

UNIVERSAL'S

**The
Infant Milk Substitutes,
Feeding Bottles and Infant
Foods (Regulation of Production,
Supply and Distribution)**

Act, 1992

(41 of 1992)

as amended by

**The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods
(Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution)**

Amendment Act, 2003 (38 of 2003)

along with

**THE INFANT MILK SUBSTITUTES,
FEEDING BOTTLES AND INFANT FOODS
(REGULATION OF PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND
DISTRIBUTION) RULES, 1993**

2005

**BARE ACT
WITH SHORT NOTES**

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**THE INFANT MILK SUBSTITUTES,
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(REGULATION OF PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND
DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT ACT, 2003**

(38 of 2003)

[1st June, 2003]

*An Act to amend the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods
(Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Act, 2003.

(2) It shall come into force on such date¹ as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Amendment of section 2.—In section 2 of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 (41 of 1992) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(a) “advertisement” includes any notice, circular, label, wrapper or any other document or visible representation or announcement made by means of any light, sound, smoke or gas or by means of electronic transmission or by audio or visual transmission;’;

(ii) in clause (d), for the words “but does not include a pharmacy or drug store”, the words “a pharmacy, drug store and any association of health workers” shall be substituted;

(iii) in clause (f), for the words “after the age of four months”, the words “after the age of six months and up to the age of two years” shall be substituted;

(iv) in clause (g), for the words “,whether or not it is suitable for such replacement”, the words “for infant up to the age of two years” shall be substituted;

(v) after clause (i), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(j) “promotion” means to employ directly or indirectly any method of encouraging any person to purchase or use infant milk substitute, feeding bottle or infant food.’.

3. Amendment of section 3.—In section 3 of the principal Act,—

(i) in clause (a), for the words “or feeding bottles”, the words “feeding bottles or infant foods” shall be substituted;

1. 1-1-2004.

iv *The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Act, 2003.*

(ii) in clause (b), for the words "infant milk substitutes is", the words " , infant milk substitutes and infant foods are" shall be substituted;

(iii) for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(c) take part in the promotion of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles or infant foods;"

4. Amendment of section 4.—In section 4 of the principal Act, for the words "feeding bottles", at both the places where they occur, the words "feeding bottles or infant foods" shall be substituted.

5. Amendment of section 5.—In section 5 of the principal Act, for the words "feeding bottles", at both the places where they occur, the words "feeding bottles or infant foods" shall be substituted.

6. Amendment of section 6.—In section 6 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words "infant milk substitute", at both the places where they occur, the words "infant milk substitute or infant food" shall be substituted.

7. Amendment of section 7.—In section 7 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for the words "Every educational or other material", the words "Every educational or other material including advertisements or material relating to promotion of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods" shall be substituted;

(ii) after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(fa) the date of printing and publication of such material and the name of the printer and publisher;"

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "feeding bottles", the words "feeding bottles or infant foods" shall be substituted.

8. Amendment of section 9.—In section 9 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) No producer, supplier or distributor referred to in sub-section (1), shall offer or give any contribution or pecuniary benefit to a health worker or any association of health workers, including funding of seminar, meeting, conference, educational course, contest, fellowship, research work or sponsorship."

9. Amendment of section 20.—In section 20 of the principal Act, for the word and figures "section 11", at both the places where they occur, the words and figures "section 11 and the rules made under section 26 of the Act" shall be substituted.

10. Amendment of section 24.—In section 24 of the principal Act, after the words "or of any State Government", the words, brackets, letter and figures "or a representative of such voluntary organisation which is notified under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 21" shall be inserted.

THE INFANT MILK SUBSTITUTES, FEEDING BOTTLES AND INFANT FOODS (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) ACT, 1992

INTRODUCTION

Infant malnutrition is a major contributory cause of his incidence of infant mortality and physical and mental handicaps. The health of infants and young children cannot be isolated from the health and nutrition of women. The mother and her infant form a biological unit. Breast-feeding is an integral part of the reproductive process. It is the natural and ideal way of feeding the infant and provides a unique biological and emotional basis for healthy child development. The anti-effective properties of mother's milk protect infants against diseases. The effect of breast-feeding on child spacing, on the health and well being of the mother, on family health and on national economy is well recognised. Breast feeding is, therefore, a key aspect of self-reliance and primary health care. It is, therefore, essential to protect and promote breast-feeding and to protect pregnant women and nursing mothers from any influence that could disrupt it. Inappropriate feeding practices lead to malnutrition, morbidity in our children. Promotion of infant milk substitutes and related products like feeding bottles and teats do constitute a health hazard. Promotion of infant milk substitutes and related products has been more extensive and pervasive than the dissemination of information concerning the advantages of mother's milk and breast-feeding and contributes to decline in breast-feeding. In the absence of strong interventions designed to protect, promote and support breast-feeding this decline can assume dangerous proportions subjecting millions of infants to greater risks of infection, malnutrition and death. In view of the vulnerability of infants in the early months of life to the aforesaid risks and the risks involved in appropriate feeding practices including the unnecessary and improper use of infant milk substitutes, feeding accessories and infant foods, it came necessary to regulate the marketing of such products. In May, 1981 the World Health Assembly adopted an International Code for Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes. The Government of India recognised this Code and adopted the "Indian National Code for Protection of Breast-Feeding in December, 1983. To give effect to the principals and aims of this Code the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill was introduced in the Parliament.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Every child has a right to be adequately nourished as a means of attaining and maintaining health. Infant malnutrition is a major contributory cause of high incidence of infant mortality and physical and mental handicaps. The health of infants and young children cannot be isolated from the health and nutrition of women. The mother and her infant form a biological unit. Breast-feeding is an integral part of the reproductive process. It is the natural and ideal way of

