

INFLUENCE OF DIETARY HABITS ON BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN OF ADOLESCENTS



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Abstract:-

It was envisaged to observe the effect of Dietary Habit on behaviour pattern of adolescent boys. In the present study 150 adolescent boys, in the age group of 12-17 years, were selected through random sampling. All the subjects were divided into two groups on the basis of vegetarian and non vegetarian dietary habits, each group consisting of 75 adolescent boys. Behavioural dimensions like problem solving ability, Adjustment, Anxiety and Depression were assessed by using L.N. Dubey's Problem Solving Ability Test, Ragini Dubey's Adolescent Adjustment Scale, Sinha's Comprehensive Anxiety Test and L.N. Dubey's Mental Depression Test. The independent sample 't' test was used for statistical evaluation of the effect of dietary habit. A significant change was noticed in problem solving ability at 0.01 level and rest three other psychological parameters were not found significantly changed. But the mean value showed that vegetarian intake pattern does positively influence the adjustment ability and decrease the level of anxiety and mental depression.

Keywords:

Vegetarian & Non-Vegetarian Diet, Behaviour Pattern and Adolescent.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is considered as a nutritionally critical period of life for several reasons. Firstly, manifold increase in physical growth and development put greater pressure on the need for nutrients. Secondly, adolescence can be the second opportunity to catch up with growth, if nutrient intake is appropriate. Thirdly, psychological changes and development of their own personality exert impact on their dietary habits during the phase when they are very prone to suggestions. All these changes create special requirements for additional nutrition, thus making nutrition a significant determinant of their health. Inadequate nutrition also affect adolescent's current health and put them at high risk of chronic diseases as well, particularly if combined with other adverse life style behaviours (Bamber et al., 2007).

Adolescents need good mental health to experience normal emotional and mental development, to develop their potential, to have fulfilling relationship with other people and to deal with the challenges of everyday life. The social approach to mental health focuses primarily on behaviour and performance in various social roles. These consist of estimate of the extent to which individuals follow and respond to a community's normative prescription and expectations of appropriate behaviour in roles related to occupation and work, social participation and family relations (Gupta and Ghai, 2007).

Behaviour is the study of human actions by analyzing stimulus and response. The delicate chemical balance to the brain is somewhat protected by blood brain barrier, which restricts entry of certain chemicals to the brain via blood. Nevertheless, the brain is highly susceptible to changes in body chemistry resulting from nutrient intake and deficiency. The brain receives, stores, and integrates sensory information and intimates as well as controls motor responses. These functions correspond to mental activities and form the basis of behaviour. Thus, there appears a direct connection between nutrition, brain function and behaviour. Behaviour in its broad sense includes all types of human activities like walking and speaking, cognitive activities such as perceiving, remembering, thinking or reasoning and emotional activities like feeling happy, sad, angry or afraid (Donovan & Gibson, 1995).

A good diet is necessary in order to perform well but this is usually thought of in physical terms only. The type and quality of food affects the physical and mental conditions of the individual. Thus the individual who does not take a proper diet and who does not have a proper understanding of the principles of eating gradually begins to harm himself, both physically and mentally. He begins to feel the ill effects of wrong eating pattern on his appearance, behaviour, thought and also in action. It is estimated that the human body requires somewhat 40 to 50 nutrients in all to function properly (Larsen, 2000). There are many other substances that exist in food that may be useful to or necessary for the human body, but little is known about them. Adolescents have the highest prevalence of "Unsatisfactory" nutritional status among all age groups.

Reflecting a commonly held belief a recent long term study has confirmed that adolescent behaviour and mental health may have deteriorated significantly and measurably over the past 25 years (Brewerton et.al., 1986). A child who suffers from nutrient deficiencies exhibits physical and behavioural symptoms. Deficiencies of protein energy, vitamin A, iron and zinc plague children the world over. Iron deficiency remains common in children and adolescents despite iron fortification of foods and other programs to combat this deficiency. A lack of iron not only causes an energy crisis but also directly affects behaviour, mood, attention span, and learning ability (Siefert et al., 2001).

Diet can affect cognitive ability and behaviour in children and adolescents. Nutrient composition and meal pattern can exert immediate or long term, beneficial or adverse effects. Beneficial effects mainly result from the correction of poor nutritional status. One aspect of diet that has elicited much research on young people is the intake/omission of breakfast. This has obvious relevance to school performance. While effects are inconsistent in well nourished children, breakfast omission deteriorates mental performance in malnourished children. The literature suggest that good regular dietary habits are the best way to ensure optimal mental and behavioural performance at all times. In contrast, children and adolescents with poor nutritional status are exposed to alterations in mental and/or behavioural functions that can be corrected, to a certain extent, by dietary measures (Belliste, 2004).

