

# Consumers' Perception on Safety of Vegetables in the Urban Markets: A Case Study of Mymensingh City in Bangladesh

## Abstract

The major focus of the study was to explore the safety perception of vegetable consumers' as well as their influence on purchasing decision in selected areas of Mymensingh city of Bangladesh. The study was carried out through survey of randomly selected sixty vegetable consumers. Data were collected through face-to-face interview method using pre-tested interview schedule. Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) test was employed to assess the association between socio-economic characteristics and perception towards safety of vegetables. Respondents of the study area showed remarkable individual differences in their selected socio-economic characteristics. Majority of the respondent consumers were middle aged, having higher secondary level of education, small family size, self-employed and earns medium level annual income. Findings revealed that potato, cauliflower, ash gourd, tomato and okra were the most preferred vegetables in the study area. Majority of the respondents perceived those vegetables sold in the retail market is produced with excessive chemicals, mishandling and possess health risk. Irrespective of demographic differences, majority of the respondents agreed that vegetables in the market are not so safe for consumption. Having perceived the unsafe vegetables, majority of the respondents (78.0%) still wish to purchase vegetables from the market. Of course, safety perception of respondents influenced their decision as 22.0 percent of them denied to purchase from market in future. Hence, application of organic fertilizer with limited or no use of pesticides can be a solution to ensure safe vegetables in the market as suggested by the respondents.

**Keywords:** perception; food safety, vegetables, purchasing decision, urban market.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Fresh vegetables are an important source of vitamins and minerals and are an important part of a healthy diet. But pesticides, which are poisonous, can also be found in vegetables [1]. Over 1,000 different chemicals can be used to get rid of unwanted molds, insects, and weeds on crops [2]. Pesticides are used all over the world because they are very effective at preventing crop loss and getting rid of disease-carrying insects [3]. But the strong chemicals used to kill pests have raised concerns that they cause diseases in people and pollute the environment. Long-term, low-dose exposure to these chemicals has been linked to health problems like lowered immunity, messed-up hormones, less intelligence, problems with reproduction, and even cancer [4].

A vegetable is safe if it doesn't have any chemical residues on it, like pesticides that are used in traditional vegetable farming or dirty water that was used to grow the vegetable, both of which are known to cause contamination. The way people feel about safety affects their buying decisions and lets them adapt to new behaviors and attitudes [5]. Consumers' choices and demand for food products are affected by how safe and good they think the food is. [6] said that how people feel about risk affects their buying decisions. People were not buying vegetables that they thought were unsafe. People

have thought that using pesticides could have long-term and unknown effects on health. Whether or not this is true is a matter of opinion, but it still matters because if people think those chemicals are linked to health effects they don't know about, that alone can affect their buying decisions. People think that health and safety concerns are the most important things that affect what people like and what they buy next [7]. Demand from urban consumers for things like clean and attractive food, especially in terms of color, size, and shape, has also led to an overuse of pesticides and chemical fertilizers [8].

In Bangladesh, there are various types of vegetables produced year-round [9], [10], [11], [12] in the subsistence farmers field, homesteads, and commercial fields due to the advances of technology and research initiatives [9]. Due to the global climate change, intensity and degree of pest and disease infestation increased over time that compelled the producers to apply pesticides or fungicides for controlling the pest and diseases to get profit of the produces [13], [14]. However, there is a tendency of applying excessive dose of chemicals and more exaggerated thing is the application just before the harvesting or during selling in the market to show pest or disease-free produces.

People today want food products that are not only high quality but also safe, healthy, and good for the environment [10], [15], [16]. As income rises, so does people's consumption of food and they become more selective about the quality and safety of the food they buy [17]. They also want consistency and for their money to be worth it. In recent years, consumers have shown that safety, quality and health are very important to them when they choose and eat foods, especially perishable goods [18]. Consumers become more health-conscious and more aware of how their food choices affect their health [19]. Customers also know that they have an effect on products and stores. So, it's important for retailers and suppliers to know what customers want and need so they can better plan for changes that may happen in the future [20], [21].

More and more people are realizing that vegetables and fruits are good for health and help live a healthy life [22]. But global warming will pose a threat to the safety of pesticides in food and to people's health [23]. Also, information about the systems that are used to make the food (like information about the environmental and ethical effects) and marketing [24] become more important because it affects what foods people choose to eat. That's why research is needed which might give consumers another way to judge the quality of fresh foods. Many studies have been done on food safety, how people think about it, and how they decide what to buy. But there hasn't been much research done on how people's ideas about safety affect their decisions about what to buy, especially when it comes to vegetables. So, the study tries to fill in this gap. Considering these, the study was conducted with the following objectives.

