

Food Adulteration and Street Vendors Issues

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Abstract: My study is about how Nourishment contaminated and defilement are as ancient as civilization itself. It is the result of the advancement of civilization, over utilization of nature, industrialization and in a cost for the movement. It is the result of commercialism of trade individuals who are doing this intentionally to maximize benefit. Higher degree of mindfulness appeared by the individuals with higher instructive foundation. Government administrative organizations are less sure with respect to nourishment standard testing, as detailed in the consider. Taught individuals appear a higher degree of mindfulness of how the quality of nourishment ought to be kept up. Administrative specialist is found to be certain in testing the nourishment standard which too reflects their carelessness. Secure nourishment implies, in common, there will be no threat from hurtful components that are intentionally included to nourishment items in the nation. The financial improvement of this nation once in a while uncovers the fundamental education and awareness of mass individuals. Vital steps are to be taken to secure the environment for our possess presence.

Keywords: Food, Food adulteration, Healthy foods, Street vendors, Food awareness

INTRODUCTION

Food adulteration may be a chemical which is dangerous to our health when added to food. Due to this many different types of diseases like cancer, ulcer etc... So, we should always be attentively aware of this condition. Adulteration additionally it is a legal term meaning that the meaning of a foodstuff product fails to Comply with legal standards. One form of adulteration is the addition of other substances to food to Increasing the amount of food in raw or cooked form causes loss. The actual quality of the food. These substances may be either available food items like junk foods like Pani Pooori, burger, pizza etc... or non-food items. Among meat and meat products some of the items used to adulterate are water or ice, carcasses,

or carcasses of animals other than animal it meant to be consumed.

Street Vendors which mean street sellers where they sell vegetables, fruits, and sometimes snacks should also be sold by them. Outside food or drinks sold by a shop owner, or vendors, in a street or at other common places, such as markets or fairs. It's frequently vended from a movable food cell, food wain, or food exchanges and it's meant for immediate consumption. Some road foods are indigenous, but numerous have spread beyond their region's origin. utmost road foods are classified as both outlet food and junk food, and are generally cheaper than eatery refectations. The types of road food extensively vary between regions and societies in different countries around the world. A 2007 study by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations set up that 2.5 billion people eat road food every day. utmost middle-class consumers calculate on quick access and affordable road food for their diurnal nutrition and employment openings, especially in developing and developed countries.

Food adulteration were encountered by a household level and food services were established. Non-permitted colors were the most common additives to the foods. Contamination of metals and pesticides in daily foods and milk has been found to be highly toxic and carcinogenic. In this paper, how the foods were adulterated and what were the harmful threats are emphasized with an objective of the prevention of health hazards. It is possible to prevent the food adulteration materials and contamination if people are made aware of health hazards. Though food laws that exist which are comparable to international ones, there is very little about the activity at the ground level to monitor and detect adulterated foods in the market or punish the guilty persons who were adding harmful substances.

While traditionally, Indian families used to cook food at home with healthy ingredients like green vegetables which were harvested in a correct manner so that there were nothing to affect to our health and knew what went into the meal but in modern times, with rising incomes many people are moving away to readymade fast foods like junk foods burgers, pizzas, pani poori, bell poori etc... and eating regularly at restaurants which leads to our health in bad condition. The food in many of these outlets was cooked with the poor quality ingredients to attract and satisfy the plate of a consumer rather than provide a wholesome nutritional meal. We now have more and more varieties and the choices are many. Though, some of us may not be aware of these facts that the food we were consuming is adulterated by the shop owners, 25 to 30 percent of the food items in India were intentionally adulterated. Of the 1 million cancer cases reported in India every year, 150,000 patients were aged between 15 and 35. Tobacco, alcohol, a hectic lifestyle and food adulteration are reasons for the jump in cancer cases.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Some articles which were discussed by some authors consider that food is always important to life and what way they can prevent such harmful effects. I had taken particularly from 5 articles which were written by different authors.

- S.Ravichandran -2018 - Research Topic on Food Adulteration Has Taken Away the Joy of Life: In India normally the contamination/adulteration in food is done either for financial gain or due to carelessness and lack of proper hygienic conditions of processing, storing, transportation and marketing. This ultimately results that the consumer is either cheated or often becomes a victim of diseases. It is equally important for the consumer to know the common adulterants and their effect on health.
- FSSAI - 2008 - Research Topic on food safety: The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) were established in 2008 to oversee food hygiene and quality in India. It became operational in 2011 and has been in charge of regulating food safety in our country ever since.

