CHAPTER-II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

"Practically all human knowledge can be found in books and libraries unlike other animals that must start a new with each generation man builds upon the accumulated the recorded knowledge of the past".

- John W.Best (1986)

In the field of education, as in other fields, the research worker needs to acquire comprehensive information about what has been done in the particular area from which he proposes to take up a problem for research. The survey of related literature helps the researcher to find out whether the evidence already available ideas, theories, explanations and hypothesis, which help a researcher in identifying and formulating his problem. It also suggests methods, techniques, and tools to the researcher for collecting and analyzing the data. The researcher can locate comparable data, which are useful in the interpretation of the results of his study. Last but not least the related literature contributes to the general scholarship of the researcher.

The related studies have been presented in the succeeding pages under different headings concerning the related variables like academic alienation, depression, family environment and mental health.

Review of related literature, besides allowing the researcher to acquaint with current knowledge in the field of area in which he/she is going to conduct his/her research, serves the following specific purposes.

1. To show whether the evidence already available solves the problems adequately without further research and thus to avoid the risk of duplication.
2. It facilitates the investigator to find out whether the evidence already available solves the problem without further research.
3. It is beneficial to survey the areas covered and when it is done, the investigator is in a better position to march forward.

4. The related literature works as a guide-post with regard to the quantum of the work done in the field.

The related literature or studies mentioned herein is directly or indirectly associated with the topic of the present study. For any worthwhile investigation, a review of related studies in the field of investigation is of great help to the investigator. These studies tell investigator how much work has been done in the field and what still remains to be done, which saves from duplicating the work and crowns with the credit of making original contribution to the world of knowledge. Review of related literature helps in defining and delaminating the problem, in rejecting sterile approaches and in developing insight, which leads to improvement in research design. The investigator tapped the various sources of available literature pertaining to the problem of the present study. This chapter is devoted to survey related studies conducted in India and abroad.

From the above discussion, it is clear that for any worthwhile investigation a review of related literature in the field of investigation is of great help to the investigator. The investigator tapped the various sources of available literature pertaining to the problem of present study. A comprehensive review of related studies is classified year wise under the following heads:

- Studies related to Academic Alienation
- Studies related to Depression
- Studies related to Family Environment
- Studies related to Mental Health
2.1 STUDIES RELATED TO ACADEMIC ALIENATION

Flake and Carol (1990) conducted a study "Academic Failure, Alienation and the Threat of Extinction: A global perspective on children at Risk". The researcher discusses common and critical global problems related to children who are at risk. Section on academic failure examine that programs preschool children, education for disadvantaged children at the elementary school level and an ecological approach to the problem. Other sections explore issues of youth alienation, the future of the human species, and a global perspective on such problems.

Shoho, Alan, Martin and Nancy (1999) conducted a study on "Alienation among Alternatively certified and Traditionally Certified Teachers". A Study exploring possible connections between teacher attrition rates and feelings of alienation compared alienation among alternatively and traditionally certified teachers in Texas. Result showed that the two groups did not differ on most alienation measures and that alienation was high among both groups. School leaders must address this problem.

Chamberlain (2003) investigated a study “An Interview with Monica Brown, Tony, Bright, and Jose "Pete" Montoya : Perspectives an Adolescent Alienation.” In this article the researcher reports on interviews with three individuals to illustrate various perspectives on adolescent alienation: Monica Brown, an educator who has conducted research on the topic; Tony Bright, a special educator who is himself learning disabled; and Pete Montoya, a young man with multiple disabilities.

Arokach (2006) conducted a study “Alienation and Domestic Abuse: How Abused Women Cope with Loneliness”. This study explored the manner in which abused women cope with loneliness. Eighty women, victims of domestic abuse, were compared to 84 women from the general population who had no history of abusive relationship. A 34 item yes/no loneliness
questionnaire were utilized in order to compare the "beneficial" ways of coping with loneliness in the two samples. Results confirmed that abused women, indeed, cope with loneliness differently than the general population does. The abused women scored significantly higher on the self-development and understanding, disgracing and denial and the Religion and faith subscales.