- I. To explore the socio-economic profile of the respondents in the study area;
- II. To identify the preferences of vegetables consumed by the respondents;
- III. To assess the safety perception of vegetables by the urban residents;
- IV. To find out the association between consumers' socio-demographic characteristics with safety perception; and
- V. To seek respondents understanding towards solutions to improve safety of vegetables in the market.

The following null hypothesis was formulated for the study:

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant association between consumers' demographic characteristics with safety perception of vegetable.

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant influence of respondents' perception on decision about purchasing vegetables from the market in future.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1. Locale of the study

The study was conducted in Mymensingh City Corporation area. Five areas namely Gohailkandi, Golgonda, Charpara, Natunbazar and Mashkanda of Mymensingh city was selected as the locale of study. For further clarity about locale of this study, a map of Bangladesh showing the respective areas has been presented in Figure 1.

### 2.2. Research design

The descriptive and diagnostic research design was used in the present study. Because descriptive research design helps in stating characteristics of a particular situation, or group or individuals and used for fact finding with appropriate interpretation. On the other hand, diagnostic or analytical research design was applied in testing of hypothesis and specifying and interpreting relationship among variables.

### 2.3. Sampling Technique and Sample Size

A total of 60 vegetables consumers were selected as sample respondents taking 12 from each of the five areas following multistage disproportionate random sampling technique.

### 2.4. Tools and Methods of Data Collection

Primary, secondary, quantitative, qualitative data were accumulated for the present study. For collection of primary data at household level a pre-designed interview schedule was developed and the same was pre-tested before finalization. Besides, direct observation of objects, events, places, processes, or people was done and also the findings of discussion with local community members, development workers observation was taken in consideration.

### 2.5. Development of Data Gathering Instrument

In order to collect pertinent information, an interview schedule was prepared carefully with due patience keeping the objective of the researcher in view. The questions and statements contained in the schedule were simple, direct, and easily understandable to the rural community. The schedule contained both open and closed form questions. Appropriate scales and techniques of measurement were applied to ensure correct responses of the variable concerned. In order to improve, finalize, and make the interview schedule ready for data collection, it was pre-tested with 10 households under real life situation and necessary corrections, alterations and adjustments were made accordingly in the light of the actual and practical experiences and result of the pre-test.

### 2.6. Collection of data

Systematic field work is an important aspect of socio-economic survey research [25]. Necessary efforts were given to make the field work successful and realistic. While starting interview, the researcher took utmost care to establish rapport with the respondents, so that they don't feel hesitates or hostile to furnish proper responses to the questions of the interview schedule. The questions were explained and clarified whenever any respondent feel difficulty in understanding them properly. If the investigator failed to meet the selected respondent after visiting his/her household for a couple of days, then the researcher selected the respondent from the reserve lists.

### 2.7 Measurement of variables

Consumers' perception towards safety of vegetables in the market was measured using a summated rating (Likert type) scale [26], [27]. The scale was prepared with larger number of items initially and subjecting them to editing and screening in the light of pre-testing so as to include only the relevant items reflecting both positive and negative effect on a five-point continuum. The items covered on all aspects related to the safety perception. Before administration, the scale was tested for its content validity and sufficient levels of reliability based on the pre-test results. The perception of a respondent

was measured by attributing 5 score for 'strongly agree', 4 score for 'agree', 3 score for 'undecided', 2 score for 'disagree' and 1 score for 'strongly disagree' responses.

## 2.8. Compilation & analysis of data

After completion of field survey data from all the interview schedules were coded, compiled, tabulated and analyzed in accordance with the objectives of the study. In this process, all the responses in the interview schedule were given numerical coded values. Local units were converted into standard units and qualitative data were converted into quantitative ones by means of suitable scoring system whenever necessary. The responses to the questions in the interview schedules were transferred to a master sheet to facilitate tabulation.

