

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3251
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 4TH AUGUST, 2017
DOMESTIC DEFENCE-INDUSTRIAL BASE

3251. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE j{k k ea=h
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country has poor domestic defence industrial base and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the maintenance of large forces and pay and pensions consume bulk of military expenditure than the procurement of modern weapons and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the army has critical gaps in artillery guns, infantry weapons, light helicopters, night fighting devices etc.; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in this regard?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

(DR. SUBHASH BHAMRE)

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(डा. सुभाष भामरे)

(a) to (d): A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3251 FOR ANSWER ON 4.8.2017

The country has a strong defence industrial base which includes 41 Ordnance Factories (OFs), 09 Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs), 205 Indian Private Companies covering 342 Industrial licenses and several other small and medium enterprises producing parts & components. In the last 3 years government has taken several measures such as liberalizing Industrial licensing regime, liberalizing Foreign Director Investment (FDI) policy, rationalizing Defence procurement process, streamlining defence offset guidelines etc. to further widen domestic defence industrial base.

2. In the Union Budget Estimates 2017-18 in respect of Ministry of Defence, the provisions are kept for an amount of Rs.2,57,513.89 crore towards pay, allowances, pensions and maintenance of assets of Defence Services and Rs.86,488.01 crore towards procurement of major equipments, machineries, etc.

3. The critical gaps of Indian Army in artillery guns, infantry weapons, light helicopters, night fighting devices, etc., have been identified and have been suitably addressed in 13th Defence Plan 2017-2022 and the Annual Acquisition Plan 2017-19. Modernisation and capability development are ongoing complex processes with long gestation period. The Government has taken a number of effective measures to streamline acquisition process through Defence Procurement Procedures (DPP) 2016 and strategic partnership model etc.
