

## About the University

The Tamil Nadu Dr.Ambedkar Law University is a premier institution for legal education, established in the year 1997 in pursuance of the Tamil Nadu Act No.43 of 1997. As a sui generis model, the University is the first of its kind in the country offering legal education both on its campus and through the affiliated law colleges in the State of Tamil Nadu. All the seven Government Law Colleges stand affiliated to the Tamil Nadu Dr.Ambedkar Law University. The University has established the School of Excellence in Law in the University campus.

## About the Chair of Excellence on Consumer Law and Jurisprudence

The Chair of Excellence on Consumer Law and Jurisprudence named after late Shri.A.K.Venkata Subramaniam, a former Secretary, Government of India and a Consumer Activist has been functioning since 01-07-2014. The objectives of the Chair, among others are: (i) to provide for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge of law and their role in the development of better education; (ii) to promote legal education and well being of the community generally and (iii) to provide access to legal education of large segments of the population and in particular to the disadvantaged groups.

## About the Survey

A Survey on awareness about Food Safety was conducted by the A.K.Venkata Subramaniam Chair of Excellence on Consumer Law and Jurisprudence, Tamil Nadu Dr.Ambedkar Law University, Chennai during the period May – October, 2016. The objective of the survey was to ascertain to what extent the above stakeholders are aware of the various laws relating to food safety and how they view the impact of these laws in their lives. The Survey was divided into three parts: (i) awareness among the Public (ii) awareness among the Traders and (iii) awareness among Officials, Lawyers and Analysts. The first volume of the report covers the survey conducted among the General Public.



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Chennai.



SURVEY REPORT ON FOOD SAFETY IN TAMIL NADU VOLUME - I

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VOLUME - I





सत्यमेव जयते

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# **SURVEY REPORT ON FOOD SAFETY IN TAMIL NADU**

## **VOLUME - I**

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### **PUBLISHED BY**

**MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION  
(DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS), GOVERNMENT OF INDIA &  
SHRI A.K.VENKATA SUBRAMANIAM CHAIR OF EXCELLENCE ON  
CONSUMER LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE,  
THE TAMIL NADU DR.AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY,  
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SEPTEMBER - 2017**

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# **Awareness about Food Safety**

## **(I - Public)**

### **Summary of Survey Findings**

A Survey on awareness about Food Safety was conducted by the A.K.Venkata Subramaniam Chair of Excellence on Consumer Law and Jurisprudence, Tamil Nadu Dr.Ambedkar Law University, Chennai during the period May – October, 2016. The Survey was divided into three parts: (i) Awareness among the Public (ii) Awareness among the Traders and (iii) Awareness among Officials, Lawyers and Analysts. The student volunteers, 10 each from the eight affiliated law colleges of the university were deployed to undertake the survey under the supervision of the Project Co-ordinators. A total of 3500 persons, comprising 1750 among General Public, 1050 among Traders and 700 among Officials, Lawyers and Analysts were interviewed by the students. The first volume of the report covers the survey conducted among the General Public. A copy of the questionnaire given to the participants in the survey is enclosed as Annexure-I. Details of the target group are given in Annexure-II. The survey covered 1033 men and 717 women in the Public Category. A copy of the instructions given to the student volunteers is enclosed as Annexure-III. Random sampling method was followed while undertaking the survey. The classification of raw data obtained in the survey is given as Annexure-IV.

Tamil Nadu has been divided into four regions and the Districts comprising the regions are given below:

**Northern Region:** Chennai, Kancheepuram, Tirvallur, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai. [7 Districts]

**Southern Region:** Madurai, Dindigul, Theni, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Thoothukkudi, Kanniyakumari. [9 Districts]

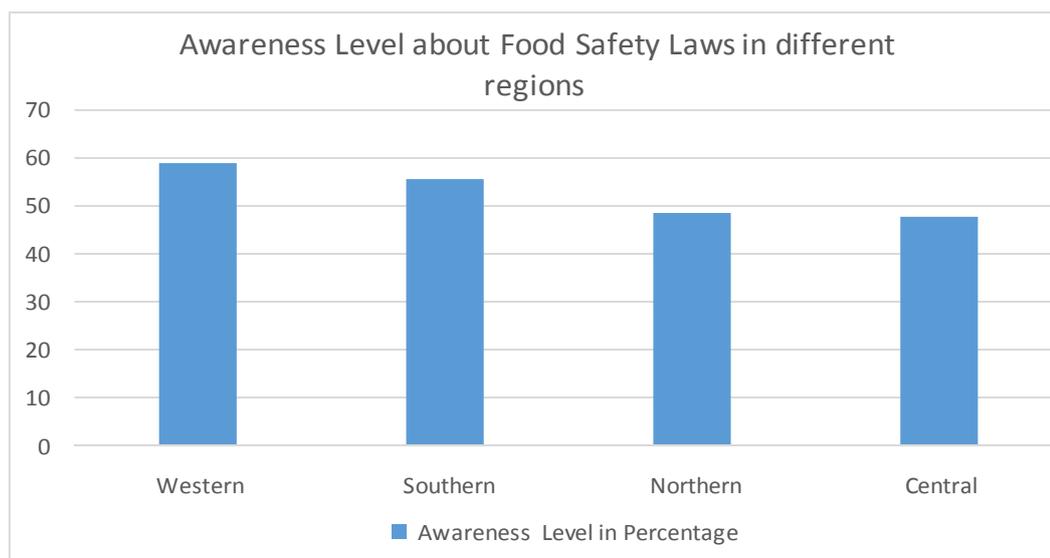
**Western Region:** The Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Erode, Salem, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri. [7 Districts]

**Central Region:** Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Pudukkottai, Trichy, Karur, Perambalur, Ariyalur. [8 Districts]

A detailed analysis of the data is given in the following paragraphs. Region wise analysis is also given wherever relevant.

## I. Awareness about the laws relating to Food Safety:

- (i) 52.2% of the 1750 respondents across the State are aware of the laws relating to food safety while 33.8% of the respondents are not aware. The remaining 13.9% do not have any opinion or are unwilling to express their opinion. The awareness is highest among the respondents in the Western Region [59%] followed by Southern [55.6%], Northern [48.6%] and Central [47.5%] regions respectively. [Page 12 of Annexure-IV]

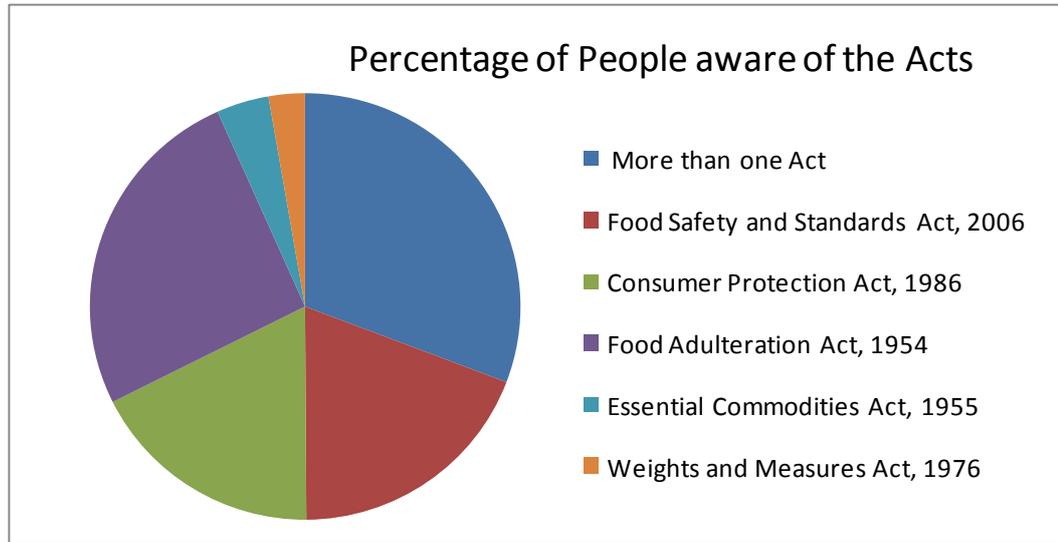


- (ii) Awareness is higher among females [56.1%] than among males [49.6%]. [Page 38 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii) The data on awareness about food safety laws among different age groups does not show any particular trend. The awareness among those in the age groups (i) below 25 (ii) 26–35 (iii) 36–45 (iv) 46–55 (v) above 55 is 54.8%, 47.3%, 50%, 62.5% and 52.5% respectively. It is surprising, though, that awareness among the age group 26–35 is the lowest among the different age groups. [Page 61 of Annexure-IV]

## II. Awareness about specific Acts:

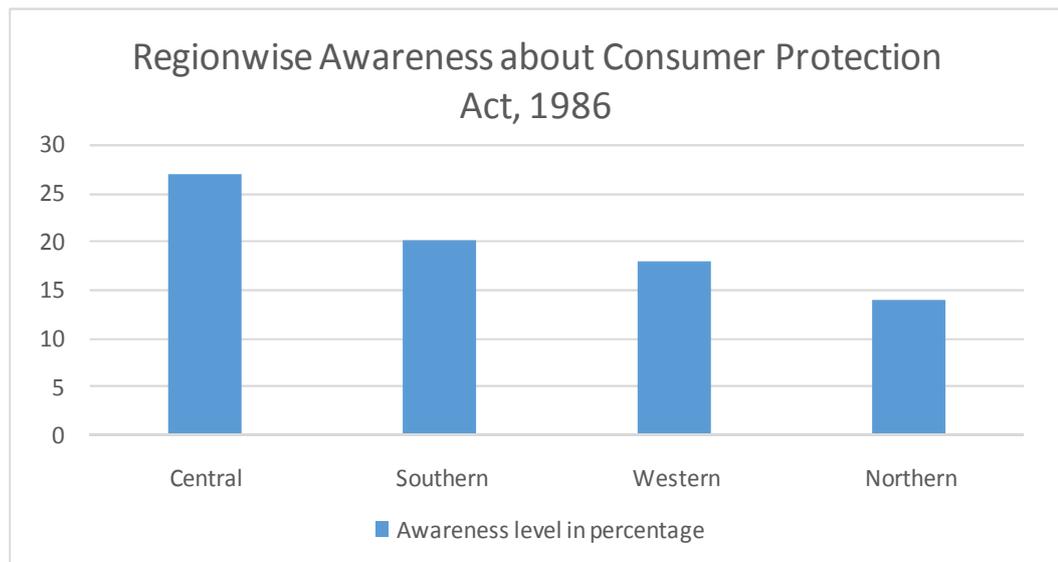
- (i) Participants were asked to indicate their awareness about the Weights and Measures Act, 1976, Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Essential Commodities Act, 1955, Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and one or more of the aforesaid Acts.
- (a) While 36% of the respondents are aware of one or more of the aforesaid Acts, 22.4% of the respondents are aware of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and 20.7% are aware of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Awareness about Food Adulteration Act, 1954 is 13.1%, while it is much less about

Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [4.6%] and Weights and Measures Act, 1976 [3.2%]. [Page 13 & 14 of Annexure-IV]

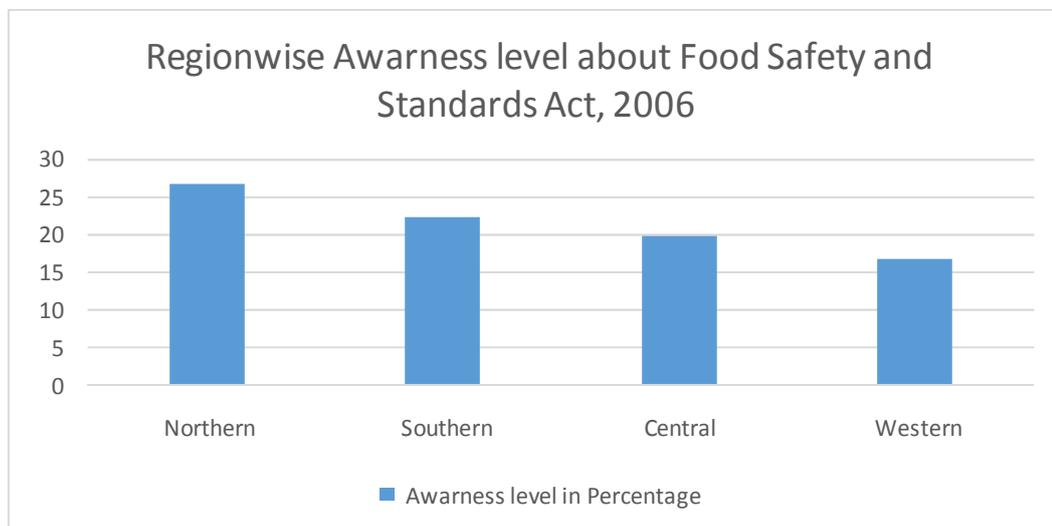


(b) The percentage of respondents who are aware of more than one of the above mentioned Acts is highest in the Southern Region [38.9%] closely followed by Western [37.7%] and Northern [37%] regions respectively while only 25.5% of the respondents in the Central region are aware of more than one of the above mentioned Acts. [Page 14 of Annexure-IV]

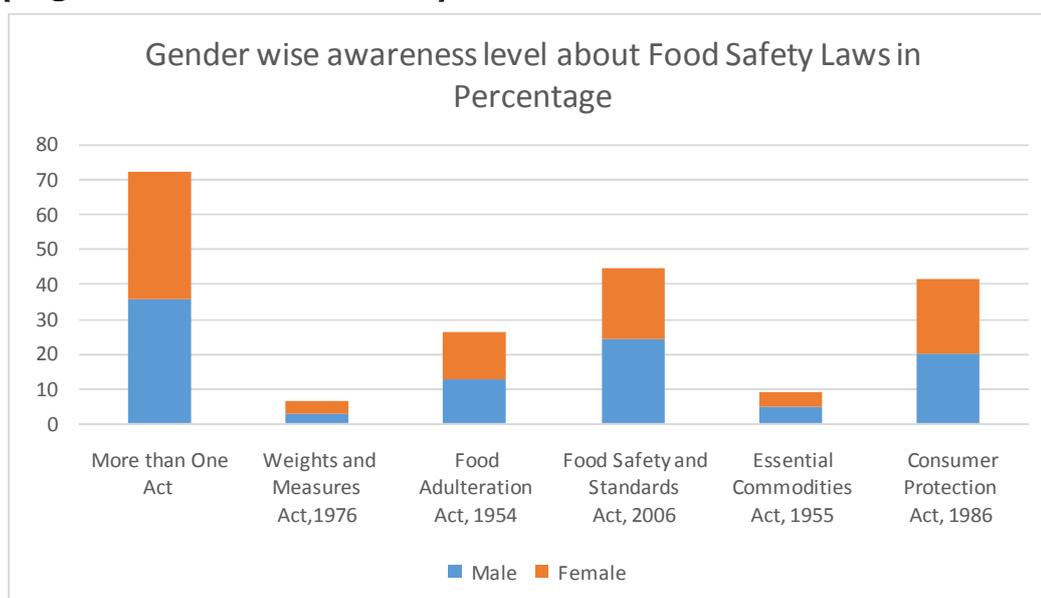
(c) Awareness about Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is highest in the Central region [27%] while it is 20.9% in the Southern region, 20.1% in the Western region and 17.8% in the Northern region. [Page 14 of Annexure-IV]



- (d) Awareness about Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 is 26.7% in the Northern region followed by 22.2 % in the Southern region, 19.9% in Central region and 16.9% in Western region respectively. [Page 14 of Annexure-IV]



- (ii) There is very little difference between males and females with respect to awareness of the laws relating to Food Safety. While 35.5% of males and 36.6% of females are aware of one or more of the Acts relating to Food safety, the percentage of males and females who are aware of the other Acts also did not show much difference: Weights and Measures Act [Male 2.5%, Female 4%], Food Adulteration Act, 1954 [Male 12.7%, Female 13.7%], Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 [Male 24.2%, Female 20.1%], Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Male 4.9%, Female 4.2%] Consumer Protection Act, 1986 [Male 20.1%, Female 21.4%]. [Page 39–40 of Annexure-IV]

