

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.185
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.2016

RURAL SELF EMPLOYMENT TRAINING INSTITUTES

***185. SHRI KESINENI NANI:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the guidelines governing the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) along with the functions being performed by them;
- (b) the details of RSETIs set up in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the guidelines envisages at least one functional RSETIs in each district, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) the number of persons trained by these institutes during the said period, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) whether RSETIs are working together/in co-ordination with the Ministry of Skill Development, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI BIRENDER SINGH)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 185
for reply on 10th March, 2016.**

- (a) The basic guidelines governing the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) is given in **Annexure-I**. The functions being performed by them is given in **Annexure-II**.
- (b) The details of RSETIs set up in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in **Annexure – III**
- (c) The guidelines envisage at least one functional RSETI in each district. The list of functional RSETIs, as on 01.03.2016, State-wise is given in **Annexure-IV**. The Government of India provides one time infrastructure support of Rs. 1 crore besides reimbursing the cost of training rural poor candidates. The State Government provides suitable land, free of cost or at nominal charges. The Banks are responsible for day to day functioning of the RSETI.
- (d) The number of persons trained by RSETIs during the last three years and the current year up to 29.02.2016, State/UT-wise is given in **Annexure-V**.
- (e) Presently the RSETIs are working together/in co-ordination with the Ministry of Rural Development.

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Annexure-I referred to in part (a) of the answer to Lok Sabha Starred Question No 185 for reply on 10th March, 2016 regarding the guidelines of RSETIs

Chapter –I

Scheme for establishing Rural Self Employment Institutes

Background

Lakhs of youth are entering the job market every year in this country but are unable to find suitable employment. Non-availability of adequate employment opportunities in the organized & unorganized sectors is one of the serious challenges the country is facing. In such a scenario, the need for promoting self employment for the unemployed rural youth, particularly those below the poverty line, and periodic skill up gradation to keep them abreast of latest technologies, need not be overstated. Once trained appropriately, the youth will launch profitable micro-enterprises and enhance their own standards of living and thereby contribute to the overall national economy. They can also feed the services sector, both within the country and abroad.

The Government of India is already implementing the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) aimed at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families, largely through the process of formation of Self Help Groups that are provided with credit linkage with Banks and subsidy for creation of income generating assets so as to bring them above the poverty line. However, due to **lack of necessary skills** for undertaking particular enterprises and also their **lack of capacity to access** the formal vocational training institutions due to lack of basic entry qualifications, it is difficult for the BPL youth to take up any trade for self employment. Even if they are already engaged in some trade they need some hand holding in the form of periodic doses of skill up gradation training for making their initiative viable and sustainable in an increasingly competitive environment.

With the aim of mitigating the unemployment problem among the youth, a new initiative was tried jointly by Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Educational Trust, Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank in 1982 which was the setting up of the “**RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SELF EMPLOYMENT TRAINING INSTITUTE**” with its acronym RUDSETI near Dharmasthala in Karnataka. Several centers of the RUDSETI are already operating successfully now.

However, there is an urgent need for up scaling the operations in this area keeping in view the mammoth requirements in the country. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is convinced that there is a need for a dedicated structure to ensure necessary skill up gradation of the rural BPL Youth. Since the RUDSETI has today become a replicable model, the MoRD proposes to support establishment of one RUDSETI type of Institution in each district of the country to tap the rural BPL youth from the rural hinterland. These will be **bank led institutions** i.e. will be managed and run by the Public

Sector/Private Sector Banks with active co-operation from the State Governments.

RUDSETI's core offering includes its **free, unique and intensive short-term residential self-employment training programmes with free food and accommodation, designed specifically for rural youth.** Another important feature of the RUDSETIs is its vision statement which differentiates this institution from the normal run of the mill vocational training centers and has established them as a unique brand. All these are proposed to be replicated in the RUDSETI type of Institutions to be aided by GoI. The RUDSETI type of Institutions aided by GoI will, therefore, have the following objectives:

- i. The trainings offered will be demand driven
- ii. Rural BPL youth will be given priority
- iii. Area in which training will be provided to a particular rural BPL youth will be decided after assessment of the aptitude of the candidate
- iv. Hand holding will be provided for assured credit linkage with Banks
- v. Escort services will be provided for ensuring at least a two year follow up to ensure sustainability of micro enterprise undertaken by the rural BPL youth.
- vi. Provide intensive short-term residential self-employment training programmes with free food and accommodation to rural youth for taking up self employment initiatives and skill up gradation for running their micro-enterprises successfully.

While seeking to establish the RUDSETI type institutions, the MoRD is fully conscious of the uniqueness of the RUDSETIs with their distinctive set of values, ethos and culture and insists that the RSETIs that are going to be established under the present scheme shall conform to the values of the RUDSETI. The Govt. of India also recognize that the principal reason behind the success of the RUDSETI model is the unflinching commitment of the sponsors to the cause of youth development and seek that the same shall continue in the RSETIs that are going to be established under the new scheme as well.

