

Quality of Imported Rape Seed Oil

3724 SHRI R L P VERMA
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether quality standards of Imported Rape Seed Oil have been lowered more than four to five times during the year 1977-78 and the Poly-Bromide Test which detects the adulteration of 'Whale Oil' or other marine oil has been deleted if so, what are the reasons thereof,

(b) whether most of the unrefined imported Rape Seed Oil was solvent extracted which was released from ports for direct human consumption in consideration of illegal gains from Indian importers to the concerned officers of the Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi and the number of such consignments released with dates,

(c) is it also a fact that solvent extracted unrefined Rape Seed Oil is harmful for direct human consumption and can even cause cancer, and

(d) whether there was no indication on the 'Bills of Entry and whether the oil was solvent extracted or mechanically extracted and if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) The specification of imported Rapeseed Oil were reviewed three times by the Experts Committee/Panel of the Central Committee for Food Standards on Oils & Fats during 1977 and 1978 in order to bring the various characteristics in conformity with the characteristics of the Rapeseed Oil originating from different countries from where the oils were being imported Polybromide test was recommended to be deleted by the Experts Committee since imported Rapeseed Oil with low erucic acid may give a false positive reaction The Polybromide test is not exclusively for de-

tecting whale oil or other marine oils but the positive test indicates presence of higher unsaturated fatty acids like linoleic and linolenic acids etc. which are present in rapeseed oil having low erucic acid

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

(c) Yes

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory, Ghaziabad

3725 SHRI RAMDEO SINGH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether a Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory was established in 1970 at Ghaziabad (UP) by his Ministry for the purpose of standardisation and research on food articles and to analyse the food samples

(b) the details of standardisation and research work done by the Laboratory during the last 3 years, year-wise,

(c) the year wise expenditure on the Laboratory during the last three years,

(d) whether the Laboratory was not utilized for the purpose for which it was set up and later on recently, it was converted into the appellate Laboratory, and

(e) the reasons for converting the Laboratory into the appellate Laboratory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, the Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory was established at Ghaziabad in 1972 (not in 1970) for the purpose of standardisation of

and research on food articles and to analyse food samples.

(b) During the year 1975, 1976 and 1977, 191, 516 and 440 samples of various foods respectively were analysed in the Laboratory. These samples include the research and standardisation work done on boiled milk, curd, katha, coffee, iodised salts and other miscellaneous products.

(c) The year-wise expenditure on the Laboratory during the last 3 years is as under:—

1975-76—Rs. 3,31,227.

1976-77—Rs. 3,84,489

1977-78—Rs. 4,26,029.

(d) The Laboratory was utilised for the purpose for which it was set up. The appellate laboratories also function as research and standardisation Laboratories in accordance with the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules made thereunder.

(e) The Joint Select Committee of Parliament in their report in 1976 suggested the establishment of more than one Central Food Laboratory for P.F.A. work as, in their view, one laboratory at Calcutta was not sufficient for the whole country. Thus, this laboratory was notified as one of the four Central Food Laboratories with effect from 1-4-1978.

Food Samples

3726. SHRI RAMDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of food samples lifted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 has gone down since the implementation of the Act has been taken over by Delhi Administration due to the undue influence of the unscrupulous food traders;

(b) the number of food samples lifted in Delhi during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(c) whether food inspectors appointed by the Central Government are also being discouraged for lifting food samples in Delhi due to the undue influence of those unscrupulous food traders;

(d) whether the food inspectors of the Ministry of Health had been directed not to exercise their powers given under section 10 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act outside Delhi, while they had jurisdiction throughout the country; and

(e) the measures being taken or proposed to be taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No.

(b) The number of food samples drawn in Delhi during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 is as follows:

1975	3585
1976	1659
1977	322

(c) No.

(d) With a view to maintain cordial Centre-State relations, the Food Inspectors have been advised not to exercise their powers unless the State Governments so desire.

(e) Does not arise.

Checking of Imported Food Articles

3727. SHRI RAMDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure being adopted by the Port Health Officer under the Act to check imported food articles at Bombay, Kandia, Calcutta, Madras and other seaports and whether pro-