

know-how for the manufacture of Nicotinamide, Nicotinic Acid and Methyl Ethyl Pyridine and also held negotiations for technical know-how for certain synthetic drugs and antibiotics.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited spent foreign exchange to the extent of US £ 3194 on their Delegation. The expenditure on Secretary's deputation was met by the Government.

(c) Technologies obtained by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited during the last three years are as follows:

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL):

Agreement has been concluded in respect of Nicotinamide, Nicotinic Acid, Methyl Ethyl Pyridine Know-how for Tetracycline, Erythromycin, Cephaloridine, Doxycycline, Ethambutol, 2-Amino-Thiazole, Methyl Dopa and Rifampicin has also been negotiated.

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL)

For the manufacture of Penicillin from M/s Toyo Jozo of Japan Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) have also received offers of technology for Erythromycin and Gentamycin.

Manufacture of Bulk Drug

2157. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases of bulk drug manufacture condition of parting with some portion of production for non-associated formulators was imposed;

(b) production in respect of such items of drugs, quantities supplied to others and quantities self consumed during last three years;

(c) whether most of the foreign companies are producing bulk drugs for captive consumption and are resorting to excess production of both bulk drugs and drug formulations; and

(d) if so, particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) During 1973, 1974 and 1975, 44 industrial licences for manufacture of bulk drugs were issued with the condition of parting with some percentage of actual production to non-associated formulators

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) The Hathi Committee has gone into the question of excess production of drugs by the drug manufacturers. The particulars of excess production of bulk drugs are indicated in Annexure 9, Chapter V of the Hathi Committee's Report, which was laid on the Table of the House on 8th May, 1975. The recommendations of the Committee on the subject are under active consideration of the Government.

Production of Bulk Drugs by IDPL and HAL

2158 SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) for how many bulk drugs IDPL and HAL are yet to commence production in spite of the fact that Government have approved their proposals long back;

(b) whether non-implementation of these projects is due to non-availability of technology or some other factors; and

(c) whether IDPL and HAL indicated that indigenous technology is available for some of the drugs with them or with national laboratories and if so, why import of technology is being allowed?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Of the 47 bulk drugs/drug intermediates for which Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. have been licensed to manufacture, the Company is already in production in respect of 37. For the remaining 10 items for which the production is yet to commence, industrial licences in respect of 9 items were issued recently i.e. between 20th November, 1975 and 27th July, 1975. However, technologies for all these items are available with the Company. In respect of one item, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd have not taken up its production as they find the same uneconomical and also in view of the fact that a number of companies in the small scale sector are already manufacturing this bulk drug. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited have been licensed to manufacture 7 bulk drugs (Antibiotics and Vitamin 'C') of which they are already in production in respect of 6. In respect of the 7th item viz. Neomycin Sulphate which is based on the technology developed indigenously by Research and Development Unit of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, the company is facing certain technological problems relating to quality. Research and Development unit of the company is examining the problems and the company expects to commence commercial production in the near future.

(c) Yes, Sir. The import of technology is allowed only when indigenous technology is not available.

Recommendations of Damle Committee regarding Supply of L.P.G.

2159 SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Damle Committee in its report submitted recently has suggested early steps to fully meet the need of LPG in cities where it has already been introduced before seeking new pastures;

(b) whether any estimate has been made to assess the unfulfilled demand for LPG in the cities and the steps being proposed to meet the demands; and

(c) whether the Committee suggested measures to reduce the cost of LPG and if so, the facts thereof and steps taken to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The Damle Committee has, in its report, expressed the view that it is better to fully satisfy the needs of the cities and towns where the sale of liquefied petroleum gas has already been introduced before an entry is made into new markets.

(b) No accurate assessment of demand for liquefied petroleum gas has been possible because of other alternative fuels such as coal, soft coke, charcoal, firewood, kerosene, etc., also being used as domestic fuels. However, the present demand for new LPG connections is far in excess of the current LPG production in the refineries.

(c) Besides what is indicated in (a) above, the Committee has suggested the following measures to effect savings in the cost of supply of LPG: (i) by installing the optimum possible number of bottling plants at upcountry locations; (ii) by reduction in the customer-cylinder ratio by transporting LPG in bulk to bottling plants located near consuming centres; and