

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2367
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19/12/2025

ACHIEVEMENTS OF RSETIS

2367 Dr. Kavita Patidar:
Shri Brij Lal:
Shri Madan Rathore:

Will the Minister of Rural Development be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) currently operational in the country;
- (b) whether Government has achieved the objective for which RSETIs were launched;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the total number of youth trained and settled (self-employment or wage employment) during the last five years and the current year;
- (e) whether any recent evaluation or review has been undertaken to identify challenges related to training quality, credit linkage, or post-training handholding;
- (f) if so, the major findings and corrective measures initiated; and
- (g) the details of major revisions introduced under RSETI 2.0 compared to RSETI 1.0?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN)

(a): As of now, a total of 625 RSETI centres are actively functioning across 612 districts in 33 States and Union Territories. These institutes are supported and sponsored by 25 financial institutions, including public sector banks, private sector banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), and state cooperative banks. The number of Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) currently operational in the country (States/UTs) wise is enclosed as **Annexure-I**.

(b) to (d): Yes, the Government has achieved its core objective of RSETIs and the details on training and settlement, self-employment, Wage employment in the country, during the last five years and the current year are given as under:

Financial Year	Total		Out of settled	
	Trained	settled	Self-Employment	Wage Employment
2020-21	255141	185234	178038	7196
2021-22	314114	256429	249904	6525
2022-23	409802	325880	319546	6334
2023-24	451419	350272	344646	5626
2024-25	621210	467259	460577	6682
2025-26 (till 31-10-2025)	308575	201108	198673	2435

(e) to (g): Yes, an Evaluation/Impact Study of the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) has been conducted by the National Academy of RUDSETI (NAR) in agreement with the Academy of Management Studies (AMS), Lucknow. Report of Evaluation/Impact Study of RSETI may be accessed through link "<https://kaushal.rural.gov.in/assets/files/Evaluation-Impact-Study-of-Rural-Self-Employment-Training-Institutes.pdf>".

Some of the key positive observations from the study are as follows:

- a. RSETIs are present in nearly every district of the country. They have a wide reach and are having a considerable impact on the employment prospects of rural poor youth by kindling an entrepreneurial spirit and teaching them technical skills.
- b. RSETIs are operating based on a set of SOPs. Overall performance of RSETIs are good and meeting the objectives of scheme.
- c. 94% of trainees were satisfied with the Faculty.
- d. A large majority (95%) were also satisfied with the course curriculum that was followed.
- e. Majority of the trainees enrolled into RSETI in order to establish an enterprise and become self-employed.
- f. Only 2% of trainees did not receive their final certificate either because they did not collect it or because they dropped out of the course. Majority (95%) received their certificates with the first two months of training completion which was a positive indicator as it allowed trainees to pursue loan applications and employment without a long gap.
- g. 86% of trainees that were followed-up felt that the follow-up period was adequate. This was highest in the Hilly States at 95% and lowest in the Southern States at 85%.

Further, the study also recommended:

- i. To improve the availability and quality of infrastructure:
 - a. Mandating a reasonable time span for RSETIs to develop a permanent campus after their establishment to ensure that RSETI Institutes have the mandated facilities required to deliver quality training.
 - b. Conducting off-campus trainings only be allowed after ensuring availability of quality equipment and infrastructure.
- ii. To improve processes involved in trainee enrollment and organizing the training programme:
 - a. Enrollment targets for selection of beneficiaries be reduced. This could ensure that only those candidates with a sincere interest towards self-employment are vetted and enrolled. This would improve the efficiency of the enrollment process, help in achieving better settlement rates, making the approach of training more qualitative and in-depth.
 - b. A majority, 80% of the trainees were women as opposed to 20% men. Since most women preferred to be self-employed, enroll in Product and Process related courses, and engage in activities that allowed them to work from home, it is

recommended that the offering of relevant courses be also tailored to meet this demand.

