

पार होने वाली तस्करी को रोकने के उपायों की सिफारिश करेगी।

भारत-नेपाल संधि की क्रियान्विति से उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों पर दोनों देशों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की समय समय पर होने वाली बैठकों में विचार किया जाता है, ताकि समुचित उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की जा सके।

(ख) पाकिस्तान भारत के विरुद्ध अवांछित प्रचार कर रहा है कि हम नेपाल को पारगमन की सुविधाएं देने में, विशेषतः नेपाल तथा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के बीच के भू-भारगं से माल के आने जाने के विषय में, कथिन रूप से असफल रहे हैं।

OBSERVANCE OF INDO-PAK AGREEMENTS

*799. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of agreements have been signed between India and Pakistan during the last 22 years regarding the protection of Hindus and Muslims left in the two countries after the partition;

(b) whether India has scrupulously observed and honoured these agreements;

(c) whether Pakistan Government have not honoured any of these agreements, as a result of which Hindu population in Pakistan instead of going up to 24 million in 1961 reduced to 9 million;

(d) whether the treatment being meted out to the Hindus and Buddhists in Pakistan amount to genocide of unprecedented magnitude; and

(e) if so, whether Government have taken up this question at the U.N. level to focus the attention of the world to this genocide in Pakistan and mobilise World opinion against it and if so, with what results?

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

(c) Yes, Sir. It is true that the record of the Pakistan Government in honouring these agreements has been most unsatisfactory

and the Hindu population in Pakistan as a consequence has considerably decreased. But what the Hindu population would have otherwise grown to is a difficult thing to say.

(d) The Government is aware that minorities in Pakistan continue to suffer a number of disabilities which include religious persecution, and discrimination in various spheres of life, but there have been no reports of any organised large-scale killing in the recent past.

(e) The Government feel that the best way of settling Indo-Pakistan differences is through bilateral discussions.

TARIFF COMMISSION

*800. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Tariff Commission are neither binding on Government nor on the manufacturers;

(b) if so, the reasons for which this organisation is being maintained;

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred on this organisation during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the strength of staff under each category working in this organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Commission has been set up under the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, for advising Government in regard to certain matters relating to protection for industries, and for enabling Government to deal with such measures as may be necessary in regard to certain price structures of commodities involved in the country's economy. It is intended to provide the necessary expert advice after such enquiries as may be necessary in regard to these matters. While it is a fact that the recommendations of the Commission are not binding on the Government decisions are based mainly on the recommendations of the Commission and any other relevant factors in regard to the circumstances of each case and (except where they are incidental recommendations which merely need to be brought to the notice of the manu-