feeding the infant and provides a unique biological and emotional basis for healthy child development. The anti-infective properties of mother's milk protect infants against diseases. The effect of breast-feeding on child spacing, on the health and well being of the mother, on family health and on national economy is well recognised. Breast-feeding is, therefore, a key aspect of self-reliance and primary health care. It is, therefore, essential to protect and promote breast-feeding and to protect pregnant women and nursing mothers from any influence that could disrupt it.

2. Inappropriate feeding practices lead to infant malnutrition, morbidity and mortality in our children. Promotion of infant milk substitutes and related products like feeding bottles and teats do constitute a health hazard. Promotion of infant milk substitutes and related products has been more extensive and pervasive than the dissemination of information concerning the advantages of mother's milk and breast-feeding and contributes to decline in breast-feeding. In the absence of strong interventions designed to protect, promote and support breast-feeding this decline can assume dangerous proportions subjecting millions of infants to greater risks of infections, malnutrition and death.

3. In the light of the foregoing considerations and in view of the vulnerability of infants in the early months of life to the aforesaid risks and the risks involved in inappropriate feeding practices including the unnecessary and improper use of infant milk substitutes, feeding accessories and infant foods, it has become necessary to regulate the marketing of such products. For the proper nutrition and health of the world's children, the World Health Assembly adopted in May, 1981 an International Code for marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes. The Government of India recognised this Code and adopted the "Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast-Feeding" (hereinafter referred to as the Code) in December, 1983.

4. The Code envisages that there shall be no advertising or other form of sales promotion of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and teats. The Code, in accordance with this general principle enjoins the health authorities to encourage and protect breast-feeding and also prescribes several measures to control the marketing and promotion of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles, teats and infant foods.

5. The Bill proposes to give effect to the principles and aims of the Code. Accordingly, it prohibits advertisement of infant milk substitutes and feeding bottles and also prescribes measures to ensure that in the marketing of infant milk substitutes no impression is given that feeding of these products is equivalent to, or better than, breast-feeding. The provisions relating to labelling and quality control of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods are proposed to be implemented through the concerned Departments in the State Government and Union territory administrations under the overall control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Contravention of the provisions of the Bill will be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both. However, the contravention of certain provisions of the Bill relating to labelling or quality control of such substitutes or food will 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 two thousand rupees.

6. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

ACT 41 OF 1992

The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill having been passed by both the Houses of Parliament received the assent of President on 29th December, 1992. It came into force on 1st day of August, 1993 as THE INFANT MILK SUBSTITUTES FEEDING BOTTLES AND INFANT FOODS (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION ACT, 1992 (41 of 1992).

AMENDING ACT

The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Act, 2003 (38 of 2003).

**THE INFANT MILK SUBSTITUTES, FEEDING
BOTTLES AND INFANT FOODS (REGULATION OF
PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION)
ACT, 1992**

(41 of 1992)

[29th December, 1992]

An Act to provide for the regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods with a view to the protection and promotion of breast-feeding and ensuring the proper use of infant foods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date¹ as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Definitions.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- ²(a) "advertisement" includes any notice, circular, label, wrapper or any other document or visible representation or announcement made by means of any light, sound, smoke or gas or by means of electronic transmission or by audio or visual transmission;
- (b) "container" means a box, bottle, casket, tin, can, barrel, case, tube, receptacle, sack, wrapper or other thing in which any infant milk substitute, feeding bottle or infant food is placed or packed for sale or distribution;
- (c) "feeding bottle" means any bottle or receptacle used for the purpose of feeding infant milk substitutes and includes a teat and a valve attached or capable of being attached to such bottle or receptacle;
- (d) "health care system" means an institution or organisation engaged, either directly or indirectly, in health care for mothers, infants or pregnant women and includes a health worker in private practice,³[a pharmacy, drug store and any association of health workers];
- (e) "health worker" means a person engaged in health care for mothers, infants or pregnant women;

1. Came into force on 1-8-1993, *vide* G.S.R. 527 (E), dated 31st July, 1993, published in the Gazette of India, Extra., Pt. II, Sec. 3(i), dated 31st July, 1993.

2. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 2, for clause "(a) "advertisement" includes any notice, circular, label, wrapper and other documents and also includes any visible representation or announcement made by means of any light, sound, smoke or gas;" (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

3. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 2, for "but does not include a pharmacy or drug store" (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

- (f) "infant food" means any food (by whatever name called) being marketed or otherwise represented as a complement to mother's milk to meet the growing nutritional needs of the infant ¹[after the age of six months and up to the age of two years;]
- (g) "infant milk substitute" means any food being marketed or otherwise represented as a partial or total replacement for mother's milk, ²[for infant up to the age of two years;]
- (h) "label" means a display of written, marked, stamped, printed or graphic matter affixed to, or appearing upon, any container;
- (i) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- ³(j) "promotion" means to employ directly or indirectly any method of encouraging any person to purchase or use infant milk substitute, feeding bottle or infant food.]

