**Table no. :1- Distribution of respondents according to from where they get knowledge about food adulteration.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Medium** | **Frequency** | **Percentage(%)** |
| Newspaper | 9 | 07.89 |
| Television | 65 | 57.02 |
| Radio | 0 | 00.00 |
| Familiar person | 38 | 33.33 |
| Others | 2 | 01.76 |
| **Total** | **114** | **100.00** |

This table shows that respondents got the information from Newspaper 7.89%, from Television 57.02%, known person 33.33%, none from Radio and others 1.754%.

**Table no. :2-Distribution of respondents according to who can be thought or made aware about the procedure of detection to prevent food adulteration.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Person** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Male | 4 | 04.55 |
| Female | 3 | 03.41 |
| Male and female | 74 | 84.09 |
| Don’t know | 7 | 07.95 |
| **Total** | **88** | **100.00** |

This table shows that 100% respondents are of male 4.65%, female 3.48%, male and female 86.06% and don’t know 5.81%.

**Table no:-3 Distribution of respondents according to how can aware the children about food adulteration**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Person** | **Frequency** | **Percentage(%)** |
| Parents and relatives | 51 | 51 |
| School teacher | 46 | 46 |
| others | 3 | 3 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** |

This table shows that 100% respondents are of parents and relatives 51%, school teacher 46% and others 3%