

- (iii) A Whistle Blower Scheme was announced by the Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. The scheme provides for suitably rewarding the informers for providing concrete information to the regulatory authorities in respect of movement of spurious drugs. The details of policy are available at the website of CDSCO (www.cdsc.nic.in).
- (iv) Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of stands quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for uniform implementation.
- (v) The inspectorate staffs have been instructed to keep a vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
- (vi) The number of sanctioned posts in Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has been increased from 111 in 2008 to 510 in 2017.
- (vii) The Government has approved the strengthening of drug regulatory system in the country both at the Central and State level.
- (viii) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended *vide* Gazette notification no. G.S.R. 1337 (E) dated 27.10.2017, making it mandatory that before the grant of manufacturing license, the manufacturing establishment is to be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government. Further, the licensed manufacturing premises shall be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government to verify the compliance with the conditions of license and the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules for not less than once in three years or as needed as per risk based approach.

Making warning labels on fast food compulsory

1696. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) Government's plan to put warning labels on fast food in the country;
- (b) which are the countries making warning labels on fast food compulsory and having legal support;

(c) whether the Ministry has advised all the stakeholders to introduce warning labels on fast food like tobacco products; and

(d) if so, the response of the stakeholders and further steps taken/being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has informed that Fast Food has not been separately defined under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. However, to address the issue of High Fat, Sugar and Salt (HFSS) in food and associated health risks, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) constituted an Expert Group. The Report of the Expert Group, with its gist, has been uploaded on FSSAI website *i.e.* www.fssai.aov.in for the information of general public. Further, to help consumers make an informed choice, FSSAI has decided to revise its labelling regulations to include mandatory declaration of total fat, added sugar, salt, trans fat and energy per serving along with its contribution to Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) on front of pack label.

(b) No such information is available with FSSAI. However, World Health Organisation (WHO) has developed guidelines on 'Sugar intake for Adults and Children' and the adverse impact of high sugars in foods.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Guidelines/protocols for diagnostic tests

1697. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines/ protocols for various diagnostic tests conducted in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether Government intends to bring guidelines or rules for such tests across the country;

(c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to check prices for such tests; and