

## 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 third volume of the report covers the survey conducted among the Government Officials, Lawyers and Food Analysts.



# SURVEY REPORT ON FOOD SAFETY IN TAMIL NADU

SURVEY REPORT ON FOOD SAFETY IN TAMIL NADU VOLUME - III



## VOLUME - III



Food safety is everyone's responsibility



Avoid illness and other costs of mistakes



A trustworthy product & brand



Safe behaviour makes safe food

### PUBLISHED BY

Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs), Govt of India,  
Shri.A.K.Venkata Subramaniam Chair of Excellence on Consumer Law and Jurisprudence(CECLJ),  
The Tamil Nadu Dr.Ambedkar Law University,  
Chennai.



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

## **VOLUME - III**

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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,  
CHENNAI  
SEPTEMBER - 2017**

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## **Awareness about Food Safety**

### **(III - Government Officials / Lawyers / Analysts)**

#### **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 covered the survey conducted among the General Public and the second volume about the survey conducted among the Traders. The present volume covers the response of 700 participants comprising 261 Government Officials, 321 Lawyers and 110 Analysts. 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. A copy of the guidelines given to the project coordinators and instructions given to 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]

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

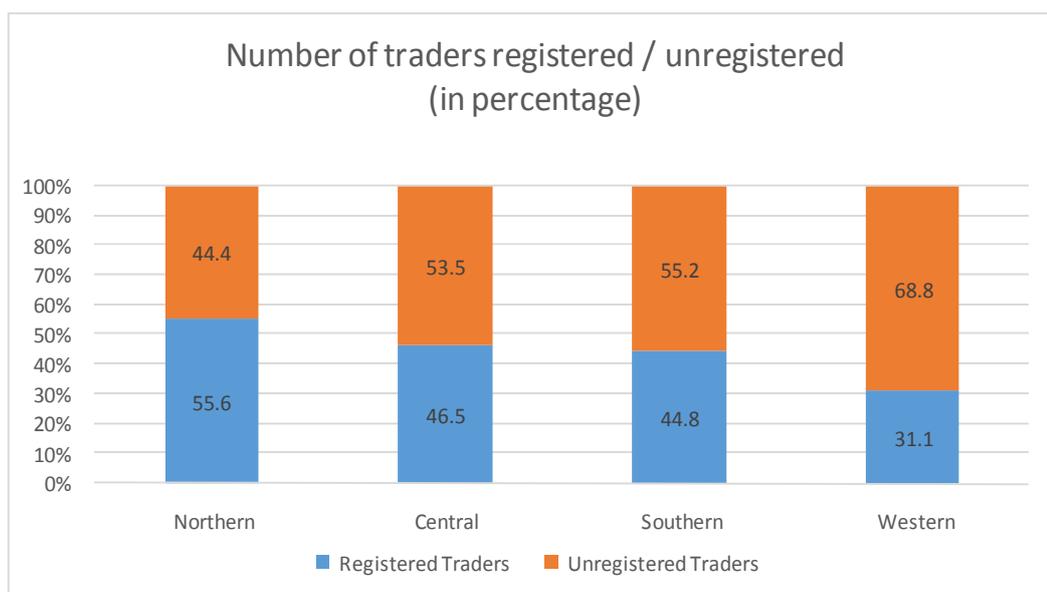
**Western Region:** The Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Erode, Salem, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri. [7 Districts]

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

A detailed analysis of the data is given in the following paragraphs:

## I. Traders who have obtained license / registration

- (i) (a) Respondents were asked to give the percentage of traders, who in their opinion, had obtained license/registration. Respondents stated that 47.1% of traders have obtained license/registration while 52.9% have not done so.
- (b) The percentage of traders who have obtained license/registration, according to the respondents is highest in the northern region (55.6%) followed by central (46.5%), southern (44.8%) and western (31.1%). [Page 7 of Annexure-IV]

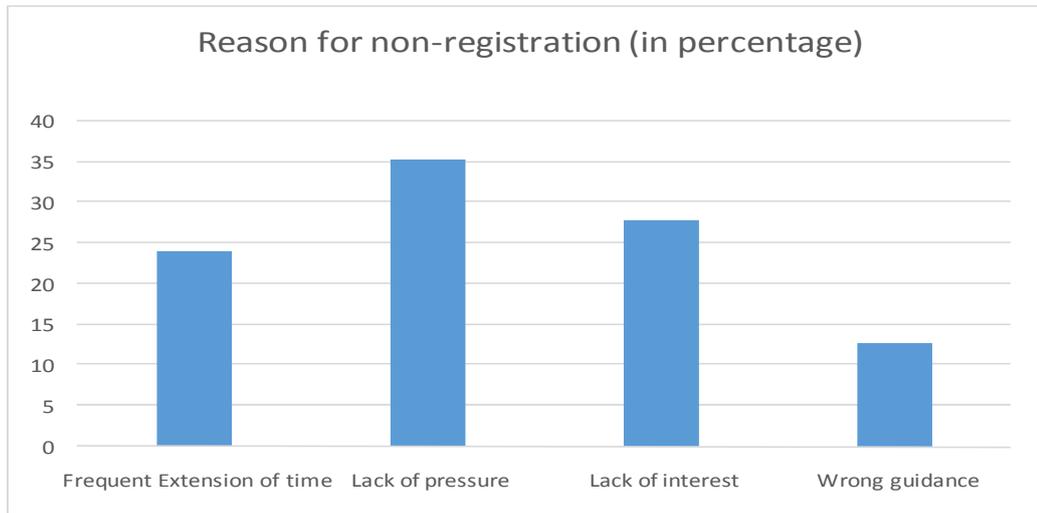


- (ii)(a) Gender wise classification of data does not show any appreciable difference between men and women. While the male respondents stated that 47.4% of the traders have obtained license/registration, the female respondents put the figure at 46.6%.
- (b) Correspondingly, the percentage of traders who have not obtained license/registration was estimated at 52.6% by the men respondents and 53.4% by the women respondents. [Page 29 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii) While the lawyers among the respondents stated that 41.6% of the traders have obtained registration, the government officials and the analysts among the respondents estimated the percentage at 46.4% and 65.5% respectively. [Page 50 of Annexure-IV]

## II. Reason for non-registration

- (i) (a) The respondents were asked to state the prime reason for non-registration by the traders. While 24.1% stated that the frequent extension of time for registration given by the government was the major reason, a larger percentage of respondents (35.4%)

stated that lack of pressure from the concerned authority could be the reason. 27.8% of the respondents stated that non-registration could be due to lack of interest, the remaining 12.7% stated that wrong guidance by others could be the reason.



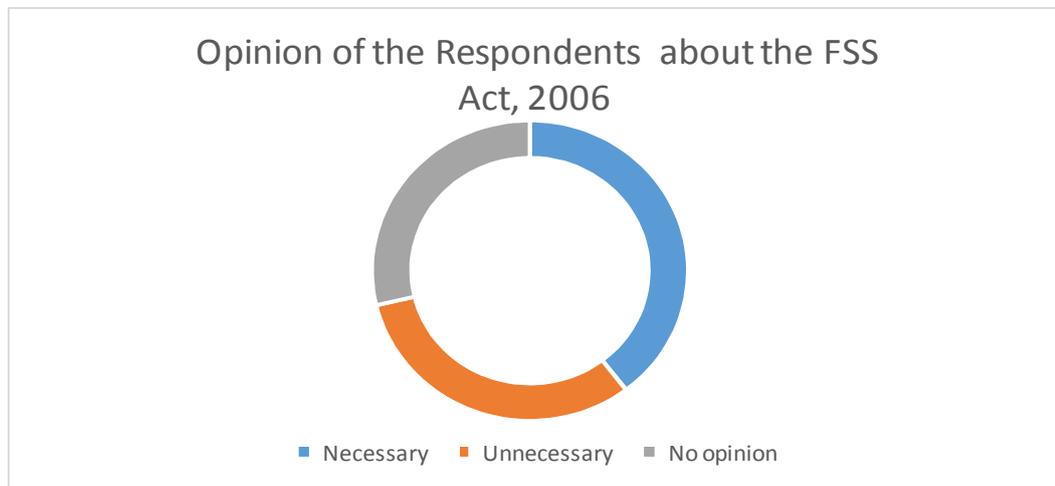
- (b) Frequent extension of time by government for registration was cited by 29.5% of the respondents in the central region for non-registration, the corresponding percentages in northern, southern and western region were 28.6%, 19.7% and 19.2% respectively.
- (c) Lack of pressure on the concerned authority was cited as major reason for non-registration by 41% of the respondents in the central region, 40.3% in the northern region, 31.5% in the western region and 29.9% in the southern region. [Page 9 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii)(a) A higher percentage of male respondents (25.7%) cited frequent extension of time by the government as the prime reason for non-registration compared to female respondents. (19.8%)
  - (b) 33.1% of the male respondents and 41.6% of the female respondents attributed lack of pressure from the concerned authority for non-registration by traders. [Page 31 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii)(a) Classification of data in terms of the profession of the respondent shows that the prime reason attributed by lawyers for non-registration was as follows: (i) frequent extension of time given by government: 21.9% (ii) no pressure from the concerned authority: 38.5% (iii) wrong guidance by others: 12% and (iv) not interested: 27.6%.
  - (b) The prime reason attributed by government officials were as follows: (i) frequent extension of time given by government: 20.7%

(ii) no pressure from the concerned authority: 35.7% (iii) wrong guidance by others: 14.3% and (iv) not interested: 29.3%.

(c) According to analysts among the respondents, the prime reason for non-registration was: (i) frequent extension of time given by government: 47.4% (ii) no pressure from the concerned authority: 18.4% (iii) wrong guidance by others: 10.5% and (iv) not interested: 23.7%. [Page 51-52 of Annexure-IV]

### III. FSS Act as viewed by the Traders

(i) (a) The Respondents were asked for their opinion as to how FSS Act, 2006 is viewed by the traders. According to them, 39.6% of the traders welcome it while 31.7% think it is unnecessary. The remaining 28.7% do not have any opinion.



(b) According to the respondents, the traders in the southern region welcome FSSA the most (46.2%) followed by northern region (44%), central region 37.7% and western region (17%).

(c) The Act is viewed as unnecessary by the traders according to 50.9% of the respondents in the western region followed by 36.8% in the central region, 27.2% in the northern region and 25% in the southern region. [Page 10 of Annexure-IV]

(ii) (a) Gender wise classification of data shows that 42.1% of male respondents consider that the traders welcome FSSA while 32.8% of the female respondents do so.

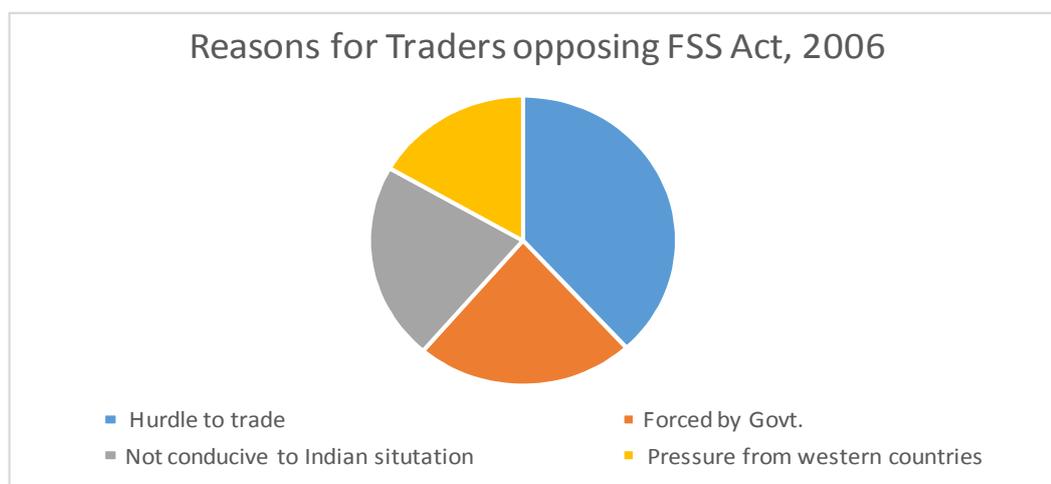
(b) 30.9% of the male respondents are of the view that the traders consider the Act unnecessary while the same view is shared by 33.9% of the female respondents. [Page 32 of Annexure IV]

(iii)(a) More analysts (51.8%) among the respondents are of the view that traders welcome FSSA compared to 38.3% of the lawyers and 36% of government officials.

- (b) While 34% of the lawyers felt that the traders consider FSSA as unnecessary, this view is shared by 29.9% of the government officials and 29.1% of analysts. [Page 52–53 of Annexure-IV]

#### IV. Reasons for opposing FSSA

- (i) (a) According to the respondents, 38.3% of the traders across the state feel that FSSA is a hurdle to trade, while 23% feel that it has been forced on them by the government. 22.1% of the traders feel that it is not conducive to the Indian situation and the remaining 16.7% feel that it has been brought about due to pressure from western countries.



- (b) The percentage of traders who consider the Act as a hurdle to trade is more, according to the respondents, in western (50%) and southern (43.4%) regions compared to northern (32.9%) and central (26.2%) regions.
- (c) According to the respondents, the percentage of traders who feel that the Act is forced on them by the Govt. is highest in the central region (28.6%) followed by southern (24.5%) northern (21.9%) and western (18.5%) regions.
- (d) Pressure from western countries is attributed by the traders as the reason for implementation of FSSA according to the respondents. The percentage holding that view varied from 9.4% in southern region, 16.7% in central region, 19.2% in northern region to 20.4% in western region.
- (e) The percentage of traders who feel that it is not conducive to Indian situation is lowest in the western region at 11.1% followed by 22.6% in southern region, 26% in northern region and 28.6% in central region. [Page 11 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) Gender wise classification of data shows that there is considerable difference between men and women respondents in their

perception of the reason for traders to oppose FSSA as seen from the following data: (a) hurdle to trade: men-41.8%, women-29.7% (b) pressure from western countries: men-15.8%, women-18.8% (c) not conducive to Indian situation: men-24.1, women-17.2% and (d) forced by government: men-18.4%, women-34.4%. [Page 33 of Annexure-IV]

- (iii) Classification of data in terms of the professions of the respondents shows some minor differences as can be seen from the following data: (a) hurdle to trade: lawyer-33.9%, govt. officials-44.9% analysts-37.5% (b) pressure from western countries: lawyer-19.6%, govt. officials-14.1%, analysts-12.5% (c) not conducive to Indian situation: lawyer-22.3%, govt. officials-17.9%, analysts-31.3% and (d) forced by government: lawyer-24.1%, govt. officials-23.1%, analysts-18.8%. [Page 54 of Annexure-IV]

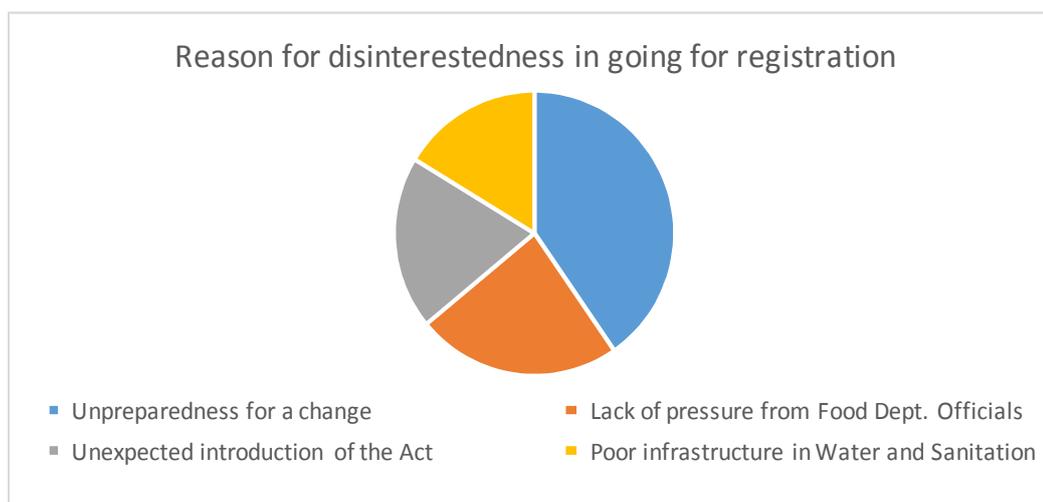
#### **V. Reaction of Traders when approached to go for licensing/ registration**