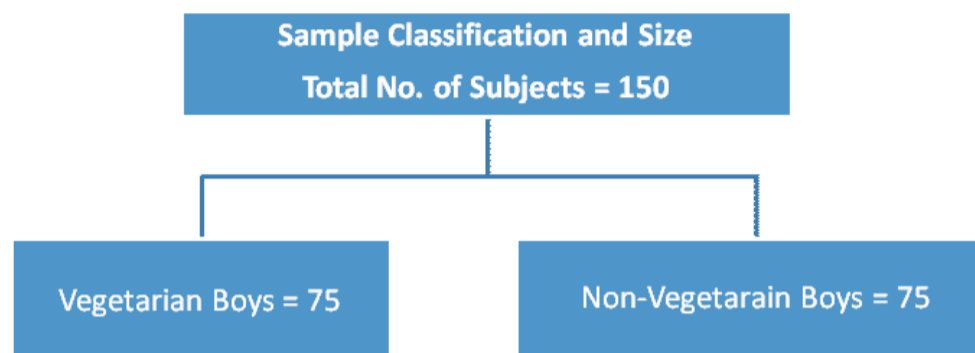
Thus, it seems that there is a direct link between nutrition, brain function and behaviour. Nutrient composition and meal pattern can exert immediate or long term beneficial or adverse effects. Literature suggest that good regular dietary habits are the best way to ensure optimum mental and behavioural performance at all times.

Therefore, it was proposed to study the inter-relationship between the vegetarian & non-vegetarian dietary habits and their various behavioural manifestations, like problem solving ability, adjustment ability, anxiety and mental depression of adolescents.

METHODOLOGY

Sample Selection-

Total 150 adolescent boys in the age group of 12-17 years were, selected through random sampling. They were from 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th st standard of their study. Further, All subjects were pooled and then divided in to two groups on the basis of vegetarian and non-vegetarian dietary habits. Each group consists of 75 adolescent boys.



The study was preceded with the selection of adolescent boys aged 12-17 years of age through deliberate stratified random sampling method from Mayo Boys College, Ajmer.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

In the present study, dietary habits of adolescents were the independent variables, where as behavioural dimensions like problem solving ability, adjustment ability, anxiety level and mental depression level were taken as dependent variables. Collection of data was done by performing following psychological tests on both vegetarian and non-vegetarian adolescent boys:

- 1.L.N. Dubey's problem solving ability test
- 2.Ragini Dubey's adolescent adjustment scale
- 3.Sinha's comprehensive anxiety test
- 4.L.N. Dubey's mental depression test

PROCEDURE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Once the object and propose of the research was finalized the researcher started planning the process of collection of data by considering availability, approachability etc. With this view Mayo Boys College, Ajmer principal responded and finally granted permission. Once the school principal agreed in principle that the time and dates suggested by the researcher does not interfere with the conduct of school curriculum and calendar, liaison visits were done with the above school, where principal were given necessary presentation, logistic support expected, suitable dates that would not interfere with any school activity. Finally the date was fixed and confirmed for the collection of data. On the appointed date and time actual tests were performed and scores were obtained for each test separately on every participant. After that the data were tabulated for statistical analysis and the independent sample 't' test was used for statistical evaluation of the effect of dietary habit.

