

Assess the Knowledge on Illeffects of Alcoholism on Child Behaviour And Attitude Towards Alcoholic Husbands As Perceived by Wives At Selected Village

ABSTRACT

The study to assess the knowledge on illeffects of alcoholism on child behaviour and the attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives at selected village, Nedungundram.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge on illeffects of alcoholism on child behaviour.
2. To assess the attitude towards alcoholic husband as perceived by wives.
3. To associate the knowledge on illeffects of alcoholism on child behaviour with selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH DESIGN: The descriptive research design was used in the study.

SETTING OF THE STUDY: The research was conducted in order to collect the data in this study. The data was collected in Nedungundram village at perugalathur.

PARTICIPANTS: It includes wife who are having alcoholic husband and children in nedungundram village at perugalathur.

MEASUREMENT AND TOOL: The researcher used both Inferential and descriptive statistics to assess the knowledge on illeffects of alcoholism on child behaviour and the attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives .

FINDINGS: The major study findings are the illeffects of alcoholism on child behavior as perceived by wives of alcoholic husbands, that presents 42(70./.) of children had moderate behaviour and emotional difficulties.

The attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives shows that 48(80./.) had moderate attitude towards husbands and 12(20./.) had lower attitude towards alcoholic husbands.

Associate of illeffects of alcoholism on child behaviour and attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives with selected demographic variables. The results revealed that there was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

CONCLUSION: The main conclusion drawn from this present study was that most of the wives of alcoholic husbands were had moderate attitude towards their husbands and most of the childrens of alcoholic father were had a moderate behaviour and emotional difficulties. so this study conclude that counselling sections were needed for alcoholic addicted parent regarding harmful effects of alcohol and it

is impact on his/her family and society. After completion of the study subjects were encouraged to attend counselling session regularly.

IMPLICATION: The study will improve the knowledge of wives of alcoholic husbands regarding illeffects of alcoholism and its impact on their child behaviour.

CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION

“Children are like clay in hands of the teachers. Like a sculptor we can chise and carve their personalities with our behavior.”

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Balroop Singh

They are molded by those who surround them. Their environment shapes them and they adopt. They are the reflection of those that have created them.

Strong evidence has concluded that family dysfunction during the childhood can negatively influence later life experience and adjustment.

Children whose parents (or parental care giver) use alcohol in such a way that it causes problems in their life are often referred to as children of alcoholics (COAs).

Children of alcohol substance abusers may be the victims of physical and emotional abuse and neglect. As a result, these youngsters may suffer from various anxiety and affective disorders. These children are not only frightened for their own well being - they also harbor real concern that parent may get sick or die as a result of the alcohol abuse.

Children of parents with a life time diagnosis of alcoholism show varying levels of exposure to their parents alcohol related symptoms. At one extreme, some children may limit their social life, because they fear someone may find out the truth about the substance abusing parent. On the other hand, some children may use friends as supports, relying on their leadership skills to take on key positions in school and extracurricular activities. These young people are often among the most difficult to identify as COAs because their achievements mask them and appear so "well adjusted" many COAs who rely on "adaptive distancing" a technique in which the child separates from the "Centrifugal pull" of family problems in order to maintain pursuits and seek fulfillment in life, at times may fare better. Hence not every family is affected identically.

A considerable amount of research has examined the impact of parental alcohol misuse on children's development. The research reveals that COAs suffer from a range of maladaptive outcomes spanning almost all areas of development, including, the cognitive, behavioural, psychological, emotional and social domains.

COAs are particularly themselves at high risk for substance use as well as other problems such as learning disability, hyperactivity, psychomotor delays, somatic symptoms and emotional problems. The highest risk for developing alcoholism exists for individuals who start using alcohol as adolescents, have a high family loading for alcohol problems and display a cluster of behaviour traits described as disinhibited, under controlled or impulsive, which are usually evident in childhood and persist into adulthood.

There have been attempts to study various aspects of children of people with alcohol dependence from India and some published literature is available that looks at various domains in the same people.

Since the role of the family is very important, the overall functioning of the family has been gauged using

various scales. Family environment scale. is one such scale, which has been widely used in various studies in the child behaviour checklist (CBCC) is an important tool used to measure children's behaviour and development.

This study is an attempt to examine the areas of dysfunction with a specific focus on family in COAs in the India context so that early identification and intervention can be planned.

The present study was carried out to explore the impact of parental alcohol dependence on the development and behaviour outcome of children in various domains, along with the effect of the family environment.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Alcoholism is a disorder of behaviour manifested by an uncontrolled consumption of Alcoholic beverages it interferes in mental, physical, social and /or family health. Each year there are 3.3 million deaths related to abuse and substance use, unfortunately, everyday. It is used with more frequency in young people 50% are 18 to 29 years old. Alcohol is the potentially addictive substance most commonly used by young adults, the national addition survey notes that 50% of young people between 18 and 29 years old have consumed alcoholic beverages at least once over the past month in Mexico City, half of women and above 2/3 of men in this age range consume regularly drinks that contain alcohol.

For the World Health Organization, alcoholism is considered of an alteration of behaviour in the individual, which gradually leads them to the consumption of substances that have the active ingredient until achieving an imbalance in the spheres: psychological, biological, cultural, spiritual and above all in social and family circles.

The consumption and dependence of substance constitute a major problem in the global burden since 8.9 % of the total morbidity is due to the consumption of psychoactive substance. According to the WHO, 320,000 young people aged 15-29 die from alcohol related factor, representing 9 % in this group. In particular, it is a common problem in Latin American and Caribbean countries, in relation to 0.5% and 4.5% in Latin and Caribbean countries.

Without appropriate parent-child or family based interventions, these disruptive, alcohol influenced parenting behaviours may contribute to internalizing problem and externalizing problem among children and adolescents, including early onset of alcohol use and a rapid acceleration to problematic use throughout adolescence and into adulthood.

The persistent heavy use of alcohol by parents may undermine healthy family relations by producing financial strains. Job loss associated with Alcohol-Abusing behaviours directly affects family revenue, without intervening treatment a parent may have difficulty loss of wages may be costly both financially and emotionally to family members. Even if alcohol abusing behaviour does not result in job loss, family financial strains may occur through uncompensated 'missed' days of work, alcohol related medical cost. And the loss associated with purchasing large quantities of Alcohol. Other family related protective factors include the strength of positive emotional warmth and nurturance with family members, consistent and fair rules for adolescents conduct and 'open' parent-child communication.

Similarly parental monitoring of and clear and fair guidelines for a Adolescents behaviour have been adolescents behaviours have been associated with lower levels of Alcohol and other substance use and

with a less deviant peer network.

Parent child communication plays a significant role both in establishing and maintaining positive emotional ties and in promoting mutual understanding of rules of conduct.

Financial stress also may contribute to an increased level of marital conflict .Thus parental Alcohol Abuse . Negatively affects both family and work contexts and may thereby indirectly influence the financial and over all emotional stability of the home environment.

Problem-drinking parent frequently demonstrate greater tolerance of adolescent drinking and other substance use. In this way they provide implicit approval for this children's Alcohol use.

Research has consistently found that higher level of parental tolerance of adolescent drinking are associated with an earlier onset of drinking among offspring level of Alcohol use. Increased Alcohol use in turn can lead to more Alcohol related use adverse social consequences such as problem at school or with legal authorities

.parents who drink Alcohol to cope with stressful life events also may effect their children through modeling and ineffective coping strategy . That is. Children who observe self medicating with alcohol response to stress may perceive that such behaviour is an effective way to confront distressing circumstances they this may be more likely to adopt the coping mechanisms themselves.

Environment risk is increased in that rearing environment of children raised by two alcoholic environment of children raised by two alcoholic or problem drinking parents may be severely compromised with regard to parenting skills yielding a 'double jeopardy' for the development of the offspring . In addition if both parents have drinking problems then potential stress buffering or moderating influence of a non drinking are not present in the family.

Parent may contribute to adolescent drinking even before the child is born by selecting a problem drinking partner selection refers to research findings indicating that Alcoholics and problem drinkers are more likely to marry partners who abuse alcohol Assortative mating may increase the offspring may inherit a genetic predisposition toward alcoholism through the combined lineages of the maternal and the paternal sides of the family.

Problem-drinking parents may Adolescent drinking through basic socialization and learning process as well as role modeling consistent positive associations between parental and adolescents level of Alcohol use have been some adolescent may come to view the marital and family dysfunction they experience as normative. This experience then becomes a 'blue print' for their own intimate relationships and behaviour with regard to major events such as marriage and parenthood. An adolescent who observes or experiences higher level of parental hostility verbal abuse, or physical abuse may therefore adopt such an orientation and set of expectations with his or her spouse and children, in this way beliefs and expectations about parental Alcohol use and family interactions may be transmitted from generation to generation

. children with problem drinking are risk for Alcohol and other drug use as well as for psychological problems. Children of alcoholic may be exposed uncertainty, instability, inconsistent, discipline, emotional and physical neglect, arguments, instability of parents marriage, disorganization, violence, and or physical and sexual abuse, emptiness, loneliness, the terror of repeated abandonment, abuse to other .The family environment may be tension, fear and shame feelings that may become connected with child's sense of self.

It is often difficult to determine whether a child's problem are directly linked to parental alcoholism , separate children of parents who misuse Alcohol are at higher risk of anxiety , depression and unexplained physical.

We don't even know whether the wife of alcoholic husbands have adequate knowledge are not, regarding the illeffects of alcoholism and child behaviour.

Hence in order to assess the knowledge regarding illeffects of alcoholism and child behaviour among wife of alcoholic husbands, we have selected this study.