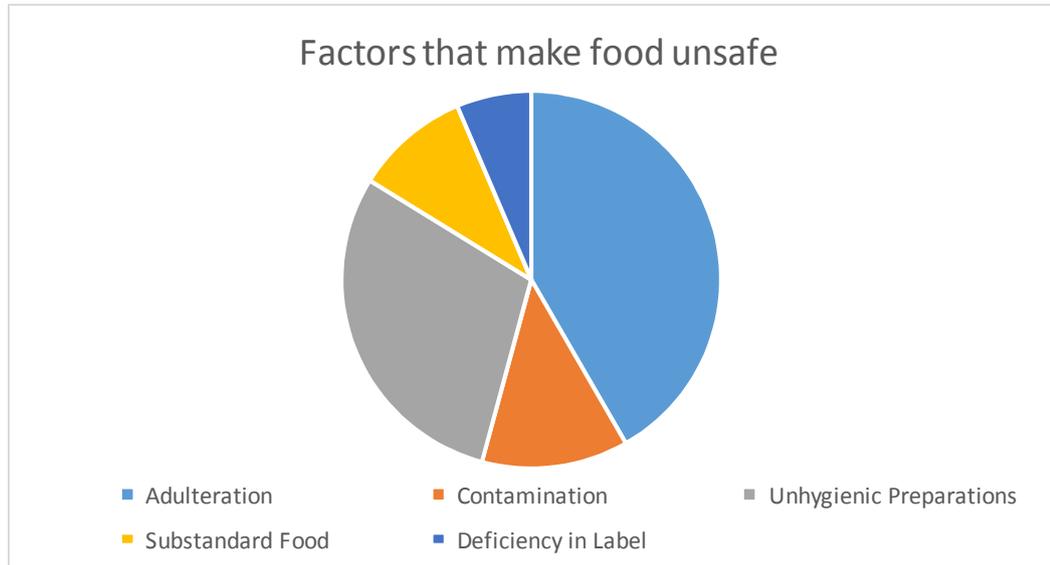


- (iii)(a) The data on awareness about laws relating to food safety among different age groups do not show any particular trend. The awareness about one or more Acts among those in the age groups (i) below 25 (ii) 26–35 (iii) 36–45 (iv) 46–55 (v) above 55 is 37.4, 33.3, 37.8, 35.4 and 37% respectively. [Page 63 of Annexure-IV]
- (b) Awareness about Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is highest at 24.7% among those who are above 55 years of age and lowest at 16.7% among those who are below 25 years of age. It varies between 20.3% and 23.3% among the other age groups. [Page 63 of Annexure-IV]
- (c) The data on awareness about Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 do not show any significant difference between different age groups. It ranges from 19.2% among those in the age group of 36-45 to 23.8% in the age group of 46-55. [Page 63 of Annexure-IV]

### **III. Awareness about factors that make Food unsafe for consumers**

- (i) (a) Adulteration:-** 41.7% of the respondents across the State are of the view that adulteration is responsible for making food unsafe for consumers. More number of persons in the Western region [54.8%] seem to think so while the percentage of persons holding similar view is 42.3% in the Northern region, 37.3% in the Southern region and 37% in the Central region respectively. [Page 15 of Annexure-IV]
- (b) Contamination:-** 12.5% of the respondents feel that contamination makes the food unsafe for consumers. The percentage varies from 17.6% in the northern region, 10.8% in the Central region, 10.6% in the Southern region and 6.5% in the Western region. [Page 15 of Annexure-IV]
- (c) Unhygienic Preparations:-** 518 respondents across the State representing 29.6% of the sample size feel that unhygienic preparations is the root cause for unsafe food. The percentage of persons holding such a view is highest in the southern region [37.7%] followed by 27.9% in the Central region, 26.8% in the Western region and 24.2% in the Northern region. [Page 16 of Annexure-IV]
- (d) Substandard Food:-** 9.8% of respondents feel that substandard food makes food unsafe for consumers. 16.5% of the respondents in the Central region hold this view, while 9.5% of the respondents in the southern region, 8.8% in the northern region and 5.4% in the Western region share this view. [Page 16 of Annexure-IV]

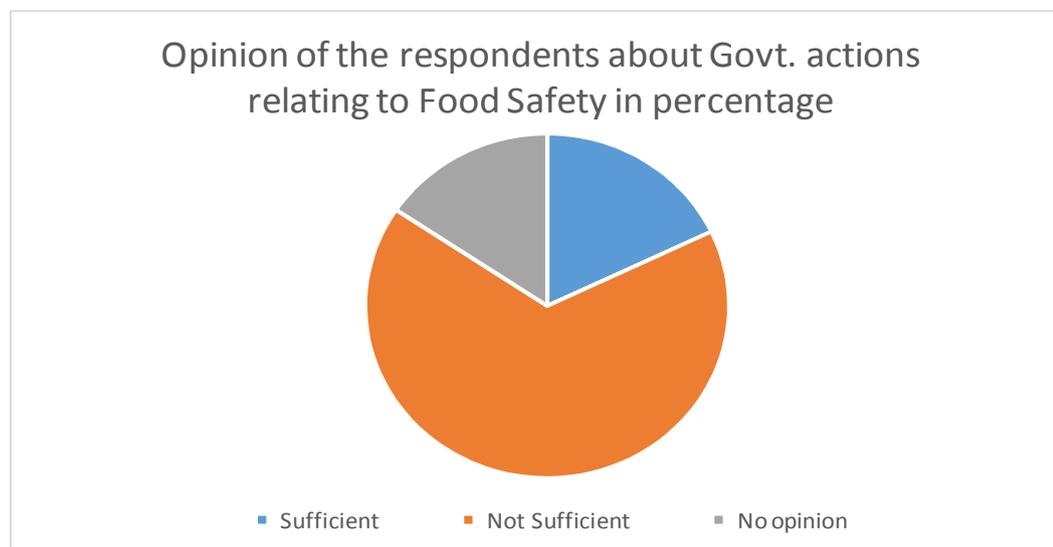
**(e) Deficiency in Label:-** Only 6.4% of the respondents feel that deficiency in label is the reason for making food unsafe. This view is felt by 7.7% of the respondents in the central region, 7.1% in the northern region, 6.5% in the western region and 4.9% in the southern region. [Page 16 of Annexure-IV]



- (ii) The percentage of women (43.2%) who consider adulteration as a major reason for making food unsafe for consumers is more than that of men (40.6%). Similarly, the percentage of women (30.8%) who consider that unhygienic preparations make food unsafe for consumers is more than that of men (28.8%). However, more men (14.5%) consider contamination as a major reason for making food unsafe as compared to women (9.6%). There is no difference between men and women in their opinion regarding substandard food and deficiency in label being the reasons for making food unsafe for consumers. [Page 41 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii)(a) While 41.7% of the total respondents consider adulteration as the main reason for food being unsafe for consumers, the percentage of people who think so is highest in the age group above 55 (59.7%) while it is lowest in the age group 36-45 (37.5%).
- (b) With regard to unhygienic preparation being the reason for making food unsafe, the percentage of people who hold such an opinion varies from 20.1% (above 55 years of age) to 35.1% (46–55 age group) while the overall percentage among respondents holding this view is 29.6%. [Page 65 of Annexure-IV]

#### IV. Government Action vis-à-vis Food Safety

- (i) (a) Two-third of the respondents (66.5%) feel that government actions are not sufficient to ensure food safety to consumers. Only 17.9% of the respondents are of the view that government actions are sufficient to ensure food safety. The remaining 15.6% did not give any opinion. [Page 17 of Annexure-IV]



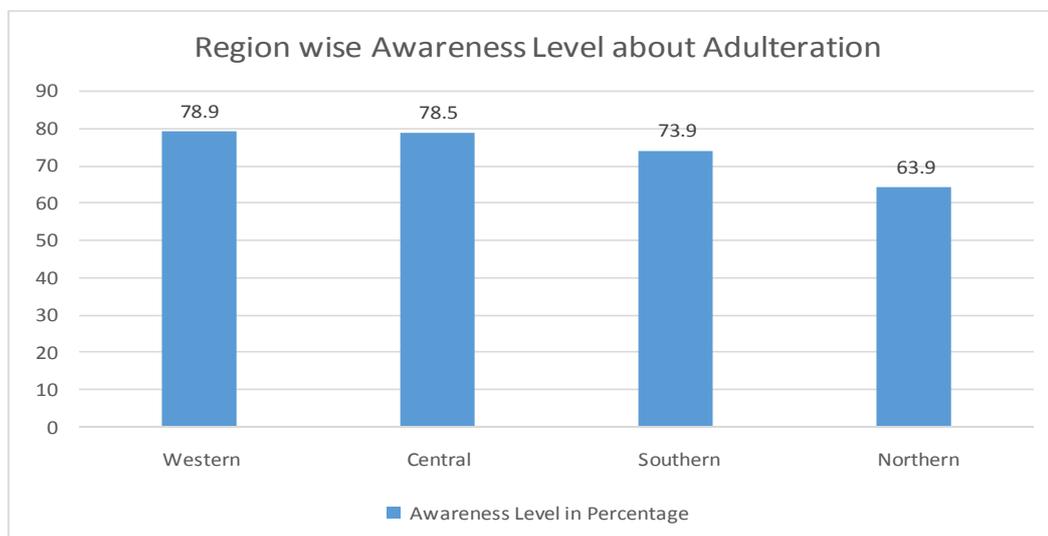
- (b) While 21.1% of the respondents in the southern region and 20.7% of the respondents in the western region feel that government actions are sufficient to ensure food safety, the percentage is relatively less in the central (15.8%) and northern (14.7%) regions. [Page 17 of Annexure-IV]
- (c) There is no significant difference in the percentage of respondents in the four regions with regard to the opinion that the actions of the government are not sufficient to ensure food safety. The percentage ranges from 64.1% in the southern region to 69% in the central region. [Page 17 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) (a) Data relating to gender shows that, among those who have a favourable opinion about government actions being sufficient to ensure food safety, the percentage of men is higher at 20.2% than women (14.5%). [Page 42 of Annexure-IV]
- (b) Among those who feel that government actions are not sufficient to ensure food safety (66.5%), the percentage of respondents holding such a view is higher among women (70.7%) than among men (63.5%). [Page 43 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii)(a) While the overall percentage of respondents who are of the view that government actions are sufficient to ensure food safety is 17.9% only, the percentage is slightly higher in the age groups of 26-35 (18.7%), 36-45 (20.9%) and above 55 (19.4%) but less than

the average in the age group 46-55 (16.8%) and below 25 (15%). In other words, there is no trend visible with regard to age groups vis-à-vis their opinion about government actions. [Page 66 of Annexure-IV]

- (b) The above conclusion is reinforced by the data with regard to percentage of respondents in different age groups holding the view that government actions are not sufficient to ensure food safety. While the overall figure for the state as a whole is 66.5%, it ranges from 62.6% (above 55 age group) to 71.5% (below 25 years age group) while the percentages for the other age groups are 63% (26-35 age group), 63.4% (36-45 age group) and 70.7% (46-55 age group). [Page 66 of Annexure-IV]

**V. Awareness about adulteration**

- (i) Of the 1750 respondents as many as 1258 (71.9%) had come across adulteration in food. The percentage is high in the western (78.9%) and central (78.5%) regions while it is 73.9% in southern region and 63.9% in the northern region. 20.2% of the respondents in the State as a whole had not come across adulteration in food. The region wise percentage is 25.2 in the northern region, 19.4% in the southern region, 14.2% in the western region and 16.5% in the central region. [Page 18-19 of Annexure-IV]



- (ii) Gender wise data shows that a larger percentage of women (77%) have come across adulteration than men (68.3%). Correspondingly, the percentage of men who have not come across adulteration is more at 22.7% than women at 16.5%. [Page 44 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii)(a) No particular trend is discernable with regard to awareness about adulteration among different age groups. The survey showed that the percentage of people who had come across adulteration ranged

from 61.2% among those in the age group of 55 and above to 79.3% in the 46-55 age group. [Page 67-68 of Annexure-IV]

- (b) Surprisingly, 27.3% of the respondents in the age group of above 55 stated that they had not come across adulteration in food. One would expect that more respondents in the higher age groups would have come across adulteration in food than among people of lower age groups. [Page 67-68 of Annexure-IV]

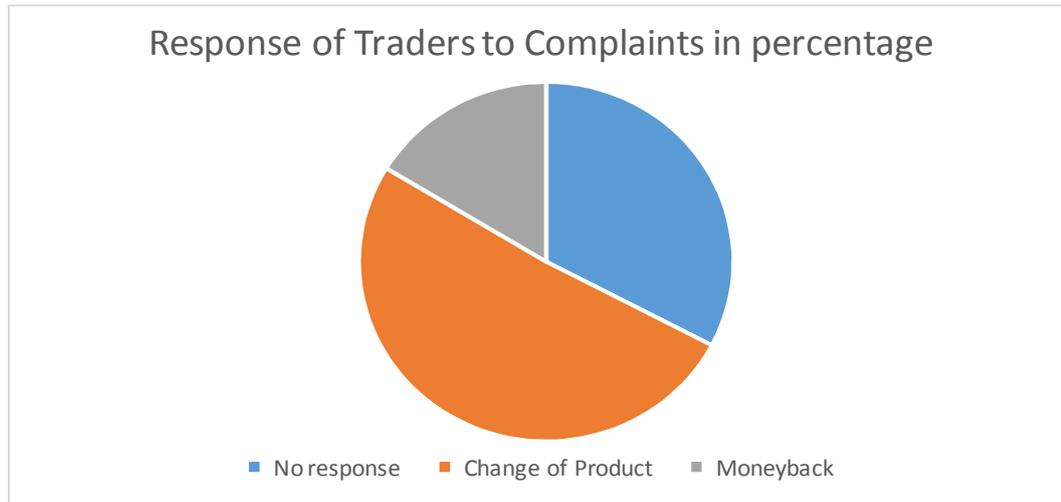
## **VI. Reaction to Unsafe / Adulterated Food**

- (i) 25.6% of the respondents across the State stated that they would reject the unsafe or adulterated food while 29.2% stated that they would complain to the shop and another 22.2% stated that they would complain to the department. The remaining 23% stated that they would warn others about the unsafe food. Region wise data do not show any particular trend with regard to consumer behaviour except in the western region where the respondents were more in favour of taking up the matter with the shop. [Page 20 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) Gender wise classification of data showed that more women preferred to complain to the shop than to complain to the department while a larger percentage of men preferred complaining to the department. [Page 45 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii) Age wise classification of data showed that 35.1% and 35.3% of the respondents in the age groups 46-55 and above 55 respectively preferred rejection to the other options while it ranged between 20.1% and 25.6% among other age groups. People in the higher age groups do not seem to have much faith in taking up the matter with the department. Larger percentage of people among all age groups preferred to complain to the shop than to the department. [Page 69 of Annexure-IV]

## **VII. Response of Traders to Complaints**

- (i) (a) 32.7% of the respondents stated that there is no response to complaints from traders. The percentage is more in western (38.3%) and southern (37%) regions while it is relatively better in northern (28.5%) and central (28.3%) regions. [Page 21 of Annexure-IV]
- (b) 51% of the respondents stated that they were able to get a change of product. Here again, traders in the northern (53.4%) and central (59.6%) regions seem to be more responsive than the traders in the southern (45.6%) and western (47.5%) regions. [Page 21 of Annexure-IV]

- (c) 16.3% of the respondents stated that they were able to get the money back from the traders. This percentage was higher in the northern (18.1%) and southern (17.4%) regions than in the western (14.2%) and central (12.1%) regions. [Page 21 of Annexure-IV]



- (ii) (a) Gender wise data showed that 17.4% of the male respondents were able to get their money back, 48% were able to get their product changed while 34.6% did not get any response from the traders. [Page 46-47 of Annexure-IV]
- (b) Among female respondents 15.6% were able to get their money back, 55.4% were able to get their product changed while 30% did not get any response from the traders. [Page 46-47 of Annexure-IV]
- (c) The classification of data – age group wise does not show any trend in the response of traders to complaints from respondents of different age groups. [Page 70-71 of Annexure-IV]

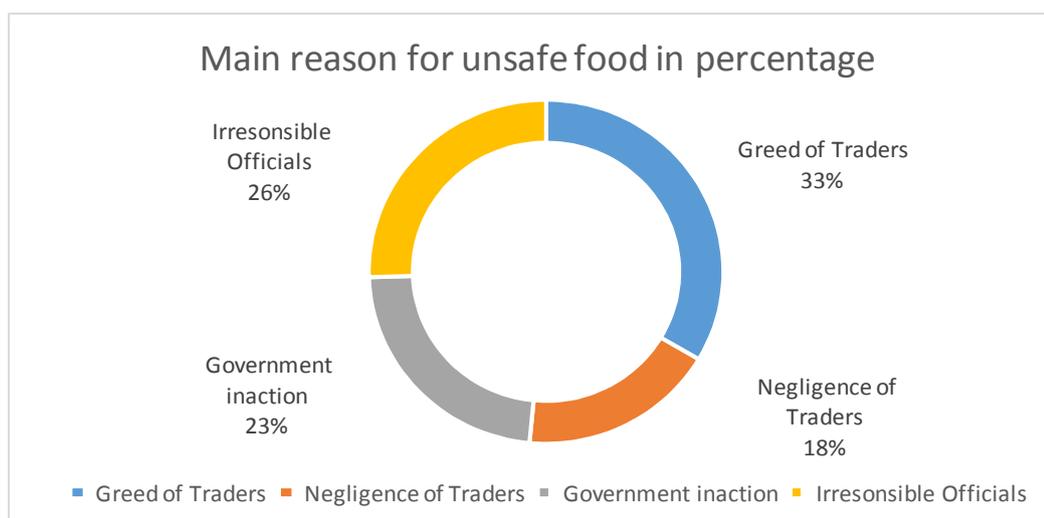
### **VIII. Response of Government Officials to complaints**

