



“A role of RSETI in rural development with special reference to Kolhapur District”

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Abstract:

This study reviews the role of RSETI in Rural Development in Kolhapur District. Researcher has focused on SHG members for this study. The objective of the study is to study the Entrepreneurship skills provided by RSETI as well as Impact of Entrepreneurship skill on SHG group under RSETI Training in Kolhapur District. Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) is a replicated model of Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI) and a unique initiative which not only imparts training to the rural youths for different economic activities but also extends supports to beneficiaries to settle through self-employment by providing credit linkage to the beneficiaries. RSETI Institutions designed as to ensure necessary skill training and skill up gradation of the rural BPL youth to mitigate the unemployment problem. The SHGs plays a major part in achieving a sustaining livelihood by easing the rural women to enter into entrepreneurial conditioning. Globally, it's slowly proving one of the most effective strategies to neutralize poverty.

Keywords: RSETI, Entrepreneurship Skills, SHG, RUDSETI.

Introduction:

The task and effectiveness of RSETI in enhancing entrepreneurship skill of SHG is required in Kolhapur district as well as SHG plays an important role in making them realize their importance of empowerment. SHG makes women to bring out their potentials and capabilities and make them confident to face the

challenges more effectively through entrepreneurship. It has also made women have financial independence to attain social upliftment.

RSETIs an initiative of Ministry of Rural Development(MoRD) to have dedicated infrastructure in each district of the country to impart training and skill up gradation of rural youth geared towards entrepreneurship development. RSETIs are managed by banks with active cooperation from the Government of India and State Governments. RSETI are provided with several skill development trainings, soft skill training for rural youth. The study have conducted at Kolhapur districts of Maharashtra.

Entrepreneurship is a process of changing ideas into commercial opportunities and creating value. It isn't only creation of business but a dynamic process of vision, change and creation. It requires application of energy and passion towards the creation and implementation of new ideas and creative solution. Women entrepreneurs are the woman or group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise. The growth and development of women entrepreneurs required to be accelerated because entrepreneurial development isn't possible without the participation of women

Review of related research:

- Now a days or young generation facing a basic problem i.e. unemployment in many sectors. To be a good education is part of literate personality, but after what after education? Sushma (2007) has discussed in large aspects in her research paper regarding outcomes of RUDSETI Training: “studied the profile of RUDSETI trainees of district Dharwad in Karnataka and found that greater number of trainees were young and most of the trainees were literate not graduates. Most of the trainees belong to small families with medium size income group or low income group, indicating that the small families are more aware, educated and have greater exposure to external world and people having moderate or less than moderate income go for such trainings”
- RSETI Playing the important role in rural entrepreneurship development with the business settlement and credit linkage criteria. There are number of trainees taken benefits of this RSETI imparted training and tried to start their own business with available resources and skills given by RSETI. Laxman (2008) disclosed the outcome of RSETI in the form of settlement and credit linkage in his research paper. : “**Laxmana (2008)** reported that the majority of the trainees (77.35%) had started their business after the training. The trainees who had not started yet had planned to start their enterprises. This depicts that the real objective of the EDP training to create first generation entrepreneurs was achieved. In fact this is a first study to throw the light that how these local enterprises set up by RSETI trainees generate local employment opportunities for others. Nearly 203 jobs have been created in one year by 54 units started by RSETI trainees. Bank credit linkage is very low as per the study as just 16% of trainees go for credit linkage. Thus, further research is required

to analyses the reasons why trainees have less access to bank credit when banks are giving loan facility at nominal rate of interest”

- Caliendo and Kritikos. (2011) gave a new insights into the effects that variables, such as risk tolerance, trust and reciprocity, the value for autonomy and also external role models, have on entrepreneurial decision making. And found the linkage between personality, socio-economic factors and entrepreneurial development.
- Javer, Ignacio, Eduardo, and Jose (2014) studied about entrepreneurial attitude and personality and they identified nine dimensions on entrepreneurial personality like achievement motivation, risk taking, innovativeness, autonomy, internal locus of control, external locus of control, stress tolerance, self-efficacy and optimism. They confirmed hem after several qualitative and quantitative analysis.
- Obschonka and Stuetzer (2017) studied the entrepreneurial personality by applying a person oriented model including the traits like risk-taking, self-efficacy, and internal locus of control and revealed that the effect of intra individual personality traits are more malleable psychological factors.

