

# THE PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT, 1954

(37 OF 1954)

[29th September, 1954]

*An Act to make provision for the prevention of adulteration of food.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows: —

## PRELIMINARY

### 1. Short title, extent and commencement —

- (1) This Act may be called the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India .
- (3) It shall come into force on such date<sup>2</sup> as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

### 2. Definitions —

In this Act unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (i) "**adulterant**" means any material which is or could be employed for the purposes of adulteration;
- (ia) "**adulterated**"—an article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated—
  - (a) if the article sold by a vendor is not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser and is to his prejudice, or is not of the nature, substance or quality which it purports or is represented to be;
  - (b) if the article contains any other substance which affects, or if the article is so processed as to affect, injuriously the nature, substance or quality thereof;
  - (c) if any inferior or cheaper substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article so as to affect injuriously the nature, substance or quality thereof;
  - (d) if any constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted so as to affect injuriously the nature, substance or quality thereof ;
  - (e) if the article had been prepared, packed or kept under insanitary conditions whereby it has become contaminated or injurious to health;

(f) if the article consists wholly or in part of any filthy, putrid, , rotten, decomposed or diseased animal or vegetable substance or is insect-infested or is otherwise unfit for human consumption;

(g) if the article is obtained from a diseased animal;

(h) if the article contains any poisonous or other ingredient which renders it injurious to health;

(i) if the container of the article is composed, whether wholly or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance which renders its contents injurious to health;

(j) if any colouring matter other than that prescribed in respect thereof is present in the article, or if the amounts of the prescribed colouring matter which is present in the article are not within the prescribed limits of variability;

(k) if the article contains any prohibited preservative or permitted preservative in excess of the prescribed limits;

(l) if the quality or purity of the article falls below the prescribed standard or its constituents are present in quantities not within the prescribed limits of variability, but which renders it injurious to health;

(m) if the quality or purity of the article falls below the prescribed standard or its constituents are present in quantities not within the prescribed limits of variability but which does not render it injurious to health:

Provided that, where the quality or purity of the article, being primary food, has fallen below the prescribed standards or its constituents are present in quantities not within the prescribed limits of variability in either case, solely due to natural causes and beyond the control of human agency, then, such article shall not be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this sub-clause.

**Explanation** — Where two or more articles of primary food are mixed together and the resultant article of food—

(a) is stored, sold or distributed under a name which denotes the ingredients thereof; and

(b) is not injurious to health, then, such resultant article shall not be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this clause;

(ii) "**Central Food Laboratory**" means any laboratory or institute established or specified under section 4;

(iii) "**Committee**" means the Central Committee for Food Standards constituted under section 3;

(iv) "**Director of the Central Food Laboratory**" means the person appointed by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette as the Director of the Central Food Laboratory and includes any person appointed by the Central Government in like manner to perform all or any of the functions of the Director under this Act:

Provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import or sale of any article of food shall be appointed to be a Director under this clause ;

(v) "**food**" means any article used as food or drink for human consumption other than drugs and water and includes—

(a) any article which ordinarily enters into, or is used in the composition or preparation of, human food,

(b) any flavouring matter or condiments, and

(c) any other article which the Central Government may, having regard to its use, nature, substance or quality, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, as food for the purposes of this Act;

(vi) "**Food (Health) Authority**" means the Director of Medical and Health Services or the Chief Officer in-charge of Health administration in a State, by whatever designation he is known, and includes any officer empowered by the Central Government or the State Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Food (Health) Authority under this Act with respect to such local area as may be specified in the notification;

(vii) "**local area**" means any area, whether urban or rural, declared by the Central Government or the State Government by notification in the Official Gazette, to be a local area for the purposes of this Act;

(viii) "**local authority**" means in the case of :—

(1) a local area which is—

(a) a municipality, the municipal board or municipal corporation;

(b) a cantonment, the cantonment authority ;

(c) a notified area, the notified area committee;

(2) any other local area, such authority as may be prescribed by the Central Government or the State Government under this Act;

(viiia) "**Local (Health) Authority**", in relation to a local area, means the officer appointed by the Central Government or the State Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, to be in-charge of Health administration in such area with such designation as may be specified therein:

(viiib) "**manufacture**" includes any process incidental or ancillary to the manufacture of an article of food;

(ix) "**misbranded**"— an article of food shall be deemed to be misbranded—

(a) if it is an imitation of, or is a substitute for, or resembles in a manner likely to deceive, another article of food under the name of which it is sold, and is not plainly and conspicuously labelled so as to indicate its true character;

(b) if it is falsely stated to be the product of any place or country;

(c) if it is sold by a name which belongs to another article of food;

(d) if it is so coloured, flavoured or coated, powdered or polished that the fact that the article is damaged is concealed or if the article is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is;

(e) if false claims are made for it upon the label or otherwise;

(f) if, when sold in packages which have been sealed or prepared by or at the instance of the manufacturer or producer and which bear his name and address, the contents of each package are not conspicuously and correctly stated on the outside thereof within the limits of variability prescribed under this Act;

(g) if the package containing it, or the label on the package bears any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which is false or misleading in any material particular; or if the package is otherwise deceptive with respect to its contents;

- (h) if the package containing it or the label on the package bears the name of a fictitious individual or company as the manufacturer or producer of the article;
- (i) if it purports to be, or is represented as being, for special dietary uses, unless its label bears such information as may be prescribed concerning its vitamin, mineral, or other dietary properties in order sufficiently to inform its purchaser as to its value for such uses;
- (j) if it contains any artificial flavouring, artificial colouring or chemical preservative, without a declaratory label stating that fact, or in contravention of the requirements of this Act or rules made thereunder;
- (k) if it is not labelled in accordance with the requirements of this Act or rules made thereunder;
- (x) "**package**" means a box, bottle, casket, tin, barrel, case, receptacle, sack, bag, wrapper or other thing in which an article of food is placed or packed;
- (xi) "**premises**" include any shop, stall, or place where any article of food is sold or manufactured or stored for sale;
- (xii) "**prescribed**" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (xiii) "**primary food**" means any article of food, being a produce of agriculture or horticulture in its natural form;
- (xiv) "**sale**" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means the sale of any article of food, whether for cash or on credit or by way of exchange and whether by wholesale or retail, for human consumption or use, or for analysis, and includes an agreement for sale, an offer for sale, the exposing for sale or having in possession for sale of any such article, and includes also an attempt to sell any such article;
- (xv) "**sample**" means a sample of any article of food taken under the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder;
- (xvi) the word "**unwholesome**" and "**noxious**" when used in relation to an article of food mean respectively that the article is harmful to health or repugnant to human use.

