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INDEX

Sr. No.	Paper Title	Page No.
1	A study of Patient satisfaction for Sanjeevan Hospital, Pune. - Mr Machhindra Sonar, Dr. Pushpraj Wagh	5
2	A study of trainees under neem and apprentice act at Tata Motors - Mrs. Sudarshana Shelke, Mr. Abhishek Kulkarni	11
3	A study of attrition of employees at a manufacturing firm, Pune. - Ms. Aiswarya Wayal, Dr. Rajendra Sabnis	18
4	Strategic Material Purchasing Practices of Kirloskar Brother Limited, Pune - Prof. Lambodar Saha, Mr. Minto Shelley, Mr. Sanket Shelley	24
5	Mobile phone ethics at Workplace - Dr. Amitkumar S. Giri, Sandeep Gejage	31
6	Opportunities and Challenges of supplier integration through ERP. - S. V. Pradeepa, Dr. S. B. Jambhulkar	34
7	A Study on the Patient Satisfaction at Sai Baba Sansthan Hospital, SHIRDI - Miss. Tejal Anil Batra, Dr. Anand Ashok Kopare	37
8	Re-invention through JanDhanYojana for Deprived Society: A Study of Thane District - Prin.(Dr.) G.Y.Shitole, Sanjay Ramraje	46
9	Analytical Study of GST Tax Evasion in India - Prof. Mukund Vyas	51
10	Solid Waste Management System in Pimpri – Chinchwad – Problems and Prospects - Dr. Jayasree Nambiar	55
11	A Study of Responsible Factors For Instant Price Hike In Properties & Upgrading Standard Of Living In Talegaon Dabhade - Dr. Ravi Chourasiya	60
12	The curious case of automobile sales fall in India - Dr. Nilesh Vasanttrao Patil	63
13	Green Human Resource Managemnt - Prof. Dr. Arun Pardhi	67
14	Stress causes and management at the workplace - Shubhangi Ramteke	71
15	A Pilot project Implementation on Lean Process - Mr. Kiran Bhai Patel, Prof.Sarang Dani	78
16	Role of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in Rural Development - Mr. Gurunath Waghale, Mr. Ashish A. Bhasme	82

INDEX

Sr. No.	Title of the Paper	Author	Page No.
1	A study of Patient satisfaction for Sanjeevan Hospital, Pune.	Mr Machhindra Sonar Area Sales Manager - Kanray Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Dr. Pushpraj Wagh Associate Professor - (Marketing) IIMS, Chinchwad	5-9
2	A study of trainees under neem and apprentice act at Tata Motors	Mrs. Sudarshana Shelke HR Supervisor, Tata Motors Mr. Abhishek Kulkarni Research Scholar - SPPU	11-17
3	A study of attrition of employees at a manufacturing firm, Pune.	Ms. Aiswarya Woyal Management Trainee (HR) Human Capital Solution & Services Dr. Rajendra Sabnis Dean, IIMS, Chinchwad	18-23
4	"Strategic Material Purchasing Practices Of Kirloskar Brother Limited, Pune"	Prof. Lambodar Saha Asst Professor; JSPM's Kautilya Institute of Management & Research, Pune Mr. Minto Shelley Engineer; Hindustan Petroleum Corp Ltd (HPCL) & Mittal Energy Ltd (HMEL), Bathinda, Punjab, Mr. Sanket Shelley Mechanical Engg, Smt Kashibai Navale College of Engg, Vadgaon, Pune.	24-30
5	Mobile phone ethics at Workplace	Dr. Amitkumar S. Giri Asst. Prof. (HR), IIMS, Chinchwad Sandeep Gejage Asst. Librarian, IIMS Chinchwad	31-33
6	Opportunities and Challenges of supplier integration through ERP.	S. V. Pradeepa, Assistant Professor, Imperial College of Engineering and Research Dr. S. B. Jambhulkar, Associate Professor, Dhanwate National College, Nagpur	34-36
7	"A Study on the Patient Satisfaction at Sai Baba Sansthan Hospital, SHIRDI"	Miss. Tejal Anil Batra MBA(Finance), BBA (IB), Students, Dept of MBA, Sanjivani College of Engineering, Kopargaon, SPPU Dr. Anand Ashok Kopare Ph.D. in Management, MBA (Marketing), MBA(HR), B.Com, Asst Professor, MIT College of Management, Pune, MIT-ADT University, Pune,	37-45
8	"Re-invention through JanDhanYojana for Deprived Society: Study of Thane District"	Prin.(Dr.) G.Y.Shitole Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Ravet, Dist: Pune. Sanjay Ramraje Research Scholar, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.	46-50

