Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955

As per the information made available by State/UT Governments to FSSAI, numbers of samples of food items including soft/cold drinks, analysed, found not conforming to the prescribed standards and action taken during the year 2016-17[@], are as under:-

No. of samples analysed	42857
No. of samples found non conforming to the prescribed standards	7515
No. of criminal cases launched	664
No. of civil cases launched	4030
No. of convictions	288
No. of cases of Penalties	1049
Amount raised by penalties (in rupees)	4,49,43,648

@ information not received from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 has come into effect from 5th August, 2011. The Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955 stood repealed with commencement of theFSS Act. FSSAI takes up the issue of effective implementation and enforcement of the provisions of FSS Act, Rules and regulations thereunder with the State authorities through intermittent communications and interactions during the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee in which Commissioners of Food Safety of all States and UTs are represented. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products , including soft/cold drinks, are undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/ UTs to check that they comply with the standards laid down under FSS Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder. In cases, where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

The Minister of State (Health and Family Welfare), Sh Faggan Singh Kulaste stated this in a written reply in the Lok Sabha here today.

*****

MV/LK