

# OIL TECHNOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

AUGUST - OCTOBER 2011

EASTERN REGION



FOR LIMITED CIRCULATION



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## CONTENTS

Sl. No.		Page No.
1.	From the Editor's Desk	1
2.	About Ourselves	2
3.	The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules & Regulations	3
4.	Parliament News	21
5.	Book Reviews	32
★	Stop Press - Obituary	

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<i>Special Invitee</i>	Dr. D. P. Sen			

**Prof. R. P. Singh has taken over as President OTAI.**

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### ***From the Editor's Desk***

Consumption of Fat is essential in order to derive the benefits of essential fatty acids & fat soluble vitamins like A.D.E.K. and Omegas.

Essential means, you have to get them from your food or your supplements - your body can't produce them on its own and they are just as important to your health as vitamins and minerals.

Dietary fat provides us steady energy, not the peaks and valleys that can be caused by excess carbs. And fat acts as a flavour carrier, making your food taste good.

At the same time, one has to be cautious about 'JUNKFOOD' with huge quantity of recycled, polymerised, Transfat, lacking in NUTRITION.

Consumption of 'Fat' is so unbalanced round the world that one of the least consumer of Fat, INDIA, where per capita consumption is about 13 kg per annum. In European and American countries it goes beyond 30 kg in various food products thereby resulting in CVD, Cancer etc.,.

In order to control this trend of excess consumption of Fat, Denmark has imposed FAT TAX on Butter & Oil as a way to curb unhealthy eating habits. The Tax was approved by the parliament as a move to help life expectancy of Danes. Moderation should be the key to Fat Consumption. Enjoy fat for your health and consume healthy fat, probably Blended Fat in right proportion.

S.K.Roy  
Editor

Ack : Robert Atkins  
H.T. Oct, 2011

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## ***ABOUT OURSELVES***

S. K. Roy, President, OTAI (ER) was invited as Chief Guest to inaugurate the event of National Book Fair and International year of chemistry in Assam organised by National Book Trust of India, New Delhi, on the 15th Oct' 2011.

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## The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules & Regulations

1.1 The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 was enacted by Parliament to consolidate the laws relating to food and to establish the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import, to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

1.2 The section 3 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 defines various expressions used in the Act. As per the definitions given in this section of the Act, some of the important definitions are :-

**"food"** means any substance, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, which is intended for human consumption and includes primary food, genetically modified or engineered food or food containing such ingredients, infant food, packaged drinking water, alcoholic drink, chewing gum and any substance, including water used into the food during its manufacture, preparation or treatment but does not include any animal feed, live animals unless they are prepared or processed for placing on the market for human consumption, plants prior to harvesting, drugs and medicinal products, cosmetics, narcotic or psychotropic substances :

Provided that the Central Government may declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, any other article as food for the purposes of this Act having regards to its use, nature, substance or quality;

**"primary food"** means an article of food, being a produce of agriculture or horticulture or animal husbandry and dairying or aquaculture in its natural form, resulting from the growing, raising, cultivation, picking, harvesting, collection or catching in the hands of a person other than a farmer or fisherman;

**"food safety"** means assurance that food is acceptable for human consumption according to its intended use;

**"standard"**, in relation to any article of food, means the standards notified by the Food Authority;

**"food business"** means any undertaking, whether for profit or not and whether public or private, carrying out any of the activities related to any stage of manufacture, processing, packaging, storage, transportation, distribution of food, import and includes food services, caterings services, sale of food or food ingredients;

**"food business operator"** in relation to food business means a person by whom the business is carried on or owned and is responsible for ensuring the compliance of this Act, rules and regulations made thereunder;

**"manufacturer"** means a person engaged in the business of manufacturing any article of food for sale and includes any person who obtains such article from another person and packs and labels it for sale or only labels it for such purposes;

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1.3 According to Section 97 of the Act, with effect from such date as the Central Government may appoint in this behalf, the enactment and orders specified in the Second Schedule shall stand repealed :

**THE SECOND SCHEDULE**

1. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954)
2. The Fruit Products Order, 1955.
3. The Meat Food Products Order, 1973
4. The Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947
5. The Edible Oils Packaging (Regulation) Order, 1998
6. The Solvent Extracted Oil, De oiled Meal, and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967.
7. The Milk and Milk Products Order, 1992
8. Any other order issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) relating to food.

1.4 The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India in exercising the powers conferred on, and to perform the functions assigns to it under the Act has, so far, notified the following Rules 2011 / Regulations-2011 under the Act :-

- (i) **The Food Safety and Standard Rules, 2011** issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide Notification G. S. R. 362(E) dated the 5 May, 2011. The Notification came into force w.e.f. the **5th August, 2011**.
- (ii) **The Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011** issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide Notification F.No. 2-15015/30/2010 dated the 1st August, 2011. The Notification came into force on or after **5th August, 2011**.
- (iii) **The Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011** issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide Notification F. No.-2-15015/30/2010 dated the 1st August, 2011. The Notification came into force on or after **5th August, 2011**.
- (iv) **The Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011** issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide Notification F.No. 2-15015/30/2010 dated the 1st August, 2011. These regulations came into force on or after 5th August, 2011, except the regulations 2.1.7.(1)(2)(3)(4), 2.1.8 (1)(3), 2.1.11 (1)(2), 2.1.12(1), including table 14 of Appendix A and table 2 of Appendix B which shall come in to force after six months from that date.

Provided that wherever the standards given in these regulations are at variance with any of the provisions of the licenses already granted, Food Business Operator shall comply with the provisions of these regulations within six months from the date of commencement of the regulations.

- (v) **The Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011** issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide Notification F. No. 2-15015/30/2010 dated the 1st August, 2011. The Notification came into force on or after **5th August, 2011**.
- (vi) **The Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011** issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide Notification F.No. 2-15015/30/2010 dated the 1st August, 2011. The Notification came into force on or after **5th August, 2011**.
- (vii) **The Food Safety and Standards (Laboratory and Sample Analysis) Regulations, 2011** issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide Notification F. No. 2-15015/30/2010 dated the 1st August, 2011. The Notification came into force on or after **5th August, 2011**.

## 2.1 The Food Safety and Standards Rules, 2011.

These Rules primarily deal with :-

- Various expressions used in these Rules have been defined.
- Qualifications, powers and duties of Commissioner of Food Safety, Designated Officer, Food Safety Officer and Food Analyst have been specified.

**Duties of Food Safety Officer** include (i) without prejudice to the powers conferred on him under section 38 of the Act, where the Food Safety Officer is of the opinion or he has reason(s) to be recorded in writing that in the given situation it is not possible to comply with the provision of section 38 (1) (c) or the proviso to section 38(1) for reasons like non availability of the Food Business Operator, the Food Safety Officer may seize the adulterant or food which is unsafe or sub-standard or misbranded or containing extraneous matter, may seal the premises for investigation after taking a sample of such adulterant or food for analysis; (ii) to satisfy himself that the conditions of licenses are being complied with by each of the Food Business Operators carrying on business within the area assigned to him and report to the Designated Officer; and (iii) to procure and send for analysis if necessary, samples of any article of food which he has reason to believe or on the basis of information received including from a purchaser are being manufactured, stocked or sold or exhibited for sale in contravention of the provisions of the Act, or rules and regulations framed thereunder.

- Procedure of taking extract of documents and matters connected therewith seized from person concerned have been prescribed.
- Seizure of articles of food by the Food Safety Officer and matters connected therewith has been specified.
- Sampling and analysis of food samples have been formulated.
- Procedure for Appeal to Appellate Tribunal and Connected matters therewith has been framed.



