

water, drainage of water and water logging, bad roads and transport facilities. In many areas there is no provision for safe drinking water. The older pipes have been found leaking and thus led to contaminations. Due to lack of efficient drainage system water accumulates for months producing many health hazards including mosquitoes menace, jaundice and diarrhoea.

The roads are in miserable shape, unless Centre comes in a big way to support measures for improvement this city will not be a place to live in.

[Translation]

- (v) Need to take steps to make Agra a more attractive tourist centre.

SHRI NIHAL SINGH JAIN (Agra) : Although the Taj City, Agra is the most important tourist Centre of India, through which considerable foreign exchange is being earned, yet it has been neglected from the point of view of development of tourism. On the basis of the recommendations of the Vardharajan Committee, various restrictions have been imposed on the setting up of industries in this area in order to save Taj Mahal from pollution. This has resulted in stagnation of economic development there. Besides, nothing has been done to develop tourism as an alternative industry there. It is a negative approach in the direction of solving the problem.

No action has been taken on most of the projects included in the Five Year Plan formulated by the Task Force set up by the Central and the State Government ten years ago. I urge the Central Government to formulate an integrated programme for developing tourism in Agra and it should be implemented as a time-bound programme.

Under this programme, the notable projects are the construction of barrage, National Park and Ring Road, the development of Keetham Lake, setting up of Night Clubs, Light and Sound Programme, direct flights from Jaipur and Bombay, Promotion of handicrafts industry, setting up of

National Tourism Training Institute, at Agra etc.

[English]

- (vi) Need to impress upon the Andhra Pradesh Government to honour the award given by the Tribunal on Krishna river basin water distribution.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Sir, pursuant to the powers conferred on Parliament under Article 262(1) of the Constitution of India, law providing for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river was passed and the dispute between Andhra, Karnataka and Maharashtra regarding Krishna river basin water distribution was referred to a tribunal on 10th April, 1969. The award was declared on 27th May, 1976. It was to be reviewed in 2000 A.D. or thereafter. The official brochure published by the Andhra Pradesh Government at the inauguration of Telugu Ganga Project as also the project report, however, indicated that the Andhra Pradesh Government intends to use much more water. The people of Maharashtra are shocked and disturbed by this. The Union Government should, therefore, urgently intervene in the matter and prevail upon the Andhra Pradesh Government to honour the tribunal's award.

[Translation]

- (vii) Need to take measures to stop cow slaughter

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is the land of Gautam Buddha, Mahavira, Gandhi and Nehru. All of them had preached non-violence. In this very land, thousands of innocent cattle are mercilessly slaughtered by some people to meet their selfish ends. This practice is increasing day by day. One lakh tonnes of meat was exported in 1984 against 2000 tonnes exported in 1973.

Gandhiji and Vinobaji had launched *Satyagraha* for ban on cow slaughter. Government had given an ass-

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

urance that they would ban cow slaughter forever after taking the States into confidence. But the Government failed to fulfil that assurance. Shri-mati Indira Gandhi had asked the Chief Ministers to make the laws more stringent to prevent cow slaughter. The then Minister of Agriculture, Rao Birendra Singh, had repeatedly written to the Chief Ministers in this regard. But without any fear, big meat traders adopted cruel methods to earn easy money. They purchased young cattle, particularly cows and calves, whose meat is very tender from their owners by offering them loans. They throw chillies in their eyes and make them blind and keep them hungry and thirsty for days together. They damage their health and get false certificates from doctors. They bring these cows and their calves from far off villages in trucks and put them in slaughter houses. If this practice continued, after 10 to 15 years we shall have to import milk and butter from abroad. Even today, in a predominantly agricultural country, where cattle are treated by the farmers as their wealth, they are slaughtered in a manner which violates the law, and their meat is exported to Middle East countries where it is in great demand. Only a few people are doing this business in order to make money.

This is a matter of great concern. If slaughter of cows, calves and young bulls is not checked, India, which is an agricultural country, will be put to great difficulty.

13 00 hrs.

[English]

(viii) Need to establish a branch of U.G.C. at Hyderabad with adequate allocation of funds and delegation of powers.

SHRI V. SOBHANADRIESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Developmental grants sanctioned from time to time by the University Grants Commission to the Universities in the South have not been commensurate with the needs of these

bodies. The flow of University Grants Commission assistance to Degree Colleges in Andhra Pradesh and other States in the South is also inadequate. The Principals of the Educational Institutions receiving UGC funds are experiencing lot of difficulty in coming over to Delhi, staying here for quite some time till their work is over. It was, therefore, proposed that the University Grants Commission may open a regional branch in the South to monitor the flow and use of funds to affiliated colleges in the region. This matter was discussed in the 18th meeting of the Southern Zonal Council held at Pondicherry recently and the Council resolved to recommend strongly to the Ministry of Education the need to establish a regional office of the UGC with appropriate delegation of powers at Hyderabad. The Education Minister of Andhra Pradesh requested through letter dated 3rd June, 1985 for issue of early orders in this regard.

The Conference of Vice Chancellors of Universities held on 30th May, 1985 at Hyderabad resolved for establishment of a branch of UGC at Hyderabad for speedy disbursement of grants to Southern Universities. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has also requested the Prime Minister for issue of early orders. The Conference of Education Ministers of the Southern States held at Hyderabad on 6th July, 1985 also requested the Government of India to establish a Branch of UGC in South India with adequate allocation of funds and delegation of powers.

So, I request the Government in the Ministry of Education to issue orders to establish a branch of UGC at Hyderabad without any further loss of time.

(ix) Need to continue the control of Central Government over the management of the Cauvery sugars in Peltavaithalai, Tiruchi district, Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichottipalayam) : The Cauvery Sugars in Peltavaithalai Tiruchi District, Tamil Nadu is under the control of the Central Government from 1978-79 upto this day. For the last seven years, the mill is running profitably and the cane growers