## COMMENTS

- (i) Even mere addition of salt to chili powder makes it injurious to health as it was still considered adulterated within the meaning of sub-clause (m) of clause (ia) of section 2 of the Act on the ground that the quantity and purity of the article falls below the prescribed standard ; *Gauranga Aich v. State of Assam*, 1990 (2) FAC 41.

(ii) Liquor (including country liquor) is an article used as a drink and is meant for human consumption and for the purposes of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 is included in the definition of "food" under clause (v) of section 2; *State of Himachal Pradesh v. Raja Ram*, 1990 (2) FAC 231.

## **2A. Rule of construction —**

Any reference in this Act to a law which is not in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall, in relation to that State, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that State.

## **CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD STANDARDS AND CENTRAL FOOD LABORATORY**

### **3. The Central Committee for Food Standards —**

(1) The Central Government shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, constitute a Committee called the Central Committee for Food Standards to advise the Central Government and the State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of this Act and to carry out the other functions assigned to it under this Act.

(2) The Committee shall consist of the following members, namely :—

- (a) the Director-General, Health Services, *ex-officio*, who shall be the Chairman;
- (b) the Director of the Central Food Laboratory or, in a case where more than one Central Food Laboratory is established, the Directors of such Laboratories, *ex-officio* ;
- (c) two experts nominated by the Central Government;
- (d) one representative each of the Departments of Food and Agriculture in the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture and one representative each of the Central Ministries of Commerce, Defence, Industry and Supply and Railways, nominated by the Central Government;
- (e) one representative each nominated by the Government of each State;
- (f) two representatives nominated by the Central Government to represent the Union territories;
- (g) one representative each, nominated by the Central Government, to represent the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests;

(gg) five representatives nominated by the Central Government to represent the consumers, interests, one of whom shall be from the hotel industry;

(h) one representative of the medical profession nominated by the Indian Council of Medical Research;

(i) one representative nominated by the Indian Standards Institution referred to in clause (e) of section 2 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 (36 of 1952).

(3) The members of the Committee referred to in clauses (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (gg), (h), and (i) of sub-section (2) shall, unless their seats become vacant earlier by resignation, death or otherwise, be entitled to hold office for three years and shall be eligible for renomination.

(4) The functions of the Committee may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy therein.

(5) The Committee may appoint such and so many sub-committees as it deems fit and may appoint to them persons who are not members of the Committee to exercise such powers and perform such duties as may, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Committee may impose, be delegated to them by the Committee.

(6) The Committee may, subject to the previous approval of the Central Government, make bye laws for the purpose of regulating its own procedure and the transaction of its business.

### **3A. Appointment of Secretary and other staff —**

(1) The Central Government shall appoint a Secretary, to the Committee who shall, under the control and direction of the Committee, exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed or as may be delegated to him by the Committee.

(2) The Central Government shall provide the Committee with such clerical and other staff as that Government considers necessary.

### **4. Central Food Laboratory —**

(1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish one or more Central Food Laboratory or Laboratories to carry out the functions entrusted to the Central Food Laboratory by this Act or any rules made under this Act:

Provided that the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, also specify any laboratory or institute as a Central Food Laboratory for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Central Government may, after consultation with the Committee, make rules prescribing—

(a) the functions of a Central Food Laboratory and the local area or areas within which such functions may be carried out;

(b) the procedure for the 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;

(c) such other matters as may be necessary or expedient to enable the said laboratory to carry out its functions.

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO FOOD**

### **5. Prohibition of import of certain articles of food —**

No person shall import into India—

(i) any adulterated food;

(ii) any misbranded food;

(iii) any article of food for the import of which a licence is prescribed, except in accordance with the conditions of the licence ; and

(iv) any article of food in contravention of any other provision of this Act or of any rule made thereunder.

### **6. Application of law relating to sea customs and powers of Customs Officers —**

(1) The law for the time being in force relating to sea customs and to goods, the import of which is prohibited by section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), shall, subject to the provisions of section 16 of this Act, apply in respect of articles of food, the import of which is prohibited under section 5 of this Act, and officers of Customs and officers empowered under that Act to perform the duties imposed thereby on a Customs Collector and other officers of Customs shall have the same powers in respect of such articles of food as they have for the time being in respect of such goods as aforesaid.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1) the Customs Collector, or any officer of the Government authorised by the Central Government in this behalf, may detain any imported package which he suspects to contain any article of food the import of which is prohibited under section 5 of this Act and shall forthwith report such detention to the Director of the Central Food Laboratory and, if required by him, forward the package or send samples of any suspected article of food found therein to the said Laboratory.



## **7. Prohibitions of manufacture, sale, etc., of certain articles of food —**

No person shall himself or by any person on his behalf manufacture for sale, or store, sell or distribute—

- (i) any adulterated food;
- (ii) any misbranded food;
- (iii) any article of food for the sale of which a licence is prescribed, except in accordance with the conditions of the licence;
- (iv) any article of food the sale of which is for the time being prohibited by the Food (Health) Authority in the interest of public health;
- (v) any article of food in contravention of any other provision of this Act or of any rule made thereunder; or
- (vi) any adulterant.