(2) Any reference in this Act to any other enactment or any provision thereof, shall, in relation to an area in which such enactment or such provision is not in force, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law or the relevant provision of the corresponding law, if any, in force in that area.

3. Certain prohibitions in relation to infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods.—No person shall—

- (a) advertise, or take part in the publication of any advertisement, for the distribution, sale or supply of infant milk substitutes ⁴[, feeding bottles or infant foods]; or
- (b) give an impression or create a belief in any manner that feeding of ⁵[infant milk substitutes and infant foods are] equivalent to, or better than, mother's milk; or
- ⁶[(c) take part in the promotion of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles or infant foods.]

COMMENTS

No person can (i) advertise, or take part in the publication of any advertisement, for the distribution, sale or supply of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods; or (ii) give an impression or create a belief that feeding of infant milk substitutes and infant foods are equivalent to, or better than mother's milk; or (iii) take part in the promotion of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles or infant foods.

4. Prohibition of incentives for the use or sale of infant milk substitutes or ⁷[feeding bottles or infant foods].—No person shall—

1. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 2, for "after the age of four months" (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).
2. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 2, for ", whether or not it is suitable for such replacement" (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).
3. Ins. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 2 (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).
4. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 3, for "or feeding bottles" (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).
5. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 3, for "infant milk substitutes is" (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).
6. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 3, for clause "(c) take part in the promotion of use or sale of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).
7. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 4, for "feeding bottles" (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

- (a) supply or distribute samples of infant milk substitutes or ¹[feeding bottles or infant foods] or gifts of utensils or other articles; or
- (b) contact any pregnant woman or the mother of an infant; or
- (c) offer inducement of any other kind,

for the purpose of promoting the use or sale of infant milk substitutes or ¹[feeding bottles or infant foods].

COMMENTS

No person can (i) supply or distribute samples of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods or gifts of utensils or other articles; (ii) contact any pregnant woman or the mother of an infant; or (iii) offer inducement of any other kind, for the purpose of promoting the use or sale of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods.

5. Donations of infant milk substitutes or ²[feeding bottles or infant foods] or equipment or materials relating thereto.—Subject to the provisions of subsection (4) of section 8, no person shall donate or distribute—

- (a) infant milk substitutes or ²[feeding bottles or infant foods] to any other person except to an orphanage;
- (b) any informational or educational equipment or material relating to infant milk substitutes or ²[feeding bottles or infant foods]:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to the donation or distribution, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, of such equipment or material through the health care system.

COMMENTS

No person can donate or distribute (i) infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods to any person except to an orphanage; (ii) any informational or educational equipment or material relating to infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods, but donation or distribution through the health care system under prescribed conditions and restrictions can be made.

6. Information on containers and labels of infant milk substitutes or infant foods.—(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) and the rules made thereunder, no person shall produce, supply or distribute any infant milk substitute or infant food unless every container thereof or any label affixed thereto indicates in a clear, conspicuous and in an easily readable and understandable manner, the words "important notice" in capital letters in such language as may be prescribed and indicating thereunder the following particulars in the same language, namely:—

- (a) a statement "mother's milk is best for your baby" in capital letters;
- (b) a statement that infant milk substitutes or infant food should be used only on the advice of a health worker as to the need for its use and the proper method of its use;

1. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 4, for "feeding bottles" (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

2. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 5, for "feeding bottles" (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

- (c) a warning that infant milk substitutes or infant food is not the sole source of nourishment of an infant;
 - (d) the instructions for its appropriate preparation and a warning against the health hazards of its inappropriate preparation;
 - (e) the ingredients used;
 - (f) the composition or analysis;
 - (g) the storage conditions required;
 - (h) the batch number, date of its manufacture and the date before which it is to be consumed, taking into account the climatic and storage conditions of the country;
 - (i) such other particulars as may be prescribed.
- (2) No container or label referred to in sub-section (1) relating to ¹[infant milk substitute or infant food] shall—
- (a) have pictures of an infant or a woman or both; or
 - (b) have pictures or other graphic material or phrases designed to increase the saleability of ¹[infant milk substitute or infant food]; or
 - (c) use on it the word "humanised" or "maternalised" or any other similar word; or
 - (d) bear on it such other particulars as may be prescribed.

7. Educational and other materials relating to feeding of infants to contain certain particulars.—(1) ²[Every educational or other material including advertisements or material relating to promotion of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods], whether audio or visual, dealing with pre-natal or post-natal care or with the feeding of an infant and intended to reach pregnant women or mothers of infants shall include clear information relating to—

- (a) the benefits and superiority of breast-feeding;
 - (b) the preparation for, and the continuance of, breast-feeding;
 - (c) the harmful effects on breast-feeding due to the partial adoption of bottle feeding;
 - (d) the difficulties in reverting to breast-feeding of infants after a period of feeding by infant milk substitute;
 - (e) the financial and social implications in making use of infant milk substitutes and feeding bottles;
 - (f) the health hazards of improper use of infant milk substitutes and feeding bottles;
 - ³[(fa) the date of printing and publication of such material and the name of the printer and publisher;]
 - (g) such other matters as may be prescribed.
- (2) No material referred to in sub-section (1) shall be utilised to promote the use or sale of infant milk substitutes for ⁴[feeding bottles or infant foods].

1. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 6 for "infant milk substitute" (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

2. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 7 for "Every educational or other material" (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

3. Ins. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 7 (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

4. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 7, for "feeding bottles" (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

8. Health care system.—(1) No person shall use any health care system or the display of placards or posters relating to, or for the distribution of, materials for the purpose of promoting the use or sale of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply to—

- (a) the donation or distribution of informational or educational equipment or material made in accordance with the proviso to clause (b) of section 5; and
- (b) the dissemination of information to a health worker about the scientific and factual matters relating to the use of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods along with the information specified in sub-section (1) of section 7.

(2) No person who produces, supplies, distributes or sells infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods shall make any payment to any person who works in the health care system for the purpose of promoting the use or sale of such substitutes or bottles or foods.

(3) No person, other than a health worker, shall demonstrate feeding with infant milk substitutes or infant foods to the mother of an infant or to any member of her family and such health worker shall also clearly explain to such mother or such other member the hazards of improper use of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods.

(4) No person, other than an institution or organisation, engaged in health care for mothers, infants or pregnant women, shall distribute infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles to a mother, who cannot resort to breast-feeding and who cannot afford to purchase infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles.

(5) An orphanage may purchase infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles at a price lower than their sale price for the purpose of utilising them in the said orphanage.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, such purchases shall not amount to an inducement for promoting the use or sale of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles.

COMMENTS

No person can use any health care system or the display of placards or posters relating to, or for the distribution of, materials for the purpose of promoting the use or sale of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods. No person, who produces, supplies, distributes or sells infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods, can make any payment to any person working in the health care system for the purpose of promoting the use or sale of such substitutes or bottles or food. No person, except a health worker, can demonstrate feeding with infant milk substitutes or infant foods to the mother of an infant, to any member of her family. No person except an institution or organisation engaged in health care system, can distribute infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles to a mother, who cannot resort to breast feeding and who cannot afford to purchase infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles.

9. Inducement to health worker for promoting use of infant milk substitutes, etc.—(1) No person who produces, supplies, distributes or sells infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods shall offer or give, directly or indirectly, any financial inducements or gifts to a health worker or

to any member of his family for the purpose of promoting the use of such substitutes or bottles or foods.

¹[(2) No producer, supplier or distributor referred to in sub-section (1), shall offer or give any contribution or pecuniary benefit to a health worker or any association of health workers, including funding of seminar, meeting, conference, educational course, contest, fellowship, research work or sponsorship.]

10. Special provision relating to employees of person who produces, supplies, distributes or sells infant milk substitutes, etc.—(1) No person who produces, supplies, distributes or sells infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods shall fix the remuneration of any of his employees or give any commission to such employees on the basis of the volume of sale of such substitutes or bottles or foods made by such employees.

(2) The employees of such person shall not perform any function which relates to educating a pregnant woman or mother of an infant on pre-natal or post-natal care of the infant.

11. Standards of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles or infant foods.—

(1) No person shall sell or otherwise distribute any infant milk substitute or infant food unless it conforms to the standards, specified for such substitute or food under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) and the rules made thereunder and the container thereof has the relevant Standard Mark specified by the Bureau of Indian Standards established under section 3 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 (63 of 1986) to indicate that the infant milk substitute or infant food conforms to such standards:

Provided that where no standards have been specified for any infant milk substitute or infant food under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), no person shall sell or otherwise distribute such substitute or food unless he has obtained the approval of the Central Government in relation to such substitute or food and the label affixed to the container thereof under the rules made under that Act.

(2) No person shall sell or otherwise distribute any feeding bottle unless it conforms to the Standard Mark specified by the Bureau of Indian Standards referred to in sub-section (1) for feeding bottles and such mark is affixed on its container.

COMMENTS

No person can sell or otherwise distribute (a) any infant milk substitute or infant food unless it conforms to the standards specified therefor under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954; and the container thereof has the relevant Standard Mark specified by the Bureau of Indian Standards to indicate that such substitute or food conforms to such standards. (b) any feeding bottle unless it conforms to the Standard

1. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 8, for sub-section "(2) Where such person makes any contribution to, or incurs any expenditure on, a health worker, either directly or indirectly, such person and such health worker shall disclose the same to the institution or organisation to which such health worker is attached" (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

Mark specified by the Bureau of Indian Standards; and (ii) such mark is affixed on its container; (c) any infant milk substitute or infant food, where no standards have been specified therefor under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 unless he has obtained the approval of the Central Government in relation thereto; and the label is affixed to the container thereof under the rules made under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

12. Powers of entry and search.—(1) Any Food Inspector appointed under section 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) (hereinafter referred to as the Food Inspector) or any officer not below the rank of a Class I officer authorised in this behalf by the State Government (hereinafter referred to as authorised officer) may, if he has any reason to believe that any provision of section 6 or section 11 has been or is being contravened, enter and search at any reasonable time any factory, building, business premises or any other place where any trade or commerce in infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods is carried on or such substitutes or bottles or foods are produced, supplied or distributed.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), relating to searches and seizures shall, so far may be, apply to every search or seizure made under this Act.