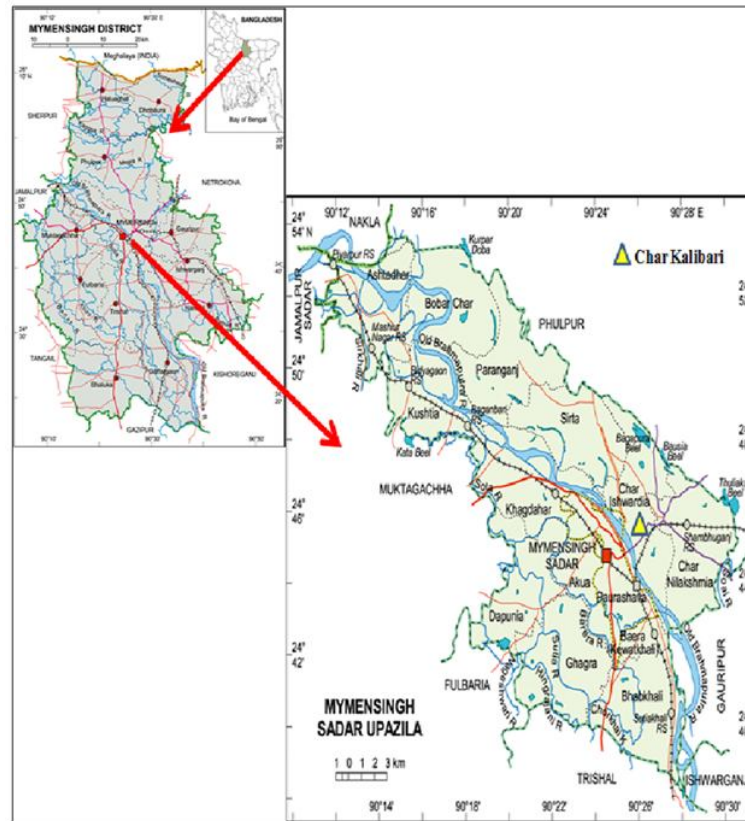


Figure 1. Map of Mymensingh district showing the study area.

The SPSS/PC + computer program (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) was used to perform data analysis [28], [29]. Descriptive statistical measures such as range, mean, number and percentage distribution, standard deviation were used to describe and interpret the data. Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) test was employed to assess the association among the responses of respondents on different perception related opinion [27]. If the computed value was equal or greater than the table value of coefficient at designated level of significant for the relevant degree of freedom, the null hypothesis was rejected and it was concluded that there was significant relationship between the concerned variables. However, when the computed value was found to be smaller than the tabulated value designated level of significant for the relevant degree of freedom, it was concluded that the null hypothesis could not be rejected and hence there was no significant relationship between the concerned variables. Throughout the study five percent (0.05) and one percent (0.01) level of probability with an accompanying 95.0 percent and 99.0 percent

confidence level was used as a basis for rejecting the null hypothesis. Computed data were presented by tables and graphs for better understanding.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

The highest proportions of the respondents (46.7%) were in middle aged category while 30.0 percent were in young aged category and 23.3 percent old aged category. Majority (85.0%) of the respondents in the study area had small to medium family size. The respondents of 'higher secondary education' category constitute the highest proportion (28.3 %) compared to 26.7 percent 'post-graduate' category and 20.0 percent 'graduate' level category. Highest proportion (35.0%) of the respondents were engaged in business and 18.0 percent of the respondents were found to be unemployed. The highest proportions (56.7%) of the respondents in the study area were found medium income category (Table 1).

Table 1. Distribution of the respondents according to their socio-demographic characteristics

| Variable    | Category                             | Frequency | Percent | Mean   | SD      |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| Age         | Young aged (<35 years)               | 18        | 30.0    | 39.8   | 12.4    |
|             | Middle aged (35-50 years)            | 28        | 46.7    |        |         |
|             | Old aged (>50 years)                 | 14        | 23.3    |        |         |
| Family size | Small family (1- 4)                  | 39        | 65.0    | 5.2    | 1.7     |
|             | Medium family (5- 6)                 | 17        | 28.3    |        |         |
|             | Large Family (> 6)                   | 4         | 6.7     |        |         |
| Education   | Primary                              | 5         | 10.0    | -      | -       |
|             | Secondary                            | 9         | 15.0    |        |         |
|             | Higher secondary                     | 17        | 28.3    |        |         |
|             | Graduate                             | 12        | 20.0    |        |         |
|             | Post-graduate                        | 16        | 26.7    |        |         |
| Occupation  | Govt. employee                       | 20        | 33.3    | -      | -       |
|             | NGO employee                         | 3         | 5.0     |        |         |
|             | Student                              | 5         | 8.3     |        |         |
|             | Business                             | 21        | 35.0    |        |         |
|             | Unemployed                           | 11        | 18.3    |        |         |
| Income      | Low (Upto Tk. 200000)                | 16        | 26.7    | 508180 | 1008750 |
|             | Medium (Between Tk. 200000 – 500000) | 34        | 56.7    |        |         |
|             | High (Tk. 500000 and above)          | 10        | 16.7    |        |         |

### 3.2 Preferences of vegetables

Different types of vegetables were available in the market depending on season. The different types of vegetables were ranked in ascending order based on the percentage of each type purchased by respondents (Table 2).