STATEMENT OF THE STUDY:

A study to assess the knowledge on ill effects of alcoholism on child behaviour, and attitude towards alcoholic husband perceived by wives at Nedugundram

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the knowledge on ill effects of alcoholism on child behaviour
2. To assess the attitude towards alcoholic husband as perceived by wives
3. To associate the knowledge on ill effects of alcoholism on child behaviour with selected demographic variable

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION:

KNOWLEDGE:

Knowledge refers to the ability of the women to understand about alcoholism regarding definition, causes, ill effects and management by answering the question elicited using checklist questionnaire devised by investigation

ATTITUDE:

Attitude towards alcoholics husband perceived by wives

ALCHOLISM:

A Chronic disease in which a person drinks that contains alcohol and unable to control his or her drinking

CHILD BEHAVIOUR:

Child behaviour refer to how a child conduct themselves it is their actions, reaction and functioning in response to everyday environments and situations challenging behaviour is a term used to describe behaviour that interferes with child's daily life

ASSUMPTION:

1. To give psychological support to the wife having the alcohol husband
2. To prevent complications of alcoholism.

DELIMINATION:

1. The study delimitation to wife of alcoholic husband's at Nedungundram village
2. The sample size was limited to 60
3. The period of study limited 4 weeks to 60

PROJECT OUTCOME:

The result of study will provide information on knowledge on ill effects alcoholism on child behaviour and attitude towards alcoholic husband as perceived by wives

The result will obtain confidence among wife of alcoholic husband to manage the child behaviour and ill effects of alcoholism

The result of the study will help the health team members to create awareness among wife of alcoholic husband about ill effects of alcoholism and the child behaviour.

CHAPTER - II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter deals with literature review which serve a number of important function in the research process it elicits the activities done by the researches in identifying and searching for information related to the present study and developing an understanding at the state of knowledge or ill effects of alcoholism husband as perceived by wives.

The Literature Consists of

Section-I : Effects of alcoholism

Section-II : Knowledge on ill effects of alcoholism

Section-III : Attitude on ill effects of alcoholism

Section-IV : Ill effects of alcoholism on child

Section-I : Effects of Alcoholism

Steinhausen H C [1995] Child of alcoholics are prone to genetic environment and teratogenic risk factor. This review start by outlining the development risk due to intrauterine exposure to alcohol. Further more the overall findings from genetic research or summarized. A further section deals with the analysis of the environment of the family with an alcoholic parent. Within the section on psychopathology the special links to conduct disorder and delinquency, hyperkinetic disorder, substance abuse, anxiety, and depression and somatic problem are described. special consideration is also given to the literature dealing with cognitive and neuropsychological functioning in the offspring of alcoholic parent. Finally the limitations of current knowledge are emphasized.

Michhelle Mize Menees et al., [2000] The specificity of problematic family environment to children of alcoholism ,children exposed to other significant family stresses that included parental death, employment ,separation ,divorce or major illness

.university students completed self report measures of family stressors , family conflict and relationship with parents. Based on a family stressors, family relationship problems ,family communication quality, family conflict and relationship with parent. Based on a family stressors check list 20 students exposed only two parental alcoholism and no other family stressor were compared to several other group expose to specific family stressors and to 50 control subject who had reported no family stressors.

Dhital et al [2001] Conducted a large –scale study covering about 2400 households in 16 of nepal’s 70 districts the adult respondents perceived the impact of family members use of alcohol and drug on children as violence and physical abuse [33.4%] neglect and mental abuse [28.5%] deprivation from education [20.2%] and push factor for children to use intoxicants [11.1%] malnutrition and running away from home [35.9%] of children interviewed felt that there was an impact of parental drinking on the family . the impact included domestic violence [40%] loss of wealth and indebtedness [27.8%] loss of social prestige and bad relationship with neighbours.

O’Leary [2002] Children and families living with parental alcohol misuse, families differ according to the composition of risk factors that contribute to outcomes, and studies show that not all children experience adverse outcomes.

Selwyn Stanley et al., [2003] Nervenarzt 1996 psychosocial correlates in children of alcoholics – implication for intervention has an increasing has been as increasing focus on children of alcoholic particularly in the west seeking to understand the impact of parental alcoholism on their psychosocial functioning Indian literature from this perspective is scanty and there is a need for more comprehensive investigation particularly with adolescent children of alcoholic.

Revathi. E [2005] Conducted a case control study to assess the psychological distress , social burden and coping between wives of alcoholism and non alcoholic .the study reveals that majority of wives of non alcoholic . the most common coping style used by the wives is discord and the least common coping behaviour is competition and sexual withdrawal.

Grubi et al [2008] Reported a study on stress reaction tradition among wives of alcoholic .sample was 85 wives were asked 25 questions concerning their method of coping during four stage of their husband drinking stages were social stage excessive drinking stage alcoholism drinking stage and abstinence stage. the wives reported a progressive increase in all type of coping from first to third of this stages ,he also noted that wives who reported that their husbands had become violent and aggressive were those who were most likely to report that themselves had reacted with quarrelling, avoidance, anger and helplessness, pretending to be drunk themselves.

Revathi [2009] Conducted a study on how women cope with alcoholic husbands. The objectives of this study were 1) To assess the ways of coping among the wives of alcoholic and 2) To determine the association between the ways of coping and background variables. A cross sectional, descriptive design was used to assess the ways of coping among the wives of alcoholic who were staying with their husbands during de-addiction treatment. convenience sampling was done to select 200 wives of alcohol {WOA} from the two de-addiction centres.

Alok Tyagi , Shubham Mehta [2013] Conducted a study on impact of partner’s alcohol consumption on spouse. Alcohol abuse by the husband contributes to poor physical and mental health in the spouse .the aim of the study was to identify the correlation between alcohol consumption in husband and depression and suicidal ideation in their wives .mean duration of alcohol consumption in the husbands was 9.60 years [SD 2079].

Lakshmana et al., 2014 Conducted a community study on violence among wives of alcoholic .the objective of the study were to study the socio demographic details and different kinds of violence among wives of alcoholic .the study was followed by descriptive design and the sample size was 50 sampling

technique used was duster sampling . violence experienced by the respondents show that 88%, 92%,86% and 74% has moderate level of physical emotional , intellectual and economic violence respectively.

Section – II : Knowledge on Ill Effects of Alcoholism

Ms. Debajani Nayak [2016] Conducted a non – experimental descriptive study to assess the knowledge and practice of substance abuse among adolescence . socio –demographic variables shows the majority of the participants were hindu [71%] ,81% were males. In knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of substance abuse shoes that 5.39% agree with the prevention and treatment of substance abuse. As regards to physical and psychological aspects of substance abuse shows that 7% feels happy after consuming alcohol 9% have physical comfort 9% have good sleep and relax well 10% avoids negative motions. Practice of substance abuse resulting that 56% of student take alcohol and other drugs 5% of the student were started taking drugs and alcohol by watching their parents. In final statistical analysis it was found that association of knowledge score with socio demographic variable like age, stream of adolescence and occupation of their parents were significantly associated 13.1, 4.03 and 6.35 respectively at a level p value 0.001.

RR Jha et.al [2015] Conducted a pre – experimental study on lifetime use of alcohol in high school students of Bhubaneswar. data was analysed for 863 students aged 12-17 years with a participation of 58.8% boys and 41.2% girl among all 8.2% had taken alcohol at least once in their lifetime 43.6% were current drug users. Friends and family member had major influence in decision on taking alcohol. knowledge about harmful effects of alcohol was adequate need of crucial intervention at middle and high school level to prevent the alcohol related disorders among young adults.

Kemp et al 1996 The article prevention of drug and alcohol abuse writs that educating people using self instruction. Module on drugs is both obvious and has been shown to improve attitude, compliance in a study teenagers often do not see the link between their actions today and consequences tomorrow. The reports clearly show that youngsters are not fully aware of the consequences of the substance abuse and thus lack knowledge regarding substance abuse. Self instructional modules on substance abuse will help to improve the knowledge and help prevent substance abuse among college students. So based on all above study we can safely conclude that with the help of self instructional module. Student's knowledge can be enhanced and provision of pertinent knowledge will help them to comply with ill effects of substance abuse and to continue with healthy living.

Federmon Costello, et al., [1997] Conducted a survey on prevalence of substance abuse and the study reveals that the prevalence of substance use was generally greater among a sub-sample American Indian adolescents relative to a sub- sample of white adolescents living in rural southern Appalachia .for instance, although rates of alcohol use in the past three months by 15-year olds were similar [12.5% for American Indians vs 33.3% for whites], American Indian 15-year olds were more likely to have drunk at some point in their lives [38.9% vs 33.3% the differences in marijuana use between the two groups were much more pronounced. Nearly a third [30.3%]of American Indian 15-years olds had used marijuana in their lives compared with less than a fifth [18.7%]of white 15-years olds.

Choris Theou et al [2015] Conducted a pre-experimental study determine the effectiveness of an awareness program on knowledge on substance abuse and its consequences among the students in Karnataka out of 53 samples females were 35[66%] and majority of them were 17 years old. During the

pre-test 7.6% were having good knowledge and after post test the knowledge score reached to 52.8% the association between the demographic variables and the knowledge score were not statistically significant at a level of 0.05. overall the study helped in improving the knowledge on substance abuse and its consequences among pre-university students.

Hamisu Mommonet. Al [2010] Conducted a study on adolescence and drug abuse in Nigeria. this study reveals the prevalence of drug abuse among adolescence in Nigeria and problems associate with substance abuse and reasons why adolescence are vulnerable to substance abuse. there was an indication that 65% of the high school student used to have good times 54% were experimented to know what is the effect of drug . 20.40% used drugs to alters the mood. In Nigeria the northwest have a statistics of 37.7% of the drug victims in the country. southwest have rooted second with 17.32%the southeast is third with 13.3% north. Control has 11.71% . in Nigeria the estimated lifetime consumption of cannabis among the population is 10.8% followed by psychotic drugs.

Plunkett et al [2000] Conducted a survey on alcohol abuse has also shown that drug out alcohol use is more prevalent among youth ,a few multi-tribal studies will this conclusion into question. For instance, middle and high school student from reservations across the eight Indian health service areas found relatively low levels of alcohol use and little difference in youth drinking. Most of the youth surveyed said that they had never drunk alcohol [59.8%]or only drank occasionally [20.7%]and only a small proportion of the respondents [10%] were considered “problem drinking

.to put their results into context compared their sample to a sample of rural white youth and found that the white students were more likely to have drunk in the past week 17.1% for while males vs 14.1% males and 15.8% for white females vs 10.2% for females.