13. Power to seize infant milk substitutes, etc., or containers thereof.—(1) If any food inspector or authorised officer has reason to believe that in respect of any infant milk substitute or feeding bottle or infant food or container thereof, the provisions of this Act have been or are being contravened, he may seize such substitute or bottle or food or container.

(2) No such substitute or food or bottle or container shall be retained by any food inspector or authorised officer for a period exceeding ninety days from the date of its seizure unless the approval of the District Judge, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such seizure has been made, has been obtained for such retention.

COMMENTS

Any food inspector or authorised officer can seize any infant milk substitute, feeding bottle, infant food, or container (in respect of which the provisions of this Act have been or are being contravened but, he cannot retain the same for more than 90 days from the date of its seizure, without the approval of the District Judge.

14. Confiscation.—Any infant milk substitute or feeding bottle or infant food or container thereof, in respect of which any provision of this Act has been or is being contravened, shall be liable to confiscation:

Provided that where it is established to the satisfaction of the court adjudging the confiscation that the person in whose possession, power or control any such substitute or bottle or food or container is found is not responsible for the contravention of the provisions of this Act, the court may, instead of making an order for the confiscation of such substitute or bottle or food or container, make such other order authorised by this Act against the person guilty of the breach of the provisions of this Act as it may think fit.

COMMENTS

Any infant milk substitute or feeding bottle or infant food or container thereof, in respect

of which any provision of the Act has been or is being contravened, is liable to confiscation.

15. Power to give option to pay cost in lieu of confiscation.—(1) Whenever any confiscation is authorised by this Act, the court adjudging it may, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order adjudging the confiscation, give to the owner thereof an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such cost not exceeding the value of the infant milk substitute or feeding bottle or infant food or container thereof in respect of which the confiscation is authorised as the court thinks fit.

(2) On payment of the cost ordered by the court the seized infant milk substitute or feeding bottle or infant food or container shall be returned to the person from whom it was seized on the condition that such person shall, before making any distribution, sale or supply of such substitute or bottle or food or container, give effect to the provisions of this Act.

COMMENTS

Whenever any confiscation of infant milk substitute, feeding bottle or infant food or container thereof is authorised by the Act the court may give the owner thereof an option to pay cost in lieu of confiscation.

16. Confiscation not to interfere with other punishments.—No confiscation made or cost ordered to be paid under this Act shall prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under the provisions of this Act or under any other law.

17. Adjudication.—Any confiscation may be adjudged or costs may be ordered to be paid.—

- (a) without any limit, by the principal civil court of original jurisdiction within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such confiscation has been made or costs have been ordered to be paid, as the case may be;
- (b) subject to such limits as may be specified by the Central Government in this behalf, by such other court, not below a civil court having pecuniary jurisdiction exceeding five thousand rupees, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorise in this behalf.

18. Giving of opportunity to the owner of the seized infant milk substitute or feeding bottle or infant food or container thereof.—(1) No order adjudicating confiscation or directing payment of costs shall be made unless the owner of the infant milk substitute or feeding bottle or infant food or container thereof has been given a notice in writing informing him of the grounds on which it is proposed to confiscate such substitute or bottle or food or container and giving him a reasonable opportunity of making a representation in writing, within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice, against the confiscation and if he so desires, of being heard in the matter:

Provided that where no such notice is given within a period of ninety days from the date of the seizure of the infant milk substitute or feeding bottle or infant food or container thereof, such substitute or bottle or food or container

shall be returned after the expiry of that period to the person from whose possession it was seized.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (1), the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) shall, so far as may be, apply to every proceeding referred to in sub-section (1).

COMMENTS

No order adjudicating confiscation or directing payment of costs can be made unless the owner of the infant milk substitutes or feeding bottle or infant food or container thereof has been (i) given a notice in writing informing him of the grounds of the proposed confiscation, and (ii) given reasonable opportunity to make a representation against the confiscation.

19. Appeal.—(1) Any person aggrieved by any decision of the court adjudicating a confiscation or ordering the payment of costs may prefer an appeal to the court to which an appeal lies from the decision of such court.

(2) The appellate court may, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, pass such order as it thinks fit confirming, modifying or revising the decision or order appealed against or may send back the case with such directions as it may think fit for a fresh decision or adjudication, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence if necessary:

Provided that an order enhancing any fine in lieu of confiscation or for confiscating goods of greater value shall not be made under this section unless the appellant has had an opportunity of making a representation and if he so desires, of being heard in his defence.

(3) No further appeal shall lie against the order of the court made under sub-section (2).

20. Penalty.—(1) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 or sub-section (2) of '[section 11 and the rules made under section 26 of the Act] shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of section 6 or sub-section (1) of '[section 11 and the rules made under section 26 of the Act] shall 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 two thousand rupees:

Provided that 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 one thousand rupees.

COMMENTS

Contravention of the provisions of sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 or sub-section (2) of section 11 and the rules made under section 26 of the Act is punishable with imprisonment upto three years, or with fine upto five thousand rupees, or with both.

