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IMPACT OF BREAKFAST EATING PATTERN ON PERFORMANCE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN IN URBAN LUCKNOW – A SURVEY

 $Reema Singh^* AND Ruchira Rathaur^{**}$

Declaration

The Declaration of the authors for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: We, *Reema Singh and Ruchira Rathaur* the authors of the research paper entitled IMPACT OF BREAKFAST EATING PATTERN ON PERFORMANCE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN IN URBAN LUCKNOW – A SURVEY declare that, We take the responsibility of the content and material of our paper as We ourself have written it and also have read the manuscript of our paper carefully. Also, We hereby give our consent to publish our paper in Anvikshiki journal, This research paper is our original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. We authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. We also give our consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of our research paper.

Abstract

School children have more nutritional requirement due to their involvement in lot of physical and mental activities and to fulfill these requirements adequate diet is necessary. Objectives of the study were: (a) Assessment of breakfast eating pattern in school children in the age group of 9-10 yrs (b) To identify major nutrients in the breakfast (c) To assess the effect of breakfast eating pattern on the phisical activity and academic performance of school children. A cross sectional study was conducted in a selected school in which 50 school children aged 9-10 year were interviewed after taking permission from Principal. Twenty four hour dietary recall method was used to assess breakfast eating pattern and Harvard step test was used for physical activity. Class register was used to obtain school attendance rate. Analysis of data revealed that children who consumed breakfast had 72% capacity of physical activity, 50% satisfactory examination result and 82% attendances in class. While children who skipedbreakfast were found with 22.5% capacity of physical activity, 19.5% satisfactory examination result and only 35% attendance in the class. Morning dietary intake plays a crucial role in the development of school children.

Key words: breakfast eating pattern, physical activity, academic performance, 24 hour dietary recall method.

Introduction

School children performs lot of physical as well as mental activities and threefore need more nutritional intake. Children who do not eat breakfast have reduced memory function, poorer attention spans and reduced performance in tasks requiring concentration when compared with those who consume an

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adequate breakfast. Therefore, consuming a healthy breakfast improves cognitive function and learning outcome (Mahoney *et al.*, 2005). To fulfill the nutritional requirement of the body full day diet is necessary in which morning breakfast has a crucial role. A nutritious breakfast provides approximately one-fourth of the recommended dietary allowances (RDA) for key nutrients such as protein, vitamin A, vitamin B6, calcium, magnesium, iron and zinc. Eating breakfast provides children with energy for their brains as it improves their learning skills. However, without breakfast, body energy reserves become depleted over night. A gap of about to 12 h between dinner and breakfast cause a decline in blood glucose levels, which may lead to glucose deprivation. If this happens in sufficient degree, it can result in a rapid disturbance in cerebral functions (Wurtman *et al.*, 1977). More then half of the school children studied skipped breakfast frequently as they get up late in the morning. Children who consumed breakfast had higher daily intake of energy and protein than children who skipped breakfast. The study was planed to look at the impact of morning breakfast on the physical activity and academic performance of the school children in the age group of 9-10 years which may reflect their overall development.

Methodology

A cross sectional study was conducted among 50 school children in the age group of 9-10 years, selected purposively. The study was conducted on the subjects in a school located in the urban area of Aminabad, Lucknow. Twenty four hour dietary recall method was used to assess nutrients intake and Harvard step test was used for physical activity(Brown and William et al,2008). Class register was used to assess the attendance rate.

The breakfast eating pattern of children in the age of 9-10 year age group was selected for the study because that age group is like a bridge of transition from primary to secondary school (Hackett et al, 2002)The data was collected, tabulated and analyzed with help of Microsoft excel 2007 and SPSS 16th version.. The average daily nutrient intake was calculated with the help of the food composition tables from Gopalan et al,1989.