RESULT

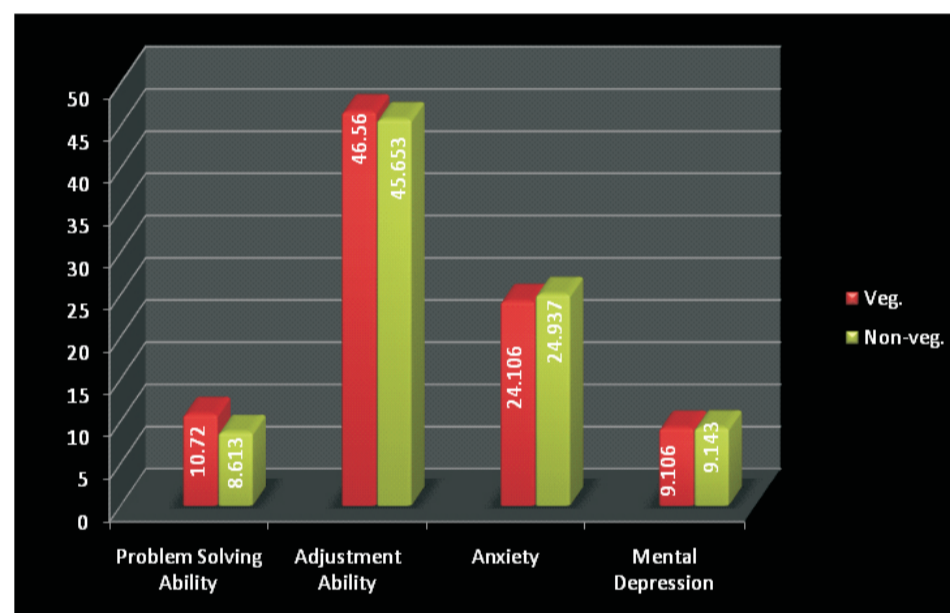
This component contains the analyzed data comprising effect of dietary habits on problem solving ability, adjustment ability, anxiety level and mental depression level of vegetarian and non-vegetarian adolescent boys along with their interpretation.

The mean score of problem solving ability in vegetarian boys was observed to be 10.72 and the same in non vegetarian boys was 8.61 with the standard deviation of ±3.17 and ±3.45 for the respective means. The difference between two mean values was statistically significant at p<0.01. The significant difference between the two means shows that dietary habits do influence the problem solving abilities of adolescent boys (Table 1 and Fig. 1).

Table – 1 : Effect of Dietary Habits on Adolescent Boys

Variables	Groups	No. of subjects	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Problem Solving Ability	Vegetarian Boys	75	10.720	3.173	4.273	Significant at 0.01 level
	Non-vegetarian Boys	75	8.613	3.542		
Adjustment Ability	Vegetarian Boys	75	46.560	6.047	0.435	Not significant
	Non-vegetarian Boys	75	45.653	8.118		
Anxiety	Vegetarian Boys	75	24.106	17.797	0.298	Not significant
	Non-vegetarian Boys	75	24.937	19.974		
Mental Depression	Vegetarian Boys	75	9.106	6.231	0.253	Not significant
	Non-vegetarian Boys	75	9.143	7.980		

Fig. 1 : Influence of dietary habits and behavioural dimensions



Contrary to that the mean scores of adjustment ability, anxiety level and mental depression level in vegetarian boys were recorded to be 46.56 ± 6.04 , 24.10 ± 17.79 and 9.10 ± 6.23 respectively. Whereas the mean scores of all these three variables (ability, anxiety level and mental depression level) in non vegetarian boys were calculated to be 45.65 ± 8.11 , 24.93 ± 19.97 and 9.41 ± 7.98 respectively (Table 1 and Fig. 1). The differences, what so ever, in inter variable mean scores were not significant in either of the three variables. One of the reasons for such insignificant differences was the higher values of standard deviation. This observation exhibits that the dietary habits do not influence much in case of adjustment ability, anxiety level and mental depression level. The scores of both vegetarian and non vegetarian boys show that in spite of insignificant difference the adjustment level in vegetarian boys was at higher side and anxiety and mental depression level were on lower side in comparison to non vegetarian counter parts.

DISCUSSION

The difference in mean with statistical significance suggests that the vegetarian boys have better problem solving ability as compared to non-vegetarian. There are evidences that vegetarianism affects not only mood, but also cognitive ability (Rogers, 2001). In a study Sigman et al. (1989) found that children who had vegetarian diet and were better nourished had higher composite score on verbal comprehension test and the Raven's matrices. A series of studies, reported by Schoenthaler (1983), have widely been quoted. These studies examined the effect of dietary patterns on large number of non-vegetarian. The author claimed decrement in problem solving ability, aggressive and hyper active behaviour which are contrary to our findings. Paul (1999) examined 6000 vegetarians and 5000 non-vegetarians in the United

Kingdom using cross sectional analysis. They found that physical and mental health of vegetarians was comparatively better than non-vegetarians.

Traditionally, research into vegetarianism focused mainly on potential nutritional deficiencies, but in recent years, the pendulum has swung the other way, and studies are confirming the health benefits of meat free eating. Nowadays, plant based eating is recognized as not only nutritionally sufficient but also as a way to reduce the risk for many chronic illnesses (Greenberg, 2011). The American Dietetic Association weighed in with a position paper, concluding that "appropriately planned vegetarian diets are healthful, nationally adequate, and may provide health benefits in the prevention and treatment of certain diseases" (American Dietetic Association Report, 2009). But there are still not enough data to say exactly how a vegetarian diet influences long term health.