Table 2. Rank order of preferred vegetables

| Sl. no | Local name   | English name   | Scientific name               | Number | Percent | Rank             |
|--------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|------------------|
| 1.     | Alu          | Potato         | <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>      | 60     | 100.0   | 1 <sup>st</sup>  |
| 2.     | Fulcopy      | Cauliflower    | <i>Brassica oleracea</i>      | 57     | 95.0    | 2 <sup>nd</sup>  |
| 3.     | Chalkumra    | Ash gourd      | <i>Benincasa hispida</i>      | 57     | 95.0    | 2 <sup>nd</sup>  |
| 4.     | Tomato       | Tomato         | <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>   | 56     | 93.3    | 3 <sup>rd</sup>  |
| 5.     | Dharosh      | Okra           | <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> | 53     | 88.3    | 4 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 6.     | Lao          | Bottle gourd   | <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>    | 52     | 86.7    | 5 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 7.     | Data shak    | Amaranth       | <i>Amaranthus oleraceus</i>   | 52     | 86.7    | 5 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 8.     | Lal shak     | Red amaranth   | <i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>    | 51     | 85.0    | 6 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 9.     | Potol        | Pointed gourd  | <i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>   | 50     | 83.3    | 7 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 10.    | Kakrol       | Teasle gourd   | <i>Momordica dioica</i>       | 50     | 83.3    | 7 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 11.    | Begun        | Egg plant      | <i>Solanum melongena</i>      | 47     | 78.3    | 8 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 12.    | Palongshak   | Spinach        | <i>Spinacia oleracea</i>      | 44     | 73.3    | 9 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 13.    | Gazor        | Carrot         | <i>Daucus carota</i>          | 44     | 73.3    | 9 <sup>th</sup>  |
| 14.    | Korolla      | Bitter gourd   | <i>Momordica charantia</i>    | 43     | 71.7    | 10 <sup>th</sup> |
| 15.    | Dhundol      | Sponge gourd   | <i>Luffa cylindrical</i>      | 43     | 71.7    | 10 <sup>th</sup> |
| 16.    | Seam         | Lablab bean    | <i>Lablab purpureus</i>       | 41     | 68.3    | 11 <sup>th</sup> |
| 17.    | Badha copy   | Cabbage        | <i>Brassica napus</i>         | 38     | 63.3    | 12 <sup>th</sup> |
| 18.    | Shojina      | Drumstick      | <i>Moringa oleifeira</i>      | 37     | 61.7    | 13 <sup>th</sup> |
| 19.    | Borboti      | Yard long bean | <i>Vigna unguiculata</i>      | 34     | 56.7    | 14 <sup>th</sup> |
| 20.    | Jhinga       | Ridge gourd    | <i>Luffa acutangula</i>       | 33     | 55.0    | 15 <sup>th</sup> |
| 21.    | Cicinga      | Snake gourd    | <i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>  | 32     | 53.3    | 16 <sup>th</sup> |
| 22.    | Shalgom      | Turnip         | <i>Brassica rapa</i>          | 28     | 46.7    | 17 <sup>th</sup> |
| 23.    | Mula         | Radish         | <i>Raphanus sativus</i>       | 28     | 46.7    | 17 <sup>th</sup> |
| 24.    | Kochu        | Taro           | <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>    | 28     | 46.7    | 17 <sup>th</sup> |
| 25.    | Misti morich | Capsicum       | <i>Capsicum annum</i>         | 18     | 30.0    | 18 <sup>th</sup> |

