

12.28 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (1) REPORTED INDO-SOVIET JOINT PROGRAMME TO SEND AN INDIAN COSMONAUT INTO SPACE.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Turnkur):
With your kind permission, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377

A matter of great national importance and interest has been published in the latest issue of a Delhi weekly. It has been stated that India's space programme includes the launching of an Indian into space in a joint venture with the Soviet Union. This would represent a double breakthrough in as much as an Indian cosmonaut would not only be the first Asian in space but also the first from the so-called Third World. According to the weekly, India is already making preparations for the initial training of three people in acclimatisation in space conditions. The selected crew will later be sent to the Soviet space facilities in Soviet Kazakhstan for further training before a joint flight to a satellite station and return. As the House is aware such joint ventures have already been carried out by the Soviet Union with Czechoslovak, Polish, East German and Bulgarian crews. It is a matter of happiness that India is also to be included in such flights. But it is also a matter of regret that such a momentous development has not been brought to the notice of Parliament and the people by the Indian Space Ministry. Would the Minister of Space, in this case, the Prime Minister himself enlighten the House on the facts of the case and also inform the House whether in his forthcoming visit to the USSR he intends to raise the matter further in relation to the actual time table of the space launch?

- (11) REPORTED KILLING OF SOME BORDER SECURITY FORCE PERSONNEL IN IMPHAL

श्रीवती चन्दावती (बिबानी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा से मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषय की प्राग् सदन का तथा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ।

26-4-79 को चार बिद्रोही चार बी एम एफ के जवानों को मार कर भाग गए जीप व हथियार भी ले गए। यह बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है और आम नागरिकों में इस में असुरक्षा की भावना बढेगी। दिन के बक्त यदि इम्फाल में यह घटना हो सकती है तो दूसरी जगह क्या होना होगा? सरकार को शीघ्र ही ऐसे बिद्रोही तत्वों को उभरने से रोकना चाहिए अन्यथा मारे देण को सुरक्षा ही खतरे में पड़ जायेगी।

- (111) REPORTED CANCELLATION OF OWNERSHIP RIGHTS OF DDA PLOTS FOR WANT OF REGISTRATION BY THE PLOT HOLDERS.

SHRI S S LAL (Bayana): Sir, under Rule 377 I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

The Delhi Development Authority is going berserk with the implementation of a new policy of depriving the plot-holders of their plots which they had purchased through open auction at the prevalent prices then 300 plot-holders have been deprived of their plots because of their alleged lapse in getting the plots registered in their names. The DDA has abruptly cancelled the ownership of these plots because they have not got the plots registered in their names.

After doing this, the DDA is demanding 50 per cent of the price of plots as penalty for restoring the ownership of the plots. For example, the plot-holder has paid Rs. 46,000 for a plot of the size of 250 square metres. Now the DDA is asking them to remit Rs. 23,000 as penalty. Here it is pertinent to mention that there are hundreds of flat-holders who have not yet got their flats registered even after several years. Their flats have not been taken back by the DDA. Such a penalty is also not being imposed on them for their failure to register their flats.

[Shri S. S. Lal]

Even during the so-called authoritarian regime of 18 months of Emergency such arbitrary action was not taken. During the past 15 years, a nominal penalty was being imposed at the rate of Re. 1 per sq. yard for the lapse of registration.

It must be appreciated that a middle-class family buying a plot at Rs. 46,000 for 250 sq. metres would never be remiss in registration of the plots. There might be some financial hurdles which result in delay. But that should not entertain a penalty of thousands of rupees and also cancellation of the plots.

I suggest that the hon. Minister of Works and Housing should make a statement on the floor of the House, restoring the cancelled plots to the allottees after collecting a nominal fee of Re. 1 per sq. yard.

12.53 hrs.

HARYANA AND UTTAR PRADESH (ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal on the 27th April, 1979, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries of the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Ravi, would you like to speak?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill moved by the hon. Minister is very little in content because it is only for making a few adjustments of areas in the territories between U.P. and Haryana. At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of

this House to some of the basic problems which the Minister has shirked. The new Janata Government has to put a stop to this.

Sir, Haryana is a small State while U.P. is one of the biggest States in the country. To-day, even on the population basis, it is the largest State. What is the logic behind this alteration of boundaries between these two States? Can the hon. Minister explain it? So far as the language is concerned, both the States speak Hindi? The objective is to serve the administration still better; in what way it has to be achieved is my basic question. If this is done for the betterment of the people and better functioning of the States, why is this done arbitrarily? Regional imbalance is the fact of the day in this country to-day. The regional imbalances vary from area to area and State to State and within the State itself, there is regional imbalance. And, there is a regional imbalance within the country itself. One of the major problems is to tackle this regional imbalance, through the administrative machinery. It depends upon the capability of the States. It depends upon the functioning of the administrative machinery and its capacity to mobilise as much resources as possible from the State itself as also the availability of the monetary and fiscal aid that comes from the Centre. So, we have to come to a conclusion—it is a fact also—that a smaller State is better than a bigger State. A smaller State is more viable for administration and also more viable for betterment and development. That is why a bigger district has been divided into two or three mini-districts. In Kerala we had nine districts. Now, we have got eleven districts and one more is going to be added. We will get more administrative viability and the State government will be able to enforce its authority better on this area. If we can apply this principle to the district level, I believe, that principle can be applied to the State level as well.