Results

Cross sectional study conducted on 50 school children in the age group of 9-10 years and the assessment was made in respect of physical as well as academic performance for each subject on the basis of their dietary intake. It was observed the subjects children who had habit of morning breakfast were found to consume 66% energy, 95% protein, 86% calcium and 81% vitamin A of their Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) suggested by ICMR. *[Figure-1]*. Children who did not have habit of morning breakfast were found to consume 42% energy, 55% protein, 16% calcium and 12% vitamin A of their Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) suggested by ICMR.

Children who were consuming breakfast daily were found with 72% capacity of physical activity. Their examination results were satisfactory up to 50% and their attendance in the class was 82%. *[Figure-2]* Those children who were not consuming breakfast daily were found with 22.5% capacity of physical activity. Their examination results were satisfactory only up to 19% and their attendance in the class was 35%.

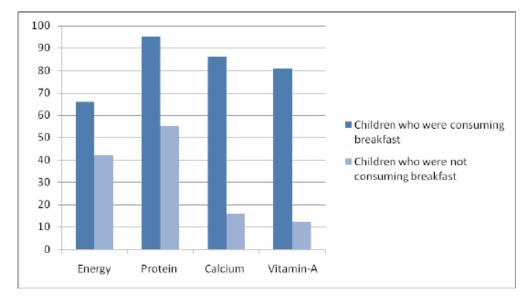


Figure 1: Comparison between Nutrient intake by children who were not consuming and consuming breakfast in the morning

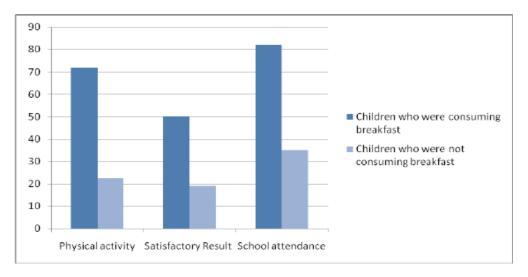


Figure 2: Comparison of performance between children who were consuming breakfast and not consuming breakfast in the morning.

Discussion

Breakfast eating pattern and thereby nutritional status is a very important factor for growth and health maintenance. Children who have habit of breakfast are more likely to consume foods with adequate levels of minerals, such as calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, and vitamins, such as riboflavin, vitamins A, C, and B12, and folate than children who skip breakfast.

Research has demonstrated that children's eating patterns are strongly influenced by characteristics of both the physical and social environment (Patrick and Nichlas, 1989). This statement is supported by the findings of the present study by setting a relationship between capacity of physical activity and breakfast eating pattern.

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Satisfactory examination results were also showing relationship with breakfast eating pattern in the present study. Children who skip breakfast perform poorly in terms of physical and academic activity. A 1989 Tufts University study found that children who eat school breakfast perform better on standardized tests and are late or absent from school less often than children who do not eat breakfast at school. In addition, a 1996 Hebrew University study found that children who eat breakfast at school closer to class and test-taking time perform better on standardized tests than those who skip breakfast or eat at home much earlier.

School attendance rate was increasing sharply in children who were not consuming breakfast, consuming light breakfast, consuming better breakfast and consuming adequate breakfast, respectively. The fact and early reports on previous school breakfast program evaluations who had shown decreased rates of absence and tiredness, when provide breakfast to children (Briefel *et al.*1999) supports the findings of the present study.

Conclusion

To sum up all these observations among 9-10 year old school going children of urban lucknow revealed a positive relationship between breakfast eating pattern and nutrient intake, academic performance in terms of attendance rate at school and satisfactory examination results. Beside these physical activity was also going hand in hand with breakfast eating pattern. There is a need and scope to implement intervention program for improving the awareness about breakfast eating pattern and its importance for health. Beside health education this program should include education regarding what dietary intake in breakfast and some easy tips for adopting a regular healthy breakfast eating pattern regularily.

Acknowledgement

I wish to record my high regards and gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Sangeeta Kansal (Associate Professor, Community Medicine, Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU) and Dr. Ruchira Rathour (Associate Professor, Mahila Vidyalaya P.G. College, Lucknow) for their guidance.

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