Balachandran, Raakhee and Raj (2007) evaluate a study “Life Satisfaction and Alienation of Elderly Males and Females” In this study the investigators compare the alienation and life satisfaction of elderly men and women. 74 men and 102 women were selected belonging to Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala. Life satisfaction and Alienation were measured using appropriate standardized psychological tests. The results showed that elderly men experience less alienation than the elderly woman, and the results were found to be significant. Both the groups do not exhibit significant differences in their life satisfaction.

Bow, Gould and Flens (2009) an Internet survey was conducted to examine the views of mental health and legal professionals about parental alienation (PA) in child custody cases. Findings from 448 respondents revealed much awareness about the PA concept and controversies, along with the need for further research in the field. In general, respondents were cautious and conservative/moderate in their view of PA and very reluctant to support the concept of Parental Alienation Syndrome (PAS). Also, they did not view PAS as meeting admissibility standards. Respondents viewed domestic violence (DV) as an important issue to assess, although they did not usually find/suspect DV in such cases. Further, respondents varied according to professional role (evaluators, trial attorneys/judges, and court facilitators) on the relative importance attributed to various assessment factors. Moreover, evaluators' assessment procedures and the frequency of recommended interventions by trial attorneys/judges and evaluators closely paralleled those typically used in
child custody cases. Results are compared to past literature in the field, with hopes of clarifying misconceptions.

Levy (2009) "'But It Has Its Price': Cycles of Alienation And Exclusion Among Pioneering Druze Women". In this narrative research explores the experience of Druze women who were the first or among the first, from their villages to study at Israeli universities, focusing on their return home following their studies. Studying in university involved crossing boundaries of gender and culture, leading the women through a path profoundly different from that of their families or childhood friends. Upon return, feelings of pride and accomplishment were accompanied by alienation, hybridist and pain. These aspects, previously overlooked in research literature, are discussed in the present article, adding a new dimension to the understanding of emotional and social facets in the lives of women from so-called "traditional" societies who seek higher education.

Robert, Sarah and Jacquelynne (2009) conducted a study on " A Portrait of Academic Alienation in Adolescence: Motivation, Mental Health and Family Experience". This study investigates differences in the pattern of motivation, mental health, and family experience. Variables between students who are more or less academically disengaged in their 7th grade year in middle school. The sample consisted of 1482 families with a seventh grader. A "Psychological Disengagement Scale" is created from several attitude scales concerning school. Students falling in the lower and upper quartiles are designated as "Low" and "High" alienation groups, respectively. These groups are compared on adolescence self report on their academic motivation, mental health and the support for schooling in their home. Groups were compared on several parents self report measures, including parents beliefs concerning their child's schooling and their involement in their child's school life. Result shows that alienated students were more negative on a broad array of variables,
indicating a general sense of alienation. Specifically, disengaged students, especially those who also evidence school problems such as suspension and failure, reported more feeling of anger and depression, less positive feeling of belonging, self-worth and resilience, lower grades, and less positive beliefs about their academic competence and the important of education and their non-alienated peers.

**Shrivastava and Mukhopadhyay (2009)** investigated study "Alienation and Emotional Intelligence of Adolescents with Internalizing Symptoms" on the levels of alienation and emotional intelligence of adolescents with internalizing symptoms. In this study Multi-dimensional Assessment of personality (form-t) test was used as screening tool in the first phase. Total 510 adolescents in the age group of 14-18 years studying in various school of Varanasi and were screened for internalizing symptoms. Those who scored above the cut-off point were identified as the "affected group" having internalizing symptoms showing more than 6 symptoms, the sample showing 4-5 symptoms as "moderate group" sample showing1-2 symptoms as "mild group" and adolescents without internalizing symptoms were identified as "normal group" Student Alienation Scale and Mangal Emotional Intelligence Inventory were then administered on all the four groups each having 15 subjects for the final study. The result obtained from ANOVA revealed that the affected group is significantly alienated and emotionally immature in awareness and management compared to their comparative group.