Chapter-II:

MANAGEMENT AND OBJECTIVES OF

RUDSETI TYPE OF INSTITUTES

I) RUDSETIs

The RUDSETI is a society established jointly by three agencies, i.e., Syndicate Bank, Canara Bank and Sri Manjunatheswara Trust. To ensure commonality in the institutional structure across the country, it is felt expedient that the new institutes proposed to be set up in the country be registered as societies/trusts.

II) Organizational Structure of the New RUDSETI Type Institutions:

a) Nomenclature:

The institutes to be opened in all the districts of the country may have a simpler name and preferably should be identical. Accordingly, these institutes will be called '**Rural Self Employment Training Institutes**' (RSETI). The acronym 'RSETI' name may be suffixed with the abbreviation of the concerned bank, e.g., PNB RSETI, BOB RSETI, CORP RSETI, etc. Some Banks have already established their organizations with similar objectives and distinctive names with some brand image. They may continue with their own nomenclature but they may indicate within the parentheses that it is a RSETI type institution established with support from the MoRD.

b) Sponsorship:

For setting up of RSETIs the following procedure will be followed:

- i. The State Government will in consultation with the banks in SLBC, assign districts, preferably, to the respective Lead Banks in the States to set up RSETIs.
- ii. There shall be single bank's sponsorship of the RSETI in a district to avoid any overlapping / disruption in management. This will also help in branding the RSETIs in future.
- iii. Land for setting up the RSETIs will be allotted to the concerned Banks, free of cost, by the State Governments.
- iv. The construction of the building for the RSETIs will be undertaken by the concerned Bank, Trust/Society. In case the banks so desire they may request the State Government for assistance for construction.
- v. Till the time a suitable land is identified and building constructed the RSETI may start operation from hired premises.

c) Registration:

Banks who have already established Registered Society/ Trust can start the institutes under the existing Society/ Trust. In case of other banks, the new entity should be registered either as a Society or as a Trust. Individual institutes need not be registered in both the cases.

d) National Level Steering Committee

A national level steering committee headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development will ensure the grounding of the institutes in all the rural districts of the country. The constitution of the committee shall be as below:

- Secretary, MoRD -- Chairperson
- Joint Secretary, Banking, MoF -- Member
- Nominee of Secretary, Planning Commission -- Member
- CMD, NABARD (or his representative) -- Member
- Representative of RBI -- Member
- DG, NIRD, Hyderabad -- Member
- Director, BIRD, Lucknow -- Member
- Executive Director, RUDSETI -- Member
- 3 Chairmen of the PSBs or their nominees (on rotation basis) -- Members
- Principal Secretary, Rural Development of 3 States (on rotation basis) -- Members
- One chairman of RRB (on rotation basis) -- Member
- Joint Secretary (SGSY), MoRD – Member
Convener

The committee shall have the following terms of reference:

1. To lay down the policies concerning the RSETIs, and approve the guidelines for operationalizing the scheme.
2. To periodically monitor the progress and review the performance of each of the sponsoring banks.
3. To peruse and approve the reporting formats and to furnish such reports, as may be necessary, to the Planning Commission as well as the Ministry of Finance, on the functioning of the scheme.
4. To commission periodical studies or evaluations, to be done by agencies as decided by the Committee.
5. Any other matter related to the functioning of RSETIs.

The Committee shall meet at least twice in a year at half yearly intervals. The Committee, if it feels the need for it, may invite representatives of any Bank/s, other than those specified above, as special invitees.

e) State level Steering Committee

A sub-committee of the SLBC may be set up in every State which will function as the State level Steering Committee for all the RSETIs functioning

in the State. This will be co-chaired by the Principal Secretary, Rural Development of the State and the SLBC Convener bank of the State and the members will include top executives of those banks which have set up/are proposing to set up RSETIs in the State and CGM, NABARD.

The committee shall have the following terms of reference:

1. To monitor the progress and review the performance of each of the RSETIs through the Lead Bank forums i.e. DCC/SLBC.
2. To conduct evaluations of functioning of RSETIs to be done by agencies as decided by the Committee.
3. Any other matter related to the functioning of RSETIs.

The Committee shall meet at least four times in a year at quarterly intervals. The Committee, if it feels the need for it, may invite representatives of any Bank/s, other than those specified above, as special invitees.

f) Governing Council

There shall be a Governing Council at the apex level to lay down the goals, general policies and set directions to the RSETIs. **The goal would be to set up RSETIs in all districts where the concerned Bank is the lead bank.** The Governing Council, which will be a Bank level body, shall consist of Chairman & Managing Director of the sponsor bank or his nominee, not below the level of General Manager of the Bank, as the Chairman of the committee and a few executives from the sponsoring banks as its members. The Council may co-opt members from RBI and NABARD.

The committee shall have the following terms of reference:

1. It shall be the apex body at the bank level to evolve strategies, take policy decisions and monitor the progress of all its units.
2. To monitor the progress and review the performance of each of the RSETIs.
3. To conduct evaluations of functioning of RSETIs.
4. Any other matter related to the functioning of RSETIs.