Objective of Research Study:

- To study the Entrepreneurship skills provided by RSETI
- To Study outcome of RSETI's through Rural Development.
- A Study of Settlement ratio of SHG Groups in Kolhapur District.
- To Study impact of Skills on SHG Members

Need and Significance:

RSETI are provided with entrepreneurial development programme grounded on the felicity of the conditioning to the original requirements. They're considerably divided into four. They are; general entrepreneurial development programmes, agricultural entrepreneurial development programmes, process entrepreneurial development programmes and product entrepreneurial development programmes. General EDPs takes care of all the aspects of encouragement, entrepreneurship, business selection, marketing, management skills and launching formalities. Combining skills of farming with entrepreneurship are included in agricultural grounded EDPs. The process acquainted EDPS are included the training on service and technology and product EDPs trains the creativity and skill of product. In RSETIs above seventy percentage of the trainees are from rural women population. All the entrepreneurial development programmes must insure the development of these personality traits among the trainees. There are personality development sessions also included in the programmes conducted by RSETIs. The investigator interested to know the effect of training in entrepreneurial personality of rural women. This study may

contribute towards the class development of entrepreneurial development programmes in the light of entrepreneurial personality development including gender equivalency.

Scope of the Study:

Kolhapur is well known Historical as well as Industrial city in Maharashtra (India). Sustainable economic development needs skilled manpower which is raised through productivity and efficiency of individuals that is only possible through Entrepreneurship. There are end numbers of Self Help Groups in Kolhapur run by different tribes both male and female from all walks of life. But when we take a closer look we see that the SHGs are mostly operated by the women folk (mostly housewives). These women are not only from the rural areas but also from the urban areas as well.

From this study the researcher able to find out role of RSETI in rural Development after forming SHGs have brought changes in the economic and social status of the women. Since this study focused mainly on women empowerment, the women working in SHGs will be interviewed and asked questions about how and why they choose to form the group and in what way they have benefited and whether forming this group have made them more independent. The researcher able to find out whether joining or forming Self Help Group has any positive and negative impact on their life as well as within their family through this study.

Limitation of Study :

- This study is limited to a Study of Role of Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) in Rural Development in Kolhapur District.
- This study only focusing on Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) in Enhancing Entrepreneurship Skills of Self Help Group (SHG).
- There are number of aspects regarding skills training in rural development, all are not discussed in the research paper.
- There are many stake holders and they are having different roles in rural development, also these all are not elaborated.

Methodology:

The research paper is a type of the exploratory research, based on the secondary data sourced from the national banks, RSETIs Institutes, and different articles. The data which are available as secondary are basically used for the study. A requirements of the objectives as stated in research paper, the research design employed for the study is of descriptive type.

Role of RSETI in Rural Development – Kolhapur District:

RSETI :

One of the biggest challenges in front of our country is Unemployment problem. RSETI is making all sincere efforts in imparting training to unemployed youth of Kolhapur district in the trade of their choice entirely FREE OF COST, to make them able to gain sustainable livelihood. It is aim to empower and enrich target group by building capacity and training and converting it into Small and Micro Entrepreneurship through bank credit for creating livelihood and enhancing financial worth. To create maximum Small and Micro Entrepreneurs from Low Income Group i.e. BPL families and SHGs in the district. To monitor performance of RSETIs, a national level “National Centre for Excellence of RSETIs (NACER) has been established at Bangalore under the aegis of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India. NACER also conducts grading exercise of all RSETIs annually all over India and assigns grades to RSETIs such as A, B, C and D based on infrastructure availability and performance.

Sr. No.	Training Programme	During 2020-21*			Since Inception*			Cumulative % of Settlement
		A	B	C	A	B	C	
Agri. EDPs								
1	Dairy Farming	1	35	36	55	1850	1573	85.03
2	Goat Farming	--	--	--	2	65	56	86.15
3	Sheep Rearing	--	--	--	2	71	52	73.23
4	Poultry	--	--	--	1	21	6	28.57
5	Vegetable Nursery Management	--	--	--	1	43	42	97.67
Product EDPs								
1	Women’s Tailor	1	33	38	41	1255	1020	81.27
2	Food Processing & Bakery Products	--	--	--	2	50	40	80.00
3	Mfg. of Paper Bags/Envelops/Files	5	164	150	12	387	297	76.74
4	Bamboo Articles	--	--	--	2	80	48	60.00
5	Papad Making	--	--	--	1	23	17	73.91
6	Chikki & Papad Making	--	--	--	1	37	29	78.38
7	Papad, Pickle and Masala Powder	--	--	42	8	243	191	78.60
8	Cloth Bag Making	-	-	-	2	40	35	87.50
Process EDPs								
1	LMV	--	--	--	2	55	28	50.90
2	Beauty Parlor Management	--	--	1	4	101	78	76.24
3	Fast Food Stall Udyami	1	26	0	2	55	16	29.09
General EDP								
1	EDP to BC/BF on Financial Inclusion	--	--	--	1	44	44	100.00
2	KVIC PMEGP Module I	--	--	--	12	86	84	97.67
3	KVIC PMEGP Module II	--	--	--	9	193	188	97.41
4	EDP for PMEGP Beneficiaries	--	--	31	21	691	592	85.67
5	Training Programme on Financial Literacy for FL CRPs	-	57	32	2	57	32	56.14