**Explanation.**—For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to store any adulterated food or misbranded food or any article of food referred to in clause (iii) or clause (iv) or clause (v) if he stores such food for the manufacture therefrom of any article of food for sale.

## **ANALYSIS OF FOOD**

### **8. Public Analysts —**

The Central Government or the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit, having the prescribed qualifications to be public analysts for such local areas as may be assigned to them by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be:

Provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import or sale of any article or food shall be appointed to be a public analyst under this section:

Provided further that different public analysts may be appointed for different articles of food.

### **COMMENTS**

Section 8 postulates that it is open to the State Government to appoint more than one Public Analyst to any local area or areas and both would co-exist to have power and jurisdiction to analyse an article or articles of food covered under the Act to find out whether the same is adulterated; *State of U.P. v. Hanif*, AIR 1992 SC 1121.

## 9. Food Inspectors —

(1) The Central Government or the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit, having the prescribed qualifications to be food inspectors for such local areas as may be assigned to them by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be:

Provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import or sale of any article of food shall be appointed to be a food inspector under this section.

(2) Every food inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Government appointing him, may specify in this behalf.

## 10. Powers of food inspectors —

(1) A food inspector shall have power—

(a) to take samples of any article of food from—

(i) any person selling such article;

(ii) any person who is in the course of conveying, delivering or preparing to deliver such article to a purchaser or consignee;

(iii) a consignee after delivery of any such article to him; and

(b) to send such sample for analysis to the public analyst for the local area within which such sample has been taken;

(c) with the previous approval of the Local (Health) Authority having jurisdiction in the local area concerned, or with the previous approval of the Food (Health) Authority, to prohibit the sale of any article of food in the interest of public health.

**Explanation** — For the purposes of sub-clause (iii) of clause (a), "**consignee**" does not include a person who purchases or receives any article of food for his own consumption.

(2) Any food inspector may enter and inspect any place where any article of food is manufactured, or stored for sale, or stored for the manufacture of any other article of food for sale, or exposed or exhibited for sale or where any adulterant is manufactured or kept, and take samples of such article of food or adulterant for analysis:

Provided that no sample of any article of food, being primary food, shall be taken under this sub-section if it is not intended for sale as such food.

(3) Where any sample is taken under clause (a) of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), its cost calculated at the rate at which the article is usually sold to the public shall be paid to the person from whom it is taken.

(4) If any article intended for food appears to any food inspector to be adulterated or misbranded, he may seize and carry away or keep in the safe custody of the vendor such article in order that it may be dealt with as hereinafter provided: and he shall, in either case, take a sample of such article and submit the same for analysis to a public analyst:

Provided that where the food inspector keeps such article in the safe custody of the vendor he may require the vendor to execute a bond for a sum of money equal to the value of such article with one or more sureties as the food inspector deems fit and the vendor shall execute the bond accordingly.

(4A) Where any article of food seized under sub-section (4) is of a perishable nature and the Local (Health) Authority is satisfied that such article of food is so deteriorated that it is unfit for human consumption, the said Authority may, after giving notice in writing to the vendor, cause the same to be destroyed.

(5) The power conferred by this section includes power to break open any package in which any article of food may be contained or to break open the door of any premises where any article of food may be kept for sale:

Provided that the power to break open the package or door shall be exercised only after the owner or any other person in charge of the package or, as the case may be, in occupation of the premises, if he is present therein, refuses to open the package or door on being called upon to do so, and in either case after recording the reasons for doing so:

Provided further that the food inspector shall, in exercising the powers of entry upon, and inspection of any place under this section, follow, as far as may be, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) relating to the search or inspection of a place by a police officer executing a search warrant issued under that Code.

(6) Any adulterant found in the possession of a manufacturer or distributor of, or dealer in, any article of food or in any of the premises occupied by him as such and for the possession of which he is unable to account to the satisfaction of the food inspector, and any books of account or other documents found in his possession or control and which would be useful for, or relevant to, any investigation or proceeding under this Act, may be seized by the food inspector and a sample of such adulterant submitted for analysis to a public analyst:

Provided that no such books of account or other documents shall be seized by the food inspector except with the previous approval of the authority to which he is officially subordinate.

(7) Where the food inspector takes any action under clause (a) of sub-section (1), sub-section (2), sub-section (4) or sub-section (6), he shall call one or more persons to be present at the time when such action is taken and take his or their signatures.

(7A) Where any books of account or other documents are seized under sub-section (6), the food inspector shall within a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of seizure, return the same to the person from whom they were seized after copies thereof or extracts therefrom as certified by that person in such manner as may be prescribed have been taken:

Provided that where such person refuses to so certify, and a prosecution has been instituted against him under this Act, such books of account or other documents shall be returned to him only after copies thereof or extracts therefrom as certified by the court have been taken.

(7B) When any adulterant is seized under sub-section (6), the burden of proving that such adulterant is not meant for purposes of adulteration shall be on the person from whose possession such adulterant was seized.

(8) Any food inspector may exercise the powers of a police officer under section 42 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) for the purpose of ascertaining the true name and residence of the person from whom a sample is taken or an article of food is seized.

(9) Any food inspector exercising powers under this Act or under the rules made thereunder who—

(a) vexatiously and without any reasonable grounds of suspicion seizes any article of food or adulterant; or

(b) commits any other act to the injury of any person without having reason to believe that such act is necessary for the execution of his duty; shall be guilty of an offence under this Act and shall be punishable for such offence with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees but which may extend to one thousand rupees.

## COMMENTS

(i) It is not the law that the evidence of a Food Inspector must necessarily need corroboration from independent witnesses. The evidence of the Food Inspector is not inherently suspected, nor should it be rejected on that ground. He discharges the public function in purchasing an article of food for analysis and if the article of food so purchased in the manner prescribed under the Act is found adulterated, he is required to take action as per the law. He discharges the public duty. His evidence is to be tested on its own merits and if found acceptable, the court would be entitled to accept and rely on to prove prosecution case; *State of U.P. v. Hanif*, AIR 1992 SC 1121.