The committee should meet at least four times in a year at quarterly intervals.

g) Local Advisory Committee

A '**Local Advisory Committee**' (LAC) at the Institute level should be formed with Regional Head of the sponsoring bank acting as the Chairman and Lead district Manager, District Development manager, NABARD, GM, District Industries Centre, PD, DRDA, the Employment Exchange Officer, heads of vocational institutes in the district like ETCs, ITIs, Polytechnics, KVKs etc. and two or three eminent personalities connected with rural development training in the district as members. The Director of the RSETI shall be the Convener. The LAC shall have representation from local

business and industrial houses, and leading NGOs working in the areas of skill development and self-employment.

The committee shall have the following terms of reference:

1. Ensure that the objectives of RSETIs, as listed in Chapter I of these guidelines is followed in manner and spirit.
2. Identify, orient, motivate, train and assist the rural BPL youth to take up self-employment ventures as an alternative career or wage employment.
3. Periodically review and monitor the progress of the concerned RSETI
4. Provide a forum for networking with interest groups and stakeholders and ensure better identification of opportunities and demand.
5. Tracing the progress of the passed-out trainees who have set up their own ventures.

h) Director and Staff:

1. RSETIs should be headed by a Director on deputation from Sponsor bank with rural banking exposures. He should be an officer of scale II/III of the Bank.
2. He should have the flair for training with aptitude for rural development activities.
3. Supporting faculties and staff either on deputation from the Sponsoring bank or on contract basis shall be made available on regular basis.
4. The Banks may appoint fresh rural development management graduates from organizations like NIRD and IRMA, etc. to assist the Director in operationalizing the training programmes. These specialists can help in formulating training programmes, liaising with organisations like BIRD and NABARD, evaluation and monitoring etc.

III) Programme Structure:

Each RSETI should offer 30 to 40 Skill Development Programmes in a financial year in various avenues. All the programmes should be of short duration ranging preferably from 1 to 6 weeks. While there is no necessity to list the entire range of trades in which the programmes could be organized, a general classification of the types of programmes is attempted below:

- **Agricultural Programmes:** - Agriculture and allied activities like Dairy, Poultry, Apiculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Mushroom cultivation, floriculture, fisheries, etc.
- **Product Programmes:** - Dress designing for men and women, Reline utility Articles, Agarbathi manufacturing, Foot ball making, Bags, Bakery Products, Leaf Cup making, recycled paper manufacturing, etc.
- **Process Programmes:** - Two Wheeler repairs, Radio / TV repairs, Motor rewinding, electrical transformer repairs, irrigation pump-set repairs, tractor and power tiller repairs, cell phone repairs, Beautician Course, Photography & Videography, Screen Printing, Photo

Lamination, Domestic Electrical appliances repair, Computer Hardware and DTP.

- **General Programmes:** - skill development programmes for women etc.
- **Other Programmes** - related to sectors like leather, construction, hospitality and any other sector depending on local requirements.

IV) Administrative Costs:

1. Land would be allotted by the concerned State government, free of cost, with nominal registration expenses. The sponsoring banks are free to choose the mechanism of the land transfer depending upon their own corporate culture and philosophy.
2. Government of India will provide one time grant assistance to the RSETIs, up to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 crore for meeting the expenditure on construction of building (minimum covered area should be 8000 sq feet) and furniture for the same. This assistance would also be provided if Banks already have land and wish to start a RSETI there. One time funding support, up to a maximum of Rs. 1 crore, can also be provided to existing RUDSETI type Institutions for upgrading present infrastructure up to the minimum standards prescribed in these guidelines. The procedure for fund transfer shall be notified separately.
3. In situations where the land transfer is likely to take time due to lengthy procedures, the Banks may start functioning immediately from hired premises. Rent for hiring of premises may be borne up to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakh, for a period not exceeding three years, out of the Rs. 1.00 crore grant of Government of India.
4. MoRD, through the DRDAs, will provide support towards cost of training for rural BPL candidates to the sponsor Banks at the rate of Rs. 200 per candidate per day to a maximum of Rs 4000 for training up to 4 weeks duration and maximum of Rs. 5000 for training of longer duration. Other recurring costs for the RSETIs i.e., that of the training expenses, faculty salaries, logistics, etc., will be borne by the sponsoring banks or through other sponsoring organisations like SIDBI or NABARD.

V) Reporting of Performance:

Reporting formats would be worked out by NIRD in consultation with the MoRD and approved by the National Steering Committee..

In addition, the Banks will bring out Annual Reports on the performance of their RSETIs which will be presented at a National Seminar to be organized by the Ministry of Rural Development once a year for sharing of information and experiences by all the Banks running the RSETIs. Outstanding performance by any Bank/Banks will be recognized during the Seminar.

The Chairman of each Bank will also personally review the functioning of all RSETIs under the Bank at least once a year.

Chapter-III

ADMINISTRATION OF THE INSTITUTION AND STANDARDS

Each of the institution proposed to be set up under the scheme should conform to certain basic standards. While there are minimum standards, the sponsoring banks may decide to establish superior facilities based on their own corporate culture and philosophy. The Government of India will meet the one-time expenditure of the establishment of such basic infrastructure up to the amounts indicated subsequently.

I) Standards in Infrastructure:

Common minimum infrastructure: two to three class-rooms with toilet facilities (separate for women and physically challenged friendly), two workshops, two dormitories with bath and toilet facilities, one kitchen and one dining hall, one Director's room, one administrative room, one store room, two guest rooms, three staff quarters including one for the Director and two for maintenance staff of the Institute, one reception counter and one common room with basic amenities. The toilet facilities shall be separate for women and shall be disabled friendly.

