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# A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING JUNK FOODS AND ITS EFFECT ON HEALTH AMONGINTER COLLEGE STUDENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGES, KANPUR.

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### **ABSTRACT-**

Habits start young, and it is up to the environment to cultivate healthy habits in children, the school being the next-best home of learning and nurturing. With the rise in the incidence of obesity and overweight amongst youngsters and college students the dark -side of junk-food 'cannot be overlooked. The main objectives are to assess the Knowledge of junk foods and its effect on health among students, second objective was to assess the attitude of junk foods and its effect on health among students. In this research quantitative research approach, non- experimental descriptive research design was utilized to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding junk foods its effect on health. The data was analyzed in the terms of objectives of the study by using the descriptive statistics. The findings of the study showed that among 30 samples in selected colleges, 7% students have average knowledge, 57% students have good knowledge, and 37% students have excellent knowledge on junk foods and its effect on health. In regard to attitude 10% students have average attitude, 55% students have good attitude, and 35% students have excellent attitude on junk foods and its effect on health.

### INTRODUCTION

Fast foods are ready-to-eat, served promptly after ordering. Some fast foods are high in calories and low in nutritional value, while others, such as salads, low in calories and high in nutritional value. However, most adolescents may not be acquainted of the high calorie content of such items because the information is often not easily accessible in fast-food shops. High salt content foods can be act as addictive substances that stimulate the dopamine receptors in the brain, leading to increase in craving and hunger. It leads to increased appetite, calorie consumption, overeating, obesity and related illnesses.

Awareness of health consequences of junk foods among students consumption related health problems. Nowadays, the familial risks of developing diabetes, hypertension, obesity and coronary artery disease are precipitated by consuming high calorie fast foods. Renal calculi are more prevalent in individuals consuming phosphate containing soft drinks. Unhealthy and poor dietary habits are highly prevalent in the teen age group medicos. Future medical practitioners should know that these kinds of eating habits create nutritional deficiencies along with weight gain which ultimately ends in metabolic syndrome.

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### **NEED FOR STUDY**

Indians now find themselves amongst the top 10 most frequent consumers of fast food across the globe. According to the findings of the latest online survey from ACNielsen, a leading international market research firm, over 70% of urban Indians consumes food from take-away restaurants once a month or more frequently. This makes India one of the top 10 countries amongst the 28 surveyed, in terms of frequency of fast food consumption

# PROBLEM STATEMENT

A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding junk foods and its effect on health among inter college students in selected colleges, Kanpur.

## **OBJECTIVES**

- To assess the Knowledge of junk foods and its effect on health among students,
- To assess the attitude of junk foods and its effect on health among students.

## METHOD AND MATERIAL

The quantitative research approach was utilized to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding junk foods its effect on health among inter college students, and non experimental descriptive research design was selected by investigator to conduct the study. The study was conducted in selected inter college in Kanpur. In This study the population includes inter college students. The Sample size of this study was 30 students. Here for sample selection simple random sampling technique used for the present study by using lottery method.

# CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION INCLUSION CRITERIA

- 1. College students between 16-24yrs.
- 2. Both male and female patients.
- 3. who know Hindi
- 4. Who are willing to participate in the study **EXCLUSION CRITERIA:** 
  - Who are not willing to participate in the study.
  - 2. doesn't know English

### **DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:**

The tool consists of two sections part-1 and part-2 **PART-I:** It deals with demographic data including age, gender, residence, Monthly family income, Monthly pocket money, frequency consumption of junk foods, Usually you prefer to have junk food with, dietary pattern

### PART-II:

It deals consists of two sections.

SECTION-1: deals with questionnaires on knowledge regarding junk foods and its effect on health SECTION-II: it deals with the check list on attitude regarding junk foods and its effect on health

### THE SCORING KEY AND INTERPRETATIONS:

In this study, structured questionnaires are used for the assessment of the knowledge. It consist of 20 multiple choice questions, consist of four options. Each right answers carriers 1 mark and wrong answers carries 0 mark. For assessment the levels of practice, observational checklist was used. it consists of 15 items. Each correct answer consists of 1 mark and wrong answer consists of 0 marks.

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

TABLE -1: Frequency and percentage distribution of junk foods and its effect on health among students (N = 30

		)	
S.No	Level of problems and adjustment	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Excellent	11	37
2.	Good	15	50
3.	Average	4	13

Table 1 reveals the level of consumptionjunk foods and its effect on health among students, 11(37%) had excellent, 15 (50%) had good and 4(13%) are had average,

TABLE -2: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of attitude among students (N = 30)

S.No	Level of activities	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Excellent	23	77
2.	Good	4	13
3.	Average	3	10

Table 2 reveals the level of practice of, 23(77%) had excellent attitude, 4 (13%) had good attitude, 3 (10%) had average attitude on junk foods and its effect on health.

# MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The findings of the study showed that among 30 samples selected sample of students in selected colleges Kanpur, 7% students have average knowledge, 57% students have good knowledge, 37% students have excellent knowledge on junk foods and its effect on health. In attitude 10% students have average attitude, 55% students have good

attitude, 35% students have excellent attitude on junk foods and its effect on health.

### **CONCLUSION:**

There was significant association between level of knowledge with socio demographic variables age, monthly family income, dietary pattern on junkfoods and its effect on health among students in selected

colleges, Nellore. The association between level of attitude regarding junkfoods and its effect on health among students like gender.

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