

Capital procurement of defence equipment is undertaken from various domestic as well as foreign vendors, based on operational requirements of the Armed Forces, the availability or the capacity to produce the equipment in India and abroad, to keep the Armed Forces in a state of readiness to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges. The Defence Procurement Procedure provides for the mechanism of post-contract management to ensure timely supply of contracted defence equipment to the Armed Forces.

(b) DRDO is primarily mandated for indigenous research work and modernisation of weapons/technologies for Armed Forces as per their specific requirements and is involved in design and development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems in the fields of missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles, radars, electronic warfare systems, sonars, combat vehicles, combat aircraft etc. for the Armed Forces for enhancing the national security of the country. DRDO develops the prototypes and these equipments manufacture through collaborative efforts of DRDO, DPSUs, OFB and Indian Private Sector.

A new Make-II procedure has been introduced in the Defence Procurement Procedure which allows Indian industry to conduct R&D, innovate and give *suo moto* proposals for supply of defence equipment. This provides a new avenue for participation of Indian industry including MSMEs and Startups.

Policy to compensate brownfield projects

*26. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is working on a policy to compensate brownfield projects that have either reached traffic maturity or are likely to be impacted by the Rupees five trillion road projects to ensure smooth implementation of the ambitious Bharatmala project;

(b) whether under the proposed project, concessionaires are given the option of selling the assets back to NHAI, undertaking revamp of the brownfield projects or terminating the toll contract; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the total projects awarded?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Any compensation for brownfield project that has either reached traffic maturity or is likely to be impacted due to development of new National Highway Corridors under Bharatmala Pariyojana, including the option

of selling the assets back to NHAI, undertaking revamp of the brownfield projects or terminating the toll contract, is to be dealt on case to case basis as per the provisions of the concession agreements as and when such situation arises.

(c) No such case has been reported in any of the existing concessions of NHAI.

Creation of employment opportunities under MSMEs

*27. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by Government for creation of the employment opportunities under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country;

(b) whether any traditional industry has been supported by the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Employment generation in MSME sector cuts across different Ministries of the Government of India. Various Ministries are implementing Schemes leading to job creation in their respective verticals. Ministry of MSME is implementing the following Schemes for enterprise creation and job generation:—

(i) **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** This is a credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. The Scheme was launched during 2008-09. A total of 5.45 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of ₹ 12074.04 crore, providing employment opportunities to an estimated 45.22 lakh persons since PMEGP's inception till 31.03.2019.

(ii) **Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI):** It is a cluster-based scheme for development of khadi, village industries and coir clusters by providing them with improved equipments, common facilities centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc. SFURTI Scheme has been revamped in 2015. A total of 34,791 artisans have been benefited with an assistance of ₹ 143.15 crore during 2018-19.