

Scholastic performance among children of alcoholics- Critical Review Analysis**N. Thilagavathi, 2. Sampooram.W****1. Ph.D Nursing Scholar, The Tamil Nadu Dr.M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai, India****2. Professor, Annai JKK Sampoorani Ammal College of Nursing, The Tamil Nadu
Dr.M.G.R. Medical University, India****Academic achievement among children of alcoholics**

Chassin.L, Rogosc. F (2007) conducted the study to assess the academic achievement in adolescent children of alcoholics. A sample of 221 adolescent COAs and 196 demographically matched controls (53% boys, mean [\pm SD] age = 12.7 ± 1.46 years), and their parents, were included. Results showed that COAs received lower school grades than did their non-COA peers (mean = 2.19 ± 1.08 vs 2.54 ± 1.01 , respectively). COAs with two alcoholic parents (mean = 1.80 ± 1.17) and COAs with at least one parent diagnosed alcohol dependent (mean = 2.01 ± 1.01) showed particularly low grades. Parental alcohol dependence was also associated with lower math achievement scores (mean = 48.52 ± 24.68 vs 62.47 ± 26.71)

Sonia Gakhar, I.J.S. Jaswal (2017) conducted a study to compare the self-concept and academic performance of adolescent children of alcoholics and non-alcoholics and also to examine gender difference urban rural in differences, Punjab. Sixty students in the age group of 15 to 18 years and who were children of alcoholics (30 boys, 30a girls) and the same number of counterparts that is, children of non-alcoholics were taken. Sixty teachers (30 for boys, 30 for girls) of the selected adolescent-rated respective students. The chi-square value revealed that the self-concept and academic performance of adolescent children of alcoholics were low as compared to their counterparts. Adolescent children of alcoholics exhibited unfavorable parental attitudes on factors namely father acceptance, achievement standards, and family closeness. Adolescent girls and boys of alcoholics were affected by the same intensity in the event of a father's alcoholism. Finding identity and the need for professional help in the lives of COAs. The study also suggested parent's role of non-drinking parents and teachers in building self-confidence and improving psycho-social effectiveness.

Fartein A Torvik et al (2011) conducted study to investigate the relationship between parental drinking and school adjustment among aged 13-19 years adolescents participated in a health survey (N = 8984), in Norwegian country Compared to children of light drinkers, children of alcohol abusers had moderately elevated attention and conduct problem scores. Maternal alcohol abuse was particularly predictive of such problems. Children of abstainers did significantly better than children of light drinkers. Parental alcohol abuse is an independent risk factor for attention and conduct problems at school.

Indices of academic performance among children of alcoholics

T. Murphy et al, (1991) conducted a study to test the hypothesis that children of alcoholic fathers (COAs) have poorer school adjustment than children of nonalcoholic parents (non-COA). Subjects were 39 children of male alcoholics treated for alcoholism in a VA program and 33 control children whose nonalcoholic parents (matched on demographic indices) reported low marital conflict. The results showed that daughters of alcoholics, but not sons, showed more variability than controls in their school attendance. There was suggestive evidence that they also missed more school days than controls, with a reversed pattern for the sons of alcoholics. Generally, however, the COA group was not compromised academically and did not show more conduct problems compared to controls. Within the COA group, long-term paternal drinking adjustment (years of problem drinking and total number of hospitalizations for drinking) appeared to be related to poorer GPA, while short-term adjustment (alcohol-related days in jail and number problem-focused in year previous to treatment) were more related to poorer attendance. The results are discussed in terms of the mechanism of the effect of paternal drinking on children's school adjustment and the difficulty in making generalizations about the consequences of being the child of an alcoholic.

Maria J. Casas-Gil and Jose I. Navarro-Guzman (2022) conducted a study to examine a variety of direct outcome variables measuring academic performance among a sample of 226 children, 108 of them from parents who misused alcohol in Cadiz. Parents were outpatients of a Health Service and received treatment for the drinking problem; 118 students were children of nonalcoholic parents attending the same schools as the children of alcoholic parents. Both groups were compared on age, sex, school grade, and social environment. The study identified

five variables on which performance by children of alcoholic parents was poorer: intelligence, repeating a grade, low academic performance, skipping school days, and dropping out of school.

Link between alcoholism and scholastic performance among children of alcoholics

Lisa Berg, Karin Back, Bo Vinnerljung, and Anders Hjern (2016) conducted a study to assess the links between alcohol-related disorders and offspring school performance register study in a national cohort, Sweden among 740 618 individuals born in Sweden in 1990–96. The study demonstrates that maternal as well alcohol-related hospital admissions were associated with lower school performance.

A study was established to influence alcohol-related parental behavior disorders on children's academic achievement in public primary schools in Kenya. The target population was 1385 persons consisting of head teachers, teachers, and learners class less 6 and 7. Due to this rampant parental alcoholic disorder, the parents have neglected their children hence denying them the much-needed support for the achievement of academic grades. This neglect was manifested in children lacking basic needs, being unkept, carelessness in their academic assignments, lack of concentration in class, chronic absenteeism, truancy, deviancy and antisocial behavior. The effects of this neglect cause the children to perceive rejection and therefore are unable to achieve their full potential in academic work (Anne N. Kamau, 2017).

Beth Nyambura Njoroge (2020) conducted a study to investigate the influence of parental alcoholism on students' academic performance in mixed public day secondary schools in Kandara Sub County, Kenya. A sample of 63 boys and girls drawn from the respective schools through purposive sampling method was used. It was found that 52% of the student respondents reported that at least one of their parents was abusing alcohol and 82% of parental alcoholism was accounted for by fathers. The results showed that 74% of the student respondents who attained D+ and below in their April exam for 2019 attributed their low grades to parental alcoholism. Guidance and counseling accounted for 66% of the interventions in the schools and the other 34% was mainly the sharing of the word of God through preaching by Christian Union patrons. The main conclusion drawn from the study is that parental alcoholism in Kandara Sub

County is high and is a major contributor to poor academic performance in the study area. This calls for a rethinking of existing interventions and a paradigm shift from a one-angled approach to school based interventions towards a multipronged and holistic model of psychosocial support.

Cross-sectional survey on scholastic performance among children of alcoholics

Beth Njoroge and Margaret Mwenje (2019) conducted a cross-sectional survey study to establish the impact of parental alcoholism on academic performance among secondary school students, in Kandara Sub-County in Murang'a County, Kenya. A sample of 63 boys and girls drawn from the respective schools through a purposive sampling method was used. The study also sampled 12 teachers and 6 community leaders. The main conclusion drawn from the study is that parental alcoholism in Kandara Sub County is high and is a major contributor to poor academic performance in the study area.

Pagadpallysrinivas, S.Venkatkrishnan (2016) conducted a prospective school-based horizontal study on factors affecting scholastic performance in school children among 1000 school children in the age group 10 to 15 years in Karaikal region. This study show, when alcohol dependence is present in the family, 76.5% of children's scholastic performance is very poor to average. This shows alcohol abuse got a negative influence on children's scholastic performance.

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