P07 / Food Safety Governance in Developing Nations

Topic : GOVERNING CRISIS

Chair : Nemi Chand Goliaya (Panjab University)

Second Chair : Renu Kapila (Punjabi University Patiala)

Third Chair : Arunoday Bajpai (Agra College Agra, Dr BRA University, Agra (India))

GENERAL OBJECTIVES, RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

In contemporary time Food Safety has become an issue of enormous public concern throughout the world. As the global food safety continues to integrate and develop, there is a great need to understand the food safety standards and role of food safety governance systems in global food system development. Food safety and its governance is major problem in throughout the world. Poor governance of Food safety policies and faulty structure of the food sector in developed and developing countries compounds the problem. Food safty systems are heterogeneous and fragmented with large numbers of actors, many of them small-scale and most of them operating in the informal sector. Food softy system facing governance challenges for food safety regulation, inadequate policy and legislation, multiple organizations with overlapping mandates, out-dated, fragmented or missing, legislation, inappropriate standards, lack of harmonization and alignment of standards, failure to cover the informal sector, limited civil society involvement and, limited enforcement. The aim of this panel is to discuss about the food safety standards and its governance mechanism of food safety policies and identify the problems in food safety governance and explore the possible solutions to the challenges faced by the different countries

Objectives of the Panel:

1.Examine the standards of food safety adopted by different countries.

2. Understand the policies and structural arrangement of food safety governance in countries.

3. Discuss the intervention of state and international agencies through policies and regulations to ensure food safety.

4. Examine the commitment and strategies of different countries for food safety.

5. Analyze the impact of the poor governance of food safety.

6. Examine the impact of international food safety standards set for trade purposes on food safety policies in developing countries.

7. Suggest measures to improve food safety governance mechanism.

Scientific Relevancy:

All nations facing problem of food safety, food security and nutrition. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have concern for food security, nutrition and health. In light of these goals food safety and its governance is very pertinent issue. Most of the countries unable to achieve parameters of Human Development Index. Safe food is right of every individual. To ensure human dignity food safety is most essential.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Problem of Food safety and health is at the focal point of policy agenda of all the governments of world.. SDGs of UN also mainly concern with food security, nutrition and health for better life of people. Food safety standards, policies and regulation ensure safe food to the people. Most of the countries adopted food safety governance mechanism but implementation of it facing many challenges especially in developing countries. Panel will discuss the research based on food safety standards, policies, its governance mechanism, governmental and international intervention for food safety practices. Researches which are based on food safety standards and its governance will be discussed in this panel. All type of research papers with food safety standards and its governance mechanism are main concern in panel.

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Session 1

Thursday, June 29th 08:00 to 10:00 (JOR502)

(Virtual) Awareness About Nutrition and Fitness Among Women: A Case Study of Punjab

Arshpreet Kaur (Punjabi University Patiala)

Sapinder Singh (Punjabi University Patiala)

“Health is wealth”, to enjoy the pleasures of life one must have good health. Healthy people make a healthy nation. Good health is essential for human welfare and sustained economic and social welfare. Traditionally good health is viewed merely as the absence of disease.The World Health Organisation (WHO 1946) definition of health is “Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”.

A healthy diet is important for women because the multiple roles that they play as a mother, sister, wife and primary caretaker can be possible if their own nutrient requirements are met and they are healthy enough to sustain themselves. A balanced diet is a must to ensure appropriate nutrient requirements that they have to consume including both macronutrients and micronutrients.Particular attention needs to be paid to protein, calcium, iron, vitamins,fatty acids and fluids.Improving women’s nutrition also helped nations to achieve three of the Millennium Development Goals including; a) Goal #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, b) Goal #4: Reduce child mortality, & c) Goal #5: Improve maternal health. which are commonly accepted as a framework for measuring development progress. Further Sustainable Development Goals also highlighted it in its goals including; Goal #2 Zero hunger and Goal #3 Good health and wellbeing

OBJECTIVES

1. The main objective of this study will be to study health and fitness awareness among literate women.

2. This study will highlight the concept of Importance of health,nutrition and fitness among women on a national and international level through policies and programs.

3. To study the awareness of health,nutrition and fitness among women.

4. To suggest measures for improvement of awareness about health and fitness.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study will include both primary and secondary data. Primary data will be collected from the literate women of Punjab by using an online survey method with the help of Google Forms . The questionnaire will be circulated among the random sample of women of Punjab.The total sample used for this study is 500.Secondary sources include newspapers, journals, government websites and national digital library etc.

The questionnaire covers basic issues such as;

? Awareness of nutrition (diet,macronutrients,micronutrients etc)

? Awareness of fitness (components of fitness like;strength,endurance,flexibility,balance,body composition etc)

? Awareness of health (physical as well as mental)

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT, 2013: ANALYTICAL STUDY OF STATE OF PUNJAB, INDIA

Kuldeep Kaur (Punjabi University Patiala)