(ii) Where sample was not sent by Food Inspector or by the complainant without following the procedure as laid down in the Act, cognizance is bad and is in contravention of the law; *Yamuna Sah v. State of Bihar*, 1990 (2) FAC 16.

(iii) The Food Inspector shall call one or more persons present at the time of taking of a sample; *State of Orissa v. K. Appa Rao Subudhi*, 1990 (2) FAC 189; *State of Assam v. Sumermal Jain*, 1990 (2) FAC 223.

(iv) The Food Inspector is a public servant. There is no cogent reason to disbelieve his evidence; *Ram Gopal Aggarwal v. S.M. Mitra*, 1989 (2) FAC 339.

(v) Where outsiders who were present at the spot refused to be cited as witness and went away, then the Food Inspector did not fault in calling independent witnesses; *Laxmidhar Saha v. State of Orissa*, 1989 (1) FAC 364.

## **11. Procedure to be followed by food inspectors —**

(1) When a food inspector takes a sample of food for analysis, he shall—

(a) give notice in writing then and there of his intention to have it so analysed to the person from whom he has taken the sample and to the person, if any, whose name, address and other particulars have been disclosed under section 14A;

(b) except in special cases provided by rules under this Act, divide the sample then and there into three parts and mark and seal or fasten up each part in such a manner as its nature permits and take the signature or thumb impression of the person from whom the sample has been taken in such place and in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that where such person refuses to sign or put his thumb impression the food inspector shall call upon one or more witnesses and take his or their signatures or thumb impressions, as the case may be, in lieu of the signature or thumb impression of such person;

(c) (i) send one of the parts for analysis to the public analyst under intimation to the Local (Health) Authority; and

(ii) send the remaining two parts to the Local (Health) Authority for the purposes of sub-section (2) of this section and sub-sections (2A) and (2E) of section 13.

(2) Where the part of the sample sent to the public analyst under sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) is lost or damaged, the Local (Health) Authority shall, on a requisition made to it by the public analyst or the food inspector despatch one of the parts of the sample sent to it under sub-clause (ii) of the said clause (c) to the public analyst for analysis.

(3) When a sample of any article of food or adulterant is taken under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 10, the food inspector shall, by the immediately succeeding working day, send a sample of the article of food or adulterant or both, as the case may be, in accordance with the rules prescribed for sampling to the public analyst for the local area concerned.

(4) An article of food seized under sub-section (4) of section 10, unless destroyed under sub-section (4A) of that section, and any adulterant seized under sub-section (6) of that section shall be produced before a magistrate as soon as possible and in any case not later than seven days after the receipt of the report of the public analyst:

Provided that if an application is made to the magistrate in this behalf by the person from whom any article of food has been seized, the magistrate shall by order in writing direct the food inspector to produce such article before him within such time as may be specified in the order.

(5) If it appears to the magistrate on taking such evidence as he may deem necessary—

(a) that the article of food produced before him under sub-section (4) is adulterated or misbranded, he may order it—

(i) to be forfeited to the Central Government, the State Government or the local authority, as the case may be; or

(ii) to be destroyed at the cost of the owner or the person from whom it was seized so as to prevent its being used as human food; or

(iii) to be so disposed of as to prevent its being again exposed for sale or used for food under its deceptive name; or

(iv) to be returned to the owner, on his executing a bond with or without sureties, for being sold under its appropriate name or, where the magistrate is satisfied that the article of food is capable of being made to conform to prescribed standards for human consumption after reprocessing, for being sold after reprocessing under the supervision of such officer as may be specified in the order;

(b) that the adulterant seized under sub-section (6) of section 10 and produced before him is apparently of a kind which may be employed for purposes of adulteration and for the possession of which the manufacturer, distributor or dealer, as the case may be, is unable to account satisfactorily, he may order it to be forfeited to the Central Government, the State Government or the local authority, as the case may be.

(6) If it appears to the magistrate that any such—

(a) article of food is not adulterated; or

(b) adulterant which is purported to be an adulterant is not an adulterant, the person from whose possession the article of food or adulterant was taken shall be entitled to have it restored to him and it shall be in the discretion of the magistrate to award such person from such fund as the State Government may direct in this behalf, such compensation not exceeding the actual loss which he has sustained as the magistrate may think proper.

## COMMENTS

(i) The sub-section (3) of section 11 is directory and not mandatory in nature; *Binda Prasad v. State*, 1995 (1) FAC 43.

(ii) The requirement of section 11 of the Act is that the Food Inspector shall take the sample and divide it there and then in three parts and mark and seal each part in such a manner as its natural way permits and take signature or thumb impression of the person from whom the sample has been taken; *State of Rajasthan v. Naresh Chand*, 1989 (1) FAC 338.

(iii) The responsibility of the Food Inspector is only to send the sample not later than the immediately succeeding working day to the Public Analyst. The method in which he has to send it is not specified in section 11(3) of the Act; *Food Inspector v. Noor Mohammed*, 1989 (1)FAC 371.

## **12. Purchaser may have food analysed —**

Nothing contained in this Act shall be held to prevent a purchaser of any article of food other than a food inspector or a recognised consumer association, whether the purchaser is a member of that association or not from having such article analysed by the public analyst on payment of such fees as may be prescribed and from receiving from the public analyst a report of his analysis:

Provided that such purchaser or recognised consumer association shall inform the vendor at the time of purchase of his or its intention to have such article so analysed:

Provided further that the provisions of sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 11 shall, as far as may be, apply to a purchaser of article of food or recognised consumer association, who or which intends to have such articles so analysed, as they apply to a food inspector who takes a sample of food for analysis:

Provided also that if the report of the public analyst shows that the article of food is adulterated, the purchaser or recognised consumer association shall be entitled to get refund of the fees paid by him or it under this section.