II) Contents:

The types of training programmes would have to be decided by the institute based on the local resource situation and the potential demand for the products/services. The advice of the LAC would be very essential in this regard. A uniform standardized curriculum would be developed and circulated among the Institutes. The nodal agencies for developing curriculum for the training would be RUDSETI, UJIRE who will undertake this task in consultation with NIRD, Hyderabad. There shall be two sets of training curriculums, as shown below, in all the RSETIs:

- i. Basic Orientation Programme courses for SGSY SHGs
- ii. Skill Development Programmes for micro enterprise and wage employment/placement.

Soft skill training shall be the integral part in all the training programmes.

III) Size of the Batch:

- An ideal size of a batch shall be 25-30 candidates.
- Shramadan / Yoga, presentation of MILLY (Most Important Lessons Learned Yesterday) shall become the integral part of the training programme.

IV) Sponsoring of Applications:

It shall be the primary responsibility of all DRDAs and the branches of the sponsoring bank to sponsor the rural BPL trainees. Other bank branches/Government Departments operating in the area, District Manager of the District Industries Centre, ITDAs, NYKs, etc. should be motivated to sponsor candidates. Progress of sponsoring of applications should be discussed in all BLBC DCC/DLRC meetings and Director of the RSETIs shall be invariably present/invited to attend all these meetings.

V) Selection of Trainees:

At least 70% of the trainees should be from the rural BPL category till such time the DRDA certifies that the BPL list of the particular district is exhausted. Proper weightage, as per SGSY guidelines, shall be given to the candidates belonging to weaker sections like SC/STs, minorities, physically handicapped and women.

VI) Follow Up:

Proper system of regular follow up/handholding of trainees should be put in place for a minimum period of 2 years to ensure that the candidates take up their vocation at the earliest and are able to sustain it. In other words, short training, but long handholding should be the spirit behind the RSETI training philosophy.

VII) Trainers' Training Programme (TTPs):

Trainers' training programmes for the Directors of the RSETIs and the faculties will be conducted at regular intervals by apex organisations like NIRD and RUDSETI, UJIRE. Banks shall ensure that officers posted as Directors of RSETIs undergo TTPs before taking charge of the RSETIs or at the earliest possible to instill in them the training competencies as well as the values of the RSETIs.

VIII) Evaluation of the RSETIs

NIRD or any other agency nominated by MoRD, on behalf of the Government of India, will take up the responsibility of monitoring the progress of each RSETI at periodical intervals. Besides, NLM teams may also take up the task of monitoring the performance of RSETIs.

IX) Credit Linkage

Assistance in Credit Linking of trainees by sending the list of candidates to bank branches and co-ordinating with them for extending financial assistance under SGSY or any other Govt. sponsored scheme or direct lending will be the responsibility of the Director, RSETI. He shall also ensure that the list of candidates is sent to all bank branches of the area and co-ordinate with them for availing financial assistance under any Govt.

sponsored scheme or direct lending. Arranging Periodical Interactive meets for ex-trainees involving bank branches to enable the trainees to overcome their **problems in availing bank credit would be another feature.**

X) Recognition of RSETI trainees

Certificates issued by a RSETI will be recognized by all banks for purposes of extending credit to the trainees. In other words the RSETI trained rural youth would be free to access any schedule bank for loan/credit.

XI) Innovative Programmes:

The RSETIs should design innovative training programmes every year which are area specific, thus enabling the emerging entrepreneurs in acquiring the appropriate entrepreneurial skills in running their enterprises successfully. The basket of training programmes could vary every year and it should be dynamic.

XII) Skill Upgradation Programmes:

Technology is making huge strides in the recent years. Thus, it becomes a necessity for the entrepreneurs to hone their skills to match up with the latest cutting edge technologies. Realizing this importance, RSETIs should conduct various skill upgradation programmes for undertaking micro enterprise or wage employment and to enable the existing entrepreneurs to compete in this ever-developing global market. These programmes could be budgeted for, and will qualify as refresher programmes. The refresher programmes should, however, not be longer than a week in duration.

XIII) Women Empowerment

RSETIs should give equal opportunities to women entrepreneurs. It is possible to cite a number of examples where women-led enterprises have achieved success. Therefore, RSETIs could organize exclusive programmes for women in various trades depending upon their attitudes and local demand.

IVX) Interface

To create a wide network of people connected with Rural Development activity, it will be necessary to organize NGO-Banker, Govt. official-Banker, Industrialist-Banker Interface Meetings on Micro Enterprise Promotion, identification of market trends and opportunities, etc. Such interfaces should be held at least twice or thrice annually at the RSETIs and should be separately budgeted for.