- (i) (a) The respondents were asked to state whether the traders were supportive or not supportive when approached to go for licensing/registration. 28% of the respondents stated that the traders were supportive while 24.1% stated that they were not supportive. The remaining 47.9% did not give any opinion.
- (b) Traders in the northern (35.1%) and southern (33%) regions were more supportive when approached to go for licensing/registration compared to traders in central (19.3%) and western (9.4%) regions.
- (c) There is very little difference between regions when it came to the question of traders not being supportive. The percentages are 26.1%, 22.6%, 27.4% and 19.3% in the northern, southern, western and central regions respectively. [Page 12 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii)(a) While 31.3% of the male respondents stated that the traders were supportive when approached to go for licensing/registration, only 19% of the female respondents concurred in this view.
- (b) 22.7% of the male respondents and 28% of the female respondents stated that the traders are not supportive when approached to go for licensing/registration. [Page 34 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii)(a) More analysts (44.5%) among the respondents are of the view that traders are supportive when approached to go for licensing/registration compared to 26.1% of the lawyers and 23.4% of the government officials.
- (b) There is no appreciable difference in the perception of the respondents of different professions with regard to traders not

being supportive when approached to go for licensing/registration as the following data shows: (i) lawyer: 24.6% (ii) govt. officials: 24.9% (iii) analysts: 20.9%. [Page 54-55 of Annexure-IV]

## VI. Reasons for disinterestedness in going for licensing/registration

(i) (a) The participants were asked to give the reasons for traders' disinterestedness in going for licensing/registration. 40.4% of the respondents mentioned the unpreparedness of the trade for a change as the main reason. 23.6% attributed it to lack of pressure from the food department officials, 19.7% to unexpected introduction of the Act and 16.3% to poor infrastructure in water and sanitation.



(b) Unpreparedness for change was cited as the major reason by the respondents in all regions: 41% in northern region, 38.2% in southern region, 51.9 in western region and 32.5% in central region.

(c) Poor infrastructure in water and sanitation was considered as the reason for disinterestedness of traders by around 16% of the respondents in all regions.

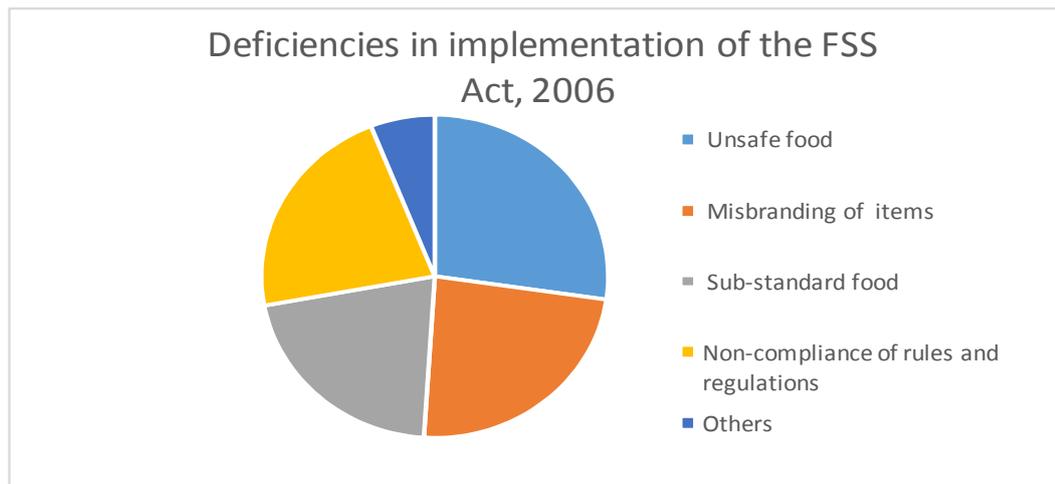
(d) Unexpected introduction of the Act was cited as the reason for disinterestedness of traders by 25.4% of the respondents in the central region. The percentage of respondents who shared the view was less in other regions: 19.8% in northern, 17.5% in southern and 17.9% in western regions. [Page 13 of Annexure-IV]

(ii) (a) While 41.7% of the male respondents cited unpreparedness of the trade as the major reason for their disinterestedness in going for licensing/registration, the same view is shared by 37% of the female respondents.

- (b) As regards the other reasons for disinterestedness, there is not much difference in the perception of men and women respondents as seen from the data below: (i) poor infrastructure in water and sanitation: men-16.2%, women-16.4% (ii) lack of pressure from the department officials: men-24.5%, women-21.2% (iii) unexpected introduction of the Act: men-17.6%, women-25.4%. [Page 35 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii)(a) Poor infrastructure in water and sanitation are cited as the main reason for the traders' disinclination to go for licensing/registration by 14% of the lawyer respondents, 19.5% of government officials and 15.5% of analysts.
- (b) There is not much difference in the perception of the respondents belonging to different professions with regard to other reasons as seen from the data below: (i) lack of pressure from Food Department Officials: lawyers-24.3%, Govt. officials-23%, analysts-22.7% (ii) unexpected introduction of the Act: lawyers-21%, Govt. officials-18%, analysts-20% (iii) unpreparedness of trade for a change: lawyers-40.7%, Govt. officials-39.5%, analysts-41.8%. [Page 55-56 of Annexure-IV]

## VII. Deficiencies in the implementation of FSS Act, 2006

- (i) (a) The participants were asked to state the deficiencies they encountered while implementing the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. The deficiencies listed by the respondents were as follows: (i) unsafe food: 27.3% (ii) misbranding of items: 23.7% (iii) sub-standard food: 21.1% (iv) non-compliance of rules and regulations: 21.9% and (v) others: 6%.

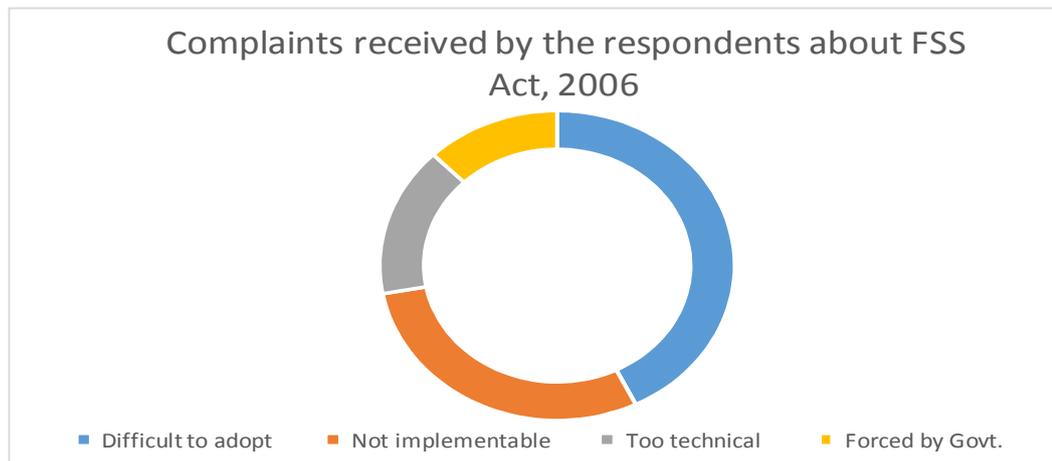


- (b) Unsafe food was cited by the respondents as a major deficiency in the southern region (31.6%). The percentage of respondents who shared that view in other regions was as follows: northern-29.1%, central-25.4% and western-16%.

- (c) Misbranding of items was cited as the major deficiency by 34% of the respondents in northern region. It was much less at 19.3% in southern, 16% in western region and 14.9% in central regions.
- (d) Non-compliance of rules and regulations was cited as the major deficiency by 39.6% of the respondents in the western region, it was 25.4% in central region, 18.3% in northern region and 15.6% in southern region. [Page 14 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) There is not much difference between men and women with regard to their perception of the major deficiency encountered in implementing FSSA as the following data would show: (a) unsafe food: men-28.2%, women-24.9% (ii) misbranding of items: men-24.7%, women-21.2% (iii) sub-standard food: men-20.4%, women-23.3% (iv) non-compliance of rules and regulations: men-20%, women-27%, (v) others: men-6.8%, women-3.7%. [Page 36 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii) Profession wise classification of data among the respondents shows some differences in their perceptions with regard to the deficiencies that were encountered while implementing FSSA as seen from the following data: (i) unsafe food: lawyers-24%, Govt. officials-35.2%, analysts-18.2% (ii) misbranding of items: lawyers-23.4%, Govt. officials-18%, analysts-38.2% (iii) sub-standard food: lawyers-23.4%, Govt. officials-16.9%, analysts-24.5%. (iv) non-compliance of rules and regulations: lawyers-23.4%, Govt. officials-22.6%, analysts-15.5% (v) others: lawyers-5.8%, Govt. officials-7.3%, analysts-3.6%. [Page 56-57 of Annexure-IV]

**VIII. Kind of complaints against FSSA, 2006**

- (i) (a) The participants, who are involved in the implementation of FSSA, 2006 in some way or the other, were asked to state the kind of complaints they have received. 42.7% of the respondents state that the traders find it difficult to adopt, 29.4% state that it is not implementable, 15.6% state that it is too technical and the remaining 12.3% state that it has been forced by Govt.



- (b) Difficulty to adopt was cited as the major complaint from 47.4% of the respondents in central region, 44.8% of the respondents in northern region, 42.5% of the respondents in western region and 37.7% of the respondents in southern region.
- (c) About 30% of the respondents in northern, southern and central regions state that non-implementability was the complaint received by them about the Act, while less than 20% of the respondents in the western region have received similar complaint.
- (d) 47.4% of the respondents in central region, 44.8% in northern region, 42.5% in western region and 37.7% in southern region have received the complaint that the Act is difficult to adopt. [Page 15 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) There is no major difference between men and women with regard to the complaints received against FSSA, 2006. The nature of complaint and the percentage of men and women respondents who spoke about the complaint are as follows: (a) not implementable: men-30.3%, women-27% (b) too technical: men-15.5% and 15.9% (c) difficult to adopt: men-42.1%, women-44.4% (d) forced by Govt: men-12.1%, women-12.7%. [Page 37 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii) Classification of data according to the profession of the respondents also does not show any appreciable difference in the perception of respondents practicing different professions as seen from the data below: (a) not implementable: lawyers-29.8%, government officials-27.2%, analysts-33.6% (b) too technical: lawyers-14%, government officials-18%, analysts-14.5% (c) difficult to adopt: lawyers-43.2%, government officials-42.9%, analysts-40.9% (d) forced by Govt: lawyers-13.1%, government officials-11.9%, analysts-10.9%. [Page 57-58 of Annexure-IV]

## **IX. Common mistakes that traders generally make**

- (i) (a) The participants who are closely associated with the implementation of the Act were asked to specify the common mistakes that traders generally make. 34.7% of the respondents stated that the traders do not follow hygienic practices, 30.1% stated that they do not take license, 21.9% stated that they do not maintain records and the remaining 13.3% stated that they do not co-operate during food sampling.

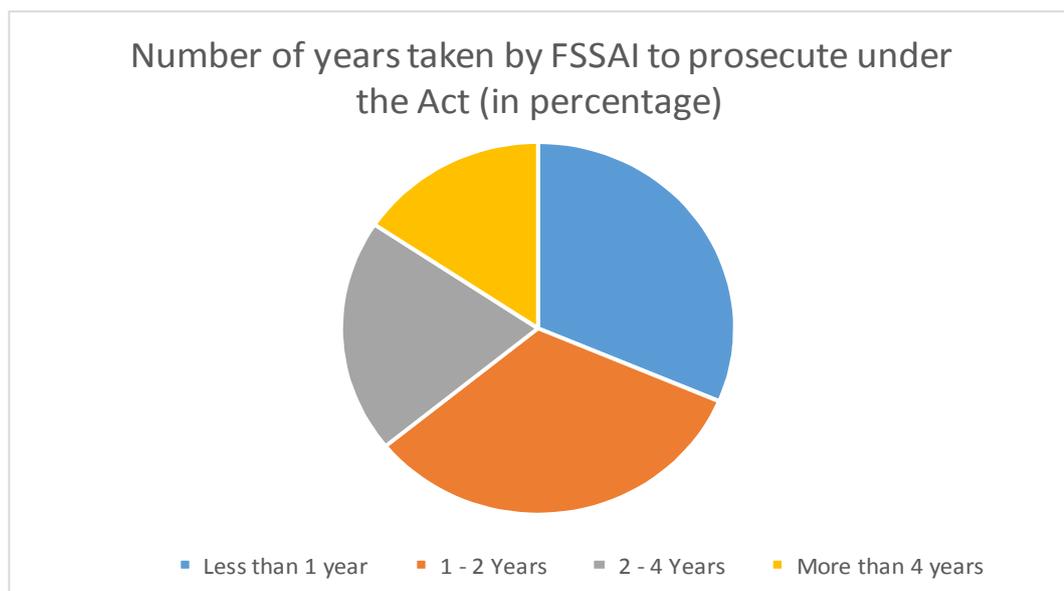


- (b) The highest percentage of traders not following hygienic practices is seen by respondents in southern region (52.8%) followed by 37.7% in western region, 26.3% in central region and 22.8% in northern region.
- (c) The highest percentage of traders not taking license is seen in northern region (42.2%) followed by central (28.1%) western (25.5%) and southern (18.4%) regions.
- (d) One third of the traders in the central region (33.3%) do not maintain records while this mistake is seen in 20.9% of the traders in the northern region, 18.9% in southern region and 17.9% in the western region.
- (e) Though non-cooperation during food sampling is not the major mistake in any region, it is seen in 18.9% of the traders in western region, 14.2% in northern region, 12.3% in central region and 9.9% in southern region. [Page 16 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) Gender wise classification of data relating to common mistakes generally made by traders does not show any appreciable difference as seen from the following data: (a) not taking license: men 31.3%, women-27% (b) not cooperating during food sampling: men-12.9%, women-14.3% (c) not maintaining records: men-21.3%, women-23.3% (d) not following hygienic practices: men-34.4%, women-35.4%. [Page 38 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii)(a) Classification of data in terms of the profession of the respondents shows that while 40.6% of the government officials feel that traders do not follow hygienic practices, the same view is expressed by 33.1% of the advocates and 25.5% of analysts.

- (b) While a high percentage of analysts (42.7%) stated that traders do not take a license, this view is shared by 28.6% of lawyers and 26.8% of government officials.
- (c) 24.9% of lawyers, 17.6% of government officials and 22.7% of analysts are of the view that the traders do not maintain records.
- (d) Non-cooperation during sampling was cited as a common mistake committed by the traders by 13.4% of lawyers, 14.9% of government officials and 9.1% of analysts. [Pages 58-59 of Annexure-IV]

**X. Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under the Act**

- (i) (a) While 31.4% of the participants across the State are of the view that FSSAI takes less than one year to prosecute offenders under the FSS Act, 2006, 32.7% of the respondents state that the time taken is 1-2 years, 20.3% of the respondents estimate the time taken as 2-4 years and 15.6% of the respondents state that FSSAI takes more than four years.