- Various Forms including Form of Affidavit (Seizure of Books of Account and other documents), Form of Seizure Memo, Form of Order of Seizure, Form of Surety Bond, Form of Notice to the Food Business Operator (to take sample of food for analysis by Food Analyst), Form of Notice to be given by Purchaser (to take sample of food for analysis by Food Analyst), Form of Memorandum to Food Analyst (sending samples of food with details to Food Analyst for analysis), Form (Report of the Food Analyst giving details including "Nature of method of test used"), Form of Appeal before the Designated Officer, Form of Nomination of Persons by a Company, Form of Appeal before the Food Safety Appellate Tribunal have been prescribed.

**3.1 The Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011** are in force on or after 5th August, 2011.

3.2 The Regulation 1.2 of the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011 defines various expressions used therein. As per the definitions given in these Regulations, some of the important definitions are :-

**"Central Licensing Authority"** means Designated Officer appointed by the Chief Executive Officer of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India in his capacity of Food Safety Commissioner.

**"Licensing Authority"** means the Designated Officer appointed under section 36 (i) of the Act by the Commissioner of Food Safety of the state or by the Chief Executive Officer of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India in his capacity of Food Safety Commissioner.

**"Petty Food Manufacturer"** means any food manufacturer, who (a) manufactures or sells any article of food himself or a petty retailer, hawker, itinerant vendor or temporary stall holder; or distributes foods including in any religious or social gathering except a caterer; or (b) such other food businesses including small scale or cottage or such other industries relating to food business or tiny food businesses with an annual turnover not exceeding Rs. 12 lakhs and/or whose.

- (i) production capacity of food (other than milk and milk products and meat and meat products) does not exceed 100 kg/ltr per day or
- (ii) procurement or handling and collection of milk is up to 500 litres of milk per day or
- (iii) slaughtering capacity is 2 large animals or 10 small animals or 50 poultry birds per day or less.

**"Registering Authority"** means Designated Officer / Food Safety Officer or any official in Panchayat, Municipal Corporation or any other local body or Panchayat in an area, notified as such by the State Food Safety Commissioner for the purpose of registration as specified in these Regulations.

“**State Licensing Authority**” means Designated Officers appointed under Section 36(1) of the Act by the Food Safety Commissioner of a State or UT.

3.3 These Regulations primarily (in **edible vegetable oil sector**) deal with :-

- **Registration and Licensing of Food Business.** All Food Business Operators in the country are to be registered or licensed in accordance with the procedures laid down in these Regulations.
- **SCHEDULE 1 (List of food business relating to edible vegetable oil sector falling under the purview of Central Licensing Authority)**
  - (i) **Vegetable oil processing units and units producing vegetable oil by the process of solvent extraction and refineries including oil expeller unit having installed capacity more than 2 MT per day.**
  - (ii) All food processing units other than mentioned under (i) including relabellers and repackers having installed capacity more than 2 MT/day except grains, cereals and pulses milling units.
  - (iii) 100% Export Oriented Units.
  - (iv) All Importers importing food items including food ingredients and additives for commercial use.
  - (v) All food business operators manufacturing any article of food containing ingredients or substances or using technologies or processes or combination thereof whose safety has not been established through these regulations or which do not have a history of safe use or food containing ingredients which are being introduced for the first time into the country.
  - (vi) Food Business Operator operating in two or more states.
  - (vii) Food catering services in establishments and units under Central government Agencies like Railways, Air and airport, Seaport, Defence etc.
- **SCHEDULE 2, FORM 'A' (Application for Registration / Renewal of Registration** under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 has been prescribed).
- **SCHEDULE 2, FORM 'B' (Application for License / Renewal of license** under Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006 has been prescribed).
- **SCHEDULE 2, Form 'C' (License Format, Government of India, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, License under FSS Act, 2006** has been prescribed).
- **SCHEDULE 3 (FEE FOR GRANT/RENEWAL OF LICENSE REGISTRATION / LICENSE FEE PER ANNUM IN RUPEES)**
  - 1. Fees for Registration : Rs. 100
  - 2. Fees for License issued by Central Licensing Authority : Rs. 7500
  - 3. Fees for License issued by State Licensing Authority :

1. Manufacturer/Miller	
(i) Above 1 MT per day Production	Rs. 5000
(ii) Below 1 MT of Production	Rs. 3000
2. Hotels-3 Star and above	Rs. 5000
3. All Food Service providers including restaurants/boarding houses, clubs etc, serving food, Canteens (Schools, Colleges, Office, Institutions), Caterers, Banquet halls with food catering arrangements, food vendors like dabba wallas etc.	Rs. 2000
4. Any other Food Business Operator	Rs. 2000

The fees paid by any applicant for a license shall not be refundable under any circumstances.

#### Issue of Duplicate registration or License

(1) Where a registration certificate or license is lost, destroyed, torn, defaced or mutilated, the applicant may apply for a duplicate copy of the registration certificate or license during the validity period, accompanied with a fee amounting to 10% of the applicable License fee.

(2) On receipt of such an application, the Licensing Authority shall grant a duplicate copy of the registration certificate or license, as the case may be to the applicant with the word "Duplicate" appearing prominently thereon.

#### Mode of Payment

The payment shall be made by the Food Business Operator through Bank draft or online transfer or treasury chalan or any other suitable means as specified by the Licensing Authority.

- **SCHEDULE 4 (General Hygienic and Sanitary practices to be followed by Food Business operators have been stipulated)**

### 3.4. Registration and Licensing of Food Business

All Food Business Operators in the country are to be registered or licensed in accordance with the procedures laid down under these Regulations. **Some of the procedures for Registration and Licensing in edible vegetable oil sector** are briefed herein after.

#### 3.4.1 Registration of Petty Food Business

- Every petty Food Business Operator is to register themselves with the Registering Authority by submitting an application (in prescribed Form A) along with a fee as provided in Schedule 3.
- The petty food manufacturer is to follow the basic hygiene and safety requirements provided in Part I of Schedule 4 of these Regulations and provide a self attested declaration of compliance to these requirements with the application in the format provided in Annexure-1 under Schedule 2.

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- The Registering Authority shall consider the application.
  - In the event of an inspection being ordered, the registration shall be granted by the Registering Authority after being satisfied with the safety, hygiene and sanitary conditions of the premises.

Provided that registration shall not be refused without giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard and for reasons to be recorded in writing.

- The Registering Authority shall issue a registration certificate and a photo identity card, which shall be displayed at a prominent place at all times within the premises or vehicle or cart or any other place where the person carries on sale/manufacture of food in case of Petty Food Business.
- The Registering Authority or any officer or agency specifically authorized for this purpose shall carry out food safety inspection of the registered establishments at least once in a year.

#### 3.4.2 License for food business.

- Subject to Regulation 3.4.1, no person shall commence any food business unless he possesses a valid license.

Provided that any person or Food Business Operator carrying on food business on the date of notification of these Regulations, under a license, registration or permission, as the case may be, under the Acts or Orders mentioned in the Second Schedule of the Act shall get their existing license converted into the license/registration under these regulations by making an application to the Licensing/Registering Authority after complying with the safety requirements mentioned in the Schedule 4 contained under different Parts dependent on nature of business, within one year of notification of these Regulations. In case of difficulty, the licensing authority with the approval of the Food Safety Commissioner in the State will determine the advisability of applying any specific condition keeping in view the need to ensure safety of food and public interest. No license fee will have to be paid for the remaining period of the validity of the earlier license or registration granted under any of the said Acts or Orders. Non-compliance with this provision by a Food Business Operator will attract penalty under section 55 of the Act.

