

- (i) A request to grant the benefit of compassionate appointment can be considered only after a lapse of at least 2 years from the date from which the Government servant has been missing, provided that an FIR has been lodged and the missing person is not traceable, and the competent authority feels that the case is genuine;
- (ii) This benefit will not be applicable to the case of a Government servant :
- (a) who had less than two years to retire on the date from which he has been missing; or
- (b) who is suspected to have committed fraud, suspected to have joined any terrorist organisation or suspected to have gone abroad.
- (iii) Compassionate appointment in the case of a missing Government servant also could not be a matter of right and will be subject to fulfilment of all the conditions, including the availability of vacancy, laid down for such appointment under the existing scheme;
- (iv) while considering such a request the results of Police investigation should also be taken into account;
- (v) A decision on any request for compassionate appointment in such a case should be taken only at the level of the Secretary of the Ministry/Department concerned.

10. Compassionate appointment is not confined to the Ministry/Department concerned in which the deceased Government servant was last working. Such appointments can be made any where under Government of India subject to fulfillment of the conditions mentioned in the DOP&T Office Memorandum No. 14014/6/86-Estt(D) dated 30.6.1987 as amended from time to time.

Substandard Insecticides and Pesticides

5122.SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have identified the manufacturers whose products have forced hundreds of farmers to commit suicide in several States due to the ineffective use of their substandard insecticides and pesticides;

(b) whether the Government have taken/propose to take any action against them;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government plan to instruct such manufacturers to compensate the crop losses of the farmers;

(e) whether the Government propose to bring a price-in-built-insurance scheme in sale of pesticides and insecticides to pay back crop losses in future; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (d) Enforcement of the Quality Control and Prevention of use of substandard pesticides and insecticides under the various provisions of the Act 1968 is the responsibility of the States/U.Ts. As per the provisions of this Act, Insecticides Inspectors draw samples from the manufacturing premises, distribution sale points and get them analysed in the State Pesticide Testing Laboratories. Whenever the pesticides are found substandard, prosecutions are launched by the concerned State/UT authorities against the manufacturers/suppliers of such substandard pesticides.

(e) and (f) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Poor Quality Pesticides

5123.SHRI BASWARAJ PATIL SEDAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any legal measures to check the transaction of the poor quality pesticides in the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the Government have been successful in maintaining the quality of pesticides in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) Enforcement of various provisions concerning the quality control of pesticides under the Insecticides Act, 1968 is the responsibility of the States/UTs. As per the provisions of this Act, Insecticides Inspectors draw samples from the manufacturing premises, distribution/sale points and get them analysed in the State Pesticides Testing Laboratories (SPTLs). Whenever the pesticides are found substandard, prosecutions are launched by the States/UTs against the manufacturers/Suppliers of substandard pesticides.

(c) The statistics of samples analysed in the SPTLs across the country indicate that an average of 3.0% pesticide samples are found sub-standard. The details of number of samples analysed, found sub-standard, licence suspended/cancelled, prosecutions launched, judgements obtained, etc. during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

O.M. dt.
30.6.87

Statement

Number of Pesticide Samples Tested and Prosecutions Launched

S. No.	Year	Number of samples		Licence		Prosecution		
		Analysed	Sub-Standard	Suspended	Cancelled	Launched	Judgement Obtained	Convicted
1.	1995-96	46,700	1214	9	142	404	20	12
2.	1996-97	45,061	1673	72	142	324	77	42
3.	1997-98	35,606	1052	76	542	162	56	36

Wind Energy Generators

5124. SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total capacity (MW) of wind energy generators installed in the country, State-wise;

(b) the share of the private sector investors therein;

(c) the growth rate for the last three years i.e. 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98;

(d) whether the Government are aware that a number of units engaged in the manufacture of wind energy generators have come to a grinding halt;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government to make them functional; and

(f) the funds allocated for such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) and (b) A total wind power capacity of about 970 MW has been installed in the country, upto 31.3.1998. Of this, the share of private sector projects is 917 MW. The State-wise break-up is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The capacities installed during the last three years were : 382 MW (1995-96); 169 MW (1996-97); and, 67 MW (1997-98).

(d) to (f) Production of wind electric generators at some of the manufacturing units has been affected during the last two years due to decline in demand on account of general economic recession. Several steps have been taken to boost the demand, both in the private and public sectors. The States have been requested to announce conducive policies for commercial projects and to take steps for allotment of land, speedy clearance of wind power projects, and creation of power evacuation facilities, etc. Financing norms of the Indian Renewable Energy

Development Agency (IREDA), which provides soft loans for such projects, have been made more attractive. Soft loans are also available to the manufacturing units. A number of fiscal incentives such as exemption/concessional customs duty, excise duty, sales-tax, etc. are also available. The wind resource assessment programme is being expanded to cover more States and new areas towards identification of potential sites for wind power projects. Business meets and publicity campaign are frequently held to attract investments to this sector.

Statement

State-wise installed capacity of Wind Power (As on 31.3.98)

State	Exhibited Projects	Private Sector Projects	(Megawatt)
			Total Capacity
Tamilnadu	19.355	687.940	707.295
Gujarat	17.345	149.565	166.910
Andhra Pradesh	3.050	52.740	55.790
Karnataka	2.575	14.435	17.010
Madhya Pradesh	0.590	11.700	12.290
Maharashtra	4.600	0.995	5.595
Kerala	2.025	-	2.025
Orissa	1.100	-	1.100
Others	0.465	-	0.465
Total	51.105	917.375	968.480

Unutilised Fund Under MPLADS

5125. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL :
DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of MPs' Local Area Development Fund lying unutilised during the last three years;