- c. A means of verifying that practical is conducted and completed as part of the Institute monitoring could be established to ensure that this critical component is being covered.
 - d. EDP components of skill-training courses received the lowest ratings by trainees. Since the objective of RSETIs is to not only teach trainees technical skills but also empower them to run enterprises, it is recommended that this gap be addressed by improving the EDP components of skill training courses
 - e. Extending the duration of training is recommended by adding the practical and entrepreneurial components of skill courses.
- iii. To address the issue of quality Faculty for training:
- a. It is recommended that certain programs be made mandatory for both Directors and Faculty to undergo so that they are better able to perform their roles. Avoiding frequent change of Directors would also work to ensure that the RSETIs function in a non-disruptive manner.
 - b. It is recommended that either expanding the staff by creating separate wings for pre- and post-training facilitation, or having higher remuneration would allow and motivate them to perform better, while also making them coveted positions to be sought.
- iv. To improve the effectiveness of post training follow-up and tracking system:
- a. In order to make the process of follow-up more efficient, it is recommended that trainees be followed-up through telephone calls until they are settled. Once settled, self-employed trainees can be followed-up through personal visits which would allow the staff to see how the trainee is running the enterprise and provide guidance if required. Trainees that have not been able to get settled six months after training can be invited to group meetings on campus which can be held quarterly or bi-yearly, so that their grievances are addressed and they are guided to start their enterprises.
 - b. It is recommended that ASARE (the alumni association of RUDSETI) be made a trainee-run forum whereby successful trainees who are closely associated with the Institute be identified in each district and entrusted with the responsibility of conducting quarterly ASARE meetings under the guidance of the Director and Faculty.
 - c. Facilitation of credit linkage by RSETIs needs to be improved.
 - d. Additionally, application of loans through the Jan Samarth Portal can be encouraged across all RSETIs, which would fast-track the process of application and increase the rate of approval of loans.

Based on the above recommendations, the following corrective measures have been initiated:

- a. The infrastructure assistance grant for RSETIs has been increased from ₹1 crore to ₹2 crore.

- b. Stakeholder banks have been instructed to ensure the construction of boundary walls at all RSETIs to enhance the safety of trainees.
- c. To meet the diverse training needs of candidates, the range of training courses offered by RSETIs has been expanded.
- d. A unified, integrated portal has been developed to enable real-time monitoring of the scheme.
- e. All RSETIs have been directed to install IP-enabled CCTV cameras for live monitoring of training programmes.
- f. To improve quality of the faculties, Refresher Trainings and Training of Trainers (ToT) programmes are being conducted.
- g. Credit linkage support to trainees has been enhanced from 30% to 50% of trained candidates, strengthening post-training follow-up.

The detail of the key amendments made under RSETI 2.0 as compared to RSETI 1.0 is enclosed as **Annexure-II**. These amendments introduced, will enhance training effectiveness and improve employment outcomes for youth across the country, including those in the Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency. RSETI 2.0 Guidelines may be accessed through link "<https://kaushal.rural.gov.in/assets/files/Guidelines-and-SOP-for-RSET-2.0-Phase-II-%20reg.pdf>".

A separate study conducted by NITI Aayog has also examined the programme's performance and identified key constraints. Report of Evaluation Study of NITI Aayog may be accessed through link "<https://kaushal.rural.gov.in/assets/files/Evaluation-of-Centrally-Sponsored-Schemes-in-Package-5-Rural-Development-Sector.pdf>".

Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2367 due for reply on 19.12.2025

State-wise list of functional RSETIs in the country:

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Functional RSETIs
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	21
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4	Assam	27
5	Bihar	38
6	Chattisgarh	27
7	D & N Haveli	1
8	Gujarat	28
9	Haryana	21
10	Himachal Pradesh	10
11	Jammu & Kashmir	20
12	Jharkhand	25
13	Karnataka	32
14	Kerala	14
15	Lakshadweep	1
16	Madhya Pradesh	53
17	Maharashtra	36
18	Manipur	4
19	Meghalaya	5
20	Mizoram	3
21	Nagaland	1
22	Odisha	30
23	Pondicherry	1
24	Punjab	18
25	Rajasthan	35
26	Sikkim	1
27	Tamil Nadu	37
28	Telangana	16
29	Tripura	5
30	UT Ladakh	2
31	Uttar Pradesh	78
32	Uttarakhand	13
33	West Bengal	19
Total		625

Annexure referred to in reply of parts (e) to (g) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2367 due for reply on 19.12.2025

The key amendments made under RSETI 2.0 as compared to RSETI 1.0 are as under:

Sr. No.	Major Thematic Area	Under RSETI 1.0	Under RSETI 2.0
1.	Identification & Mobilization of Suitable Trainees	Mobilized by RSETI staff with support from SRLM	Mobilized by Community Cadres of SRLMs, RSETI staff and in digital mode (by QR based form)
2.	Mapping of candidate aptitude with suitable training course	Personal Interaction	Aptitude test and Personal Interaction
3.	Better Convergence with NRLM	Limited convergence	Extensive engagement of community resources in mobilization, post training handholding, utilization of field level Community Managed Training Centers (CMTCs), specific courses as per the demand of the SRLM (local community), etc. e.g. Mission One GP One BC Sakhi, FLCRP etc.
4.	Enlarging the basket of training courses	Total 64 courses	To be enlarged (with multi-skilling courses)
5.	Proportion of short and long duration courses	Higher no. of short duration courses	Right mix of short and long duration courses
6.	Form of training delivery	Only class room trainings	Blended form of training delivery
7.	e-learning	No contents	Development of e-learning contents
8.	Training and Certification of Trainers	At fixed intervals	Regular Trainers' Training and Certification
9.	Skill Up gradation	No such courses	Courses on Skill Up gradation Program
10.	Leadership in Entrepreneurship training	RSETI one among other training Institutes	RSETI to be in focus
11.	Off-campus training programs	Ceilings on number of off-campus training programs	Off-campus programs with check list to ensure quality of training
12.	Internal Mechanism of Quality Assurance	Not available	Being suggested
13.	Industry partnership and collaboration	NIL	MoUs with industries suggested
14.	Enterprise Funding (Credit Linkage)	At Banks discretion	Specific code in CBS, target to Banks for funding RSETI trainees

15.	Post Training Follow up	Done by RSETIs alone	Introducing other resources (Enablers) like Trainers, Assessors, Community Resource Persons (CRPs) to handhold RSETI trained candidates. Enablers to get financial incentives.
16.	Admin cost to States	NIL	Provision of admin cost to States
17.	National Mission Management Unit (NMMU)	Being managed by 1-2 Human Resources	Establishment of NMMU at Ministry for effective implementation
18.	Literacy of trainees	Able to read and write are allowed	Provisions to accommodate illiterate & semi-literate
19.	Age limit of RSETI trainees	18-45 years	Certain courses up to 50 Years to accommodate SHG members
20.	IEC and Branding of RSETIs	No exclusive branding manual or policy	Developing a Branding manual
21.	Opening of New RSETIs	One District One RSETI	New RSETIs based on feasibility report in change with blanket permission of One District One RSETI (ODOR)
22.	No. of candidates trained per RSETI	750 per year per RSETI	Increasing target of 750 trainee per year on pilot basis
23.	Training infrastructures and resources	Defined with 2 class rooms and workshop	Expansion of RSETI capacity to accommodate higher number
24.	Developing Model RSETIs	No such concept	Sector/Job role specific Developing of Model RSETIs
25.	Model HR policy	Old policy of 2015	Updated market driven uniform HR policy
26.	RSETIs	Within India	Exploring expansion of RSETI model of training to other developing countries
27.	Marketing support	Limited	Sustainable marketing through Aggregation/online

Note – Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development has approved the Guideline on 08.10.2023. and notified by Ministry dated on 10th July 2025. And the RSETI 2.0 SOP has been finalized, and is effective from April 2025.