Vinitha et al [2011] Conducted a pre-experimental study on smoking and risk behaviours independent of substance abuse in injured drivers. The aim of the study was to investigate the smoking habits of motor vehicular driver trauma centre and their associations with previous injury history and risky behaviour. Smokers represented 38% of the 323 patients studied. Smokers are younger mole and having higher rotes of alcohol [29% vs 9%] and drug dependence [14% vs 3%] than non-smokers .the following injury prone behaviours were also more common among the smokers than non-smokers. Seatbelt non use [49% vs 29%] drinking and driving [38% vs15%] riding with drunk driver [38% vs 13%] and binge drinking [68% vs 26%]. So smoking is independently associated with risky behaviour and repeated history of vehicular or assault injury within the vehicular trauma population.

Section – III : Attitude on Ill Effects of Alcohol

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Barnes et al [2002] Conducted a cross sectional analysis on national youth substance use rates is the specific ages of the youth being considered. generally speaking youth have an earlier age of substance use onset. As a result there is a negative association between the magnitude of differences in substance use prevalence of youth relative to youth of other race and the typical age of the youth being studied. In other words because of their earlier start drug and alcohol use will appear to be more problematic among younger adolescents then among those nearing adulthood.

Spratt et al [2003] Experimented the use of drama and play is viewed as a way to involve young people in learning about substance misuse. In a review of tobacco education in primary school role play is noted as an effective way to enable children to explore peer pressure and smoking. the impact of drama was investigated in an analysis of a drug drama projected by a health promotion service in England. Targeting 10-11 years olds in six primary people in learning about drugs. “the impact evaluation carried out showed some encouraging trends in terms of developing children’s knowledge of and attitude towards drugs and users and their decision – making skills.

Satre et al [2004] Found positive outcome when a variety of therapeutic approaches are used including individual, group and family counselling. At all level of interaction, education is central to helping older adults with substance related problems in terms of harm reduction, identification of causes of non-compliance, medication management and the health and functional consequences of misuse. education at the level of school can improve the outcome of deducting substance abuse related complications.

R.M Karla [2005] Said, “To destroy a nation you don’t need nuclear weapons. Get the young people hooked to drug and the whole nation will with in pain and helplessness. Nations can rise from the ashes of physical destruction, but there is no hope for nations, where the young generation has been psychologically destroyed”, the above statement clearly indicates the importance of the youngsters in building a mighty nation. The heart and soul of the nations counter drug strategy should be to keep the younger generation free from substance abuse, if adolescents are hooked to alcohol or smoking then there is no hope for a nation to grow. So as a nurse, the investigator felt the need to take up the responsibility

in building a strong nation by educating the youths and thus prevent substance abuse among college students who are the pillars of our developing nation.

Yu et al [2007] Conducted a comparative analysis among youth with 196 American Indian urban youth found that the former started drinking about 11 months earlier in surveys of preteens. In their reanalysis of 10 years of survey data of fourth, fifth, and sixth graders. Should that American Indian pre-teens were consistently more likely than non- Indian pre- teens to have gotten drunk, to have used marijuana or to have used other drug. Additional evidence of earlier onset of alcohol use among comes from the adults surveyed among respondents. Who reported drinking in the year prior to the survey. Were more than twice as likely as the general population [16.4% vs 7.2%] to report beginning drinking before turning 15-years old.

Psychiatry Ranchi Institute of Neuropsychiatry and Allied Science, Kanke Ranchi [2008] Conducted a study on sexual dysfunction in alcohol dependence syndrome at dept of total 30 patients of alcohol dependence syndrome admitted-Who are meeting ICD 10 criteria for alcohol dependence syndrome. Equal number of age and sex in controlled grown. All patients filled a specially designed performance and hidden drinking behaviour questionnaire, sexuality scale, strait anxiety inventory and control rating scale for depression. Result showed that 30% of alcohol depended patients had reduced libido despite having normal liver function tests. In addition 26.7% patients also complained of disturbed sleep on sexuality scale the alcohol dependent patients having lower sexual esteem and higher sexual depression score. The alcohol dependent patients had significantly higher stake and trait anxiety and depression score, as compare to controls.

Stead et al [2009] Explains the benefit of using multi- component approaches in substance misuse was highlighted as an effective approach in controlling substance abuse among adolescence. A multi-component approach in valves extending substance misuse education from the school setting to the community setting and encompasses a range of intervention. Access to substance in the community can be targeted. An example of this is tobacco central program which address the selling of cigarette to young people who are underage. Education program for parents in school and community settings can be facilitated with an aim of ensuring that messages young people receive at school are similar to message from parents. Agencies in the community can provide support to people misusing substance. parents and young people can receive information about there agencies at school and community facilities.

Section - IV : Ill Effects of Alcoholism on Child Behavior

According to Fleming [1992] youth undergraduates engage in alcohol use to help them cope with academic stress, negative emotion and make them look mature. students that use alcohol as a coping mechanism tend to indulge more always in the use of alcohol and most of the time apply defence mechanism by engaging in denial and rationalization. almost one third of college student admit to have missed a class, and failing a test / project because of alcohol [school daze, 2000].

Donovan [1997] Conducted that the factor influencing underage drinking and young adult drinking are similar in the same mix of situational , predisposing and enabling factors appears to be present in each age group, although there are some unique factors and the factors vary in nature and degree .He also concluded that regular excess consumption was related to various combinations of personal and structural factors.

Brown et al [2000] Giacola and mezzich, 2000. tapert and brown 1999 alcohol use could also have an impact in the academic performance by reducing the number of hours committed to studying, completing assignments and attending school

.conflict within a family is associated with higher levels of alcohol use and greater risk of alcohol – related harm among off [bray at al 2000 ; turmer et al.2000] conflict are more likely to see alcohol as potential harmful and to avoid alcohol misuse [Hawkins et al 1997] communication can also influence adolescents selection of peers, with good parent child communication being found to be associated with the choice of fewer alcohol consuming friends bray at al 2000.

Koch et al 2001 Who find small effects of drinking on school completion for males and non- significant effects for females. However our analysis of school – related difficulties suggests that females are not immune to the consequences of drinking. namely females are able to compensate for the negative effects of drinking {eg by working harder or studying more } so that their grades are unaffected .

Dee et al [2003] Finds that although binge drinking dose not affect high school completion rates ,its dose significantly increase the probability that a student graduates with a GED rather than a higher school diploma . drinking could affect laying through a variety of mechanism. Recent neurological research suggests that underage drinking can impair learning directly by causing alterations in the structure and function of the developing brain with consequences reaching far beyond adolescence.

According to Nees et al ., [2012] Reward-related brain activation may have a bigger role in addiction then early drinking initiation, where personality factors and reward-related behaviour were more crucial. To establish the same. they employed component analysis and structural equation modelling to reward-related brain responses determined by functional magnetic resonance imaging during a monetary incentive delay task. the findings led them to conclude that reward-related behaviour, personality and brain response all had a role in alcoholic consumption with personality accounting for a greater variance than behaviour and brain responses.

Berten et.al., [2013] Used a sample of 10,525 teenagers from four western European nations, namely Germany, Belgium, Austria and the Netherlands who were in the seventh to ninth grades of secondary school. They tried to find a link between students of study and alcohol consumption pattern while adjusting for other socio-economic factors. According to the finding the type of schooling impacted the prevalence of intoxication and heavy episodic drinking. Then depending on socio-economic origins, they had varying effects.

Healey et al., [2014] Conducted an evidence synthesis to compare the UK'S evolving trends in underage drinking to those of other European countries and the united states they chose alcoholic based on their hospital admission .they used data from medical data bases. To discover a link between underage drinking and violent adolescent crime between November 2002 and November 2012. it was more common for girls to be hospitalized for alcohol -related damage than boy's. Studies have show a clear link between temporary drinking and violent teenage abuse.

CHAPTER -III METHODOLOGY

This chapter describe Methodology adopted by the investigator to study the knowledge on alcoholism behavior and attitude towards alcoholic husband perceived by the wife. It include description of research

approach, research design, setting of the study, population sample ,tool, validity, and reliability.

RESEARCH APPROACH

The present study aimed to assess the knowledge on ill effect of alcoholism behaviour and attitude towards alcoholic husband perceived by wife .

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design selected for the present study is a descriptive method the investigation has utilized the checklist method throughout the research .The design is selected because it is directed towards identifying the level on ill effects of alcoholism of child behaviour and attitude towards alcoholic husband perceived by wives .

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted at rural area of Nedungundram Village.

VARIABLES:

DEPENDENT VARIABLE:

If Refer to the level of knowledge on ill effects of alcoholism of child behaviour and attitude towards alcoholic husband perceived by wife.

POPULATION TARGET POPULATION

Wife who are having alcoholic husband and children.

ACCESSIBLE POPULATION

Family living at rural area of Nedugundram.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLE SIZE

The sample selected for the study was wife having alcoholic husband knowledge on ill effects of alcoholism on child behaviour and attitude towards alcoholic husband perceived by wife in Nedugundram village.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Convenient sampling was used .

CRITERIA FOR SELECTED OF SAMPLE INCLUSIVE CRITERIA:

Women who are having alcoholic husband and children .

Women who is willing to participate in the study.

EXCLUSIVE CRITERIA:

Women Who are not willing to participate in the study.
Women who's doesn't has alcoholic husband and children.

DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

The instrument was developed by extensive review of literature, text book, journal's, and interest supports.

DEVLOPMENT OF THE TOOL

A tool is structured interview schedule consisting of two parts.

PART 1

Demographic variables.

PART 2

Check list to assess the knowledge regarding on ill effects of alcoholism on child behaviour and attitude towards alcoholic husband perceived by wives .

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

SECTION A:Demographic data include age, religion, educational status, occupation, socioeconomic status, diet, support, area of living.

SECTION B: It consists of closed ended checklist Regarding the knowledge on ill effects of alcoholism on child behavior and attitude towards alcoholic husband perceived by wives. As totally 35 check list questions.

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

The checklist was validated by research guide, and expects in the field of community health nursing.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

A formal permission was obtained for the Nedungundram village with regarding to study a total of 60sample were selected and convenient sampling the investigator first introduce her self to the participants and obtained verbal consent for study.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

After obtaining from the concerned authority the investigator had chosen checklist the collection of data. After obtaining permission from the concerned authority of samples 60samples were selected the study check list was administered and explain about the checklist question.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS

Both the descriptive and inferential statistics were used to interfere her data collection.