Annexure-II referred to in part (a) of the answer to Lok Sabha Starred Question No 185 for reply on 10th March, 2016 regarding the functions performed by RSETIs

THE MAIN FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY RSETIs

- i. Create awareness about the Institute, its objective and the importance of Self-employment / entrepreneurship.
- ii. Identify potential entrepreneurial opportunities in the area and design/ plan suitable training programmes.
- iii. Identify unemployed youth to take up self-employment through promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and agriculture and allied activities.
- iv. Provide intensive short-term residential training programs with free food and accommodation to the selected candidates to develop positive attitude, equip them with skills (technical and managerial), boost their confidence and motivate them to start a venture (self-employment) in the vocation in which they have been trained.
- v. Extend post training hand-holding support to guide them and enable them to sustain their motivation, overcome difficulties, launch and manage the enterprise.
- vi. Provide skill up-gradation for the settled candidates who are running their micro-enterprises.
- vii. Provide effective post training facilitation counseling and project consultancy services to trained youth.
- viii. Facilitate Credit Linkage by coordinating with Bank Branches for disposal of loan applications.
- ix. Personal Visit to the unit by Director/Faculty at least once in two months after training to ascertain difficulties if any in establishing and running the enterprises and repeated visits till settlement.
- x. Maintaining the MIS up to date.
- xi. Give marketing exposure/ experience by organising RSETI Bazaars to successful trained candidates.
- xii. Intensive follow up and review of credit linkage in BLBC/ DCC/ DLRAC/ DLRC meetings.
- xiii. Liaise with Government/Industry to develop marketing network and also to facilitate in making available subsidy/ margin money support to trained candidates.
- xiv. Hold the meeting of the District Level RSETI Advisory Committee (DLRAC) and take the required steps for implementation of the decisions taken
- xv. Participate in BLBC, DCC, DLRC and other meetings convened under Lead Bank Scheme and also attend such other meetings at the District / State level concerned with RSETIs and take follow up action on the decisions taken
- xvi. Organizing sensitization workshops to various stakeholders as well as to liaise with them periodically.

ANNEXURE-III referred to in part (b) of the answer to Lok Sabha Starred Question No 185 for reply on 10th March, 2016 regarding the RSETIs set up in the country during the last three years and the current year

S N	STATE	DISTRICTS			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
01	Assam	Bongaigaon	Dhemji	Karbi Anglong	
		Dima Hasao	Udalguri	Kamrup	
		Kamrup (Metro)	Nalbari		
02	Bihar		Purnea		
03	Gujarat		Mahisagar		
			Chhota Udepur		
04	Haryana	Rohtak	Bhiwani	Kaithal	
		Jind	Panchkula	Hissar	
			Ambala	Sirsa	
05	Jammu & Kashmir	Ramban	Leh(Ladakh)		
06	Karnataka	Yadgir			
07	Manipur	Churachanderpur			
08	Meghalaya		East Garo Hills (Williamnagar)	West Khasi Hills (Nongstion)	East Khasi Hills
			West Garo Hills (Tura)		
09	Odisha	Sonepur			
		Malkangiri			
		Rayagada			
10	Punjab	Kapurthala			
		Barnala			
11	Rajasthan		Pali	Sikar	
12	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram			
		Krishnagiri			
		Namakkal			
		Tiruvannamalai			
		Cudalore			
13	Tripura		Unakoti		
14	Uttar Pradesh	Bahriach	Barabanki	Badaun	
		Mahoba	Lucknow		
		Sharavasti			
15	West Bengal	Darjeeling			

**Annexure-IV referred to in part (c) of the answer to Lok Sabha Starred Question No 185 for
reply on 10th March, 2016 regarding the list of functional RSTIs in the country**

LIST OF FUNCTIONAL RSETIs AS ON 01.03.2016

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Andhra Pradesh	01	Anantapur - RUDSETI
	02	Chittoor [2]
	03	East Godavari
	04	Guntur
	05	Kadapa (YSR)
	06	Krishna
	07	Kurnool
	08	Nellore
	09	Prakasam - RUDSETI
	10	Srikakulam [2]
	11	Vishakhapatnam
	12	Vizianagaram
	13	West Godavari
Arunachal Pradesh	01	Papum Pare
Assam	01	Baksa
	02	Barpeta
	03	Bongaigaon
	04	Cachar
	05	Chirang
	06	Darrang
	07	Dhemaji
	08	Dhubri
	09	Goalpara
	10	Jorhat
	11	Kamrup (Metropolitan)
	12	Kamrup (Rural)
	13	Karbi Anglong
	14	Kokrajhar

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Assam	15	Lakhimpur
	16	Morigaon
	17	Nagaon -RUDSETI
	18	Nalbari
	19	Dima Hassao
	20	Sonitpur
	21	Tinsukia
	22	Udalguri
Bihar	01	Araria
	02	Arwal
	03	Aurangabad
	04	Banka
	05	Begusarai
	06	Bhagalpur
	07	Bhojpur
	08	Buxar
	09	Darbhanga
	10	East Champaran
	11	Gaya
	12	Gopalganj
	13	Jamui
	14	Jehanabad
	15	Khagaria
	16	Kishanganj
	17	Kaimur
	18	Katihar
	19	Lakhisarai

