

**SLAVERY IN N.E.F.A.**

\*137. SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of slaves still exist in the North East Frontier Agency.

(b) whether Government have made efforts to collect the number of slaves there; and

(c) if so, what is their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): (a) to (c) Slavery in NEFA is a heritage from the period when inter-village and inter-tribal feuds were a common feature of the life of the people. Since independence, the Government have been making all possible efforts to eradicate this evil.

According to an assessment made during 1961, the number of unliberated slaves was estimated to be about 5,500. Of these, 591 were emancipated between April and September, 1961 and approximately 2,200 between October 1961 and March, 1962.

The NEFA Administration have issued orders completely abolishing slavery from the NEFA after the 31st March, 1962.

Some slaves in the more remote villages in the interior, however, still remain to be emancipated. The NEFA Administration are taking vigorous steps for their emancipation.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY: In view of the large percentage of slavery, what measure have been taken to punish those people who have been employing such slaves?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The question of punishment hardly arises. They were doing something which ac-

ording to them was traditional, customary and lawful. Change-over has gradually been made. It is not very easy to pass a law suddenly and find it understood and practised by everybody. Therefore, the question of punishment hardly arises. We try to do these things without creating fresh troubles, but where law has obviously violated then some punishment is given.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY: May I know whether any steps have been taken in regard to educating the people for removing slavery propaganda, education and the like?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: General education is given. A large number of schools have been opened there and I suppose some propaganda has been done in regard to this also.

**MANUFACTURE OF BALL-POINT PEN INK**

\*138. SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a factory for the manufacture of ball-point pen ink is being set-up in Rajkot with the collaboration of the United States, of America;

(b) if so, the names of the licences and the collaborators;

(c) whether it is a fact that raw materials for the factory will also be imported from the United States of America; and

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange sanctioned for the project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI N. KANUNGO) : (a) Government have approved such a scheme.

(b) 1 Shri Dhirajlal Mohanlal Joshi, Rajkot (Gujarat).

(2) M/s. Formulabs Inc. Escondido, California, U.S.A.

(c) Some raw materials will be imported but the country of origin is not known at present.

(d) Some foreign exchange will be required for the import of certain raw materials. No foreign exchange will be required for plant and machinery as these will be imported against foreign investment in the scheme.

**श्री ए० बी० राजवेदी :** क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि बिना विदेशी सहयोग के इसका निर्माण यहां नहीं हो सकता ?

**श्री एन० कानूनगो :** जी हां, इसकी जांच पड़ताल हुई और बिना सहयोग के इसका निर्माण नहीं हो सकता ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: How is it that even for manufacturing ball point we have now to invite or import foreign investment in our country, apart from technical know-how?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: It is not ball point; it is only ink.

### पाकिस्तानियों का जलपाईगुड़ी में घुस आना

**\*१३६. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी औरड़िया :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ६ तथा ९ जनवरी, १९६२ को कितने पाकिस्तानी भारत के जलपाईगुड़ी जिले में घुस आये थे;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनको पाकिस्तान की हथियारबंद पुलिस की सहायता प्राप्त थी ;

(ग) बलात् प्रवेश करने वाले इन लोगों को किन कारणों से गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया ;

(घ) उक्त घटना के बारे में किस किस तारीख को राज्य एवं कूटनीतिक स्तर पर विरोध पत्र भेजे गये; और

(ङ) इन विरोध पत्रों का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

### t [INFILTRATION OF PAKISTANIS INTO JALPAIGURI

\*139. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistanis who infiltrated into Jalpaiguri District of India on the 6th and 9th January, 1962;

Ob) whether it is a fact that they were assisted by Pakistani armed police;

(c) what are the reasons for not arresting the intruders;

(d) what are the dates when protests regarding these incidents were sent on State and Diplomatic levels; and

(e) what has been the outcome of the protests?]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON) : (a) On the 6th January, 1962 about 50 Pakistani nationals were noticed catching fish in the Indian waters of the river Panga on the border of Jalpaiguri district. On 9th January, 1962 a few Pakistani nationals crossed the river and fixed a bamboo pole on Indian territory.

(b) Several East Pakistan Rifles personnel were seen standing on the Pakistan bank of the river.

(c) The intruders fled away to Pakistan as soon as the Indian border police appeared on the scene.

(d) The West Bengal Government lodged a protest on 11th, January and the Deputy High Commissioner for India, on 19th January, 1962, with the East Pakistan Government.

(e) The East Pakistan Government in their replies to the West Bengal

t[ ] English translation.