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Frequency percentage distribution, mean, standard deviations.

INFERENTIAL STATISTICS

Chi square test to assess the knowledge regarding on ill effects of alcoholism on child behaviour and attitude towards alcoholic husband perceived by wife in Nedugundram village.

CHAPTER – IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of the data collected from 60 wives of alcoholic husbands. The data was organized, tabulated and analyzed according to the objectives. The findings are presented under the following sections.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DATA

SECTION A: Description of the demographic variables of the wives of alcoholic husbands.

SECTION B: Assessment of ill-effects of alcoholism on child behaviour and attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives.

SECTION C: Association of ill-effects of alcoholism on child behaviour and attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives with selected demographic variables.

SECTION A: DESCRIPTION OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF THE WIVES OF ALCOHOLIC HUSBANDS.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of the wives of alcoholic husbands.

N = 60

Demographic Variables	F	%
Age of mother		
Below 20	18	30.0
21- 30 years	18	30.0
31- 40 years	12	20.0
41 - 50 years	12	20.0
Educational status		
Illiterate	18	30.0
Primary school	24	40.0
Secondary school	6	10.0
Graduate	12	20.0
Occupation of Mother		
House wife	24	40.0
Government Employee	6	10.0
Private Employee	12	20.0
Daily wages	18	30.0

Family income per month		
5000	18	30.0
5000 - 10000	18	30.0
10000 - 15000	12	20.0
20000	12	20.0
Religion		
Hindu	36	60.0
Christian	6	10.0
Muslim	18	30.0
Demographic Variables	F	%
Others	-	-
Duration of Marriage		
Below 3 years	24	40.0
4 - 6 years	12	20.0
7 - 9 years	12	20.0
More than 10 years	12	20.0
Type of family		
Joint family	30	50.0
Nuclear family	30	50.0
Number of children		
One	30	50.0
Two	30	50.0
Three	-	-
More than 3	-	-
Occupation of father		
Daily wages	12	20.0
Private employee	18	30.0
Government employee	30	50.0
Self Employed	-	-
Duration of Alcohol drinking		
Past 1 year	18	30.0
Past 2 year	18	30.0
More than 3 years	24	40.0

The table 1 shows that most of the wives of alcoholic husbands, 18(30%) were aged below 20 year and aged between 21 – 30 years, 24(40%) had primary school education and were housewives, 18(30%) had family income of Rs.5000 and 5000-10000 per month, 36(60%) were Hindus, 24(40%) were married below 3 years, 30(50%) belonged to joint and nuclear family & had one and two children, 30(50%) of fathers were government employee and 24(40%) were drinking for more than 3 years.

Section A : This section deals with description of the demographic variables of the wives of alcoholic husbands

