

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary Supplementary School Examination, 2026 (XIIth)
SUBJECT NAME:HOME SCIENCE (Q.P. CODE /Set No 69/7/4)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, evaluation done and several other aspects. Its leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in Newspaper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark (√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (√) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks 70 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :- ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “Guidelines for Spot Evaluation” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

MARKING SCHEME
HOME SCIENCE (Subject Code-064)
(PAPER CODE: 69)

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks				
	SECTION A (Multiple Choice Questions)					
1.	(D) Tree plantation	1				
2.	(A) Nutrient-based approach	1				
3.	(C) Motel	1				
4.	(D) Panipat, 2015	1				
5.	(D) ICDS	1				
6.	(C) Isaac Singer	1				
7.	(B) Rice	1				
8.	(A) Lev Vygotsky	1				
9.	(B) 'Consumer VOICE'	1				
10.	(A) Hotel	1				
11.	(B) Article 16 (1)	1				
12.	(D) i - 3, ii - 4, iii - 2, iv - 1	1				
13.	(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1				
14.	(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.	1				
	SECTION B (Very Short and Short Answer Questions)					
15.	(a) Differentiate between visible biological hazards and invisible microbiological hazards in food. Give one suitable example of each category. Difference- <table><tr><th>Visible biological hazards</th><th>Invisible microbiological hazards</th></tr><tr><td>They are visible with naked eye.</td><td>They are not visible with naked eye / Can be seen under the microscope.</td></tr></table> Any other, Any one difference Example- Visible biological hazards Worms, Fly, Weevils, Cockroaches, Caterpillars etc. Invisible microbiological hazards Bacteria, Protozoa, Yeasts, Molds, Viruses etc. Any other, Any one example for each	Visible biological hazards	Invisible microbiological hazards	They are visible with naked eye.	They are not visible with naked eye / Can be seen under the microscope.	1 ½X2=1
Visible biological hazards	Invisible microbiological hazards					
They are visible with naked eye.	They are not visible with naked eye / Can be seen under the microscope.					

	OR (b) What is the full form of FSSAI ? Mention one important function performed by this authority. FSSAI Full form - Food Safety and Standards Authority of India Functions - 1.Framing of regulations to lay down the standards / guidelines for articles of food 2.Laying down mechanisms / guidelines for accreditation of certification bodies for certification of food safety management system for food businesses 3.Establishing procedures and guidelines for the accreditation of laboratories and the notification of accredited laboratories 4.Providing scientific advice / technical support to central / state government for framing the policy / rules related to food safety and nutrition 5.Collecting and collating data regarding food consumption / incidence and prevalence of biological risk / contaminants in food / residues of various contaminants in food products / identification of emerging risks / introduction of rapid alert system 6.Creating an information network across the country so that the consumers receive reliable information about food safety 7.Providing training programmes for persons involved in food businesses 8.Contributing to the development of international technical standards for food 9.Promoting general awareness about food safety / food standards Any other, Any one	OR 1 1
16.	(a) Shyamali wishes to contribute voluntarily towards the welfare of elderly people. Name any two programmes/schemes in our country that support senior citizens. Programmes / schemes in our country that support senior citizens - 1.Programmes catering to the basic needs (food,shelter and health care) of older people particularly destitute elderly 2.Programmes to build and strengthen intergenerational relationships particularly between children / youth and older people 3.Programmes for encouraging active and productive ageing 4.Programmes for providing institutional as well as non-institutional care /	1X2=2