INDEX

Sr. No.	Title of the Paper	Author	Page No.
9	Analytical Study of GST Tax Evasion in India	Prof. Mukund Chandrashekhar Vya Visiting Faculty, Vyas Tutorials	51-54
10	Solid Waste Management System in Pimpri –Chinchwad –Problems and Prospects	Dr. Jayasree Nambiar Assistant Professor Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Pune - 411033	55-59
11	“A Study Of Responsible Factors For Instant Price Hike In Properties And Upgrading Standard Of Living In Talegaon Dabhade”	Dr. Ravi Harendra Chourasiya Assistant Professor Dr. D. Y. Patil Education Federation, Talegaon, Pune	60-62
12	The curious case of automobile sales fall in india	Dr. Nilesh Vasantao Patil Associate professor Balaji Institute of Telecom Management, Pune - 411033	63-66
13	Green Human Resource Management	Prof.Dr.Arun Pardhi Director, ASM's Institute of International Business & Research (IIBR) Chinchwad,	67-70
14	Stress causes and management at the workplace	Shubhangi Ramteke Assistant Professor DR D Y Patil management and entrepreneurship development, Varale, Talegaon, Pune	71-77
15	“A Pilot project Implementation on Lean Process”	Mr.Kiran Bhai Patel Group Head-Operations, Procetech Automation Pvt Ltd. Prof.Sarang Dani Assistant Professor, Yashaswi's IIMS, Chinchwad	78-81
16	Role of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in Rural Development	Mr. Gurunath Waghale Assistant Professor, School of Engineering, MIT ADT University, Pune, Mr. Ashish A. Bhasme Research Scholar, Department of Economics Shivaji University, Kolhapur,	82-84

Role of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in Rural Development

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Abstract

As around 67 per cent of Indian population directly or indirectly belong to rural area. From the period of independence Indian government have been putting their efforts for the development of rural areas. Because maximum disguised unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, high gender inequality index, high infant mortality rate, role of money lenders, dependency on nature for their income, etc. all these problems are face by rural people. For their development government have been introducing many schemes and programs but due to the problems of their implementation rural people still struggling for their lives. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) is another efforts implemented by the government for the development of rural population. This research attempt is to understand the concept and to evaluate performance of RSETIs for the development of rural area.

Key Words: Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI), Rural Development

Introduction:

Rural communities are usually defined by a more widespread dependency of local livelihoods on agricultural or pastoral practices as well as reduced access to community infrastructure, compared to urban areas. India comprises of mostly rural communities but now a day the picture of rural community is changing. After 70 years of independence, we see development in rural areas.

Rural development implies both to economic well-being or betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. The main aim of development initially was load on agriculture that now it is shifting to industry, communication, sanitation, education and allied sectors. It is also make away that fast or ongoing development can be provided only if government efforts are adequately supplemented by people's participation at grass root level whether directly or indirectly. The major programmes operated by department of rural development in rural areas are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for self-employment and skill development, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for providing housing facilities to BPL households, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for social pension, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for construction of quality roads, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) for model villages etc.

Apart from all these programmes, the ministry of rural development also has schemes for development of rural functionaries, information, education and communication & monitoring and evaluation.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the concept of RSETI.
2. To study the progress of RSETI in rural development.

Research methodology:

This research is descriptive in nature. Researchers have used secondary data for the study. Information and data of the study has gathered from official websites, reports of Government and other secondary sources.

What is RSETI?

RSETI is an acronym Rural Employment training institute. Name itself explain that it is a training institute which provide training to rural youth for self-employment. These training institutes (RSETI) established all over the India. All the RSETIs are managed by banks with active corporation from Government of India and state governments.

Which institutes provide necessary skill training and skill up-gradation for the rural people youths to rundown the unemployment problem, which is crucial problem faced by Indian economy. At least 70% of the training should be from rural people categories. An ideal size of each batch is between 25 to 30 candidates. RSETI concept is based on Rural Development and Self Employment Training

Institute (RUDSETI), society established jointly by three Agencies that is Syndicate Bank Canara Bank and Sri Manjunatheswara trust based at Ujire in Karnataka. Central Government provides one time grant assistance for expenditure of construction of building and other infrastructure up to Rs. 1 crore.