Provided further that any food business operator holding Registration/License under any other Act/Order as specified under schedule 2 of the FSS Act, 2006 with no specific validity or expiry date, and otherwise entitled to obtain a license under these regulations, shall have to apply and obtain a Registration/License under these Regulations within one year from the date of notification by paying the applicable fees.

- **License for commencing or carrying on food business, which falls under Schedule 1, shall be granted by the Central Licensing Authority.**

- License for commencing or carrying on food business, which are **not covered under Schedule 1, shall be granted by the concerned State/UT's Licensing Authority.**
- The Food Business Operator shall ensure that all conditions of license are complied with at all times.

Provided that the Licensing Authority shall ensure periodical food safety audit and inspection of the licensed establishments through its own or agencies authorized for this purpose by the FSSAI.

Provided further that no person shall manufacture, import, sell, stock, exhibit for distribution or sale any article of food which has been subjected to the treatment of irradiation, except under a license obtained from Department of Atomic Energy under the Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Regulations, 1996.

#### 3.4.3. **Commencement of Business**

An applicant may commence his food business and the concerned licensing Authority shall not deny the applicant to commence such business if, from the date of making the completed application, a license is not issued within 60 days or the applicant has not received any intimation of inadequacy under Regulation 2.1.4(2) or inspection report indicating defects from the concerned Licensing Authority under Regulation 2.1.4(4).

#### 3.4.4. **Validity and Renewal of Registration and License**

(1) A Registration or license under these Regulations shall be valid and subsisting, unless otherwise specified, for a period of 1 to 5 years as chosen by the Food Business Operator, from the date of issue of registration or license subject to remittance of fee applicable for the period and compliance with all conditions of license.

(2) **Any application for the renewal of a registration or license granted under these Regulations shall be made in Form A or B of Schedule 2, as the case may be, not later than 30 days prior to the expiry date indicated in the license.**

(3) The Registration or License shall continue to be in force till such time that the orders are passed on the renewal application which in no case shall be beyond 30 days from the date of expiry of registration or license.

(4) **Any renewal application filed beyond the period mentioned under the sub-regulation (2) above but before the expiry date, shall be accompanied by a late fee of Rs. 100 per day for each day of delay.**

(5) **Any Registration or license for which renewal has not been applied for within the period mentioned in sub-Regulation (2) or (4) above shall expire and the Food Business Operator shall stop all business activity at the premises. The Food Business Operator will have to apply for fresh Registration or license, if it wants to restart the business.**

(6) Food Business Operator having valid certificate of an accredited food safety auditor or from an agency accredited by Food Authority or any other organisation notified by Food Authority for this purpose will not be normally required to be inspected before renewal of license.

3.4.5. **Mode of payment** : All fees and charges payable under these regulations shall be paid vide pay order or demand draft or any online mode of payment as may be prescribed in this regard, by the concerned Food Safety Commissioner.

3.4.6. **Appeal** : A Food Business Operator aggrieved by an order of the Registering Authority or Licensing Authority, as the case may be, under these Regulations may prefer an appeal to the concerned Designated Officer or the Food Safety Commissioner, as per provisions laid down under Section 31(8) and 32 (4) - (5) of the Act.

3.4.6. **Return**

- Every licensee shall on or before 31st May of each year, submit a return electronically or in physical form as may be prescribed by the concerned Food Safety Commissioner, in 'Form D-1' provided in Schedule 2 of these Regulations to the Licensing Authority in respect of each class of food products handled by him during the previous financial year.
- A separate return shall be filed for every license issued under the Regulations, irrespective of whether the same Food Business Operator holds more than one license.
- Any delay in filing return beyond 31st May of each year shall attract a penalty of Rs. 100 per day of delay.

4.1 **The Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011** came into force on or after 5th August, 2011. Some of the definitions are :-

- **"Best before"** means the date which signifies the end of the period under any stated storage conditions during which the food shall remain fully marketable and shall retain any specific qualities for which tacit or express claims have been made and beyond that date, the food may still be perfectly safe to consume, though its quality may have diminished. However the food shall not be sold if at any stage the product becomes unsafe.
- **"Prepackaged" or "Pre-packed food"** means food, which is placed in a package of any nature, in such a manner that the contents cannot be changed without tampering it and which is ready for sale to the consumer.
- **Nutritional information** – Nutritional Information or nutritional facts per 100 gm or 100 ml or per serving of the product shall be given on the label containing the following :-
  - (i) energy value in kcal;
  - (ii) the amounts of protein, carbohydrate (specify quantity of sugar) and fat in gram (g) or ml;

(iii) the amount of any other nutrient for which a nutrition or health claim is made:

Provided that where a claim is made regarding the amount or type of fatty acids or the amount of cholesterol, the amount of saturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids and polyunsaturated fatty acids in gram (g) and cholesterol in milligram (mg) shall be declared, and the amount of trans fatty acid in gram (g) shall be declared in addition to the other requirement stipulated above;

(iv) Wherever, numerical information on vitamins and minerals is declared, it shall be expressed in metric units;

(v) Where the nutrition declaration is made per serving, the amount in gram (g) or milliliter (ml) shall be included for reference beside the serving measure;

Provided that the food claimed to be enriched with nutrients, such as, minerals, proteins, vitamins, metals or their compounds, amino acids or enzymes shall give the quantities of such added nutrients on the label.

Provided that –

(i) the nutritional information may not be necessary, in case of foods such as raw agricultural commodities, like, wheat, rice, cereals, spices, spice mixes, herbs, condiments, table salt, sugar, jaggery, or non-nutritive products, like, soluble tea, coffee, soluble coffee, coffee-chicory mixture, packaged drinking water, packaged mineral water, alcoholic beverages or fruit and vegetables, processed and pre-packaged assorted vegetables, fruits, vegetables and products that comprise of single ingredient, pickles, papad, or foods served for immediate consumption such as served in hospitals, hotels or by food services vendors or halwais, or food shipped in bulk which is not for sale in that form to consumers.

(ii) The compliance to quantity of declared nutrients on the label shall be according to the established practices.

Explanation — For the purpose of this provision, at the time of analysis, due consideration, based on shelf-life, storage and inherent nature of the food shall be kept in view in case of quantity declared nutrients;

(ii) The food in which hydrogenated vegetable fats or bakery shortening is used shall declare on the label that 'hydrogenated vegetable fats or bakery shortening used—contains trans fats';

Provided further that, a health claim of 'trans fat free' may be made in cases where the trans fat is less than 0.2 gm per serving of food and the claim 'saturated fat free' may be made in cases where the saturated fat does not exceed 0.1 gm per 100 gm or 100 ml of food.