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Bihar	20	Madhubani
	21	Munger
	22	Madhepura
	23	Muzaffarpur
	24	Nalanda
	25	Nawada
	26	Patna
	27	Purnia [2 RSETIs]
	28	Rohtas
	29	Saharsa
	30	Samastipur
	31	Sheohar
	32	Sheikhpura
	33	Saran
	34	Sitamarhi
	35	Supaul
	36	Siwan
	37	Vaishali
	38	West Champaran
Chhattisgarh	01	Bastar
	02	Bijapur
	03	Bilaspur
	04	Dhamtari
	05	Durg
	06	Janjgir-Champa
	07	Jashpur
	08	Kabirdham

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Chhattisgarh	09	Korba
	10	Koriya
	11	Mahasamund
	12	Narayanpur
	13	Kanker (North Bastar)
	14	Raigarh
	15	Raipur
	16	Rajnandgaon
	17	Dantewada (South Bastar)
	18	Surguja
Gujarat	01	Ahmedabad
	02	Amreli
	03	Anand - Borsad
	04	Banaskantha
	05	Bharuch
	06	Bhavnagar
	07	Dahod
	08	Dangs
	09	Gandhinagar
	10	Jamnagar
	11	Junagarh
	12	Kutch (Bhuj)
	13	Kheda
	14	Mehsana
	15	Narmada
	16	Navsari
	17	Patan

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Gujarat	18	Panchmahal
	19	Porbandar
	20	Rajkot
	21	Sabarkantha
	22	Surendranagar
	23	Surat
	24	Tapi
	25	Vadodara (Baroda)
	26	Valsad
	27	Mahisagar
	28	Chhota Udaipur
Haryana	01	Ambala
	02	Bhiwani
	03	Faridabad
	04	Fatehabad
	05	Gurgaon
	06	Hissar
	07	Jhajjar
	08	Jind
	09	Karnal
	10	Kaithal
	11	Kurukshetra
	12	Mahendergarh
	13	Mewat
	14	Panchkula
	15	Panipat
	16	Rewari

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Haryana	17	Rohtak
	18	Sirsa
	19	Sonepat
	20	Yamuna Nagar
	21	Palwal
Himachal Pradesh	01	Bilaspur
	02	Chamba
	03	Hamirpur
	04	Kangra
	05	Kulu
	06	Mandi
	07	Shimla
	08	Sirmaur
	09	Solan
	10	Una
Jammu & Kashmir	01	Anantnag
	02	Badgam
	03	Bandipora
	04	Baramula
	05	Doda
	06	Ganderbal
	07	Jammu
	08	Kathua
	09	Kishtwar
	10	Kulgam
	11	Kupwara
	12	Poonch

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Jammu & Kashmir	13	Pulwama
	14	Rajouri
	15	Ramban
	16	Reasi
	17	Srinagar
	18	Samba
	19	Shopian
	20	Udhampur
	21	Leh
Jharkhand	01	Bokaro
	02	Chatra
	03	Deoghar
	04	Dhanbad
	05	Dumka
	06	East Singhbhum
	07	Garhwa
	08	Giridh
	09	Godda
	10	Gumla
	11	Hazaribagh
	12	Jamtara
	13	Khunti
	14	Koderma
	15	Latehar
	16	Lohardaga
	17	Pakur
	18	Palamu

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Jharkhand	19	Ramgarh
	20	Ranchi [2] 1 RSETI & 1 RUDSETI
	21	Sahebganj
	22	Saraikela-Kharsawan
	23	Simdega
	24	West Singhbhum
Karnataka	01	Bidar
	02	Belagavi
	03	Bijapur - RUDSETI
	04	Bagalkot
	05	Bellary
	06	Bengaluru Rural Distt [2] 1 RSETI&1 RUDSETI
	07	Chamarajnar
	08	Chikkamagaluru
	09	Chitradurga - RUDSETI
	10	Davangere
	11	Dharwad - RUDSETI
	12	Dakshina Kannada - RUDSETI
	13	Gadag
	14	Gulbarga
	15	Hassan
	16	Haveri
	17	Kodagu
	18	Kolar
	19	Koppal
	20	Mandya
	21	Mysuru - RUDSETI

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Karnataka	22	Raichur
	23	Shimoga
	24	Tumkur
	25	Udupi [2] 1 RSETI & 1 RUDSETI
	26	Uttara Kannada [2RSETIs]
	27	Ramanagara [2RSETIs]
	28	Chikkaballapur
	29	Yadgir
Kerala	01	Alappuzha
	02	Ernakulam
	03	Idukki
	04	Kollam
	05	Kannur - RUDSETI
	06	Kasargod
	07	Kottayam
	08	Kozhikode
	09	Malappuram
	10	Palakkad
	11	Pathanamthitta
	12	Thrissur
	13	Thiruvananthapuram
	14	Wayanad
Madhya Pradesh	01	Alirajpur
	02	Anuppur
	03	Ashok Nagar
	04	Balaghat
	05	Barwani

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Madhya Pradesh	06	Betul
	07	Bhind
	08	Bhopal [2] 1 RSETI & 1 RUDSETI
	09	Burhanpur
	10	Chhatarpur
	11	Chhindwara
	12	Damoh
	13	Datia
	14	Dewas
	15	Dhar
	16	Dindori
	17	Guna
	18	Gwalior
	19	Harda
	20	Hoshangabad
	21	Indore
	22	Jabalpur
	23	Jhabua
	24	Katni
	25	Khandwa (East Nimar)
	26	Khargone (West Nimar)
	27	Mandla
	28	Mandsaur
	29	Morena
	30	Narsinghpur
	31	Neemuch
	32	Panna