**Singh and Sahu (2010)** conducted a study on "Effect of Socio-Economic-Status, Gender and Residence on Alienation of Adolescent Students" found that alienation was insignificant among adolescent students in relation to their socio-economic status, sex and residential background. Sample for the study comprised of 100 adolescent students (50 males and 50 females) between the age group of 14 to 16 randomly selected from three different
school of Rohtak district of Haryana State. The responses were analyzed with 2x2x2 ANOVA technique to verify all stead null hypotheses. Overall findings of the study in accordance with all main and interaction effect of all three independent variables i.e. socio-economic status, gender and residence on single dependent variable of the present study i.e. students alienation was found insignificant.

**Hassani and Sameri (2015)** Purpose of this research was to investigate student alienation through monitoring cultural capital, economical capital and social capital of students. This was analytical and descriptive study. The population was 616 students of Urmia University of Medical Sciences in Academic year 2013-2014 and 237 students were selected by stratified sampling method. The data were collected by four questionnaires named "cultural capital", "social capital" and "economical capital" and "academic alienation" and t-Test, One-Way ANOVA and Pearson Correlation (r) was used for statistical analysis using SPSS18.8 software. Findings showed that there was significant difference between alienation of students of medical sciences and students of medical related fields and there is significant relationship between "cultural capital" and "social capital" and "academic alienation" of students, but there isn’t significant relationship between "economical capital" and "academic alienation" of students.

**Long (2015)** The goal of this study was the psychological nature of alienation and academic satisfaction among Black students at predominantly white institutions. This is especially true among Black students attending predominantly white universities where the phenomenon of alienation is prevalent. Such institutions where Black students are severely under represented require access to psychological and socio-cultural dimensions of campus climate. Through interviews, questionnaires, and review of existing data.
2.2 STUDIES RELATED TO DEPRESSION

Patil, Gaonkar and Yadav (2000) carried out a study on “Depression among the Elderly and its Correlates”. The sample was selected of elderly people (above 50 years) working in different institution (Banks, LIC, Forestry office, police department, school and colleges) who had pension benefits were obtained. The retried people (below 70 years) were selected from the “Registered, Pensioner Association” situated in Dharwed district, Karnataka. The total sample comprised of 220 elderly (117 male and 103 females). Ramamurti’s (1978) scale was used to assess the health status, economic status and social activities of the elderly people. Hosmath's (1992) scale was used to elicit information regarding the participation in religious activities. The scale constructed and standardized by Karim and Tiwari (1986) and was used to measure the level of depression. The results revealed that a larger proportion of the respondents have low level of depression, A negative and significant relationship is found between the depression level and economic status, health status, social status and family background. The religious activities was found to be positively and significantly related with the depression of the elderly people.

Jami, Kathy, Patricia and Jesenia (2005) investigated " the Role of Parent and Peer Support in Predicting Adolescent Depression: A Longitudinal Community Study " and found that whether perceived parent support, peer support and the interaction between them predict depression symptoms and depression diagnosis two years later in a community sample of 389 adolescents. Controlling for time one depression, parent support and anticipated peer support have not independently related to time two depressions in either linear or logistic regression analyses. However, there is a significant interaction between the two support variables, suggesting that parent support moderates the relationship between anticipated peer support and depression.
symptoms and diagnosis. Anticipated peer support is protective among adolescents with high parental support, but may act as a risk factor for adolescents with low peer support. Regarding developmental differences, low anticipated peer support at Time 1 was a stronger predictor of time 2 depression symptoms among older, compared with younger, adolescents. These findings highlight the importance of parent and peer support in predicting future depression among community adolescents.

