

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3977
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27/03/2026

NATIONAL OUTREACH OF RSETI

3977 Shri Iranna Kadadi:

Will the Minister of Rural Development be pleased to state:

- (a) the operational success and national outreach of the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) functioning across the country;
- (b) whether the practical, short-term skill training modules have resulted in high settlement rates for rural youth;
- (c) the details of the targeted credit linkages effectively facilitated by lead banks for RSETI candidates to establish micro-enterprises;
- (d) the diversification of training trades to align with the emerging demands of the rural gig economy and digital services; and
- (e) the proactive steps taken to track the long-term income growth and business sustainability of the successfully settled candidates?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): The Rural Self Employment Training Institutes play an important role in providing skill development and entrepreneurship training to rural youth and have a wide national outreach in promoting self-employment.

They operate through a partnership of banks and governments, providing free residential skill training, followed by handholding and bank credit linkage to support sustainable livelihoods.

The RSETIs impart practical and short-term skill training programs, generally short-duration residential skill development and entrepreneurship training to unemployed rural youth aged 18-50 years. The scheme offers 73 NSQF-aligned courses in sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, services, and general entrepreneurship development programs (EDPs). The Lead Banks and sponsoring banks facilitate credit linkage to the trained candidates of RSETIs to enable them to establish micro-enterprises. The progress of credit linkage is regularly reviewed in the District Level RSETI Advisory Committee (DLRAC) meetings and other banking forums to ensure timely sanction of loans and support for establishment of micro-enterprises by the trained candidates.

RSETIs have a broad presence with 632 centres across 619 districts in 33 States/UTs, sponsored by 25 banks. This reflects their effectiveness in skill development, entrepreneurship promotion, and rural employment generation.

The details regarding targets, number of candidates trained, candidates settled, and credit linkage/bank finance from inception (2009) up to February, 2026 are as follows:

Financial Year	Training Target	Achievement (in lakhs)		
		Trained	Settled	Bank finance
2009-14	11.05	10.16	6.14	3.88
2014-15	3.53	3.92	2.52	0.92
2015-16	3.75	4.36	3.01	1.13
2016-17	4.00	4.45	3.65	1.35
2017-18	3.98	4.23	3.50	1.63
2018-19	3.95	4.04	2.96	1.38
2019-20	3.86	3.84	2.82	1.30
2020-21	2.42	2.55	1.85	0.87
2021-22	3.01	3.14	2.56	1.43
2022-23	4.04	4.10	3.26	1.93
2023-24	4.31	4.51	3.50	2.13
2024-25	6.14	6.21	4.67	2.68
2025-26 (till 28-02-2026)	6.78	5.11	3.45	1.88
TOTAL	60.81	60.63	43.89	22.52

Source: NACER

(d): RSETIs have diversified their training programs to align with the emerging demands of the rural economy, including digital and service-oriented sectors. Training modules now include areas such as digital services, mobile repair, computer applications, and other service-based trades relevant to local market needs.

(e): RSETIs undertake follow-up and monitoring of trained candidates to track the progress of those who have been settled in self-employment or wage employment. The institutes maintain records of trainees through the MIS and conduct periodic follow-ups, including field visits and interactions with beneficiaries. The progress of settled candidates is also reviewed in District Level RSETI Advisory Committee (DLRAC) meetings to assess sustainability of enterprises and provide necessary support wherever required.