1. Subs. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 9, for "section 11" (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

Contravention of section 6 or sub-section (1) of section 11 and the rules made under section 26 of the Act is punishable with imprisonment which shall not be less than six months but may extend to three years and with fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees.

21. Cognizance of offences.—(1) Save as otherwise provided in section 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), no court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except upon a complaint in writing made by—

- (a) a person authorised in this behalf under sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954); or
- (b) an officer not below the rank of a Class I officer authorised in this behalf, by general or special order, by the Government; or
- (c) a representative of such voluntary organisation engaged in the field of child welfare and development and child nutrition as the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorise in this behalf.

(2) Where a complaint has been made by a representative of the voluntary organisation authorised under clause (c) of sub-section (1) and the court has issued a summon or, as the case may be, a warrant under sub-section (1) of section 204 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Assistant Public Prosecutor for that court shall take charge of the case and conduct the prosecution.

22. Offences by companies.—(1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, 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, as well as 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 if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any 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, 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; and
- (b) "director" in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

23. Offences to be cognizable and bailable.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), an offence punishable under this Act shall be,—

- (a) bailable
- (b) cognizable

24. Protection of action taken in good faith.—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or any State Government or any officer of the Central Government or of any State Government ¹[or a representative of such voluntary organisation which is notified under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 21] for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

25. Application of Act 37 of 1954 not barred.—The provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, or the rules made thereunder.

26. Power to make rules.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) 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) the conditions and restrictions subject to which educational equipment and other material may be donated or distributed under the proviso to clause (b) of section 5;
- (b) the language in which the notice and other particulars shall be indicated under sub-section (1) of section 6.
- (c) the particulars which are to be indicated under clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 6;
- (d) the particulars which a container or label shall not bear under clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 6;
- (e) the matters to be included in the information which reaches pregnant women or mothers of infants under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 7;
- (f) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

1. Ins. by Act 38 of 2003, sec. 10 (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

THE INFANT MILK SUBSTITUTES, FEEDING BOTTLES AND INFANT FOODS (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) RULES, 1993¹

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution Rules, 1993.

(2) They shall come into force on the date² of commencement of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 (41 of 1992).

2. Definitions.—(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) "Act" means the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 (41 of 1992);
- (b) "authorised officer" means an officer not below the rank of a Class I (Group A or whatever name called) officer of the Government duly authorised by the State Government under section 12;
- (c) "food inspector" means a person appointed by the Government as such under section 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954);
- (d) "section" means a section of the Act.

(2) Words and expressions used in these rules and not defined but defined in the Act shall have the respective meanings assigned to them in the Act.

3. Local limits of jurisdiction of food inspectors.—The local limits of jurisdiction of food inspectors shall be the same as are assigned to them under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954).

4. Authorised officers.—(1) No officer of the Government shall be authorised by the State Government under section 12 unless he is—

- (a) a medical officer in charge of health administration of a local area; or
- (b) a graduate in medicine and has received at least one month's training in food inspection and sampling work approved for the purpose of food inspection under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) by the Central Government or a State Government.

1. *Vide* G.S.R. 528(E), dated 31st July, 1993, published in the Gazette of India, Extra., Pt. II, Sec. 3(i), dated 31st July, 1993.

2. Came into force on 1-8-1993 *vide* G.S.R. 527 (E), dated 31st July, 1993, published in the Gazette of India, Pt. II, Sec. 3(i), dated 31st July, 1993.

(2) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, define the local limits of jurisdiction of authorised officers.

5. Conditions and restrictions for donation and distribution of ¹[infant milk substitutes or infant foods or feeding bottles] or equipments and materials relating to them through health care system.—No institution, organisation or health worker in private practice, engaged in health care for mothers, infants or pregnant women, shall donate or distribute any educational or other informational or communication aids relating to ¹[infant milk substitutes or infant foods or feeding bottles] without complying with the following conditions and restrictions, namely:—

- (a) the donor should be informed in writing on—
 - (i) the need for promoting breast feeding;
 - (ii) the nutritional superiority of mother's milk;
 - (iii) the benefits of breast milk, that is to say that breast milk is—
 - (A) the best natural food for infants;
 - (B) always clean;
 - (C) protects the infant from infection and diseases;
 - (D) available always;
 - (E) requires no special preparation;
 - (iv) that breast feeding helps parents to space their children;
 - (v) the danger of microbial contamination involved in bottle feeding;
- (b) informational or educational equipment or material relating to ¹[infant milk substitutes or infant foods or feeding bottles] should be donated or distributed only in case it is found necessary for healthy growth of the infant by a medical practitioner.

6. Language of the notice and other particulars of declaration.—(1) No person shall produce, supply or distribute any infant milk substitute or infant food unless the container thereof or any label affixed thereto indicates in a clear, conspicuous and in an easily readable and understandable manner the words "IMPORTANT NOTICE", in capital letters in English and its equivalent in Hindi in Devnagri script:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of any local language in addition to the language required to be used under this sub-rule.

(2) The particulars of declaration to be specified on the label under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) and the rules made thereunder shall be in English or in Hindi in Devnagri script:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the user of any language in addition to the language required to be used under this sub-rule.

