ANOREXIA NERVOSA ON COLLEGE GOING ADOLESCENT FEMALE STUDENTS AND THEIR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS ON BALASORE DISTRICT: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Dr. Raj Kumar Nayak  
Associate Professor  
P.G. Department of Education  
FMU, Vyasa Vihar, Balasore

Ms. Padmabati Patra  
Research Scholar  
FakirmoharUniversity, Vyasa Vihar, Balasore

Fakir Mohan University, Vyasa Vihar, Balasore  
Former professor, BMCE, Choudhary Ranbir Singh University, Zind Haryana  
Visiting Expert N.C.T.E. Inspection Team,  
Life Time Member of AIAER, The Global community, IATE

Editor of “Global Evolution Bi-Annual” (Management & Teacher Education) Research Journal  
Editor Of “Pahal Horizon” Bi Annual Journal, ISSN :2456-4842, International Research Journal

ABSTRACT

From the whole study it was found that, there are no such relation beauty high, medium and low socio-economic status with anorexia nervosa. The socio-economic status does not affect the anorexia nervosa disease in college going adolescent female students at Balasore district. Also the parents are much more conscious with health and beauty of their daughters and always try to maintain a healthy life.

Key words: Anorexia, Adolescent, College Going Female student, socio-economic status.

1. INTRODUCTION

Anorexia Nervosa often referred to simply as Anorexia, is a complex disorder manifested by physiological, behavioural and psychological changes and characterised by morbid fear of fatness, gross distortion of body image, and unrelenting pursuit of thinness. The name is actually a misnomer, since true anorexia doesn’t occur until late in its course. Although it typically begins with adolescence, the range of this disease between 10 to 30 years.

one million males have an eating disorder that anorexia in America in twenty century. Nearly eighty percentage women do not satisfied with their stature and ninety-one percent of women dieting to control their weight on college in America.

Furthermore, over one-half teenage girls and one-third teenage boys use unhealthy way to lose their weight that fasting, skipping meals, smoking, using laxatives and retching. Moreover, Anorexia nervosa also is a psychological sickness and it has the highest fatality percentage of any mental disorder.

In this condition the adverse effect of food are due to the sever restriction of intake and imbalance of the diet. Anorexia is an illness with severe weight loss due to self-inflicted starvation. It occur mainly in young women.
2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE


4. M. Lal1, S. Abraham (2011): “ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND EATING DISORDER RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN INDIAN FEMALES” Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology University of Sydney, Royal North Shore Hospital, Australia.


3. RESTATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“ANOREXIA NERVOSA ON COLLEGE GOING ADOLESCENT FEMALE STUDENTS AND THEIR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS ON BALASORE DISTRICT: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY”.

4. RATIONAL OF THE STUDY

In this research, researcher takes help of studies were conducted to examine the associations of Eating Disorder especially Anorexia Nervosa and between eating disorders and potential adverse outcomes (such as suicide and criminal behaviour) and psychiatric comorbidity (such as ADHD) at population level. Moreover, this dissertation took advantage of genetically informative study designs and explored the mechanism underpinning these important associations. Socio-Economic Status becomes an important factors for Eating
Disorders. Generally we cannot say the High Socio-Economic Status, Medium Socio-Economic Status and Low Socio-Economic Status have special important on Eating Disorder. Rather all the Socio-Economic Status may have affect with regard to their Socio-Economic Status, which would need the severe, mild or low Eating Disorder. As a whole, research likes to provides novel insights into the severity and comorbid conditions of Eating Disorders and reflects an etiological correlations and variations between different Eating Disorders—adding a few pieces to the understanding of the puzzling disorders among the college going adolescent girls of Balasore District, being they are in the era of modernization and globalization and with aesthetic consciousness simultaneously health heroine oriented attitude.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
i. To study Anorexia Nervosa on college going adolescent female students of Balasore District.
ii. To study Anorexia Nervosa on college going adolescent female students in relation to their socio-economic status of Balasore District.
iii. To compare Anorexia Nervosa on college going adolescent female students in relation to their socio-economic status in Balasore District.
iv. To find out the Anorexia Nervosa problem of the study.
v. To suggests the remedial measures for the problems.

6. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY
Ho-1 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.

Ho-2 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.

Ho-3 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Anorexia Nervosa of Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.

Ho-4 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Beginning Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.

Ho-5 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Beginning Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.

Ho-6 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Beginning Anorexia Nervosa of Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.
Ho-7 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Mild Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.

Ho-8 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Mild Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.

Ho-9 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Mild Anorexia Nervosa of Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.

Ho-10 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Severe Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.

Ho-11 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Severe Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.

Ho-12 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Severe Anorexia Nervosa of Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.

Ho-13 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Very Severe Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.

Ho-14 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Very Severe Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.

Ho-15 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Very Severe Anorexia Nervosa of Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students”.

7. DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

1. The study is delimited to Anorexia nervosa on college going adolescent female students with age group 16-18 and their socio-economic status.
2. The study delimited to Balasore District.
3. The study delimited to the sample of 360 selected through random sampling method.
4. The study is delimited to M.Ed. dissertation as per duration mentioned in the syllabus.
8. DESIGN OF THE STUDY

8.1 METHOD OF THE STUDY

In this study, the Descriptive Survey Method was used. Descriptive method deals with the present. It explains educational phenomena in terms of the conditions or relationships that exists, opinions that are held by the students, teachers, parents and experts, processes that are going on, effects that are evident, or trends that are developing.