Age

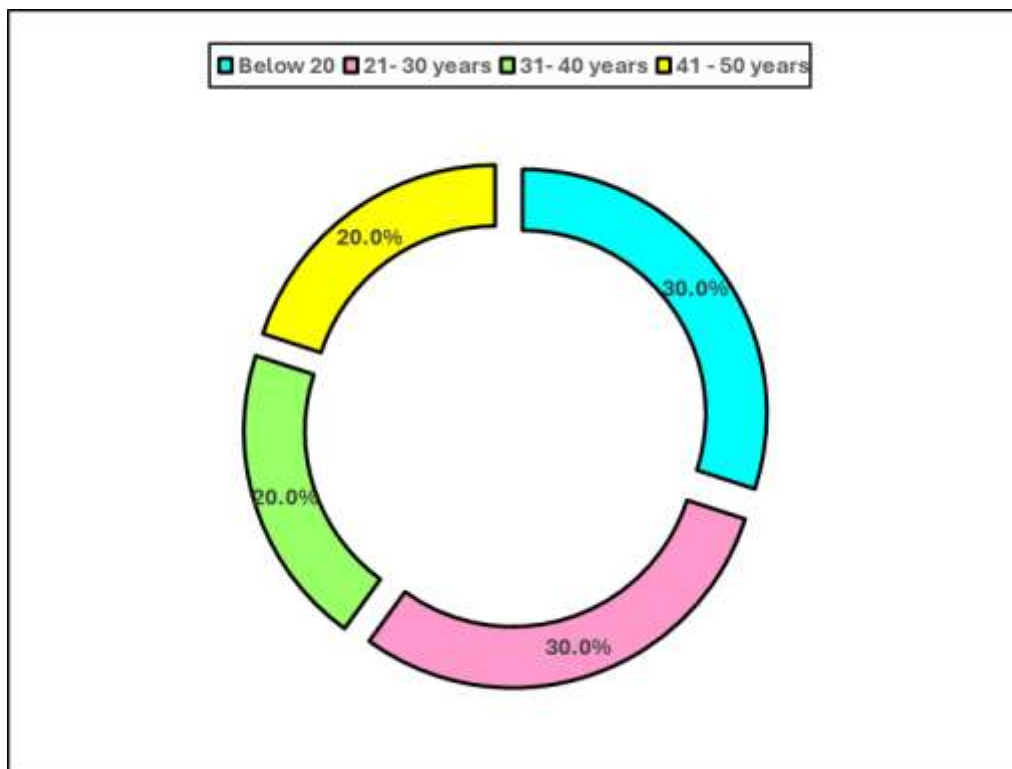


Figure 1
Percentage distribution of age of mother

Education

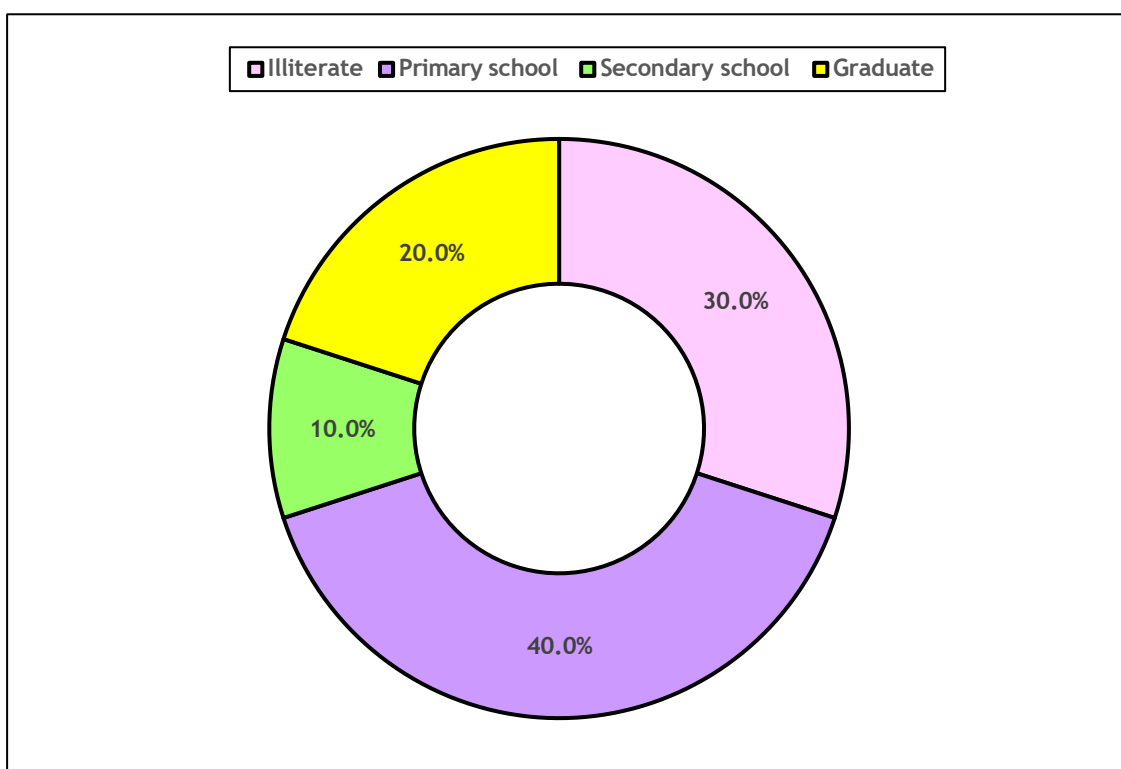


Figure 2
Percentage distribution of education of mothers Occupation

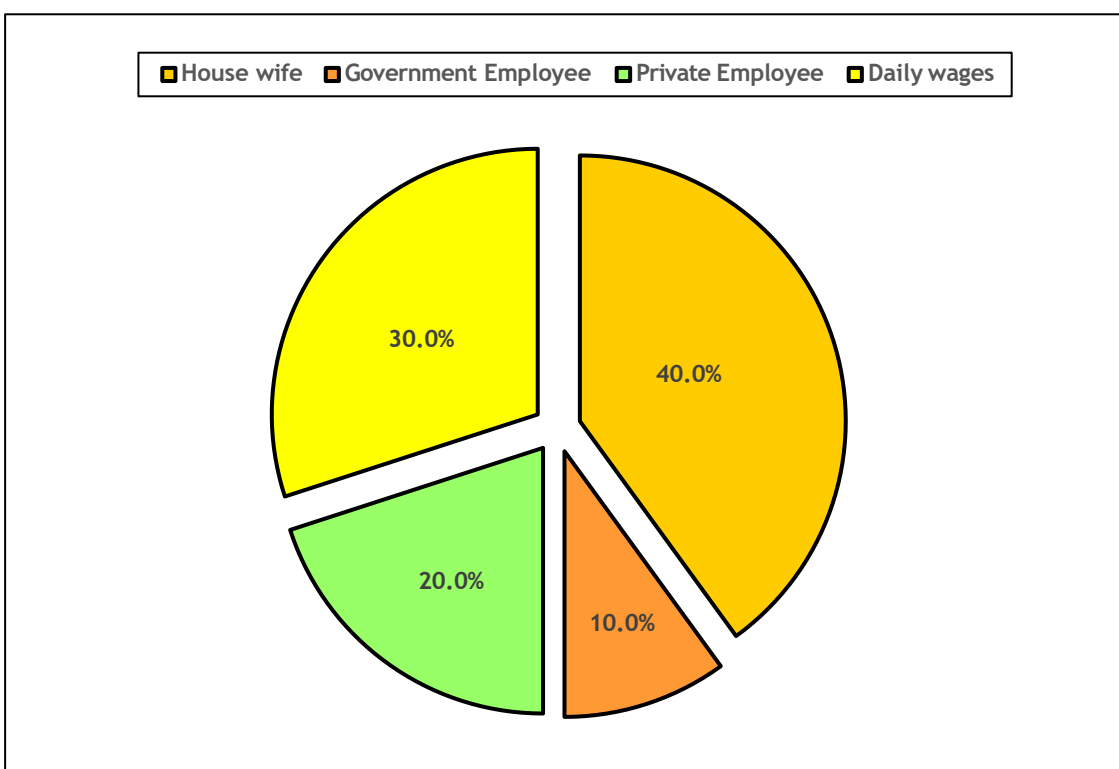


Figure 3
Percentage distribution of occupation of mothers
Income per month

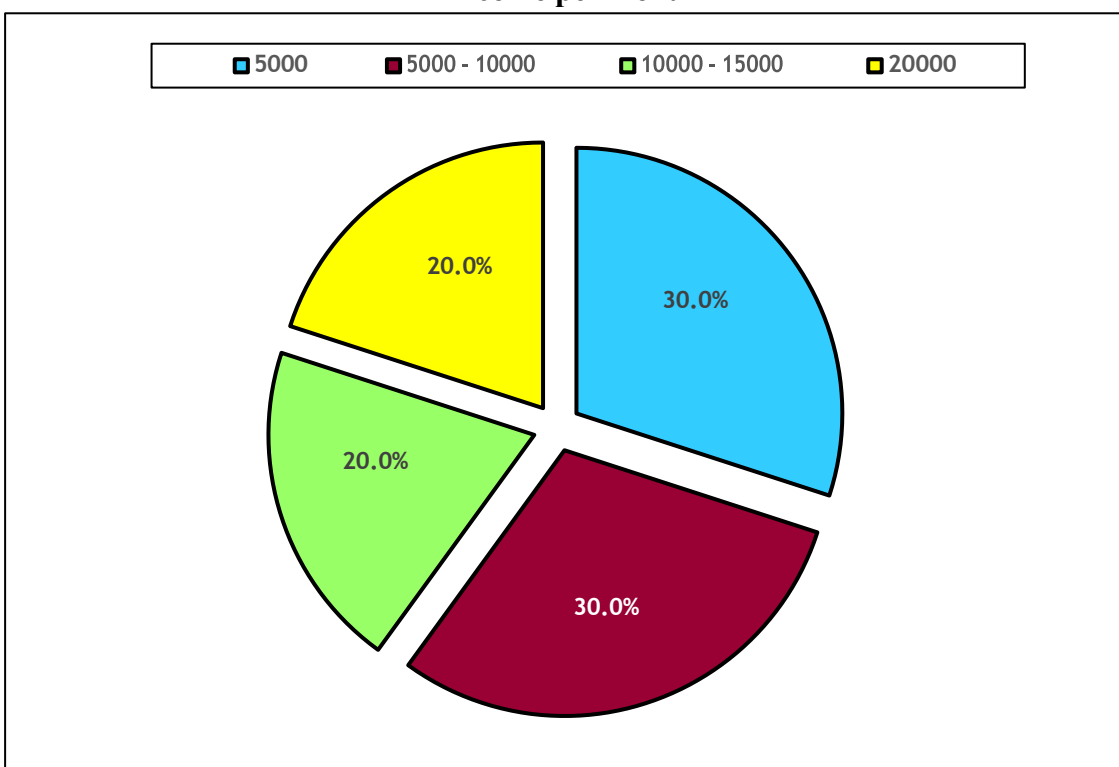


Figure 4
Percentage distribution of family income per month
Religion

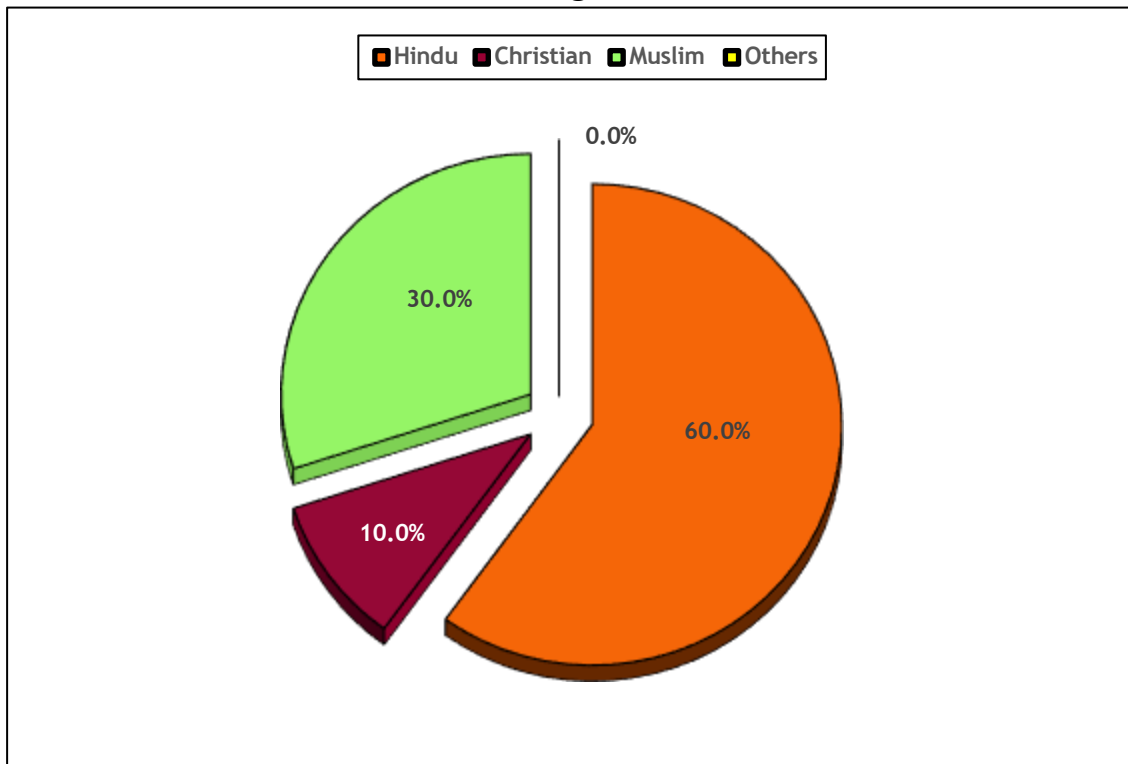


Figure 5
