

outlined, then experts can be drawn for sectoral access. Both the sides agreed to exchange factual information, textual concepts. The second round of negotiations are slated for February, 2011 in Jerusalem (Israel).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. With the Free Trade Agreement, India stands to gain:—

- increase in export opportunities in rice, oilseeds, walnuts, meat, sugar, organic chemicals, polythene products, yarn, ladies garments, construction material, cement clinkers, iron and steel products, other metals products (copper especially), other vehicles (tractors), auto-components, textiles etc.
- There are Trade Barriers in Export of Agricultural Products and Meat Products to Israel. FTA will be beneficial for Indian Exporters to enhance their trade in these products.
- India's strength lies in services sector whereas Israel is strong in consultancy, engineering, Information Technology and Architecture. Both the countries stand to gain with this agreement.

(d) The negotiations are at a preliminary stage. It is too early to assess the impact of Free Trade Agreement after the first round of negotiations on bilateral trade relations between India and Israel. However, bilateral trade has registered an increase from US\$ 1.1 billion to US\$ 1.7 billion in April-July, 2010 when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Migration from Leh-Ladakh villages adjoining Pakistan and China

†*402. SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that people of many villages of Leh, like Nobara, Turtuk, Partapur, Thang, Tuksi etc., adjoining the border with Pakistan and China are migrating in large scale because of lack of basic facilities, education and employment turning the area devoid of human habitation; and

(b) the measures including special schemes/programmes for development, being taken by Government for development and security of areas of Leh-Ladakh adjoining Pakistan border and villages adjoining China border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. As per the report of the State Government, it is not a fact that people living in the areas adjoining the border of India with Pakistan and China are migrating because of lack of basic facilities. The State Government has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

stated that various basic facilities have been provided to these areas. There are 231 educational and 99 medical institutions as well as 100% supply of safe drinking water under Rural Water Supply Scheme in the four border blocks, namely, Khaltse, Nobara, Durbuk and Nyoma.

(b) In addition, the Government of India's Border Area Development Programme (BADP) which is under implementation in Jammu and Kashmir also provides coverage to the four border blocks concerned in Leh-Ladakh area. 100% non-lapsable Special Central Assistance is provided under this programme for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors to meet the special developmental needs and inculcate a sense of security and well being among the people. The Government of India has allocated an average of Rs. 100 crore since 2002-03 under this scheme to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Ministry of Defence through the Army and the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) have also undertaken several measures under civic action programmes in education and information technology, infrastructure, healthcare, human resource development etc. for socio-economic development in Jammu and Kashmir including the Leh-Ladakh area.

A major initiative for development of the area is covered under Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP) which has an allocation of Rs. 1200 crore for the current financial year. This involves development of broad based infrastructure and facilities in the field of power, environment and forests, tourism, agriculture and cooperation, food processing, roads etc.

Encroachment of defence land in Uttar Pradesh

†*403. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether defence land in Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Kanpur and Varanasi districts of Uttar Pradesh has been encroached upon by land mafia on the lines of Adarsh Society of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that hundreds of acres of land in trans-Gomti rifle range and Amausi of Lucknow is under illegal occupation of land mafia; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Ministry so far against illegal occupants of defence land as well as to remove encroachers therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Some portion of defence land in Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Kanpur and Varanasi districts of Uttar Pradesh are under encroachment as per details given below:—

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