## The Orissa (Prevention of) Food Adulteration Rules, 1959

**ODISHA** 

India

# The Orissa (Prevention of) Food Adulteration Rules, 1959

### Rule

# THE-ORISSA-PREVENTION-OF-FOOD-ADULTERATION-RULES-1959 of 1959

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The Orissa (Prevention of) Food Adulteration Rules, 1959Published vide Notification No. 14170-H, dated 30th November, 1959, Orissa Gazette Extraordinary No. 653/1.12.1959Notification No. 14170-H, dated 30th November, 1959. - In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, (37 of 1954), the Government of Orissa after consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by Sub-Section (1) of Section 24 of the said Act, namely:

#### 1. Short title and commencement.

(1) These rules may be called the Orissa Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1959.(2) These rules shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette of Orissa.

#### 2. Definitions.

- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires-(a)"Act" means the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (Act 37 of 1954);(b)"contaminated or stale or unwholesome or noxious" means harmful to health or unfit for use by human being;(c)[ "manufacturer" means who prepares any article of food intended for sale and, includes any process or part of a process for making altering, finishing, packing, labelling, or otherwise treating except packing of an article in the ordinary course of retail business.] [Substituted vide Notification No.

25474/16.12.1964.](d)"retailer" means a person who sells to consumers;(e)"retail sale" means sale for the use of consumers'(f)"street hawker" means an itinerant retailer who has no fixed place for the sale of food stuff;(g)"wholesale" means sale for the purpose of retail sale;(h)"wholesaler" means

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who sells to a retailer; (i) words and expressions used but not defined in these rules shall have the same meaning as are assigned to them in the Act.

### 3. Power of Food (Health) Authority.

- The Food (Health) Authority shall have the power to prohibit the safe or manufacture for sale of an article of food with a view to preventing the outbreak or spread of infectious diseases.

### 4. Delegation of powers of the Food (Health) Authority.

(1)The Food (Health) Authority may delegate all or any of its powers or duties to any local authority or any Food Inspector employed by the Government in any local area.(2)A local authority shall incur, out of its own funds, all expenses for enforcement of the Act within its jurisdiction and shall be paid 50 per cent of the fines realised under the Act within its jurisdiction.

# 5. [ Jurisdiction of the Food Inspectors. [Substituted vide Orissa Gazette Extraordinary 12.2.1966-Notification No. 2807/64/21.2.1966.]

- The jurisdiction of a Food Inspector of the rank of Health Inspector in case of rural area shall be the health range wherein he is posted and in case of a Municipality, Notified Area Council, or Cantonment, the area included within the local limits of the Municipality, Notified Area Council or Cantonment, as the case may be.]

## 6. Jurisdiction of the Public Analyst.

- The Public Analyst shall have jurisdiction over the entire State. Officers in charge of the Regional Laboratories when established, shall work under the control of the Public Analyst and shall have jurisdiction over the areas as notified from time to time.

# 7. Licence for manufacture of food for sale, for sale of any articles of food, etc., and fees and conditions of licence.

(1)For every licence for the purpose of manufacturing for sale any article of food mentioned in Column (1) of each of the table given below a fee shall be payable at the rate noted against such article in Column (2) of the said table: [Table-I] [Substituted vide Orissa Gazette Extraordinary No. 1849/20.12.1964.] Licence required for manufacture of food for sale under Rule 7 of the Orissa Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1959

Condensed, sterilised or desiccated milk
in hermeticallyclosed receptacle

(b) Butter (in sealed tins or paper cartoons)

Rs. 50
per year

(c) Ghee in sealed tins or bottles Maida, Atta and Suji-(a) Mechanical Rs. 4 per year per machine (b) Roller (Mill) Rs. 10 per roller **Edibile Oils-**Rs. 4 per Ghani (a) Ghani Extract by- (b) Rs. 10 per year Mills 4. Other foods-Manufactured with help of 1. (a) Vanaspati power - Rs. 50 (b) **Biscuits** (c) Sugar (d) Rice (Mill) Manufactured with out 2. (a) Biscuits and other bakery products power Rs. 10 (b) Ice-creams (c) Aerated water (d) Non-alcoholic beverage (e) Jaggery Rs. 5 Rice Hullers 3. (a) Rs. 10

For two or more articles of food the licence fee should be for one item only for which the highest licence fee has been prescribed. Table-IILicence required for the purpose of sale of any article of food by wholesalers under Rule 7 of the Orissa Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1959Wholesaler (who sells for the purpose of retail sale)-

(a) Milk Rs. 10 per year

(b) Ghee

(b)

- (c) Edible Oils
- (d) Wheat products (Atta, Maida, Suji)
- (e) Vanaspati
- (f) Sweet-meat and Saveries
- (g) Aerated water and non-alcoholic beverage
- (h) Bakery products and lozenges and confectioneries