Percentage distribution of religion
Duration of Marriage

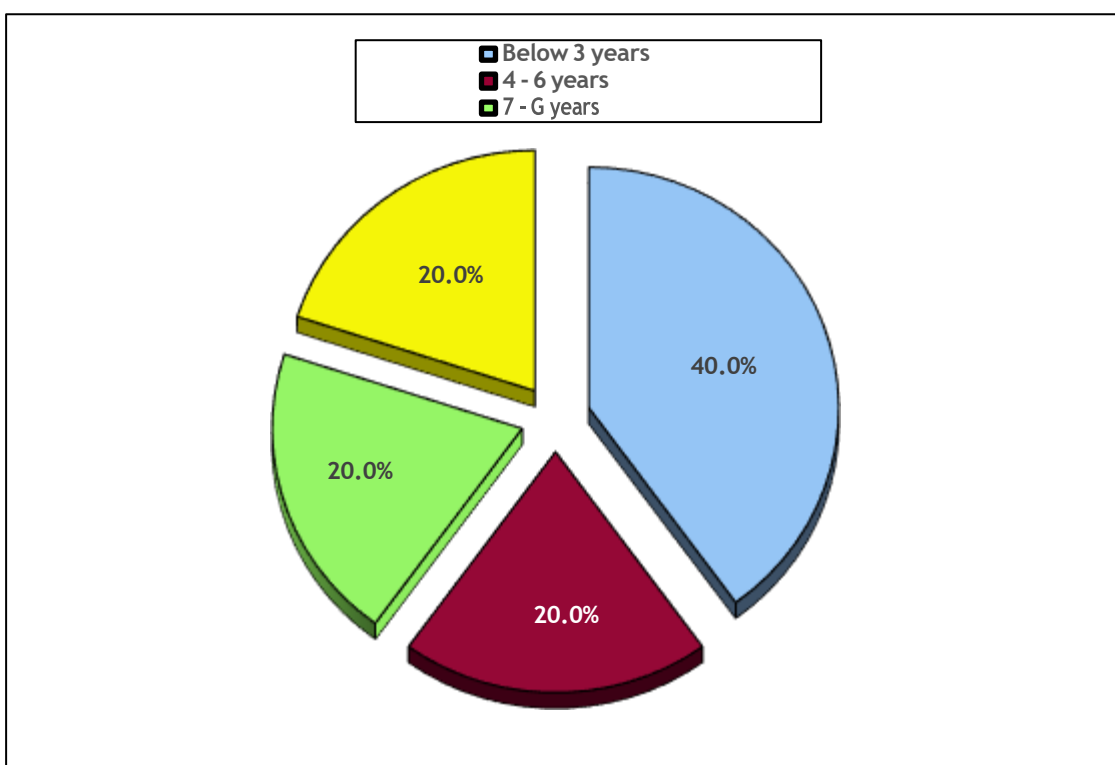


Figure 6
Percentage distribution of duration of marriage
Type of Family

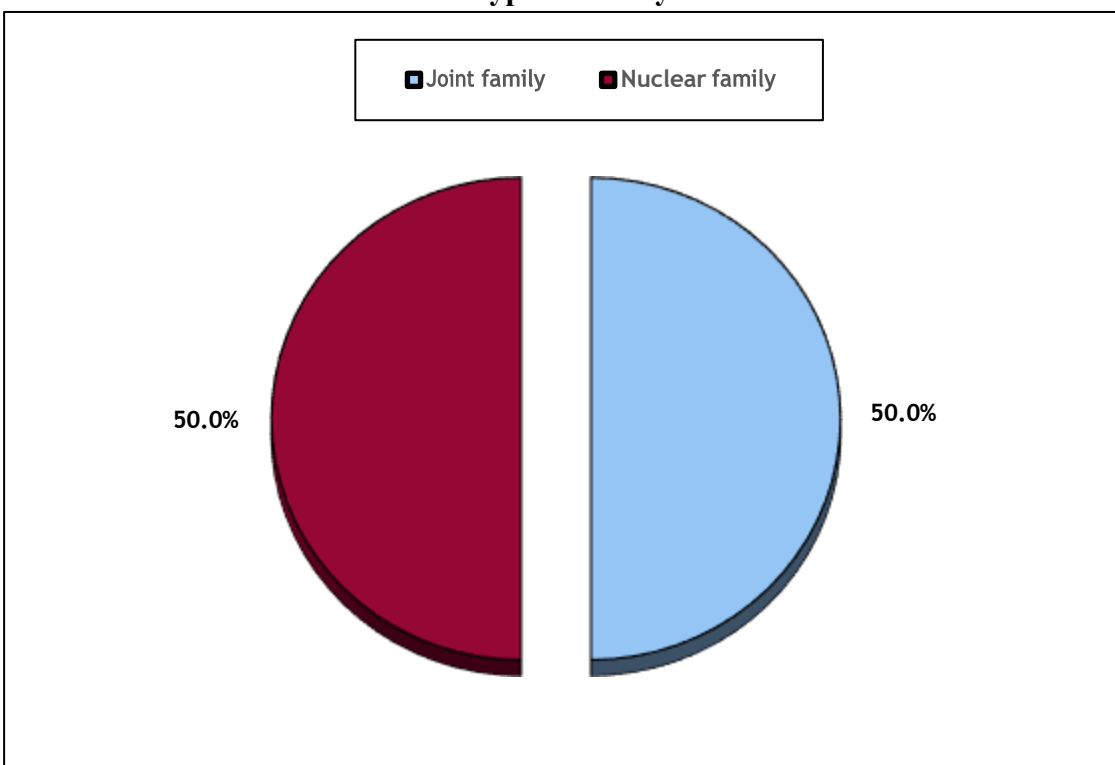


Figure 7
Percentage distribution of Types of Family
Number of Children

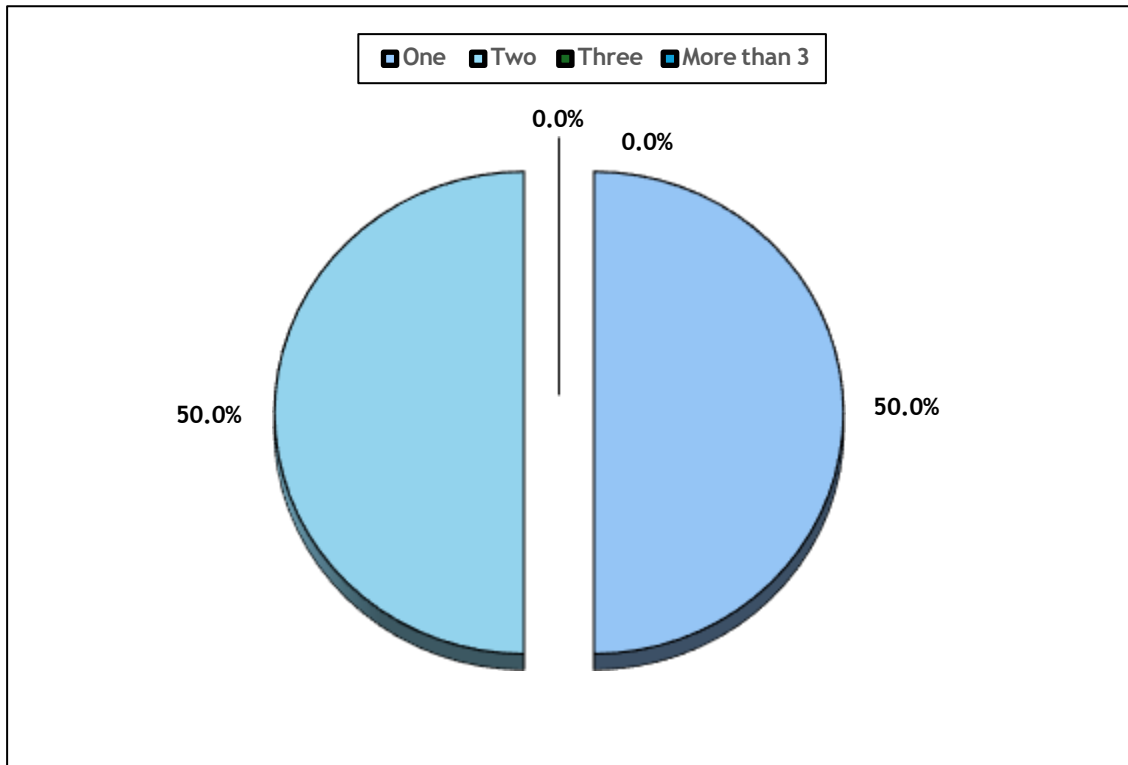


Figure 8
Percentage distribution of number of children
Occupation of Father

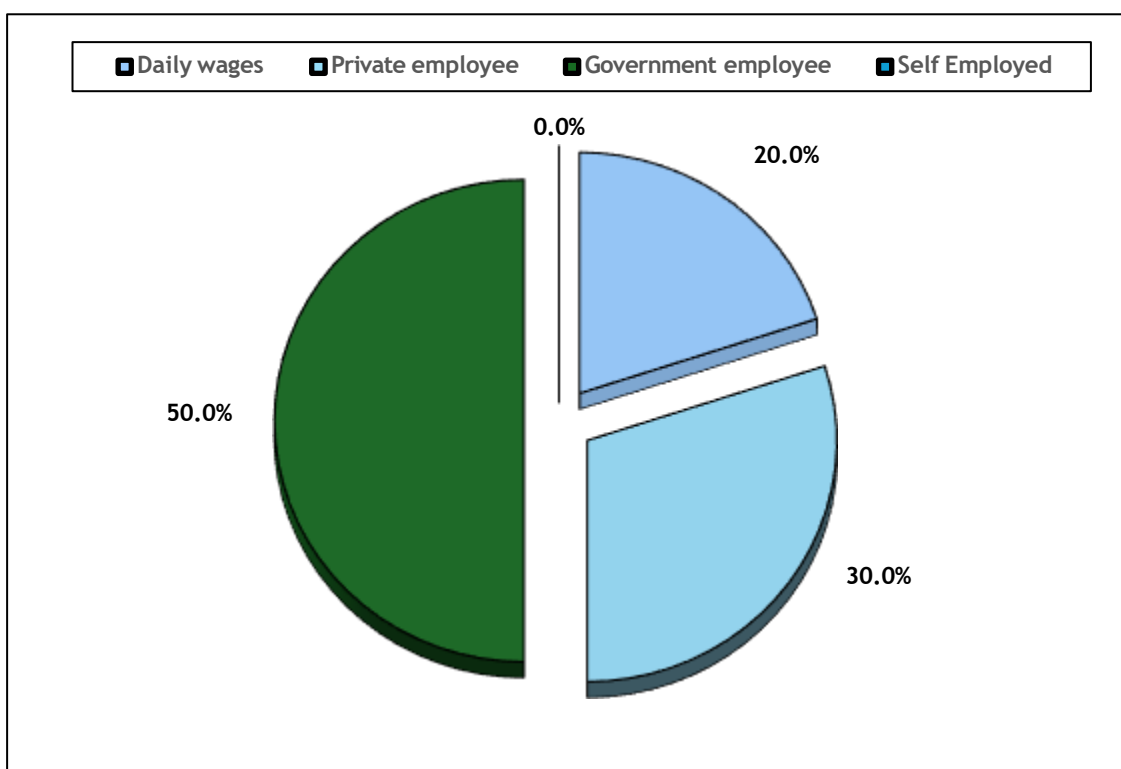


Figure 9
Percentage distribution of occupation of father
Duration of Alcohol Drinking