Melaughlin and Pungello (2007) conducted a study on "Depressive symptoms in Young Adults: The influences of the Early Home Environment and Early Educational Child Care.' The relationship between depressive symptoms in young adults, the quality of the early home environment, and early educational child was investigated in young adults randomly assigned to receive early childhood intervention in the Abecedarian study. Of the original 111 infants enrolled (98% African American), 104 participated in an 21 follow-up. Those who had early treatment reported fewer depressive symptoms. The protective effects of the early childhood program were further supported by a significant home environment by treatment interaction. Negative effects of lower quality home environment on young adult depressive symptoms were almost entirely offset by preschool treatment, whereas depressive symptoms increased as the quality of the early home environment decreased for those in control group.

Verma (2007) conducted a research work on the effect of "Employment as the Determinant of Mental Health and Depression in the Highly Educated Women" The sample of 120 women (60 married and 60 unmarried) were selected in such a manner that 60 respondents were highly educated employed and 60 were highly educated unemployed, age ranging 21 to 35 years. The Beck Depression inventory (BDI) (1961) tool was used to measure depression and Mental Health analysis questionnaire by Thorpe Clark and Tiegs (1959)
was used to measure the mental health of the women. The findings reveal that both employment and marital status affect the mental health and depression of the women. Employment and marriage both satisfies the economic, emotional and social needs to the great extent. Depression scores of the women were also affected by both the employment and marriage. The result suggests that unemployment and unmarried were more depressed than the employed and married women.

**Deb and Bhattacharjee (2009)** conducted a study on "Self-Esteem of Depressive Patients". In this study a sample of 18 depressive patients was taken and they were selected from different Government and Private Health Care Centres Following incidental sampling technique. Data were collected by background information of Scheduled and Self-Esteem Inventory. Three hypotheses were formulated and verified by applying suitable statistical test. Findings revealed that self-esteem of depressive patients and normal population of same age group differed significantly (p<0.01) which indicates that depressive patients have low self-esteem. Again findings revealed that self-esteem of male and female depressive patients of same age group also differed significantly (p<0.01), which indicates that male depressive patients possess high self-esteem than those of female depressive patients. Further, self esteem of depressive which indicates that the depressive patients who are suffering from depression for more than last one year possessed low self esteem as compared to the depressive patients who are suffering for the last one year.

**Purandare (2009)** carried out a study on " Depression, Explanatory style and self-perception as a function of sex and education among Adolescents" The sample of the study was 161 students studying at secondary level, both boys and girls in the age range of 14-16 years. Measures of the study were Depression scale, explanatory style scale and Self-perception profile that had five sub-domains as well as measure of depression in boys and girls.
Significant difference between boys and girls was obtained on the measure of Explanatory style. In self-perception a significant difference was found between boys and girls on the factor of athletic competence. No significant difference obtained between students studying in 8th Std. compared to students studying in 9th Std. on the measures of depression, explanatory style and self-perception.

Saini and Saini (2009) conducted a study on “Effect of stress and Depression in Treatment Out Come of Alcoholics” to investigate the effect of stress and depression among 300 (150 male urban area and 150 from rural area) Litrate alcoholics patients were selected on the basic of selective quota sampling. The subject is administering Langer’s Stress Scale and Beck's Depression Inventory. Intervention techniques mainly included chemotherapy, behaviour therapy individual and group counseling. To find out the relation between stress and depression and treatment outcomes among alcoholics point bi-serial correlation is computed. The finding of the study showed that individual with high stress are significantly different from those who have low stress in affective state and other psychological function.