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For the purpose of regulation 2.2.2 (3);

(i) **"Health claims"** means any representation that states, suggests or implies that a relationship exists between a food or a constituent of that food and health and include nutrition claims which describe the physiological role of the nutrient in growth, development and normal functions of the body, other functional claims concerning specific beneficial effect of the consumption of food or its constituents, in the context of the total diet, on normal functions or biological activities of the body and such claims relate to a positive contribution to health or to the improvement of function or to modifying or preserving health, or disease, risk reduction claim relating to the consumption of a food or food constituents, in the context of the total diet, to the reduced risk of developing a disease or health related condition;

(ii) **"Nutrition claim"** means any representation which states, suggests or implies that a food has particular nutritional properties which are not limited to the energy value but include protein, fat, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals;

#### 4.2 Packaging requirements for Edible oil/fat include :

- (i) Tin Plate used for the manufacture of tin containers for packaging edible oils and fats shall conform to the standards of prime grade quality contained in B.I.S. Standards No.1993 or 13955 or 9025 or 13954 as amended from time to time and in respect of Tin containers for packaging edible oils and fats shall conform to IS No. 10325 or 10339 as amended from time to time.
- (ii) Containers made of plastic materials should conform to the specified Indian Standards Specification under these Regulations, used as appliances or receptacles for packing or storing whether partly or wholly, food articles.
- (iii) Tin and plastic containers once used, shall not be re-used for packaging of edible oil and fats.

#### 4.3 Labelling requirements include :

- Nutritional information – Nutritional Information or nutritional facts per 100 gm or 100ml or per serving of the product shall be given on the label containing the following :-
  - (i) energy value in kcal;
  - (ii) the amounts of protein, carbohydrate (specify quantity of sugar) and fat in gram (g) or ml;
  - (iii) the amount of any other nutrient for which a nutrient or health claim is made :



Provided that where a claim is made regarding the amount or type of fatty acids or the amount of cholesterol, the amount of saturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids and polyunsaturated fatty acids in gram (g) and cholesterol in milligram (mg) shall be declared, and the amount of trans fatty acid in gram (g) shall be declared in addition to the other requirement stipulated above;

(iv) Wherever, numerical information on vitamins and minerals is declared, it shall be expressed in metric units;

(v) Where the nutrition declaration is made per serving, the amount in gram (g) or milliliter (ml) shall be included for reference beside the serving measure;

Provided that the food claimed to be enriched with nutrients, such as, minerals, proteins, vitamins, metals or their compounds, amino acids or enzymes shall give the quantities of such added nutrients on the label.

Provided that –

(i) the nutritional information may not be necessary, in case of foods such as raw agricultural commodities, like, wheat, rice, cereals, spices, spice mixes, herbs, condiments, table salt, sugar, jaggery, or non - nutritive products, like soluble tea, coffee, soluble coffee, coffee-chicory mixture, packaged drinking water, packaged mineral water, alcoholic beverages or fruit and vegetables, processed and pre-packaged assorted vegetables, fruits, vegetables and products that comprise of single ingredient, pickles, papad, or foods served for immediate consumption such as served in hospitals, hotels or by food services vendors or hawkers, or food shipped in bulk which is not for sale in the that form to consumers.

(ii) The compliance to quantity of declared nutrients on the label shall be according to the established practices.

(iii) The food, in which hydrogenated vegetable fats or bakery shortening is used shall declare on the label that 'hydrogenated vegetable fats or bakery shortening used-contains trans fat';

Provided further that, a health claim of "trans fat free" may be made in cases where the trans fat is less than 0.2 gm per serving of food and the claim 'saturated fat free' may be made in cases where the saturated fat does not exceed 0.1 gm per 100 gm or 100 ml of food.

● Name and complete address of the manufacturer –

(i) The name and complete address of the manufacturer and the manufacturing unit if these are located at different places and in case the manufacturer is not the packer or bottler, the name and complete address of the packing or bottling unit as the case may be shall be declared on every package of food.

(ii) Where an article of food is manufactured or packed or bottled by a person

or a company under the written authority of some other manufacturer or company, under his or its brand name, the label shall carry the name and complete address of the manufacturing or packing or bottling unit as the case may be, and also the name and complete address of the manufacturer or the company, for and on whose behalf it is manufactured or packed or bottled;

(iii) Where an article of food is imported into India, the package of food shall also carry the name and complete address of the importer in India. Provided further that where any food article manufactured outside India is packed or bottled in India, the package containing such food article shall also bear on the label, the name of the country of origin of the food article and the name and complete address of the importer and the premises of packing or bottling in India.

- Date of manufacture or packing –

The date, month and year in which the commodity is manufactured, packed or pre-packed, shall be given on the label;

Provided that the month and the year of manufacture, packing or pre-packing shall be given if the "Best Before Date" of the products is more than three months;

Provided further that in case any package contains commodity which has a short shelf life of less than three months, the date, month and year in which the commodity is manufactured or prepared or pre-packed shall be mentioned on the label.

- Country of origin for imported food –

(i) The country of origin of the food shall be declared on the label of food imported into India.

(ii) When a food undergoes processing in a second country which changes its nature, the country in which the processing is performed shall be considered to be the country of origin for the purpose of labelling.

- Labelling of edible oils and fats - 1. The package, label or the advertisement of edible oils and fats shall not use the expressions "Super-Refined", "Extra-Refined", "Micro-Refined", "Double-Refined", "Ultra-Refined", "Anti-Cholesterol", "Cholesterol Fighter", "Soothing to Heart", "Cholesterol Friendly", "Saturated Fat Free" or such other expressions which are an exaggeration of the quality of the Product.

2. Every container in which solvent-extracted oil or de-oiled meal or edible flour is packed for sale shall, at the time of sale by the producer, bear the following particulars in English or Hindi (Devnagri script) :—

(i) the name, trade name, if any, or description of the solvent-extracted oil or de-oiled meal or edible flour, as the case may be :

(ii) in the case of oil not conforming to the standards of quality for "refined" grade solvent extracted oils specified in regulation 2.2.6(1) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additive) Regulation, 2011 for Edible vegetable oil/Vanaspati, a declaration in a type-size of not less than 50 mm, as follows shall appear on the label :

(a) "NOT FOR DIRECT EDIBLE CONSUMPTION", in the case of oils complying with the requirements for the "semi-refined" or "raw-grade 1" grades of oil specified in regulation 2.2.6 (1) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products standards and Food Additive) Regulation, 2011.

(b) "For Industrial Non-Edible Uses only", in the case of oils not complying with the requirements under item (a) above;

(iii) the name and business particulars of the producer;

(iv) the net weight of the contents in the container;

(v) the batch number, month and year of manufacture;

Provided that where solvent extracted oils are transported in bulk in rain tank-wagons or road tankers, or where de-oiled meal or edible flour is transported in bulk either for storage in silos or transferred to ship for bulk shipment, it shall be sufficient if the aforesaid particulars are furnished in the accompanying documents.

3. Every container in which solvent is packed shall, at the time of sale by the manufacturer or dealer thereof, bear the Indian Standards Institution certification mark.

4. Every container in which vanaspati, margarine, bakery shortening, blended edible vegetable oils, mixed fat spread and refined vegetable oil is packed in addition to other labelling requirements provided in these regulations shall bear the following particulars in English or Hindi in Devangri script :

(a) The name/description of the contents, "free from Argemone Oil".

(b) The mass/volume of the contents;

5.1 Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 came into force on or after 5th August, 2011, except the regulations 2.1.7.(1)(2)(3)(4), 2.1.8 (1)(3), 2.1.11 (1)(2), 2.1.12(1), including table 14 of Appendix A and table 2 of Appendix B which shall come in to force after six months from that date.

Provide that wherever the standards given in these regulations are at variance with any of the provisions of the licenses already granted, Food Business Operator shall comply with the provisions of these regulations within six months from the date of commencement of the regulations.