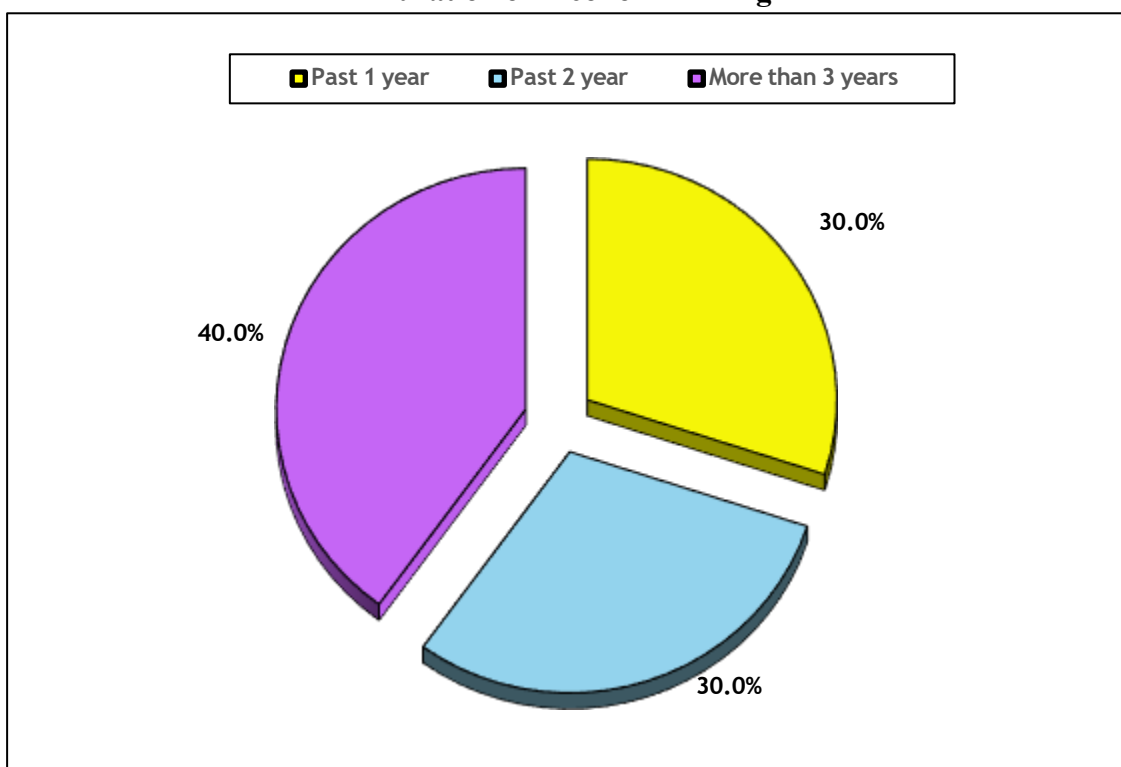
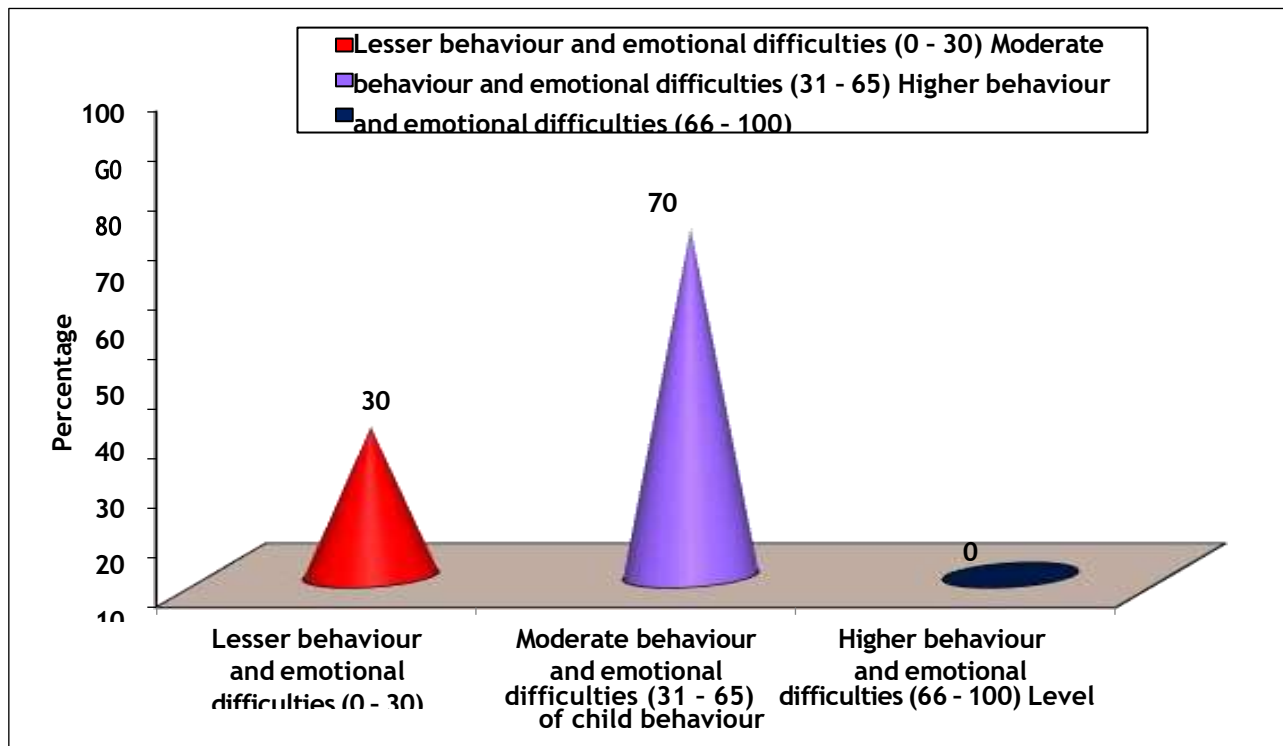


Figure 10
Percentage distribution of duration of alcohol drinking

SECTION B : ASSESSMENT OF ILL-EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLISM ON CHILD BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS ALCOHOLIC HUSBANDS AS PERCEIVED BY WIVES.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of ill-effects of alcoholism on child behaviour as perceived by wives of alcoholic husbands.

N = 60



Level of Child Behaviour	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Lesser behaviour and emotional difficulties (0 – 30)	18	30.0
Moderate behaviour and emotional difficulties (31 – 65)	42	70.0
Higher behaviour and emotional difficulties (66 – 100)	-	-

Percentage distribution of distribution of ill-effects of alcoholism on child behaviour

The above table 2 presents that 42(70%) of children had moderate behaviour and emotional difficulties and 18(30%) had lesser behaviour and emotional difficulties.

Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives.

N = 60

Level of Attitude	Frequency	Percentage
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		(%)
Lower attitude (≤ 20)	12	20.0
Moderate attitude (21 – 40)	48	80.0
Higher attitude (41 – 60)	-	-

30 20

20

10 0

0

Lower
attitude (≤ 20)

Moderate
attitude (21 –
40)

Higher
attitude (41 –
60)

Percentage distribution of attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives

The above table 3 shows that among the wives of alcoholic husbands, 48(80%) had moderate attitude towards alcoholic husbands and 12(20%) had lower attitude towards alcoholic husbands.

SECTION C : ASSOCIATION OF ILL-EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLISM ON CHILD BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS ALCOHOLIC HUSBANDS AS PERCEIVED BY WIVES WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

Table 4: Association of level of ill-effects of alcoholism on child behaviour as perceived by wives of alcoholic husbands with selected demographic variables.

N = 60

Demographic Variables	Lesser behaviour and emotional difficulties (0 – 30)		Moderate behaviour and emotional difficulties (31 – 65)		Chi-Square Test & p-value
	F	%	F	%	
Age of mother					$\chi^2=7.619$
Below 20	6	10.0	12	20.0	d.f=3 p=0.055 N.S
21- 30 years	6	10.0	12	20.0	
31- 40 years	6	10.0	6	10.0	
41 - 50 years	0	0	12	20.0	
Educational status					$\chi^2=17.143$
Illiterate	0	0	18	30.0	d.f=3 p=0.001 S***
Primary school	12	20.0	12	20.0	
Secondary school	0	0	6	10.0	
Graduate	6	10.0	6	10.0	
Occupation of Mother					

House wife	12	20.0	12	20.0	$\chi^2=12.381$ d.f=3 p=0.006 S**
Government Employee	0	0	6	10.0	
Private Employee	0	0	12	20.0	
Daily wages	6	10.0	12	20.0	

Demographic Variables	Lesser behaviour and emotional difficulties (0 – 30)		Moderate behaviour and emotional difficulties (31 – 65)		Chi-Square Test & p-value
	F	%	F	%	
Family income per month					$\chi^2=40.952$ d.f=3 p=0.0001 S***
5000	0	0	18	30.0	
5000 - 10000	6	10.0	12	20.0	
10000 - 15000	0	0	12	20.0	
20000	12	20.0	0	0	
Religion					$\chi^2=2.857$ d.f=2 p=0.240 N.S
Hindu	12	20.0	24	40.0	
Christian	0	0	6	10.0	
Muslim	6	10.0	12	20.0	
Others	-	-	-	-	
Duration of Marriage					$\chi^2=17.143$ d.f=3 p=0.001 S***
Below 3 years	12	20.0	12	20.0	
4 - 6 years	6	10.0	6	10.0	
7 - 9 years	0	0	12	20.0	
More than 10 years	0	0	12	20.0	
Type of family					$\chi^2=2.857$ d.f=1 p=0.091 N.S
Joint family	6	10.0	24	40.0	
Nuclear family	12	20.0	18	30.0	
Number of children					$\chi^2=2.857$ d.f=1
One	6	10.0	24	40.0	
Two	12	20.0	18	30.0	

Demographic Variables	Lesser behaviour and emotional difficulties (0 – 30)		Moderate behaviour and emotional difficulties (31 – 65)		Chi-Square Test & p-value
	F	%	F	%	
Three	-	-	-	-	p=0.091 N.S
More than 3	-	-	-	-	
Occupation of father					$\chi^2=6.667$ d.f=2 p=0.036 S*
Daily wages	0	0	12	20.0	
Private employee	6	10.0	12	20.0	
Government employee	12	20.0	18	30.0	
Self Employed	-	-	-	-	
Duration of Alcohol drinking					

Past 1 year	12	20.0	6	10.0	$\chi^2=21.905$ d.f=2 p=0.0001 S***
Past 2 year	6	10.0	12	20.0	
More than 3 years	0	0	24	40.0	

***p<0.001, **p<0.01, *p<0.05, S – Significant, N.S – Not Significant

The table 4 shows that the demographic variables educational status ($\chi^2=17.143$, p=0.0001), family income per month ($\chi^2=40.952$, p=0.0001) and duration of marriage ($\chi^2=17.143$, p=0.001) and duration of alcohol drinking ($\chi^2=21.905$, p=0.0001) had shown statistically significant association with level of ill-effects of alcoholism on child behaviour as perceived by wives of alcoholic husbands at p≤0.001 level.

The demographic variable occupation of mother ($\chi^2=12.381$, p=0.006) had shown statistically significant association with level of ill-effects of alcoholism on child behaviour as perceived by wives of alcoholic husbands at p<0.01 level.

The demographic variable occupation of father ($\chi^2=6.667$, p=0.036) had shown statistically significant association with level of ill-effects of alcoholism on child behaviour as perceived by wives of alcoholic husbands at p<0.05 level.

The other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association with level of ill-effects of alcoholism on child behaviour as perceived by wives of alcoholic husbands at p<0.05 level.

Table 5: Association of level of attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives of alcoholic husbands with selected demographic variables.

