

modernisation process aims at keeping the Indian Armed Forces in a state of operational readiness and optimally equipped with modern weapon systems. The budget allocation for modernisation of defence equipment is utilized to meet the urgent operational requirements of the Defence Forces and for acquisitions of contemporary systems based on the planned priorities of the Defence Forces.

(b) and (c) Government is pursuing initiatives to achieve higher levels of indigenisation and self-reliance in the defence sector by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector industries in the country. 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 five financial years (2014-15 to 2018-19), 164 contracts worth about ₹ 1,49,259.07 crore have been signed with Indian vendors for capital procurement of defence equipment for Armed Forces.

#### **India's defence expenditure**

†2256. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large part of defence budget is spent on import of defence equipments;

(b) if so, the percentage of total budget which has been spent on the purchase of defence ordnance during the last three years; and

(c) the efforts, being made to manufacture these weapons indigenously so that foreign currency remains intact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Capital procurement of defence equipment is undertaken from various domestic as well as foreign vendors, based on operational requirements

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the Armed Forces, the availability or capacity to produce the equipment in India and abroad in order to keep the Armed Forces in a state of readiness to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges. During last three financial years (2016-17 to 2018-19), 149 capital acquisition contracts have been concluded, out of which 58 contracts worth about ₹ 1,38,727.16 crores and 91 contracts worth about ₹ 76,955.73 crores have been placed on foreign vendors and Indian vendors respectively for procurement of defence equipment for the Indian Armed Forces.

(c) Government is pursuing initiatives to achieve higher levels of indigenisation and self-reliance in the defence sector by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector industries in the country. 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 provision 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.

#### **Use of honeytrap by ISI**

†2257. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) has made/is making efforts to use honey trap as a tool in order to trap Indian officers;
- (b) the response of Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard in order to prevent Pakistan from gaining any access to the intelligence inputs from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Inimical agencies have been making efforts to honeytrap Indian officers in Armed Forces.

- (b) and (c) Service personnel and their families are regularly sensitized on the use

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