**Explanation —** For the purpose of this section and section 20, "**recognised consumer association**" means a voluntary consumer association registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), or under any other law for the time being in force.

## **13. Report of public analyst —**

(1) The public analyst shall deliver, in such form as may be prescribed, a report to the Local (Health) Authority of the result of the analysis of any article of food submitted to him for analysis.

(2) On receipt of the report of the result of the analysis under sub-section (1) to the effect that the article of food is adulterated, the Local (Health) Authority shall, after the institution of prosecution against the persons from whom the sample of the article of food was taken and the person, if any, whose name, address and other particulars have been disclosed under section 14A,

forward, in such manner as may be prescribed, a copy of the report of the result of the analysis to such person or persons, as the case may be, informing such person or persons that if it is so desired, either or both of them may make an application to the court within a period of ten days from the date of receipt of the copy of the report to get the sample of the article of food kept by the Local (Health) Authority analysed by the Central Food Laboratory.

(2A) When an application is made to the court under sub-section (2), the court shall require the Local (Health) Authority to forward the part or parts of the sample kept by the said Authority and upon such requisition being made, the said Authority shall forward the part or parts of the sample to the court within a period of five days from the date of receipt of such requisition.

(2B) On receipt of the part or parts of the sample from the Local (Health) Authority under sub-section (2A), the court shall first ascertain that the mark and seal or fastening as provided in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 11 are intact and the signature or thumb impression, as the case may be, is not tampered with, and despatch the part or, as the case may be, one of the parts of the sample under its own seal to the Director of the Central Food Laboratory who shall thereupon send a certificate to the court in the prescribed form within one month from the date of receipt of the part of the sample specifying the result of the analysis.

(2C) Where two parts of the sample have been sent to the court and only one part of the sample has been sent by the court to the Director of the Central Food Laboratory under sub-section (2B), the court shall, as soon as practicable, return the remaining part to the Local (Health) Authority and that Authority shall destroy that part after the certificate from the Director of the Central Food Laboratory has been received by the court:

Provided that where the part of the sample sent by the court to the Director of the Central Food Laboratory is lost or damaged, the court shall require the Local (Health) Authority to forward the part of the sample, if any, retained by it to the court and on receipt thereof, the court shall proceed in the manner provided in sub-section (2B).

(2D) Until the receipt of the certificate of the result of the analysis from the Director of the Central Food Laboratory, the court shall not continue with the proceedings pending before it in relation to the prosecution.

(2E) If, after considering the report, if any, of the food inspector or otherwise, the Local (Health) Authority is of the opinion that the report delivered by the public analyst under sub-section (1) is erroneous, the said Authority shall forward one of the parts of the sample kept by it to any other public analyst for analysis and if the report of the result of the analysis of that part of the sample by that other public analyst is to the effect that the article of food is adulterated, the provisions of sub-sections (2) to (2D) shall, so far as may be, apply.

(3) The certificate issued by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory under sub-section (2B) shall supersede the report given by the public analyst under sub-section (1).

(4) Where a certificate obtained from the Director of the Central Food Laboratory under sub-section (2B) is produced in any proceeding under this Act, or under sections 272 to 276 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), it shall not be necessary in such proceeding to produce any part of the sample of food taken for analysis.



(5) Any document purporting to be a report signed by a public analyst, unless it has been superseded under sub-section (3), or any document purporting to be a certificate signed by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory, may be used as evidence of the facts stated therein in any proceeding under this Act or under sections 272 to 276 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860):

Provided that any document purporting to be a certificate signed by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory [not being a certificate with respect to the analysis of the part of the sample of any article of food referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1A) of section 16 shall be final and conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein.

**Explanation** — In this section, and in clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 16, "**Director of the Central Food Laboratory**" shall include the officer for the time being in charge of any Food Laboratory (by whatever designation he is known) recognised by the Central Government for the purposes of this section.

### COMMENTS

(i) The provision of sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Act is mandatory in nature; *Bijaya Kumar Ram v. State*, 1989 (1) FAC 394.

(ii) Sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Act confers valuable right on the accused under which provision the accused can make an application to the court within a period of 10 days from the receipt of copy of the report of Public Analyst to get the samples of food analysed in the Central Food Laboratory and in case the sample is found by the said Central Food Laboratory unfit for analysis due to decomposition by passage of time or for any other reason attributable to the lapses on the side of prosecution, that valuable right would stand denied. This would constitute prejudice to the accused entitling him to acquittal but mere delay as such will not *per se* be fatal to the prosecution case even in cases where the sample continues to remain fit for analysis inspite of the delay because the accused is in no way prejudiced on the merits of the case in respect of such delay; *T.V. Usman v. Food Inspector, Tellicherry Municipality*, AIR 1994 SC 1818.

(iii) An accused is entitled under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Act to prove his innocence by getting his sample analysed from Central Food Laboratory which supersedes the report of the public analyst for ensuring a fair trial; *Srinivas Pradhan v. State of Orissa*, 1990 (2) FAC 101.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### **14. Manufacturers, distributors and dealers to give warranty —**

No manufacturer or distributor of, or dealer in any article of food shall sell such article to any vendor unless he also gives a warranty in writing in the prescribed form about the nature and quality of such article to the vendor:

Provided that a bill, cash memorandum or invoice in respect of the sale of any article of food given by a manufacturer or distributor of, or dealer in, such article to the vendor thereof shall be deemed to be a warranty given by such manufacturer, distributor or dealer under this section.

**Explanation** — In this section, in sub-section (2) of section 19 and in section 20A, the expression "**distributor**" shall include a commission agent.

**14A. Vendor to disclose the name, etc., of the person from whom the article of food was purchased —**

Every vendor of an article of food shall, if so required, disclose to the food inspector the name, address and other particulars of the person from whom he purchased the article of food.

**15. Notification of food poisoning —**

The Central Government or the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, require medical practitioners carrying on their profession in any local area specified in the notification to report all occurrences of food poisoning coming within their cognizance to such officer as may be specified in the notification.

