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;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against these pharmaceutical companies; and

(c) the steps taken/to be taken by Government to keep a check on the production and quality of pharmaceutical companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Central Government has no such report that samples of 34 medicines used in viral, cold and diabetes have failed.

The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country is regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of provision of the Act and Rules.

In order to ensure the quality of drugs in the country, both the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the State drug regulators pick up a large number of samples of drugs from all over the country and have them tested and analysed in the laboratories of the Central and State Governments. In a few cases, the samples tested and analysed do not meet the prescribed standards. The details of the drugs that do not meet the standards are immediately notified by the Central or State regulator concerned.

(c) The Government is committed to ensuring that the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs are not compromised. With this in view, the Government has taken a series of measures including strengthening legal provisions, workshops and training programmes for manufacturers and regulatory officials and measures such as risk based inspections.

Augmentation of supply of Oxytocin

2349. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to augment the supply of Oxytocin especially for pregnant women in view of the recent restrictions imposed on its manufacture and sale by the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and