5.2 Some of the important definitions specified in these Regulations relating to edible oils and fats include :-

- **“Vegetable oils”** means oils produced from oilcakes or oilseeds or oil-bearing materials of plant origin and containing glycerides.
- **“Hydrogenation”** means the process of addition of hydrogen to an edible vegetable oil using a catalyst to produce a fat with semi-solid consistency.
- **“Margarine”** means an emulsion of edible oils and fats with water.
- **“Refined vegetable oil”** means any vegetable oil which is obtained by expression or solvent extraction of vegetable oil bearing materials, deacidified with alkali and/or by physical refining and/or by miscella refining using permitted food grade solvents and/or degumming followed by bleaching with absorbent earth and/or activated carbon and dedorized with steam without using any other chemical agents.
- **“Solvent-extracted oil”** means any vegetable oil obtained from oil-bearing material by the process of extraction by a solvent.

5.3 Standards for oils, fats and fat emulsions, namely, Coconut oil, Cotton seed oil, Groundnut oil, Linseed oil, Mahua oil, Rape-seed oil (toria oil) mustard oil, Rapessed or mustard oil - low erucic acid, Olive oil, Poppy seed oil, Safflower seed oil, Safflowerseed oil and Safflowerseed oil (High Oleic Acid), Taramira oil, Till oil (Gingelly or sesame oil), Nigar seed oil, Soyabean oil, Maize (corn) oil, Refined vegetable oil, Almond oil, Watermelon seed oil, Palm oil, Palmolein, Palm kernel oil, Sun flower seed oil, Sunflowerseed oil (High Oleic Acid), Rice bran oil, Blended edible vegetable oil, Interesterified vegetable fat, Partially hydrogenated and winterised soyabean oil, Partially hydrogenated soyabean oil, Cocoa butter, Refined salseed fat, Kokum Fat, Mango Kernel Fat, Dhupa Fat, Phulwara Fat; Margarine and Fat Spreads, namely, Table margarine, Bakery and Industrial Margarine, Fat spread; and Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil, namely, Vanaspati and Bakery shortening, listed in these Regulations have been stipulated.

5.4 **Use of Food Additives in Food Products** : Food products may contain additives as specified in these Regulations.

6.1 **The Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on sales) Regulations, 2011** came into force on or after **5th August, 2011**.

- No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell –
  - i. a mixture of two or more edible oils as an edible oil;
  - ii. vanaspati to which ghee or any other substance has been added.

Provided that prohibition in Regulation (i) above shall remain inoperative in respect of admixture of any two edible vegetable oils as one edible vegetable oil, where –

(a) the proportion by weight of any vegetable oil used in the admixture is not less than 20 per cent by weight;

(b) the admixture of edible vegetable oils, is processed or packed and sold, by the Department of Civil Supplies, Government of India (Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils, and Fats) or by the agencies in public, private or Joint Sector authorized by the Department, or by the National Dairy Development Board or by the State Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Federation or Regional and District Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Union set up under National Dairy Development Board's Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Project or by the Public Sector undertakings of Central and State Governments, in sealed packages weighing not more than 15 litres under Agmark Certification Mark compulsorily and bearing the label declaration as laid down in the Regulation 2.4.2 (11) of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011; and

(c) the quality of each edible oil used in the admixture confirms to the relevant standard prescribed by these regulations.

- Til Oil (Sesame Oil) obtained from white sesame seeds, grown in Tripura, Assam and West Bengal having different standards than those specified for til oil shall be sold in sealed containers bearing Agmark label. Where this til oil is sold or offered for sale without bearing an Agmark label, the standard given for til oil shall apply.
- No person shall sell sal-seed fat for any other purpose except for bakery and confectionery and it shall be refined and shall bear the label declaration as specified in the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011.
- All edible oils, except coconut oil, olive oil, imported in crude, raw or unrefined form shall be subjected to the process of refining before sale for human consumption. Such oil shall bear a label declaration as laid down in the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011.
- The Blended Edible Vegetable Oils shall not be sold in loose form. It shall be sold in sealed package weighing not more than 15 litres. The container having blended edible vegetable oil shall be tamper proof. It shall also not be sold under the common or generic name of the oil used in the blend but shall be sold as "Blended Edible Vegetable Oil". The sealed package shall be sold or offered for sale only under AGMARK certification mark bearing the label declarations as provided in the Regulations besides other labelling requirements under the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) regulations, 2011.

- The fat spread shall not be sold in loose form. It shall be sold in sealed packages weighing not more than 500 gms. The word 'butter' shall not be associated while labelling the product. The sealed package shall be sold or offered for sale only under AGMARK Certification mark bearing the label declaration as provided under the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011 beside other labelling requirements under these regulations.
- Special provisions relating to sale of vegetable oil and fat :

No person shall sell or expose for sale, or distribute, or offer for sale, or dispatch, or deliver to any person for the purpose of sale any edible oil –

- (a) Which does not conform to the standards of quality as provided in the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and rules/regulations made thereunder; and
- (b) Which is not packed in a container, marked and labelled in the manner as specified in FSSAI regulations.

Provided that the State Government may, in the public interest, for reasons to be recorded in writing, in specific circumstances and for a specific period by a notification in the Official Gazette, exempt any edible oil from the provisions of this Act.

#### **7.1 The Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011** came into force on or after **5th August, 2011**.

7.2 These Regulations deals with limit/Tolerance limit of various contaminants, toxins and Residues in the food articles. They are metal contaminants, crop contaminants and naturally occurring toxic substances, insecticides and antibiotics and other Pharmacologically Active Substances.

#### **8.1 The Food Safety and Standards (Laboratory and Sample Analysis) Regulations, 2011** came into force on or after **5th August, 2011**.

8.2 Some of the important definitions specified in these Regulations include :

"Notified laboratory" means any of the laboratories notified by the Food Authority under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 43 of the Act.

"Referral laboratory" means any of the laboratories established and/or recognized by the Food Authority by notification under sub section (2) of section 43 of the Act.

[According to the section 43 of the Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006]

## ANALYSIS OF FOOD

43. (1) The Food Authority may notify food laboratories and research institutions accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories or any other accreditation agency for the purposes of carrying out analysis of samples by the Food Analysis under this Act.

(2) The Food Authority shall, establish or recognize by notification, one or more referral food laboratory or laboratories to carry out the functions entrusted to the referral food laboratory by this Act or any rules and regulations made thereunder.

(3) The Food Authority may frame regulations specifying –

- (a) the functions of food laboratory and referral food laboratory and the local area of areas within which such functions may be carried out;
- (b) the procedure for submission to the said laboratory of samples of articles of food for analysis or tests, the forms of the laboratory's reports thereon and the fees payable in respect of such reports; and
- (c) such other matters as may be necessary or expedient to enable the said laboratory to carry out its functions effectively.

### 8.3 Some of the important Regulations are :-

- **Notified Laboratories for Import**

The sample of any imported article will be sent by the Authorized Officer for analysis. The Food Analyst of any of the certain specified notified laboratories or any other laboratories notified by the Food Authority from time to time having jurisdiction over the area in which the sample was taken.

- **Referral Laboratory**

In addition to the functions entrusted to it under the Act, the Referral Laboratory shall carry out the various functions including analysis of samples of food sent by any officer or authority authorized by the Food Authority for the purpose and submission of the certificate of analysis to the authorities concerned.

Ack : P. K. Sardar  
Former Edible Oil Commissioner  
2. S.E.A.I.  
3. O.T.A.I.



## **OBITUARY**

Dr. Santinath Ghosh, Associate Professor in the Dept. of Chemical Technology of Calcutta University; Hony General Secretary and presently elected President of the OTAI (ER) for the year 2011-13 has untimely left for heavenly abode on the 27th of November 2011.