**16. Penalties —**

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1A) if any person—

(a) whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, imports into India or manufactures for sales or stores, sells or distributes any article of food—

(i) which is adulterated within the meaning of sub-clause (m) of clause (ia) of section 2 or misbranded within the meaning of clause (ix) of that section or the sale of which is prohibited under any provision of this Act or any rule made thereunder or by an order of the Food (Health) Authority;

(ii) other than an article of food referred to in sub-clause (i), in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule made thereunder; or

(b) whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, imports into India or manufactures for sales or stores, sells or distributes any adulterant which is not injurious to health; or

(c) prevents a food inspector from taking a sample as authorised by this Act; or

(d) prevents a food inspector from exercising any other power conferred on him by or under this Act; or

(e) being a manufacturer of an article of food, has in his possession, or in any of the premises occupied by him, any adulterant which is not injurious to health; or

(f) uses any report or certificate of a test or analysis made by the Director of the Central Food Laboratory or by a public analyst or any extract thereof for the purpose of advertising any article of food; or

(g) whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, gives to the vendor a false warranty in writing in respect of any article of food sold by him, he shall, in addition to the penalty to which he may be liable under the provisions of section 6, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to three years, and with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees:

Provided that—

(i) if the offence is under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) and is with respect to an article of food, being primary food, which is adulterated due to human agency or is with respect to an article of food which is misbranded within the meaning of sub-clause (k) of clause (ix) of section 2; or

(ii) if the offence is under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a), but not being an offence with respect to the contravention of any rule made under clause (a) or clause (g) of sub-section (1A) of section 23 or under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 24. the court may, for any adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to two years, and with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees:

Provided further that if the offence is under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) and is with respect to the contravention of any rule made under clause (a) or clause (g) of sub-section (1A) of section 23 or under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 24, the court may, for any adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(1A) If any person whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, imports into India or manufactures for sale, or stores, sells or distributes,—

(i) any article of food which is adulterated within the meaning of any of the sub-clauses (e) to (l) (both inclusive) of clause (ia) of section 2; or

(ii) any adulterant which is injurious to health, he shall, in addition to the penalty to which he may be liable under the provisions of section 6, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to six years and with fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees:

Provided that if such article of food or adulterant when consumed by any person is likely to cause his death or is likely to cause such harm on his body as would amount to grievous hurt within the meaning of section 320 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to term of life and with fine which shall not be less than five thousand rupees.

(1AA) If any person in whose safe custody any article of food has been kept under sub-section (4) of section 10, tampers or in any other manner interferes with such article, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years and with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees.

(1B) If any person in whose safe custody any article of food has been kept under sub-section (4) of section 10, sells or distributes such article which is found by the magistrate before whom it is produced to be adulterated within the meaning of sub-clause (h) of clause (ia) of section 2 and which, when consumed by any person, is likely to cause his death or is likely to cause such harm on his body as would amount to grievous hurt within the meaning of section 320 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), then, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1AA), he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to term of life and with fine which shall not be less than five thousand rupees.

(1C) If any person contravenes the provisions of section 14 or section 14A, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees.

(1D) If any person convicted of an offence under this Act commits a like offence afterwards, then, without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (2), the court, before which the second or subsequent conviction takes place, may order the cancellation of the licence, if any, granted to him under this Act and thereupon such licence shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, or in the rules made thereunder, stand cancelled.

(2) If any person convicted of an offence under this Act commits a like offence afterwards it shall be lawful for the court before which the second or subsequent conviction takes place to cause the offender's name and place of residence, the offence and the penalty imposed to be published at the offender's expense in such newspapers or in such other manner as the court may direct. The expenses of such publication shall be deemed to be part of the cost attending the conviction and shall be recoverable in the same manner as a fine.

## COMMENTS

(i) The sample of milk procured from the accused (milk vendor) was declared to be adulterated on the sole ground that there was some deficiency in milk solids, non-fats. Since the adulteration is of a minor nature, the conviction of accused is reduced from 3 months imprisonment to fine; *Khem Chand v. State of Himachal Pradesh*, AIR 1994 SC 226.

(ii) Where til oil was not commonly used in the area for human consumption, accused could not be found guilty and his conviction was to be set aside; *Laxmidhar Sahu v. State of Orissa*, 1989 (1) FAC 364 ; 1989 FAJ 463.

## **16A. Power of court to try cases summarily —**

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), all offences under sub-section (1) of section 16 shall be tried in a summary way by a Judicial Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government or by a Metropolitan Magistrate and the provisions of sections 262 to 265 (both inclusive) of the said Code shall, as far as may be, apply to such trial:

Provided that in the case of any conviction in a summary trial under this section, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year:

Provided further that when at the commencement of, or in the course of, a summary trial under this section it appears to the magistrate that the nature of the case is such that a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding one year may have to be passed or that it is, for any other reason, undesirable to try the case summarily, the Magistrate shall after hearing the parties, record an order to that effect and thereafter recall any witness who may have been examined and proceed to hear or rehear the case in the manner provided by the said Code.

### **COMMENTS**

This section is an exception to section 262(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974). The word 'shall' may be understood as 'may' when a case is tried in a summary way. The procedure to be followed is of a summons case; *Chandak v. Food Inspector*, 1990 (1) FAC 76.

## **17. Offences by companies —**

(1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company —

(a) (i) the person, if any, who has been nominated under sub-section (2) to be in charge of, and responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company (hereafter in this section referred to as the person responsible), or

(ii) where no person has been so nominated, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company; and

(b) the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge and that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Any company may, by order in writing, authorise any of its directors or managers (such manager being employed mainly in a managerial or supervisory capacity) to exercise all such powers and take all such steps as may be necessary or expedient to prevent the commission by the company of any offence under this Act and may give notice to the Local (Health) Authority, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, that it has nominated such director or manager as the person responsible, along with the written consent of such director or manager for being so nominated.