- (b) More than 60% of the respondents in all the regions have stated that FSSAI takes less than two years to prosecute offenders.
- (c) 18.9% of the respondents in western region, 17.5% in central region, 14.6% in northern region and 14.2% in southern region are of the view that FSSAI takes more than four years to prosecute the offenders. [Page 17 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii)(a) Gender wise classification of data shows that there is some difference in the perception of men and women with regard to the time taken by FSSAI to prosecute the offenders as seen from the

following: (a) below one year: men-34.2%, women-23.8% (b) 1-2 years: men-30.3%, women-39.2% (c) 2-4 years: men-21.3%, women-17.5% (d) above 4 years: men-14.1%, women-19.6%.

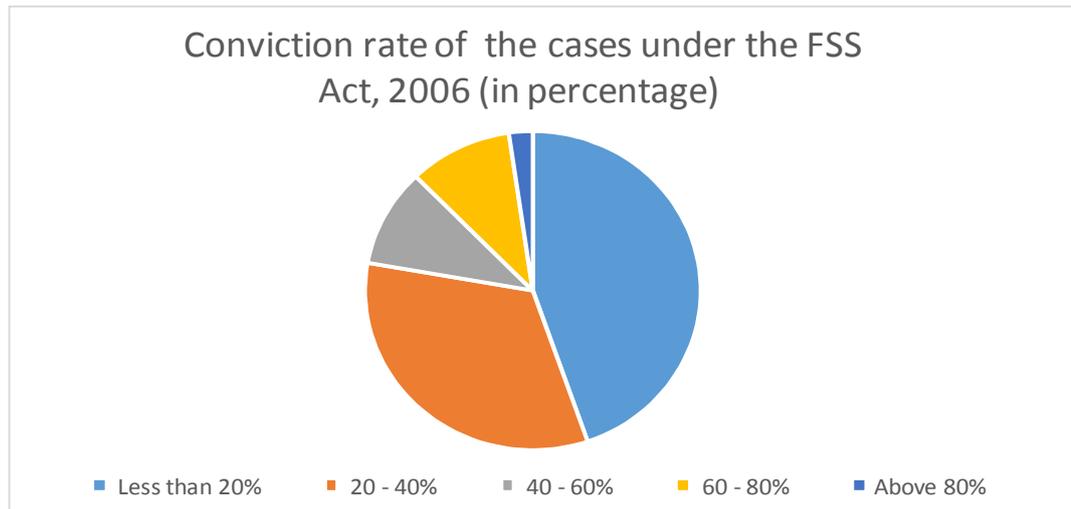
(b) The above data however shows that more than 60% of both men and women feel that FSSAI takes less than two years to prosecute the offenders. [Page 38-39 of Annexure-IV]

(iii)(a) Classification of data in terms of profession of the respondents shows perceptible difference between the views of analysts and others. 73.6% of analysts are of the view that the time taken by FSSAI is less than two years while a similar view is held by 61.7% of advocates and 63.3% of government officials.

(b) While 8.2% of analysts think that FSSAI takes more than four years in prosecuting offenders under the Act, the same view is held by 17.6% of lawyers and 16.1% of government officials. [Page 59-60 of Annexure-IV]

#### **XI. Conviction rate in cases under FSS Act, 2006**

(i) (a) A high percentage of 77.8% of the respondents across the State are of the view that the conviction rate in cases under the FSS Act, 2006 is less than 40%. In fact 44.7% of the respondents are of the view that it is less than 20%. 9.9% of the respondents feel that it is in the range of 40-60%, 10% of the respondents feel that it is in the range of 60-80% and only 2.3% of the respondents feel that it is above 80%.



(b) The percentage of respondents who feel that the conviction rate in cases under FSS Act is less than 40% does not show much variation between regions, ranging from 74.9% in southern and central regions to 78.4% in northern region. In western region, it is 76.4%. [Page 18-19 of Annexure-IV]

- (ii)(a) Gender wise classification of data shows that 80.5% of the male respondents are of the view that the conviction rate is less than 40%, only 70.9% of the female respondents think so.
  - (b) While 17.2% of the male respondents think that the conviction rate is between 40 and 80%, 27% of the female respondents think likewise.
  - (c) Only 2.3% of male respondents and 2.1% of female respondents think that the conviction rate is above 80%. [Page 39–40 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii)(a) Classification of data in terms of the profession of the respondents shows that the government officials are more conservative in their estimates of convictions than lawyers or analysts.
  - (b) While 85.4% of government officials are of the opinion that conviction rate under FSS Act, 2006 is less than 40%, another 10% feel that it is in the range of 40 to 80%. 4.6% of the respondents/government officials feel that it is above 80%.
  - (c) 72.4% of the lawyers and 76.3% of the analysts hold the view that the conviction rate is less than 40%: 26.8% of the lawyers and 22.7% of the analysts are of the view that the conviction is in the range of 40–80%: 0.9% of both lawyers and analysts are of the view that their conviction rate is above 80%. [Page 61 of Annexure-IV]

## **XII. Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest**

- (i) (a) According to the participants, one-third of FSSA cases (33.4%) filed in courts face stiff contest while 47.1% of the cases meet with low resistance and the remaining 19.4% of the cases are not contested at all.
  - (b) The percentage of cases facing stiff resistance ranges from 26.4% in southern region to 34% in western region, 36.6% in northern region and 38.6% in western region.
  - (c) The percentage of cases facing low resistance ranges from 40.3% in northern region to 43.9% in central region, 52.8% in southern region and 56.6% in western region. [Page 19 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) There is very little difference in the perception of male respondents vis-à-vis female respondents with regard to the extent of FSSA cases facing resistance in various courts. While 32.3% of the male respondents feel that the resistance is high, the same view is shared by 36.5% of the female respondents. 47% of male respondents and 47.6% of female respondents feel that the resistance is low. [Page 45 of Annexure-IV]

- (iii)(a) The percentage of respondents who feel that the resistance to FSSA cases is high among the three categories of respondents practicing different professions is as follows: (a) lawyers: 39.2% (b) govt. officials: 29.1% (c) analysts: 26.4%.
- (b) The percentage of respondents who feel that the resistance to FSSA cases is low among the three categories of respondents is as follows: (a) lawyers: 48% (b) govt. officials: 51% (c) analysts: 35.5%. [Page 62 of Annexure-IV]

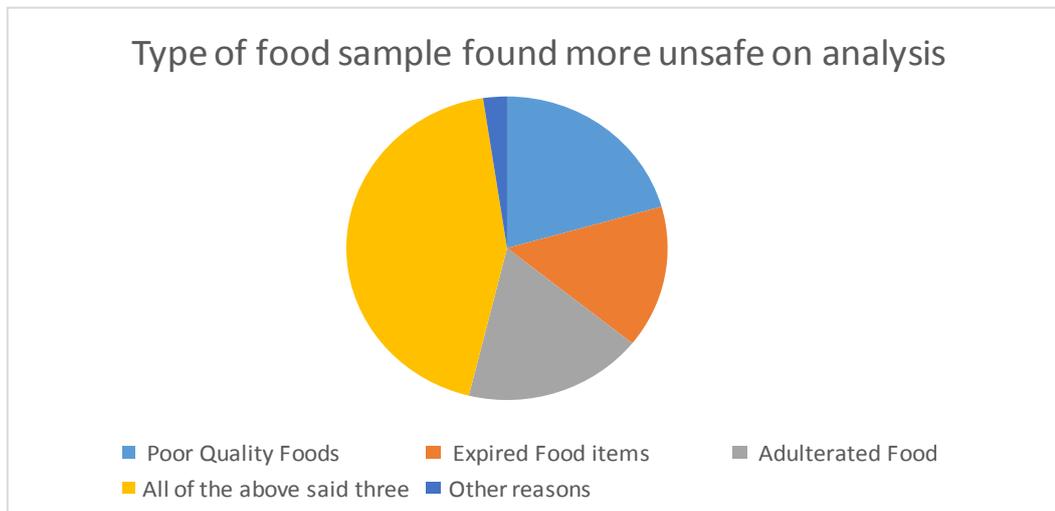
### **XIII. Grounds under which cases are contested**

- (i) (a) The respondents were asked to indicate the main grounds under which the cases filed under FSSA are contested in various courts. The percentage of respondents who gave different reasons are as follows: (i) not following hygienic practices: 16.1% (ii) doing business without registration: 21% (iii) not maintaining records: 14.4% (iv) poor quality of food: 32.4% and (v) misbranding of food items: 16%.
- (b) Poor quality of food was cited as the main ground for contesting cases by 27.6% of the respondents in northern region, 42.5% in southern region, 26.4% in western region and 30.7% of the respondents in central region.
- (c) Doing business without registration was cited as the main ground by 20.9% of the respondents in northern region, 15.6% in southern region, 25.5% in western region and 27.2% in central region. [Page 20-21 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) Gender wise classification of data shows the difference in perception of male and female respondents with regard to the grounds under which the FSSA cases are contested in courts as seen from the following: (i) not following hygienic practices: male-16.6%, female-14.8% (ii) doing business without registration: male-19.8%, female-24.3% (iii) not maintaining records: male-13.7%, female-16.4% (iv) poor quality of food: male-34.1%, female-28% and (v) misbranding of food items: male-15.9, female 16.4%. [Page 42 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii)(a) Lawyers, government officials and analysts seem to differ in their perception of the main ground under which cases are contested as seen from the following data: (i) not following hygienic practices: lawyers-10.9 %, govt. officials-21.1%, analysts-20% (ii) doing business without registration: lawyers-24.3%, govt. officials-22.6%, analysts-7.3 % (iii) not maintaining records: lawyers-17%, govt. officials-14.9%, analysts-5.5% (iv) poor quality of food-lawyers-32.5 %, govt. officials-28.4%, analysts-41.8% and

(v) misbranding of food items: lawyers-15.2 %, govt. officials-13%, analysts-25.5%. [Page 63 of Annexure-IV]

**XIV. Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis**

(i) (a) Participants were asked to state which among the following food samples was found to be more unsafe on analysis: poor quality foods, expired food items, adulterated food, all of the above and others. 43.7% of the respondents stated that all of the above are unsafe while 20.6% of the respondents stated that poor quality foods were unsafe. 15.1% of respondents mentioned expired food items as unsafe, another 18.1% specified adulterated food as unsafe. Only 2.4% of the respondents thought that other reasons could also make the food unsafe.



(b) Region wise classification of data shows some variation between different regions but not enough to draw any conclusion. [Page 21-22 of Annexure-IV]

(ii) Gender wise classification of data shows the different perception of men and women with regard to the type of sample found to be more unsafe on analysis as seen from the following figures: (i) poor quality foods: men-21.3%, women-18.5%, (ii) expired food items: men-16.4%, women-11.6%, (iii) adulterated food: men-18.2%, women-18% (iv) all of the above: men-41.3%, women-50.3% and (v) others: men-2.7, women-1.6%. [Page 43 of Annexure-IV]

(iii) Lawyers and government officials do not seem to be in agreement with the analysts with regard to their perception of the type of food sample which is found to be more unsafe on analysis as seen from the following data: (i) poor quality foods: lawyers-14%, govt. officials-29.1%, analysts-20%, (ii) expired food items: lawyers-14.6%, govt. officials-17.6%, analysts-10.9%, (iii) adulterated food: lawyers-15.2 %, govt. officials-21.1%,

analysts-20% (iv) all of the above: lawyers-54.7 %, govt. officials-29.5%, analysts-44.5% and (v) others: lawyers-1.5%, govt. officials-2.7 %, analysts-4.5%. [Page 64 of Annexure-IV]

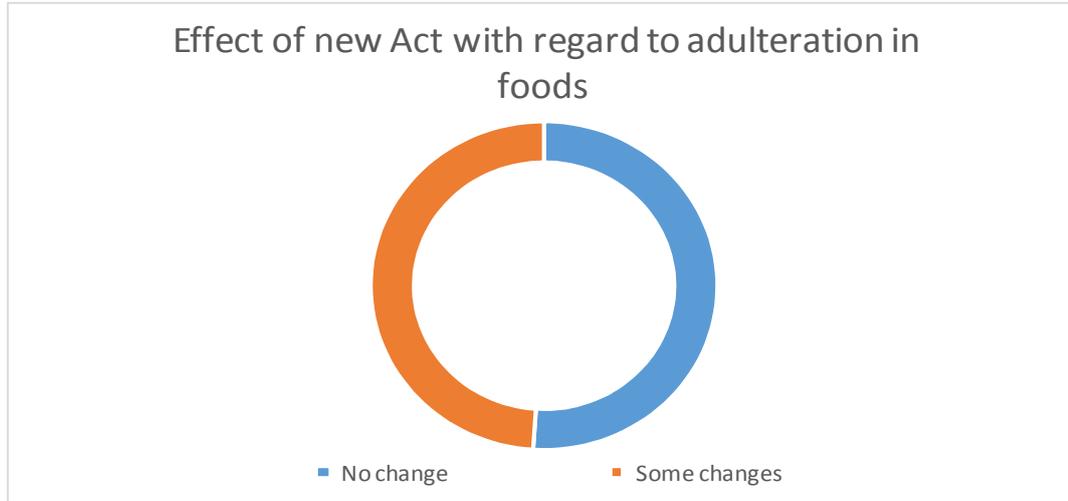
## **XV. Kind of problem faced by the lab post – 2006**

- (i) (a) The respondents were asked to state the kind of problem faced by lab after the introduction of FSS Act, 2006. While 43.3% of the respondents across the State cited procedural difficulties, 32.1% stated that it is not implementable and another 18% stated that it is too technical. The remaining 6.6% of the respondents cited other problems.
- (b) Procedural difficulties were cited by 41.8% of the respondents in the northern region as the major problem while 38.2% of the respondents in southern region, 54.7% in western region and 45.6% in central region shared this view.
- (c) More respondents in southern region (42%) cited non-implementability as the problem faced by the lab compared to 28.7% in the northern region, 29.8% in the central region and 23.6% in the western region. [Page 22-23 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) Gender wise classification of data does not show any major difference between men and women with regard to their perception as to the kind of problem faced by the lab after the FSS Act, 2006 was introduced, as seen from the following figures: (i) not implementable: men-33.5%, women-28.6% (ii) too technical: men-16.8, women-21.2% (iii) procedural difficulties: men-42.3%, women-46% and (iv) others: men-7.4%, women-4.2%. [Page 44 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii) Classification of data in terms of the profession the respondents shows the difference in the perception of lawyers, govt. officials and analysts with regard to the kind of problem faced by the lab after the FSS Act, 2006 was introduced as seen from the following figures: (i) not implementable: lawyers-30.4%, govt. officials-33.3%, analysts-34.5%, (ii) too technical: lawyers-19.5%, govt. officials-19.5%, analysts-10%, (iii) procedural difficulties: lawyers-43.5%, govt. officials-42.5%, analysts-44.5%, and (iv) others: lawyers-6.7%, govt. officials-4.6%, analysts-10.9%. [Page 65 of Annexure-IV]

## **XVI. Effect of new Act with regard to adulteration in foods**

- (i) (a) The participants were asked to state whether the new Act has brought about any change with regard to adulteration in foods. While 51% of the respondents across the State felt that it has not

brought about any change, the remaining 49% felt that it has indeed brought about a change.



