

Role of Various Food Standards in India

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FPQM**

PFA

- Stands for Prevention of Food Adulteration.
- PFA Act was passed in 1954 and PFA Rules were framed in 1955
- It protects the consumers against the supply of inferior quality or adulterated food.

OBJECTIVES OF PFA

- To protect the public from harmful and poisonous foods.
- To prevent the sale of substandard food containing harmful substances.
- To protect the society against unscrupulous and anti-social dealers by eliminating fraudulent practices.

FPO(Fruit Product Order)

- FPO was passed in 1946, under the defence of india rules and was revised under the essential commodities act, 1955.

ROLES OF FPO:

- FPO Standards are mainly concerned with the standards required for maintaining the quality of fruits and vegetables and products manufactured from them.

- The **FPO** also specifies the conditions of hygiene and sanitation required to be manufactured by the manufacturer of Fruit and vegetables products.
- The specifications for the labeling and packaging of these products has been laid down.
- Under the **FPO** it is necessary for manufacturers to get a licence is only issued if the conditions of the manufacturer and the quality of the products confirm to the standards laid down by the order.

Requirements for FPO:

- Personnel Hygiene of the worker.
- Potable water of the industry.
- Location and Surrounding of the factory.
- Sanitary and Hygienic conditions of premises.
- Machinery & Equipments with installed capacity.
- Quality control facility and technical staff
- Product standard.
- Limits for preservatives and other additives.

What product comes under **FPO**

- Non fruit beverages; Syrups and sherbets; Vinegar; Pickles; Dehydrated fruits and vegetables; Squashes, fruit juices; Jam, Jellies and marmalades; Tomato Products(like ketchup,sauces); candy,;(canned and bottle) fruits, juices and pulps; Frozen fruits and vegetables;

BIS(Bureau of Indian Standards)

- BIS, the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection have also laid down the quality standards for foods. These are:
 - I. Food Safety Management System Certification as per IS/ISO 22000
 - II. Laboratory Testing, Calibration & Management.
 - III. Training of Personnel in the field of Standardization, Quality Control etc.

- BIS operates a Certification Mark Scheme under the BIS Act, 1986.
- **BIS Standards are laid for:**
Vegetables and fruit products, Spices and Condiments, Animal Products and Processed foods.
- **The certification is compulsory for:**
Food colour and Food colour preparation, Natural Food colours, Food Additives, Infant Milk Food, Milk Powder and Condensed Milk, Milk Cereal-based Weaning Food.

Activities of BIS for benefit of Industry and Common Consumer

- Formulation of standards.
- Mark on products under BIS Certification Scheme.
- Certification for Foreign Manufacturers and Importers.
- ECO Mark for Environment Friendly Products.
- Quality Management System Certification as per IS/ISO 9001.

Activities of BIS for benefit of Industry and Common Consumer

- Environment Management System Certification as per IS/ISO 14001
- HACCP Certification for Food Safety as per IS 15000.
- Occupational Health and Safety Management System Certification as per IS 18001.
- Service Quality Management System as per 15700.

AGMARK

- Derived from Agricultural Marketing.
- It was set up by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of the Govt of India by introducing an Agricultural Products Act in 1937.
- The word 'AGMARK' seal ensures Quality and Purity.

- Before affixing the AGMARK label, there are four stages.
 - Preliminary Testing.
 - From the product, inspecting officers take representative samples.
 - Technically qualified and experienced officers test the samples and assign AGMARK quality grades.
 - Afterwards the commodity is packed using AGMARK label or AGMARK replica on pouches/containers.
 - AGMARK products are subjected to continuous inspection.

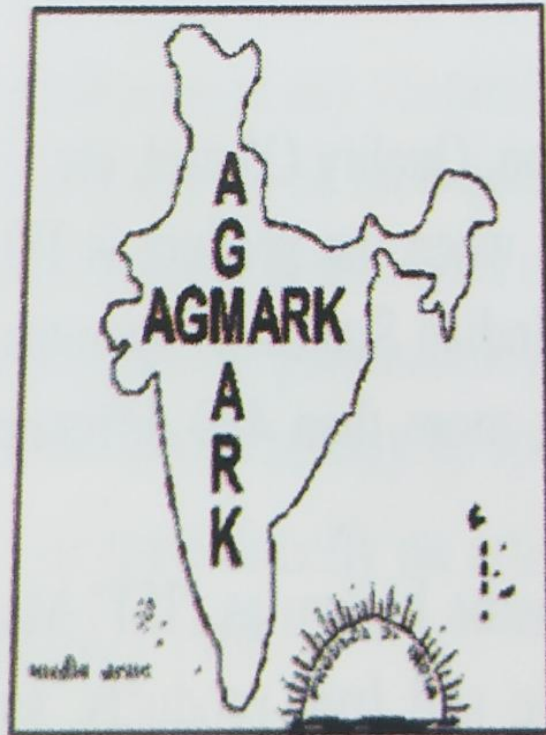


Figure 14-d: AGMARK seals.

Products available under AGMARK

- Pulses
- Whole Spices and Ground Spices
- Vegetable Oils
- Wheat Products
- Milk Products
- Other products such as Honey, Asafetida, Rice, Tapioca, Sago, Seedless tamarind.
- Tobacco, Walnuts, Spices, Essential oils, Onions, Potatoes are meant for export is compulsory under AGMARK.

Purpose of AGMARK

- 1) It protects the producer from exploitation.
- 2) It serves as a means of describing the quality of commodities to be purchased and sold by the buyers and sellers all over the country and abroad.
- 3) It protects the consumer by ensuring the quality of products he purchases.