**Explanation** —Where a company has different establishments or branches or different units in any establishment or branch, different persons may be nominated under this sub-section in relation to different establishments or branches or units and the person nominated in relation to any establishment, branch or unit shall be deemed to be the person responsible in respect of such establishment, branch or unit.

(3) The person nominated under sub-section (2) shall, until—

(i) further notice cancelling such nomination is received from the company by the Local (Health) Authority; or

(ii) he ceases to be a director or, as the case may be, manager of the company; or

(iii) he makes a request in writing to the Local (Health) Authority, under intimation to the company, to cancel the nomination [which request shall be complied with by the Local (Health) Authority, whichever is the earliest, continue to be the person responsible:

Provided that where such person ceases to be a director or, as the case may be, manager of the company, he shall intimate the fact of such cesser to the Local (Health) Authority:

Provided further that where such person makes a request under clause (iii), the Local (Health) Authority shall not cancel such nomination with effect from a date earlier than the date on which the request is made.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sub-sections, where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to, any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company [not being a person nominated under sub-section (2) such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

**Explanation** — For the purposes of this section—

(a) "**Company**" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals;

(b) "**director**", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm; and

(c) "**manager**", in relation to a company engaged in hotel industry, includes the person in charge of the catering department of any hotel managed or run by it.

### COMMENTS

(i) It is clear from the scheme of section 17 of the Act that where a company has committed an offence under the Act, the person nominated under sub-section (2) to be incharge of, and responsible to, the company for the conduct of its business shall be proceeded against unless it is shown that the offence was committed with the consent/connivance/negligence of any other Director, Manager, Secretary or Officer of the company in which case the said person can also be proceeded against and punished for commission of offence; *R.Banerjee v. H.D. Dubey*, AIR 1992 SC 1168.

(ii) The person incharge of the company must be prosecuted alongwith the company under this section; *State of Assam v. Paban Kumar Aggarwal*, 1990 (1) FAC 115.

(iii) In the absence of specific pleadings in the complaint regarding the person incharge of and responsible to the conduct of the business, the prosecution launched against him is not maintainable and the same is to be quashed; *Carborandum Universal Madras v. Food Inspector Thiruvettiyur Municipality*, 1989 (1) FAC 367.

### **18. Forfeiture of property —**

Where any person has been convicted under this Act for the contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule thereunder, the article of food in respect of which the contravention has been committed may be forfeited to the Government:

Provided that where the court is satisfied that the article of food is capable of being made to conform to prescribed standards for human consumption after reprocessing, the court may order the article of food to be returned to the owner, on his executing a bond with or without sureties, for being sold, subject to the other provisions of this Act, after reprocessing under the supervision of such officer as may be specified therein.

### **19. Defences which may or may not be allowed in prosecutions under this Act —**

(1) It shall be no defence in a prosecution for an offence pertaining to the sale of any adulterated or misbranded article of food to allege merely that the vendor was ignorant of the nature, substance or quality of the food sold by him or that the purchaser having purchased any article for analysis was not prejudiced by the sale.

(2) A vendor shall not be deemed to have committed an offence pertaining to the sale of any adulterated or misbranded article of food if he proves—

(a) that he purchased the article of food—

(i) in a case where a licence is prescribed for the sale thereof, from a duly licensed manufacturer, distributor or dealer,

(ii) in any other case, from any manufacturer, distributor or dealer, with a written warranty in the prescribed form; and

(b) that the article of food while in his possession was properly stored and that he sold it in the same state as he purchased it.

(3) Any person by whom a warranty as is referred to in section 14 is alleged to have been given shall be entitled to appear at the hearing and give evidence.

### COMMENTS

A person is entitled to benefit under sub-section (2) of section 19 if the fact of the case suggests that he (accused person) has duly discharged the burden to the extent necessary under the above mentioned provision; *P. Unnikrishnan v. Food Inspector, Palghat Municipality*, AIR 1995 SC 1983.

### 20. Cognizance and trial of offences —

(1) No prosecution for an offence under this Act, not being an offence under section 14 or section 14A shall be instituted except by, or with the written consent of, the Central Government or the State Government or a person authorised in this behalf, by general or special order, by the Central Government or the State Government:

Provided that a prosecution for an offence under this Act may be instituted by a purchaser or recognised consumer association referred to in section 12, if he or it produces in court a copy of the report of the public analyst alongwith the complaint.

(2) No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), an offence punishable under sub-section (1AA) of section 16 shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

### COMMENTS

(i) The language of sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Act clearly shows that it inhibits institution of prosecution for an offence under the Act except on fulfilment of one or the other of the two conditions. Either the prosecution must be instituted by the Central Government or the State Government or it must be instituted with the written consent of any of the four specified categories of authorities or persons. If either of these two conditions is satisfied, there would be sufficient authority for the institution of such a prosecution for an offence under the Act; *A.K. Roy v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1986 SC 2160.



(ii) The Chief Medical Officer, Chandigarh undisputedly was a person authorised to institute complaint as per the notification issued by the Administration under section 20(1) of the Act therefore, he could give his consent as well for launching of prosecution. In doing so he was neither delegating his power nor acting contrary to section 20. He was acting within the scope of authority as a person authorised to institute complaint under section 20(1) of the Act has been placed at par with other authorities designated in the sub-section for purposes of granting consent; *Food Inspector, Health Deptt., Chandigarh v. M/s Krishna Dhaba*, AIR 1994 SC 664.

(iii) No prosecution for an offence under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 shall be instituted except by written consent of Central Government or State Government. Where cognizance was taken on the F.I.R. lodged by the police but there is nothing on record that police was authorised by the Central Government or State Government to institute the prosecution. Then court has no power to hear the complaint thereby rendering the consequent proceedings liable to be quashed; *Yamuna Sah v. State of Bihar*, 1990(2) FAC 16.