N = 60

Demographic Variables	Lower Attitude		Higher Attitude		Chi-Square Test & p-value
	F	%	F	%	
Age of mother					$\chi^2=16.250$ d.f=3 p=0.001 S***
Below 20	0	0	18	30.0	
21- 30 years	6	10.0	12	20.0	
31- 40 years	0	0	12	20.0	
41 - 50 years	6	10.0	6	10.0	
Educational status					$\chi^2=16.250$ d.f=3 p=0.001 S***
Illiterate	6	10.0	12	20.0	
Primary school	0	0	24	40.0	
Secondary school	0	0	6	10.0	
Graduate	6	10.0	6	10.0	
Occupation of Mother					$\chi^2=22.500$ d.f=3 p=0.0001 S***
House wife	12	20.0	12	20.0	
Government Employee	0	0	6	10.0	
Private Employee	0	0	12	20.0	
Daily wages	0	0	18	30.0	
Family income per month					$\chi^2=16.250$ d.f=3
5000	0	0	18	30.0	

Demographic Variables	Lower Attitude		Higher Attitude		Chi-Square Test & p-value
	F	%	F	%	
5000 - 10000	6	10.0	12	20.0	p=0.001 S***
10000 - 15000	6	10.0	6	10.0	
20000	0	0	12	20.0	
Religion					$\chi^2=35.0$ d.f=2 p=0.0001 S***
Hindu	0	0	36	60.0	
Christian	0	0	6	10.0	
Muslim	12	20.0	6	10.0	
Others	-	-	-	-	
Duration of Marriage					$\chi^2=22.500$ d.f=3 p=0.0001 S***
Below 3 years	0	0	24	40.0	
4 - 6 years	0	0	12	20.0	
7 - 9 years	6	10.0	6	10.0	
More than 10 years	6	10.0	6	10.0	
Type of family					$\chi^2=15.0$ d.f=1 p=0.0001 S***
Joint family	12	20.0	18	30.0	
Nuclear family	0	0	30	50.0	
Number of children					$\chi^2=15.0$ d.f=1 p=0.0001 S***
One	12	20.0	18	30.0	
Two	0	0	30	50.0	
Three	-	-	-	-	
More than 3	-	-	-	-	
Occupation of father					$\chi^2=11.250$ d.f=2 p=0.004 S**
Daily wages	6	10.0	6	10.0	
Private employee	0	0	18	30.0	
Government employee	6	10.0	24	40.0	
Self Employed	-	-	-	-	

Demographic Variables	Lower Attitude		Higher Attitude		Chi-Square Test & p-value
	F	%	F	%	
Duration of Alcohol drinking					$\chi^2=22.500$ d.f=2 p=0.0001 S***
Past 1 year	0	0	18	30.0	
Past 2 year	0	0	18	30.0	
More than 3 years	12	20.0	12	20.0	

***p<0.001, **p<0.01, S – Significant, N.S – Not Significant

The table 5 shows that the demographic variables age of the mother ($\chi^2=16.250$, p=0.001), educational status ($\chi^2=16.250$, p=0.001), occupation of mother ($\chi^2=22.500$, p=0.0001), family income per month ($\chi^2=16.250$, p=0.001), religion ($\chi^2=35.0$, p=0.0001), duration of marriage ($\chi^2=22.500$, p=0.0001), type

of family ($\chi^2=15.0$, $p=0.0001$), number of children ($\chi^2=15.0$, $p=0.0001$) and duration of alcohol drinking ($\chi^2=22.500$, $p=0.0001$) had shown statistically significant association with level of attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives of alcoholic husbands at $p \leq 0.001$ level.

The demographic variable occupation of father ($\chi^2=11.250$, $p=0.004$) had shown statistically significant association with level of attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives of alcoholic husbands at $p < 0.01$ level.

The other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association with level of attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives of alcoholic husbands at $p < 0.05$ level.

CHAPTER - V DISCUSSION

The basic aim of the current study was to evaluate the “knowledge on ill effects of Alcoholism on child behaviour and the attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives”. The study was conducted by using descriptive design. The Nedungundram village were selected for conducting the study, the sample size was 60 wives.

Questionnaire was used to assess the level of knowledge of Alcoholic husbands among wives.

Checklist was used to assess the level of attitude of alcoholic husbands among wives.

The response were analysed through descriptive statistics (mean, frequency, percentage, and standard deviation) and Inferential statistics (t' test and chi- square) discussion on the finding was arranged on the objective of the study.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

The analysis of demographic variables shows that most of the alcoholism husbands, 18 (30%) were aged below 20 years aged 21 - 30 years, 24 (40%) has primary school education and were wives, 18(30%) had family income of Rs – 5000 and 10,000 per month 36(60%) were Hindus, 24 (40%) were married below 3 years 30(50%) belonged to joint and nuclear family & had one and two children 30 (50%) of fathers were government employee and 24 (40%) were drinking for more than 3 years.

The First Objectives was to Assess the Ill Effects of Alcoholism on Child Behaviour and Attitude towards Alcoholic Husbands as Perceived by Wives

The analysis revealed that 42(70%) of children had moderate behaviour & emotional difficulties, 48(80%) of wives had moderate attitude towards alcohol husbands & 12(20%) had lower attitude towards alcoholic husbands.

These findings are supported by a study conducted by (Nus et al, 2012) reward related brain activation may have a bigger role in addition than early drinking initiation where personality factors and reward related behaviour were more crucial. To establish the same they employed component analysis and structural equation modelling to reward related brain responses determined by functional magnetic resonance imaging during a monetary incentive delay task. The finding led them to conclude that reward related behaviour, personality and brain responses all had a role in alcoholic consumption, with personality accounting for a greater variance than behaviour and brain responses.

The Second Objective of the Study was to Determine the Association on Child Behavior & Attitude towards Alcoholic Husbands as Perceived by Wives with Selected Demographic Variables

The present study findings revealed the level of ill effects of alcoholism on child behaviour and attitude

towards alcohol husbands as perceived by wives of alcoholic husband was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level. This findings were also supported by a Study done by Berkun et. al, (2013) used a sample of 10,525 teenagers from four western Europeans nations, namely Germany, Belgium, Austria and the Netherlands who were in the seventh to ninth grades of secondary school. They tried to find a link between students level of study and alcohol Consumption pattern while adjusting for other socio Economic factors. According to the findings the type of Schooling impacted the prevalence of in toxification and heavy episodic drinking, Then, depending on socio, Economic origins, they had Varying effects.

CHAPTER - VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The chapter presents a brief accounts of the present study, conclusion are drawn from the findings and the implication of the results are started. It also includes recommendations for further research in this area.

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

The present study was to assess the knowledge on ill effects of alcoholism on Child behaviour and attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives at Nedungundram village.

The objectives of the study are

1. To assess the ill effects of alcoholism on Child behaviour and attitude towards alcoholic husband as perceived by wives.
2. To associate the ill effects of alcoholism On Child behaviour and attitude towards alcoholic husbands are perceived by wives with Selected demographic variables.
3. It was Quantitative study conducted at Nedungundram village the research design used in this study descriptive design.
4. The samples were selected by using simple random sampling Technique.
5. The sample size consisted of 60 wives of alcoholic husbands.

The instrument used for the data Collection were was questionnaire, to assess the level of knowledge of alcoholic husbands among wives and checklist was used to assess the level of attitude of alcoholic husbands among wives.

The Instruments used to collect the data Comprises of fair sessions. Part -I deal with the demographic data. Part-II consist of Questionnaire to asses the level of knowledge of alcoholic husbands among wives .part -III consist of checklist to assess the level of attitude of alcoholic husbands among wives. The interventional strategy, Which is used to develop the skills needed to stop or reduce drinking.

The content validity was checked by experts in the field of Nursing and psychiatrist. Data was collected for a period of 6 weeks among wives of alcoholic husband.

The Collected data were analysed by using descriptive statistics (frequency percentage, mean and standard deviation) and inferential Statistics ('t' test and chi square) to test the Study hypothesis.

MAJOR STUDY FINDINGS

Among wives of alcoholic husbands majority were under the age group between 21-30years, had primary school education, and were house wives, had family income of 5000-10,000 per month, Hindus, were married below 3 years, belonged to joint and nuclear family and had one and two children, fathers were government employee and were drinking for more than 3 years.

With regard to the ill effects of alcoholism on child behaviour as perceived by wives of alcoholic husbands,

that presents 42(70%) of Children had moderate behaviour and emotional difficulties. With regard to attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives shows that 48 (80 %) had moderate attitude towards husbands and 12(20%) had lower attitude towards alcoholic husbands. Associate of ill effects of alcoholism on child behaviour and attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives with selected demographic variables. The results revealed that there was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

CONCLUSION

The main conclusion drawn from this present Study was that most of the wives of alcoholic husbands were had moderate attitude towards their husbands and most of the Children of alcoholic father were had moderate behaviour and emotional difficulties. So, the Study Conclude that Counselling Sessions were needed for alcohol addicted parents regarding harmful effects of alcohol and its impact on his / her family and society. after completion of the study subjects were encouraged to attend counselling session regularly.

LIMITATIONS

The investigator found it difficult to collect data about alcoholic husbands from the one selected village. The study could not assess follow up of coping strategies of children of alcohol dependent parents because of time constraint.

The sitting of the study was selected due to the convenience of the researcher hence the findings can be generalized only to the selected Sitting.

NURSING IMPLICATION

The investigator had drawn the following implementation from the study which concern for nursing service, nursing Education, nursing administration and nursing service.

NURSING PRACTICE

The community nurse play a major role In motivating, educating the wives of alcoholic husbands regarding the knowledge of ill effects of alcoholism on child behaviour.

Counselling session were conducted for the alcohol addicted persons recording harmful effects of alcohol. The parents also referred for deaddiction treatment and rehabilitation services.

The sample with the clinical symptoms Complication, were referred to near by Government hospitals, for further investigation and treatment.

NURSING EDUCATION

The nursing staffs and nursing students and other health care professionals to understand the problem of Children of alcohol dependent parents. So they can give appropriate and Comprehensive Care to children of alcohol dependent parent in community and in their family.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

The nurse administrator should arrange Continuing education programme for nursing Personnel regarding ill effects of drinking alcohol.

The nurse administrator arrange for workshop on various alternative way to get overcome from alcohol

addiction.

Arrange training programme for all health workers regarding impact of drinking alcohol In family and society.

Arrange and display pamphlets, Charts, postures to create awareness about alcohol addiction.

NURSING RESEARCH

The instinct of research is to assess the knowledge on ill effects of alcoholism on Child behaviours and the attitude towards alcoholic husbands as perceived by wives. The result of the study will improve the knowledge of ill effects of alcohol and its Impact on their child behaviour was learned by the wives alcoholic husbands.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A Similar study can be conducted for large group of people.
2. Similar study can be conducted with a planned to teaching programme and its effectiveness is to be assessed
3. Similar kind of studies Can be conducted in different settings.
4. A follow up study can be done to find out whether the clients are benefited or not.

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