6	BC Sakhi		29	--	1	29		00.00
7	General EDP	8	172	67	21	758	574	75.73
	Total for Self Emp. Prog.	16	516	397	205	6234	5044	76.37

RSETI provides handholding support to the trained candidates for two years after training and keeps them motivated to start their own micro enterprise. Out of total **6234** trainees since inception, **5044** trainees are settled. Out of which, **2498** trainees are settled with self-investment, **2516** trainees are settled by availing financial assistance from various banks/financial institutions in the district and **30** trainees are in wage employment. As on 31-03-2021, the cumulative settlement ratio is **80.91** whereas cumulative credit linkage ratio is **50.18 %**.

RSETI Sponsored Bank Profile :

Bank of India (BOI) -

BOI STAR KOLHAPUR RSETI is functioning since February, 2007 under the directives of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Govt. of India for imparting the training to rural unemployed youth. It is run by Bank of India in Kolhapur District being Lead Bank in the District.

Aim of BOI Star Kolhapur RSETI: To empower and enrich target group by building capacity and training and converting it into Small and Micro Entrepreneurship through bank credit for creating livelihood and enhancing financial worth.

Target of BOI Star Kolhapur RSETI: To create maximum Small and Micro Entrepreneurs from Low Income Group i.e. BPL families and SHGs in the district.

Entrepreneurship Development Programme: BOI Star Kolhapur Rseti had introduced -

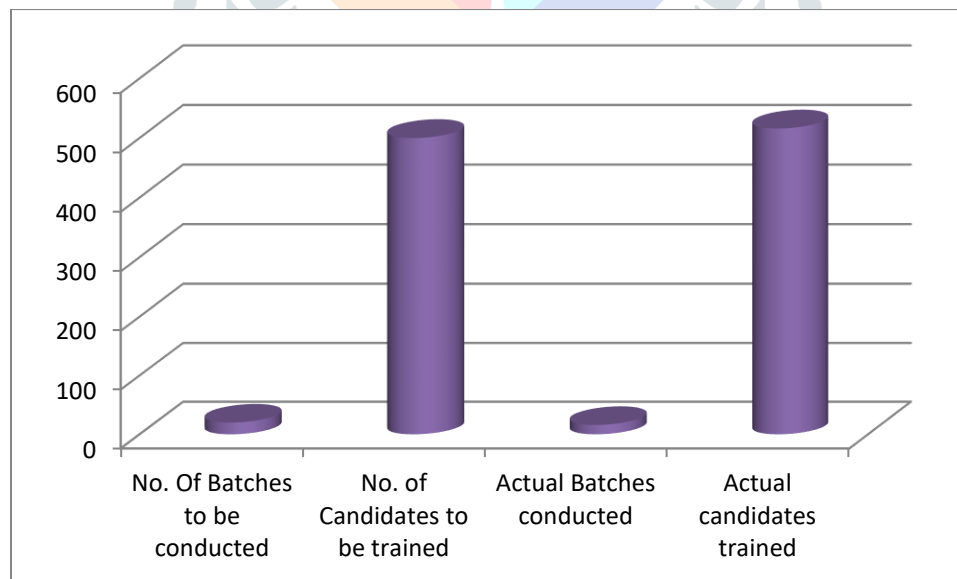
1. Implementation of Shramdan
2. Implementation of Yoga
3. Entrepreneurship through conducting simulation games and lectures on different aspects of EDP.
4. Most Important Lessons Learnt Yesterday (MILLY)
5. Skilled training in respective subjects.

BOI STAR KOLHAPUR RSETI prepared a calendar of training programs for FY 2020-21 and planned to conduct 25 training programs and to train 700 rural unemployed youth. Due to Covid-19, MoRD has revised the targets for the RSETIs. Accordingly, RSETI has conducted 16 training programs and trained 516 candidates as against the target of 20 training programs & 500 candidates.

Composition of Training Programs for FY 2020-21:

MoRD, Govt. of India has advised to conduct training programs under categories such as Agriculture, Product, Process, General EDP and Skill up gradation.