He has been a brilliant scholar, a dynamic leader and above all an excellent human being.

OTAI (Eastern Region) Calcutta, mourns the sad demise of Dr. Santinath Ghosh and conveys their heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.



Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 282 Answered on 2nd August 2011

**SHORTAGE OF OILSEEDS AND PULSES**

Shri Harsh Vardhan

Shri Mansukh Bhai D. Vasava

Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat

Shri Abdul Rahman

Shri Harish Chaudhary

Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan

Shri S. Alagiri

Dr. Bhola Singh

Shrimati Seema Upadhyay

Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the production of oilseeds and pulses is low in comparison to the demand in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of production of the said crops during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to acquire land on lease abroad for farming and use of hybrid seeds to meet the said shortage; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other steps taken to increase the production of the said crops ?

Answer

Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Processing Industries and Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Harish Rawat

(a) & (b) : The production of oilseeds and pulses is low in comparison to the demand in the country. The demand and production of oilseeds and pulses during Eleventh Plan Period is as under :

(Demand and Production in Million Tonnes).

Year	Oilseeds		Pulses	
	Demand	Production	Demand	Production
2007-08	45.46	29.76	16.77	14.76
2008-09	47.43	27.72	17.51	14.57
2009-10	49.35	24.88	18.29	14.66
2010-11*	51.34	31.10	19.08	18.09

\* IVth Advance Estimates

The major constraints in oilseeds and pulses production are as under :

- (i) Low productivity primarily due to cultivation in un-irrigated areas. About 73% area under oilseeds and 84% area under pulses is rainfed.
- (ii) Need for varietal replacement through development of hybrids in oilseed and pulse crops like Groundnut, Sesame, Soybean, Niger, pigeon pea, chickpea, moong, urd etc.
- (iii) Production losses due to pests and diseases.
- (iv) High risk due to vagaries of nature and susceptibility to a number of insect-pests and diseases.
- (c) The production of oilseeds and pulses in major States during last four years is at Annexure-I.
- (d) & (e) : Ministries of Agriculture, External Affairs and Commerce have been receiving requests from various countries and our missions abroad, inviting Indian corporate and farmers to take up commercial agriculture in their countries. Understandably, there are requests from Indian companies/farmers for more detailed information such as agro-climatic conditions, terms and conditions of engagement etc. in different countries. While the Government has not formulated any policy in this matter, it has supported efforts by FICCI for organizing a workshop on 6-7th May, 2010, to help in the dissemination of useful information regarding agro-climatic conditions, the state of agriculture and other information in these countries, in which senior Government officers of various countries and representatives of Indian corporate houses participated.

Further, in order to enhance the production of oilseeds, the Government of India is implementing a Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) in 14 major oilseeds growing States since 1.4.2004. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) provides support for enhancing the production of pulses in 16 major pulses growing States, Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) provide support of oilseeds and pulses development programme. Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme provides assistance for oilseeds and pulses development to the States not covered under ISOPOM and NFSM. The State can support crop development activities approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State for any crop under the Rashtriya Krishi

Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Beside this, the Government of India has also launched a special scheme for organizing sixty thousand pulses villages in rainfed areas under RKVY with an allocation of Rs. 300.00 crores during 2011-12. Besides, significant increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) of pulses and oilseeds crops has been made. These measures have resulted in record production of pulses and oilseeds in 2010-11.

Sr. No.	State	Oilseeds				Pulses			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.9	21.89	15.00	19.86	16.97	14.48	14.29	14.39
2.	Assam	1.39	1.38	1.45	1.52	0.63	0.65	0.65	0.63
3.	Bihar	1.38	1.38	1.45	1.55	4.97	4.69	4.72	5.56
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.93	1.94	2.00	2.17	5.37	4.99	4.89	5.36
5.	Gujarat	47.25	40.16	30.97	39.12	7.43	6.09	5.17	7.20
6.	Haryana	6.43	9.33	8.78	9.64	1.02	1.78	1.00	1.59
7.	Jharkhand	0.69	0.73	0.80	0.89	3.02	2.81	2.24	2.67
8.	Karnataka	15.49	12.12	10.05	12.12	12.65	9.72	11.18	14.97
9.	Madhya Pradesh	63.52	69.77	76.36	80.35	24.54	36.83	43.05	33.91
10.	Maharastra	48.74	34.10	28.14	49.97	30.24	16.56	23.70	31.46
11.	Orissa	1.97	1.83	1.72	1.83	3.84	3.87	3.99	4.14
12.	Punjab	0.77	0.76	0.83	0.71	0.23	0.22	0.18	0.18
13.	Rajasthan	41.98	51.78	44.07	60.90	15.53	18.26	7.14	32.16
14.	Tamil Nadu	11.47	10.43	9.40	11.32	1.85	1.65	2.04	2.96
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11.47	11.65	8.16	9.11	15.77	19.98	19.01	20.12
16.	West Bengal	7.05	5.83	7.27	7.61	1.48	1.29	1.50	1.61
17.	Others	2.12	2.11	2.37	2.34	2.08	1.80	1.87	2.03
	<b>All India</b>	<b>297.55</b>	<b>277.19</b>	<b>248.82</b>	<b>311.01</b>	<b>147.62</b>	<b>145.67</b>	<b>146.62</b>	<b>180.94</b>

\* IVth Advance Estimates

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## ADULTERATION OF EDIBLE OILS

Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 52 Answered on 1st August 2011

Prof. Anil Kumar Sahani :

Will the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Foods and Public Distribution be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the measures taken by Government to keep a check on adulteration of edible oils and to maintain the quality of edible oils;
- (b) the number of samples analyzed during each of the last three years from rural/tribal/jhuggi-jhopadi, unauthorised residential areas by the Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats (DVVO & F) and how many of them have been found adulterated; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to increase the lifting of samples for analysis to check adulteration and if not, the reasons therefor ?

Answer :

Minister of State (Independent Charge) For Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

Prof. K. V. Thomas

(a) to (c) : Adulteration of edible oils comes under the purview of Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 which is entrusted with Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats (DVVO&F) is entrusted with drawl and analysis of samples only from industries at the production level under Vegetable Oil Products (Regulation) Order, 1998. DVVOF is not involved in the lifting and analysis of samples from rural/tribal/Jhuggi-jhopadi and unauthorized residential areas. These regulatory functions have been taken over by FSSAI under Food Safety Act, 2006 which will be implemented w.e.f. 5th August, 2011.

As per information received from FSSAI (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) the implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955 is entrusted with the Food (Health) Authorities of the States/UTs. The enforcement staff of the States/UTs draw random samples of various food articles including edible vegetable oil from time to time check adulteration in food commodities and action is taken against the offenders where the samples do not conform to the prescribed standards or do not conform to various Provisions of the PFA Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955. The State Governments have been advised to be vigilant and undertake systematic regular checks for various food articles including edible oils. No data is maintained centrally by FSSAI for number of samples analyzed and found adulterated.