1. Subs. by G.S.R. 959 (E), dated 19th December, 2003 (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

7. ¹[Particulars of labelling of infant milk substitute and infant foods].—
In addition to the requirements specified by or under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) and under section 6 of the Act, the label or the container of every ¹[infant milk substitute or infant food] shall conform to the following, namely:—

- (a) the types of letters used shall not be less than 5 ²[millimeters in size for IMPORTANT NOTICE and the statement MOTHER'S MILK IS BEST FOR YOUR BABY].
- (b) the colour of the text printed or used shall be different from that of the background of ¹[the label or container], as the case may be.
- (c) the text of the particulars shall be prominent and conspicuous in the central panel of ¹[the label or container].
- (d) it shall indicate—
 - (i) that an infant milk substitute or an ¹[infant food] should be prepared appropriately and hygienically besides taking adequate care in cleaning of utensils, bottles and teats.
 - (ii) a warning against health hazards of inappropriate preparation as under:
"Infant milk substitutes/Infant Foods.
"Warning/caution—Careful and hygienic preparation of infant food in most essential for health. Do not use fewer scoops than directed since dilute feeding will not provide adequate nutrients needed by your infant. Do not use more scoops than directed since concentrated feed will not provide the water needs of your infant."
 - (iii) the approximate composition of nutrients per 100 grams of product including its energy value in calories.
 - (iv) the storage conditions specifically stating "Store in cool and dry place in an air-tight container" or the like.
 - (v) the feeding chart and directions for use and instructions for discarding left over feed, the batch number and date of manufacture.
 - (vi) instructions for use of measuring scoop (level or heaped) and the quantity per scoop.
 - (vii) the prescribed period by which the infant milk substitutes or the infant food, as the case may be, is to be consumed.
 - (viii) the Protein Efficiency Ratio (PER) which shall be minimum of 2.5 if the product other than the infant milk substitutes and infant foods is claimed to have high quality protein.

1. Subs. by G.S.R. 959 (E), dated 19th December, 2003 (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

2. Subs. by G.S.R. 50 (E), dated 22nd January, 1999 (w.e.f. 22-1-1999).

8. Particulars which ¹[a label or container] should not contain.—Without prejudice to the requirements under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) and the rules made thereunder, the following restrictions on use of words in any language on ¹[the label or container], as the case may be, shall be applicable:—

- (a) ¹[the label or container] shall not contain any reference to the Act or these rules or any comment on, or reference to, or explanation of any particulars or declaration required by the Act or any of these rules to be included in the label which directly or by implication, contradicts, qualifies or modifies such particulars or declaration.
- (b) no words implying “recommended by the medical profession” or any words which imply or suggest that the food is recommended, prescribed or approved by medical practitioners shall be used in a label, container or advertisement.
- (c) ¹[the label or container] shall not contain the terms “Humanised” or “Maternalised” or any other similar expressions in any language.
- (d) No ¹[label or container] of infant food shall exhibit the words “Full Protein Food”, “Energy Food”, “Complete Food” or “Health Food” or any other similar expressions in any language.

9. Details of information intended to reach pregnant women or mothers of infants through education or other material.—(1) Every educational or other material, whether audio or visual, dealing with pre-natal or post-natal care or with the feeding of an infant and intended to reach pregnant women and mothers of infants shall, besides the information specified in clauses (a) to (f) of sub-section (1) of section 7, shall include—

- (a) the following details of advantages, as also nutritional superiority of breast feeding:—
 - (i) Immediately after delivery, breast milk is yellowish and sticky. This milk is called Colostrum, which is secreted during the first week of delivery. Colostrum is more nutritious than that of mature milk because it contains more protein, more anti-infective properties which are of great importance for the infant’s defence against dangerous neo-natal infections. It also contains higher levels of Vitamin ‘A’;
 - (ii) breast milk—
 - (A) is a complete and balanced food and provides all the nutrients needed by the infant ¹[for the first six months of life];
 - (B) has anti-infective properties that protect the infants from infection in the early months;

1. Subs. by G.S.R. 959 (E), dated 19th December, 2003 (w.e.f. 1-1-2004).

- (C) is always available;
 - (D) needs no utensils or water (which might carry germs) or fuel for its preparation;
 - (iii) breast feeding is much cheaper than feeding infant milk substitutes as the cost of the extra food needed by the mother is negligible compared to the cost of feeding infant milk substitutes;
 - (iv) mothers who breast feed usually have longer periods of infertility after child birth than non-lactators;
- (b) details of management of breast feeding, as under:
- (i) breast feeding—
 - (A) immediately after delivery enables the contraction of the womb and helps the mother to regain her figure quickly;
 - (B) is successful when the infant suckles frequently and the mother wanting to breast-feed is confident in her ability to do so;
 - (ii) in order to promote and support breast feeding the mother's natural desire to breast feed should always be encouraged by giving, where needed, practical advice and making sure that she has the support of her relatives;
 - (iii) adequate care for the breast and nipples should be taken during pregnancy;
 - (iv) it is also necessary to put the infant to the breast as soon as possible after delivery;
 - (v) let the mother and the infant stay together after the delivery, the mother and her infant should be allowed to stay together (in hospital, this is called "rooming-in");
 - (vi) give the infant Colostrum as it is rich in many nutrients and its anti-infective factors protect the infants from infections during the few days of its birth;
 - (vii) the practice of discarding Colostrum and giving sugar water, honey water, butter or other concoctions instead of Colostrum should be very strongly discouraged;
 - (viii) let the infants suckle on demand;
 - (ix) every effort should be made to breast feed the infants whenever they cry;
 - (x) mother should keep her body and clothes and that of the infant always neat and clean.
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LIST OF LATEST UNIVERSAL'S BARE ACTS & RULES

