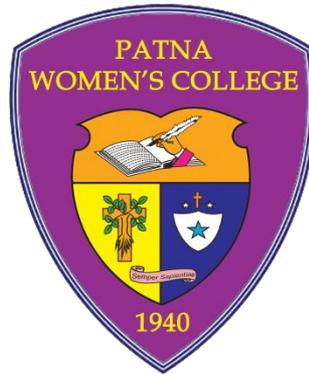


PATNA WOMEN'S COLLEGE

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'College with Potential for Excellence' (CPE) status accorded by UGC
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FOOD STANDARD & LAWS



INTRODUCTION

As a buyer and consumer, it is our right to know what we are consuming. We should also be able to protect our right of acquiring clean, pure, toxic-free, nutritious and wholesome food. Food products must be produced under strict hygienic conditions, free from contaminants, processed without much loss of nutritive value, packaged under sanitary conditions and marked with suitable labels.

So, the government has set up many standard and laws of the food to provide the best quality of food to the consumer.



FOOD STANDARD

In every country, standards are an important part of the regulation of food production and food trade. It is a degree of excellence that is given to the product for the better providence to the consumer. These are made for ensuring the quality and safety of natural and processed foods for human consumption that have been formulated and enforced by law in different parts of the world. They are intended to help the manufacturers and traders to ensure the good quality of products marketed.



FOOD STANDARDS IN INDIA

The most important food standards in India are:-

- **AGMARK Standard**



- **ISI (Indian Standards Institution) Standard /BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards)**



- **Export Inspection Council**



- **FSSAI (Food Safety and Standards Authority of India)**



FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS
AUTHORITY OF INDIA

Inspiring Trust, Assuring Safe & Nutritious Food

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

The most important food standards in India are:-

- **AGMARK Standard**

This was set up the directorate of ministry of marketing and inspection of the government of India by introducing an agriculture product act in 1937. This standard for the quality of cereals ,oil seed,oil,butter,ghee,legumes,eggs,etc.



- **ISI (Indian Standards Institution) Standard /BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards)**



- The Indian Standards Institution has been prescribing standards for various commodities and issue certification for products conforming to ISI Standards. The ISI mark on any food article is a guarantee of food quality.



- **Export Inspection Council**



- This council has been constituted to check the quality of a number of food materials meant for export. The council has powers to reject any food which does not measure up to standards prescribed for the food.





Inspiring Trust, Assuring Safe & Nutritious Food
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

- **FSSAI (Food Safety and Standards Authority of India)**

- FSSAI is the autonomous body established under the ministry of health and Family Welfare Government of India. The FSSAI has been established under the Food Safety and Standard Act 2006. FSSAI is responsible for protecting and promoting public health through regulation and supervision Of food safety

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FOOD LAWS

The food law is intended to assure consumers that foods which are pure and wholesome, safe to eat and produced under sanitary conditions. Generally, food law prohibits importation and distribution of food products that are adulterated, or have labels that are false or misleading in any context.

Food laws encourage the production and handling of food under hygienic conditions, and also prevent the chemical and microbiological contaminations which are responsible for the outbreak of food-borne disease diseases and other health hazards affecting large segments of the population.



OBJECTIVES OF FOOD LAWS

- 1) To protect the consumer against any health hazards arising out of adulteration.
- 2) To protect the consumer from unfair trade practices.
- 3) To maintain the quality of food produced in the country.
- 4) To prevent exploitation of the consumer by the sellers.
- 5) To establish criteria for quality of food products, since more and more foods were eaten in processed, rather than in natural forms. This has resulted in the inability of the consumer to identify the quality of the contents of the food that could be identified easily.



FOOD LAWS IN INDIA



- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
- Fruits Product Order(Amendment), 1955



- FDA (Food and Drug Administration),USA, 1938
- Meat and Meat Products Order, 1973



- Milk and Milk Product Order, 1992
- Cold Storage Order, 1980



- Vegetable Oil Products (Regulation) Order, 1998
- Edible Oil Packaging (Development and Regulation) Order, 1998



Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

It came into effect from June 1, 1955. The act prohibits the manufacturer, sale and distribution of not only adulterated food but also the misbranded food. The PFA act provides guidelines for the minimum basic requirements of food .



➤ **Fruits Product Order(Amendment), 1955**

FPO aims to regulating sanitary and hygienic condition in manufacture of fruit and vegetable products. Under the provision of FPO ,it is obligatory to obtain a license for manufacturer of fruit products



➤ **Meat and Meat Products Order, 1973**

- This makes it illegal to transport meat unless it has been prepared and processed according to the provisions of the order and carries the marks of inspection. It prevent the use of harmful substances in meat foods



➤ **Milk and Milk Product Order, 1992**

- The objective of the order is to maintain and increase the supply of the liquid milk of desired quality in the interest of the general public and also for regulating the production ,processing and distribution of milk and milk products.



➤ **Cold Storage Order, 1980**

Has the objective of ensuring hygienic and proper hygienic refrigeration condition in a cold store, regulating the growth of cold storage industry and rendering technical guidance for the scientific preservation of foodstuffs.



➤ **Edible Oil Packaging (Development and Regulation) Order, 1998**

Its objective was to ensure that all edible oil shall be sold only in packed conditions and packed after testing by the manufacturers. It was to ensure the availability of safe and quality edible oil.



INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF FOOD STANDARDISATION QUALITY CONTROL

**Codex
Alimentary
Commission
(CAC), 1961**



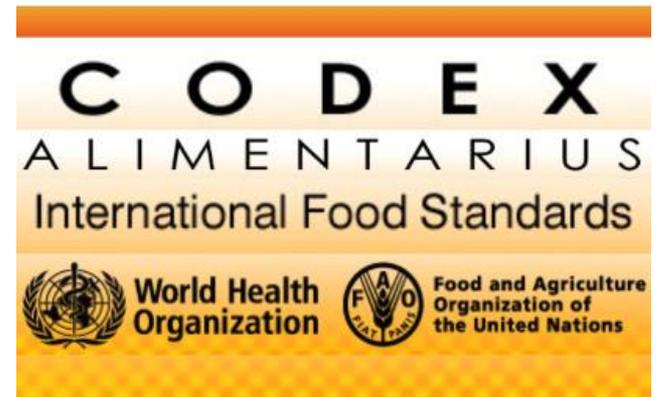
**FAO (Food and
Agriculture
Organisation),
1945**



**WHO (World
Health
Organisation),
7th April 1948**



Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), 1961



The role of CAC is to create standards to protect consumers, ensuring fair practices in the sale of food and facilitating trade. Also it sensitizes global community to the dangers of food hazards and importance of food quality.



**FAO (Food and
Agriculture
Organisation),
1945**



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

The FAO of the United Nation was founded in 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living ,to improve agricultural productivity and to better the condition of rural populations.



**WHO (World
Health
Organisation), 7th
April 1948**



World Health Organization

WHO, The United Nations specialized agency for health. Its objective, as set out in its constitution, is the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health. Health is defined in the WHO Constitution as “a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”



CONCLUSION

Food means to fulfil the nutritional requirement and satiety to the body as well. For the normal and better functioning of body people or consumers should intake the pure, nutritious and toxic free food. As a consumer, It is our right to know what we are consuming, its quality and nutritional value.

So, the government has set up the various standards and laws to prevent the consumers from adulterated food which are very dangerous for their health.



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Thank
You

