IT IAS Toppers

What is fortified rice, and how is it prepared?

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Recently, Union Cabinet approved a scheme to distribute fortified rice under government programmes.

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ΤΟΙ	The fortification factor does not last for more than 45 days, so it isn't advisable to store fortified rice for long	 According to National Family Health Survey, 78.7% children and 75% in the district are anaemic and suffer from malnutrition 	In the first phase, fortified rice will be distributed in Badangi, Bobbili, Ramabhadrapuram and Terlam mandals	

[Ref: TOI]

What is Fortification?

- Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) defines fortification as "Deliberately increasing the content of essential micronutrients in a food, to improve the nutritional quality & to provide public health benefit with minimal risk to health".
- It is a process of **adding micronutrients** like iron, folic acid and vitamin B12.
- It is an effective, **cost-efficient complementary strategy** to **address the nutrition problem** within a short period.
- Various technologies are available to add micronutrients to regular rice, such as **coating**, **dusting**, **and extrusion**.
 - Extrusion involves the **production of fortified rice kernels** (FRKs) from a mixture using an extruder machine.
- The fortified rice kernels are blended with regular rice to produce fortified rice.

How it Works?

- Dry rice flour is mixed with a premix of micronutrients, and water is added to this mixture.
- The mixture is passed through a twin-screw extruder with heating zones, which produces kernels similar in shape and size to rice.
- These kernels are dried, cooled, and packaged for use.
- FRK has a shelf life of at least 12 months.



As per the guidelines of Ministry of Consumer Affairs Food and Public Distribution:

- The shape and size of the fortified rice kernel should resemble the normal milled rice.
- The length and breadth of the grain should be 5 mm and 2.2 mm respectively.

Need for Rice Fortification:

- India has very high levels of malnutrition among women and children.
- Every second woman in the country is anaemic and every third child is stunted.
- Fortification of food is one of the most suitable methods to combat malnutrition.
- Rice is one of India's staple foods, consumed by about two-thirds of the population.
- Per capita rice consumption in India is 6.8 kg per month.
- Therefore, fortifying rice with micronutrients is an option to supplement the diet of the poor.