CIVIL, CRIMINAL AND COMMERCIAL

- Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 with Rules	70.00	- Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920 along with Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 and Religious Endowments Act, 1863	40.00
- Advocates Act, 1961	40.00	- Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929	20.00
- Advocates' Welfare Fund Act, 2001	25.00	- Chit Funds Act, 1982	40.00
- Aircraft Act, 1934 along with allied Rules	150.00	- Christian Marriage Act, 1872 with State Amendments	35.00
- Air Force Act, 1950 alongwith Rules, 1969	130.00	- Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003	25.00
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 along with Rules, 1982	45.00	- Cinematograph Act, 1952 along with Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983	55.00
- Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958	75.00	- Citizenship Act, 1955 along with Rules, 1956	70.00
- The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972	35.00	- Civil Defence Act, 1968 along with Rules and Regulations	35.00
- Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 along with Scheme, 1996	30.00	- Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Hard bound)	180.00
- Armed Forces (Special Power) Act, 1958	20.00	- Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 as amended by C.P.C. (Amendment) Act, 1999 and C.P.C. (Amendment) Act, 2002 with State Amendments (Pb)	280.00
- Arms Act, 1959 along with Rules, 1962	95.00	Hard bound	295.00
- Army Act, 1950 with Rules, 1954	170.00	- Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 with State Amendments	120.00
- Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891	20.00	- COFEPOSA Act, 1974 and SAFEMFOP Act, 1976	25.00
- Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980	30.00	- Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 along with Rules, 1972	20.00
- Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as amended in 2004 along with allied Rules	110.00	- Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 along with Rules	20.00
- Bar Council of India Rules along with allied Rules and Advocates Act, 1961	110.00	- Companies Act as amended in 2004 (Hb)	350.00
- Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988	20.00	- Competition Act, 2002	45.00
- Biological Diversity Act, 2002	50.00	- Constitution of India	100.00
- Border Security Force Act, 1968 alongwith Rules, 1969	90.00	- Constitution of India with selective comments by P.M. Bakshi	130.00
- Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 alongwith Rules and Regulations	70.00	- Consumer Protection Act, 1986 as amended in 2002	50.00
- Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 along with allied Rules	25.00	- Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 along with Rules to Regulate Proceedings for Contempt of the Supreme Court, 1975	20.00
- Cantonments Act, 1924	100.00	- Contract Act, 1872	45.00
- Carriers Act, 1865	20.00	- Copyright Act, 1957 along with Rules, 1958 and International Copyright Order, 1999	65.00
- Carrier Laws (* Land * Sea * Air)	50.00	- Court Fees Act, 1870	40.00
- Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 with State Amendment	30.00	- Customs Act, 1962	90.00
- Central Excise Act, 1944	60.00	- Depositories Act, 1996 as amended in 2004	30.00
- Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968 along with Rules	60.00	- Designs Act, 2000 along with Rules, 2001	55.00
- Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 along with Rules, 1955	75.00		
- Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 along with Rules, 1957	55.00		
- Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 along with Related Acts	40.00		

- Designs Act, 1911 along with Rules, 1933	35.00	- Freedom of Information Act, 2002 along with Provisions of relevant documents and The Official Secrets Act, 1923	25.00
- Divorce Act, 1869	25.00	- Gas Cylinders Rules, 2004	120.00
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 along with Rules and Relevant Provisions of IPC & Evidence Act, 1872	20.00	- General Clauses Act, 1897	25.00
- Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940	40.00	- Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999	40.00
- Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 along with Rules, 1945	250.00	- Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 along with Rules, 2002	80.00
- Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954	20.00	- Gift-tax Act, 1958	40.00
- Easements Act, 1882	30.00	- Guardians and Wards Act, 1890	25.00
- Electricity Act, 2003	80.00	- Hindu Laws (Containing 5 Acts)	50.00
- Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948	45.00	- Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act, 1956	20.00
- Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 along with Rules and Regulations	70.00	- Hindu Marriage Act, 1955	25.00
- Electricity Rules (Indian), 1956	90.00	- Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956	20.00
- Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper use) Act, 1950 along with Rules	20.00	- Hindu Succession Act, 1956	25.00
- Emigration Act, 1983 along with Rules, 1983	40.00	- Hire-Purchase Act, 1972	25.00
- Energy Conservation Act, 2001	40.00	- Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920	20.00
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 along with Rules, 1986 & Hazardous Wastes Rules, 1989 and allied Rules	150.00	- Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	30.00
- Essential Commodities Act, 1955 along with Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 and Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980	40.00	- Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 along with Rules, 1987	20.00
- Evidence Act, 1872 as amended in 2002	40.00	- Indian Penal Code, 1860 with Classifications of offences and State Amendments	90.00
- Explosives Act, 1884 along with The Explosive Substances Act 1908 and The Explosives Rules, 1983	135.00	- Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964	35.00
- Family Courts Act, 1984	20.00	- Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 along with Rules, 1993	25.00
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