	services to older people 5. Research, advocacy and awareness building programmes in the field of ageing 6. Old age homes 7. Respite care homes and continuous care homes / Older people who live in old age homes but are seriously ill requiring continuous nursing care and respite 8. Multi-service centres / Provide daycare, educational and entertainment opportunities, healthcare, companionship to older people 9. Mobile Medicare units / Provide medical care to older people living in rural, isolated and backward areas 10. Day care centres for Alzheimer's disease / dementia patients to provide specialised day care 11. Helplines and counselling centres for older people 12. Mental health care and specialised care for older persons 13. Disability care and hearing aids for older people 14. Physiotherapy clinics for older people 15. Awareness generation programmes for older persons and caregivers 16. Training of caregivers for older people 17. Sensitizing programmes for children, particularly in schools and colleges 18. National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) Any other, Any two OR (b) Tarun is an orphan child living in an organisation that provides family-based care. Identify this organisation and state its any one feature. Organisation - SOS Children's Villages Features - 1. An independent / non-governmental social organisation 2. Takes long-term care of orphaned / abandoned / children not living with their biological families for any reason 3. Each SOS home has a 'mother' who looks after 10-15 children 4. This unit lives like a family / experience stable family environment / children experience love / safety / loving relationships 5. Aims to help children to recover from traumatic experiences 6. Children are supported individually until they become independent young adults 7. The SOS families live together, forming a supportive 'village' environment	OR 1 1
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	8.They are integrated with the local community and contribute to the social life 9.In India, the first SOS village was set up in 1964 10.This organisation cares for more than 6000 needy / abandoned children in 40 and above unique villages across the country 11.They also rendere immediate assistance with emergency relief programmes Any other, Any one	
17.	(a) Mohanty prepares a puree of cooked sambhar rice using a mixer grinder and serves it to his 80-year-old grandmother for lunch. What type of diet is this known as ? Suggest any one other example of such a diet. Type of diet - Mechanical soft diet Example - 1.Mashed fruits / vegetables 2.Pureed fruits / vegetables 3.Peeled and Grated fruits / vegetables 4.Boiled / Stewed fruits / vegetables 5.Well-cooked dal / rice / khichri / dalia 6.Smoothies / Curd / Custard / Pudding / Kheer 7.Boiled / Scrambled eggs / Tender meat / Minced meat Any other, Any one OR (b) Juhi was suffering from a food allergy and got better with the help of diet therapy. Name any two other diseases/health conditions that can be managed or improved through diet therapy. Diseases / Health conditions that can be managed or improved through diet therapy - 1.Diarrhoea 2.Vomiting 3.Anaemia 4.Fever 5.Typhoid 6.Tuberculosis 7.Ulcers 8.Hyperacidity and heart burn	1 1 OR 1x2=2

	9.Epilepsy 10.Gastrointestinal problems 11.AIDS 12.Hypertension 13.Cancer 14.Osteoporosis 15.Obesity 16.Diabetes 17.Burns 18.Kidney disorders 19.Liver disorders 20.Pancreatic disorders 21.Pre and post-operative support Any other, Any two	
18.	An ECCE professional, Rachit, is designing a programme for young children that promotes learning through play. Identify any two appropriate educational or recreational activities that he can include in this programme. Educational or recreational activities in programmes that promote learning through play - 1.Camps 2.Picnics / Visits to zoo,museums etc. 3.Performing arts such as dance ,drama ,music , role play etc. 4.Art and craft activities 5.Nature walks / gardening 6.Sky-watching through telescope 7.Indoor activities such as beading, blocks,puzzles, clay etc. 8.Outdoor activities such as sand play,pebble play etc. 9.Story-telling 10.Non fire cooking 11.Puppet / Magic shows / Mask making Any other, Any two	1X2=2
19.	State two objectives of 'Red Ribbon Express' campaign. Objectives of the Red Ribbon Express Campaign - 1.Spread information regarding primary prevention services 2.Develop an understanding of the disease	1X2=2

	3.Reduce stigma and discrimination against people with AIDS 4.Enhance people's knowledge about preventive measures, health habits and lifestyle 5.Provide counselling and treatment facilities Any other, Any two	
20.	Mention any two sections dealing with specific jobs in a commercial laundry. Sections in a Commercial Laundry - 1.Unit for collection, inspection and sorting of articles 2.Pretreatments (mending,repairing and stain removal) 3.Washing 4.Water extraction 5.Drying 6.Drycleaning 7.Pressing and Ironing 8.Dyeing 9.Special finishes (zari polishing, calendering) 10.Packing 11.Distribution 12.Separate section for institutional and individual work Any other, Any two	1X2=2
21.	Describe two reasons why there may be a need for substitute provisions for the care of young children. Reasons for needs for substitute provisions - 1.When both parents are working 2.Changing family structure / Nuclear families 3.Single parent family 4.If parents are unwell / disabled / unable to take care for children for any other reason 5.Children with physical / emotional / learning difficulties Any other, Any two	1x2=2
22.	Akshara is confused about choosing between a semi-automatic and a fully automatic washing machine for her new home. Help her by explaining two differences and one similarity between these two types of washing machines used for washing clothes.	