- (i) (a) A majority of the respondents (51.9%) felt that there is no response from government officials to their complaints. While 30.6% of the respondents stated that the government officials accepted their complaints, 17.4 % stated that the officials acted on their complaint. [Page 22-23 of Annexure-IV]
- (b) While 35.3% of the respondents in the northern region stated that the officials accepted the complaints, the percentage was much less in southern (27.8%), western (29.5%) and central (27.3%) regions respectively. [Page 22-23 of Annexure-IV]
- (c) The percentage of officials acting on complaints was more in central (20.5%) and southern (18.8%) compared to northern (16.5%) and western (13%) regions. [Page 22-23 of Annexure-IV]

- (ii) (a) The gender wise classification of data did not show any significant difference between men and women with regard to their experience of government officials accepting their complaints. [Page 48 of Annexure-IV]
- (b) A larger percentage of women (54.5%) as compared to men (50.1%) felt that there was no response to their complaints from government officials while larger percentage of men (19.1%) as compared to women (15.1%) felt that government officials were taking action on their complaints. [Page 48 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii) Age wise classification of data with regard to response of government officials to complaints showed no particular trend with regard to the officials either accepting the complaint or taking action on them or showing no response. [Page 71-72 of Annexure-IV]

**IX. Main reason for unsafe food**

- (i) (a) The respondents were given the option to choose from the following as *the* main reason for unsafe food: (a) greed of traders (b) negligence of traders (c) government inaction and (d) irresponsible officials. While 33.5% of the respondents were of the view that greed of traders was the main reason for unsafe food, 25.5% held that irresponsible officials were to blame. 23% of the respondents considered that government inaction was the main reason while 18% held that negligence of the traders was the main reason. [Page 23-24 of Annexure-IV]



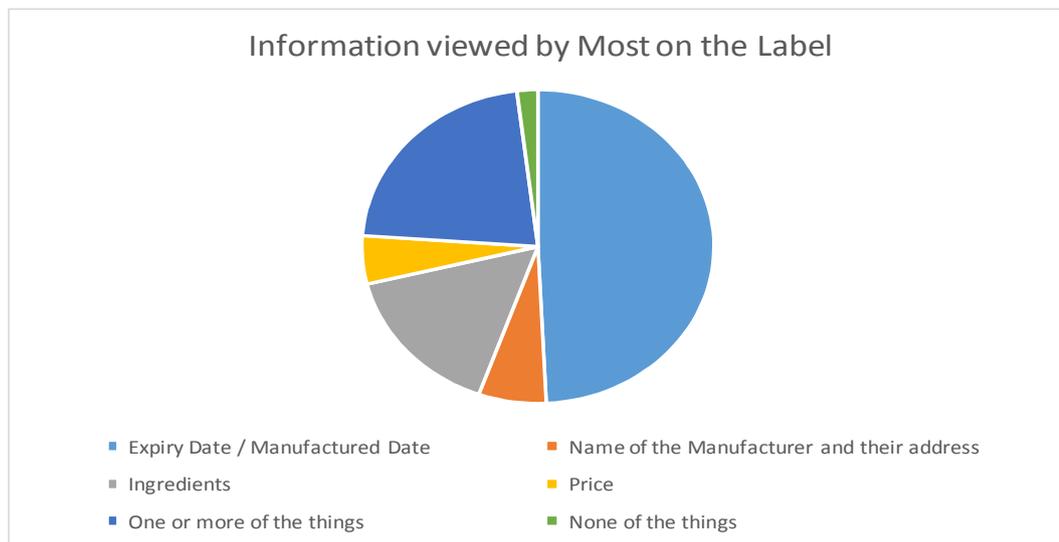
- (b) A large percentage of respondents in the western region (45.6%) held the view that greed of traders is the main reason for unsafe food while the percentage holding similar view was less in other regions: southern (36.1%), northern (29.5) and central (26.3%). [Page 23 of Annexure-IV]

- (c) 29.6% of the respondents in central region held the view that irresponsible officials are the main reason for unsafe food. The percentage of respondents holding similar view was 25.8% in northern region, 25.2% in southern region and 20.7% in western region. [Page 24 of Annexure-IV]
  - (d) 25.6% of respondents in the northern region are critical of government inaction and held that that was the main reason for unsafe food. This view was shared by 23.9% of respondents in central region and 22% in southern region and 18% in western region. [Page 24 of Annexure-IV]
  - (e) 20.2% of the respondents in the central region feel that negligence of traders is the main cause of unsafe food. The percentage of respondents sharing this view is 19.1% in northern region, 16.7% in southern region and 15.7% in western region. [Page 24 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) There is no major difference between men and women with respect to the identification of main reason for unsafe food as seen from the following figures: (a) greed of traders: men 33.1%, women 34% (b) negligence of the traders: men 17.6%, women 18.5% (c) government inaction: men 23.2%, women 22.7% and (d) irresponsible officials: men 26%, women 24.7%. [Page 49 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii)(a) Classification of data according to age group of respondents shows that 44.6% of the respondents in the above 55 age group are of the view that the greed of traders is the main reason for unsafe food as against the overall average of 33.5%. The percentage of persons in the other age groups who hold the same view are: 38.5% (46-55 age group), 37.2% (below 25 years of age), 29.7% (36-45 age group) and 27.7% (26-35 age group). [Page 73 of Annexure-IV]
- (b) Persons in the younger age group seem to feel that negligence of traders is the main reason for unsafe food as compared to persons who are above 45 years of age as can be seen from the following data:(i) below 25 years: 17% (ii) 26-35 years: 20.5% (iii) 36-45 years: 19.2% (iv) 46-55 years: 14.4% (v) above 55 years: 14.4%. [Page 73 of Annexure-IV]
- (c) There is no particular trend with regard to government inaction as seen by persons belonging to different age groups. The following figures will confirm the same: (i) below 25 years: 20.5% (ii) 26-35 years: 26.4% (iii) 36-45 years: 23% (iv) 46-55 years: 22.6% (v) above 55 years: 20.1%. [Page 73 of Annexure-IV]

- (d) No particular trend is noticed with regard to irresponsible officials being held as the main reason by persons belonging to different age groups. The figures are given below: (i) below 25 years: 25.3% (ii) 26-35 years: 25.5% (iii) 36-45 years: 28.2% (iv) 46-55 years: 24.5% (v) above 55 years: 20.9%. [Page 73 of Annexure-IV]

## X. Information on the Label

- (i) (a) Respondents were asked what they look for while purchasing a food packet from the health point of view. They were given six options to choose from. The percentage of respondents who chose the various options are given against each (a) Expiry date/manufactured date: 49.3% (b) Name of the Manufacturer and their address: 6.2% (c) Ingredients: 15.7% (d) Price: 5% (e) One or more of the above: 22% (f) None of the above: 1.9%. [Page 25-26 of Annexure-IV]

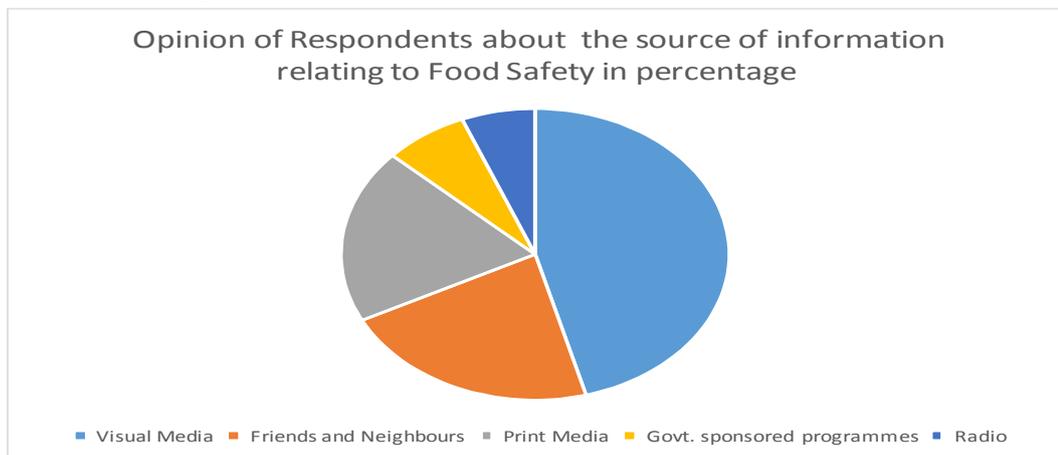


- (b) The percentage of respondents who look for expiry date/manufactured date on the label is relatively higher in the central (57.9%) and western (55.6%) regions as compared to the northern (44.2%) and southern (47.4%) regions. [Page 25 of Annexure-IV]
- (c) A relatively higher percentage of respondents in the northern region (11.2%) look for manufacturer's name and address while the percentage is much less in the other regions: southern (3%), western (1.9%) and central (5.4%). [Page 25 of Annexure-IV]
- (d) The percentage of respondents who look for ingredients on the label is higher in the western region (18%) compared to 14.9% in the northern region, 15.5% in the southern region and 15.5% in the central region. [Page 25 of Annexure-IV]

- (e) Surprisingly, the percentage of respondents who look for price on the label is low in all the regions. It is 7.7% in the central region followed by 5.1% in the southern region, 4.3% in the northern region and 3.1 in the western region. [Page 26 of Annexure-IV]
- (f) The percentage of respondents who look for more than one of the above is 23.9% in the northern region, 28.2% in the southern region, 16.1% in the western region and 11.4% in the central region. [Page 26 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) Gender-wise classification of data with regard to what men and women look for on the label while purchasing a food packet from the health point of view revealed the following information:
  - (a) Expiry date/manufactured date: men-48.1%, women-50.9%
  - (b) Name of the Manufacturer and their address: men-7.7%, women-3.9%
  - (c) Ingredients: men-17.5%, women-13%
  - (d) Price: men 4.9%, women-5%
  - (e) One or more of the above: men-20%, women-24.8%
  - (f) None of the above: men-1.6%, women-2.4%.
 [Page 50-51 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii) Classification of data, age group wise, regarding what consumers look for while purchasing the food packet from health point of view does not show any particular trend in the behaviour of different age groups. However, persons in the younger age groups i.e. below 25 and 26-35 look for more than one of the above information compared to persons in the older age groups. [Page 75 of Annexure-IV]

**XI. Source of Information relating to Food Safety**

- (i) (a) When asked about the source of most of information relating to food safety 45.8% of the respondents stated that they get most of the information from the visual media. This was followed by friends and neighbours (21.7%), print media (19.4%), government sponsored programmes (7%) and radio (6.1%). [Page 27-28 of Annexure-IV]

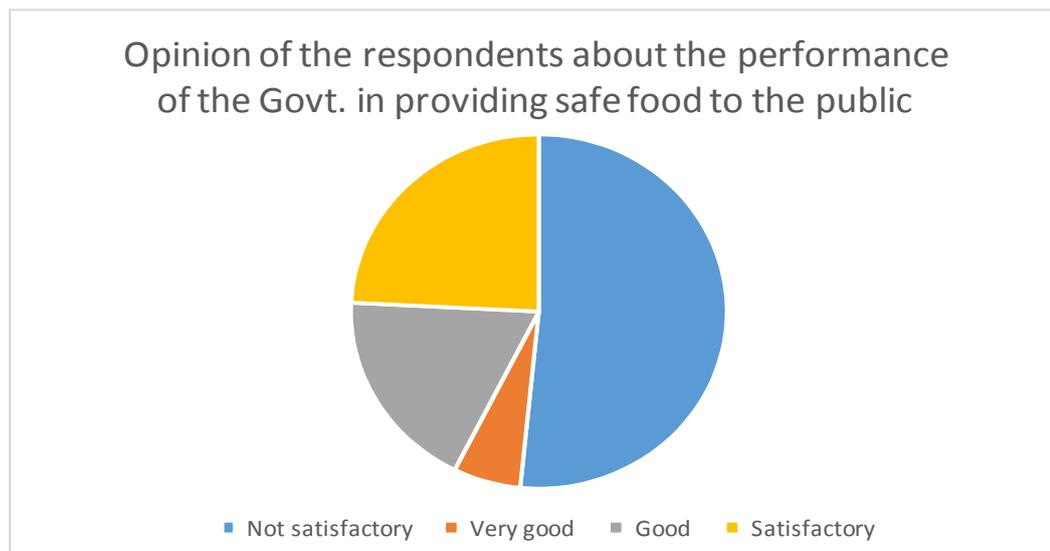


- (b) The percentage of respondents who get information from the visual media is greater in southern (52.1%) and western (50.2%) compared to central (43.1%) and northern (39.6%) regions. [Page 27 of Annexure-IV]
- (c) The role of friends and neighbours as the main source of information is greater in northern (27.9%) and western (23%) regions compared to central (19.9%) and southern (15.1%) regions. [Page 28 of Annexure-IV]
- (d) The role of print media as the main source of information relating to food safety varies from 17.5% in the central region to 19.1% in the northern region, 19.2% in the western region and 20.8% in the southern region. [Page 27 of Annexure-IV]
- (e) The percentage of respondents who use government sponsored programmes as the main source of information is less in western region (2.7%) compared to southern region (7%), northern region (7.1%) and central region (10.8%). [Page 27 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) There is no major difference between men and women with respect to the source of information relating to food safety as seen from the following figures: (a) visual media: men 45.6%, women 46.2% (b) radio: men 6%, women 6.3% (c) print media: men 19.4%, women 19.4% (d) government sponsored programmes: men 7.4%, women 6.6% and (e) friends and neighbours: men 21.7%, women 21.6%. [Page 52-53 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii)(a) Data relating to different age groups shows that there is no significant difference in the percentage of respondents getting information from visual media as seen from the following figures: (i) below 25 years: 48.3% (ii) 26-35 years: 44.9% (iii) 36-45 years: 44.5% (iv) 46-55 years: 43.8% (v) above 55 years: 46.8%. [Page 76 of Annexure-IV]
- (b) Friends and neighbours are a main source of information for the younger age groups as seen from the following data: (i) below 25 years: 22.2% (ii) 26-35 years: 24.2% (iii) 36-45 years: 21.2% (iv) 46-55 years: 18.8% (v) above 55 years: 15.1%. [Page 77 of Annexure-IV]
- (c) Not surprisingly, print media is more popular among the older age groups as a source of information compared to the younger age groups as seen from the following data: (i) below 25 years: 17.5% (ii) 26-35 years: 18.3% (iii) 36-45 years: 19.8% (iv) 46-55 years: 23.6% (v) above 55 years: 23%. [Page 77 of Annexure-IV]

- (d) As can be expected, radio as a the main source of information is more popular among the respondents in the age group of 55 and above compared to other age groups as the following data shows: (i) below 25 years: 6.2% (ii) 26-35 years: 5.9% (iii) 36-45 years: 4.9% (iv) 46-55 years: 5.8% (v) above 55 years: 10.1%. [Page 76 of Annexure-IV]
- (e) Among the different age groups for whom Government sponsored programmes are the main source of information, the percentage is higher in the age groups of 36-45 (9.6%) and 46-55 (8.2%) compared to other age groups: below 25 years of age (5.7%), 26-35 years (6.8%) and above 55 years (5%) [Page 77 of Annexure-IV]

## **XII. Performance of Government in providing safe food to the Public**

- (i) (a) The respondents were asked to rate the actions of the government in providing safe food to the public. While 51.6% of the respondents rated it as not satisfactory, only 5.8% rated it as very good, 18.4% as good and 24.2% as satisfactory. [Page 54 of Annexure-IV]



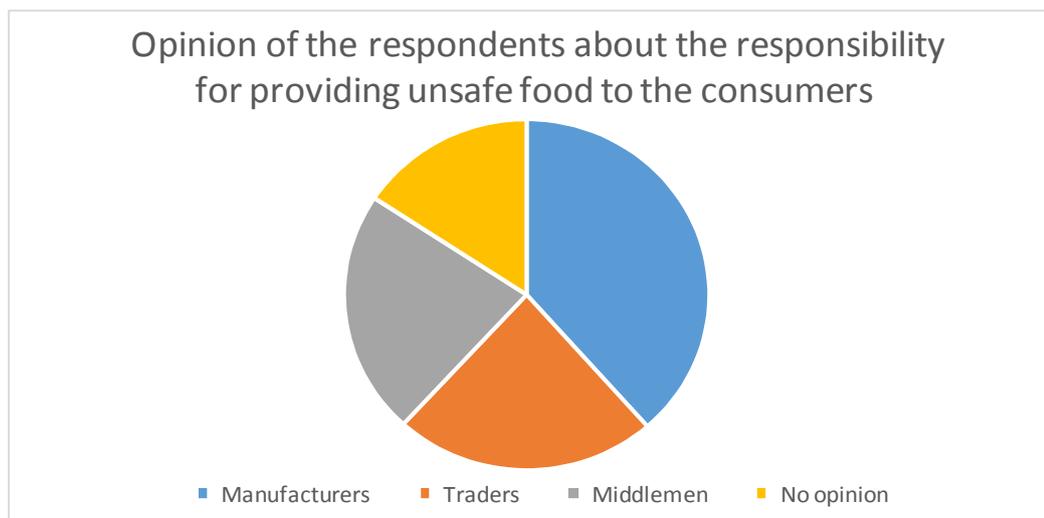
- (b) While 7.4% of the respondents in the central region and 7.1% in the northern region rated the actions as very good, the percentage of respondents who gave a similar rating was less in the other two regions, 4.6% in the western region, 4.2% in the central region. [Page 54 of Annexure-IV]
- (c) There is not much difference in the rating of 'good' in northern (20.8%), southern (18%) and western (18%) regions, it was much less (14.5%) in the central region. [Page 54 of Annexure-IV]
- (d) The percentage of respondents who gave the rating 'satisfactory' in the different regions is as follows: northern (21%), southern

