

- (vii) Companies registered under the Companies Act have also been allowed to establish medical colleges;
- (viii) The ceiling on age limit for appointment of medical faculty has been raised from 65 to 70 years;
- (ix) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty;
- (x) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised depending on disciplines and availability of faculty;
- (xi) Postgraduate and Graduate medical degrees of five English speaking countries *viz.* US, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have been recognized for practice in India.

These norms are applicable to all the State in which new medical college are opened under the provision of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

- (c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b)

Penalty on Ranbaxy laboratories for selling adulterated drugs

232. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ranbaxy Laboratories has been fined \$ 500 million by the United States Food and Drug Administration for making and selling adulterated drugs as published in The Hindu dated 8 June, 2013;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Supreme Court has also admitted a PIL on the same subject and the PIL has also demanded for sealing of Ranbaxy's drugs manufacturing facilities in HP and MP;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry can assure that no such adulterated drugs are being manufactured and sold in India by Ranbaxy; and

(d) the action being taken by Drug Controller General of India to stop supply of such adulterated drugs in Indian markets and punitive action against Ranbaxy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Ranbaxy laboratory has not been fined USD 500 Million by the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA). However, Ranbaxy USA, Inc. pleaded guilty in the US District Court of Maryland for manufacture and distribution of certain not in conformity with the good manufacturing practices (GMP) regulation which is considered as adulterated drugs as published in The Hindu dated 8 June, 2013, per the US law and agreed to pay a fine of USD 500 million.

(b) No, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has not admitted the PIL.

(c) As per the US Law, any drug is considered adulterated, if it is not manufactured, processed, packed, etc. in conformity with the Current Good Manufacturing Practice (CGMP) regulations of the USFDA. However, as per Drugs and Cosmetic Act and Rules, in India, manufacturing of drugs not in conformity with Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) is viewed as non-compliance to GMP under the said Act and Rules.

(d) The Drugs Controller General of India DCG (I) has already been ordered to review the GMP compliance of the manufacturing facilities of Ranbaxy in India as well as to ascertain the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs manufactured for the domestic market at these facilities.

NGOS for controlling noncommunicable diseases

233. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Ministry has been able to use the services of NGOs and other voluntary organisations to combat non-communicable diseases; and

(b) the major diseases covered under this approach?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The services of NGOs and other voluntary organizations are used under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) for various eye care activities including cataract operations and treatment/management of other eye diseases.