Cereal and Gram hullers

- (i) Tea, Coffee, Sago, Arrowroot, Barley
- (j) Vegetables
- (k) Cereals and Grams
- (1)

The other food except fruit products covered under the FoodProducts Order, 1955

For two or more items of food the licence fee should be for one item only for which highest licence fee has been prescribed. Table-IIIName of the articles of food for selling which a retailer or a street hawker shall make a licence under these rules

(1)

- (a) Milk
- (b) Ghee
- (c) Cheese
- (d) Khoa
- (e) Rabidi
- (f) Dhai
- (g) Edible Oils
- (h) wheat products (Maida, Atta, Suji)
- (i) Vanaspati
- (j) Sweetmeat and saveries Retailers-(one who sells his products in one place in a shopfor use of consumers) Rs. 5/-
- (k) Non-alcoholic beverages and aerated water
- (l) bakery products and confectioneries
- (m) The other food articles except food products covered underthe Food Products Order, 1955
- (n) Tea and coffee
- (o) Arrowroot and Barley
- (p) Cereal products fried (Bara, Piaji, Gulgula, Pakoda)

(q) Starchy food fried and pulled and pressed rice

- (r) Jaggery
- (s) Meat, fish, egg and dried fish
- (t) Cereals and grams
- (u) The other food articles except the Food Products Order, 1955
- (v) Hotels and Restaurants (Town and Notified Area Councils) Rs. 10
- (w) Hotels and Restaurants (Villages)
- (x) Tea shops (Towns)(y) Tea shops (Villages)Rs. 6

For one or more articles of food the fee should be for one item only for which the highest licence fee has been prescribed. A licence issued will cover for any number of articles.(2)For a licence for the purpose of sale of any article of food a fee for every licence shall be payable by the dealer as shown

Street hawkers (one who sells moving about e.g., milkman,milkmaid -Rs. 2 per year

below:

Rs.

(a) Wholesaler .... 10 per year(b) Retailers .... 5 per year(c) Street hawkers .... 2 per year

(3)The fees specified above shall be paid in the local Treasury or the State Bank of India, or its branches, under the Head "XX VIII Public Health-Miscellaneous Receipts."(4)No licence shall be necessary for manufacturing any article of food if it is required for personal or family consumption, religious offerings, banquet or for community social functions.(5)An application for licence shall be made to the Food (Health) Authority in Form 'A' and shall be accompanied by the chalan showing payment of the fees above mentioned.(6)A licence shall be issued in Form 'B'

### 8. Authority to grant licence.

- If so empowered by the Food (Health) Authority, District or Municipal Health Officer may grant a licence under the Act.

### 9. Conditions of licence.

(a)A person to whom a licence has been granted shall maintain an account of the stock of articles manufactured by him in Form 'C' and a stock and sale register in Form 'D' and the particulars entered therein shall be complete and correct.(b)Allow inspection of the registers at all reasonable times by the Food Inspector having jurisdiction, the licensing authority, or any person duly authorised in this behalf by licensing authority.

## 10. Suspension or cancellation of licence.

- A licence shall be suspended or cancelled by the authority who has granted the licence if the licence is found to be dealing with any contaminated, stale, unwholesome or noxious food:Provided that no such suspension or cancellation shall be made without giving the licensee a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

## 11. Power of purchaser to analyse food.

- If purchaser of food, other than a person authorised for making such purchase by a local authority or by the State Government, wishes to have any article of food mentioned in Column (1) of the table given below analysed, he shall deposit a fee for the analysis of every sample of such food sent by him to the public analyst of the local area concerned that the rate specified against each article in Column (2) thereof in the manner laid down in Sub-rule (3) of Rule 7 and shall send the challan showing the deposit along with the sample. Table

Nature of work(1)

Rate of fees(2)

1.	Chemical examination of butter Ghee, Oils	8
2.	Examination of milk	8
3.	Examination of atta, flour	10
4.	Examination of ice cream	10
5.	Examination of inorganic dye in any article of food	10
6.	Examination of tea	10
7.	Examination of coffee	10
8.	Examination of vegetable products	8
9.	Examination of vinegar	8
10.	Examination of other foods	8

12.

Serial No.	Date	Name of food				
Manufactured	Sold	Purpose for which sold	Stock of balance in	Remarks		
Description	Quantity	Description	Quantity	Description	Quantity	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 9 10

Form 'D'[See Rule 9 (b)]Form of Register to be maintained by a licensee

Serial No.	Date	Name of food	Description	Name of food		
Quantity in balance at the time of close ofbusiness on the proceeding day		Quantity sold	Sources of supply	Balance at the time of close of business	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 9 10