**Table No – 01:**

**Title: Distribution of respondents…….**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sex** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Male | 40 | 22.73% |
| Female | 136 | 77.27% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100%** |

Table No : 01 show that.

Male respondents are 22.73% and female are 77.27%

**Table No – 02:**

**Title: Distribution of respondents according to age**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Age (years)** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| 18-22 | 33 | 18.75% |
| 23-27 | 39 | 22.16% |
| 28-32 | 37 | 21.03% |
| 33-37 | 15 | 12.29% |
| >32 | 67 | 38.06% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100%** |

Table No: 02

Table no: 02 show that 18.75% respondents are of the age group 18 – 22 years, 22.16% are of 23-27 years. 21.03% are of 28 – 32 years group, and 38.06% are of 32 age and more.

**Table No – 03:**

**Title: Distribution of respondents according to educational qualification**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Educational qualification** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Illiterate | 43 | 24.43% |
| Primary | 78 | 44.32% |
| SSC | 39 | 22.16% |
| HSC and above | 16 | 9.09% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100%** |

Table no: 03 show that 44.32% respondents studied up to primary level, 22.16% upto SSC and 09.09% upto HSC or above. 24.43% are illiterate.

**Table No – 04:**

**Title: Occupation of respondents**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Occupation** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Housewife | 123 | 69.89% |
| Service holder | 4 | 02.27% |
| Business | 8 | 04.55% |
| Farmer | 11 | 06.25% |
| Immigrant | 0 | 0% |
| Laborer | 12 | 6.82% |
| Others | 18 | 10.23% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100.00%** |

Table no: 04. Shows that 69.89% are housewives, 2.27% are service holder, 4.55% are business, 6.25% are farmer, 6.82% are laborer and others 10.23%.

**Table No – 05:**

**Title: Occupation of the Respondents Spouse**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Occupation** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| 1. House Maker | 41 | 23.30% |
| 1. Job Holder | 4 | 2.28% |
| 1. Business | 31 | 17.61% |
| 1. Farmer | 31 | 17.61% |
| 1. Immigrant | 10 | 5.68% |
| 1. Lobour | 35 | 19.88% |
| 1. Others | 24 | 13.64% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100.00%** |

Table no: 05. Shows that 23.30% respondents are house makers, farmer 17.61%, job holder 2.28%, business 17.61%, immigrant 5.68%, labour 19.88% and 13.64% are engaged in other occupations.

**Table No – 06:**

**Title: Distribution of Respondent According to Number of Family Members.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Family Members** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| 2 -4 | 47 | 26.70% |
| 5 -7 | 77 | 43.75% |
| >7 | 52 | 29.55% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100.00%** |

Table no 6. Shows that 26.70% family’s have 2-4 member in their family, 43.75% have 5-7 and 29.55% have more than 7 members in their family.

**Table No – 07:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent according to number of children.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No of children in a family** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| 1-2 | 53 | 30.11% |
| 3-4 | 55 | 31.25% |
| >4 | 21 | 11.93% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100.00%** |

Table no 7: Shows that 30.11% respondents have (1-2) children, 31.25% respondents have (3-4) children, 11.93% respondents have more than 4 children, and 26.71% respondents have no children

**Table No – 08:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent according to their monthly family income.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Monthly income** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| ≤ 5000 | 65 | 36.93% |
| 5001-10000 | 56 | 31.81% |
| 10001-15000 | 27 | 15.34% |
| >15000 | 28 | 15.92% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100.00%** |

Table no 08. Shows that 36.93% respondents earn ≤ 5000 taka, 31.81% respondents earn 5001-10000 taka, 15.34% respondents earn 10001-15000 taka, and 15.92% respondents earn >15000 taka.

**Table No – 09:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent according to knowledge when respondents a food item is said to be adulterated.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Knowledge** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Rotten food | 61 | 34.66% |
| Addition of color | 33 | 18.75% |
| Mixing of harmful substances | 35 | 19.89% |
| Others | 11 | 6.25% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100.00%** |

\*Multiple answer

Table no 9. Shows that, 34.66% respondents said that food is adulterated when it is rotten, 18.75% said by addition of color, 32.39% said that food is adulterated by addition of chemicals. 19.89% is said that food is adulterated by anything added which is harmful. 6.25% respondents have no idea about how food is adulterated.