(28.5%), western (17.6%) and central (28.3%). [Page 54 of Annexure-IV]

- (e) The percentage of respondents who gave the rating 'not satisfactory' for the actions of government in providing safe food to consumers is highest in the western region (59.8%) followed by northern region (51.1%), central region (49.8%) and southern region (49.3%). [Page 54 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii)(a) Gender wise classification of data shows that more women (55%) considered the performance of government 'not satisfactory' compared to men (49.3%). [Page 54 of Annexure-IV]
  - (b) Correspondingly, less women (4.7%) considered the performance as 'very good' as compared to men. [Page 54 of Annexure-IV]
  - (c) The percentage of men who gave the rating 'good' is higher at 20.1% compared to women (15.9%). [Page 54 of Annexure-IV]
  - (d) There is not much difference in the rating 'satisfactory' given by men (24%) and women (24.4%). [Page 54 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii)(a) Age wise classification of data shows that the percentage of persons who have given 'very good' rating is higher in the lower age groups than in the higher age groups as seen from the following figures: (i) below 25 years: 6.8% (ii) 26-35 years: 6.6% (iii) 36-45 years: 6.7% (iv) 46-55 years: 2.4% (v) above 55 years: 2.2%. [Page 78 of Annexure-IV]
  - (b) The percentage of respondents who have given the rating 'good' is also higher among the lower age groups as shown below: (i) below 25 years: 16.6% (ii) 26-35 years: 22.3% (iii) 36-45 years: 18.6% (iv) 46-55 years: 13.9% (v) above 55 years: 15.8%. [Page 78 of Annexure-IV]
  - (c) No particular trend is noticed in the rating 'satisfactory' given by the different age groups: (i) below 25 years: 22.6% (ii) 26-35 years: 23.3% (iii) 36-45 years: 25.9% (iv) 46-55 years: 30.3% (v) above 55 years: 20.1%. [Page 78 of Annexure-IV]
  - (d) Similarly, no particular trend is noticed in the rating 'not satisfactory' given by the different age groups although it can be inferred that persons in the higher age groups are generally less satisfied than the others: (i) below 25 years: 54% (ii) 26-35 years: 47.8% (iii) 36-45 years: 48.8% (iv) 46-55 years: 53.4% (v) above 55 years: 61.9%. [Page 79 of Annexure-IV]

### **XIII. Responsibility for providing unsafe food to the consumers**

- (i) (a) Participants in the survey were asked to identify the stakeholder responsible for providing unsafe food to the consumers among manufacturers, traders and middlemen. 38.5% of the respondents held the manufacturers responsible while 23.3% and 22.5% of the respondents held the traders and middlemen respectively as responsible for providing unsafe food to the consumers. A fairly significant percentage of respondents (15.7%) chose not to express any opinion. [Page 30-31 of Annexure-IV]



- (b) The percentage of respondents who held the manufacturers responsible in the different regions is as follows: (i) northern (46.6%), (ii) southern (31%), (iii) western (37.9%) and (iv) central (36.4%). [Page 30 of Annexure-IV]
- (c) The percentage of respondents who held the traders responsible in the different regions is as follows: (i) northern (23.6%), (ii) southern (24.6%), (iii) western (24.5%) and (iv) central (19.2%). [Page 30 of Annexure-IV]
- (d) The percentage of respondents who held the middlemen responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers is more in the central (28.3%) and southern (25.9%) regions than in western (21.1%) and northern (17.1%) regions. [Page 31 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) Gender wise classification of data shows that 40% of the men and 36.4% of the women held the manufacturers responsible for unsafe food while 22% of the men and 25.2% of the women held the traders responsible. There is no difference in the percentage of respondents (22.5%) who held the middlemen responsible. [Page 55-56 of Annexure-IV]

- (iii)(a) Classification of data age group wise does not reveal any trend in the different age groups with regard to their opinion whether the manufacturers or the traders or the middlemen are responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers. The response with regard to manufacturers is as follows: (i) below 25 years: 34.5% (ii) 26-35 years: 40.8% (iii) 36-45 years: 36.6% (iv) 46-55 years: 42.3% (v) above 55 years: 43.2%. [Page 80 of Annexure-IV]
- (b) The percentage of respondents of different age groups who held the traders responsible for providing unsafe food to the consumers is as follows: (i) below 25 years: 25.1% (ii) 26-35 years: 21.8% (iii) 36-45 years: 24.7% (iv) 46-55 years: 22.1% (v) above 55 years: 20.9%. [Page 80 of Annexure-IV]
- (c) Only 13.7% of the respondents in the 'above 55 years' age group hold the view that middlemen are responsible for unsafe food. This view is expressed by 22% of the respondents in the below 25 years age group, 23.8% of the respondents in the 26-35 years age group, 24.4% in the 36-45 years age group, 22.6% in the 46-55 years age group. [Page 80 of Annexure-IV]

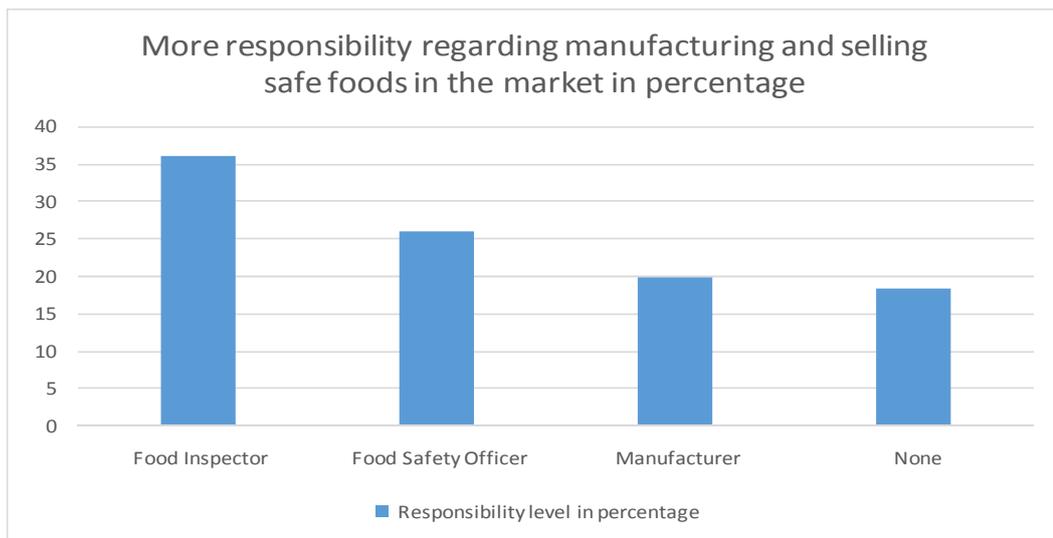
#### **XIV. More money for safe food**

- (i) (a) A fairly large percentage of respondents (60.7%) across the State are prepared to pay more money for safe food. The percentage varies from 53.8% in the northern region to 57.2% in central region, 62.5% in the western region and 69.2% in the southern region. [Page 32 of Annexure-IV]
- (b) 25.1% or 440 of the 1750 respondents are not prepared to pay more money for safe food. The percentage varies from 21.5% in the southern region to 25.8% of the respondents in northern region, 26.4% in the western region and 29.6% in the central region. [Page 32 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) Gender wise classification of the above data shows that more women (66.1%) are prepared to pay more money for safe food than men (56.9%). The percentage of men who are not prepared to pay more money for safe food is 27.5% whereas it is 21.8% in respect of women. [Page 57 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii)(a) Age wise classification of the data of respondents who are prepared to pay more money for safe food does not reveal any trend as seen from the following: (i) below 25 years: 61.8% (ii) 26-35 years: 56.8% (iii) 36-45 years: 60.2% (iv) 46-55 years: 68.3% (v) above 55 years: 61.9%. [Page 81 of Annexure-IV]

- (b) Percentage of respondents in different age groups who are not prepared to pay more money for safe food is as follows: (i) below 25 years: 26.9% (ii) 26-35 years: 23.4% (iii) 36-45 years: 29.1% (iv) 46-55 years: 21.2% (v) above 55 years: 21.6%. [Page 82 of Annexure-IV]

**XV. Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safe foods in the market**

- (i) (a) The respondents were asked to state who among the following has a greater responsibility regarding the manufacturing and selling of safe foods in the market: manufacturer, food safety officer, food inspector and none of the above. While 36% of the respondents felt that the food inspector has a greater responsibility, 25.9% and 19.8% of the respondents felt that the food safety officer and manufacturer respectively have a greater responsibility. 18.2% of the respondents held the view that none of them has a greater responsibility than the others. [Page 33-34 of Annexure-IV]



- (b) More respondents in the northern (38.3%) and southern (38.4%) regions feel that the food inspector has a greater responsibility compared to respondents in western (33.3%) and central (29%) regions. [Page 34 of Annexure-IV]
- (c) While only 21.5% of the respondents in the southern region feel that the food safety officer has a greater responsibility, the percentage was much higher in the other three regions: northern 29%, western 26.1% and central 27.9%. [Page 33 of Annexure-IV]
- (d) The percentage of respondents in different regions who hold the view that the manufacturer has a greater responsibility is as follows: northern 17.3%, southern 19.9%, western 24.9% and central 20.5%. [Page 33 of Annexure-IV]

- (ii)(a) Gender wise classification of data does not show any significant difference between the views of men and women with regard to fixing of responsibility for manufacturing and selling safe foods in the market. [Page 58 of Annexure-IV]
- (b) 19.6% of the men and 20.2% of the women hold the view that the manufacturers has a greater responsibility while 27% of the men and 24.4% of the women feel that the food safety officer has a greater responsibility. A much larger percentage of 35.8% of men and 36.3% of women hold the view that greater responsibility lies with food inspector. [Page 58 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii)(a) Classification of data according to the age group of the respondent shows that 30.2% of the respondents in the above 55 age group feel that manufacturer has a greater responsibility than others while the same view is shared by only 13.6% of the respondents in the below 25 age group, 20.1% of the respondents in the 26-35 age group, 23.5% of the respondents in the 36-45 age group and 21.2% of the respondents in the 46-55 age group. [Page 83 of Annexure-IV]
- (b) The percentage of respondents who feel that the food safety officer has a greater responsibility is as follows: (i) below 25 years: 23.6% (ii) 26-35 years: 26.9% (iii) 36-45 years: 29.9% (iv) 46-55 years: 27.4% (v) above 55 years: 18.7%. [Page 83 of Annexure-IV]
- (c) More respondents in the younger age group seem to feel that the food inspector has a greater responsibility as seen from the following data: (i) below 25 years: 40.2% (ii) 26-35 years: 38.5% (iii) 36-45 years: 29.7% (iv) 46-55 years: 34.6% (v) above 55 years: 28.8%. [Page 83 of Annexure-IV]

## **XVI. State Consumer Helpline**

- (i) (a) Respondents were asked to state whether they know the State Consumer Helpline Phone number. An overwhelming percentage of respondents (88.1%) stated that they do not know the number while 11.9% replied in the affirmative. [Page 35 of Annexure-IV]
- (b) The region wise classification of data shows that the percentage of respondents who know the number is higher in the western region (14.9%) compared to the other regions: northern-11.1%, southern-12.9%, central-9.1%. Correspondingly, the number of respondents who do not know the number is lesser in the western region compared to other three regions and highest in the central region. [Page 35 of Annexure-IV]

- (ii) Although 11.9% of the 1750 respondents know the consumer helpline number, the percentage is higher among women (12.3%) than among men (11.6%). [Page 60 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii) Age group wise classification of data shows that more persons in the younger age group know the state consumer helpline number than persons in the older age group as seen from the following: (i) below 25 years: 13.5% (ii) 26-35 years: 12.1% (iii) 36-45 years: 12.2% (iv) 46-55 years: 8.2% (v) above 55 years: 10.1%. Correspondingly, the percentage of respondents who do not know the consumer helpline number is higher among higher age groups compared to the age groups of persons below 25 years of age and between 29-35 years. [Page 84-85 of Annexure-IV]

## **XXII. Conclusions and Recommendations**

- (i) A lot more has to be done to raise awareness among the people about laws relating to food safety. Only 52.2% of the respondents across the State are aware of the laws relating to food safety while 33.9% are not aware and the remaining 13.9% are unwilling to express their opinion. The awareness is highest in the western region and lowest in the central region.
- (ii) Awareness about the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is not high but certainly higher than awareness about Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Weights and Measures Act, 1976.
- (iii) Awareness about Consumer Protection Act is highest among those who are above 55 years of age and lowest among those who are below 25 years of age. Special and innovative campaigns are needed to increase awareness among school and college students and those who are in the younger age groups.
- (iv) Opinion is divided about factors that make food unsafe for consumers. 41.7% of the respondents are of the view that adulteration is the major factor while 29.6% feel that unhygienic preparations contribute to making food unsafe. 12.5%, 9.5% and 6.4% of the respondents hold contamination, sub-standard food and deficiency label as the major reasons for making food unsafe for consumers.
- (v) Confidence in government actions does not appear to be high. Two-third of the respondents feel that government actions are not sufficient to ensure food safety among consumers while only 17.9% are of the view that government actions are adequate. The remaining 15.6% did not give any opinion. Women are less impressed with government actions than men.

- (vi) Adulteration continues to be a major threat to food safety. A very high percentage of respondents (71.9%) have come across adulteration in food. The percentage is higher among those in the 46-55 years age group. Obviously, whatever has been done to prevent adulteration is inadequate.
- (vii) Complaints to traders evoke mixed response. While 51% of respondents are able to get a change of the commodity/product, 16.3% are able to get their money back from the traders. 32.7% of the respondents stated that there is no response to their complaints to traders. Creation of greater awareness among both consumer and traders about the provisions of FSS Act, 2006 and Consumer Protection Act, 1986 will go a long way in educating traders about better trade practices.
- (viii) A majority of the respondents state that there is no response to their complaints from government officials. This is another area where a lot can be done to improve relations between governments and the public. Even if the grievances cannot be fully redressed, some attempt to address the issues raised by the respondents should be made by the officials at the cutting edge of administration.
- (ix) Traders and government officials are more or less equally held responsible for unsafe food by the respondents. The order in which the respondents listed the main reason for unsafe food is as follows: (i) greed of traders: 33.5% (ii) irresponsible officials: 25.5% (iii) government inaction: 23% (iv) negligence of traders: 18%.
- (x) There is some awareness about what to look for on the label of packaged items but not enough. 49.3% of the respondents look for expiry date while purchasing a food packet, 15.7% look at the ingredients and 6.2% at the name of manufacturer and his address. Surprisingly, only 5% of the respondents look at price alone while 22% look at more than one of the factors mentioned herein.
- (xi) Media plays a major role in dissemination of information relating to food safety. 45.8% of the respondents get information relating to food safety from visual media, 19.4% from print media and 6.1% from radio. 21.7% get this information from friends and neighbours. Only 7% get such information from government sponsored programmes.
- (xii) A majority of the respondents (51.6%) rated the actions of the government in providing safe food to the public as not satisfactory while only 5.8% rated them as very good, 18.4% as good and 24% as satisfactory.

- (xiii) The respondents feel that the manufacturer is more accountable for providing unsafe food than the trader or the middleman.
- (xiv) However, the Food Inspector, the Food Safety Officer and the Manufacturer are held to be responsible for selling safe food in the market by the respondents.
- (xv) An overwhelming percentage of respondents (88.1%) do not know the State Consumer Helpline number. Obviously, the efforts of the Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department to popularise the number have been grossly inadequate.
- (xvi) To sum up, the following actions are called for: (a) spreading awareness about the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 especially among women and youth by organising innovative programs and using the radio, visual and print media effectively; (b) serious efforts on the part of government to ensure food safety and convince the public about the sincerity of their efforts; (c) pro-active measures on the part of government officials to redress the grievances of the public in matters relating to food safety; (d) stringent action against those indulging in adulteration and similar unfair trade practices and (e) popularising state consumer helpline number by providing publicity.

