

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:5  
ANSWERED ON:21.07.2003  
KILLING OF PEACOCKS  
SADASHIVRAO DADOBBA MANDLIK;SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI

**Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the killing of hundreds of peacocks in Greater Noida villages by poachers using poisoned bird feed over the past year;
- (b) if so, whether the Government have enquired into the matter;
- (c) if so, the details and outcome thereof;
- (d) the details of such killings which took place in the country during the last three years and thereafter, State-wise;
- (e) the details of poachers arrested in various parts of the country during the said period; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to save the national bird from poachers?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) & (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (f) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION REGARDING KILLING OF PEACOCKS BY SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI AND SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBBA MANDLIK FOR REPLY ON 21.7.2003.

- (a) The incident of killing of peafowls in Greater Noida has come to the notice of the Government.
- (b) & (c) Inquiry conducted by the Forest and Police Officials of Uttar Pradesh have revealed that five peafowls died on 1st July, 2003 after eating poisoned wheat grains. One accused, Shri Suresh, son of Shri Kallu Patel, resident of Garhikariaha, District Panna, Madhya Pradesh has been arrested by Police. A case has been registered against the accused under Sections 9 and 51 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (d) & (e) Peafowls are found both inside and outside forest areas including habitations. Therefore, country wide information in respect of killing of the birds is not compiled and collated at the level of Central Government. The details of cases of poaching and arrests as received from State Governments are given at Annexure .
- (f) The steps taken by the Government to save the national bird from poaching are :
  - (i) Peafowl is included in the Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby giving it highest protection. Hunting of peafowl is prohibited under the provisions of the Act.
  - (ii) Provisions have been made in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for establishing Community and Conservation Reserves outside the National parks and Sanctuaries to provide protection to birds including peafowl that inhabit natural habitats outside the Protected Areas.
  - (iii) The penalty for poaching of peafowl and illegal trade in its parts and products has been enhanced from minimum of one year to three years and maximum of six years to seven years. Provision has also been made for forfeiture of property of the habitual offenders.
  - (iv) Export of peacock tail feathers is prohibited under the EXIM Policy, 2002-2007.
  - (v) The Central Bureau of Investigation has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wild life offenders.
  - (vi) Awareness is being generated amongst the farmers to adopt organic farming methods and use bio-pesticides to save their crops from the ravages of pests and diseases.

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (d) & (e) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 5 for 21-07-2003 regarding Killing of Peacocks

Details of killing of Peafowls and the poachers arrested in various parts of the country from year 2000 to 2002, Statewise

S. No.	Name of the State	Year	No. of Peafowl killed	No. of Poachers arrested
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1	Madhya Pradesh	2000	84	40
		2001	6	6
		2002		
		Total	90	46

2	Rajasthan	2000		
		2001	64	
		2002	2	
		Total	66	

3	Tamil Nadu	2000		
		2001	3	7
		2002		
		Total	3	7

4	Uttar Pradesh\$	2000		
		2001	3	
		2002	2	
		Total	5	10

5	Gujarat	2000		
		2001	5	8
		2002	10	1
		Total	15	9

6	Maharashtra@	2000	4	
		2001		
		2002		
		Total	4	

7	Haryana	2000	17	
		2001		
		2002		
		Total	17	

Grand Total		200	72	
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@ Financial yearwise

# The States/UTs of Andaman & Nicobar, West Bengal, Kerala, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have reported Nil deaths.

\$ Uttar Pradesh has reported 10 arrests between 2001 and 2003 (till 15.7.2003)