The FSSAI is headquartered in New Delhi. In addition, the authority maintains six regional offices in Delhi, Guwahati, Mumbai, Kolkata, Cochin, and Chennai. The organization was established in accordance with the FSS Act of 2006, prior to which several statutes and laws were handled by various ministries of government.

- Dhyeya Academy Research Topic on Healthy Foods: Food adulteration is a major social problem in every society. But food can be made safe by concerted efforts of all stakeholders. The government must implement the present laws related to food safety as strictly as possible. Further, the government must focus on dealing strictly with those who engage in food adulteration. Strict action must be taken against companies violating the prescribed standards of food safety. The consumers must be made aware of the importance of food safety.
- Sangita Bansal - 2017 - Research Topic on Food Adulteration: Adulteration in food has been a concern since the beginning of civilization, as it not only decreases the quality of food products but also results in a number of ill effects on health. Authentic testing of food and adulterant detection of various food products is required for value assessment and to assure consumer protection against fraudulent activities. Through this review we intend to compile different types of adulterations made in different food items, the health risks imposed by these adulterants and detection methods available for them. Concerns about food safety and regulation have ensured the development of various techniques like physical, biochemical/immunological and molecular techniques, for adulterant detection in food.
- Mohammad U.H.Joarder -2015 - Food Structure: Food materials are complex in nature as they have heterogeneous, amorphous, hygroscopic and porous properties. During processing, microstructure of food materials changes which significantly affects other properties of food. An appropriate understanding of the microstructure of the raw food material and its evolution during

processing is critical in order to understand and accurately describe dehydration processes and quality anticipation.

RESEARCH GAP

My research is different from another study because everyone was thinking only about how to eat and where to eat but I made a study on why they add unwanted substances to the food because food is an essential need for the human body. I had a great disappointment in this matter because foods give us all Vitamins, Protein, Nutrients, Carbohydrates, and all other important energy to our body. In that they were adding harmful effects so that people were suffering a lot. They didn't care about other people's health conditions. It is very hard to say this. Food adulteration can have a range of harmful effects on our health. It can not only lead to toxicity in the body but also can lead the body to paralysis or heart attack other than this it leads to eventually death. Thus, it becomes very important to detect these adulterants. Additionally, there are four Central Food Laboratories under the administrative Control of the Central Government. The Central Food Laboratories are appellate Laboratories.

STATEMENT OF A PROBLEM

We were consuming food every single day, we were consuming three or four times not only but also all other items like milk, coffee, tea, dhal, etc. These were daily consuming products. So, we should be aware of those problems. One among those regions is meals-borne illnesses which stems from microbiological and chemical infection and intake of healthy or unhygienic meals. Milk is blended with water. Vanaspati is hired as an adulterant for ghee. Ergot is hired as an adulterant for cereals. Chalk-powder is hired as an adulterant for flour. Chicory is hired as an adulterant

for coffee. Papaya seeds are hired as an adulterant for pepper. Brick-powder is hired as an adulterant for chilly-powder. Tamarind seed powder is hired as adulterant for coffee. Timber powder is adulterated for turmeric powder. Very these days the debate over Nestle's Maggi noodles commenced in May 2015, face a ban in 10 India after meals inspectors observed risky tiers of lead in sure batches of the merchandise.

OBJECTIVES

- To prevent all types of food adulteration which will lead the person to death.
- To protect the public from poisonous and harmful effects.
- To protect the interests of consumers by eliminating fraudulent practices.
- To make the person happy and keep them in a good healthy condition.

METHODOLOGY

This research is made by forming questionnaires. Through these forms I was connected to many people. These questions were responded to by the school students, street vendors, aged people, college students, and private job and government job peoples. I collected questionnaires by sending Google forms and it was responded to by the people mentioned. By asking questions to them, these people were aware about food adulteration. And this research was not only made by me, I was also referred to many books and others articles to make clear about my topic. When I refer to other articles through webliography, I have collected some data's and information's through this method. In this research I have used both primary and secondary methods. Through this method I can easily collect data from the people about "Food Adulteration and issues of the Street Vendors".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Socio-Economic variable

Table-1: Gender			
S. No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Male	23	42%
2.	Female	32	58%
	Total	55	100%
Table-2: Age			
S. No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below 18	13	24%
2.	Age 18-25	32	58%
3.	Age 25-30	6	11%
4.	Age 30-45	4	7%
	Total	55	100%
Table-3: Educational Qualification			
S. No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	UG	33	60%
2.	PG	11	20%
3.	School Education	9	16%
4.	Uneducated	2	4%
	Total	55	100%
Table-4: Annual Income			
S. No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below 50,000	12	22
2.	50,000-1,00,000	12	22
3.	1,00,000-1,50,000	10	18
4.	Others	21	38
	Total	55	100%
Table-5: Marital Status			
S. No	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Married	13	24
2.	Unmarried	42	76
	Total	55	100%

