

to the Indigenous Defence Industry by mandating a higher preference to the 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categorisations in Capital Procurement.

(e) and (f) The Government has taken several steps to promote participation of private sector in defence production. These measures, inter alia, include promulgation of Defence Production Policy; opening up of the Defence Industry Sector since May 2001 with upto 100% participation for Indian Private Sector and FDI permissible upto 26%.

#### **Shortage of weaponry in the Armed Forces**

†161. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute shortage of weaponry is prevailing in all the three wings of the Armed Forces;

(b) whether Government has chalked out any action plan for the procurement of arms;

(c) if so, by when the arms would be procured; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Government constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence weapons / equipment.

Procurement of weapons / equipment and ammunition is carried out on a continuous basis as per the Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP) which in turn is part of the Service Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) of five years. The procurement process aims at keeping the Defence Forces in a state of readiness and remaining equipped with modern weapon systems.

#### **Domestic defence production units**

162. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of defence production units in the country at present;

(b) the percentage of country's requirements met by them;

(c) the number of people employed in them and the latest figures thereof;

(d) whether there are private producers in the field of defence production in the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.