

5. Grant *ex-gratia* relief to the families of the deceased persons at Rs. 5.00 lakh per person killed in the civil disturbances since June 11, 2010.
6. Appoint two Special Task Forces, one each for Jammu region and Ladakh region, to examine the developmental needs of the two regions, with particular reference to deficiencies in infrastructure and make suitable recommendations.
7. Provide to the State Government a sum of Rs. 100.00 crores as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) in order to make grants to schools and colleges for improvements and additions to the existing infrastructure such as class rooms, auditorium, laboratory, library, play ground, toilet complex etc.
8. Request State Government to take steps to immediately reopen all schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions; hold special classes/ lectures, if necessary; and to ensure that the examinations for the current academic year (2010-11) are conducted.

Effect of FTAs with neighbouring countries

*30. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) entered into with the neighbouring countries and the impact of such agreements on domestic industry;

(b) whether Government has kept any provision for protecting and promoting the domestic industry in FTAs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the mechanism of reviewing FTAs from time to time with the intention of ensuring protection of domestic industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) India has signed Free Trade Agreements/Preferential Trade Agreements with the following countries:

| S.No. | Name of Agreement | Partner Country(s) |
|-------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) | Bangladesh, China, Lao PDR, South Korea, Sri Lanka |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|--|---|
| 2 | Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) | 44 developing countries/least developed countries |
| 3 | India-Sri Lanka FTA | Sri Lanka |
| 4 | India-Afghanistan PTA | Afghanistan |
| 5 | India-Thailand Early Harvest Scheme | Thailand |
| 6 | South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) | Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka |
| 7 | India-MERCOSUR PTA | Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay |
| 8 | India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement | Singapore |
| 9 | India-Chile Preferential Trade Agreement | Chile |
| 10 | India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit | Bhutan |
| 11 | India-Nepal Treaty of Trade | Nepal |
| 12 | India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement | South Korea |
| 13 | India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement | Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam |

(b) and (c) Yes. Before deciding on entering into an FTA with any country, a feasibility study is conducted by a Joint Study Group (JSG) comprising of officials from both sides. The JSG examines *inter-alia*, trade and tariff profiles, issues of complementarities, likely benefits and areas of mutual interests. A considered view on whether to go ahead to an FTA is taken by the Government based on the report of the JSG.

Before commencement of negotiations, extensive studies are undertaken by the Department of Commerce through various academic institutions. Negotiations are done after detailed

consultations with industry stakeholders as well as the administrative Ministries and Departments to protect as well as to promote the interests of the Indian industry and agriculture. Representatives from these Ministries and Departments also participate in the negotiations. Protection is provided by way of keeping sensitive items in a negative list on which no tariff concessions are given.

In addition to these measures, all the FTAs have provision for initiating safeguard action. Safeguard measures can be invoked if there is a sudden surge of imports of a particular item from the FTA partner which causes injury to domestic industry. This is done by suspending or withdrawing the tariff concession on that item so that the effect of the preferential treatment is nullified.

(d) All the FTAs have provision for review after specific periods. During the review process negotiations are held to improve market access as well as to address concerns that may arise in the implementation of the agreement.

Steps for protection of acquired land in Ayodhya

†*31. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government for protection of acquired land after the verdict of Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court in Ayodhya case;

(b) whether Government has revisited the issue of deployment of its paramilitary forces till the time a permanent solution to the disputed site is found and also of maintaining the *status quo* at the site, as ordered by the High Court; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Prior to pronouncement of the judgment of the Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court on 30.09.2010, steps had been taken for protection of the acquired land at Ayodhya. The deployment of Central Para Military Forces, State Police Forces and Magistrates for protection of the acquired land is as follows:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.