Vegetarians tend to consume less saturated fat and cholesterol and more vitamins C and E, dietary fiber, folic acid, potassium, magnesium and phytochemicals (plant chemicals) such as carotenoids and flavonoids. As a result, they are likely to have lower total and LDL (bad) cholesterol, lower blood pressure, and lower body mass index (BMI), all of which are the indicators of longevity and a reduced risk for many chronic diseases (Food and Nutrition Information Center Report, 2014).

There are two popularly held explanations for the primary form of depression and frustration which is brought on by a neuro-chemical imbalance. One attributes the condition to a deficiency of serotonin, the other to inadequate norepinephrine. It was assumed that by increasing the level of these neurotransmitters through an increased dietary intake of their precursors mainly through vegetarian diet. But although the concentration of brain cell norepinephrine and dopamine do rise, concomitant with increased precursors (tyrosine) intake, the effect of tyrosine loading on behaviour alternation and mental capacities remains controversial (Fernstrom and Faller, 1978). It is not surprising that since the intake of large amount of acetylcholine precursors increases the neuronal concentration and release of the neurotransmitter and that leads to change in mental activities. There is a great deal of interest in the possible enhancement of cognitive ability, problem solving ability and memory through dietary precursor loading mainly by vegetarian diet. Therefore our findings indicate that vegetarian diet does influence positively in the problem solving ability of adolescent boys.

Similarly impact of dietary habits on adjustment ability amongst adolescent boys seems to be slightly tilted towards vegetarians. This conclusion is arrived by simple observation and comparison of the mean scores obtained for vegetarian and non-vegetarian adolescent boys, which indicates that vegetarian adolescent boys have better adjustment ability than non-vegetarian boys.

Considering the third variable within dietary habits of adolescent boys i.e. anxiety level, the simple observation of mean scores suggest positive tilt towards adolescent boys taking vegetarian diet, over boys with non-vegetarian dietary habits, it gives an idea that non-vegetarian diet does influence the anxiety level amongst adolescents boys. This may possibly because of high intake of the precursors of excitatory neurotransmitters through non vegetarian diet which is a well established fact (Herrick et al., 2003).

The last of the variables considered i.e. mental depression level of adolescent boys, shows very little difference in their mean scores when a comparison was made between adolescent boys taking either of the vegetarian or non-vegetarian diet. There appears a slight tilt towards the non-vegetarian diet which again indicates that non-vegetarian diet does influence the depression level amongst adolescent boys because of excess production of excitatory neurotransmitters.

Prinz et al. (1980) examined the diets of hyperactive and aggressive children and reported that most of them liked to have non-vegetarian food items. Rodriguej et al. (1998) evaluated the indicators of anxiety and depression in subjects with different kinds of diets. They observed significant differences in anxiety and depression levels between two groups. More anxiety, frustration and depression were reported in non-vegetarians. In addition, diet analysis found more nutritional antioxidant levels in the vegetarian group in comparison with non-vegetarian group. Our results are in the conformity of these findings. With physiological point of view, serotonin is an important neurotransmitter in the brain particularly in the frontal lobe. Low serotonin in the brain is again an important factor in treating depression. The body needs certain raw materials to make serotonin. One of these materials is the amino acids, of which quality comes from vegetarian diet. So eating vegetarian food items optimizes serotonin production (Nedley, 2005).

Herrick (2003) reported that non-vegetarian diet terminates the state of frustration and depression. Herrick also stated that non-vegetarian food substances, caffeine, nicotine, food coloring and preservatives over stimulate secretory glands, interfere with the processing of nutrients, weaken immune system and cause several other harmful effects which contribute to anxiety, depression, frustration and lack of adjustment capacity. Such findings support the trends of the findings of present study.

Geary (2011) observed that food can affect our mental capacity and what we choose to put into our mouth can influence our state of mind. Our findings indicate when we compare the problem solving ability of vegetarian and non-vegetarian adolescents, vegetarian were at strong side, probably because of higher level of mental state.

It may be inferred from the results that behavioural dimensions like problem solving ability and adjustment ability in adolescent boys is positively influenced more in vegetarian boys than in non-vegetarian boys, where as anxiety level and mental depression level is influenced more in non-vegetarian boys than in vegetarian boys. Thus it may be concluded that vegetarian diet promotes the problem solving

ability and adjustment ability in boys, where as non-vegetarian, diet increases the anxiety and mental depression level in boys.

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