- (b) While a high percentage of respondents (62.7%) in the northern region felt that the Act has brought about a welcome change with regard to adulteration, this view is shared by 55.7% of the respondents in the western region, 45.6% of the respondents in the central region and only 30.2% of the respondents in the southern region. [Page 24 of Annexure-IV]
- (ii) Gender wise classification of data shows that more male respondents (50.7%) compared to female respondents (44.4%) feel that the Act has brought about change with regard to adulteration. Correspondingly, more female respondents (55.6%) compared to male respondents (49.3%) feel that the Act has not brought about a change. [Page 45 of Annexure-IV]
- (iii) A high percentage of analysts (65.5%) feel that the Act has brought about welcome change with regard to adulteration as compared to lawyers (46.8%) and government officials (44.8%). Correspondingly, more lawyers (53.2%) and government officials (55.2%) feel that the Act has not brought about any change compared to analysts (34.4%). [Page 66 of Annexure-IV]

## **XVII. Conclusions**

- (i) The respondents comprising lawyers, government officials and analysts feel that only 47.1% of traders have obtained license/registration while 52.9% have not done so. Lack of pressure from the authorities/frequent extension of time given by the government, lack of interest on the part of the traders and wrong guidance given by others are cited as the major reasons for not taking license/registration.

- (ii) There is mixed reaction to the enactment of FSS Act, 2006 from the traders, according to the respondents. While 39.6% of the traders seem to welcome it, 31.7% think it is unnecessary.
- (iii) A significant percentage of traders (38.3%) feel that FSSA is a hurdle to trade while 23% feel that it has been forced on them by the government. 22.1% of the traders feel that it is not conducive to the Indian situation and the remaining 16.7% feel that it has been brought about due to pressure from western countries.
- (iv) The deficiencies in the implementation of FSS Act, 2006 as stated by the respondents are: (i) inability to prevent unsafe food: 27.3% (ii) misbranding of items: 23.7% (iii) distribution of substandard food: 21.1% (iv) non-compliance of rules and regulations: 21.9% and (v) others: 6%.
- (v) According to the respondents, 42.7% of the traders find FSSA difficult to adopt, 29.4% state that it is not implementable, 15.6% find it too technical and the remaining 12.3% feel that it has been forced by the government.
- (vi) The common mistakes made by the traders are that they do not follow the hygienic practices (especially in the southern region), do not take license (more so in the northern region), do not maintain records and some of them do not co-operate during food sampling.
- (vii) More than 60% of the respondents are of the view that FSSAI takes less than two years to successfully prosecute the offenders under FSS Act, 2006. However, 15.6% of the respondents state that FSSAI takes more than four years.
- (viii) More than three-fourth of the respondents feel that the conviction rate in cases under FSS Act, 2006 is less than 40%. Nearly 45% of the respondents feel that it is even less than 20%.
- (ix) One-third of FSSA cases filed in courts are stiffly contested, according to the respondents and 47.1% of the cases meet with low resistance.
- (x) Poor quality foods, time expired food items and adulterated food are among the food samples that were found to be unsafe on analysis by the respondents.
- (xi) Opinion is more or less evenly divided among the participants regarding the effect of new Act with regard to adulteration in foods. While 49% of the respondents feel that the Act has brought about a welcome change, 51% seem to think otherwise.

## **XVIII. Recommendations**

- (i) Licensing/registration:** The present survey among lawyers, government officials and analysts as well as the survey among traders clearly show that about 25-35% of the traders are doing their business without registration/license. Urgent action is required to ensure that all the traders obtain their license/registration, wherever it is required, within a specified period. This will ensure better discipline among traders, better compliance of rules and regulations and more transparency in trade practices.
- (ii) FSSA as seen by traders:** There is a misconception among the traders that FSSA is a hurdle to trade, that it is difficult to adopt and that it is not implementable. More interaction between government officials and traders, especially through traders' associations can help in removing the misgivings among traders about the Act and create a positive environment for implementation of the Act.
- (iii) Food Safety Aspects:** The fact that nearly 50% of the respondents feel that the Act has not brought about any change and that distribution of unsafe, adulterated food, misbranding of items and non-compliance with rules and regulations continue unabated shows that enforcement of the Act is rather weak. Only effective enforcement can plug the loopholes in the implementation.
- (iv) Prosecution under FSSA:** There is a strong case for speedy filing and disposal of cases for violations under FSSA. The fact that more than three-fourth of the respondents feel that the conviction rate is less than 40% shows that the cases are not seriously followed up. The reasons for the time lag in the prosecution of cases and the poor conviction rate need to be examined in detail and corrective action should be taken.

## ANNEXURE - I

### QUESTIONNAIRE TO OFFICIALS/LAWYERS/ANALYSTS

1. **Name** :
2. **District** :
3. **Age** :
4. **Sex:** (a) Male (b) Female (c) Others
5. **Profession:** (a) Lawyer (b) Govt. Official (c) Analyst
6. **Mobile No:**
7. **How long have you been in this Profession?**  
(a) Below 3 years (b) 3-10 years (c) 10-20 years  
(d) 20 years above
8. **(A) Are you satisfied with the nature and kind of work that you are doing?**  
(a) Yes (b) No (c) No opinion  
**(B) If yes, to what extent?**  
(a) Below 50% (b) 50-75% (c) 75-100%
9. **(A) Do you find that traders have obtained licence/registration?**  
(a) Yes (b) No  
**(B) If Yes, what percentage?**  
(a) Below 40% (b) 40-60% (c) 60-80% (d) 80-100%  
**(C) If No, what is the prime reason for non-registration?**  
(a) Frequent extension of time for registration by Govt.  
(b) No pressure from the concerned authority  
(c) Wrong guidance by others  
(d) Not interested
10. **How is the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders?**  
(a) Welcome (b) Unnecessary (c) No opinion
11. **In case of (b), what is the reason for that?**  
(a) Hurdle to Trade (b) Pressure from Western Countries  
(c) Not conducive to Indian situation (d) Forced by Govt.
12. **What is the reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing & Registering?**  
(a) Supportive (b) No Opinion (c) Not supportive
13. **Which is the major reason that makes them disinterested in going for licencing & registration?**  
(a) Poor infrastructure on water & sanitation  
(b) Pressure from FDA department  
(c) Unexpected introduction of the Act  
(d) Unpreparedness of trade for a change

- 14. What are the major deficiencies you come across under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 Act?**  
 (a) Unsafe food (b) Misbranding of items  
 (c) Sub-standard food (d) Non-compliance of rules & regulations  
 (e) Others, please specify
- 15. What kind of complaints are received against Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006?**  
 (a) Not implementable (b) Too technical (c) Difficult to adopt  
 (d) Forced by Govt.
- 16. What is the common mistake that traders generally make?**  
 (a) Not taking licence (b) Not co-operating during food sampling  
 (c) Not maintaining Records (d) Not following hygienic practices
- 17. What is the minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under Food Safety and Standards Act 2006?**  
 (a) Below one year (b) 1-2 years (c) 2-4 years (d) above 4 years
- 18. What is the conviction rate in Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 cases?**  
 (a) Below 20% (b) 20 – 40% (c) 40-60% (d) 60-80% (e) 80-100%
- 19. To what extent are the FSSA cases facing stiff contest?**  
 (a) High (b) Low (c) No resistance
- 20. What are the main grounds under which the cases are contested?**  
 (a) Not following hygienic practices  
 (b) Doing business without registration  
 (c) Not maintaining records  
 (d) Poor quality of food  
 (e) Misbranding of Food items
- 21. Which type of food sample is found to be more unsafe on analysis?**  
 (a) Poor quality foods (b) Expired Food items  
 (c) Adulterated Food (d) All of the above  
 (e) Others, please specify.
- 22. What kind of problem is faced by your lab after the new Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006?**  
 (a) Not implementable (b) Too technical  
 (c) Procedural Difficulties (d) Others, please specify
- 23. In your opinion has the new Act brought any change with regard to adulteration in foods?**  
 (a) Yes (b) No

**அரசு அலுவலர்கள் / வழக்கறிஞர்கள் /  
உணவு பகுப்பாய்வாளர்களுக்கான வினாப்பட்டியல்**

- 1) பெயர் :
- 2) மாவட்டம் :
- 3) வயது :
- 4) பாலினம் : (அ) ஆண் (ஆ) பெண் (இ) மற்றவர்
- 5) தொழில் :  
(அ) வழக்கறிஞர் (ஆ) அரசு அலுவலர் (இ) பகுப்பாய்வாளர்கள்
- 6) தொலைபேசி எண் :
- 7) நீங்கள் இந்த தொழிலில் எவ்வளவு ஆண்டுகளாக இருக்கிறீர்கள்?  
(அ) 3 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு கீழ் (ஆ) 3 – 10 ஆண்டுகள் வரை  
(இ) 10–20 ஆண்டுகள் வரை (ஈ) 20 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு மேல்
- 8) நீங்கள் செய்யும் தொழில் உங்களுக்கு திருப்தியளிப்பதாக உள்ளதா?  
(அ) ஆம் (ஆ) இல்லை (இ) கருத்து இல்லை
- அ) 'ஆம்' எனில் எந்த அளவுக்கு திருப்தியளிப்பதாக இருக்கிறது?  
(அ) 50%-க்கு கீழ் (ஆ) 50% - 75% (இ) 75% - 100%
- 9) (i) உங்களுக்கு தெரிந்தவரை வியாபாரிகள் அனைவரும் முறையான உரிமம் மற்றும் அனுமதி (Registration) பெற்றுள்ளார்களா?  
(அ) ஆம் (ஆ) இல்லை
- ii) 'ஆம்' எனில் எவ்வளவு விழுக்காடு  
(அ) 40% க்கு கீழே (ஆ) 40% – 60% (இ) 60% – 80%  
(ஈ) 80% - 100%
- iii) இல்லையெனில் உரிமம் மற்றும் அனுமதி பெறாததற்கான முக்கிய காரணம் எது?  
(அ) உரிமம் மற்றும் அனுமதி பெறுவதற்கான கால நிர்ணயத்தை அரசு அடிக்கடி நீட்டிப்பது  
(ஆ) உரிமம் மற்றும் அனுமதி பெறுவதற்கான வலியுறுத்தல் இல்லாமலிருப்பது  
(இ) உரிமம் மற்றும் அனுமதி பெறுவதற்கு எதிராக ஒரு சிலர் ஆலோசனை தருவது  
(ஈ) உரிமம் மற்றும் அனுமதி பெறுவதற்கான ஆர்வமின்மை
- 10) உணவு பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் தர நிர்ணயச் சட்டம் (FSS Act) பற்றி வணிகர்கள் என்ன நினைக்கிறார்கள்?  
(அ) வரவேற்கத்தக்கது (ஆ) தேவையில்லாதது (இ) கருத்து இல்லை

- 11) மேற்கண்ட வினாவிற்கு விடை 'ஆ' எனில் அதற்கான காரணம்:  
 (அ) தொழிலுக்கு இடையூறு விளைவிப்பது  
 (ஆ) மேற்கத்திய நாடுகளின் வலியுறுத்தலினால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது  
 (இ) இந்திய சூழ்நிலைக்கு தகுந்ததல்ல  
 (ஈ) அனாவசியமாக திணிக்கப்படுகின்ற சட்டம்
- 12) உரிமம் மற்றும் அனுமதி பெறுமாறு வணிகர்களை அணுகியபோது அவர்களது பதில் எப்படி இருந்தது?  
 (அ) ஆதரவளிக்கும் வகையில் இருந்தது  
 (ஆ) எந்த பதிலும் இல்லை  
 (இ) எதிர்ப்பு தெரிவிப்பதாக இருந்தது
- 13) உரிமம் மற்றும் அனுமதி பெறுவதில் வணிகர்களின் ஆர்வமின்மைக்கு முக்கியமான காரணம் எது?  
 (அ) போதிய குடிநீர் மற்றும் சுகாதார வசதியில்லாமை  
 (ஆ) சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அரசுத்துறையின் வலியுறுத்தல்  
 (இ) எதிர்பாராத வகையில் அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட சட்டம்  
 (ஈ) மாற்றத்திற்கு வணிகர்கள் தயாராக இல்லாமலிருப்பது
- 14) உணவு பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் தர நிர்ணய சட்டத்தை செயல்படுத்தும்போது எந்த வகையான குறைபாடுகளை நீங்கள் சந்திக்க நேர்ந்தது?  
 (அ) பாதுகாப்பற்ற உணவு  
 (ஆ) தவறாக சித்தரித்தல் (misbranded)  
 (இ) தரக்குறைவான உணவு  
 (ஈ) சட்டங்களை பின்பற்றாமை  
 (உ) மற்றவை (குறிப்பிட்டு தெரிவிக்கவும்)
- 15) உணவு பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் தர நிர்ணய சட்டத்திற்கு எதிராக எம்மாதிரியான புகார்கள் வருகின்றன?  
 (அ) சரியாக அமல்படுத்தக்கூடியதாக இல்லை (ஆ) புரிந்துகொள்வது கடினம்  
 (இ) நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதில் சிக்கல் (ஈ) அரசின் கட்டாயம்
- 16) வணிகர்கள் பொதுவாக எந்த தவறை செய்கிறார்கள்?  
 (அ) உரிமம் பெறாமை  
 (ஆ) உணவுப் பரிசோதனையின் போது ஒத்துழைப்பு நல்காமை  
 (இ) ஆவணங்களை பராமரிக்காமலிருப்பது  
 (ஈ) சுகாதாரமான முறைகளை பின்பற்றாமை
- 17) உணவு பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் தர நிர்ணய சட்டத்தின் கீழ் குற்றத்தை நிரூபித்து தண்டனை வழங்க எவ்வளவு வருடம் ஆகிறது?  
 (அ) ஒரு வருடத்திற்கு கீழ் (ஆ) 1 - 2 வருடம்  
 (இ) 2 - 4 வருடங்கள் (ஈ) 4 வருடங்களுக்கு மேல்

- 18) உணவு பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் தர நிர்ணய சட்டத்தின் கீழ் இதுவரையில் தண்டிக்கப்பட்ட குற்றங்களின் விழுக்காடு?  
 (அ) 20%-க்கு கீழ் (ஆ) 20% - 40% (இ) 40% - 60%  
 (ஈ) 60% - 80% (உ) 80% - 100%
- 19) உணவு பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் தர நிர்ணய சட்டத்தின் கீழ் தாக்கல் செய்யும் வழக்குகளுக்கு எந்த அளவுக்கு எதிர்ப்பு இருக்கிறது?  
 (அ) அதிகம் (ஆ) குறைவு (இ) இல்லை
- 20) பெரும்பாலும் எந்த காரணங்களின் கீழ் உணவு பாதுகாப்பு தர நிர்ணய சட்டத்தின் கீழ் வழக்குகள் தாக்கல் செய்யப்படுகின்றன?  
 (அ) போதிய குடிநீர் மற்றும் சுகாதார வசதியில்லாமை  
 (ஆ) உரிமம் / அனுமதி பெறாமல் வியாபாரம் செய்வது  
 (இ) ஆவணங்களை சரியாக பராமரிக்காமல் இருப்பது  
 (ஈ) தரக்குறைவான உணவு  
 (உ) உணவுப் பொருட்களை தவறாக சித்தரிப்பது (misbranding)
- 22) பகுப்பாய்வாளர்கள் எந்த வகையான உணவு வகை பகுப்பாய்விற்குப் பின் பாதுகாப்பற்றதாக கருதுகிறார்கள்?  
 (அ) தரக்குறைவான உணவு (ஆ) காலாவதியான உணவு  
 (இ) கலப்படம் செய்யப்பட்ட உணவு (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தும்  
 (உ) மற்றவை (குறிப்பிடவும்)
- 23) புதிதான உணவு பாதுகாப்பு தர நிர்ணய சட்டத்தின் கீழ் எம்மாதிரியான பிரச்சனைகள் பரிசோதனைக் கூடத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள் சந்திக்கிறார்கள்?  
 (அ) சரியாக அமல்படுத்தக்கூடியதாக இல்லை  
 (ஆ) புரிந்துகொள்வது கடினம்  
 (இ) நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதில் சிக்கல்  
 (ஈ) மற்றவை (குறிப்பிடவும்)
- 24) புதிதான உணவு பாதுகாப்பு தர நிர்ணய சட்டம் உணவு கலப்படத்தில் ஏதேனும் மாற்றங்களை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறதா?  
 (அ) ஆம் (ஆ) இல்லை

