

drawn from CQA (ME), OFK and Centre for Fire, Explosive and Environment Safety (CFEES), New Delhi has been constituted. Demolition of old/unserviceable/obsolete/rejected ammunition is carried out from time to time by following the laid-down procedures/methods to ensure safety of personnel and equipment.

**Joint military exercises by Indian Army**

1925. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Joint Military Exercises held during the past three years;
- (b) benefits to Indian Army holding such Joint Military exercises;
- (c) whether some of the countries refused to engage Joint Military exercises in recent years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The year wise Military exercises conducted by Indian Army during the past three years are as under:—

- (i) 2015-16 : 16
- (ii) 2016-17 : 16
- (iii) 2017-18 : 18

(b) Military exercises provide operational exposure to the armed forces, enhance interoperability, enable mutual exchange of best practices and develop cooperation among the armed forces of participating nations. In this process the current tactical and technological practices/techniques etc., are exchanged.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Defence manufacturing contract to non Governmental agencies**

1926. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has awarded any defence manufacturing contract to non-Governmental agencies in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) details about the current status of such projects, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) Government is pursuing initiatives to achieve higher levels of indigenization and self-reliance in the defence sector by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector industries in the countries. These measures include according priority and preference to procurement from Indian vendors and liberalization of the licensing regime. Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) accords the highest priority to Buy Indian (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured) (IDDM). The 'Make' procedure has been simplified with provisions for earmarking projects not exceeding development cost of ₹ 10 crores (Government funded) and ₹ 3 crores (Industry funded) for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs); and with provisions for involving private industry as production agencies and technology transfer partners. Government has also promulgated the policy on Strategic Partnership in the Defence Sector to encourage broader participation of the private sector in manufacture of major defence platforms and equipment.

During last three financial years, out of 99 contracts signed with Indian vendors, 49 contracts have been signed with Indian private vendors for procurement of defence equipment. Delivery schedule of equipment is specified in each contract.

#### **Defence projects under Make in India**

1927. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no defence projects have been taken up under the Make in India framework during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such delays render India strategically vulnerable and also disadvantaged in being dependent on large military hardware imports and if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any Defence Production Policy to herald a new era in providing domestically manufactured Military Hardware for the Indian Armed Force; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) 'Make in India' in defence sector is primarily driven by capital acquisition of defence equipment and other policy measures taken to promote indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment