

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the proposal	Area	Present Status
1.	Goki Medium Irrigation Project, Yavatmal district.	386.645 ha	Under process
2.	Jambulkheda M.I.T Project, Gadchiroli district	44.20 ha	Under process
3.	Hattigota Medium Irrigation Project, Chandrapur distt.	664.40 ha.	Under process.
4.	Construction of Cultara-II Percolation Tank, Dhule distt.	7.00 ha.	Under process.
5.	Construction of Urmilanal-II Percolation Tank, Dhule district.	6.00 ha.	Under process.
6.	Construction of Bagda-I Percolation Tank Dhule distt.	6.67 ha.	Under process
7.	Construction of Percolation Tank at Umarti, Jalgaon district	14.30 ha	Under process
8.	Construction of Rammoohanpur New Minor Irrigation Tank Gadchiroli district	29.83 ha	Under process.

Train Accidents

[Translation]

588. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL . Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state .

(a) whether a series of train accidents have occurred recently due to malfunctioning and negligence of the staff,

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to instal safety device called automatic warning system on tracks as well as locomotives to avoid such happenings, and

(c) if so, the financial implications of the installation of the safety device on the main line tracks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ) . (a) No, Sir The number of accidents on Indian Railways has come down progressively over the years

(b) There is a proposal to provide AWS to prevent accidents due to drivers passing signal at danger. Efforts are being made to develop a suitable anti-pilferage device to avoid theft of these equipments

(c) As soon as a suitable anti-pilferage device available, financial implications of the system will be worked out and Railways will be advised to undertake the work

Schemes for Horticulture/Fishery

589 PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT . Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) the schemes implemented in regard to horticulture, fruit trees, fisheries etc. in Rajasthan during last three years.

(b) the amount provided by th Government for these schemes, separately, during the said period.

(c) whether new techniques have been developed in these fields by the National Agriculture Research Council or any other such research institutes, and

(d) if so, the steps taken to extend the information to the concerned people and to encourage them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) (a) and (b) Statement-I is enclosed

(c) The important new techniques development in horticulture/fisheries through research are given in statement-II

(d) The new techniques developed through research are being extended to farmers through the implementation of development programmes, demonstrations on farmers fields, training of farmers, group discussions, audio-visual aids and publicity material.

STATEMENT-I

Statement indicating schemes of Horticulture and Fisheries development under implementation in Rajasthan and the amount provided during the last three years.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Amount released		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
I. HORTICULTURE			
1. Development of Tropical, Arid & Temperate Fruits	47.66	76.64	35.00
2. Development of Spices	23.06	47.70	77.92
3. Development of Vegetables	10.38	6.54	8.77
4. Commercial Floriculture	2.00	2.00	23.00
5. Development of Mushroom	23.00	2.00	-
6. Development of Root & Tuber Crops	0.80	0.80	8.70
7. Development of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	-	-	0.75
8. Use of Plastics in Agriculture	30.19	70.44	-
9. Development of Betelvine	-	-	1.63
II. FISHERIES			
(i) Fresh water Aquaculture	15.00	18.00	15.00
(ii) Inland Fisheries Statistics	3.09	4.50	4.50
(iii) Welfare of Fishermen	-	-	2.00
(iv) Inland Fish Marketing	20.00	30.00	14.00
(v) Fisheries Training & Extension	-	-	0.50

STATEMENT-II

Improved new techniques developed through research in horticulture/fishery in relation to Rajasthan

I. HORTICULTURE

- (i) Improved varieties of Ber namely, Gola, Seb and Mundia were identified and widely popularized, similarly, in Pomegranate improved varieties (Jalor Seedless and Ganesh) have been identified.
- (ii) Propagation techniques of Ber (budding) and Pomegranate (cuttings) were perfected. Planting ber at spacing 6x6m and Pomegranate 5x5m were recommended as optimum. A polypack technique of transplanting grafted Ber standardized.
- (iii) Ber-dryland legumes intercropping was found compatible and economic.
- (iv) Post harvest technology for doka stage of date palm was standardized.
- (v) In vegetable crops, application of Nitrogen @ 120 kg/ha along with 60 kg each p2 O5 and K2 O/ha and planting distance of 60x40cm in Japanese variety of Cauliflower

and in weed control application of Pendimethalin @ 1.0 kg ai/ha as preemergence spray along with the hand weeding for tomato variety-Pusa Ruby were recommended for Jaipur conditions. For the weed control in onion, application of Fluehloralin @ 1 kg/ha (PPI) & one hand weeding at 45 DAT was found effective in Durgapura

