

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) to (c) Indian Coast Guard has a force level of 113 surface platforms including 50 ships, 45 Interceptor Boats and 18 Air Cushion Vehicles (hovercraft). In an expanding organization like the Coast Guard, procurement of vessels is an ongoing process. The acquisition of ships and boats are carried out keeping in view the threat perceptions, strategic concerns and operational requirements. There has been a significant acquisition of ships/vessels for Coast Guard in recent years. Indian Coast Guard has increased its fleet strength to 113 vessels and 64 aircraft compared to 61 vessels and 46 aircraft in 2008. Coast Guard has been adequately equipped to face the challenges of national security and the role assigned to it by Government.

Further, Government attaches utmost importance to nation's coastal security and surveillance. Review and monitoring of coastal security mechanism is a continuous process. Several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, including improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by security agencies following an integrated approach have been put in place. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, customs and others. The intelligence mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Installation of radars covering the country's coastline and islands is also an essential part of this process. Deployment of assets is done as per threat inputs/perceptions and requirements.

Manufacturing of helicopters in the country

2122. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to prepare separate policy on Make-in-India to invite private companies in defence sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to manufacture 338 helicopters (Defence and Civil) by roping in private companies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government proposes to augment the capacity of HAL; and
- (f) if so, the details of the scheme prepared therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, there is no such proposal to prepare a

separate policy on Make-in-India to invite private companies in defence sector. The defence production sector was opened in 2001 for 100% private sector participation. Further in pursuance of the Defence Production Policy 2011, the Government has taken the following major steps to promote the participation of private sector in production of defence equipments:

- (i) Technology Perspective and Capability Roadmap (TPCR), which gives out the equipment and technologies required by our Armed Forces, has been put in public domain to provide the industry an overview of the direction in which the Armed Forces intend to head in terms of capability over the next 15 years.
- (ii) Preference to 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy & Make (Indian)' & 'Make' categories over 'Buy (Global)' or 'Buy & Make' categories of Capital Acquisition cases.
- (iii) The procedure for 'Buy and Make (Indian)' category, has been simplified in order to make the category more attractive for Indian Defence industry.
- (iv) A clear definition of indigenous content has been provided which would not only bring more clarity on the indigenous content required for different categorization, but also enhance the indigenization of defence products in India.
- (v) Indian private sector industry has also been allowed to receive Maintenance Transfer of Technology (MTotT) in 'Buy (Global)' cases.
- (vi) FDI Policy in Defence sector has been reviewed and as per the new policy, composite foreign investment up to 49% has been allowed through FIPB route and beyond 49% with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS).
- (vii) Defence Products List for the purpose of industrial licensing has been revised and in the revised list most of the components/parts/raw materials have been taken out from the purview of the industrial licensing.
- (viii) Defence Exports Strategy has been formulated and put in public domain. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for issuing NOC for export of military stores has been simplified and made online.

(c) and (d) Defence Acquisition Council has taken a decision to procure 384 Light Helicopters for Indian Air Force (IAF) & Indian Army and 56 Naval Utility

Helicopters through 'Buy & Make (Indian)' route. Acquisition covered under the 'Buy & Make (Indian)' route would mean purchase from an Indian vendor (including Indian company forming the joint venture/establishing production arrangement with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), followed by licensed production/indigenous manufacture in the country.

(e) and (f) Hindustan Aeronauticals Limited (HAL) has decided to augment its helicopters manufacturing capacity of Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) from 24 to 36 helicopters per annum.

Infrastructural developments of Sainik Schools

2123. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there exists a large scope for further improvement of Sainik Schools in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government plans to spread Sainik Schools evenly in all the States and UTs and also starting intake of girls in Sainik Schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to sensitise the stakeholders for approaching Member(s) of Parliament for apportioning funds from the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme to raise funds for the infrastructural developments of Sainik Schools?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Improvement of Sainik Schools is an on-going process. The Sainik Schools Society regularly reviews the working and the performance of Sainik Schools in respect of academic results, NDA intake, infrastructure facilities, etc. In-service training to the teachers and administrative staff is implemented with the assistance of experts from educational institutions/bodies like National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Service Selection Board (SSB) oriented training is provided to the cadets using professional resource personnel. Ministry of Defence also provides training grant annually to each Sainik School with a view to upgrade training infrastructure and skills.

(c) and (d) Sainik Schools are established on receipt of a request from the State Governments who agree to provide land, funds for the creation and maintenance of