#### **20A. Power of court to implead manufacturer, etc. —**

Where at any time during the trial of any offence under this Act alleged to have been committed by any person, not being the manufacturer, distributor or dealer of any article of food, the court is satisfied, on the evidence adduced before it, that such manufacturer, distributor or dealer is also concerned with that offence, then, the court may, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3) of section 319 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) or in section 20 proceed against him as though a prosecution had been instituted against him under section 20.

#### **COMMENTS**

(i) Under section 20A powers cannot be exercised before the commencement of trial because it is only on the basis of evidence produced that the Magistrate can act under this section; *Radha Krishna Nair v. Food Inspector*, 1989(1) FAC 234.

(ii) The power to implead the manufacturer, distributor or dealer under the section 20A of the Act can be exercised during the trial of an offence under the Act; *M/s. Thakur Das Babu Ram v. State of Himachal Pradesh*, 1989(1) FAC 343.

#### **20 AA. Application of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 and section 360 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 —**

Nothing contained in the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (20 of 1958), or section 360 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), shall apply to a person convicted of an offence under this Act unless that person is under eighteen years of age.

## **21. Magistrate's power to impose enhanced penalties —**

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 29 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), it shall be lawful for any Metropolitan Magistrate or any Judicial Magistrate of the first class to pass any sentence authorised by this Act, except a sentence of imprisonment for life or for a term exceeding six years, in excess of his powers under the said section.

## **22. Protection of action taken in good faith —**

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

## **22A. Power of Central Government to give directions —**

The Central Government may give such directions as it may deem necessary to a State Government regarding the carrying into execution of all or any of the provisions of this Act and the State Government shall comply with such directions.

## **23. Power of the Central Government to make rules —**

(1) The Central Government may, after consultation with the Committee and after previous publication by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act:

Provided that consultation with the Committee may be dispensed with if the Central Government is of the opinion that circumstances have arisen which render it necessary to make rules without such consultation, but, in such a case, the Committee shall be consulted within six months of the making of the rules and the Central Government shall take into consideration any suggestions which the Committee may make in relation to the amendment of the said rules.

(1A) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) specifying the articles of food or classes of food for the import of which a licence is required and prescribing the form and conditions of such licence, the authority empowered to issue the same the fees payable therefor, the deposit of any sum as security for the performance of the conditions of the licence and the circumstances under which such licence or security may be cancelled or forfeited;

(b) defining the standards of quality for, and fixing the limits of variability permissible in respect of, any article of food;

- (c) laying down special provisions for imposing rigorous control over the production, distribution and sale of any article or class of articles of food which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf including registration of the premises where they are manufactured, maintenance of the premises in a sanitary condition and maintenance of the healthy state of human beings associated with the production, distribution and sale of such article or class of articles;
- (d) restricting the packing and labelling of any article of food and the design of any such package or label with a view to preventing the public or the purchaser being deceived or misled as to the character, quality or quantity of the article or to preventing adulteration;
- (e) defining the qualifications, powers and duties of food inspectors and public analyst;
- (ee) defining the laboratories where samples of articles of food or adulterants may be analysed by public analysts under this Act;
- (f) prohibiting the sale of defining the conditions of sale of any substance which may be injurious to health when used as food or restricting in any manner its use as an ingredient in the manufacture of any article of food or regulating by the issue of licences the manufacture or sale of any article of food;
- (g) defining the conditions of sale or conditions for licence of sale of any article of food in the interest of public health;
- (h) specifying the manner in which containers for samples of food purchased for analysis shall be sealed up or fastened up;
- (hh) defining the methods of analysis;
- (i) specifying a list of permissible preservatives, other than common salt and sugar, which alone shall be used in preserved fruits, vegetables or their products or any other article of food as well as the maximum amounts of each preservative;
- (j) specifying the colouring matter and the maximum quantities thereof which may be used in any article of food;
- (k) providing for the exemption from this Act or of any requirements contained therein and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified, of any article or class of articles of food;
- (l) prohibiting or regulating the manufacture, transport or sale of any article known to be used as an adulterant of food;
- (m) prohibiting or regulating—
  - (i) the addition of any water, or other diluent or adulterant to any article of food;

- (ii) the abstraction of any ingredient from any article of food;
  - (iii) the sale of any article of food to which such addition or from which such abstraction has been made or which has been otherwise artificially treated;
  - (iv) the mixing of two or more articles of food which are similar in nature or appearance;
- (n) providing for the destruction of such articles of food as are not in accordance with the provisions of this Act or of the rules made thereunder.

#### **24. Power of the State Government to make rules —**

(1) The State Government may, after consultation with the Committee and subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act in matters not falling within the purview of section 23.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) define the powers and duties of the Food (Health) Authority, local authority and Local (Health) Authority under this Act ;

(b) prescribe the forms of licences for the manufacture for sale, for the storage, for the sale and for the distribution of articles of food or any specified article of food or class of articles of food, the form of application for such licences, the conditions subject to which such licences may be issued, the authority empowered to issue the same, the fees payable therefor, the deposit of any sum as security for the performance of the conditions of the licences and the circumstances under which such licences or security may be suspended, cancelled or forfeited;

(c) direct a fee to be paid for analysing any article of food or for any matter for which a fee may be prescribed under this Act;

(d) direct that the whole or any part of the fines imposed under this Act shall be paid to a local authority on realisation;

(e) provide for the delegation of the powers and functions conferred by this Act on the State Government or the Food (Health) Authority to subordinate authorities or to local authorities.

(3) All rules made by the State Governments under this Act, shall, as soon as possible after they are made, be laid before the respective State Legislatures.

**25. Repeal and Saving —**

(1) If, immediately before the commencement of this Act, there is in force in any State to which this Act extends any law corresponding to this Act, that corresponding law shall upon such commencement stand repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal by this Act of any corresponding law, all rules, regulations and bye-laws relating to the prevention of adulteration of food, made under such corresponding law and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall except where and so far as they are inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered, amended or repealed by rules made under this Act.

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