கள ஆய்வாளர்/மாணவர்  
 (பெயர் மற்றும் கையொப்பம்)

ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர்/மேற்பார்வையாளர்  
 (பெயர் மற்றும் கையொப்பம்)

## ANNEXURE – II

### **Details of Target Group (Govt. Officials, Lawyers and Analysts)**

Number of Students involved in the Survey (8x10)			80
Number of persons interviewed			
	Men	511	
	Women	189	
	Total		700
Profession wise distribution of target group			
	Lawyers	329	
	Govt. Officials	261	
	Analysts	110	
	Total		700
Region wise distribution of the target group			
	Northern	268	
	Southern	212	
	Western	106	
	Central	114	
	Total		700
Age wise distribution of the target group			
	Below 30 years	163	
	31-40 years	254	
	41-50 years	199	
	Above 50 years	84	
	Total		700

## **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 Government Officials, Lawyers and Analysts**

Frequency Table

**District**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Cuddalore	2	.3	.3	.3
	Villupuram	3	.4	.4	.7
	Tiruchi	56	8.0	8.0	8.7
	Ariyalur	5	.7	.7	9.4
	Perambalur	4	.6	.6	10.0
	Thanjavur	1	.1	.1	10.1
	Tiruvarur	1	.1	.1	10.3
	Sivaganga	2	.3	.3	10.6
	Ramanathapuram	1	.1	.1	10.7
	Toothukudi	52	7.4	7.4	18.1
	Kanyakumari	6	.9	.9	19.0
	Tirunelveli	45	6.4	6.4	25.4
	Virudunagar	3	.4	.4	25.9
	Madurai	98	14.0	14.0	39.9
	Theni	3	.4	.4	40.3
	Dindigul	2	.3	.3	40.6
	Coimbatore	82	11.7	11.7	52.3
	Nilgiris	2	.3	.3	52.6
	Tiruppur	5	.7	.7	53.3
	Erode	4	.6	.6	53.9
	Namakkal	2	.3	.3	54.1
	Karur	47	6.7	6.7	60.9
	Salem	6	.9	.9	61.7
	Dharmapuri	3	.4	.4	62.1
	Tiruvannamalai	10	1.4	1.4	63.6
	Vellore	90	12.9	12.9	76.4
	Kancheepuram	104	14.9	14.9	91.3
	Tiruvallur	5	.7	.7	92.0
	Chennai	54	7.7	7.7	99.7
	Krishnagiri	2	.3	.3	100.0
Total	700	100.0	100.0		

**Name of Region**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Northern	268	38.3	38.3	38.3
	Southern	212	30.3	30.3	68.6
	Western	106	15.1	15.1	83.7
	Central	114	16.3	16.3	100.0
	Total	700	100.0	100.0	

Crosstabs

Gender \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Gender	Male	Count	210	183	45	73	511
		% within Gender	41.1%	35.8%	8.8%	14.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	78.4%	86.3%	42.5%	64.0%	73.0%
	Female	Count	58	29	61	41	189
		% within Gender	30.7%	15.3%	32.3%	21.7%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	21.6%	13.7%	57.5%	36.0%	27.0%
Total		Count	268	212	106	114	700
		% within Gender	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	77.821(a)	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	73.916	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	27.756	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.62.

Age Group in years \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Age Group in years	Upto 30	Count	84	42	17	20	163
		% within Age Group in years	51.5%	25.8%	10.4%	12.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	31.3%	19.8%	16.0%	17.5%	23.3%
	31-40	Count	113	80	28	33	254
		% within Age Group in years	44.5%	31.5%	11.0%	13.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	42.2%	37.7%	26.4%	28.9%	36.3%
	41-50	Count	43	77	37	42	199
		% within Age Group in years	21.6%	38.7%	18.6%	21.1%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	16.0%	36.3%	34.9%	36.8%	28.4%
	Above 50	Count	28	13	24	19	84
		% within Age Group in years	33.3%	15.5%	28.6%	22.6%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	10.4%	6.1%	22.6%	16.7%	12.0%
Total		Count	268	212	106	114	700
		% within Age Group in years	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	61.988(a)	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	63.103	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	31.419	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.72.

Profession \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

		Name of Region				Total	
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central		
Profession	Lawyer	Count	131	105	46	47	329
		% within Profession	39.8%	31.9%	14.0%	14.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	48.9%	49.5%	43.4%	41.2%	47.0%
	Government Official	Count	76	88	52	45	261
		% within Profession	29.1%	33.7%	19.9%	17.2%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	28.4%	41.5%	49.1%	39.5%	37.3%
	Analyst	Count	61	19	8	22	110
		% within Profession	55.5%	17.3%	7.3%	20.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	22.8%	9.0%	7.5%	19.3%	15.7%
Total	Count	268	212	106	114	700	
	% within Profession	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	32.470(a)	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	33.743	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.016	1	.899
N of Valid Cases	700		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 16.66.

Number of years in Profession \* Name of Region

#### Crosstab

		Name of Region				Total	
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central		
Number of years in Profession	Below 3	Count	60	40	19	11	130
		% within Number of years in Profession	46.2%	30.8%	14.6%	8.5%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	22.4%	18.9%	17.9%	9.6%	18.6%
	3-10	Count	136	92	26	47	301
		% within Number of years in Profession	45.2%	30.6%	8.6%	15.6%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	50.7%	43.4%	24.5%	41.2%	43.0%

Total	10-20	of Region						
		Count	49	61	34	23	167	
		% within Number of years in Profession	29.3%	36.5%	20.4%	13.8%	100.0%	
	Above 20	% within Name of Region	18.3%	28.8%	32.1%	20.2%	23.9%	
		Count	23	19	27	33	102	
		% within Number of years in Profession	22.5%	18.6%	26.5%	32.4%	100.0%	
	Total	% within Name of Region	8.6%	9.0%	25.5%	28.9%	14.6%	
		Count	268	212	106	114	700	
		% within Number of years in Profession	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	64.538(a)	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	63.381	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	38.171	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.45.

Satisfied with the nature and kind of work \* Name of Region

#### Crosstab

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Satisfied with the nature and kind of work	Yes	Count	204	142	89	100	535
		% within Satisfied with the nature and kind of work	38.1%	26.5%	16.6%	18.7%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	76.1%	67.0%	84.0%	87.7%	76.4%
	No	Count	26	14	12	7	59
		% within Satisfied with the nature and kind of work	44.1%	23.7%	20.3%	11.9%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	9.7%	6.6%	11.3%	6.1%	8.4%

Total	No opinion	Count	38	56	5	7	106
		% within Satisfied with the nature and kind of work	35.8%	52.8%	4.7%	6.6%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	14.2%	26.4%	4.7%	6.1%	15.1%
		Count	268	212	106	114	700
		% within Satisfied with the nature and kind of work	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	39.944(a)	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	41.312	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.064	1	.003
N of Valid Cases	700		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.93.

If yes, Percentage of extents of work \* Name of Region

### Crosstab

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
If yes, Percentage of extents of work	Below 50	Count	19	8	4	2	33
		% within If yes, Percentage of extents of work	57.6%	24.2%	12.1%	6.1%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	9.3%	5.6%	4.5%	2.0%	6.2%
	50-75	Count	79	57	36	21	193
		% within If yes, Percentage of extents of work	40.9%	29.5%	18.7%	10.9%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	38.7%	40.1%	40.4%	21.0%	36.1%
	75-100	Count	106	77	49	77	309
		% within If yes, Percentage of extents of work	34.3%	24.9%	15.9%	24.9%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	52.0%	54.2%	55.1%	77.0%	57.8%
Total		Count	204	142	89	100	535

	% within If yes, Percentage of extents of work	38.1%	26.5%	16.6%	18.7%	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	22.396(a)	6	.001
Likelihood Ratio	23.520	6	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	16.201	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	535		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.49.

Traders have obtained licence/registration \* Name of Region

### Crosstab

		Name of Region				Total	
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central		
Traders have obtained licence/registration	Yes	Count	149	95	33	53	330
		% within Traders have obtained licence/registration	45.2%	28.8%	10.0%	16.1%	100.0%
	No	% within Name of Region	55.6%	44.8%	31.1%	46.5%	47.1%
Count		119	117	73	61	370	
% within Traders have obtained licence/registration		32.2%	31.6%	19.7%	16.5%	100.0%	
Total	% within Name of Region	44.4%	55.2%	68.9%	53.5%	52.9%	
	Count	268	212	106	114	700	
	% within Traders have obtained licence/registration	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	19.074(a)	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	19.402	3	.000

Linear-by-Linear Association	8.223	1	.004
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 49.97.

If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

		Name of Region					
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central	Total	
If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	Below 40	Count	26	16	8	4	54
		% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	48.1%	29.6%	14.8%	7.4%	100.0%
	40-60	% within Name of Region	17.4%	16.8%	24.2%	7.5%	16.4%
		Count	74	37	10	26	147
	60-80	% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	50.3%	25.2%	6.8%	17.7%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	49.7%	38.9%	30.3%	49.1%	44.5%
	80-100	Count	44	33	15	17	109
		% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	40.4%	30.3%	13.8%	15.6%	100.0%
	Total	% within Name of Region	29.5%	34.7%	45.5%	32.1%	33.0%
		Count	5	9	0	6	20
	Total	% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	25.0%	45.0%	.0%	30.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	3.4%	9.5%	.0%	11.3%	6.1%
Count		149	95	33	53	330	
	% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	45.2%	28.8%	10.0%	16.1%	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	17.417(a)	9	.043
Likelihood Ratio	19.510	9	.021
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.938	1	.047
N of Valid Cases	330		

a 2 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.00.

If no, prime reason for non-registration \* Name of Region

#### Crosstab

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
If no, prime reason for non-registration	Frequent extension of time for registration by Govt	Count	34	23	14	18	89
		% within If no, prime reason for non-registration	38.2%	25.8%	15.7%	20.2%	100.0%
	No pressure form the concerned authority	% within Name of Region	28.6%	19.7%	19.2%	29.5%	24.1%
		Count	48	35	23	25	131
	Wrong guidance by others	% within If no, prime reason for non-registration	36.6%	26.7%	17.6%	19.1%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	40.3%	29.9%	31.5%	41.0%	35.4%
	Not interested	Count	13	22	7	5	47
		% within If no, prime reason for non-registration	27.7%	46.8%	14.9%	10.6%	100.0%
	Total	% within Name of Region	10.9%	18.8%	9.6%	8.2%	12.7%
		Count	24	37	29	13	103
	Total	% within If no, prime reason for non-registration	23.3%	35.9%	28.2%	12.6%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	20.2%	31.6%	39.7%	21.3%	27.8%
Count		119	117	73	61	370	
	% within If no, prime reason for non-registration	32.2%	31.6%	19.7%	16.5%	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	19.101(a)	9	.024
Likelihood Ratio	18.768	9	.027
Linear-by-Linear Association	.491	1	.483
N of Valid Cases	370		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.75.

Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders	Welcome	Count	118	98	18	43	277
		% within Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders	42.6%	35.4%	6.5%	15.5%	100.0%
	Unnecessary	% within Name of Region	44.0%	46.2%	17.0%	37.7%	39.6%
		Count	73	53	54	42	222
	No opinion	% within Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders	32.9%	23.9%	24.3%	18.9%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	27.2%	25.0%	50.9%	36.8%	31.7%
Total	Count	77	61	34	29	201	
	% within Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders	38.3%	30.3%	16.9%	14.4%	100.0%	
	% within Name of Region	28.7%	28.8%	32.1%	25.4%	28.7%	
	Count	268	212	106	114	700	
		% within Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	36.341(a)	6	.000

Likelihood Ratio	38.278	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.363	1	.124
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.44.

Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006 \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

		Name of Region				Total	
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central		
Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	Hurdle to Trade	Count	24	23	27	11	85
		% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	28.2%	27.1%	31.8%	12.9%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	32.9%	43.4%	50.0%	26.2%	38.3%
	Pressure from Western Countries	Count	14	5	11	7	37
		% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	37.8%	13.5%	29.7%	18.9%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	19.2%	9.4%	20.4%	16.7%	16.7%
	Not conducive to Indian situation	Count	19	12	6	12	49
		% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	38.8%	24.5%	12.2%	24.5%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	26.0%	22.6%	11.1%	28.6%	22.1%
	Forced by Govt	Count	16	13	10	12	51
		% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	31.4%	25.5%	19.6%	23.5%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	21.9%	24.5%	18.5%	28.6%	23.0%
Total	Count	73	53	54	42	222	
	% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	32.9%	23.9%	24.3%	18.9%	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	12.243(a)	9	.200
Likelihood Ratio	13.112	9	.158

Linear-by-Linear Association	.018	1	.893
N of Valid Cases	222		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.00.

Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

		Name of Region					
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	Total
Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering	Supportive	Count	94	70	10	22	196
		% within Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering	48.0%	35.7%	5.1%	11.2%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	35.1%	33.0%	9.4%	19.3%	28.0%
	No Opinion	Count	104	94	67	70	335
		% within Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering	31.0%	28.1%	20.0%	20.9%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	38.8%	44.3%	63.2%	61.4%	47.9%
	Not supportive	Count	70	48	29	22	169
		% within Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering	41.4%	28.4%	17.2%	13.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	26.1%	22.6%	27.4%	19.3%	24.1%
Total	Count	268	212	106	114	700	
	% within Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	39.750(a)	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	43.765	6	.000

Linear-by-Linear Association	4.836	1	.028
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 25.59.

Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

		Name of Region					
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central	Total	
Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	Poor infrastructure on water and sanitation	Count	44	35	17	18	114
		% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	38.6%	30.7%	14.9%	15.8%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	16.4%	16.5%	16.0%	15.8%	16.3%
	Pressure from FDA department	Count	61	59	15	30	165
		% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	37.0%	35.8%	9.1%	18.2%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	22.8%	27.8%	14.2%	26.3%	23.6%
	Unexpected introduction of the Act	Count	53	37	19	29	138
		% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	38.4%	26.8%	13.8%	21.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	19.8%	17.5%	17.9%	25.4%	19.7%
	Unpreparedness of trade for a change	Count	110	81	55	37	283
		% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	38.9%	28.6%	19.4%	13.1%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	41.0%	38.2%	51.9%	32.5%	40.4%
Total	Count	268	212	106	114	700	
	% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	14.228(a)	9	.114
Likelihood Ratio	14.515	9	.105
Linear-by-Linear Association	.007	1	.935
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 17.26.

Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006 \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

		Name of Region				Total	
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central		
Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	Unsafe food	Count	78	67	17	29	191
		% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	40.8%	35.1%	8.9%	15.2%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	29.1%	31.6%	16.0%	25.4%	27.3%
	Misbranding of items	Count	91	41	17	17	166
		% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	54.8%	24.7%	10.2%	10.2%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	34.0%	19.3%	16.0%	14.9%	23.7%
	Sub-standard food	Count	41	49	28	30	148
		% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	27.7%	33.1%	18.9%	20.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	15.3%	23.1%	26.4%	26.3%	21.1%
	Non- compliance of rules and regulations	Count	49	33	42	29	153
		% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	32.0%	21.6%	27.5%	19.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	18.3%	15.6%	39.6%	25.4%	21.9%
Others	Count	9	22	2	9	42	
	% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	21.4%	52.4%	4.8%	21.4%	100.0%	
	% within Name of Region	3.4%	10.4%	1.9%	7.9%	6.0%	
Total	Count	268	212	106	114	700	
	% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	100.0%	
	% within Name of	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Region					
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### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	69.247(a)	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	67.803	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	16.775	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.36.

Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006 \* Name of Region

### Crosstab

			Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006	Not implementable	Count	87	64	21	34	206
		% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006	42.2%	31.1%	10.2%	16.5%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	32.5%	30.2%	19.8%	29.8%	29.4%
	Too technical	Count	35	36	22	16	109
		% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006	32.1%	33.0%	20.2%	14.7%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	13.1%	17.0%	20.8%	14.0%	15.6%
	Difficult to adopt	Count	120	80	45	54	299
		% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006	40.1%	26.8%	15.1%	18.1%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	44.8%	37.7%	42.5%	47.4%	42.7%
	Forced by Govt	Count	26	32	18	10	86
		% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006	30.2%	37.2%	20.9%	11.6%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	9.7%	15.1%	17.0%	8.8%	12.3%
Total	Count	268	212	106	114	700	
	% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	15.518(a)	9	.078
Likelihood Ratio	15.786	9	.071
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.021	1	.312
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.02.

Common mistake that traders generally make \* Name of Region

### Crosstab

		Name of Region				Total	
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central		
Common mistake that traders generally make	Not taking license	Count	113	39	27	32	211
		% within Common mistake that traders generally make	53.6%	18.5%	12.8%	15.2%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	42.2%	18.4%	25.5%	28.1%	30.1%
	Not co-operating during food sampling	Count	38	21	20	14	93
		% within Common mistake that traders generally make	40.9%	22.6%	21.5%	15.1%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	14.2%	9.9%	18.9%	12.3%	13.3%
	Not maintaining Records	Count	56	40	19	38	153
		% within Common mistake that traders generally make	36.6%	26.1%	12.4%	24.8%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	20.9%	18.9%	17.9%	33.3%	21.9%
	Not following hygienic practices	Count	61	112	40	30	243
		% within Common mistake that traders generally make	25.1%	46.1%	16.5%	12.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	22.8%	52.8%	37.7%	26.3%	34.7%
Total	Count	268	212	106	114	700	
	% within Common mistake that traders generally make	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	70.307(a)	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	68.486	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.686	1	.006
N of Valid Cases	700		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14.08.

Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006 \* Name of Region

**Crosstab**

		Name of Region					
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	Total
Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	Below 1	Count	116	37	34	33	220
		% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	52.7%	16.8%	15.5%	15.0%	100.0%
	1-2	% within Name of Region	43.3%	17.5%	32.1%	28.9%	31.4%
		Count	62	97	33	37	229
	2-4	% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	27.1%	42.4%	14.4%	16.2%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	23.1%	45.8%	31.1%	32.5%	32.7%
	Above 4	Count	51	48	19	24	142
		% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	35.9%	33.8%	13.4%	16.9%	100.0%
	Total	% within Name of Region	19.0%	22.6%	17.9%	21.1%	20.3%
		Count	39	30	20	20	109
		% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	35.8%	27.5%	18.3%	18.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	14.6%	14.2%	18.9%	17.5%	15.6%
	Count	268	212	106	114	700	

% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	46.610(a)	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	47.483	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.074	1	.044
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 16.51.

Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases \* Name of Region

### Crosstab

		Name of Region					
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	Total
Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	Below 20	Count	124	95	50	44	313
		% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	39.6%	30.4%	16.0%	14.1%	100.0%
	20-40	% within Name of Region	46.3%	44.8%	47.2%	38.6%	44.7%
		Count	86	85	31	30	232
	40-60	% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	37.1%	36.6%	13.4%	12.9%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	32.1%	40.1%	29.2%	26.3%	33.1%
	60-80	Count	31	16	15	7	69
		% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	44.9%	23.2%	21.7%	10.1%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	11.6%	7.5%	14.2%	6.1%	9.9%
		Count	23	7	10	30	70
		% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	32.9%	10.0%	14.3%	42.9%	100.0%

	cases					
	% within Name of Region	8.6%	3.3%	9.4%	26.3%	10.0%
80-100	Count	4	9	0	3	16
	% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	25.0%	56.3%	.0%	18.8%	100.0%
	% within Name of Region	1.5%	4.2%	.0%	2.6%	2.3%
Total	Count	268	212	106	114	700
	% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	59.248(a)	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	55.021	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.438	1	.004
N of Valid Cases	700		

a. 3 cells (15.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.42.

Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest \* Name of Region

#### Crosstab

		Name of Region				Total	
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central		
Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	High	Count	98	56	36	44	234
		% within Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	41.9%	23.9%	15.4%	18.8%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	36.6%	26.4%	34.0%	38.6%	33.4%
Low		Count	108	112	60	50	330
		% within Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	32.7%	33.9%	18.2%	15.2%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	40.3%	52.8%	56.6%	43.9%	47.1%
No resistance		Count	62	44	10	20	136

Total	% within Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	45.6%	32.4%	7.4%	14.7%	100.0%
	% within Name of Region	23.1%	20.8%	9.4%	17.5%	19.4%
	Count	268	212	106	114	700
	% within Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	18.965(a)	6	.004
Likelihood Ratio	20.292	6	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.970	1	.160
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 20.59.

Main grounds under which the cases are contested \* Name of Region

### Crosstab

		Name of Region				Total	
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central		
Main grounds under which the cases are contested	Not following hygienic practices	Count	43	44	6	20	113
		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	38.1%	38.9%	5.3%	17.7%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	16.0%	20.8%	5.7%	17.5%	16.1%
	Doing business without registration	Count	56	33	27	31	147
		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	38.1%	22.4%	18.4%	21.1%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	20.9%	15.6%	25.5%	27.2%	21.0%
	Not maintaining records	Count	38	15	29	19	101
		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	37.6%	14.9%	28.7%	18.8%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	14.2%	7.1%	27.4%	16.7%	14.4%
Poor quality of food	Count	74	90	28	35	227	

		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	32.6%	39.6%	12.3%	15.4%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	27.6%	42.5%	26.4%	30.7%	32.4%
	Misbranding of Food items	Count	57	30	16	9	112
		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	50.9%	26.8%	14.3%	8.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	21.3%	14.2%	15.1%	7.9%	16.0%
Total		Count	268	212	106	114	700
		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	56.467(a)	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	58.228	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.133	1	.077
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.29.

Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis \* Name of Region

### Crosstab

			Name of Region				
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	Total
Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	Poor quality foods	Count	69	43	13	19	144
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	47.9%	29.9%	9.0%	13.2%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	25.7%	20.3%	12.3%	16.7%	20.6%
Expired Food items		Count	25	51	15	15	106
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	23.6%	48.1%	14.2%	14.2%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	9.3%	24.1%	14.2%	13.2%	15.1%
Adulterated Food		Count	43	41	21	22	127

		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	33.9%	32.3%	16.5%	17.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	16.0%	19.3%	19.8%	19.3%	18.1%
	All of the above	Count	121	73	56	56	306
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	39.5%	23.9%	18.3%	18.3%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	45.1%	34.4%	52.8%	49.1%	43.7%
	Others	Count	10	4	1	2	17
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	58.8%	23.5%	5.9%	11.8%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	3.7%	1.9%	.9%	1.8%	2.4%
Total		Count	268	212	106	114	700
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	36.821(a)	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	36.760	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.722	1	.099
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 2 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.57.

Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006 \* Name of Region

#### Crosstab

		Name of Region					
		Northern	Southern	Western	Central	Total	
Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	Not implementable	Count	77	89	25	34	225
		% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	34.2%	39.6%	11.1%	15.1%	100.0%

		% within Name of Region	28.7%	42.0%	23.6%	29.8%	32.1%
	Too technical	Count	58	28	18	22	126
		% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	46.0%	22.2%	14.3%	17.5%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	21.6%	13.2%	17.0%	19.3%	18.0%
	Procedural Difficulties	Count	112	81	58	52	303
		% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	37.0%	26.7%	19.1%	17.2%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	41.8%	38.2%	54.7%	45.6%	43.3%
	Others	Count	21	14	5	6	46
		% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	45.7%	30.4%	10.9%	13.0%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	7.8%	6.6%	4.7%	5.3%	6.6%
Total		Count	268	212	106	114	700
		% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	21.056(a)	9	.012
Likelihood Ratio	20.781	9	.014
Linear-by-Linear Association	.126	1	.723
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.97.

New Act brought change with regard to adulteration in foods \* Name of Region

### Crosstab

		Count	Name of Region				Total
			Northern	Southern	Western	Central	
New Act brought	Yes		168	64	59	52	343

change with regard to adulteration in foods	No	% within New Act brought change with regard to adulteration in foods	49.0%	18.7%	17.2%	15.2%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	62.7%	30.2%	55.7%	45.6%	49.0%
Total		Count	100	148	47	62	357
		% within New Act brought change with regard to adulteration in foods	28.0%	41.5%	13.2%	17.4%	100.0%
		% within Name of Region	37.3%	69.8%	44.3%	54.4%	51.0%
		Count	268	212	106	114	700
		% within New Act brought change with regard to adulteration in foods	38.3%	30.3%	15.1%	16.3%	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	52.513(a)	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	53.617	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.763	1	.009
N of Valid Cases	700		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 51.94.

Crosstabs

Age Group in years \* Gender

#### Crosstab

		Gender		Total	
		Male	Female		
Age Group in years	Upto 30	Count	103	60	163
		% within Age Group in years	63.2%	36.8%	100.0%
		% within Gender	20.2%	31.7%	23.3%
	31-40	Count	187	67	254

	% within Age Group in years	73.6%	26.4%	100.0%
	% within Gender	36.6%	35.4%	36.3%
41-50	Count	155	44	199
	% within Age Group in years	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%
	% within Gender	30.3%	23.3%	28.4%
Above 50	Count	66	18	84
	% within Age Group in years	78.6%	21.4%	100.0%
	% within Gender	12.9%	9.5%	12.0%
Total	Count	511	189	700
	% within Age Group in years	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.745(a)	3	.008
Likelihood Ratio	11.419	3	.010
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.764	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	700		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 22.68.

Profession \* Gender

#### Crosstab

		Gender		Total	
		Male	Female		
Profession	Lawyer	Count	232	97	329
		% within Profession	70.5%	29.5%	100.0%
		% within Gender	45.4%	51.3%	47.0%
	Government Official	Count	183	78	261
		% within Profession	70.1%	29.9%	100.0%
		% within Gender	35.8%	41.3%	37.3%

Total	Analyst	Count	96	14	110
		% within Profession	87.3%	12.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	18.8%	7.4%	15.7%
		Count	511	189	700
		% within Profession	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.500(a)	2	.001
Likelihood Ratio	15.318	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.792	1	.005
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.70.

Number of years in Profession \* Gender

### Crosstab

		Gender			
			Male	Female	Total
Number of years in Profession	Below 3	Count	81	49	130
		% within Number of years in Profession	62.3%	37.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	15.9%	25.9%	18.6%
	3-10	Count	221	80	301
		% within Number of years in Profession	73.4%	26.6%	100.0%
		% within Gender	43.2%	42.3%	43.0%
10-20	Count	128	39	167	
	% within Number of years in Profession	76.6%	23.4%	100.0%	
	% within Gender	25.0%	20.6%	23.9%	
Above 20	Count	81	21	102	

Total	% within Number of years in Profession	79.4%	20.6%	100.0%
	% within Gender	15.9%	11.1%	14.6%
	Count	511	189	700
	% within Number of years in Profession	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.822(a)	3	.013
Likelihood Ratio	10.478	3	.015
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.907	1	.003
N of Valid Cases	700		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 27.54.

Satisfied with the nature and kind of work \* Gender

### Crosstab

		Gender		Total	
		Male	Female		
Satisfied with the nature and kind of work	Yes	Count	389	146	535
		% within Satisfied with the nature and kind of work	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%
		% within Gender	76.1%	77.2%	76.4%
	No	Count	44	15	59
		% within Satisfied with the nature and kind of work	74.6%	25.4%	100.0%
		% within Gender	8.6%	7.9%	8.4%
No opinion	Count	78	28	106	
	% within Satisfied with the nature and kind of work	73.6%	26.4%	100.0%	
	% within Gender				

Total	% within Gender	15.3%	14.8%	15.1%
	Count	511	189	700
	% within Satisfied with the nature and kind of work	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.116(a)	2	.944
Likelihood Ratio	.117	2	.943
Linear-by-Linear Association	.063	1	.802
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.93.

If yes, Percentage of extents of work \* Gender

### Crosstab

		Gender		Total	
		Male	Female		
If yes, Percentage of extents of work	Below 50	Count	28	5	33
		% within If yes, Percentage of extents of work	84.8%	15.2%	100.0%
		% within Gender	7.2%	3.4%	6.2%
	50-75	Count	139	54	193
		% within If yes, Percentage of extents of work	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	35.7%	37.0%	36.1%
	75-100	Count	222	87	309
		% within If yes, Percentage of extents of work	71.8%	28.2%	100.0%
		% within Gender	57.1%	59.6%	57.8%
Total	Count	389	146	535	
	% within If yes, Percentage of extents of work	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%	

% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
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### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.613(a)	2	.271
Likelihood Ratio	2.923	2	.232
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.125	1	.289
N of Valid Cases	535		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.01.

Traders have obtained licence/registration \* Gender

### Crosstab

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Traders have obtained licence/registratio n	Yes	Count	242	88	330
		% within Traders have obtained licence/registratio n	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
	No	Count	269	101	370
		% within Traders have obtained licence/registratio n	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%
Total		Count	511	189	700
		% within Traders have obtained licence/registratio n	52.6%	53.4%	52.9%
		% within Gender	73.0%	27.0%	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	.035(b)	1	.851		
Continuity Correction(a)	.010	1	.918		
Likelihood Ratio	.035	1	.851		
Fisher's Exact Test				.865	.460

Linear-by-Linear Association	.035	1	.851		
N of Valid Cases	700				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 89.10.

If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration \* Gender

**Crosstab**

		Gender		Total	
		Male	Female		
If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	Below 40	Count	42	12	54
		% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	77.8%	22.2%	100.0%
	40-60	% within Gender	17.4%	13.6%	16.4%
		Count	105	42	147
	60-80	% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
		% within Gender	43.4%	47.7%	44.5%
	80-100	Count	77	32	109
		% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	70.6%	29.4%	100.0%
	Total	% within Gender	31.8%	36.4%	33.0%
		Count	18	2	20
		% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	7.4%	2.3%	6.1%
		Count	242	88	330
		% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.063(a)	3	.255
Likelihood Ratio	4.680	3	.197
Linear-by-Linear Association	.042	1	.838
N of Valid Cases	330		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.33.

If no, prime reason for non-registration \* Gender

#### Crosstab

		Gender		Total	
		Male	Female		
If no, prime reason for non-registration	Frequent extension of time for registration by Govt	Count	69	20	89
		% within If no, prime reason for non-registration	77.5%	22.5%	100.0%
		% within Gender	25.7%	19.8%	24.1%
	No pressure form the concerned authority	Count	89	42	131
		% within If no, prime reason for non-registration	67.9%	32.1%	100.0%
		% within Gender	33.1%	41.6%	35.4%
	Wrong guidance by others	Count	34	13	47
		% within If no, prime reason for non-registration	72.3%	27.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	12.6%	12.9%	12.7%
	Not interested	Count	77	26	103
		% within If no, prime reason for non-registration	74.8%	25.2%	100.0%
		% within Gender	28.6%	25.7%	27.8%
Total	Count	269	101	370	
	% within If no, prime reason for non-registration	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%	
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.764(a)	3	.429
Likelihood Ratio	2.762	3	.430

Linear-by-Linear Association	.001	1	.981
N of Valid Cases	370		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.83.

Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders \* Gender

**Crosstab**

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders	Welcome	Count	215	62	277
		% within Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders	77.6%	22.4%	100.0%
		% within Gender	42.1%	32.8%	39.6%
	Unnecessary	Count	158	64	222
		% within Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%
		% within Gender	30.9%	33.9%	31.7%
	No opinion	Count	138	63	201
		% within Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders	68.7%	31.3%	100.0%
		% within Gender	27.0%	33.3%	28.7%
Total	Count	511	189	700	
	% within Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%	
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.297(a)	2	.071
Likelihood Ratio	5.352	2	.069
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.995	1	.025
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 54.27.

Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006 \* Gender

**Crosstab**

		Gender		Total	
		Male	Female		
Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	Hurdle to Trade	Count	66	19	85
		% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	77.6%	22.4%	100.0%
		% within Gender	41.8%	29.7%	38.3%
	Pressure from Western Countries	Count	25	12	37
		% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	67.6%	32.4%	100.0%
		% within Gender	15.8%	18.8%	16.7%
	Not conducive to Indian situation	Count	38	11	49
		% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	77.6%	22.4%	100.0%
		% within Gender	24.1%	17.2%	22.1%
	Forced by Govt	Count	29	22	51
		% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	56.9%	43.1%	100.0%
		% within Gender	18.4%	34.4%	23.0%
Total	Count	158	64	222	
	% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%	
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.032(a)	3	.045
Likelihood Ratio	7.792	3	.051
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.390	1	.036
N of Valid Cases	222		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.67.

Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering \* Gender

**Crosstab**

		Gender	Total

			Male	Female	
Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering	Supportive	Count	160	36	196
		% within Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering	81.6%	18.4%	100.0%
	No Opinion	% within Gender	31.3%	19.0%	28.0%
		Count	235	100	335
	Not supportive	% within Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering	70.1%	29.9%	100.0%
		% within Gender	46.0%	52.9%	47.9%
Total	Total	Count	511	189	700
		% within Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
	Total	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.423(a)	2	.005
Likelihood Ratio	10.960	2	.004
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.213	1	.004
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 45.63.

Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration \* Gender

### Crosstab

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Reason for	Poor infrastructure on	Count	83	31	114

Total	disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	water and sanitation	% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	72.8%	27.2%	100.0%
			% within Gender	16.2%	16.4%	16.3%
		Pressure from FDA department	Count	125	40	165
			% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	75.8%	24.2%	100.0%
			% within Gender	24.5%	21.2%	23.6%
		Unexpected introduction of the Act	Count	90	48	138
			% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	65.2%	34.8%	100.0%
			% within Gender	17.6%	25.4%	19.7%
		Unpreparedness of trade for a change	Count	213	70	283
			% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	75.3%	24.7%	100.0%
			% within Gender	41.7%	37.0%	40.4%
			Count	511	189	700
		% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%	
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.616(a)	3	.132
Likelihood Ratio	5.427	3	.143
Linear-by-Linear Association	.030	1	.862
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.78.

Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006 \* Gender

### Crosstab

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Deficiencies come	Unsafe food	Count	144	47	191

across under FSS Act, 2006		% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	75.4%	24.6%	100.0%
		% within Gender	28.2%	24.9%	27.3%
Misbranding of items		Count	126	40	166
		% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	75.9%	24.1%	100.0%
Sub-standard food		% within Gender	24.7%	21.2%	23.7%
		Count	104	44	148
Non-compliance of rules and regulations		% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	70.3%	29.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	20.4%	23.3%	21.1%
Others		Count	102	51	153
		% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Total		% within Gender	20.0%	27.0%	21.9%
		Count	35	7	42
		% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	6.8%	3.7%	6.0%
		Count	511	189	700
		% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.213(a)	4	.125
Likelihood Ratio	7.334	4	.119
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.020	1	.312
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.34.

Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006 \* Gender

**Crosstab**

				Gender		Total
				Male	Female	
Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006	Not implementable	Count		155	51	206
		% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006		75.2%	24.8%	100.0%
		% within Gender		30.3%	27.0%	29.4%
	Too technical	Count		79	30	109
		% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006		72.5%	27.5%	100.0%
		% within Gender		15.5%	15.9%	15.6%
	Difficult to adopt	Count		215	84	299
		% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006		71.9%	28.1%	100.0%
		% within Gender		42.1%	44.4%	42.7%
	Forced by Govt	Count		62	24	86
		% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006		72.1%	27.9%	100.0%
		% within Gender		12.1%	12.7%	12.3%
Total	Count		511	189	700	
	% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006		73.0%	27.0%	100.0%	
	% within Gender		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.758(a)	3	.859
Likelihood Ratio	.766	3	.858
Linear-by-Linear Association	.604	1	.437
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 23.22.

Common mistake that traders generally make \* Gender

### Crosstab

				Gender		Total
				Male	Female	
Common mistake	Not taking license	Count		160	51	211

that traders generally make		% within Common mistake that traders generally make	75.8%	24.2%	100.0%
		% within Gender	31.3%	27.0%	30.1%
Not co-operating during food sampling		Count	66	27	93
		% within Common mistake that traders generally make	71.0%	29.0%	100.0%
Not maintaining Records		% within Gender	12.9%	14.3%	13.3%
		Count	109	44	153
Not following hygienic practices		% within Common mistake that traders generally make	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%
		% within Gender	21.3%	23.3%	21.9%
Total		Count	176	67	243
		% within Common mistake that traders generally make	72.4%	27.6%	100.0%
		% within Gender	34.4%	35.4%	34.7%
		Count	511	189	700
		% within Common mistake that traders generally make	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.332(a)	3	.722
Likelihood Ratio	1.346	3	.718
Linear-by-Linear Association	.617	1	.432
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 25.11.

Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006 \* Gender

#### Crosstab

		Gender		Total	
		Male	Female		
Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	Below 1	Count	175	45	220
		% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	79.5%	20.5%	100.0%
		% within Gender	34.2%	23.8%	31.4%

Total	1-2	Count	155	74	229
		% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	67.7%	32.3%	100.0%
	2-4	% within Gender	30.3%	39.2%	32.7%
		Count	109	33	142
	Above 4	% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	76.8%	23.2%	100.0%
		% within Gender	21.3%	17.5%	20.3%
	Total	Count	72	37	109
		% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	66.1%	33.9%	100.0%
	Total	% within Gender	14.1%	19.6%	15.6%
		Count	511	189	700
	Total	% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.750(a)	3	.008
Likelihood Ratio	11.822	3	.008
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.853	1	.050
N of Valid Cases	700		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.43.

Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases \* Gender

### Crosstab

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	Below 20	Count	241	72	313
		% within Conviction rate	77.0%	23.0%	100.0%

		in FSS Act,2006 cases			
	20-40	% within Gender	47.2%	38.1%	44.7%
		Count	170	62	232
		% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
	40-60	% within Gender	33.3%	32.8%	33.1%
		Count	39	30	69
		% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	56.5%	43.5%	100.0%
	60-80	% within Gender	7.6%	15.9%	9.9%
		Count	49	21	70
		% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	80-100	% within Gender	9.6%	11.1%	10.0%
		Count	12	4	16
		% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
Total		% within Gender	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%
		Count	511	189	700
		% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.404(a)	4	.015
Likelihood Ratio	11.608	4	.021
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.649	1	.031
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 1 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.32.

Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest \* Gender

### Crosstab

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	High	Count	165	69	234
		% within Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	70.5%	29.5%	100.0%
		% within Gender	32.3%	36.5%	33.4%
	Low	Count	240	90	330
		% within Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%
		% within Gender	47.0%	47.6%	47.1%
	No resistance	Count	106	30	136
		% within Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%
		% within Gender	20.7%	15.9%	19.4%
Total	Count	511	189	700	
	% within Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%	
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.432(a)	2	.296
Likelihood Ratio	2.491	2	.288
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.236	1	.135
N of Valid Cases	700		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 36.72.

Main grounds under which the cases are contested \* Gender

#### Crosstab

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Main grounds under which the cases are contested	Not following hygienic practices	Count	85	28	113
		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	75.2%	24.8%	100.0%
		% within Gender	16.6%	14.8%	16.1%
	Doing business	Count	101	46	147

	without registration	% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	68.7%	31.3%	100.0%
		% within Gender	19.8%	24.3%	21.0%
	Not maintaining records	Count	70	31	101
		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	69.3%	30.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	13.7%	16.4%	14.4%
	Poor quality of food	Count	174	53	227
		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	76.7%	23.3%	100.0%
		% within Gender	34.1%	28.0%	32.4%
	Misbranding of Food items	Count	81	31	112
		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	72.3%	27.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	15.9%	16.4%	16.0%
Total		Count	511	189	700
		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.918(a)	4	.417
Likelihood Ratio	3.910	4	.418
Linear-by-Linear Association	.260	1	.610
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 27.27.

Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis \* Gender

### Crosstab

		Gender		Total	
		Male	Female		
Type of food sample	Poor quality foods	Count	109	35	144

found to be more unsafe on analysis		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	75.7%	24.3%	100.0%
		% within Gender	21.3%	18.5%	20.6%
Expired Food items		Count	84	22	106
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	79.2%	20.8%	100.0%
Adulterated Food		% within Gender	16.4%	11.6%	15.1%
		Count	93	34	127
All of the above		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	73.2%	26.8%	100.0%
		% within Gender	18.2%	18.0%	18.1%
Others		Count	211	95	306
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	69.0%	31.0%	100.0%
Total		% within Gender	41.3%	50.3%	43.7%
		Count	14	3	17
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	82.4%	17.6%	100.0%
		% within Gender	2.7%	1.6%	2.4%
		Count	511	189	700
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.927(a)	4	.205
Likelihood Ratio	6.054	4	.195
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.678	1	.102
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 1 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.59.

Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006 \* Gender

### Crosstab

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	Not implementable	Count	171	54	225
		% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
		% within Gender	33.5%	28.6%	32.1%
	Too technical	Count	86	40	126
		% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	68.3%	31.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	16.8%	21.2%	18.0%
	Procedural Difficulties	Count	216	87	303
		% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	71.3%	28.7%	100.0%
		% within Gender	42.3%	46.0%	43.3%
	Others	Count	38	8	46
		% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	82.6%	17.4%	100.0%
		% within Gender	7.4%	4.2%	6.6%
Total	Count	511	189	700	
	% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%	
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.073(a)	3	.167
Likelihood Ratio	5.250	3	.154
Linear-by-Linear Association	.073	1	.788
N of Valid Cases	700		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.42.

New Act brought change with regard to adulteration in foods \* Gender

#### Crosstab

			Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
New Act brought change with regard to adulteration in foods	Yes	Count	259	84	343
		% within New Act brought change with regard to adulteration in foods	75.5%	24.5%	100.0%
	No	Count	252	105	357
		% within New Act brought change with regard to adulteration in foods	70.6%	29.4%	100.0%
Total		Count	511	189	700
		% within New Act brought change with regard to adulteration in foods	73.0%	27.0%	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	2.150(b)	1	.143		
Continuity Correction(a)	1.908	1	.167		
Likelihood Ratio	2.154	1	.142		
Fisher's Exact Test				.149	.084
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.147	1	.143		
N of Valid Cases	700				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 92.61.

Crosstabs

Age Group in years \* Profession

#### Crosstab

		Count	Profession			Total
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	
Age Group in	Upto 30		104	39	20	163

years	% within Age Group in years	63.8%	23.9%	12.3%	100.0%
	% within Profession	31.6%	14.9%	18.2%	23.3%
31-40	Count	120	89	45	254
	% within Age Group in years	47.2%	35.0%	17.7%	100.0%
41-50	% within Profession	36.5%	34.1%	40.9%	36.3%
	Count	77	91	31	199
Above 50	% within Age Group in years	38.7%	45.7%	15.6%	100.0%
	% within Profession	23.4%	34.9%	28.2%	28.4%
Total	Count	28	42	14	84
	% within Age Group in years	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	100.0%
Total	% within Profession	8.5%	16.1%	12.7%	12.0%
	Count	329	261	110	700
Total	% within Age Group in years	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
	% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33.577(a)	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	33.767	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	16.103	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	700		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.20.

Number of years in Profession \* Profession

### Crosstab

			Profession			Total
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	
Number of years in Profession	Below 3	Count	76	37	17	130
		% within Number of years in Profession	58.5%	28.5%	13.1%	100.0%
		% within	23.1%	14.2%	15.5%	18.6%

Total	3-10	Profession Count	147	98	56	301
		% within Number of years in Profession	48.8%	32.6%	18.6%	100.0%
	10-20	Profession Count	75	69	23	167
		% within Number of years in Profession	44.7%	37.5%	50.9%	43.0%
	Above 20	Profession Count	31	57	14	102
		% within Number of years in Profession	22.8%	26.4%	20.9%	23.9%
		% within Number of years in Profession	30.4%	55.9%	13.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	9.4%	21.8%	12.7%	14.6%
		Count	329	261	110	700
		% within Number of years in Profession	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	27.532(a)	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	27.138	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.105	1	.008
N of Valid Cases	700		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 16.03.

Satisfied with the nature and kind of work \* Profession

#### Crosstab

			Profession			Total
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	
Satisfied with	Yes	Count	280	171	84	535

the nature and kind of work	No	% within Satisfied with the nature and kind of work	52.3%	32.0%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	85.1%	65.5%	76.4%	76.4%
		Count	14	36	9	59
No opinion		% within Satisfied with the nature and kind of work	23.7%	61.0%	15.3%	100.0%
		% within Profession	4.3%	13.8%	8.2%	8.4%
		Count	35	54	17	106
Total		% within Satisfied with the nature and kind of work	33.0%	50.9%	16.0%	100.0%
		% within Profession	10.6%	20.7%	15.5%	15.1%
		Count	329	261	110	700
		% within Satisfied with the nature and kind of work	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	32.744(a)	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	32.876	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.567	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.27.

If yes, Percentage of extents of work \* Profession

#### Crosstab

			Profession			Total
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	
If yes, Percentage	Below 50	Count	7	19	7	33

of extents of work		% within If yes, Percentage of extents of work	21.2%	57.6%	21.2%	100.0%
	50-75	% within Profession Count	2.5%	11.1%	8.3%	6.2%
		Count	87	67	39	193
		% within If yes, Percentage of extents of work	45.1%	34.7%	20.2%	100.0%
	75-100	% within Profession Count	31.1%	39.2%	46.4%	36.1%
		Count	186	85	38	309
		% within If yes, Percentage of extents of work	60.2%	27.5%	12.3%	100.0%
		% within Profession Count	66.4%	49.7%	45.2%	57.8%
Total		Count	280	171	84	535
		% within If yes, Percentage of extents of work	52.3%	32.0%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	26.259(a)	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	26.658	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	20.126	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	535		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.18.

Traders have obtained licence/registration \* Profession

#### Crosstab

		Profession				
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	Total
Traders have obtained licence/registration	Yes	Count	137	121	72	330
		% within Traders have obtained licence/registration	41.5%	36.7%	21.8%	100.0%
		% within Profession	41.6%	46.4%	65.5%	47.1%

Total	No	Count	192	140	38	370
		% within Traders have obtained licence/registration	51.9%	37.8%	10.3%	100.0%
		% within Profession	58.4%	53.6%	34.5%	52.9%
		Count	329	261	110	700
		% within Traders have obtained licence/registration	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.863(a)	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	19.018	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	15.819	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 51.86.