**Table No – 10:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent according their knowledge of food item that are usually adulterated.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Knowledge** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Rice | 30 | 17.05% |
| Lentil | 13 | 7339% |
| Oil | 24 | 13.64% |
| Fish | 106 | 60.23% |
| Vegetables | 125 | 71.02% |
| Fruits | 113 | 64.20% |
| Spice | 25 | 14.20% |
| Milk | 23 | 13.07% |
| Juice | 10 | 5.68% |
| Sweets | 19 | 10.79% |
| Ghee | 2 | 1.14% |
| Bakery food | 13 | 7.39% |
| Doesn’t know | 6 | 3.41% |
| Others | 4 | 2.27% |

\*Multiple answer

Table no 10. Shows that the common food items those are being adulterated and 71.02% said it is vegetable, 64.20% said it is fruits, 60.23% said it is fish , 17.05, said it is rice, 14.20% said it is spice, 13.64% said it is oil, 13.07% said it is milk , 10.79% said it is sweets, 7.39% said it is lentil and bakery food, 5.68% said it is juice, 3.41% have no idea, 2.84% said it is fast food and 2.27% said other food items.

**Table No – 12:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent according their knowledge about usually used adulterants in food:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adulterants** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Colour | 56 | 31.21% |
| Formalin | 130 | 73.86% |
| Carbide | 7 | 3.97% |
| Urea | 21 | 11.93% |
| Chemical | 24 | 13.63% |
| Brick Powder | 23 | 13.06% |
| Water | 15 | 8.52% |
| Don’t know | 25 | 16.47% |
| Others | 3 | 1.7% |

\*Multiple Responses.

Table no 12. Shows that the respondent said food is adulterated with colour 31.21% formalin 73.86%, carbide 3.97%, urea 11.93%, chemical 13.63% brick powder 13.06%, water 8.52% don’t know 16.47%

**Table No – 13:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent according their knowledge about usually used adulterants in food:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Food item** | | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Fish | 1. Formalin | 137 | 7.79% |
| 1. Colour | 16 | 9.9% |
| 1. Don’t know | 42 | 23.86% |
| Vegetable | 1. Cloth colour | 13 | 7.38% |
| 1. Insecticides | 52 | 27.84% |
| 1. Excess compost | 49 | 27.18% |
| 1. Don’t know | 76 | 43.18% |
| Masala | 1. Colour | 17 | 9.65% |
| 1. Wood Powder | 13 | 7.38% |
| 1. Brick Powder | 80 | 45.45% |
| 1. Dung | 01 | 0.56% |
| 1. Others | 13 | 7.38% |
| 1. Don’t know | 74 | 42.04% |
| Fruits | 1. Carbide | 04 | 2.27% |
| 1. Formalin | 112 | 63.63% |
| 1. Colour | 13 | 7.38 |
| 1. Don’t know | 57 | 32.38% |
| Dry fish | 1. DDT | 04 | 2.27% |
| 1. Salt | 43 | 24.43% |
| 1. Colour | 06 | 3.40% |
| 1. Don’t know | 123 | 69.88% |

\*Multiple responses

Table no 13. Shows that the respondents said fish is adulterated with formalin 7.79%, colour 9.9%, don’t know 23.88%, vegetable with colour 7.38%, insecticides 29.54% excess composed 27.84% , don’t know 43.18% masala with colour 9.65%, wood powder 7.38% brick powder 45.45%, dung 0.56%, others 7.38%, don’t know 42.04%, fruits with carbide 2.275, formalin 63.63%, colour 7.38%, don’t know 32.38% and dry fish with DDT 2.27%,salt 24.43%, colour 3.40%, don’t know 69.88%.

**Table No – 14:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent according their knowledge of harmful effects of food adulterant on human.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Effects** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Cancer | 62 | 35.23% |
| Disability | 38 | 21.59% |
| Even death | 38 | 21.51% |
| Others | 47 | 26.7% |
| Don’t know | 40 | 22.73 |

\*Multiple responses

Table no 14. Shows that 35.23% respondents of knowledge about harmful effects of cancer 21.59%, disability 21.51%, even death 26.7%, others and 22.73% peoples are didn’t know.

**Table No – 15:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent according to queries they do while buying package food.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Checking of quality.** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Whether date expire or not | 130 | 51.59% |
| Quality of company | 42 | 16.67% |
| Quality of packet | 18 | 7.14% |
| Price | 16 | 6.35% |
| Seal of BSTI | 14 | 5.56% |
| Previous experience | 10 | 3.96% |
| Don’t know | 22 | 8.73% |
| **Total** | **252** | **100.00%** |

Table no 15. Shows that 51.59% respondents buy packaged food observing whether data expired or not 16.67%, of respondent observing its quality of company , 7.14% of respondent check quality of packet 6.35% of respondent consider price 5.56% of respondent check seal of BSTI 3.96% check with previous experience, 8.73% have no idea of checking food while buying packaged food.

**Table No – 16:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent according to queries they do while buying open food**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Checking of quality.** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Freshness | 109 | 46.19% |
| Colour | 24 | 10.17% |
| Cleanliness | 46 | 19.49 |
| Smell | 20 | 8.47% |
| Don’t know | 27 | 11.44% |
| **Total** | **236** | **100.00%** |

Table no: 16. Shows that 46.19% of respondents buy open food observing its freshness. 10.12% respondents observing its colour 4.24% respondents observing its price 19.49% respondents observing its cleanliness. 8.47% of respondents observing its smell.11.44% respondents don’t about checking food while buying open food.

