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FSSAI Conducts National Survey on Adulteration of Milk

Report Categories:

Dairy and Products

Sanitary/Phytosanitary/Food Safety

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Report Highlights:

On January 2, 2012, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) posted the executive summary of the National Survey on Adulteration of Milk on its website. The survey was conducted by FSSAI in order to identify common milk adulterants in rural and urban areas as well as to identify the common adulterants in loose and packed milk. Results show that adulteration is more prevalent in urban areas. The study concluded that water is the most common adulterant in milk, although some samples contained detergent as well as reconstituted milk powder.

General Information:

On January 2, 2012, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India posted an executive summary of the National Survey on Adulteration of Milk on its website. The executive summary, along with an overview of state-level information and sample size details are available on FSSAI's website: <http://www.fssai.gov.in/>.

Details of the National Survey on Adulteration of Milk:

1. Objectives: The survey was conducted by FSSAI with the following objectives:

- To identify milk's common adulterants in rural and urban areas.
- To identify the common adulterants in loose and packed milk.

2. Sample Size: A random sample was taken and analyzed from 33 Indian states. The total sample size was 1791. The following table summarizes the number of samples drawn from various Indian states.

S. No	State	Sample size	S. No	State	Sample size	S. No	State	Sample size
1	Andhra Pradesh	75	12	Haryana	109	23	Nagaland	22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25	13	Himachal Pradesh	27	24	Orissa	50
3	Assam	109	14	Jammu & Kashmir	18	25	Puducherry	25
4	Bihar	75	15	Jharkhand	25	26	Punjab	109
5	Chhattisgarh	19	16	Karnataka	51	27	Rajasthan	103
6	Chandigarh	25	17	Kerala	50	28	Sikkim	18
7	Delhi	71	18	Madhya Pradesh	61	29	Tamil Nadu	74
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12	19	Maharashtra	126	30	Tripura	25
9	Daman & Diu	25	20	Manipur	25	31	Uttarakhand	26
10	Goa	24	21	Mizoram	25	32	Uttar Pradesh	136
11	Gujarat	100	22	Meghalaya	26	33	West Bengal	100

Source: [National Survey on Adulteration of Milk](#),
Also see: [Total Samples Analyzed](#) and [National Survey on Adulteration of Milk: An overview](#).

3. Testing Laboratory: The samples were tested in government laboratories for neutralizers, acidity, hydrogen peroxide, sugar, starch, glucose, urea, salt, detergent, skimmed milk powder, formalin, and vegetable fat to determine the presence of common adulterants.

4. Results: Approximately 32 percent of the samples analyzed conformed to Indian food laws. The remaining 68 percent failed.

5. Conclusion: The study concludes that:

- Water is milk's most common adulterant. Water reduces the nutritional value of milk and may also spread water-borne illnesses.
- The second highest parameter of non-conformity was skim milk powder (SMP) in 548 samples, (out of total 1791 samples or 44.69 percent). Of the 548 SMP-positive samples, glucose was present in 477 out of 548 samples (87 percent).
- Detergent is present in milk. Consumption of detergent-adulterated milk is a health hazard and indicates a lack of hygiene and sanitation in milk handling.

For details, please refer to [Executive Summary- National Survey on Adulteration of Milk](#)