Sr.No.	Category	Examples	No. Of Batches to be conducted	No. of Candidates to be trained	Actual Batches conducted	Actual candidates trained
1	Agriculture	Dairy, Sheep Rearing, Vegetable Nursery Management and Cultivation etc.	7	185	1	35
2	Product	Dress Designing, Papad, pickle & Masala Powder making, Cloth Bag Making etc.	7	185	6	197
3	Process	LMV Driving, Beauty Parlor Management etc.	2	40	1	26
4	General EDP	EDP to BC/BF on Financial Inclusion, EDP to PMEGP beneficiaries etc.	4	90	8	258
		Total	20	500	16	516



Settlement of RSETI trained candidates:

RSETI provides handholding support to the trained candidates for two years after training and keeps them motivated to start their own micro enterprise. Out of total **6234** trainees since inception, **5044** trainees are settled. Out of which, **2498** trainees are settled with self-investment, **2516** trainees are settled by availing financial assistance from various banks/financial institutions in the district and **30** trainees are in wage

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Types of Program

1. Agriculture EDP –

Agriculture EDPs intend at disseminating the latest advancements from the laboratory to the land, in the field of agriculture. Furthermore, India, basically being agrarian, offers a lot of opportunities in the agri business sector. Combining skills of farming with entrepreneurship in field of agriculture and various allied activities like dairying, poultry farming, fisheries, agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, mushroom cultivation and floriculture can be a viable option for the rural youth from agricultural background. They can be guided for setting up of agri-clinic as a potential enterprise.

2. Product EDP –

In the present changing scenario and competitive world, innovation and creativity is the need of the day. It has been observed that an entrepreneur with creative and innovative mind and a little of investment can commence his/her own manufacturing unit producing utility articles as a sustainable micro enterprise, that is, dress designing for kids, women and men, agarbathi manufacturing, bags, bakery products, rexine utility articles, football making, leaf cup making and recycled paper manufacturing.

3. Process EDP –

The nation has achieved great strides in technology front and there has been a great surge in the production of machinery, equipment, electrical and electronic gadgets. Hence, there is enormous scope for servicing and repairs of these equipment and gadgets. The RSETI envisioned process EDPs related to radio/TV repairs, motor rewinding, two-wheeler repairs, irrigation pump-set repairs, tractor and power tiller repairs, electrical transformer repairs, cell phone repairs, beautician course, photography and videography, screen printing, photo lamination, domestic electrical appliances repair, computer hardware and desktop publishing (DTP).

4. General EDP –

It is observed that in each section of society, there are categories of youth who are interested in starting an enterprise and competent of some investments on their own or eligible for a bank loan. These entrepreneurs do not have proper guidance for selecting an enterprise close to their resources and personal preference. They are also in a state of uncertainty about the extent of the activity and

investment involved in the enterprise. General EDPs take care of all the aspects of motivation, entrepreneurship, business selection, project planning, marketing, management skills and formalities related to launching of enterprise.

Credit Linkage

Assistance in Credit Linking of trainees by sending the list of candidates to bank branches and coordinating with them for extending financial assistance under SGSY or any other Government-sponsored scheme or direct lending is provided by the Director, RSETI. Certificates issued by a RSETI are recognized by all banks for purposes of extending credit to the trainees.

Women Empowerment

RSETIs give equal opportunities to women entrepreneurs. There are number of examples where women-led enterprises have achieved success. Therefore, RSETIs organize exclusive programmes for women in various trades depending upon their attitudes and local demand.

SETTLEMENT OF ENTREPRENEURS AFTER RSETI TRAINING

As mentioned already, the secondary source reveals that lakhs of youths have been trained as well as settled through self-employment under the umbrella of RSETI. Several authors (Chatterjee and Rao, 2016; Rao and Chatterjee, 2016; Velu, 2016; Chatterjee, 2017) have published success stories from the various parts of country. The youth who have trained from RSETI and started Micro Enterprises are earning in the range of Rs 5,000–30,000 per month. In good number of cases, the earnings have crossed Rs 50,000 per month (NACER, 2017). These are based on the study from the primary source and it divulges the fact that RSETI has brought usher of hope to the lives of BPL rural families to survive with dignity. It is worth to mention that ‘Little drops of water, little grains of sand, Make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land’.

Conclusion:

Many successful entrepreneurs imbibed technical skills and soft skills at RSETIs and proved themselves as an achiever. The misconception that entrepreneurs cannot be created or the poor cannot be an entrepreneur, needs to be dispelled. In fact, the poor are the best entrepreneurs because they manage to survive despite working under severe constraints of resources, assets and endowments. There is fortune at the bottom of pyramid but it depends on what kind of design existing for the people below poverty line. Thus, RSETI can be proved as a ray of hope for the rural youth, women and unemployed young population of rural and suburban area for being the first generation entrepreneurs.

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