**Table No – 17:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent about allowing their children to eat chocolate, ice-cream, cheeps etc.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Answer of respondent** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Yes | 82 | 46.59% |
| No | 27 | 15.34% |
| Don’t know | 67 | 38.07% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100.00%** |

Table no 17. Shows that 46.59% respondent know about harmful effects adulterated food on children’s mental and physical development and 15.34% respondent don’t about the harmful effects of adulterated food on children’s mental and physical development.

**Table No – 1:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent according to knowledge about the harmful effect of adulteration food on children’s mental and physical development.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Response** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Yes | 138 | 78.41% |
| No | 38 | 21.59% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100.00%** |

Table no 18. Shows that 78.41 if respondents has some knowledge about the harmful effects of adulterated foods on children’s mental and physical development and 21.59% respondents has no knowledge regarding it.

**Table No – 19:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent according to their knowledge about testing of iodized salt at home.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Response** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Accurately known | 45 | 25.56% |
| Wrongly known | 12 | 6.82% |
| Not known | 119 | 67.62% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100.00%** |

Table no 19. Shows that 25.56% respondents has on accurate knowledge about testing of iodized salt at home, 6.82% respondents has a wrong knowledge and 67.62% respondents has no knowledge responding it.

**Table No – 20:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent according to knowledge of inspecting fish either adulterated or not**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Response** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Accurately known | 82 | 46.59% |
| Wrongly known | 17 | 9.66% |
| Not known | 77 | 43.75% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100.00%** |

Table no 20. Shows that 46.59 respondents ha an according knowledge of inspecting fish either adulterated or not, 9.66% has a wrong knowledge and 43.75% , respondents has no knowledge regarding it.

**Table No – 21:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent according to knowledge of inspecting fish either adulterated or not.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **What would respondent do if the food is adulterated** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Inform the sanitary inspector | 7 | 3.89% |
| Throw away | 110 | 61.11% |
| Consume | 25 | 13.89% |
| Return to the manufacturer | 25 | 13.89 |
| Others | 13 | 7.22% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100.00%** |

Table no 21. Shows that 3.89% respondent inform the sanitary inspector, 61.11% respondent throw away, 13.89% respondent consume, 13.89% respondent return to the manufacturer, 7.22% respondent takes other precautions it the food id adulterated.

**Table No – 22:**

**Title: Distribution of respondent according to knowledge about freeing of food from being adulterated.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Do people know the ways to make food free from adulteration** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Yes | 67 | 38.07% |
| No | 109 | 61.93% |
| **Total** | **176** | **100.00%** |

Table no 22. Shows that about 38.07% know the way to make food free from adulteration whereas 61.93% doesn’t know the way to make food free from adulteration.

**Table No – 23:**

**Title: If yes then how people make food free from adulteration?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **If yes then how people make food free from adulteration** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| By washing with hot water | 59 | 86.76% |
| By washing with salt and hot water | 9 | 13.24% |
| Others |  |  |
| **Total** | **68** | **100.00%** |

Table no 23. Shows that 86.76% respondent make food free from adulteration by washing with hot water, 13.24% respondent make food free from adulteration by washing with salt and hot water.

**Table No – 24:**

**Title: From where whey get information about food adulteration**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quality** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Newspaper | 32 | 18.18% |
| Television | 149 | 84.65% |
| Radio | 10 | 5.68% |
| From knows person | 54 | 30.68% |
| Others | 10 | 5.68% |

Table no 24. Shows that 18.18% respondents get information about food adulteration from newspaper, 81.65% respondents from television, 5.68% respondents from radio, 30.68% respondents from known person, 5.68% from others.

**Table No – 25:**

**Title: Distribution of respondents according to who can made aware or trained about the procedure to prevent food adulteration**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quality** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| 1. Husband or male | 13 | 7.39% |
| 1. Wife or Female | 11 | 6.25% |
| 1. Both male and female | 138 | 78.41% |
| 1. Unknown | 17 | 9.66% |

Table no 25. Shows that 7.39% husband or male should be made aware or trained about the procedure to prevent food adulteration, 6.25% wife or female should be made aware or trained about the procedure to prevent food adulteration, 78.41% both male and female should be made aware or trained about the procedure to prevent food adulteration, 9.66% are unknown about.

**Table No – 26:**

**Title: Distribution of respondents according to how you can make the children aware about food adulteration.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quality** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| 1. Parents and relatives | 120 | 68.18% |
| 1. Teachers | 91 | 51.7% |
| 1. Others | 19 | 10.795% |

Table no 26. Shows that 68.18% of the respondents believe to aware the children through parents and relatives, 51.7% through teachers and 10.795% through others.