All over the country every district has one RSETI. Concerned bank is the lead Bank in the district takes responsibility for creating and managing it. RSETI is not only limited for provide training but another said it provides credit linkage assistance by the bank to start their own entrepreneurial Ventures. On the basis on certificate issued by RSETI, trained rural youths will be free to access any scheduled bank for credit.

Every RSETI must have minimum common infrastructure like classrooms with toilet facility, workshop, dormitories administration, Hostels and staff quarters etc.

RSETI provides nearly 30-40 skill development programmes in each financial year. the programs are of short duration ranging from 1 to 6 weeks. Those programs are categories under agricultural programs, product programs process programs general programs and other programs.

Objectives of the RSETI:

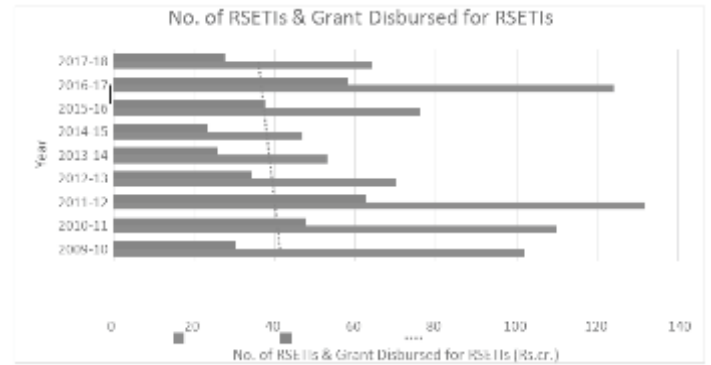
1. Rural BPL youth will be identified and trained for self-employment.
2. The trainings offered will be demand driven.
3. Area in which training will be provided to the trainees will be decided after assessment the candidates' aptitude.
4. The trainees will be provided incentive short term residential self-employment training programs wheat free food and accommodation.

Financial Progress of RSETI:

Table No. 1: Year-wise Grant Disbursed for RSETIs (Rs. Cr)

Year	No. of RSETIs	Grant Disbursed	Avg. Grant Disbursed
2009-10	102	30.26	0.30
2010-11	110	47.70	0.43
2011-12	132	62.65	0.47
2012-13	70	34.29	0.49
2013-14	53	25.74	0.49
2014-15	47	23.50	0.50
2015-16	76	37.70	0.50
2016-17	124	58.05	0.46
2017-18	64	27.66	0.43
		Total = 347.55	

Source: www.nird.org.in



No. of RSETIs Grant Disbursed Linear(Grant Disbursed)

Above table no. 1 and graph shows that, from 2009-10 to 2017-18 how government has disbursed amount on RSETIs. Up to 2017-18 government has disbursed Rs. 347.55 cr. On an average Rs. 45 lakhs were spent by the government. In 2014-15 and 2015-16 government disbursed maximum amount that is Rs. 50 lakhs each year. Looking at trend line of grant distributed we can also predict that, in future this grant disbursement will be increased by the government.

RSETIs in Maharashtra:

There are 35 RSETIs in Maharashtra, out of that 35 RSETIs for 34 RSETIs government has allotted the land and for only one possession has to be taken. All the 35 RSETIs, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has released Rs. 21.65 cr.

Progress of RSETIs in Rural Development:

As on 31st March 2018, total 587 RSETIs are functioning in all over India. For those RSETIs government has disbursed Rs. 347.55 cr. Total participating banks for RSETIs are 35. Government has targeted to train 3,97,688 candidates. And out of that trained candidates 3,49,918 candidates has settled. 3,20,524 are self employed under this scheme. While out of that 49.1% are employed with self-finance and others are bank financed. So here we can understand how RSETIs are helping for self-employment.

Conclusion:

RSETIs are providing trainings to the rural youth so it solves problem of livelihood. These types of programmes are necessary for employment generation and empowerment of rural people. Apart from this government should also provide financial assistance for the project, which will be started by the rural people under this skill development program. These efforts of the government will defiantly improve standard of living of rural people which leads to human development of the rural India.

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