

are prescribed in Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011. Standards for carbonated beverages (non-alcoholic) have been prescribed in sub-regulation 2.10.6 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011.

Complaints/concerns received regarding toxicant level in cold drinks/carbonated beverages are forwarded to concerned Food Safety Commissioners of States/Union Territories since enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with States/UT Governments. However, no specific data pertaining to toxic content in soft drinks has been reported by any of the States/UTs.

To ensure the availability of safe and wholesome food regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products are being carried out by the Officials of Food Safety Departments of respective States/UTs to check compliance of the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and rules and regulations made thereunder. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions specified under FSS Act, 2006.

#### **Rise of Non-communicable diseases**

2347. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint study conducted recently by Indian Council of Medical Research and a few other agencies concluded that six out of ten Indians succumb to NCDs like heart ailments, diabetes, tuberculosis, etc. in comparison to one in three in 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for largest share of NCDs in Kerala, Goa and Tamil Nadu despite their being relatively prosperous States; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) A study was conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in collaboration with Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington on the India State-level disease burden initiative study and

published its report “India: Health of the Nation’s States - The India State Level Disease Burden Initiative: ICMR, PHFI and IHME; 2017”. The Report has estimated that proportion of all deaths in India due to NCDs, have increased from 37.9% in 1990 to 61.8% in 2016. As per the change in Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) number and rate for the leading individual causes in India from 1990 to 2016, Ischemic heart disease/Cardiovascular disease was the leading cause of death in India in 2016. The DALYs has increased by about 34% for CVDs and 80% for diabetes from 1990 to 2016 and decreased by -63.5% for tuberculosis.

(c) The risk factors attributable to the rise in NCDs like unhealthy Diet, high blood pressure, high blood sugar, high cholesterol and high body mass index, were found in these States.

(d) Following programmes have been launched by the Government:—

- (i) The India Hypertension Management Initiative to tackle cardiovascular diseases.
- (ii) National Action Plan and monitoring framework for prevention and control of Non-communicable diseases.
- (iii) National Health Policy, 2017 comprising:—
  - (a) The National NCD Action Plan which has identified the 10 national NCD targets to be achieved by year 2015.
  - (b) National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) and most recently Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, has been included under this programme.
  - (c) National Tobacco Control programme and Cigarette and other Tobacco Products Act.
  - (d) National Dialysis Programme under National Health Mission.
  - (e) National Geriatric Care Programme.

#### **Poor quality of drugs**

†2348. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the samples of 34 medicines used in viral, cold and diabetes have been found to have failed in the country;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.