	Difference - <table><tr><th>Semi-Automatic Washing Machine</th><th>Fully Automatic Washing Machine</th></tr><tr><td>1.Requires multiple interventions of the operator</td><td>1.There is no need for repeated intervention by the operator</td></tr><tr><td>2.Two-tub machines</td><td>2.Single-tub machines</td></tr><tr><td>3.Only one type of model is available</td><td>3.Two types of models are available</td></tr><tr><td>4.Budget-friendly</td><td>4.More expensive</td></tr><tr><td>5.Continuous supply of water is not required</td><td>5.Continuous supply of water is required</td></tr><tr><td>6.Operator may add / remove clothes mid-cycle</td><td>6.Operator cannot add / remove clothes mid-cycle</td></tr></table> Any other, Any two differences Similarity - 1.Both are used for washing clothes 2.Both require water, detergent and electricity for operation 3.Both reduce manual effort compared to hand washing 4.Both have washing, spinning and rinsing functions 5.Both can wash different types of fabrics using suitable wash cycles Any other, Any one	Semi-Automatic Washing Machine	Fully Automatic Washing Machine	1.Requires multiple interventions of the operator	1.There is no need for repeated intervention by the operator	2.Two-tub machines	2.Single-tub machines	3.Only one type of model is available	3.Two types of models are available	4.Budget-friendly	4.More expensive	5.Continuous supply of water is not required	5.Continuous supply of water is required	6.Operator may add / remove clothes mid-cycle	6.Operator cannot add / remove clothes mid-cycle	1X2=2 1
Semi-Automatic Washing Machine	Fully Automatic Washing Machine															
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23.	(a) Prabhleen liked a ‘Phulkari’ dupatta in a mall, but she could not purchase it as it was very expensive. Mention any three reasons for its high price. Reasons for High Price - 1.Government policies 2.Delivery systems 3.Market location 4.Method of purchase / distribution 5.Cost of production / promotion / advertising / overhead expenses 6.Consumer’s desire for convenience 7.Consumer’s ignorance / lack of awareness 8.Limited supply / high demand due to intricate manual work / intensive labour / time and energy consuming / fine fabrics / high quality of threads / unique and attractive designs / fewer artisans / cultural significance	1x3=3														

	Any other, Any three OR (b) Lakshay is highly addicted to online shopping and sometimes feels cheated later. Make him aware by listing any three consumer responsibilities while doing online shopping. Consumer Responsibilities while doing online shopping - 1.Update knowledge of various government laws,regulations and legislative provisions related to consumer protection 2.Use secure and legitimate payment methods 3.Compare items available on different websites on the basis of prices / quality / features / offers 4.Purchase items without being misled by flashy advertisements / false claims / heavy discounts 5.Read all the information (labels) / terms and conditions given on the product description / reviews / ratings 6.Buy products with standardization marks 7.Keep bills, receipts, transaction IDs and other relevant documents of purchase safely 8.Purchase from authentic and verified sites only / Be aware of online scammers 9. Be honest in all dealings and must pay timely for all the purchases 10.Buy wisely while choosing from variety available as per needs and requirements 11.Must be aware about various national and international consumer organisations Any other, Any three	OR 1x3=3
24.	(a) Enlist any three qualities of a successful entrepreneur. Qualities of Successful Entrepreneur - 1.Willingness to work hard 2.Knowledge and skills for planning and implementation 3.Skills of management of finances, materials, personnel and time 4.Having the courage to take calculated risks 5.Ability and preparedness to handle many tasks simultaneously 6. Ability to learn and acquire the necessary skills for the tasks at hand 7. Ability to deal with tough issues and find solutions 8. Being realistic and not expecting easy solutions 9. Ability to cope with set-backs, challenges and failures 10. Ability to develop partnership and able networking	1X3=3