- (vi) In potato variety Kufri Jawahar and Kufri Suttlej have been released for cultivation in the potato growing areas of Rajasthan.
- (vii) Opium poppy based cropping system incorporating black gram and groundnut in Kharif to improve overall yield has been developed at Udaipur.
- (viii) One Coriander variety (UD-20) identified as promising for the rained areas of Rajasthan.

For Cumin, the Jobner Centre recommended a three crop rotation of cluster bean-cumin-cluster bean-wheat-cluster bean-mustard crop sequence found to be the best for adoption in Rajasthan. A seed rate of 25 kg/ha in Fenugreek standardised at Jobner gave the maximum yield of 11.12 q/ha.

II. FISHERIES

- (i) Utilisation of saline soils for grow out culture of finfish and shellfish species with record production of 3.5 tonnes/ha./year of milkfish
- (ii) Formulation of management strategies and package of practices for developing medium and small size reservoirs with record production of 220 kg/ha./year for a small reservoir.
- (iii) Standardisation of pond culture technology for major carp and exotic carp and also diversification of candidate species with introduction of cat fishes especially magur in the culture system

[English]

Elephant and Deer Population

590 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the elephant and deer population in the country. State-wise.

(b) whether incidents of poaching/killed of elephants and deer are still being reported from various States particularly Kerala;

(c) the number of elephants and deer killed during the past three years;

(d) whether the ban on sale of ivory is not being effectively implemented, and

(e) if so, the steps taken to ensure deterrent punishment to offenders in cases of elephant killings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (CAPT JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD) : (a) No systematic census of wild elephants in all the states was regularly carried out in the past. However, in 1985 the Asian Elephant specialist Group attempted a broad range wise estimate of elephant population in India. According to Asian Elephant Specialist Group the population of elephants in 1985 was between 16,560 and 21,361 in India. Sukumar in 1989 estimated the Indian Elephant population to be between 17,635 to 24,090. The estimate of elephant population done by Government of India in 1993 is between 22,796 and 28,346. State-wise estimated population in 1993 is given in the enclosed statement-I. State-wise population of all 9 species of deer which occur in the country are not being maintained.

(b) and (c). Yes, there has been reports of occasional poaching of wild elephants for their tusks and also of deer, yet there has not been any decline in the population of wild elephants or majority of deer species as indicated by the studies. The number of

elephants reported to have been killed during the past three years by poaching is given in the enclosed statement-II

(d) and (e) The ban on sale of ivory is being effectively implemented in the country. The elephant has been placed in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 under which it has been provided with the maximum possible protection by law. The trade in ivory has been totally banned to discourage poaching of the elephants for its tusk. This is also included in the Appendix I of Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna which prohibits international trade of ivory. Offenders are liable to punishment with imprisonment for a term which shall be not less than one year but may extend to 6 years and also with fine which shall not be less than five thousand rupees. For a subsequent offence of this nature the term of imprisonment would be from two years upto six years and the minimum fine would be Rs. 10,000. Government of India has launched Project Elephant in 1991 to provide impetus to the Conservation of wild elephants in India. Assistance is also being provided to the States to strengthen their protection and communication infrastructure.

STATEMENT-I

Estimated Population of Wild Elephants in different States in 1993

State	Minimum	Maximum
1 Andhra Pradesh	46	46
2 Arunachal Pradesh	2000	3000
3 Assam	5000	6000
4 Bihar	500	600
5 Karnataka	5000	6000
6 Kerala	3000	4000
7 Meghalaya	2500	3000
8 Orissa	1500	2000
9 Tamil Nadu	2300	2500
10 Uttar Pradesh	750	1000
11 West Bengal	200	300
	22796	28346

STATEMENT-II

Reported Deaths of Elephants Killed by Poachers as per Figure Available

S No	State	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	Nil
2	Assam	4	3	6
3	Bihar	Nil	Nil	1