Source: Primary data

In this out of 50 respondents there are 23 Male persons (42%) and 32 female persons (58%). In this out of 50 respondents, 13 respondents (24%) were below the age of 18, 32 respondents (58%) were chosen the age of 18 - 25, 6 respondents (11%) were chosen the Age of 25 - 30, 4 respondents (7%) were chosen the age of 30 -45. Out of 50 respondents mostly the respondents had UG qualifications 60% that means 33 respondents. 11 respondents (20%) had PG qualifications. 9

respondents (16%) were school educated. 2 respondents (0%) were uneducated. Out of 55 respondents, 12 respondents (22%) were getting below 50,000 as their annual income. 12 respondents (22%) were getting 50,000 - 100,000 Salary. 10 respondents (18%) were getting 1,00,000- 1,50,000. 21 respondents (38%) were chosen by others. For this question Out of 55 respondents, 13 respondents (24%) were married. 42 respondents (76%) were unmarried.

Public Responses

Table-6		
Your family consists of how many members?		
Variable	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 3 members	7	9%
4 or 5 members	35	65%
Above 5 members	13	25%
Total	55	100%
Table-7		
Have you heard about food adulteration		
Variables	No. Of responses	Percentage
Yes	43	78%
Maybe	7	13%
No	4	09%
Total	55	100%
Table-8		
In your area how many street vendors will sell the products per day		
Variables	No. Of responses	Percentage
2-4 members	29	53%
Single person	15	29%
More than 4 persons per day	9	18%
Total	55	100%
Table-9		
Whether you experienced any adulterated foods or any products		
Variables	No. Of responses	Percentage
yes	35	64%
Maybe	9	16%
No	11	20%
Total	55	100%
Table-10		
Did you had any idea why the foods were adulterated		
Variables	No. Of responses	Percentage
For profit motive	13	24%
To seek attention from the buyers	13	24%
Both A and B	23	42%
None of these/ Other reasons	6	11%
Total	55	100%
Table-11		
Whether the products brought from the street vendors were also adulterated		
Variables	No. Of responses	Percentage
Yes	14	27%
Maybe	3	07%
No	35	65%
Total	55	100%
Table-12		
How long do you purchase fruits or vegetables from the street vendors		
Variables	No. Of responses	Percentage
Everyday	14	27%
Weekly once	26	49%
Monthly once	10	18%
Not yet buy	4	0%
Total	55	100%
Table-13		
Why do we buy products from the street vendors		
Variables	No. Of responses	Percentage
For cheap rate	22	40%
Good quality	8	14%
Easy carriage	24	45%
Total	55	100%
Table-14		

Did you have any idea's why they were working in this field		
Variables	No. Of responses	Percentage
Because of unemployment	13	25%
Family conditions were poor	23	42%
Because of uneducated	7	14%
Followed by their family from generation to generation	10	18%
Total	55	100%
Table-15		
The products brought from a street vendor or from a supermarket; whether they were the same in quality or it will differ		
Variables	No. Of responses	Percentage
No, it is in same quality	8	16%
Yes, it will differ	26	49%
Based on the product	19	34%
Total	55	100%
Table-16		
From whom we can get healthy food or the product		
Variables	No. Of responses	Percentage
Supermarket	12	22%
Street vendors	22	40%
Others	21	38%
Total	55	100%
Table-17		
Have you tried any junk food from the street vendors (Like pani poori, etc....)		
Variables	No. Of responses	Percentage
Yes	35	64%
Maybe	8	14%
No	12	22%
Total	55	100%
Table-17		
While eating junk food, have you thought that the products were dangerous to our health		
Variables	No. Of responses	Percentage
Yes	52	93%
No	3	07%
Total	55	100%

Source: Primary data

Out of 55 respondents 7 respondents (9%) were less than 3 members in their family. 35 respondents (65%) were selected with the option of 4 or 5 members in their family. In 13 respondents (25%) were selected with the option of above 5 members in their family members. For this question Out of 55 respondents, 43 respondents (78%) selected the option of yes. 4 respondents (9%) answered no to this question. 7 respondents (13%) said maybe to this question. For this question Out of 55 respondents, 29 respondents (53%) answered 2-4 members. 15 Respondents (29%) were selected as the option of a single person. 9 Respondents (18%) was selected more than 4 persons per day. Out of 55 respondents, 13 respondents 24 chose the option as a profit motive. 13 respondents 24 were selected to seek attention from the buyers. 23 respondents selected the option of both A and B. Of The remaining 6 respondents, 11 were selected for

other reasons. Out of 55 respondents, 14 respondents (27 %) said yes to this question. 35 respondents (65%) said no to this question. 3 respondents (7%) said Maybe to this question.