8.2 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The population of the present study constitute girl students studying in +2 and +3 colleges at Balasore district. There are total 142 junior and degree colleges in Balasore district. Girl students of all these colleges were taken as entire population of this study.

8.3 SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The sample of the present study was selected from 10 colleges of Balasore district randomly out of 142 colleges of Balasore districts. A sample of 360 adolescent college going female students were randomly selected from these colleges. Thus a total sample of three hundred sixty constitutes a true representative sample for the present study. Data were collected from the sample with the help of appropriate tools.

8.4 TOOLS OF THE STUDY

The following tools were used for data collection:
1. Anorexia Test (AT) by Dr. V.L. Chouhan and Aditi Banerjee to measure anorexia nervosa.
2. Socio-Economic Status Scale (S.E.S.S.) by Rajbir Singh, RadheyShyam and Satish Kumar to measure socio-economic status.
3. Self-made interview schedule for parents of college going girls having AN.

8.5 DATA COLLECTION

Anorexia Test (AT), socio-economic status scale and interview schedule, which are standardized tools were used for collecting data for this study. Questionnaires were distributed, read aloud for all students with appropriate instructions necessary for maximum understanding of the test. Additional personal explanation was exercised whenever it was thought necessary. The time limit for the test was 30 minutes, but the test booklets were collected back as per student’s completion within the time-bound

9. MAIN FINDINGS

From the analysis and interpretation, main findings are given below.

1. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value -0.438 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis $H_0$ “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college
going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.

2. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value -0.498 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis Ho-2 “There would not have been anystatistical significance difference between the mean score of Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.

3. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value 0.049 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis Ho-3 “There would not have been anystatistical significance difference between the mean score of Anorexia Nervosa of Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.

4. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value 0.862 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis Ho-4 “There would not have been anystatistical significance difference between the mean score of Beginning Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.

5. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value 0.270 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis Ho-5 “There would not have been anystatistical significance difference between the mean score of Beginning Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.

6. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value 0.233 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis Ho-6 “There would not have been anystatistical significance difference between the mean score of Beginning Anorexia Nervosa of Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.

7. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value -0.650 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis Ho-7 “There would not have been anystatistical significance difference between the mean score of Mild Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.

8. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value -0.570 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis Ho-8 “There would not have been anystatistical significance difference between the mean score of Mild Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.
9. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value -0.051 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis Ho-9 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Mild Anorexia Nervosa of Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.

10. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value -2.696 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis Ho-10 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Severe Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.

11. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value -2.205 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis Ho-11 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Severe Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.

12. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value -0.256 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis Ho-12 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Severe Anorexia Nervosa of Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.

13. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value -1.081 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis Ho-13 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Very Severe Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.

14. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value -1.341 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis Ho-14 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Very Severe Anorexia Nervosa of High Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.

15. The table with $N_1+N_2-2 = df$, the calculated value 0.327 less than the ‘t’ table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence the Null Hypothesis Ho-15 “There would not have been any statistical significance difference between the mean score of Very Severe Anorexia Nervosa of Low Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students and Medium Socio-Economic Status of college going adolescent female students” is Accepted.

16. In the table for qu-1, Result indicates that most of the parents think that dieting is a good practice for health of their daughter.
17. In the table for qu-2, Result indicates that most of the parents strongly agree that dieting keeps their daughter beautiful.

18. In table for qu-3, Result indicates that most of the parents think that beauty of their daughter does not affect her academic achievement.

19. In table for qu-4, Result indicates that most of the parents think that beauty of their daughter does not affect her academic achievement.

20. In table for qu-5, Result indicates that most of the parents agree that beauty of their daughter help her to build-up good social contact.

21. In table for qu-6, Result indicates that most of the parents strongly agreed that maintaining health and beauty of their daughter really costly.

22. In table for qu-7, Result indicates that all the girls are beautiful for their parents and their ugliness not at all a headache.

23. In table for qu-8, Result indicates that parents don’t face any problem for the beauty of their daughter.

24. In table for qu-9, Result indicates that parents mainly focused on healthy and sufficient food.

25. In table for qu-10, Result indicates that parents are advised to all daughter to stay healthy and fit always.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

Followings are some research suggested for further studies:

1. A study on Bulomia on Higher Education of Odisha

2. Comparative study of Anorexia Nervosa among college going adolescent

3. Anorexia Nervosa among different stream of higher education and their scholastic achievement

4. Co-curricular activities and bulimia among adolescent girls A research study

5. Anxiety and anorexia nervosa among personality in relation to their gender of muhammadian community.

6. Anxiety and anorexia nervosa among personality in relation to their gender of Muhammadian community and hindu community a comparative study

7. Anorexia nervosa ethics and Practices among hindu working women

8. Anorexia and Bulimia ethics and Practices among the muslim college going adolescents those who practices during Roja

9. Anorexia Nervosa Practices and Health consciousness among adult working women in maqtabs and Madrasas in Odisha
10. Anorexia Nervosa Practices and Health consciousness among adult working women in maqtabs and Madrasas in comparative study between Odisha and West Bengal.

**CONCLUSION**

From the whole study it was found that, there are no such relation beauty high, medium and low socio-economic status with anorexia nervosa. The socio-economic status does not affect the anorexia nervosa disease in college going adolescent female students at Balasore district. Also the parents are much more conscious with health and beauty of their daughters and always try to maintain a healthy life.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


34. Note: For the most up-to-date catalog of books on body image and eating disorder issues, please contact Gurze Books 800-756-7533 or on the web at gurzebooks.com.