Information displayed in Table 2 revealed that among vegetables purchase by the respondents, potato was ranked in 1<sup>st</sup> position because potatoes are a versatile food. They can be baked, fried, mashed, boiled, dehydrated & pureed. They can be served cold or

hot. Potatoes are also cheap [30], [31]. Potato meets everyone's dietary restrictions. Cauliflower and ash gourd were ranked in the 2<sup>nd</sup> position. Almost all of the respondent keeps cauliflower and ash gourd in their daily food menu. Cauliflower is the winter vegetable and ash gourd are the summer vegetable the respondents were purchasing this vegetable in seasonal basis. Tomato was ranked in 3<sup>rd</sup> position. Maximum consumer consumes tomato as salad and vegetable. As tomato were found round the year and can be purchase at a cheap rate, most of the consumers were preferred tomato in their daily diet chart. Okra was ranked in 4<sup>th</sup> position. Additionally, okra was among the vegetables that respondents consumed frequently in the study area. Okra is very popular and nutritious vegetable. It might be found in cheap rate. On the other hand, bottle gourd, amaranth, red amaranth, pointed gourd and teasle gourd were ranked in 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> position. Eggplant was ranked in 8<sup>th</sup> position. Though eggplant was available round the year, but maximum respondents were not interested in their diet to keep eggplant as consumers perceived that eggplant has allergic reactions. Some other important nutritious vegetables such as spinach, carrot, turnip, bitter gourd, lablab bean was found in the vegetable market and consumer were purchase those vegetables in the season basis. There were some other vegetables such as sponge gourd, taro, yard long bean etc. that consumers purchased less amount as because, these vegetables were not available in everywhere. A portion of the respondents were not conscious about their nutritional value as capsicum ranked in 18<sup>th</sup> position. The major factor behind this might be unavailability in all markets. In most of the time it can only be found in super shop and worth high price.

### **3.3 Consumers' safety perception on vegetables**

Information presented in Table 3 revealed that majority (46.7%) of the respondents were agreed with "Vegetables in Mymensingh are generally not safe" followed by 18.3% were neutral and disagree and only 5.0% of the respondents were strongly agreed and strongly disagreed with the statement. *Chi-square* value (16.9<sup>\*\*</sup>) indicated highly significant difference among the opinions of the respondents. Hence it can be said that safe vegetables were not available in the study area. Findings also revealed that majority (40.0%) of the respondents were agreed with "Vegetables sold in the retail market is produced with excessive chemicals" followed by 30.0 % were neutral 15.0 percent disagreed, 10.0 percent strongly agreed and only 5.0 percent of the respondents were strongly disagreed with the 2<sup>nd</sup> statement. *Chi-square* value (21.4<sup>\*\*</sup>) indicates highly significant difference among the opinions of the respondents. Majority (63.3%) of the respondents were agreed with "Retailers mishandle vegetables in the retail market" followed by strongly agree (11.7%), neutral and disagree (both 10.0%) and strongly disagreed (5.0%) with the statement. *Chi-square* value (41.5<sup>\*\*</sup>) indicates highly significant difference among the opinions of the respondents. On the other hand, majority (61.7%) of the respondents were found strongly agree with "Consuming vegetable with chemical residue possess health risk" followed by agree (15.0%), neutral (5.0%) and disagree (6.0%) with this statement. Only a few numbers of respondents were strongly disagreeing with this statement. *Chi-square* value (44.6<sup>\*\*</sup>) indicates highly significant difference among the opinions of the respondents.

Table 3. Distribution of respondents according to their perception on safety of vegetables

| Perception statement  | Strongly agree |      | Agree |      | Neutral |      | Disagree |      | Strongly disagree |     | Chi - square |
|---|----------------|------|-------|------|---------|------|----------|------|-------------------|-----|--------------|
|   | No.            | %    | No.   | %    | No.     | %    | No.      | %    | No.               | %   |              |
| Vegetables in Mymensingh are generally not safe                           | 5              | 8.3  | 28    | 46.7 | 11      | 18.3 | 11       | 18.3 | 5                 | 8.3 | 16.9**       |
| Vegetables sold in the retail market is produced with excessive chemicals | 6              | 10.0 | 24    | 40.0 | 18      | 30.0 | 9        | 15.0 | 3                 | 5.0 | 21.4**       |
| Retailers mishandle vegetables in the retail market                       | 7              | 11.7 | 38    | 63.3 | 6       | 10.0 | 6        | 10.0 | 3                 | 5.0 | 41.5**       |
| Consuming vegetable with chemical residue possess health risk             | 37             | 61.7 | 9     | 15.0 | 5       | 8.3  | 6        | 10.0 | 3                 | 5.0 | 44.6**       |

\*\* Indicates significant at 0.01 level of probability

### 3.4 Relationship between demographic characteristics and unsafe perception of Vegetables

Demographic characters may have influences on perception of safety vegetables. Hence, selected demographic characters i.e. age, gender, religion, family size, education level, occupation and income were considered (Table 4).