In this out of 55 respondents, 14 respondents (27%) said they will buy every day from the street vendors. 26 respondents (49%) were told weekly once. 10 respondents (18%) they buy things monthly. 4 respondents said they have not yet bought any product. In this out of 55 respondents, 22 respondents 40 selected the option as for cheap rate. 8 respondents 14 were said to be of good quality. 24 respondents 45 said for an easy carriage.

Out of 55 respondents, 13 respondents (25%) was selected because they were unemployed. 23 respondents (42%) said their family conditions were poor. 7 respondents (14%) were selected because they were uneducated. 10 respondents (18 %) were said to

be followed by their family from generation to generation. In this question Out of 55 respondents, 8 respondents (16%) selected the option of No, it is in the same quality. 26 respondents (49%) selected the option of Yes, it will differ. 19 respondents (34%) were selected based on that product. For this question out of 55 respondents, 12 respondents (22%) were asked about the supermarket for this question. 22 respondents (40%) were selected for the option of Street vendors to this question. 21 respondents (38%) of them were selected by others to this option.

For this question out of 55 respondents, 35 respondents 64 said yes to this question. 12 respondents 22 were said No to this question. 8 respondents 24 were selected, maybe an option to this question. For this question out of 55 respondents, 52 respondents (93%) were select yes to this option. 3 respondents (7%) were selected no for this question.

Mention the products of adulterated products:

The respondents mentioned some products which were adulterated and these products were very familiar to our daily use. The products are, Food item- Adulterant; Milk – Water; Ghee – Vanaspati; Ice Cream – Washing Powder; Chili Powder – Brick Powder; Coffee – Tamarind/Date Seed; Honey – Molasses Sugar; Sugar – Chalk Powder.

In our daily consumption, what foods were adulterated?

In our daily consumption we are maximum consuming adulterated foods. When we wake and drink a coffee or an tea or an milk these all products were adulterated and when we were going to sleep until that we are eating an adulterated foods whether we can buy that products from an super market or from an street vendors it doesn't matter because the products origin itself adulterated. The maximum respondents mentioned their answers in those methods. They mentioned products named milk, coffee, dhal, pepper, salt, sugar, tea powder, boost, horlicks, etc...

FINDINGS

- The results of a study were mentioned in the above table. By the result, We can conclude that food is an important need for every individual person. Nowadays half of the population suffers

from poverty because of the food, so we must give hygiene and healthy food to all the people.

- If we want to give healthy food it should not be added to any chemical substances which were eaten by the people. Both general people and also the old system, are liable for this unlivable condition of Bangladesh. Population isn't the only real for this instance. a way of poor rules and regulation is usually found everywhere.
- Negligence is becoming a widespread disease affecting illiterate to well educated, all reasonably people were affected.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Many articles and files are observed within side the involved region of studies; however the scope of these studies is on its attention factor on chemical prompted meals adulteration. Still the maximum important thing is covered, however reality is much less quantity of new information received in a few areas. The crime of the ones promoting adulterated and unhygienic meals are tremendously extreme and strict motion has to be taken as in step with regulation towards such responsible persons. Consistent with media reviews a few 600 field- degree sanitary inspectors are operating throughout the united states of America to make certain meals protection for all for the duration of the holy month of Ramadan. Even extra unlucky is the simple reality that this nefarious exercise will increase exponentially for the duration of the month of Ramadan.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion was not to add any chemical substances to the food. . With consistent extrade to the physical, biological, cultural, social, and financial environment, each healthcare companies and residents have to domesticate knowledgeable attention to those adjustments, and fitness companies have to adapt their techniques of fitness education, disorder prevention, and disorder manipulation to the adjustments in every network. This is mainly proper meals day by day consumed, which require concerted network movement for his or her manipulate, however companies might also additionally play a far greater essential and private position in controlling meals-borne diseases; often, the primary indication of a scourge of meals-borne disorder is time-limited, with

an surprisingly big variety of human beings in search of remedy from fitness hazards. The important position in environmental fitness is associated mainly to being alert to the situations predominating withinside the network and of running with others to sufficiently manipulate any of the attendant hazards. Government authorities, NGOs and different non-public organizations (e.g. pharmaceutical companies) have to take tasks similarly to ameliorate the meals and consuming water state of affairs that is the worst amongst all different preceding times. General human beings have to be aware about those mischiefs and take vital steps on their own.

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