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT, 2013: ANALYTICAL STUDY OF STATE OF PUNJAB, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Though after the 75 years of its independence India has been considered as one of the economically developing country, its predominant populace is confronting severe obstacles of food insecurity, poverty, starvation and malnutrition. In this context, the government of India have introduced various destitution alleviation programmes to combat food insecurity and one of the significant among them is National Food Security Act 2013 (NFSA), which is a revolutionary mark made by UPA Government to win the battle in opposition to not only impoverishment but also right of people for food. The preeminent purpose of the mentioned act is embracing Indian population with food security and safety by virtue of its diversified schemes, for instance, Mid Day Meal (MDM), Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS) and through Public Distribution System (PDS). Although these moves worth discussion, this paper is limited to analytical study of state of Punjab in implementation of National Food Security Act and weigh the condition and momentum of food security in Punjab state. Regardless of dominant obstacles including extensively proliferating population, leakage in PDS, inadequate identification of the targeted beneficiaries, scarcity of infrastructure, operational inefficiencies, limited storage capacity, food adulteration, scanty of food subsidy, influence of COVID 19 on supply chain and price inflation, Punjab Government has opted numerous initiatives to enforce National Food Security Act 2013. This paper, however, endeavour to explore the condition of Priority Households beneficiaries (PHH), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) AND Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) in the state of Punjab. Additionally, taking into account the complexity of the situation, this paper made an attempt to outline possible remedial measures to lessen the severity of the obstacles in the way for an efficient implication of food security. One of the practical measures is by reinforcing current policies, generating additional employment opportunities and upgrade education system, consequently people will be benefitted indirectly from it. Another worth mentioning way of resolving issue of food insecurity is through by assuring transparency. End to end computerization of TPDS, automation of Fair Price Shops (FPS), Supply chain management was implemented by Punjab Government. In other words, both primary as well as secondary sources were taped. Moreover, for the completion of study documentary research method has been undertaken along with Informal interviews with officials which were carried out to extract profound and wide expertise of functioning of these institutions in the field of Food Security. The findings of the study focus on challenges faced in the implementation of NFSA and ways to promote food security in Punjab.

Key Words: Food Security, National Food Security Act (NFSA), Public Distribution System.

Consumer Perception towards Food Safety Regulations in Developing Countries: A Case Study from India

Anju Chhillar (Panjab University)
Nemi Chand Goliaya (Panjab University)

Safe and nutritious food is essential for the holistic development of the human health. Among various health problems, foodborne diseases are increasing rapidly throughout the globe. According to WHO almost one in ten people get ill and 420,000 die every year after consuming contaminated food. It is the result of a combination of environmental contamination, poor social conditions, consumption patterns, and a lack of safe food habits and practices. The low and middle-income countries probably bear the majority of the burden of foodborne illnesses due to ineffective food safety governance. Moreover, in the era of globalization, these countries diverted the focus towards the trade practices of the food to compete in the international markets rather than strengthening their weak, fragmented and inefficient domestic food safety governance. Among developing economies, India is still striving for better administration of food safety standards and struggling for full enforcement of food safety legislation to align with the international standards set by various organization like CAC, WHO, FAO and WTO etc. The first effort made in this direction was the comprehensive convergence of the diverse existing laws and regulation under the Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006. Since, the implementation of the act and various initiatives like Eat Right Campus, BHOG, RUCO, etc., cases regarding the adulteration and substandard food products are found to be prevalent in many States/UTs.

The inclusivity of various stakeholders in the governance of food safety mechanisms and access to grievance redressal in case of malpractices ensures the strength of food safety regulations. Consumers are one of the essential stakeholders for the effective implementation and decentralization of various food and nutritional policies. Food safety which implies use of safe food practices at each level of food supply chain, requires the awareness and alertness of the consumers. This paper attempts to analyse the effectiveness of food safety regulatory authorities and perceptions of the consumers in India. The main objective of the study

is to find level of awareness among the rural and urban consumers regarding the safe food and hygiene practices. The study also explored the differences between the adoption of the safe food practices among the urban and rural population in India. The data collected from both sources i.e. primary and secondary sources. The study also proposed the suggestions for the improvement and effective establishment of food safety standards for developing economies.

Keywords: Food Safety, Food Borne Illness, Food Safety Governance, Food Safety Standards, Consumers Participation.

(Virtual) Food safety in Haryana: A State Analysis

vikas kumar (Panjab University)

In today’s era the difficulty of food safety is gaining a lot greater interest as food is one of the three simple necessities of mankind. Nevertheless, some meals can be dangerous to a person’s life and could be reason for life-threatening diseases. For that reason, meals safety comes into play. Food safety is a scientific discipline describing handling, preparation, and storage of meals in approaches that prevent illness. This consists of a set of legal guidelines that should be accompanied to continue to be away from probably severe diseases. The real issue arises while ensuring food safety is the procedure required for food-testing. Food- borne illness can be a serious public health hazard. For this reason, some kitchen workers are required by law to have knowledge of food safety procedures. Food-testing procedures should follow clear methodologies that can be reproduced under similar circumstances. The Government of India has opted for “One nation, One Food Law”. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been established under Food Safety and Standards, 2006 which consolidates various acts & orders that have hitherto handled food related issues in various Ministries and Departments. FSSAI has been created for laying down sciencebased standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. The Government of Haryana has proposed various schemes to provide food grains in the state. Schemes such as Antodaya Anna Yojana , Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) Annapurna Yojana Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) – SABLA, are the other major food program which is currently run by the Government of India to ensure food grains for vulnerable section of the society. Ensuring food safety is a huge task due to extend in population, climate alternate etc. in particular in growing Asian international locations like India. The present study is significant in a way that it examines the variants in spatial patterns of food safety at district level in one of the food bowl states of India specifically Haryana. To provide food grain for all these schemes, the government procures grain directly from the farmers or from the open market at Minimum Support Price (MSP), which is decided by the central government on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The function of procurement of food grains is entrusted to the Food Corporation of India (FCI), along with procurement FCI also do storage, movement and distribution of food grains. Procurement of food grains is key for ensuring food security of country. Haryana is one of the leading contributors in procurement of food grains. Wheat and rice are the crops which dominate Indian Public Distribution system (PDS). Despite being self-sufficient in foodgrains production, the state has good sized regional contrasts in phrases of land productivity, farm labour and widespread of living. Further meals availability, meals accessibility and meals utilization indices have been calculated by means of the usage of extraordinary indicators.