If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration \* Profession

### Crosstab

			Lawyer	Profession Government Official	Analyst	Total
If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	Below 40	Count	13	27	14	54
		% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	24.1%	50.0%	25.9%	100.0%
	40-60	% within Profession	9.5%	22.3%	19.4%	16.4%
		Count	54	61	32	147
		% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registration	36.7%	41.5%	21.8%	100.0%
		% within Profession	39.4%	50.4%	44.4%	44.5%

	60-80	Count	61	30	18	109
		% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registratio n	56.0%	27.5%	16.5%	100.0%
		% within Profession	44.5%	24.8%	25.0%	33.0%
	80-100	Count	9	3	8	20
		% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registratio n	45.0%	15.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		% within Profession	6.6%	2.5%	11.1%	6.1%
Total		Count	137	121	72	330
		% within If yes, Percentage of traders obtained licence/registratio n	41.5%	36.7%	21.8%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.758(a)	6	.001
Likelihood Ratio	24.131	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.790	1	.016
N of Valid Cases	330		

a 1 cells (8.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.36.

If no, prime reason for non-registration \* Profession

#### Crosstab

		Profession			Total
		Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	
If no, prime reason for non-registration	Frequent extension of time for registration by Govt	Count 42	29	18	89
		% within If no, prime reason for non- registration 47.2%	32.6%	20.2%	100.0%
		% within Profession 21.9%	20.7%	47.4%	24.1%
	No pressure form the	Count 74	50	7	131

Total	concerned authority	% within If no, prime reason for non-registration	56.5%	38.2%	5.3%	100.0%
		% within Profession	38.5%	35.7%	18.4%	35.4%
	Wrong guidance by others	Count	23	20	4	47
		% within If no, prime reason for non-registration	48.9%	42.6%	8.5%	100.0%
		% within Profession	12.0%	14.3%	10.5%	12.7%
	Not interested	Count	53	41	9	103
		% within If no, prime reason for non-registration	51.5%	39.8%	8.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	27.6%	29.3%	23.7%	27.8%
		Count	192	140	38	370
		% within If no, prime reason for non-registration	51.9%	37.8%	10.3%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.090(a)	6	.029
Likelihood Ratio	12.884	6	.045
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.017	1	.313
N of Valid Cases	370		

a. 1 cells (8.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.83.

Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders \* Profession

#### Crosstab

			Profession			Total
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	
Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders	Welcome	Count	126	94	57	277
		% within Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders	45.5%	33.9%	20.6%	100.0%
	Unnecessary	% within Profession	38.3%	36.0%	51.8%	39.6%
		Count	112	78	32	222
	% within Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by	50.5%	35.1%	14.4%	100.0%	

		traders				
	No opinion	% within Profession	34.0%	29.9%	29.1%	31.7%
		Count	91	89	21	201
		% within Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders	45.3%	44.3%	10.4%	100.0%
Total		% within Profession	27.7%	34.1%	19.1%	28.7%
		Count	329	261	110	700
		% within Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 viewed by traders	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.526(a)	4	.014
Likelihood Ratio	12.509	4	.014
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.466	1	.116
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.59.

Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006 \* Profession

### Crosstab

			Profession			Total
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	
Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	Hurdle to Trade	Count	38	35	12	85
		% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	44.7%	41.2%	14.1%	100.0%
	Pressure from Western Countries	% within Profession	33.9%	44.9%	37.5%	38.3%
		Count	22	11	4	37
	Not conducive to Indian situation	% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	59.5%	29.7%	10.8%	100.0%
		% within Profession	19.6%	14.1%	12.5%	16.7%
	Count	25	14	10	49	
	% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	51.0%	28.6%	20.4%	100.0%	

		% within Profession	22.3%	17.9%	31.3%	22.1%
	Forced by Govt	Count	27	18	6	51
		% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	52.9%	35.3%	11.8%	100.0%
Total		% within Profession	24.1%	23.1%	18.8%	23.0%
		Count	112	78	32	222
		% within Reason for not necessary of the FSS Act, 2006	50.5%	35.1%	14.4%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.817(a)	6	.567
Likelihood Ratio	4.725	6	.579
Linear-by-Linear Association	.314	1	.575
N of Valid Cases	222		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.33.

Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering \* Profession

### Crosstab

			Profession			Total
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	
Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering	Supportive	Count	86	61	49	196
		% within Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering	43.9%	31.1%	25.0%	100.0%
	No Opinion	% within Profession	26.1%	23.4%	44.5%	28.0%
		Count	162	135	38	335
	Not supportive	% within Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering	48.4%	40.3%	11.3%	100.0%
		% within Profession	49.2%	51.7%	34.5%	47.9%
	Count	81	65	23	169	

Total	% within Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering	47.9%	38.5%	13.6%	100.0%
	% within Profession	24.6%	24.9%	20.9%	24.1%
	Count	329	261	110	700
	% within Reaction of traders when approached to go for Licencing and Registering	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
	% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.748(a)	4	.001
Likelihood Ratio	17.665	4	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.495	1	.034
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.56.

Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration \* Profession

### Crosstab

			Profession			
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	Total
Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	Poor infrastructure on water and sanitation	Count	46	51	17	114
		% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	40.4%	44.7%	14.9%	100.0%
	Pressure from FDA department	% within Profession	14.0%	19.5%	15.5%	16.3%
		Count	80	60	25	165
		% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	48.5%	36.4%	15.2%	100.0%
		% within Profession	24.3%	23.0%	22.7%	23.6%
Unexpected introduction of the Act	Count	69	47	22	138	
	% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	50.0%	34.1%	15.9%	100.0%	

		% within Profession	21.0%	18.0%	20.0%	19.7%
	Unpreparedness of trade for a change	Count	134	103	46	283
		% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	47.3%	36.4%	16.3%	100.0%
Total		% within Profession	40.7%	39.5%	41.8%	40.4%
		Count	329	261	110	700
		% within Reason for disinterested in going for Licencing and registration	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.739(a)	6	.712
Likelihood Ratio	3.697	6	.718
Linear-by-Linear Association	.189	1	.664
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 17.91.

Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006 \* Profession

### Crosstab

			Profession			Total
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	
Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	Unsafe food	Count	79	92	20	191
		% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	41.4%	48.2%	10.5%	100.0%
	Misbranding of items	Count	77	47	42	166
		% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	46.4%	28.3%	25.3%	100.0%
	Sub-standard food	Count	77	44	27	148
		% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	52.0%	29.7%	18.2%	100.0%

		Act, 2006				
	Non- compliance of rules and regulations	% within Profession	23.4%	16.9%	24.5%	21.1%
		Count	77	59	17	153
	Others	% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	50.3%	38.6%	11.1%	100.0%
		Count	19	19	4	42
Total		% within Profession	5.8%	7.3%	3.6%	6.0%
		Count	329	261	110	700
		% within Deficiencies come across under FSS Act, 2006	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	31.925(a)	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	31.177	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.994	1	.158
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.60.

Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006 \* Profession

#### Crosstab

			Profession			Total
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	
Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006	Not implementable	Count	98	71	37	206
		% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006	47.6%	34.5%	18.0%	100.0%
		% within Profession	29.8%	27.2%	33.6%	29.4%
	Too technical	Count	46	47	16	109

		% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006	42.2%	43.1%	14.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	14.0%	18.0%	14.5%	15.6%
	Difficult to adopt	Count	142	112	45	299
		% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006	47.5%	37.5%	15.1%	100.0%
		% within Profession	43.2%	42.9%	40.9%	42.7%
	Forced by Govt	Count	43	31	12	86
		% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006	50.0%	36.0%	14.0%	100.0%
		% within Profession	13.1%	11.9%	10.9%	12.3%
Total		Count	329	261	110	700
		% within Kind of complaints are received against FSS Act,2006	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.190(a)	6	.785
Likelihood Ratio	3.150	6	.790
Linear-by-Linear Association	.574	1	.449
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.51.

Common mistake that traders generally make \* Profession

#### Crosstab

		Profession			Total	
		Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst		
Common mistake that traders generally make	Not taking license	Count	94	70	47	211
		% within Common mistake that traders generally make	44.5%	33.2%	22.3%	100.0%
		% within Profession	28.6%	26.8%	42.7%	30.1%
	Not co-operating during food sampling	Count	44	39	10	93
		% within Common mistake that traders generally make	47.3%	41.9%	10.8%	100.0%
		% within Profession	13.4%	14.9%	9.1%	13.3%

Total	Not maintaining Records	Count	82	46	25	153
		% within Common mistake that traders generally make	53.6%	30.1%	16.3%	100.0%
	Not following hygienic practices	% within Profession	24.9%	17.6%	22.7%	21.9%
		Count	109	106	28	243
		% within Common mistake that traders generally make	44.9%	43.6%	11.5%	100.0%
		% within Profession	33.1%	40.6%	25.5%	34.7%
	Total	Count	329	261	110	700
		% within Common mistake that traders generally make	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.167(a)	6	.006
Likelihood Ratio	17.940	6	.006
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.549	1	.110
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14.61.

Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006 \* Profession

### Crosstab

			Profession			Total
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	
Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	Below 1	Count	82	91	47	220
		% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	37.3%	41.4%	21.4%	100.0%
	1-2	% within Profession	24.9%	34.9%	42.7%	31.4%
		Count	121	74	34	229
	% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	52.8%	32.3%	14.8%	100.0%	
	% within	36.8%	28.4%	30.9%	32.7%	

	2-4	Profession Count	68	54	20	142
		% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	47.9%	38.0%	14.1%	100.0%
	Above 4	Profession Count	58	42	9	109
		% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	53.2%	38.5%	8.3%	100.0%
Total		% within Profession Count	17.6%	16.1%	8.2%	15.6%
		% within Minimum number of years taken by FSSAI to prosecute under FSS Act, 2006	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.249(a)	6	.006
Likelihood Ratio	18.898	6	.004
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.065	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	700		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 17.13.

Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases \* Profession

#### Crosstab

			Profession			Total
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	
Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	Below 20	Count	144	112	57	313
		% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	46.0%	35.8%	18.2%	100.0%

		% within Profession	43.8%	42.9%	51.8%	44.7%
	20-40	Count	94	111	27	232
		% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	40.5%	47.8%	11.6%	100.0%
	40-60	% within Profession	28.6%	42.5%	24.5%	33.1%
		Count	46	14	9	69
		% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	66.7%	20.3%	13.0%	100.0%
	60-80	% within Profession	14.0%	5.4%	8.2%	9.9%
		Count	42	12	16	70
		% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	60.0%	17.1%	22.9%	100.0%
	80-100	% within Profession	12.8%	4.6%	14.5%	10.0%
		Count	3	12	1	16
		% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	18.8%	75.0%	6.3%	100.0%
	Total	% within Profession	.9%	4.6%	.9%	2.3%
		Count	329	261	110	700
		% within Conviction rate in FSS Act,2006 cases	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	46.438(a)	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	47.714	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.533	1	.216
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 1 cells (6.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.51.

Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest \* Profession

**Crosstab**

			Profession			
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	Total
Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	High	Count	129	76	29	234
		% within Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	55.1%	32.5%	12.4%	100.0%
		% within Profession	39.2%	29.1%	26.4%	33.4%
	Low	Count	158	133	39	330
		% within Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	47.9%	40.3%	11.8%	100.0%
		% within Profession	48.0%	51.0%	35.5%	47.1%
	No resistance	Count	42	52	42	136
		% within Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	30.9%	38.2%	30.9%	100.0%
		% within Profession	12.8%	19.9%	38.2%	19.4%
Total	Count	329	261	110	700	
	% within Extent of FSSA cases facing stiff contest	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%	
	% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	37.891(a)	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	34.822	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	25.461	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.37.

Main grounds under which the cases are contested \* Profession

**Crosstab**

			Profession			
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	Total
Main grounds under	Not following	Count	36	55	22	113

which the cases are contested	hygienic practices	% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	31.9%	48.7%	19.5%	100.0%
		% within Profession	10.9%	21.1%	20.0%	16.1%
	Doing business without registration	Count	80	59	8	147
		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	54.4%	40.1%	5.4%	100.0%
	Not maintaining records	% within Profession	24.3%	22.6%	7.3%	21.0%
		Count	56	39	6	101
	Poor quality of food	% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	55.4%	38.6%	5.9%	100.0%
		% within Profession	17.0%	14.9%	5.5%	14.4%
	Misbranding of Food items	Count	107	74	46	227
		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	47.1%	32.6%	20.3%	100.0%
	Total	% within Profession	32.5%	28.4%	41.8%	32.4%
		Count	50	34	28	112
		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	44.6%	30.4%	25.0%	100.0%
		% within Profession	15.2%	13.0%	25.5%	16.0%
		Count	329	261	110	700
		% within Main grounds under which the cases are contested	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	42.138(a)	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	46.508	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.561	1	.454
N of Valid Cases	700		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.87.

Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis \* Profession

Crosstab

			Profession			Total
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	
Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	Poor quality foods	Count	46	76	22	144
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	31.9%	52.8%	15.3%	100.0%
		% within Profession	14.0%	29.1%	20.0%	20.6%
	Expired Food items	Count	48	46	12	106
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	45.3%	43.4%	11.3%	100.0%
		% within Profession	14.6%	17.6%	10.9%	15.1%
	Adulterated Food	Count	50	55	22	127
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	39.4%	43.3%	17.3%	100.0%
		% within Profession	15.2%	21.1%	20.0%	18.1%
	All of the above	Count	180	77	49	306
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	58.8%	25.2%	16.0%	100.0%
		% within Profession	54.7%	29.5%	44.5%	43.7%
	Others	Count	5	7	5	17
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	29.4%	41.2%	29.4%	100.0%
		% within Profession	1.5%	2.7%	4.5%	2.4%
	Total	Count	329	261	110	700
		% within Type of food sample found to be more unsafe on analysis	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	46.075(a)	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	46.655	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.323	1	.007

N of Valid Cases	700
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a 1 cells (6.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.67.

Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006 \* Profession

**Crosstab**

			Profession			
			Lawyer	Government Official	Analyst	Total
Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	Not implementable	Count	100	87	38	225
		% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	44.4%	38.7%	16.9%	100.0%
		% within Profession	30.4%	33.3%	34.5%	32.1%
	Too technical	Count	64	51	11	126
		% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	50.8%	40.5%	8.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	19.5%	19.5%	10.0%	18.0%
	Procedural Difficulties	Count	143	111	49	303
		% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	47.2%	36.6%	16.2%	100.0%
		% within Profession	43.5%	42.5%	44.5%	43.3%
	Others	Count	22	12	12	46
		% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	47.8%	26.1%	26.1%	100.0%
		% within Profession	6.7%	4.6%	10.9%	6.6%
Total	Count	329	261	110	700	
	% within Kind of problem faced by lab after the new FSS Act, 2006	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%	
	% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.047(a)	6	.123
Likelihood Ratio	10.440	6	.107
Linear-by-Linear Association	.004	1	.950

N of Valid Cases	700		
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a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.23.

New Act brought change with regard to adulteration in foods \* Profession

**Crosstab**

			Lawyer	Profession Government Official	Analyst	Total
New Act brought change with regard to adulteration in foods	Yes	Count	154	117	72	343
		% within New Act brought change with regard to adulteration in foods	44.9%	34.1%	21.0%	100.0%
	No	% within Profession Count	46.8%	44.8%	65.5%	49.0%
		Count	175	144	38	357
Total		% within New Act brought change with regard to adulteration in foods	49.0%	40.3%	10.6%	100.0%
		% within Profession Count	53.2%	55.2%	34.5%	51.0%
		Count	329	261	110	700
		% within New Act brought change with regard to adulteration in foods	47.0%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		% within Profession	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.368(a)	2	.001
Likelihood Ratio	14.543	2	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.909	1	.009
N of Valid Cases	700		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 53.90.