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Madhya Pradesh	33	Rewa
	34	Rajgarh
	35	Ratlam
	36	Raisen
	37	Sagar
	38	Satna
	39	Sehore
	40	Seoni
	41	Shahdol
	42	Shajapur
	43	Sheopur
	44	Shivpuri
	45	Sidhi
	46	Singrauli
	47	Tikamgarh
	48	Ujjain
	49	Umaria
	50	Vidisha
Maharashtra	01	Akola
	02	Ahmednagar
	03	Amravati
	04	Aurangabad
	05	Bhandara
	06	Beed
	07	Buldhana
	08	Chandrapur
	09	Dhule

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Maharashtra	10	Gadchiroli
	11	Gondia
	12	Hingoli
	13	Jalgaon
	14	Jalna
	15	Kolhapur
	16	Latur
	17	Nandurbar
	18	Nanded
	19	Nagpur
	20	Nasik
	21	Osmanabad
	22	Parbhani
	23	Pune [3] 2RSETIs& 1 RUDSETI
	24	Raigad
	25	Ratnagiri
	26	Sindhudurg
	27	Sangli
	28	Solapur
	29	Satara
	30	Thane
	31	Wardha
	32	Washim
	33	Yavatmal
Manipur	01	Churachandpur
Meghalaya	01	Ri Bhoi
	02	West Garo Hills

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Meghalaya	03	East Garo Hills
	04	West Khasi Hills,
	05	East Khasi Hills
Mizoram	01	<u>Aizawl</u>
Nagaland	01	Peren
Odisha	01	Angul
	02	Boudh
	03	Bhadrak
	04	Balangir
	05	Bargarh
	06	Balasore
	07	Cuttack
	08	Debagarh (Deogarh)
	09	Dhenkanal
	10	Ganjam
	11	Gajapati
	12	Jharsuguda
	13	Jajpur
	14	Jagatsinghpur
	15	Khordha -RUDSETI
	16	Kendujhar (Keonjhar)
	17	Kalahandi
	18	Kandhamal
	19	Koraput
	20	Kendrapara
	21	Malkangiri
	22	Mayurbhanj

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Odisha	23	Nabarangpur
	24	Nuapada
	25	Nayagarh
	26	Puri
	27	Rayagada
	28	Sambalpur
	29	Subarnapur
	30	Sundargarh
Punjab	01	Amritsar
	02	Barnala [2RSETIs]
	03	Bhatinda
	04	Faridkot
	05	Fatehgarh Sahib
	06	Ferozepur
	07	Hoshiarpur
	08	Jalandhar - RUDSETI
	09	Kapurthala
	10	Ludhiana
	11	Mansa
	12	Moga [2RSETIs]
	13	Muktsar
	14	Patiala
	15	Rupnagar
	16	Sangrur
	17	SAS Nagar (Mohali)
Rajasthan	01	Ajmer
	02	Bikaner

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Rajasthan	03	Barmer
	04	Banswara
	05	Bharatpur
	06	Baran
	07	Bundi
	08	Bhilwara
	09	Churu
	10	Chittorgarh
	11	Dausa
	12	Dholpur
	13	Dungarpur
	14	Sri Ganganagar
	15	Hanumangarh
	16	Jhunjhunu
	17	Jalore
	18	Jodhpur
	19	Jaipur [3] 2 RSETIs&1 RUDSETI
	20	Jaisalmer
	21	Jhalawar
	22	Karauli
	23	Kota
	24	Nagaur
	25	Pali
	26	Pratapgarh
	27	Rajsamand
	28	Sikar
	29	Sawai Madhopur

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Rajasthan	30	Sirohi
	31	Tonk
	32	Udaipur
Sikkim	01	East Sikkim
Tamil Nadu	01	Ariyalur
	02	Coimbatore
	03	Cuddalore
	04	Dharmapuri
	05	Dindigul
	06	Erode
	07	Kanchipuram
	08	Kanyakumari
	09	Karur
	10	Krishnagiri
	11	Madurai - RUDSETI
	12	Nagapattinam
	13	Namakkal
	14	Perambalur
	15	Pudukkottai
	16	Ramanathapuram
	17	Salem
	18	Thanjavur
	19	The Nilgiris
	20	Theni
	21	Thoothukudi
	22	Tiruchirappalli
	23	Tirunelveli

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Tamil Nadu	24	Tiruppur
	25	Thiruvallur
	26	Tiruvannamalai
	27	Thiruvarur
	28	Vellore
	29	Viluppuram
	30	Virudhunagar
Telengana	01	Adilabad
	02	Karimnagar
	03	Khammam
	04	Mahabubnagar
	05	Medak
	06	Nalgonda
	07	Nizamabad
	08	Rangareddy
	09	Warangal
Tripura	01	Dhalai
	02	Unakoti
	03	South Tripura
	04	West Tripura(Agartala) - RUDSETI
	05	Sepahijala
Uttar Pradesh	01	Agra - RUDSETI
	02	Aligarh
	03	Allahabad
	04	Ambedkar Nagar
	05	Amethi
	06	Auraiya

