1.1.96.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Housing Scheme, during 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 11 crores has been released to various States as under:—

1. Bihar	700.00 lakhs
2. Gujarat	176.00 lakhs
3. Orissa	206.50 lakhs
4. Tripura	15.00 lakhs
5. Rajasthan	2.50 lakhs
	<hr/>
	1100.00 lakhs

During the year 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 30.00 crores have been released as per the details given below:—

1. Rajasthan	133.90 lakhs
2. Tamil Nadu	15.00 lakhs
3. Himachal Pradesh	8.38 lakhs
4. Karnataka	770.90 lakhs
5. Orissa	397.75 lakhs
6. Andhra Pradesh	292.59 lakhs
7. Tripura	100.00 lakhs
8. Gujarat	495.10 lakhs
9. Jammu & Kashmir	11.16 lakhs
10. Maharashtra	5.50 lakhs
11. Kerala	769.72 lakhs
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	3000.00 lakhs

#### Higher Equity to National Grid Corporation of U.K. in PGC of India

\*314. PROF. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Grid Corporation of U.K. wants a 70% equity in the