

(d) Yes, Madam

(e) Iran and Afghanistan have approached the Government for increased facilities for the placement of their students in Indian Universities in the fields of science, medicine, engineering and technology. Their requirements are being accommodated to the maximum extent possible.

COMPLICITY OF INDIANS IN POLITICAL TURMOIL IN MALAYSIA

264. SHRI BABU BHAI M. CHINAI :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the Press reports alleging the complicity of Indians in the recent political turmoil in Malaysia; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Our High Commission in Malaysia has been informed by the Malaysian Government that no Indian *nationals* have been involved or effected in the disturbances. In so far as Malaysians of Indian origin are concerned, some of them have been involved and there have also been some casualties among this group. The Malaysian Government also stated that "Malaysian Indian" have been involved as individuals and not as a racial group.

The Government of India continues to keep a close watch on the delicate situation.

265. [Transferred to the 29th July, 1969.]

266. [Transferred to the 4th August, 1969.]

267. [Transferred to the 25th July, 1969.]

राष्ट्रीय तथा प्रति व्यक्ति आय

268. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रथम तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में राष्ट्रीय तथा प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि करने

के लिये निर्धारित किये गये लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सफलता न मिलने के क्या कारण थे;

(ख) क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कृषि के अलावा अन्य व्यवसायों में 4 करोड़ 60 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था की गई थी जिससे कृषि पर आश्रित लोगों की संख्या 70 प्रतिशत से घट कर 60 प्रतिशत रह जाये और क्या यह भी व्यवस्था की गई थी कि 14 वर्ष की अवस्था के सभी बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जाये; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सरकार को कहाँ तक सफलता मिली है और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

राष्ट्रीय तथा प्रति व्यक्ति आय

268. SHRI J. P. YADAV :

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what were the reasons for not achieving success in the realisation of targets fixed for increasing the national and *per capita* income under the first three Five Year Plans ;

(b) whether in the Third Five Year Plan provision was made for providing employment to 4 crore 60 lakh people in the occupations other than agriculture so that the percentage of people dependent on agriculture should come down from 70 per cent to 60 per cent and whether provision was also made for giving education to all children up to the age of 14 years; and

(c) if so, how far Government have achieved success in the realisation of these targets and what are the reasons for not achieving the targets.

प्रधान मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान हुए प्रगति तथा लक्ष्यों की कमी के स्पष्टीकरण की "चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारूप की रूपरेखा 1966" में समीक्षा की गई है । इसके अतिरिक्त, दूसरी तथा तीसरी योजना दस्तीबेजों तथा समय समय पर

प्रकाशित विभिन्न समीक्षाओं में योजनाओं की प्रगति दर्शायी गई है। चौथी योजना के प्रारूप की रूपरेखा के अध्याय-1 तथा सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत विवरण में अंकित अन्य प्रकाशनों की ओर विशेषरूप से ध्यान दिलाया जाता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

1. पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना :

1. पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रगति प्रतिवेदन 1951-52 और 1952-53 (1953)
2. पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रगति प्रतिवेदन 1953-54 (1954)
3. पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रगति प्रतिवेदन अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1954 (1955)
4. पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रगति प्रतिवेदन 1954-55 (1956)
5. पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना की समीक्षा (1957)

2. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना :

1. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना दस्तावेज
2. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का मूल्यांकन तथा पूर्वक्षण : (1958)
3. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का पुनर्मूल्यांकन तथा पूर्वक्षण : एक सार वृत्त (1958)
4. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रगति प्रतिवेदन 1958-59 (1960)
5. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रगति रिपोर्ट 1959-60 (1962)

3. तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना :

1. तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना दस्तावेज
2. तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रगति प्रतिवेदन 1961-62 (1963)

3. तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना—मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन (1963)

4. तीसरी योजना प्रगति प्रतिवेदन 1963-65

5. चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रारूप की रूपरेखा।

4. तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं एक साथ :

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रारूप की रूपरेखा।

[THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The progress during the last three Five Year Plans as well as the explanation for shortfalls in targets have been reviewed in the Fourth Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline, 1966". In addition, the Second and Third Plan documents and the various reviews published from time to time deal with the progress of the Plans. Attention is specially invited to Chapter I of the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan and to the other publications listed in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

I. First Five Year Plan—

1. First Five Year Plan—Progress Report 1951-52 and 1952-53 (1953).
2. First Five Year Plan—Progress Report 1953-54 (1954).
3. First Five Year Plan—Progress Report April—September, 1954 (1955).
4. First Five Year Plan—Progress Report 1954-55 (1956).
5. Review of the First Five Year Plan (1957).

II. Second Five Year Plan—

1. Second Five Year Plan document.
2. Appraisal and Prospects of Second Five Year Plan (1958).

†[] English translation.

3. Re-appraisal of Second Five Year Plan : a resume (1958).

4. Second Five Year Plan—Progress Report, 1958-59 (1960).

5. Second Five Year Plan—Progress Report 1959-60 (1962).

III. Third Five Year Plan—

1. Third Five Year Plan document.

2. Third Five Year Plan—Progress Report 1961-62 (1963).

3. Third Five Year Plan—Mid-Term Appraisal (1963).

4. Third Plan Progress Report 1963—1965.

5. Fourth Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline.

IV. Three Five Year Plans together—

Fourth Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline.]

269. [Transferred to the 4th August, 1969.]

CASES FOR VIOLATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (Control) ACT, 1947

270. SHRI R. P. CHAITAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the persons found involved in different cases under Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 and rules made thereunder during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, year-wise;

(b) the details of the action taken against them in each case and

(c) the measures being taken to make the aforesaid Act obligatory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Adequate provision has been made under Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 where under section 5, any violation of the Act is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and also with fine.

RESOLVING OF INDO-PAK DIFFERENCES

271. SARDAR RAM SINGH :
DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI
TALWAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India propose to enter into meaningful discussions with Pakistan to resolve the outstanding differences between the two countries;

(b) whether the Government of Pakistan have also offered their co-operation in the matter; and

(c) if so, what fresh steps have been taken by the Government of India in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) A letter recently written by Prime Minister to President Yahya Khan is placed on the Table of the House.

Copy of letter from Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, to His Excellency General Yahya Khan, President of Pakistan

New Delhi, June 22, 1969 Excellency,

I have been thinking of writing to you for some time. Apart from the brief meeting with Air Marshal Noor Khan in New Delhi last May, there has been no opportunity to meet members of your Government to discuss our relations. I am writing to share some of our thoughts with you.

Whatever the difficulties between our two countries, their destinies are inextricably intertwined. Our two Governments together share the heavy responsibility of ensuring the welfare and prosperity of over seven hundred million people.

Today there is almost a total lack of contact between the peoples of the two countries. Commercial, economic and cultural relations are completely cut off. I am sure you will agree that this is not a satisfactory situation between two neighbouring States which have so much in common.