	11. Ability to negotiate, strategise and prioritise 12. Being flexible and able to handle crises 13. Have good communication skills 14. Must be innovative, creative and goal-oriented 15. Must be ready to initiate direct action and be motivated to seek and adopt more effective means of doing things Any other, Any three OR (b) Explain the three different ways in which work can be perceived. Ways in which work can be perceived - 1. Work as a job and livelihood • Primarily a source of income • Doing a job to support one's family • Job satisfaction is primarily from the income earned • Focus is on money and survival 2. Work as a career • A path to progressively ascend professionally in terms of higher post / position / status / pay / responsibility • Considerable amount of time and energy is dedicated to the work • Job satisfaction from continuing advancement and achievements • Focus is on growth and achievement 3. Work as a calling • Satisfaction is derived from the work itself / inner drives / inner or higher ideals • Focus is on passion and purpose Three ways with any one description for each	OR 1X3=3
25.	‘A medium of development communication is run and managed by local people, in their local dialect, for their development’. Identify this type of media and give any two examples of it. Type of media - Community Radio (CR) / Local radio Examples of Community Radio in India - 1. Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Rajasthan 2. Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), Gujarat 3. Delhi University (DU) FM, North Delhi Any other, Any two	1 1x2=2

	SECTION C (Long Answer Questions)	
26.	(a) Shakeel joined as a bellboy in a resort. What will be his main duty there ? Duty of Bellboy- Responsible for shifting the baggage of guests within and out of the room / helping with baggage during check-in and check-out Any other, Any one (b) In which department of the resort will he be employed ? Front Office (c) Enlist any two other significant services offered by the staff of this department. Services offered by the Front Office Department staff - 1.Welcoming, meeting and greeting guests 2.Organising reservation status of room availability 3.Registering guests and allocating rooms 4.Maintaining records of check-in and check-out details 5.Issuing room keys to guests 6.Passing messages to customers 7.Coordinating with other departments / guest services 8.Providing in-house and external information to guests 9.Preparing and settling bills 10.Porter services 11.Taking feedback from the guests 12.Keeping record of personal information of the guests Any other, Any two	1 1 1x2=2
27.	(a) Health care is not just medical care, but it includes a multitude of services that should help to promote, maintain or restore health. (i) Discuss any three levels of health care provided in India. Three levels of health care - 1.Primary • First level of contact of the individual, family or community with the health system • Examples- Primary health centres (PHCs) / Dispensaries 2.Secondary • More complex health problems are resolved	1x3=3

	• Community health centres function as the first referral level • Examples- District Hospitals / Community Health Centres (CHCs) 3.Tertiary • Third / highest and specialised level of health care • Deals with the more complex health problems that cannot be dealt with at the first two levels • Examples- Medical college hospitals / Regional hospitals / Specialised hospitals / All India Institutes of Medical Sciences(AIIMS) Three levels with any one description for each (ii) Write any one role of public health nutritionists in promoting health. Role of Public Health Nutritionist - 1.Promote good nutrition / prevent nutritional problems 2.Identify the problem and its magnitude 3.Understand how and why these problems occur 4.Plan / participate in strategies and actions to implement them / Evaluate their impact 5.Equipped in key areas - Nutritional science / Nutritional needs throughout the life cycle / Nutritional assessment / Nutritional care / Food science / Educational methods / Mass media and communication / Programme management Any other, Any one OR (b) Various nutritional deficiencies are prevalent among Indian children. (i) Name any three nutritional deficiencies commonly seen in children and write their one symptom each. Nutritional deficiencies in Indian children - 1.Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM) Symptoms - Underweight / Stunting (short stature) / Wasting (low weight for height) / Marasmus / Kwashiorkor 2.Iron-Deficiency Anaemia (IDA) Symptoms - Breathlessness on slight exertion / Fatigue / Lethargy / General pallor (skin, conjunctiva, tongue, nail beds, soft palate) / Impaired attention span / memory / concentration	1 OR 1X3=3
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	3.Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD) Symptoms - Night blindness progressing to complete blindness / Less resistance to infection / Growth adversely affected / Affects epithelium 4.Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) Symptoms - Cretinism / In pregnancy- mental retardation of the foetus / congenital abnormalities of the foetus Any other, Any three deficiencies with any one symptom of each (ii) Name any one Nutrient Deficiency Control Programme operating in India. Nutrient Deficiency Control Programmes - 1.National Prophylaxis Programme for Prevention of Blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency 2.National Nutritional Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme due to iron deficiency 3.National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme Any other, Any one	1
28.	Rohan wants to start a catering unit for which he has to pursue a suitable course in Food Preservation and Processing in Mysore / Mysuru. (a) Name the government institution in Mysore from where he can do this course. Also suggest any other government institution that offers similar course in India. Government Institution offering course in Mysore - Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) Other Institutions in India - National Institute of Food Technology and Entrepreneurship Management (NIFTEM) Any other, Any one (b) Which two types of knowledge and skills are required to become a professional in the food industry ?	1 1