Table 4. Relationship between demographic characteristics and unsafe perception of vegetables

| Demographic characteristics | SA | A  | N | D | SDA | Chi-square | df | Sig. level |
|-----------------------------|----|----|---|---|-----|------------|----|------------|
| Age (years)                 |    |    |   |   |     |            |    |            |
| Below 30                    | 0  | 9  | 3 | 4 | 2   | 11.788     | 8  | .161       |
| 31-50                       | 5  | 13 | 6 | 2 | 2   |            |    |            |
| Above 50                    | 0  | 6  | 3 | 5 | 0   |            |    |            |
| Family size                 |    |    |   |   |     |            |    |            |
| Small                       | 4  | 17 | 9 | 6 | 3   | 4.614      | 8  | .798       |
| Medium                      | 1  | 9  | 3 | 3 | 1   |            |    |            |
| Large                       | 0  | 2  | 0 | 2 | 0   |            |    |            |
| Level of formal education   |    |    |   |   |     |            |    |            |
| Primary                     | 0  | 3  | 1 | 2 | 0   | 11.954     | 16 | .747       |
| Secondary                   | 0  | 5  | 3 | 1 | 0   |            |    |            |
| Higher Secondary            | 2  | 5  | 4 | 4 | 2   |            |    |            |
| Graduate                    | 0  | 8  | 2 | 1 | 1   |            |    |            |
| Post-graduate               | 3  | 7  | 2 | 3 | 1   |            |    |            |
| Occupation                  |    |    |   |   |     |            |    |            |
| Govt. service               | 3  | 9  | 3 | 4 | 1   |            |    |            |

|                |   |    |   |   |   |        |    |      |
|----------------|---|----|---|---|---|--------|----|------|
| NGO            | 0 | 3  | 0 | 0 | 0 |        |    |      |
| Student        | 0 | 1  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10.172 | 16 | .857 |
| Self employed  | 1 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 1 |        |    |      |
| Unemployed     | 1 | 5  | 3 | 1 | 1 |        |    |      |
| Annual income  |   |    |   |   |   |        |    |      |
| Below 200000   | 3 | 5  | 3 | 4 | 1 |        |    |      |
| 200001 -400000 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 6.846  | 8  | .553 |
| Above 400000   | 0 | 7  | 1 | 1 | 1 |        |    |      |

SA= Strongly agree, A= Agree, N= Neutral, DA= Disagree, SDA= Strongly disagree

Data presented in Table 4 gave interesting results when demographic characteristics of respondents were cross tabulated with their perception. Although there are variations among the respondents of Mymensingh city regarding specific components of the perception, unfortunately the chi-square value didn't show any significant differences even at 10% level of significance. Hence, it is very clear that irrespective of socio-economic differences, all categories of consumers are very much concerned about safety issues of vegetables.

### 3.5 Influences of safety perception on purchasing decision

Consumers' buying decision can be defined as a series of activities people engage in when searching, evaluating, selecting, purchasing, using and disposing of products and services so as to satisfy their needs and desires. Product packaging directly influences a consumer's perception of the product [32]. Influenced value perception of product is bound to affect consumers buying decision. Since respondents were very much concern about vegetable safety, their vegetable purchasing decision strongly influence by their safety perception of vegetables.