**EXPORTS OF EDIBLE OILS  
NOVEMBER 2010 TO JULY 2011**

ITCHS	Description	Qty. (KGS)	Val (INR)
15079010	Soya Bean Oil of Edible Grade	863932	58622049
15089091	Refined Groundnut Oil of Edible Grade	713392	48678113
15121910	Sunflower Grade of Edible Grade	773958	63829072
15121930	Edible Grade Saffola Oil	35418	4436615
15122910	Other Cotton Seed Oil of Edible Grade	882	84706
15131900	Coconut (Copra) Refined Oil & Fractions	3120417	387679408
15141920	Refined Rapeseed Oil of Edible Grade	4047	661177
15149920	Refined Mustard Oil of Edible Grade	76177	8871077
15151910	Other Linseed Oil of Edible Grade	5529	652959
15152910	Other Maize (Corn) Oil of Edible Grade	1820	166269
15155091	Sesame Oil & its fractions other than Crude of Edible Grade	1750655	185512875
15159091	Other Fixed Veg Oils of Edible Grade	38786	6472096
15162011	Cotton Seed Oil of Edible Grade	29382	1964885
15162021	Groundnut Oil of Edible Grade	437889	32865053
15162031	Hydrogenated Castor Oil (OPL WAX) of Edible Grade	7844	653853
15180011	Linseed Oil of Edible Grade	983	132222
15180031	Other Vegetable Oil & its Fats of Edible Grade	15347	1036850
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7876458</b>	<b>802319279</b>

Source : DGC&I

Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 466 Answered on 6th September 2011

**AREA UNDER PULSES AND OILSEEDS**

Shrimati Usha Verma:

Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

- the area under pulses and oilseeds cultivation during the last three years, Statewise;
- the quantum of pulses and oilseeds imported during the above period;
- whether the area under pulses and oilseeds cultivation is shrinking due to the high production costs and continued acquisition of cultivable land for other purposes;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the steps taken by the Government to expand the cultivable area ?

Answer

Minister of Agriculture, Shri Sharad Pawar

(a) to (e) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 466 DUE FOR REPLY ON 6TH SEPTEMBER, 2011.**

(a) : State-wise details of area coverage under pulses and oilseeds during the last three years i.e., 2008-09 to 2010-11 are given in the Annexure.

(b) : Details of quantities of pulses and oilseeds imported during the last three years are given in the table below :

Year	Quantity Imported ('000 Tonnes)	
	Pulses	Oilseeds
2008-09	2474.11	40.78
2009-10	3509.58	70.06
2010-11 (Provisional)	2591.25	52.80

(c) & (d) : The area coverage under pulses has been covering around 23 million hectare and that under oilseeds has been in the range of around 26 million hectares. However, during 2010-11, the area under pulses is estimated to be significantly higher at 26.3 million hectares (4th Advance Estimates). Further, to avoid reduction in acreage of agricultural crops including pulses due to acquisition of arable land for non-agricultural purposes, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007, inter-alia, envisages that as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Also, acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the projects may be kept to the minimum, multi-cropped land for such purposes may be avoided to the extent possible and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum.

(e) In order to increase cultivable land in the country and maintain balance in different types of uses, the Government is implementing various programmes/schemes such as (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), (ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers (RVP & FPR), (iii) Reclamation & Development of Alkali & Acid Soils (RADAS) and (iv) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA).

Given the limited availability of cultivate land, compelling demands of land from non-farm sectors and of different crops within the farm sector itself, to increase production of pulses and oilseeds in the country, emphasis is given on improvement in productivity of these crops. To increase production of pulses and oilseeds in the country through area expansion to the extent possible and enhancement of productivity, the Government of India is implementing various Crop Development Schemes such as National Food Security Mission-Pulses, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Maize and Oil Palm (ISOPOM)

**State-wise Estimates of Area coverage under Pulses and Oilseeds during  
2008-09 to 2010-11**

State	Area ('000 Hectares)					
	Pulses			Oilseeds		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
Andhra Pradesh	1771.0	1932.0	2130.0	2599.0	2072.0	2316.0
Assam	113.7	115.3	116.0	254.7	275.3	293.0
Bihar	585.7	564.9	605.3	136.1	138.8	144.8
Chhattisgarh	859.8	808.9	855.5	381.5	330.1	316.6
Gujarat	784.0	733.0	852.0	2984.8	2793.0	2853.0
Haryana	181.8	132.0	177.0	541.3	533.4	519.5
Himachal Pradesh	31.0	30.4	29.9	13.7	14.0	13.9
Jammu & Kashmir	30.6	29.7	45.2	65.3	65.1	65.3
Jharkhand	387.6	315.7	407.0	130.6	141.5	181.4
Karnataka	2087.0	2479.0	2699.0	2178.0	2001.0	1660.0
Kerala	7.7	10.3	3.8	2.3	1.9	2.0
Madhya Pradesh	4559.8	4940.5	5178.0	6489.6	6765.1	7029.9
Maharashtra	3082.0	3376.0	4070.0	3980.0	3884.0	3527.0
Orissa	804.9	867.2	852.2	298.3	292.2	293.1
Punjab	23.9	20.1	20.4	59.7	61.6	53.9
Rajasthan	3672.5	3501.0	4710.0	4649.0	4133.1	5054.9
Tamil Nadu	536.1	534.7	727.4	585.4	495.0	536.8
Uttar Pradesh	2223.3	2540.7	2427.0	1346.2	1084.0	1073.0
Uttarakhand	64.0	64.0	63.0	26.0	29.0	27.0
West Bengal	182.6	181.9	192.2	703.7	682.6	696.7
Others	104.1	104.9	117.7	130.7	166.3	166.3
All India	22093.1	23282.3	26278.5	27557.8	25958.9	26824.1

\* As per 4th Advance Estimate released on 19.07.2011.

and Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, two new programmes for bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated under RKVY. The National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion

of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (ASP)" in the form of block demonstrations has been started in 16 pulse growing States of the country. Further, in order to incentivise farmers for cultivation of pulses and oilseeds, their Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 2010-11 have also been increased.

Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5389 Answered on 6th September 2011

### PRICE OF EDIBLE OIL

Shri K. J. S. P. Reddy:

Shri Raju Shetti:

Will the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution be pleased to state :

- whether the prices of edible oil including groundnut have increased during the last two years and the current year due to decline in production of oil and oilseeds;
- if so, the details thereof indicating the production, demand, import and price of edible oils during the said period alongwith the expenditure incurred on its import; and
- the effective steps taken to improve production and availability of edible oils in the country ?

Answer :

Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

Prof. K. V. Thomas

(a) & (b) : As far as production of oilseeds is concerned, as per the 4th advance estimate of Ministry of Agriculture for 2010-11 estimated production of oilseeds is about 311.01 lakh tons i.e. 62.18 lakh tons higher than 2009-10 (an increase of 25%) and production of oils from these oilseeds is likely to be higher by 13.18 lakh tons compared to 2009-10 (an increase of 23.5%). Despite this there has been increase in the domestic prices of edible oils because of increase in international prices of edible oils. Since there is gap between demand and supply of edible oils in the country and about half of the demand is met through imports, therefore any increase in international prices adversely affects the domestic prices of edible oils which is the reason for increase in domestic prices during the last two years and the current year.

The details of wholesale domestic prices of edible oils are as under :

Edible Oil	Year		
	2009 (Jan-Dec)	2010 (Jan-Dec)	2011 (Jan-July)
Mustard Oil	4984	5141	6119
Groundnut Oil	6058	7515	8344
Soyabean Refined Oil	4526	4697	6185
Sunflower Oil	4249	5009	6475



The decrease in sowing area in groundnut during current Kharif season due to delay in monsoon has firmed the prices of groundnut oil.

The net availability, Import of edible oils and expenditure incurred on import during the last two years and current year are as follow :-

Oil-Year (Nov-Oct.)	Net availability of edible oils from all	Import of edible oils** (in lakh tons) domestic (in lakh tons)	Value edible oils Imported** (Rs. crores)
2008-09	84.56	81.83	27035
2009-10	79.46	88.23	34677
2010-11 (estimated)	94.36	49.48 (Nov.-Jun.)	28181

Source : \* Derived from edible oilseeds production declared by Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation.

