

1955 and similar relevant legislations against persons found to be indulging in malpractices and irregularities in distribution of essential commodities. This is an ongoing exercise all over the country. Central Government has from time to time advised the States/UTs to step up enforcement operations to check malpractices like hoarding, profiteering, blackmarketing.

[English]

G-15 Submit

*333. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he led a high level Indian delegation to the third Summit of G-15 countries held in Dakar recently;

(b) if so, the multilateral issues discussed during the Summit and the decisions arrived at;

(c) whether the issue of North-South and South-South dialogue on trade and industry was also discussed during the Summit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made by India to reinforce South-South Cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major multilateral issues discussed were GATT and the Uruguay Round, the need for concerted global action to tackle problems of third world indebtedness, development, disarmament and the environment. In general, it was

stressed that genuine multilateralism and respect for the principles of transparency, consensus, equity, must inform world institutions, particularly agencies such as the United Nations, Bretton Woods institutions, etc.

(c) Discussions during the Summit revealed the widely felt need for promoting constructive interaction between trade and industry organisations of the countries of the South. Many of the programmes and projects undertaken by the G-15 (e.g., Business and Investment Forum, South Investment, Trade and Technology Data Exchange Centre (SITTDEC) directly deal with these issues. New project proposals tabled during the Dakar Summit also this objective.

The need to establish a constructive North-South dialogue on global economic and political issues was discussed during the Summit. It was felt that a North-South dialogue undertaken in a spirit of partnership and mutual cooperation would be of benefit to all parties.

(d) India's effort in reinforcing South-South cooperation have been appreciated. India is coordinating two projects on behalf of the G-15, viz., Gene Banks for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and Solar Energy Applications. Furthermore, during the Dakar Summit two additional proposals were tabled by India and accepted for implementation by the Summit leaders. The new projects offered by India will deal with (i) Vocation Training Centre to be established in Africa and (ii) Computer Training Centre in New Delhi.

India has also let its support to projects being coordinated by other G-15 members. During the Dakar Summit, India announced a contribution of US\$ 25,000 to the SITTDEC project being undertaken by Malaysia. India intends to continue supporting these G-15 initiatives which have proven very effective in promoting South-South Cooperation.

As regards North-South dialogue, no institutionalised process is yet in prospect and hence the specifics of such a dialogue have not been discussed. It is only visualised, at this stage, that process of dialogue could be initiated via informal contacts between the G-15 and G-7 respectively.

Incentives to Drug Manufacturing Companies

*334. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA:
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide incentives to drug manufacturing companies to carry out basic research activities in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government also propose to provide remuneration for basic research in price mechanism, of bulk drugs and formulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). For strengthening the E&D base of the Pharmaceutical Industry the necessary possible incentives have been outlined in Para 13 of the Background Note on Review of Drug Policy, 1986 laid on the Table of the House on 12-8-1992.

Sick Public Sector Undertakings

*335. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any review of the production performance, assets and potential of all public sector undertakings which have been declared chronically sick;

(b) if so, whether any of these undertakings have shown improvement in production performance and profitability in recent years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Only after review of the performance, cash loss, net worth etc. of all the enterprises, the Government have declared 54 enterprises as sick under the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies Act 1985 referable to BIFR and 13 others as sick not referable to BIFR. The review was based on the data for the year ending 1990-91, upto which period only the information is available.

(b) and (c). A statement is enclosed showing profit/loss of these 54 enterprises for the last three years along with their value of production.