	Knowledge and skills required in the Food industry - 1.Food science / Food chemistry / Microbiology / Nutrition 2.Food processing / Quality assurance / Good manufacturing practices (GMP) 3.Analysis of raw and cooked / manufactured foods for composition, quality and safety 4.Food ingredients and their uses in large-scale production 5.Product specifications and development 6.Sensory evaluation and acceptability 7.Industrial practices / Systems control / Distribution channels / Consumer purchase patterns 8.Food packaging and labelling 9.Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) 10.Ability to use Information technology in product design 11.Food preparation and cooking skills 12.Recipe development skills 13.Innovations in product design 14.Food hygiene and Food safety Any other, Any two	1x2=2
29.	(a) Analyze the first three stages of the fashion cycle and briefly explain each stage. Frist three stages of the fashion cycle - 1.Introduction of Style • Designers interpret their research and creative ideas into apparel • Offer the new styles to the public • New styles are created by changing design elements and their relationship to one another 2.Increase in Popularity • New fashion is purchased / worn / seen by many people • It begins to rise in popularity 3.Peak of Popularity • Fashion reaches the height of its popularity • Demand is so high that many manufacturers copy it / produce adaptations at different price levels First three stages with any one description for each (b) Which stage of the fashion cycle is considered the best for a consumer to bargain ? Best stage of fashion cycle for consumer to bargain - Fourth stage / Decline in Popularity	1X3=3 1

30.	Sophia, a reputed diet counsellor, has been invited by a school to deliver a career talk on the scope of clinical nutrition. (a) Which two qualifications are required to pursue a career in this field ? Qualifications required to pursue a career in clinical nutrition - 1.10+2(senior secondary) level followed by B.Sc. in Home Science or B.Sc. with specialisation in Nutrition / Food Technology 2.Postgraduate Diploma in Dietetics with internship 3.M.Sc. in Food Science / Nutrition / Dietetics 4.For teaching and research careers, clearing UGC NET / SET and pursuing a Ph.D. is advisable Any other, Any two (b) Suggest any two career avenues where employment can be sought after qualifying in this field. Career avenues - 1.Dietitian with physicians / health clubs / gymnasiums / wellness centres / slimming clinics 2.Dietitian in catering services for schools / hostels / industrial canteens 3.Teaching and Academics 4.Researcher 5.Consultant in companies developing therapeutic foods and supplements 6.Food service manager / provider in healthcare and institutional settings 7.Entrepreneur developing and supplying specialty foods such as medical food, nutraceuticals, tube feeds etc. 8.Freelance dietitian 9.Nutrition marketing 10.Technical writer / Blog writer / Content creator Any other, Any two	1x2=2 1x2=2
31.	A textile designer in an export house uses Pantone shade cards in designing and application of colour in fabrics. (a) Explain the purpose of using Pantone shade cards in international fashion trade.	

	where the problem occurs 4.Enables producers / processors / distributors / exporters to utilise resources efficiently to ensure food safety 5.Importance for consumer protection and international food trade 6.Assures consistently good quality products 7.Holds responsibility for safe food with producers and suppliers as per FSSA, 2006 Any other, Any five OR (b) Discuss any five factors responsible for the increased importance of Food Quality and Safety in India. Factors responsible for increased importance of Food Quality and Safety- 1.Protection from food borne microbial illnesses 2.Changing lifestyles / diverse eating habits / large population increase risks of food contamination 3.Increasing demand for processed and packaged foods require strict safety measures 4.Quality concerns arise for pre-packaged spices / condiments / various types of spice powder / mixes due to increased demand 5.Complex logistics in bulk food transportation increase the risk of contamination 6.Rising food-borne diseases and emerging pathogens demand better safety protocols 7.India's participation in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has increased the need for effective food standards in international trade 8.Environmental pollution / pesticides increase the risk of food contamination 9.Ingredients / Additives in processed foods require thorough safety analysis 10.Growing consumer demand for safe / wholesome / nutritious foods drives quality control efforts Any other, Any five	OR 1x5=5
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