\*\* The Solvent Extractors' Association of India (SEAI), Mumbai

(c) : The Government has taken various steps to improve production and availability of oilseeds/edible oils in the country such as :

(i) A Centrally sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) is being implemented in 14 major oilseeds growing states and 9 oil palm growing states to increase production of oilseeds/edible oils. Under this scheme as well as Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), assistance is provided for improving agronomic practices.

(ii) Extension work is being taken up for propogation of improved production and pest management technologies in respect of oilseeds.

(iii) A new sub-scheme has been introduced during 2010-11 under RKVY as a special initiative for pulses and oilseeds for organizing 60,000 "pulses and oilseeds villages" in rainfed areas.

(iv) Government has allocated additional budget of Rs. 300 crores during 2011-12 under RKVY for oil-palm area expansion programme.

(v) Imports of edible oils have been facilitated through liberal import duty structure.

(vi) In order to moderate prices of edible oils and to augment its availability in the domestic market, Government has introduced a 'Scheme of Distribution of Subsidised Imported Edible Oils through States/UTs Governments' with a Central subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg.

### DECLINE IN SOWING ACREAGE OF PULSES AND OIL SEEDS

Shrimati Maya Singh:

Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

- whether it is a fact that due to rising costs of production of pulses and oilseeds, farmers are sowing them on a lesser area;
- whether one of the reasons for shrinking sowing acreage is frequent acquisition of arable land;
- the sowing acreage of pulses and oilseeds during last three years;
- the work plan of the Ministry to augment the pulses and oilseeds acreage; and
- the quantities of pulses and edible oilseeds imported during last three years ?

Answer:

Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Processing Industries and Parliamentary Affairs:

Shri Harish Rawat:

(a) to (b) : The area coverage under pulses has been covering around 23 million hectare and that under oilseeds has been in the range of around 26 million hectares. However, during 2010-11, while area under oilseeds as remained at around 26 million hectares, the area under pulses is estimated to be significantly higher at 26.3 million hectares.

Further, to avoid reduction in acreage of agricultural crops including pulses due to acquisition of arable land for non-agricultural purposes, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP)-2007, Inter-alia, envisages that as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Also, acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the projects may be kept to the minimum, multi-cropped land for such purposes may be avoided to the extent possible and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum.

(c): Details of area coverage under pulses and oilseeds during last three years; i.e., 2008-09 to 2010-11 are given in the table below :

Year	Area Coverage (Million Hectares)	
	Pulses	Oilseeds
2008-09	22.09	27.56
2009-10	23.28	25.96
2010-11*	26.28	26.82

\* 4th advance estimates

(d): To increase production of pulses and oilseeds in the country through area expansion and enhancement of productivity, the Government of India is implementing various Crop Development Schemes such as National Food Security Mission-Pulses, Integrate Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Maize and Oil Palm (ISOPOM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, two new programmes for bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas have been initiated under RKVY. The National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme "Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has been started in 16 pulse growing States of the country. Further, in order to incentivise farmers for cultivation of pulses and oilseeds, their Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 2010-11 have also been increased.

(e): Details of quantities of pulses and vegetable oils (edible) imported during 2008-09 to 2010-11 are given in the table below :

Year	Import ('000 Tonnes)	
	Pulses	Vegetable Oils (edible)
2008-09	2474.11	6719.35
2009-10	3509.58	8033.92
2010-11*	2591.25	6717.72

\* 4th advance estimates

**Prof. D. K. Bhattacharyya**

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## **A REVIEW**

*The book entitled "A treatise on Analysis of Food, Fats and Oils" is an example of unique competence and contribution of the authors, S. K. Roy, N. K. Pramanik and A. R. Sen.*

*The book is the first of its kind in India. It covers the traditional and modern analytical methods for the characterization and quality of fats, oils as well as other food items.*

*The authors are well reputed and qualified and they have applied their collective wisdom and expertise in including and presenting more appropriately and meticulously the analytical methods.*

*The book can also be viewed as a rarer type as it deals with the statutory and industrial aspects of fats, oils and their products, and pollution control in vegetable oil industry.*

*In fact these aspects are of extreme use and importance to those concerned with these issues.*

*The book is already well received by the readers and users in the academic and industrial circles throughout India because of the highly relevant and beneficial methodologies and basic-cum technological information. The book will be recognised in due course of time as one of the top quality analytical books in the area of food, fats and oils.*

**Prof. D. K. Bhattacharyya**

**21-6-2003**

Regarding availability/price enquiries may be made to :  
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Phone : 24666243 / 24639721  
E-mail : esskay\_roy81@rediffmail.com  
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## BOOK REVIEW

A book entitled "Perfumery Materials, Production and Applications" has been authored by an very eminent Professor (Dr) D. K. Bhattacharyya, Emeritus Fellow (AICTE), Adjunct Professor Bengal Engineering and Science University, former President, O.T.A.I and a Scientist of National and International repute.

The book speaks for itself about his mastery and competence in the discipline of "Perfumery Materials".

"The book demonstrates the scopes of certain specific reactions and raw materials in producing new synthetics. The enormous scopes of biotechnology involving bio-conversion processes', with isolated enzymes and by fermentation biotechnology involving selective microorganisms has been indicated in making synthetics. The applications of natural aromatic oils in aromatherapy, food, cosmetics/toiletries, imitation perfumery and allied sector have been included.

Standardisation and evaluation of natural aromatic (essential oils and incidence of their adulteration have been elaborated in order to ascertain their quality and authenticity for sustaining the business in the industry" says Prof (Dr) R.N. Mukherjee, Former, Professor and Head, Deptt of Chemical Engg, University of Jadavpur. The book will fulfill a long felt want in the discipline of Essential Oils and will cater to the various categories of Scholars, Scientists and Technologists. The book has already been well appreciated in India and abroad, though published by the Stadium Press L.L.C., USA.

Those interested to procure a copy of this Valued book on Essential Oils may contact Professor D. K. Bhattacharyya at Phone No (033) 2461 9662.

(S. K. Roy)  
Editor

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## BOOK REVIEW

A book entitled "Advances in Fish Processing Technology" has been authored by Dr. D. P. Sen, an executive committee member of the OTAI (EZ), Calcutta. He is highly qualified with National and International recognition.

The contents of the book are • Resources, Their Utilisation - Emerging Trends • Chemical Composition and Their Technological Significance • Fish Odours and Flavours • Fresh Fish Handling and Chill Storage • Modified Atmosphere Packaging of Seafoods • Assessment of Freshness Quality • Traditional Salted and Dried Fish Products • Proteolysed Fish Products • Minced Fish Technology • Retort Pouch Processing Technology • Surimi and Surimi-Based Products • Irradiation in Fish Processing • Antarctic Krill and its Processing • Microwave in Fish Handling and Processing • Fish Food Products • Advance in Freezing Technology • Shrimp Culture, Shrimp Feed, Melanosis and Moulting • Selected By-products from sea • W-3 Fatty Acids, Fish Oil and Fish in Health and Nutrition • Fishborne Pathogens and Depuration • Toxins, Pollutants and Contaminants • Quality Management.

The book should be useful to a wide range of readers including ichthyologists and researchers involved with the fish industry. The book has already been well appreciated among the scientific community.

**Publisher : Allied Publisher Pvt. Ltd.  
New Delhi ; Price : Rs. 1800/-**

Offer by the Author on Book entitled

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