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Uttar Pradesh	07	Azamgarh
	08	Baghpat
	09	Bahraich
	10	Ballia
	11	Balrampur
	12	Banda
	13	Barabanki [2RSETIs]
	14	Bareilly
	15	Basti
	16	Bijnor
	17	Budaun
	18	Bulandshahr
	19	Chandauli
	20	Chitrakoot
	21	Deoria
	22	Etah
	23	Etawah
	24	Faizabad
	25	Farrukhabad
	26	Fatehpur
	27	Firozabad
	28	Gautam Buddha Nagar
	29	Ghaziabad - RUDSETI
	30	Ghazipur
	31	Gonda
	32	Gorakhpur
	33	Hamirpur

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Uttar Pradesh	34	Hardoi
	35	Hathras
	36	Jalaun
	37	Jaunpur
	38	Amroha
	39	Kannauj [2RSETIs]
	40	Ramabai Nagar (Kanpur Dehat)
	41	Kanpur Nagar
	42	Kaushambi
	43	Kushinagar
	44	Lakhimpur -Kheri
	45	Lalitpur
	46	Lucknow [2RSETIs]
	47	Maharajganj
	48	Mahoba
	49	Mainpuri
	50	Mathura
	51	Mau
	52	Meerut
	53	Mirzapur
	54	Moradabad
	55	Muzaffarnagar
	56	Pilibhit
	57	Pratapgarh
	58	Raebareli [2RSETIs]
	59	Rampur
	60	Saharanpur
	61	Sant Kabir Nagar

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
Uttar Pradesh	62	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)
	63	Shahjahanpur
	64	Shravasti
	65	Siddharthnagar
	66	Sitapur
	67	Sonbhadra
	68	Sultanpur
	69	Unnao
	70	Varanasi
	71	Kasganj
Uttarakhand	01	Almora
	02	Bageshwar
	03	Chamoli
	04	Champawat
	05	Dehradun
	06	Haridwar
	07	Nainital
	08	Pauri Garhwal
	09	Pithoragarh
	10	Rudraprayag
	11	Tehri Garhwal
	12	Udham Singh Nagar
	13	Uttarkashi
West Bengal	01	Birbhum
	02	Bankura
	03	Bardhaman
	04	Darjeeling
	05	Dakshin Dinajpur

STATE	S. N.	DISTRICT
West Bengal	06	Hooghly
	07	Howrah [2RSETIs]
	08	Jalpaiguri
	09	Cooch Behar
	10	Malda
	11	Purba Medinipur
	12	Paschim Medinipur
	13	Murshidabad
	14	Nadia
	15	North 24 Parganas
	16	South 24 Parganas
	17	Purulia
	18	Uttar Dinajpur
UNION TERRITORIES		
Andaman and Nicobar	01	North & Middle Andaman District
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Lakshadweep	01	Lakshadweep
Puducherry	01	Puducherry

Annexure-V referred to in part (d) of the answer to Lok Sabha Starred Question No 185 for reply on 10th March, 2016 regarding the number of persons trained by the RSETIs during the last three years and the current year

S.N.	STATE/U.T.	TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES TRAINED			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Andhra Pradesh	20,078	21,786	13,509	11,239
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	174	160	205
3	Assam	4,391	9,749	11,704	11,865
4	Bihar	16,527	22,679	24,405	23,679
5	Chhattisgarh	4,202	8,357	9,961	9,624
6	Goa	53	54	0	0
7	Gujarat	26,638	21,554	18,754	20,218
8	Haryana	7,390	9,171	11,835	12,245
9	Himachal Pradesh	4,849	4,894	5,112	4,957
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3,747	7,023	9,087	8,637
11	Jharkhand	7,563	12,598	15,978	16,729
12	Karnataka	35,994	27,838	31,096	31,383
13	Kerala	9,568	12,298	12,370	12,247
14	Madhya Pradesh	17,745	24,389	27,726	27,459
15	Maharashtra	10,066	14,289	19,318	21,543
16	Manipur	0	268	310	250
17	Meghalaya	528	790	928	937
18	Mizoram	58	100	278	479
19	Nagaland	210	282	235	268
20	Orissa	15,260	18,251	21,823	22,081
21	Punjab	6,304	9,401	9,812	10,415
22	Rajasthan	27,583	26,003	29,275	27,907
23	Sikkim	96	522	380	408
24	Tamil Nadu	13,286	20,412	22,949	22,692
25	Telangana	0	0	7,068	6,240
26	Tripura	1,592	2,395	3,455	2,892
27	Andaman & Nicobar	123	222	385	285
28	Dadra Nagar Haveli	312	565	452	464
29	Lakshadweep	38	202	102	102
30	Puducherry	460	589	615	595
31	Uttar Pradesh	34,323	44,852	52,185	47,033
32	Uttarakhand	5,207	5,722	7,112	6,216
33	West Bengal	10,721	12,719	15,517	13,872
Total		2,84,912	3,40,148	3,83,896	3,75,166