The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No railway line in Assam has so far been programmed for electrification.

I.A.R.J. Research on Citrus

112. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the nature of research investigations now undertaken by the Horticultural Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, with regard to various citrus fruits?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The Division of Horticulture was established at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, only in April, 1956. During the last four years a survey has been undertaken to collect different varieties of citrus available within the country to study their economic characters. At present 43 varieties of sweet oranges, 20 of mandarin and 31 varieties of other citrus species are under study and further collections are in progress from foreign countries. Taxonomical studies of these varieties and those available in other parts of the country are under progress to remove the confusion now prevalent in the varietal nomenclature and to help in correct identification of the varieties. Thirtyone different varieties of citrus are being studied, particularly for their performance, with a view to select those which could be used as standard root-stocks.

Studies of growth cycles, flowering behaviour and cropping propensity in mandarin, sweet lime and sweet oranges are in progress to adjust cultural practices for higher yield and better quality. Use of various ionizing radiations for evolving new varieties through mutations has been programmed. Plant regulator chemicals have been found to be promising in increasing fruit-set in sweet lime and similar studies are in progress in mandarin orange.

The above mentioned investigations are in various stages of progress and conclusive results of positive value to the grower will become available during the next five years.

Agronomy Division of the I.A.R.I.

113. Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum and the minimum yield of wheat at the Agronomy Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, during the last ten years; and

(b) what was the average yield of wheat on non-experimental plots at the said farm during the last ten years?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Following are figures of maximum and minimum yield of wheat at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, during the last ten years.

Figures in maunds per acre

Year	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Average yield (wheat is grown mostly in experi- mental plots)
1949-50	42 . 50	9.60	20.40
1950-51	37.00	6 · 10	19.00
1951-52	30.02	5·80	9.74
1952-53	31 · 20	7.00	18.90
1953-54	27.35	10.75	16 · 66
1954-55	32.45	14 · 80	21.67
1955-56	38.35	7.00	21.67
1956-57	29.45	4.70	11.30
1957-58	30.00	9.50	15.90
1958-59	35 . 50	8.00	18.70

(b) No area is put under general crop of wheat as such. A total of about 10 acres is sown each year in 2