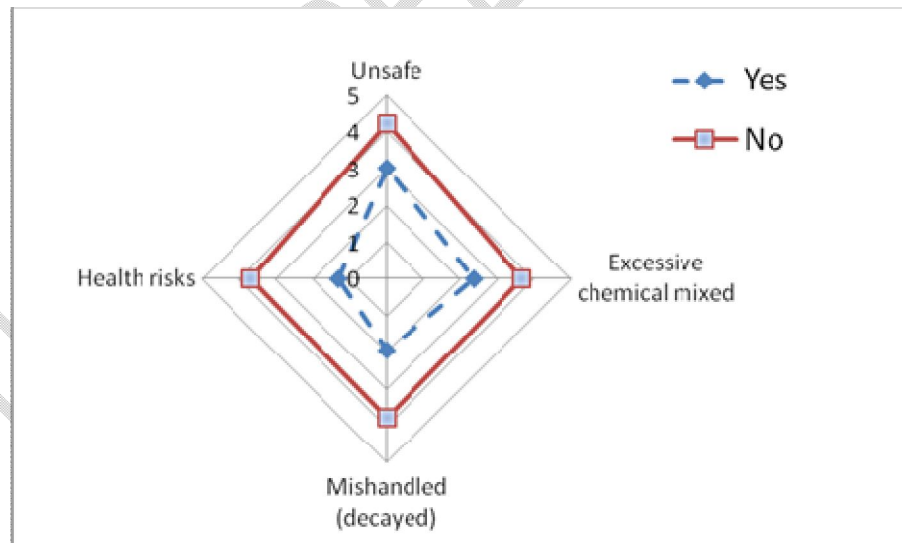


Figure 2. Safety perception (mean score) and purchasing decision

Figure 2 shows that mean perception score of the four components of perception index i.e. unsafe, mixed with excessive chemicals, mishandled, and health risks was found higher for the consumers who might not purchase vegetables in future at 4.23, 3.69, 3.77 and 3.69 respectively compared with 3.02, 2.36, 1.94 and 1.30 for consumers who agreed to purchase vegetables from the market in future. From the diagram it is clearly evident that there is a strong influence of safety perception on consumers purchasing decision.

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### 3.6 Possible solutions to ensure safety vegetables in the markets

Despite the concern about safety of vegetables consumers are optimistic to get fresh and quality vegetables in future to keep their body health. In this connection, all the stakeholders involved with this sector should come forward to solve this chronic problem. In response to the possible strategies to solve above mentioned problems, respondents suggested several pathways as presented in Table 5.

Data displayed in Table 5 shows that most of the respondents (91.7%) suggested limited use of pesticides or not to use any preservatives. As preservatives are very hazardous to human health, they wanted to get the vegetable which is free from any preservatives. Pesticide used in vegetables is increasing day by day. Price plays a vital role in purchasing vegetables. When price is reasonable, purchasing of vegetables increased. Therefore, 85.0 percent respondents in the study area were suggested that reasonable price should be maintained. The biggest problem of synthetic fertilizer is ground water contamination. Groundwater contamination has been linked to gastric cancer, goiter, birth malformations, and hypertension; testicular cancer and stomach cancer. For that reason, 83.3 percent consumer's suggested organic fertilizer instead of chemical fertilizer for vegetable cultivation.

Table 5. Suggestions from the respondents to overcome unsafe issues of vegetables

| SL | Suggestions   | Frequency | Percent |
|----|---|-----------|---------|
| 1  | Limited or no use of pesticides and preservatives   | 55        | 91.7    |
| 2  | Reasonable price should be maintained   | 51        | 85.0    |
| 3  | Organic fertilizer should be used   | 50        | 83.3    |
| 4  | Vegetable resources should not be kept in compact condition                                       | 48        | 80.0    |
| 5  | Transportation system should be developed   | 47        | 78.3    |
| 6  | Fresh vegetables should be separated from rotten vegetables                                       | 46        | 76.7    |
| 7  | Government should provide training opportunity for vegetable seller                               | 41        | 68.0    |
| 8  | BADC and other seed company should provide viable and diseases free vegetable seed to the farmer. | 33        | 55.0    |
| 9  | Vegetable cultivation should be increased   | 25        | 41.7    |
| 10 | Provide adequate cold storage facility  | 17        | 28.3    |

### 4. Conclusions and recommendations

Majority of the respondents were male, middle aged, married, having higher secondary level of education, small family size, self-employed and medium annual income. Potato, cauliflower, ash gourd, tomato and okra were the most preferred vegetables in the study area. Vegetables sold in the retail market is produced with excessive chemicals, mishandling, possess health risk and not safe as opined by 40.0%, 63.3%, 61.7% and 46.7% respondents respectively. Unsafe and high price were the major obstacle in consuming required vegetables to keep the health sound. Conserving vegetable resources without chemical or preservatives are highly recommended by the respondents. BADC (Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation) and other seed company can provide viable and diseases free seed so that vegetable resources could be conserved safely. Ministry of food and commerce can take initiatives to ensure supply of fresh vegetables at

the retail shop with reasonable price. Ministry of communication should ensure good communication facilities for the ease of transporting vegetables to market in fresh form. NGOs and other volunteer group may take awareness building program among the vegetable producer, seller and consumer on safety issues.

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