## ANNEXURE - I

### **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE PUBLIC**

- 1. Name:**
- 2. District:**
- 3. Age:**
- 4. Mobile No:**
- 5. Sex:** (a) Male (b) Female (c) Others
- 6. Are you aware of the laws relating to Food Safety?**  
(a) Yes (b) No (c) No Opinion
- 7. If yes, which of the following Acts?**  
(a) Weights and Measures Act, 1976  
(b) Food Adulteration Act, 1954  
(c) Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006  
(d) Essential Commodities Act, 1955  
(e) Consumer Protection Act, 1986  
(f) One or more of the aforesaid Acts  
(g) None of the above
- 8. Which of the following makes the food unsafe for consumers?**  
(a) Adulteration  
(b) Contamination  
(c) Unhygienic Preparation  
(d) Substandard  
(e) Deficiency in Label
- 9. Are the actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers?**  
(a) Yes (b) No (c) No Opinion
- 10. Have you come across any adulteration in Food?**  
(a) Yes (b) No (c) No Opinion
- 11. If you find unsafe food/adulterated food what would be your reaction?**  
(a) Rejection (b) Complaint to Shop  
(c) Complaint to Department (d) Warning others.
- 12. What is the usual response of Traders in case of complaint?**  
(a) No response (b) Change of Product (c) Return of Money
- 13. What is the usual response of Govt. Officials for your complaint?**  
(a) No response (b) Accepting Complaint  
(c) Taking action on Complaint

- 14. What is the main reason for unsafe Food?**  
(a) Greed of Trader (b) Negligence of the Traders  
(c) Government Inaction (d) Irresponsible Officials
- 15. What do you look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view?**  
(a) Expiry Date/Manufactured Date (b) Name of the  
Manufacturer and their Address (c) Ingredients  
(d) Price (e) One or more of the above (f) None of the above
- 16. How and where from do you get most of the information relating to Food Safety?**  
(a) Visual Media (b) Radio (c) Print Media  
(d) Government Sponsored Programmes  
(e) Friends and Neighbours
- 17. How do you rate the actions so far taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public?**  
(a) Very Good (b) Good (c) Satisfactory (d) Not Satisfactory
- 18. Who may be held responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers?**  
(a) Manufacturers (b) Traders (c) Middlemen (d) No Opinion
- 19. Are you prepared to pay more money for safe food?**  
(a) Yes (b) No (c) No Opinion
- 20. Among the following, who according to you, has greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market?**  
(a) Manufacturer (b) Food Safety Officer  
(c) Food Inspector (d) None of the above
- 21. Do you know the State Consumer Helpline Phone Number?**  
(a) Yes (b) No

## பொதுமக்களுக்கான வினாப்பட்டியல்

- 1) பெயர் :
- 2) மாவட்டம் :
- 3) வயது :
- 4) தொலைபேசி எண் :
- 5) பாலினம் : (அ) ஆண் (ஆ) பெண் (இ) மற்றவர்
- 6) சமைக்கப்படாமல் / சமைக்கப்பட்டு / பொட்டலமாக விற்கப்படும் உணவு வகைகள் சட்டங்கள் மூலம் பாதுகாக்கப்படுகின்றன என்பது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா?  
(அ) ஆம் (ஆ) இல்லை (இ) கருத்து இல்லை
- 7) 'ஆம்' எனில் எந்த சட்டம்:  
(அ) எடை மற்றும் நிறுவை சட்டம், 1976  
(ஆ) உணவு கலப்பட தடுப்புச் சட்டம், 1954  
(இ) உணவு பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் தர நிர்ணயச் சட்டம், 1986  
(ஈ) அத்தியாவசிய பொருட்கள் சட்டம், 1955  
(உ) நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம், 1986  
(ஊ) மேற்சொன்னவைகளில் ஒன்று அல்லது அதற்குமேல்  
(எ) மேற்சொன்னவைகளில் எதுவும் இல்லை
- 8) கீழே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளவைகளில் உணவை பாதுகாப்பில்லாமல் செய்வது எது?  
(அ) கலப்படம் (adulteration)  
(ஆ) மாசுபடுதல் (contamination)  
(இ) சுகாதாரமற்ற தயாரிப்பு (unhygienic preparation)  
(ஈ) தரக்குறைவு (substandard)  
(உ) உணவு பற்றிய தகவலில் குறைபாடு (deficiency in label)
- 9) உணவு வகைகளை பாதுகாப்பதில் அரசு எடுக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகள் போதுமானவையாக உள்ளனவா?  
(அ) ஆம் (ஆ) இல்லை (இ) கருத்து இல்லை
- 10) கலப்படம் செய்யப்பட்ட உணவு வகைகளை நீங்கள் கண்டதுண்டா?  
(அ) ஆம் (ஆ) இல்லை (இ) கருத்து இல்லை
- 11) பாதுகாப்பற்ற அல்லது கலப்படம் செய்யப்பட்ட உணவை எதிர்நோக்கும் பட்சத்தில் எம்மாதிரியான நடவடிக்கையை மேற்கொள்வீர்கள்?  
(அ) நிராகரித்தல்  
(ஆ) கடையில் புகார் செய்தல்  
(இ) சம்பந்தப்பட்ட துறைக்கு புகார் செய்தல்  
(உ) மற்றவர்களை முன்னெச்சரித்தல்

- 12) புகார் கொடுக்கும் பட்சத்தில் வியாபாரிகள் எம்மாதிரி நடந்து கொள்கிறார்கள்?  
 (அ) எந்த நடவடிக்கையும் இல்லை  
 (ஆ) பொருளை மாற்றி கொடுத்தல்  
 (இ) பணத்தை திருப்பி கொடுத்தல்
- 13) புகார் கொடுக்கும் பட்சத்தில் அரசு அலுவலர்கள் எம்மாதிரி நடந்து கொள்கிறார்கள்?  
 (அ) நடவடிக்கை எதுவும் இல்லை  
 (ஆ) புகாரை ஏற்றுக் கொள்வது  
 (இ) புகாரின் மீது நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பது
- 14) கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றில் பாதுகாப்பற்ற உணவுக்கு எது முக்கிய காரணம்?  
 (அ) வியாபாரிகளின் பேராசை  
 (ஆ) வியாபாரிகளின் கவனக்குறைவு  
 (இ) அரசின் மெத்தனமான போக்கு  
 (ஈ) பொறுப்பற்ற அதிகாரிகள்
- 15) உணவுப் பொருட்களை வாங்கும்போது உடல்நலத்திற்கு எது முக்கியம் என்று கருதுகிறீர்கள்?  
 (அ) காலாவதியாகும் தேதி / உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட தேதி  
 (ஆ) உற்பத்தியாளரின் பெயர் மற்றும் முகவரி  
 (இ) உணவில் அடங்கிய பொருட்கள்  
 (ஈ) விலை  
 (உ) மேற்சொன்னவைகளில் ஒன்றுக்கு மேல்  
 (ஊ) மேற்சொன்னவைகளில் எதுவும் இல்லை
- 16) உணவு பாதுகாப்பு பற்றிய தகவல் உங்களுக்கு எப்படி தெரிய வந்தது?  
 (அ) தொலைக்காட்சி மற்றும் திரைப்படம்  
 (ஆ) வானொலி  
 (இ) பத்திரிக்கைகள்  
 (ஈ) அரசின் தகவல் விளம்பரங்கள்  
 (உ) நண்பர்கள் மற்றும் அருகில் வசிப்பவர்கள் மூலம்
- 17) பாதுகாப்பான உணவுப் பொருட்களை அளிப்பதில் எந்த அளவுக்கு அரசு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருப்பதாக கருதுகிறீர்கள்?  
 (அ) மிகவும் நன்று (ஆ) நன்று (இ) திருப்திகரம்  
 (ஈ) திருப்தியில்லை
- 18) பாதுகாப்பற்ற உணவை அளிப்பதில் யார் முக்கிய பங்கு வகிப்பதாக கருதுகிறீர்கள்?  
 (அ) உற்பத்தியாளர்கள் (ஆ) வியாபாரிகள்  
 (இ) இடைத்தரகர்கள் (ஈ) கருத்து இல்லை
- 19) பாதுகாப்பான உணவு வகைகளை வாங்குவதற்கு கூடுதலாக செலவு செய்ய நீங்கள் தயாரா?  
 (அ) தயார் (ஆ) இல்லை (இ) கருத்து இல்லை

- 20) பாதுகாப்பான பொருட்கள் தயார் செய்வது மற்றும் விற்கப்படுவதை உறுதி செய்வதில் கீழ்க்கண்டவர்களில் யார் முக்கிய பங்கு வகிக்கிறார்கள்?
- (அ) உற்பத்தியாளர்  
(ஆ) உணவு பாதுகாப்பு அலுவலர் (FSO)  
(இ) உணவு ஆய்வாளர் (Food Inspector)  
(ஈ) தெரியாது
- 21) மாநில நுகர்வோர் சேவை தொலைபேசி எண் (State Consumer Helpline) என்ன என்று உங்களுக்கு தெரியுமா?
- (அ) தெரியும் (ஆ) தெரியாது

கள ஆய்வாளர்/மாணவர்  
(பெயர் மற்றும் கையொப்பம்)

ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர்/மேற்பார்வையாளர்  
(பெயர் மற்றும் கையொப்பம்)

## ANNEXURE – II

### Details of Target Group (Public)

Number of Students involved in the Survey (8x10)			80
Number of persons interviewed			
	Men	1033	
	Women	717	
	Total		1750
Region wise distribution of the target group			
	Northern	624	
	Southern	568	
	Western	261	
	Central	297	
	Total		1750
Age wise distribution of the target group			
	Below 25 years	513	
	26-35 years	546	
	36-45 years	344	
	46-55 years	208	
	Above 55 years	139	
	Total		1750

## **ANNEXURE – III**

### **Instructions to Project Co-ordinators**

1. Each student volunteer will be asked to interview 50 persons (in one of the three categories viz. (i) Public (ii) Traders and (iii) Government Officials, Lawyers and Analysts). For example, a student will be given 50 copies of the questionnaire for either public or traders or officials, lawyers and analysts.
2. Five students in each affiliated college will be given the questionnaire for public, three students will be given the questionnaire for traders and two students will be given the questionnaire for officials, lawyers and analysts.
3. The students who are given the questionnaires for officials, lawyers and analysts will have to contact at least 10 officials, 10 lawyers and 5 analysts out of the total 50.
4. The Survey should be conducted between 1<sup>st</sup> May and 15<sup>th</sup> May 2016.
5. Needless to say, care should be taken while conducting interviews to ensure that the Survey truly reflects the opinion of the persons interviewed.
6. The completed forms should be sent to the Consumer Chair so as to reach the Chair on or before 20<sup>th</sup> May.
7. The student volunteer should affix his signature at the bottom of every form as indicated. The questionnaire form should also be attested by the project co-ordinator.
8. Project co-ordinator should ensure that blank forms are not signed by the student volunteer or the co-ordinator.

### **Instructions to Field Workers**

1. Collect the Voter's List in your City.
2. Follow the Random Sampling method.
3. From the Voter's List, select twenty respondents (target group), through the above method, ten from the Urban area and ten from the rural area of the district. For example, persons with serials numbers 15, 25, 35, 45, 55 etc. may be selected or persons with

serial numbers 11, 31, 51, 71, 91 etc may be selected. If a particular respondent, say Serial No.71 in your list is not available, then you may go to S.No.72.

4. If any Respondent doesn't fill the personal details, don't force him/her to do so.
5. Choose the Respondents who are willing to answer the questionnaire. Don't choose the Respondents who are uninterested or unwilling.
6. Approach the Respondents when they are free and give them sufficient time to fill the questionnaire.
7. If they are not able to understand the question, please explain it to them and answer the queries which they ask.
8. If the respondent is illiterate/semi-literate, you should explain all the questions patiently and get the answers.
9. If any one of the Respondents does not return the questionnaire within a reasonable time, then go to the next Respondent.
10. Under no circumstances should you answer the questionnaire yourself for the sake of completing the survey.
11. Please remember that authenticity of the data collected and integrity of the persons interviewing/interviewed are very important for the success of the survey.

*Annexure – IV - Results for Public data*

**District**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Cuddalore	7	.4	.4	.4
	Villupuram	59	3.4	3.4	3.8
	Tiruchi	132	7.5	7.5	11.3
	Perambalur	2	.1	.1	11.4
	Thanjavur	9	.5	.5	11.9
	Tiruvarur	6	.3	.3	12.3
	Nagapattinam	2	.1	.1	12.4
	Sivaganga	20	1.1	1.1	13.5
	Ramanathapuram	6	.3	.3	13.9
	Toothukudi	15	.9	.9	14.7
	Kanyakumari	21	1.2	1.2	15.9
	Tirunelveli	211	12.1	12.1	28.0
	Virudunagar	12	.7	.7	28.7
	Madurai	251	14.3	14.3	43.0
	Theni	6	.3	.3	43.4
	Dindigul	26	1.5	1.5	44.9
	Coimbatore	107	6.1	6.1	51.0
	Nilgiris	21	1.2	1.2	52.2
	Tiruppur	92	5.3	5.3	57.4
	Erode	8	.5	.5	57.9
Namakkal	2	.1	.1	58.0	
Karur	146	8.3	8.3	66.3	
Salem	10	.6	.6	66.9	

	Dharmapuri	2	.1	.1	67.0
	Tiruvannamalai	8	.5	.5	67.5
	Vellore	124	7.1	7.1	74.6
	Kancheepuram	236	13.5	13.5	88.1
	Tiruvallur	15	.9	.9	88.9
	Chennai	175	10.0	10.0	98.9
	Krishnagiri	19	1.1	1.1	100.0
	Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

### Name of Region

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Northern	624	35.7	35.7	35.7
	Southern	568	32.5	32.5	68.1
	Western	261	14.9	14.9	83.0
	Central	297	17.0	17.0	100.0
	Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

### Age Group in years

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below 25	513	29.3	29.3	29.3
	26-35	546	31.2	31.2	60.5
	36-45	344	19.7	19.7	80.2
	46-55	208	11.9	11.9	92.1
	Above	139	7.9	7.9	100.0

	55				
	Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**Gender**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	1033	59.0	59.0	59.0
	Female	717	41.0	41.0	100.0
	Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	914	52.2	52.2	52.2
	No	592	33.8	33.8	86.1
	No Opinion	244	13.9	13.9	100.0
	Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Weights and Measures Act, 1976	29	1.7	3.2	3.2
	Food Adulteration Act, 1954	120	6.9	13.1	16.3

	Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006	205	11.7	22.4	38.7
	Essential Commodities Act, 1955	42	2.4	4.6	43.3
	Consumer Protection Act, 1986	189	10.8	20.7	64.0
	One or more of the aforesaid Acts	329	18.8	36.0	100.0
	Total	914	52.2	100.0	
Missing	System	836	47.8		
Total		1750	100.0		

**Makes the food unsafe for consumers**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Adulteration	729	41.7	41.7	41.7
	Contamination	219	12.5	12.5	54.2
	Unhygienic Preparation	518	29.6	29.6	83.8
	Substandard	172	9.8	9.8	93.6
	Deficiency in Label	112	6.4	6.4	100.0
	Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	313	17.9	17.9	17.9

No	1163	66.5	66.5	84.3
No Opinion	274	15.7	15.7	100.0
Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**Come across adulteration in Food**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1258	71.9	71.9	71.9
	No	353	20.2	20.2	92.1
	No Opinion	139	7.9	7.9	100.0
	Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rejection	448	25.6	25.6	25.6
	Complaint to Shop	511	29.2	29.2	54.8
	Complaint to Department	388	22.2	22.2	77.0
	Warning others	403	23.0	23.0	100.0
	Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**Usual response of Traders of complaint**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	572	32.7	32.7	32.7

Change of Product	893	51.0	51.0	83.7
Return of Money	285	16.3	16.3	100.0
Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**Usual response of Government officials for complaint**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No response	909	51.9	51.9	51.9
Accepting Complaint	536	30.6	30.6	82.6
Taking action on Complaint	305	17.4	17.4	100.0
Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**Main reason for unsafe Food**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Greed of Trader	586	33.5	33.5	33.5
Negligence of the Traders	315	18.0	18.0	51.5
Government Inaction	403	23.0	23.0	74.5
Irresponsible Officials	446	25.5	25.5	100.0
Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Expiry Date / Manufactured Date	862	49.3	49.3	49.3
	Manufacturer name and their Address	108	6.2	6.2	55.4
	Ingredients	274	15.7	15.7	71.1
	Price	87	5.0	5.0	76.1
	One or more of the above	385	22.0	22.0	98.1
	None of the above	34	1.9	1.9	100.0
	Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**Get most of the information relating to Food Safety**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Visual Media	802	45.8	45.8	45.8
	Radio	107	6.1	6.1	51.9
	Print Media	339	19.4	19.4	71.3
	Government Sponsored Programmes	123	7.0	7.0	78.3
	Friends and Neighbours	379	21.7	21.7	100.0
	Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Good	102	5.8	5.8	5.8
	Good	322	18.4	18.4	24.2
	Satisfactory	423	24.2	24.2	48.4
	Not Satisfactory	903	51.6	51.6	100.0
	Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Manufacturers	674	38.5	38.5	38.5
	Traders	408	23.3	23.3	61.8
	Middlemen	393	22.5	22.5	84.3
	No Opinion	275	15.7	15.7	100.0
	Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**Prepared to pay more money for safe food**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1062	60.7	60.7	60.7
	No	440	25.1	25.1	85.8
	No Opinion	248	14.2	14.2	100.0
	Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

**Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Manufacturer	347	19.8	19.8	19.8
	Food Safety Officer	454	25.9	25.9	45.8
	Food Inspector	630	36.0	36.0	81.8
	None of the above	319	18.2	18.2	100.0
Total		1750	100.0	100.0	

**Know the State Consumer Helpline Phone Number**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	208	11.9	11.9	11.9
	No	1542	88.1	88.1	100.0
	Total	1750	100.0	100.0	

Crosstabs

Age Group in years \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Age Group in years	Below 25	Count	144	212	79	78	513
		% within Age Group in years	28.1%	41.3%	15.4%	15.2%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	23.1%	37.3%	30.3%	26.3%	29.3%

Total	26-35	Count	250	129	71	96	546
		% within Age Group in years	45.8%	23.6%	13.0%	17.6%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	40.1%	22.7%	27.2%	32.3%	31.2%
	36-45	Count	115	94	55	80	344
		% within Age Group in years	33.4%	27.3%	16.0%	23.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	18.4%	16.5%	21.1%	26.9%	19.7%
	46-55	Count	74	77	29	28	208
		% within Age Group in years	35.6%	37.0%	13.9%	13.5%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	11.9%	13.6%	11.1%	9.4%	11.9%
	Above 55	Count	41	56	27	15	139
		% within Age Group in years	29.5%	40.3%	19.4%	10.8%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	6.6%	9.9%	10.3%	5.1%	7.9%
	Total	Count	624	568	261	297	1750
		% within Age Group in years	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	75.672(a)	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	75.096	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.024	1	.877

N of Valid Cases	1750
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a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 20.73.

