

green technologies in the form of a technology acquisition and development fund.

- (iv) Industrial training and skill upgradation measures including fiscal incentive for private sector participation in skill development activities.
- (v) Measures for improving access to finance for SMEs in the manufacturing sector including rollover relief from capital gains tax in case of investment in the equity of a new start up SME in the manufacturing sector; tax pass through status for venture capital funds with a focus on SMEs in the manufacturing sector; separate stock exchange for SMEs and liberalization of guidelines for investment by insurance companies in venture capital funds with a focus on SMEs in the manufacturing sector.
- (vi) Measures for leveraging government procurement to strengthen manufacturing and value addition.

(c) Government has conveyed approval to Government of Karnataka on 26th June, 2013 for setting up an ITIR near Bengaluru spread over 45 revenue villages of Doddaballapur and Devanahalli taluks.

#### **Voluntary retirement and resignation by officers and personnel of CRPF**

\*374. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 16,665 officers and personnel of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) have availed voluntary retirement or resigned from service during the last four years;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such a large scale exodus of personnel from CRPF;
- (c) whether there is any transparent grievance redressal mechanism and specific promotional avenues in CRPF, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to grant CRPF the status of organized service and provide for professional career management including related benefits like non-functional upgradation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) As reported by the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), the details of officers and personnel of CRPF who have proceeded on voluntary retirement or resigned from service during the last 4 years are as under:-

Year	CRPF officers/personnel who proceeded on voluntary retirement	CRPF officers/personnel who resigned	Total
1	2	3	4
2010	2801	822	3623
2011	2379	971	3350
2012	4854	830	5684
2013	3519	667	4186
TOTAL	13553	3290	16843

(b) The total number of CRPF officers/personnel who proceeded on voluntary retirement or resigned from service during the last four years are only 16843, which is about 1.41% of the existing total Force strength per year. It may also be seen that the number of officers/personnel of CRPF who have taken voluntary retirement or resigned from the service declined during the year 2013 as compared to 2012. The CRPF officers/personnel proceeded on voluntary retirement or resigned mainly due to their personal and domestic reasons, including children/family issues, health/illness of self or family, social/family obligations and other commitments etc. Some personnel sought voluntary retirement to enjoy a static life by availing pensionary benefits after completing 20 years of regular service.

(c) To address the personal as well as official problems and grievances of the Force personnel, the CRPF already have a proper grievance redressal mechanism in place at all levels viz. Unit/ Battalion, Group Centre, Range, Sector and Directorate level.

On receipt of the grievance from the serving/retired personnel or from their spouse or from NOKs of the deceased personnel regarding maintenance of family, non receipt of pension/family pension, and other terminal dues etc., the same is forwarded to all concerned offices *i.e.* Sector, Range, Group Centre and unit with the instructions to settle their grievances within 30 days. The applicant is also apprised with the factual position/status with reference to his/her grievance within the stipulated time.

Further, the Force Headquarters also take care of the personal grievances of the officials regarding their promotions/transfers and other related service matters through personal audiences, representations/petitions etc.

Promotional avenues are available in the Force for the personnel at different levels as per the Recruitment Rules for the respective ranks. The cases of eligible personnel are

placed before the Departmental Promotion Committees. Some time, even those personnel are also considered for promotion who fall short of the eligibility conditions of residency etc. by granting them relaxation in the residency period and other eligibility conditions to fill up the vacancies. Further, the Government has also extended fast track promotion from the post of Inspector to Assistant Commandant through Limited Departmental Competitive Examination-Assistant Commandant. Time bound financial upgradation of Senior Time Scale is granted to Assistant Commandants after completion of 4 years of service and to Medical Officers up to IG (Medical) rank under Dynamic Assured Career Progression Scheme. All service benefits/promotional avenues and Modified Assured Career Progression Scheme are extended to the Force personnel as per the existing norms.

(d) CRPF does not fall under the Organized Group-A Service (OGAS) category as it does not fulfil the requisite criteria/conditions of the OGAS prescribed by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT). Also, it is a conscious decision of the Government not to grant them status of Organised Group A Service due to command and control issues in the Force. The Force personnel are, instead, given benefits of MACP as per the recommendation of 6th Central Pay Commission. Further, other financial benefits in the form of a number of allowances are also given to the Force personnel as per their eligibility/entitlement/place of posting.

#### **Increasing the intake in ITIs**

\*375. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seat intake in the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) is very less as compared to the size of the population of the country;

(b) if so, whether Central Government has requested the States to double the student intake in the ITIs to produce more skilled people to meet the requirements of industry; and

(c) if so, the reaction of various State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES) :

(a) Vocational Training is a concurrent subject under the Constitution. The Central Government is entrusted with responsibility of formulation of policy, laying down training standards, norms, conduct of examinations and certification etc. whereas implementation including opening of new ITIs rests with the respective State Govt./UT. Opening of new ITIs is a continuous process. Presently, there are 10,750 Industrial Training Institutes (Govt. 2275 & Pvt. 8475) in the country with seating capacity of 15.23 lakh (Govt. 4.90 & Pvt. 10.33 lakh) under the Craftsmen Training Scheme. In year 2007 the ratio of one seat of ITI to population was 1363 which has currently improved to 837 in 2013.