Gender \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Gender	Male	Count	404	346	111	172	1033
		% within Gender	39.1%	33.5%	10.7%	16.7%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	64.7%	60.9%	42.5%	57.9%	59.0%
	Female	Count	220	222	150	125	717
		% within Gender	30.7%	31.0%	20.9%	17.4%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	35.3%	39.1%	57.5%	42.1%	41.0%
Total	Count	624	568	261	297	1750	
	% within Gender	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%	
	% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	38.797(a)	3	.000

Likelihood Ratio	38.305	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.741	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 106.94.

Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	Yes	Count	303	316	154	141	914
		% within Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	33.2%	34.6%	16.8%	15.4%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	48.6%	55.6%	59.0%	47.5%	52.2%
	No	Count	166	216	84	126	592
		% within Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	28.0%	36.5%	14.2%	21.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	26.6%	38.0%	32.2%	42.4%	33.8%
	No Opinion	Count	155	36	23	30	244
		% within Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	63.5%	14.8%	9.4%	12.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	24.8%	6.3%	8.8%	10.1%	13.9%
Total	Count	624	568	261	297	1750	
	% within Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%	

% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
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**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	110.512(a)	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	107.675	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.905	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 36.39.

If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	Weights and Measures Act, 1976	Count	11	7	6	5	29
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	37.9%	24.1%	20.7%	17.2%	100.0%
	Food Adulteration Act, 1954	% within Name of Region	3.6%	2.2%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%
		Count	39	37	32	12	120
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	32.5%	30.8%	26.7%	10.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of	12.9%	11.7%	20.8%	8.5%	13.1%

		Region					
	Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006	Count	81	70	26	28	205
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	39.5%	34.1%	12.7%	13.7%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	26.7%	22.2%	16.9%	19.9%	22.4%
	Essential Commodities Act, 1955	Count	6	13	1	22	42
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	14.3%	31.0%	2.4%	52.4%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	2.0%	4.1%	.6%	15.6%	4.6%
	Consumer Protection Act, 1986	Count	54	66	31	38	189
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	28.6%	34.9%	16.4%	20.1%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	17.8%	20.9%	20.1%	27.0%	20.7%
	One or more of the aforesaid Acts	Count	112	123	58	36	329
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	34.0%	37.4%	17.6%	10.9%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	37.0%	38.9%	37.7%	25.5%	36.0%
Total		Count	303	316	154	141	914
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	33.2%	34.6%	16.8%	15.4%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	72.338(a)	15	.000
Likelihood Ratio	61.913	15	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.018	1	.893
N of Valid Cases	914		

a 2 cells (8.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.47.

Makes the food unsafe for consumers \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Makes the food unsafe for consumers	Adulteration	Count	264	212	143	110	729
		% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	36.2%	29.1%	19.6%	15.1%	100.0%
	Contamination	% within Name of Region	42.3%	37.3%	54.8%	37.0%	41.7%
		Count	110	60	17	32	219
	Unhygienic Preparation	% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	50.2%	27.4%	7.8%	14.6%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	17.6%	10.6%	6.5%	10.8%	12.5%
	Count	151	214	70	83	518	
	% within Makes the food unsafe for	29.2%	41.3%	13.5%	16.0%	100.0%	

		consumers					
		% within Name of Region	24.2%	37.7%	26.8%	27.9%	29.6%
	Substandard	Count	55	54	14	49	172
		% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	32.0%	31.4%	8.1%	28.5%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	8.8%	9.5%	5.4%	16.5%	9.8%
	Deficiency in Label	Count	44	28	17	23	112
		% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	39.3%	25.0%	15.2%	20.5%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	7.1%	4.9%	6.5%	7.7%	6.4%
Total		Count	624	568	261	297	1750
		% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	80.194(a)	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	77.939	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.748	1	.097
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 16.70.

Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

		Name of Region					
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	Total
Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers	Yes	Count	92	120	54	47	313
		% within Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers	29.4%	38.3%	17.3%	15.0%	100.0%
	No	% within Name of Region	14.7%	21.1%	20.7%	15.8%	17.9%
		Count	420	364	174	205	1163
		% within Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers	36.1%	31.3%	15.0%	17.6%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	67.3%	64.1%	66.7%	69.0%	66.5%
No Opinion	Count	112	84	33	45	274	
	% within Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers	40.9%	30.7%	12.0%	16.4%	100.0%	
Total	% within Name of Region	17.9%	14.8%	12.6%	15.2%	15.7%	
	Count	624	568	261	297	1750	
		% within Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%

Consumers						
% within Name of Region		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.407(a)	6	.037
Likelihood Ratio	13.436	6	.037
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.320	1	.128
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 40.87.

Come across adulteration in Food \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Come across adulteration in Food	Yes	Count	399	420	206	233	1258
		% within Come across adulteration in Food	31.7%	33.4%	16.4%	18.5%	100.0%
	No	% within Name of Region	63.9%	73.9%	78.9%	78.5%	71.9%
		Count	157	110	37	49	353
		% within Come across adulteration	44.5%	31.2%	10.5%	13.9%	100.0%

		in Food					
	No Opinion	% within Name of Region	25.2%	19.4%	14.2%	16.5%	20.2%
		Count	68	38	18	15	139
		% within Come across adulteration in Food	48.9%	27.3%	12.9%	10.8%	100.0%
Total		% within Name of Region	10.9%	6.7%	6.9%	5.1%	7.9%
		Count	624	568	261	297	1750
		% within Come across adulteration in Food	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	35.380(a)	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	35.426	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	26.525	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 20.73.

Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food \* Name of Region

### Crosstab

		Name of Region	Total
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			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	Rejection	Count	142	163	75	68	448
		% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	31.7%	36.4%	16.7%	15.2%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	22.8%	28.7%	28.7%	22.9%	25.6%
	Complaint to Shop	Count	188	149	92	82	511
		% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	36.8%	29.2%	18.0%	16.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	30.1%	26.2%	35.2%	27.6%	29.2%
	Complaint to Department	Count	146	118	46	78	388
		% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	37.6%	30.4%	11.9%	20.1%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	23.4%	20.8%	17.6%	26.3%	22.2%
	Warning others	Count	148	138	48	69	403
		% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	36.7%	34.2%	11.9%	17.1%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	23.7%	24.3%	18.4%	23.2%	23.0%
Total	Count	624	568	261	297	1750	
	% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%	
	% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.942(a)	9	.018
Likelihood Ratio	20.027	9	.018
Linear-by-Linear	.506	1	.477

Association			
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 57.87.

Usual response of Traders of complaint \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Usual response of Traders of complaint	No response	Count	178	210	100	84	572
		% within Usual response of Traders of complaint	31.1%	36.7%	17.5%	14.7%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	28.5%	37.0%	38.3%	28.3%	32.7%
	Change of Product	Count	333	259	124	177	893
		% within Usual response of Traders of complaint	37.3%	29.0%	13.9%	19.8%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	53.4%	45.6%	47.5%	59.6%	51.0%
	Return of Money	Count	113	99	37	36	285
		% within Usual response of Traders of complaint	39.6%	34.7%	13.0%	12.6%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	18.1%	17.4%	14.2%	12.1%	16.3%
Total	Count	624	568	261	297	1750	
	% within Usual response of Traders of complaint	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%	
	% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25.249(a)	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	25.414	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.329	1	.068
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 42.51.

Usual response of Government officials for complaint \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Usual response of Government officials for complaint	No response	Count	301	303	150	155	909
		% within Usual response of Government officials for complaint	33.1%	33.3%	16.5%	17.1%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	48.2%	53.3%	57.5%	52.2%	51.9%
	Accepting Complaint	Count	220	158	77	81	536
		% within Usual response of Government officials for complaint	41.0%	29.5%	14.4%	15.1%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	35.3%	27.8%	29.5%	27.3%	30.6%
Taking action on	Count	103	107	34	61	305	

Total	Complaint	% within Usual response of Government officials for complaint	33.8%	35.1%	11.1%	20.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	16.5%	18.8%	13.0%	20.5%	17.4%
		Count	624	568	261	297	1750
		% within Usual response of Government officials for complaint	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.935(a)	6	.014
Likelihood Ratio	15.988	6	.014
Linear-by-Linear Association	.588	1	.443
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 45.49.

Main reason for unsafe Food \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Main reason for unsafe Food	Greed of Trader	Count	184	205	119	78	586
		% within Main reason for unsafe Food	31.4%	35.0%	20.3%	13.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of	29.5%	36.1%	45.6%	26.3%	33.5%

		Region					
Total	Negligence of the Traders	Count	119	95	41	60	315
		% within Main reason for unsafe Food	37.8%	30.2%	13.0%	19.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	19.1%	16.7%	15.7%	20.2%	18.0%
	Government Inaction	Count	160	125	47	71	403
		% within Main reason for unsafe Food	39.7%	31.0%	11.7%	17.6%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	25.6%	22.0%	18.0%	23.9%	23.0%
	Irresponsible Officials	Count	161	143	54	88	446
		% within Main reason for unsafe Food	36.1%	32.1%	12.1%	19.7%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	25.8%	25.2%	20.7%	29.6%	25.5%
Total	Count	624	568	261	297	1750	
	% within Main reason for unsafe Food	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%	
	% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	32.123(a)	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	31.664	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.107	1	.744
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 46.98.

Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

		Name of Region				Total	
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central		
Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	Expiry Date / Manufactured Date	Count	276	269	145	172	862
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	32.0%	31.2%	16.8%	20.0%	100.0%
Manufacturer name and their Address		% within Name of Region	44.2%	47.4%	55.6%	57.9%	49.3%
	Count	Count	70	17	5	16	108
Ingredients		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	64.8%	15.7%	4.6%	14.8%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	11.2%	3.0%	1.9%	5.4%	6.2%
Price		Count	93	88	47	46	274
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	33.9%	32.1%	17.2%	16.8%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	14.9%	15.5%	18.0%	15.5%	15.7%
	Count	Count	27	29	8	23	87
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	31.0%	33.3%	9.2%	26.4%	100.0%

Total	One or more of the above	% within Name of Region	4.3%	5.1%	3.1%	7.7%	5.0%
		Count	149	160	42	34	385
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	38.7%	41.6%	10.9%	8.8%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	23.9%	28.2%	16.1%	11.4%	22.0%
		Count	9	5	14	6	34
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	26.5%	14.7%	41.2%	17.6%	100.0%
	None of the above	% within Name of Region	1.4%	.9%	5.4%	2.0%	1.9%
		Count	624	568	261	297	1750
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Count					
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view					

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	111.281(a)	15	.000
Likelihood Ratio	109.304	15	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.073	1	.000

N of Valid Cases | 1750 |

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.07.

Get most of the information relating to Food Safety \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

		Name of Region				Total	
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central		
Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	Visual Media	Count	247	296	131	128	802
		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	30.8%	36.9%	16.3%	16.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	39.6%	52.1%	50.2%	43.1%	45.8%
	Radio	Count	40	28	13	26	107
		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	37.4%	26.2%	12.1%	24.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	6.4%	4.9%	5.0%	8.8%	6.1%
	Print Media	Count	119	118	50	52	339
		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	35.1%	34.8%	14.7%	15.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	19.1%	20.8%	19.2%	17.5%	19.4%
	Government Sponsored Programmes	Count	44	40	7	32	123
		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	35.8%	32.5%	5.7%	26.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	7.1%	7.0%	2.7%	10.8%	7.0%
Friends and Neighbours	Count	174	86	60	59	379	

Total	% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	45.9%	22.7%	15.8%	15.6%	100.0%
	% within Name of Region	27.9%	15.1%	23.0%	19.9%	21.7%
	Count	624	568	261	297	1750
	% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%
	% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	54.154(a)	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	55.650	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.833	1	.028
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.96.

Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

		Name of Region					
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central	Total	
Rate the actions taken	Very Good	Count	44	24	12	22	102

by the Government to provide safe food to the Public		% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	43.1%	23.5%	11.8%	21.6%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	7.1%	4.2%	4.6%	7.4%	5.8%
Good		Count	130	102	47	43	322
		% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	40.4%	31.7%	14.6%	13.4%	100.0%
Satisfactory		% within Name of Region	20.8%	18.0%	18.0%	14.5%	18.4%
		Count	131	162	46	84	423
Not Satisfactory		% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	31.0%	38.3%	10.9%	19.9%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	21.0%	28.5%	17.6%	28.3%	24.2%
Total		Count	319	280	156	148	903
		% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	35.3%	31.0%	17.3%	16.4%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	51.1%	49.3%	59.8%	49.8%	51.6%
		Count	624	568	261	297	1750
		% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28.554(a)	9	.001
Likelihood Ratio	28.888	9	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.745	1	.186
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.21.

Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	Manufacturers	Count	291	176	99	108	674
		% within Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	43.2%	26.1%	14.7%	16.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	46.6%	31.0%	37.9%	36.4%	38.5%
	Traders	Count	147	140	64	57	408
		% within Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	36.0%	34.3%	15.7%	14.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	23.6%	24.6%	24.5%	19.2%	23.3%
Middlemen	Count	107	147	55	84	393	

		% within Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	27.2%	37.4%	14.0%	21.4%	100.0%
	No Opinion	% within Name of Region	17.1%	25.9%	21.1%	28.3%	22.5%
		Count	79	105	43	48	275
		% within Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	28.7%	38.2%	15.6%	17.5%	100.0%
	Total	% within Name of Region	12.7%	18.5%	16.5%	16.2%	15.7%
		Count	624	568	261	297	1750
		% within Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	44.322(a)	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	44.720	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.548	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 41.01.

Prepared to pay more money for safe food \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

		Name of Region					
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central	Total	
Prepared to pay more money for safe food	Yes	Count	336	393	163	170	1062
		% within Prepared to pay more money for safe food	31.6%	37.0%	15.3%	16.0%	100.0%
	No	% within Name of Region	53.8%	69.2%	62.5%	57.2%	60.7%
		Count	161	122	69	88	440
		% within Prepared to pay more money for safe food	36.6%	27.7%	15.7%	20.0%	100.0%
	No Opinion	% within Name of Region	25.8%	21.5%	26.4%	29.6%	25.1%
		Count	127	53	29	39	248
		% within Prepared to pay more money for safe food	51.2%	21.4%	11.7%	15.7%	100.0%
	Total	% within Name of Region	20.4%	9.3%	11.1%	13.1%	14.2%
Count		624	568	261	297	1750	
% within Prepared to pay more money for safe food		35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%	
		% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	46.153(a)	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	45.509	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.818	1	.016
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 36.99.

Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	Manufacturer	Count	108	113	65	61	347
		% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	31.1%	32.6%	18.7%	17.6%	100.0%
	Food Safety Officer	% within Name of Region	17.3%	19.9%	24.9%	20.5%	19.8%
		Count	181	122	68	83	454
	Food Inspector	% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	39.9%	26.9%	15.0%	18.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	29.0%	21.5%	26.1%	27.9%	25.9%
	Food Inspector	Count	239	218	87	86	630

		% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	37.9%	34.6%	13.8%	13.7%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	38.3%	38.4%	33.3%	29.0%	36.0%
	None of the above	Count	96	115	41	67	319
		% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	30.1%	36.1%	12.9%	21.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	15.4%	20.2%	15.7%	22.6%	18.2%
Total		Count	624	568	261	297	1750
		% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	26.971(a)	9	.001
Likelihood Ratio	27.195	9	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	.247	1	.619
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 47.58.

Know the State Consumer Helpline Phone Number \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Know the State Consumer Helpline Phone Number	Yes	Count	69	73	39	27	208
		% within Know the State Consumer Helpline Phone Number	33.2%	35.1%	18.8%	13.0%	100.0%
	No	% within Name of Region	11.1%	12.9%	14.9%	9.1%	11.9%
		Count	555	495	222	270	1542
Total		% within Know the State Consumer Helpline Phone Number	36.0%	32.1%	14.4%	17.5%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	88.9%	87.1%	85.1%	90.9%	88.1%
		Count	624	568	261	297	1750
		% within Know the State Consumer Helpline Phone Number	35.7%	32.5%	14.9%	17.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.459(a)	3	.141
Likelihood Ratio	5.474	3	.140
Linear-by-Linear Association	.056	1	.813
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.02.

### Crosstabs

Age Group in years \* Gender

#### Crosstab

		Gender			Total
		Male	Female		
Age Group in years	Below 25	Count	275	238	513
		% within Age Group in years	53.6%	46.4%	100.0%
		% within Gender	26.6%	33.2%	29.3%
	26-35	Count	339	207	546
		% within Age Group in years	62.1%	37.9%	100.0%
		% within Gender	32.8%	28.9%	31.2%
	36-45	Count	203	141	344
		% within Age Group in years	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
		% within	19.7%	19.7%	19.7%

Total	46-55	Gender				
		Count	123	85	208	
		% within Age Group in years	59.1%	40.9%	100.0%	
	Above 55	Gender	11.9%	11.9%	11.9%	
		Count	93	46	139	
		% within Age Group in years	66.9%	33.1%	100.0%	
	Total	Gender	9.0%	6.4%	7.9%	
		Count	1033	717	1750	
		% within Age Group in years	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%	
			% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.918(a)	4	.018
Likelihood Ratio	11.953	4	.018
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.730	1	.017
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 56.95.

Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety \* Gender

**Crosstab**

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	Yes	Count	512	402	914
		% within Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	56.0%	44.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	49.6%	56.1%	52.2%
	No	Count	356	236	592
		% within Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	60.1%	39.9%	100.0%
		% within Gender	34.5%	32.9%	33.8%
	No Opinion	Count	165	79	244
		% within Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	67.6%	32.4%	100.0%
		% within Gender	16.0%	11.0%	13.9%
Total	Count	1033	717	1750	
	% within Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%	
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.178(a)	2	.004

Likelihood Ratio	11.362	2	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.779	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 99.97.

If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety \* Gender

**Crosstab**

		Gender		Total	
		Male	Female		
If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	Weights and Measures Act, 1976	Count	13	16	29
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	44.8%	55.2%	100.0%
		% within Gender	2.5%	4.0%	3.2%
	Food Adulteration Act, 1954	Count	65	55	120
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	54.2%	45.8%	100.0%
		% within Gender	12.7%	13.7%	13.1%
	Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006	Count	124	81	205
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	60.5%	39.5%	100.0%
		% within Gender	24.2%	20.1%	22.4%
	Essential	Count	25	17	42

	Commodities Act, 1955	% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	59.5%	40.5%	100.0%
		% within Gender	4.9%	4.2%	4.6%
	Consumer Protection Act, 1986	Count	103	86	189
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	54.5%	45.5%	100.0%
		% within Gender	20.1%	21.4%	20.7%
	One or more of the aforesaid Acts	Count	182	147	329
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	55.3%	44.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	35.5%	36.6%	36.0%
Total		Count	512	402	914
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	56.0%	44.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.755(a)	5	.585
Likelihood Ratio	3.756	5	.585
Linear-by-Linear Association	.010	1	.919
N of Valid Cases	914		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.75.

Makes the food unsafe for consumers \* Gender

**Crosstab**

		Gender		Total	
		Male	Female		
Makes the food unsafe for consumers	Adulteration	Count	419	310	729
		% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	57.5%	42.5%	100.0%
	Contamination	% within Gender	40.6%	43.2%	41.7%
		Count	150	69	219
	Unhygienic Preparation	% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	68.5%	31.5%	100.0%
		% within Gender	14.5%	9.6%	12.5%
	Substandard	Count	297	221	518
		% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	57.3%	42.7%	100.0%
	Deficiency in Label	% within Gender	28.8%	30.8%	29.6%
		Count	101	71	172
	Total	% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	58.7%	41.3%	100.0%
		% within Gender	9.8%	9.9%	9.8%
	Total	Count	66	46	112
		% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	58.9%	41.1%	100.0%
Total	% within Gender	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	
	Count	1033	717	1750	

	% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.459(a)	4	.051
Likelihood Ratio	9.708	4	.046
Linear-by-Linear Association	.002	1	.965
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 45.89.

Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers \* Gender

**Crosstab**

		Gender		Total	
		Male	Female		
Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers	Yes	Count	209	104	313
		% within Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers	66.8%	33.2%	100.0%
		% within Gender	20.2%	14.5%	17.9%
No	Count	656	507	1163	

		% within Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers	56.4%	43.6%	100.0%
	No Opinion	% within Gender	63.5%	70.7%	66.5%
		Count	168	106	274
		% within Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers	61.3%	38.7%	100.0%
Total		% within Gender	16.3%	14.8%	15.7%
		Count	1033	717	1750
		% within Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.662(a)	2	.003
Likelihood Ratio	11.835	2	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.279	1	.131
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 112.26.

Come across adulteration in Food \* Gender

**Crosstab**

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Come across adulteration in Food	Yes	Count	706	552	1258
		% within Come across adulteration in Food	56.1%	43.9%	100.0%
		% within Gender	68.3%	77.0%	71.9%
	No	Count	235	118	353
		% within Come across adulteration in Food	66.6%	33.4%	100.0%
		% within Gender	22.7%	16.5%	20.2%
	No Opinion	Count	92	47	139
		% within Come across adulteration in Food	66.2%	33.8%	100.0%
		% within Gender	8.9%	6.6%	7.9%
Total	Count	1033	717	1750	
	% within Come across adulteration in Food	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%	
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	15.649(a)	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	15.881	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.129	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 56.95.

Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food \* Gender

**Crosstab**

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	Rejection	Count	266	182	448
		% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	59.4%	40.6%	100.0%
		% within Gender	25.8%	25.4%	25.6%
	Complaint to Shop	Count	272	239	511
		% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%
		% within Gender	26.3%	33.3%	29.2%
	Complaint to Department	Count	256	132	388
		% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	24.8%	18.4%	22.2%
	Warning others	Count	239	164	403
		% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	59.3%	40.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	23.1%	22.9%	23.0%

Total	Count	1033	717	1750
	% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.893(a)	3	.002
Likelihood Ratio	14.974	3	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.483	1	.223
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 158.97.

Usual response of Traders of complaint \* Gender

### Crosstab

		Gender		Total	
		Male	Female		
Usual response of Traders of complaint	No response	Count	357	215	572
		% within Usual response of Traders of complaint	62.4%	37.6%	100.0%
		% within Gender	34.6%	30.0%	32.7%
	Change of Product	Count	496	397	893
		% within Usual response of Traders of complaint	55.5%	44.5%	100.0%

Total	Return of Money	% within Gender	48.0%	55.4%	51.0%
		Count	180	105	285
	% within Usual response of Traders of complaint	% within Gender	63.2%	36.8%	100.0%
		Count	1033	717	1750
	% within Usual response of Traders of complaint	% within Gender	17.4%	14.6%	16.3%
		Count	1033	717	1750
		% within Usual response of Traders of complaint	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.203(a)	2	.010
Likelihood Ratio	9.217	2	.010
Linear-by-Linear Association	.294	1	.588
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 116.77.

Usual response of Government officials for complaint \* Gender

**Crosstab**

		Count	Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Usual response of	No response		518	391	909

Government officials for complaint	Accepting Complaint	% within Usual response of Government officials for complaint	57.0%	43.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	50.1%	54.5%	51.9%
		Count	318	218	536
	Taking action on Complaint	% within Usual response of Government officials for complaint	59.3%	40.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	30.8%	30.4%	30.6%
		Count	197	108	305
Total	% within Usual response of Government officials for complaint	64.6%	35.4%	100.0%	
	% within Gender	19.1%	15.1%	17.4%	
	Count	1033	717	1750	
	% within Usual response of Government officials for complaint	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%	
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.489(a)	2	.064
Likelihood Ratio	5.546	2	.062
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.189	1	.023
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 124.96.

Main reason for unsafe Food \* Gender

**Crosstab**

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Main reason for unsafe Food	Greed of Trader	Count	342	244	586
		% within Main reason for unsafe Food	58.4%	41.6%	100.0%
		% within Gender	33.1%	34.0%	33.5%
	Negligence of the Traders	Count	182	133	315
		% within Main reason for unsafe Food	57.8%	42.2%	100.0%
		% within Gender	17.6%	18.5%	18.0%
	Government Inaction	Count	240	163	403
		% within Main reason for unsafe Food	59.6%	40.4%	100.0%
		% within Gender	23.2%	22.7%	23.0%
	Irresponsible Officials	Count	269	177	446
		% within Main reason for unsafe Food	60.3%	39.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	26.0%	24.7%	25.5%
Total	Count	1033	717	1750	
	% within Main reason for unsafe Food	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%	
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.662(a)	3	.882
Likelihood Ratio	.662	3	.882
Linear-by-Linear Association	.508	1	.476
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 129.06.

Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view \* Gender

**Crosstab**

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	Expiry Date / Manufactured Date	Count	497	365	862
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	57.7%	42.3%	100.0%
	Manufacturer name and their Address	% within Gender	48.1%	50.9%	49.3%
		Count	80	28	108
	Ingredients	% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	74.1%	25.9%	100.0%
		% within Gender	7.7%	3.9%	6.2%
		Count	181	93	274
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health	66.1%	33.9%	100.0%

		point of view			
	Price	% within Gender	17.5%	13.0%	15.7%
		Count	51	36	87
	One or more of the above	% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	58.6%	41.4%	100.0%
		% within Gender	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%
	None of the above	Count	207	178	385
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	53.8%	46.2%	100.0%
Total		% within Gender	20.0%	24.8%	22.0%
		Count	17	17	34
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	1.6%	2.4%	1.9%
		Count	1033	717	1750
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.939(a)	5	.001
Likelihood Ratio	22.581	5	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.490	1	.222
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.93.

Get most of the information relating to Food Safety \* Gender

**Crosstab**

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	Visual Media	Count	471	331	802
		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	58.7%	41.3%	100.0%
		% within Gender	45.6%	46.2%	45.8%
	Radio	Count	62	45	107
		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	57.9%	42.1%	100.0%
		% within Gender	6.0%	6.3%	6.1%
	Print Media	Count	200	139	339
		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%
	Government Sponsored	Count	76	47	123

Total	Programmes	% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	61.8%	38.2%	100.0%
		% within Gender	7.4%	6.6%	7.0%
	Friends and Neighbours	Count	224	155	379
		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	59.1%	40.9%	100.0%
		% within Gender	21.7%	21.6%	21.7%
		Count	1033	717	1750
		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.470(a)	4	.976
Likelihood Ratio	.473	4	.976
Linear-by-Linear Association	.089	1	.765
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 43.84.

Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public \* Gender

#### Crosstab

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	

Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	Very Good	Count	68	34	102
		% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	Good	% within Gender	6.6%	4.7%	5.8%
		Count	208	114	322
	Satisfactory	% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	64.6%	35.4%	100.0%
		% within Gender	20.1%	15.9%	18.4%
	Not Satisfactory	Count	248	175	423
		% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	58.6%	41.4%	100.0%
	Total	% within Gender	24.0%	24.4%	24.2%
		Count	509	394	903
		% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	56.4%	43.6%	100.0%
		% within Gender	49.3%	55.0%	51.6%
	Count	1033	717	1750	
	% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%	
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.259(a)	3	.026
Likelihood Ratio	9.370	3	.025
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.816	1	.003
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 41.79.

Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers \* Gender

**Crosstab**

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	Manufacturers	Count	413	261	674
		% within Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	61.3%	38.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	40.0%	36.4%	38.5%
	Traders	Count	227	181	408
		% within Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
		% within Gender	22.0%	25.2%	23.3%
Middlemen	Count	232	161	393	

		% within Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
	No Opinion	% within Gender Count	22.5% 161	22.5% 114	22.5% 275
		% within Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	58.5%	41.5%	100.0%
Total		% within Gender Count	15.6% 1033	15.9% 717	15.7% 1750
		% within Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.374(a)	3	.337
Likelihood Ratio	3.368	3	.338
Linear-by-Linear Association	.615	1	.433
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 112.67.

Prepared to pay more money for safe food \* Gender

**Crosstab**

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Prepared to pay more money for safe food	Yes	Count	588	474	1062
		% within Prepared to pay more money for safe food	55.4%	44.6%	100.0%
		% within Gender	56.9%	66.1%	60.7%
	No	Count	284	156	440
		% within Prepared to pay more money for safe food	64.5%	35.5%	100.0%
		% within Gender	27.5%	21.8%	25.1%
	No Opinion	Count	161	87	248
		% within Prepared to pay more money for safe food	64.9%	35.1%	100.0%
		% within Gender	15.6%	12.1%	14.2%
Total		Count	1033	717	1750
		% within Prepared to pay more money for safe food	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.982(a)	2	.001
Likelihood Ratio	15.087	2	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.696	1	.000

N of Valid Cases | 1750 |

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 101.61.

Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market \* Gender

**Crosstab**

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	Manufacturer	Count	202	145	347
		% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	58.2%	41.8%	100.0%
	Food Safety Officer	% within Gender	19.6%	20.2%	19.8%
		Count	279	175	454
	Food Inspector	% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	61.5%	38.5%	100.0%
		% within Gender	27.0%	24.4%	25.9%
	None of the above	Count	370	260	630
		% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	58.7%	41.3%	100.0%
		% within Gender	35.8%	36.3%	36.0%
		Count	182	137	319

Total	% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%
	% within Gender	17.6%	19.1%	18.2%
	Count	1033	717	1750
	% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.737(a)	3	.629
Likelihood Ratio	1.742	3	.628
Linear-by-Linear Association	.317	1	.573
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 130.70.

Know the State Consumer Helpline Phone Number \* Gender

**Crosstab**

		Count	Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Know the State	Yes		120	88	208

Consumer Helpline Phone Number	No	% within Know the State			
		Consumer Helpline Phone Number	57.7%	42.3%	100.0%
		% within Gender	11.6%	12.3%	11.9%
		Count	913	629	1542
Total		% within Know the State			
		Consumer Helpline Phone Number	59.2%	40.8%	100.0%
		% within Gender	88.4%	87.7%	88.1%
		Count	1033	717	1750
		% within Know the State			
		Consumer Helpline Phone Number	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.174(b)	1	.676		
Continuity Correction(a)	.117	1	.732		
Likelihood Ratio	.174	1	.677		
Fisher's Exact Test				.707	.365
Linear-by-Linear Association	.174	1	.676		
N of Valid Cases	1750				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 85.22.

Crosstabs

Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety \* Age Group in years

**Crosstab**

		Age Group in years					Total	
		Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55		
Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	Yes	Count	281	258	172	130	73	914
		% within Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	30.7%	28.2%	18.8%	14.2%	8.0%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	54.8%	47.3%	50.0%	62.5%	52.5%	52.2%
	No	Count	180	170	128	59	55	592
		% within Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	30.4%	28.7%	21.6%	10.0%	9.3%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	35.1%	31.1%	37.2%	28.4%	39.6%	33.8%
	No Opinion	Count	52	118	44	19	11	244
		% within Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	21.3%	48.4%	18.0%	7.8%	4.5%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	10.1%	21.6%	12.8%	9.1%	7.9%	13.9%
Total	Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750	
	% within Aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%	

% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
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**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	49.280(a)	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	47.531	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.011	1	.156
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19.38.

If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety \* Age Group in years

**Crosstab**

		Age Group in years					Total	
		Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55		
If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	Weights and Measures Act, 1976	Count	9	13	0	5	2	29
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	31.0%	44.8%	.0%	17.2%	6.9%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	3.2%	5.0%	.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.2%
	Food Adulteration Act, 1954	Count	41	32	22	16	9	120
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	34.2%	26.7%	18.3%	13.3%	7.5%	100.0%

		% within Age Group in years	14.6%	12.4%	12.8%	12.3%	12.3%	13.1%
	Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006	Count	63	61	33	31	17	205
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	30.7%	29.8%	16.1%	15.1%	8.3%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	22.4%	23.6%	19.2%	23.8%	23.3%	22.4%
	Essential Commodities Act, 1955	Count	16	6	17	3	0	42
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	38.1%	14.3%	40.5%	7.1%	.0%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	5.7%	2.3%	9.9%	2.3%	.0%	4.6%
	Consumer Protection Act, 1986	Count	47	60	35	29	18	189
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	24.9%	31.7%	18.5%	15.3%	9.5%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	16.7%	23.3%	20.3%	22.3%	24.7%	20.7%
	One or more of the aforesaid Acts	Count	105	86	65	46	27	329
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	31.9%	26.1%	19.8%	14.0%	8.2%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	37.4%	33.3%	37.8%	35.4%	37.0%	36.0%
Total		Count	281	258	172	130	73	914
		% within If yes, aware of the laws relating to Food Safety	30.7%	28.2%	18.8%	14.2%	8.0%	100.0%

% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
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**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33.776(a)	20	.028
Likelihood Ratio	40.565	20	.004
Linear-by-Linear Association	.782	1	.377
N of Valid Cases	914		

a 3 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.32.

Makes the food unsafe for consumers \* Age Group in years

**Crosstab**

			Age Group in years					Total
			Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55	
Makes the food unsafe for consumers	Adulteration	Count	209	220	129	88	83	729
		% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	28.7%	30.2%	17.7%	12.1%	11.4%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	40.7%	40.3%	37.5%	42.3%	59.7%	41.7%
	Contamination	Count	63	80	39	25	12	219
		% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	28.8%	36.5%	17.8%	11.4%	5.5%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	12.3%	14.7%	11.3%	12.0%	8.6%	12.5%
Unhygienic	Count	151	154	112	73	28	518	

Total	Preparation	% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	29.2%	29.7%	21.6%	14.1%	5.4%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	29.4%	28.2%	32.6%	35.1%	20.1%	29.6%
	Substandard	Count	54	53	43	12	10	172
		% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	31.4%	30.8%	25.0%	7.0%	5.8%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	10.5%	9.7%	12.5%	5.8%	7.2%	9.8%
	Deficiency in Label	Count	36	39	21	10	6	112
		% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	32.1%	34.8%	18.8%	8.9%	5.4%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	7.0%	7.1%	6.1%	4.8%	4.3%	6.4%
		Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750
		% within Makes the food unsafe for consumers	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	34.305(a)	16	.005
Likelihood Ratio	34.248	16	.005
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.231	1	.007
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.90.

Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers \* Age Group in years

**Crosstab**

			Age Group in years					Total
			Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55	
Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers	Yes	Count	77	102	72	35	27	313
		% within Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers	24.6%	32.6%	23.0%	11.2%	8.6%	100.0%
	No	% within Age Group in years	15.0%	18.7%	20.9%	16.8%	19.4%	17.9%
		Count	367	344	218	147	87	1163
	No Opinion	% within Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers	31.6%	29.6%	18.7%	12.6%	7.5%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	71.5%	63.0%	63.4%	70.7%	62.6%	66.5%
No Opinion	Count	69	100	54	26	25	274	
	% within Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers	25.2%	36.5%	19.7%	9.5%	9.1%	100.0%	
Total	% within Age Group in years	13.5%	18.3%	15.7%	12.5%	18.0%	15.7%	
	Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750	

% within Actions of the Government sufficient to ensure Food Safety to Consumers	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%
% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.864(a)	8	.062
Likelihood Ratio	14.904	8	.061
Linear-by-Linear Association	.409	1	.522
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.76.

Come across adulteration in Food \* Age Group in years

**Crosstab**

		Age Group in years					Total	
		Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55		
Come across adulteration in Food	Yes	Count	388	378	242	165	85	1258
		% within Come across adulteration in Food	30.8%	30.0%	19.2%	13.1%	6.8%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	75.6%	69.2%	70.3%	79.3%	61.2%	71.9%
	No	Count	95	120	74	26	38	353

		% within Come across adulteration in Food	26.9%	34.0%	21.0%	7.4%	10.8%	100.0%
	No Opinion	% within Age Group in years	18.5%	22.0%	21.5%	12.5%	27.3%	20.2%
		Count	30	48	28	17	16	139
		% within Come across adulteration in Food	21.6%	34.5%	20.1%	12.2%	11.5%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	5.8%	8.8%	8.1%	8.2%	11.5%	7.9%
Total		Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750
		% within Come across adulteration in Food	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.561(a)	8	.004
Likelihood Ratio	23.207	8	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.106	1	.043
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.04.

Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food \* Age Group in years

**Crosstab**

			Age Group in years					Total
			Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55	
Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	Rejection	Count	117	140	69	73	49	448
		% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	26.1%	31.3%	15.4%	16.3%	10.9%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	22.8%	25.6%	20.1%	35.1%	35.3%	25.6%
	Complaint to Shop	Count	144	162	106	54	45	511
		% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	28.2%	31.7%	20.7%	10.6%	8.8%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	28.1%	29.7%	30.8%	26.0%	32.4%	29.2%
	Complaint to Department	Count	115	133	86	32	22	388
		% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	29.6%	34.3%	22.2%	8.2%	5.7%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	22.4%	24.4%	25.0%	15.4%	15.8%	22.2%
	Warning others	Count	137	111	83	49	23	403
		% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	34.0%	27.5%	20.6%	12.2%	5.7%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	26.7%	20.3%	24.1%	23.6%	16.5%	23.0%
Total	Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750	
	% within Reaction for unsafe food/adulterated food	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%	
	% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	36.634(a)	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	36.652	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.348	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.82.

Usual response of Traders of complaint \* Age Group in years

**Crosstab**

		Age Group in years					Total	
		Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55		
Usual response of Traders of complaint	No response	Count	186	168	101	72	45	572
		% within Usual response of Traders of complaint	32.5%	29.4%	17.7%	12.6%	7.9%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	36.3%	30.8%	29.4%	34.6%	32.4%	32.7%
	Change of Product	Count	254	290	182	101	66	893
		% within Usual response of Traders of complaint	28.4%	32.5%	20.4%	11.3%	7.4%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	49.5%	53.1%	52.9%	48.6%	47.5%	51.0%
Return of Money	Count	73	88	61	35	28	285	
	% within Usual response of Traders of complaint	25.6%	30.9%	21.4%	12.3%	9.8%	100.0%	

Total	% within Age Group in years	14.2%	16.1%	17.7%	16.8%	20.1%	16.3%
	Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750
	% within Usual response of Traders of complaint	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%
	% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.637(a)	8	.374
Likelihood Ratio	8.580	8	.379
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.601	1	.107
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 22.64.

Usual response of Government officials for complaint \* Age Group in years

### Crosstab

			Age Group in years					Total
			Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55	
Usual response of Government officials for complaint	No response	Count	282	245	189	109	84	909
		% within Usual response of Government officials for complaint	31.0%	27.0%	20.8%	12.0%	9.2%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	55.0%	44.9%	54.9%	52.4%	60.4%	51.9%
	Accepting Complaint	Count	150	200	88	68	30	536

		% within Usual response of Government officials for complaint	28.0%	37.3%	16.4%	12.7%	5.6%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	29.2%	36.6%	25.6%	32.7%	21.6%	30.6%
	Taking action on Complaint	Count	81	101	67	31	25	305
		% within Usual response of Government officials for complaint	26.6%	33.1%	22.0%	10.2%	8.2%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	15.8%	18.5%	19.5%	14.9%	18.0%	17.4%
Total		Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750
		% within Usual response of Government officials for complaint	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25.064(a)	8	.002
Likelihood Ratio	25.442	8	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	.399	1	.528
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 24.23.

Main reason for unsafe Food \* Age Group in years

### Crosstab

			Age Group in years					Total
			Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55	
Main reason for unsafe Food	Greed of Trader	Count	191	151	102	80	62	586
		% within Main reason for unsafe Food	32.6%	25.8%	17.4%	13.7%	10.6%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	37.2%	27.7%	29.7%	38.5%	44.6%	33.5%
	Negligence of the Traders	Count	87	112	66	30	20	315
		% within Main reason for unsafe Food	27.6%	35.6%	21.0%	9.5%	6.3%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	17.0%	20.5%	19.2%	14.4%	14.4%	18.0%
	Government Inaction	Count	105	144	79	47	28	403
		% within Main reason for unsafe Food	26.1%	35.7%	19.6%	11.7%	6.9%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	20.5%	26.4%	23.0%	22.6%	20.1%	23.0%
	Irresponsible Officials	Count	130	139	97	51	29	446
		% within Main reason for unsafe Food	29.1%	31.2%	21.7%	11.4%	6.5%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	25.3%	25.5%	28.2%	24.5%	20.9%	25.5%
Total	Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750	
	% within Main reason for unsafe Food	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%	
	% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	27.723(a)	12	.006
Likelihood Ratio	27.607	12	.006
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.007	1	.316
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 25.02.

Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view \* Age Group in years

**Crosstab**

			Age Group in years					
			Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55	Total
Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	Expiry Date / Manufactured Date	Count	276	241	162	108	75	862
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	32.0%	28.0%	18.8%	12.5%	8.7%	100.0%
	Manufacturer name and their Address	% within Age Group in years	53.8%	44.1%	47.1%	51.9%	54.0%	49.3%
		Count	22	49	23	6	8	108
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	20.4%	45.4%	21.3%	5.6%	7.4%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	4.3%	9.0%	6.7%	2.9%	5.8%	6.2%
Ingredients	Count	60	92	60	35	27	274	

		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	21.9%	33.6%	21.9%	12.8%	9.9%	100.0%
	Price	% within Age Group in years	11.7%	16.8%	17.4%	16.8%	19.4%	15.7%
		Count	20	25	26	11	5	87
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	23.0%	28.7%	29.9%	12.6%	5.7%	100.0%
	One or more of the above	% within Age Group in years	3.9%	4.6%	7.6%	5.3%	3.6%	5.0%
		Count	130	125	65	45	20	385
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	33.8%	32.5%	16.9%	11.7%	5.2%	100.0%
	None of the above	% within Age Group in years	25.3%	22.9%	18.9%	21.6%	14.4%	22.0%
		Count	5	14	8	3	4	34
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	14.7%	41.2%	23.5%	8.8%	11.8%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	1.0%	2.6%	2.3%	1.4%	2.9%	1.9%
Total		Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750
		% within Look for on the label while purchasing a Food packet from health point of view	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%

% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
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**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	47.060(a)	20	.001
Likelihood Ratio	48.215	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.903	1	.342
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 2 cells (6.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.70.

Get most of the information relating to Food Safety \* Age Group in years

**Crosstab**

			Age Group in years					Total
			Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55	
Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	Visual Media	Count	248	245	153	91	65	802
		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	30.9%	30.5%	19.1%	11.3%	8.1%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	48.3%	44.9%	44.5%	43.8%	46.8%	45.8%
	Radio	Count	32	32	17	12	14	107
		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	29.9%	29.9%	15.9%	11.2%	13.1%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	6.2%	5.9%	4.9%	5.8%	10.1%	6.1%
Print Media	Count	90	100	68	49	32	339	

		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	26.5%	29.5%	20.1%	14.5%	9.4%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	17.5%	18.3%	19.8%	23.6%	23.0%	19.4%
	Government Sponsored Programmes	Count	29	37	33	17	7	123
		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	23.6%	30.1%	26.8%	13.8%	5.7%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	5.7%	6.8%	9.6%	8.2%	5.0%	7.0%
	Friends and Neighbours	Count	114	132	73	39	21	379
		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	30.1%	34.8%	19.3%	10.3%	5.5%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	22.2%	24.2%	21.2%	18.8%	15.1%	21.7%
Total		Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750
		% within Get most of the information relating to Food Safety	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20.778(a)	16	.187
Likelihood Ratio	20.241	16	.210
Linear-by-Linear Association	.241	1	.624
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.50.

Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public \* Age Group in years

**Crosstab**

			Age Group in years					Total
			Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55	
Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	Very Good	Count	35	36	23	5	3	102
		% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	34.3%	35.3%	22.5%	4.9%	2.9%	100.0%
	Good	% within Age Group in years	6.8%	6.6%	6.7%	2.4%	2.2%	5.8%
		Count	85	122	64	29	22	322
	Satisfactory	% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	26.4%	37.9%	19.9%	9.0%	6.8%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	16.6%	22.3%	18.6%	13.9%	15.8%	18.4%
	Not Satisfactory	Count	116	127	89	63	28	423
		% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	27.4%	30.0%	21.0%	14.9%	6.6%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	22.6%	23.3%	25.9%	30.3%	20.1%	24.2%
		Count	277	261	168	111	86	903

Total	% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	30.7%	28.9%	18.6%	12.3%	9.5%	100.0%
	% within Age Group in years	54.0%	47.8%	48.8%	53.4%	61.9%	51.6%
	Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750
	% within Rate the actions taken by the Government to provide safe food to the Public	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%
	% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28.396(a)	12	.005
Likelihood Ratio	30.195	12	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.162	1	.023
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.10.

Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers \* Age Group in years

**Crosstab**

		Age Group in years					Total
		Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55	

Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	Manufacturers	Count	177	223	126	88	60	674	
		% within Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	26.3%	33.1%	18.7%	13.1%	8.9%	100.0%	
			% within Age Group in years	34.5%	40.8%	36.6%	42.3%	43.2%	38.5%
			Count	129	119	85	46	29	408
	Traders		% within Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	31.6%	29.2%	20.8%	11.3%	7.1%	100.0%
			% within Age Group in years	25.1%	21.8%	24.7%	22.1%	20.9%	23.3%
	Middlemen		Count	113	130	84	47	19	393
			% within Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	28.8%	33.1%	21.4%	12.0%	4.8%	100.0%
			% within Age Group in years	22.0%	23.8%	24.4%	22.6%	13.7%	22.5%
			Count	94	74	49	27	31	275
	No Opinion		% within Responsible for the unsafe food provided to the consumers	34.2%	26.9%	17.8%	9.8%	11.3%	100.0%
			% within Age Group in years	18.3%	13.6%	14.2%	13.0%	22.3%	15.7%
	Total		Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750
			% within Responsible for the unsafe food	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%

provided to the consumers							
% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.845(a)	12	.039
Likelihood Ratio	22.221	12	.035
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.012	1	.156
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.84.

Prepared to pay more money for safe food \* Age Group in years

**Crosstab**

		Age Group in years					Total	
		Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55		
Prepared to pay more money for safe food	Yes	Count	317	310	207	142	86	1062
		% within Prepared to pay more money for safe food	29.8%	29.2%	19.5%	13.4%	8.1%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	61.8%	56.8%	60.2%	68.3%	61.9%	60.7%
No		Count	138	128	100	44	30	440
		% within Prepared to pay more money for safe food	31.4%	29.1%	22.7%	10.0%	6.8%	100.0%

	No Opinion	% within Age Group in years	26.9%	23.4%	29.1%	21.2%	21.6%	25.1%
		Count	58	108	37	22	23	248
		% within Prepared to pay more money for safe food	23.4%	43.5%	14.9%	8.9%	9.3%	100.0%
Total		% within Age Group in years	11.3%	19.8%	10.8%	10.6%	16.5%	14.2%
		Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750
		% within Prepared to pay more money for safe food	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	29.256(a)	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	28.515	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.678	1	.410
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19.70.

Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market \* Age Group in years

### Crosstab

		Age Group in years					Total	
		Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55		
Greater responsibility	Manufacturer	Count	70	110	81	44	42	347

regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market		% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	20.2%	31.7%	23.3%	12.7%	12.1%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	13.6%	20.1%	23.5%	21.2%	30.2%	19.8%
Food Safety Officer		Count	121	147	103	57	26	454
		% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	26.7%	32.4%	22.7%	12.6%	5.7%	100.0%
Food Inspector		% within Age Group in years	23.6%	26.9%	29.9%	27.4%	18.7%	25.9%
		Count	206	210	102	72	40	630
None of the above		% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	32.7%	33.3%	16.2%	11.4%	6.3%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	40.2%	38.5%	29.7%	34.6%	28.8%	36.0%
Total		Count	116	79	58	35	31	319
		% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	36.4%	24.8%	18.2%	11.0%	9.7%	100.0%
		% within Age Group in years	22.6%	14.5%	16.9%	16.8%	22.3%	18.2%
		Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750
		% within Greater responsibility regarding manufacturing and selling safety foods in the market	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%

% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
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**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	47.305(a)	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	47.726	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	15.381	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 25.34.

Know the State Consumer Helpline Phone Number \* Age Group in years

**Crosstab**

			Age Group in years					Total
			Below 25	26-35	36-45	46-55	Above 55	
Know the State Consumer Helpline Phone Number	Yes	Count	69	66	42	17	14	208
		% within Know the State Consumer Helpline Phone Number	33.2%	31.7%	20.2%	8.2%	6.7%	100.0%
	No	% within Age Group in years	13.5%	12.1%	12.2%	8.2%	10.1%	11.9%
		Count	444	480	302	191	125	1542
		% within Know the State Consumer Helpline Phone	28.8%	31.1%	19.6%	12.4%	8.1%	100.0%

		Number					
Total	% within Age Group in years	86.5%	87.9%	87.8%	91.8%	89.9%	88.1%
	Count	513	546	344	208	139	1750
	% within Know the State Consumer Helpline Phone Number	29.3%	31.2%	19.7%	11.9%	7.9%	100.0%
	% within Age Group in years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.429(a)	4	.351
Likelihood Ratio	4.702	4	.319
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.178	1	.075
N of Valid Cases	1750		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 16.52.