Sibnath and Anjana (2009) carried out a study on "Self-Esteem of Depression Patients " and found that Depression was a strong mood involving sadness, discouragement, despair of hopelessness that lasts for weeks, months or even longer. People with depression tend to have negative and self-critical thoughts. The broad objective of the present study was to ascertain the self-esteem of depressive patients. A group of 118 depressive patients was covered in the study and they were selected from different Government and Private Health Care Centres following incidental sampling technique. Data were collected by Background information Schedule and Self Esteem Inventory. Three hypotheses were formulated and were verified by applying suitable statistical tests. Findings revealed that self esteem of depressive patients and
normal population of same age group differed significantly (p<0.01) which indicate that depressive patients have low self-esteem. Again findings revealed that self-esteem of male and female depressive patients of same age group also differed significantly (p<0.01), which indicates that male depressive patients possess high self-esteem than those of female depressive patients Further, self esteem of depressive patients across chronicity of the disease also differed significantly (p<0.01) which indicate that the depressive patients who were suffering from depression for more than last one year possessed low self esteem as compared to the depressive patients who were suffering from depression for the last one year.

Srivastava and Asthana (2009) carried out a study on "Role Stress and Mental Health in Working Women of Different Occupational Levels" The objectives of this study was to assess and compare mental health in three categories of working women and to find out relationship between mental health and role stress. For this purpose a sample of 150 working women [(clerks, teachers (secondary education) and lecturers (Degree college)] from various government institute of Varanasi. The age range of the sample was from 25-50 years are selected. Mental Health is measured with the help of Mental Health Inventory by Jagdish and Srivastava (1983) and to measure the Organizational Role Stress by Pareek (1983) is used. Results reveales better mental health in lecturers in comparison to teachers. A significant negative correlation (r= - .496) reveals that working women experiencing role stress have poor mental health.

Sharma and Yadaya (2011) conducted a study on "Parental Styles and Depression among Adolescents ". In this research, the researchers selected a total sample of 200 respondents which are taken including 100 parents and 100 adolescents (50 males and 50 females) who were studying in ix and x standard. The age range of the adolescences sample is from 14 to 16 years. Children’s
Depression Inventory (CDI)-(Kovacs, 1981) tool was used for measuring the level of depression among adolescents. Printing Authority questionnaire (PAQ-R), (Rittman et.al. 2002) was used for measuring Authoritarian, Authoritative and permissive parenting styles. The data were analyzed by using Pearson's Product Moment method of correlation and t-test for mean comparisons, the sample of parents was classified into two extreme groups' i.e. High vs. low (mean ± 1 S.D.) on the basis of their scores on parenting style and depression scores of their wards were compared The results showed that (i) Authoritarian Parenting Style has significant positive correlation with depression. (ii) Permissive Parenting style has significant negative correlation with depression (iii) there is a significant difference between males and females on measures of depression. (iv)The two extreme groups (high vs. low) showed significant difference on their depression levels.

Venkatesan and Ravindranath (2011) carried out a study on "Depression in Institutionalised and Non-Institionalized Elderlys". A demographic data sheet and 28-item General Health Questionnaire was used to carry out individual interviews among the elderly. The results indicate satisfactory psychometric qualities for the GHQ-28 in this tested sample for reliability and inter-correlations of its sub-scales. The findings paint a rather grim picture of the most typical hypothetically affected senior citizen of the sample as one who is a widowed institutionalized female hailing from low socio economic status group with complaints of felt anxiety counterpart of the non-institutionalized aged familial male, preferably with the spouse, from a high socio economic status, whose scores consistently better on all health dimensions as measured in the study. The results were discussed in the light of the need and their implications for improving the quality of life of the institutionalized elderly in the contemporary Indian society.
Cámara and Calvet (2012) conducted a study on "The effects of early maladaptive schemas (EMS) would make students more vulnerable to symptoms of depression and anxiety". It was hypothesised that abandonment, emotional deprivation, defectiveness, and failure schemas would interact with stressful events to predict depressive symptoms. The gender differences in EMS and depressive and anxiety symptoms, expected that sex would act as a moderator of the relationships between EMS and symptoms. Result of this study showed that the presence of EMS constitutes a vulnerability factor for both, depressive and anxiety symptoms, and this effect was also moderated by sex.

Reyes-Rodríguez, Rivera-Medina, Cámara-Fuentes, Suárez-Torres, and Bernal (2013) Explored the prevalence and sex differences of depressive symptoms and suicidal ideation in freshmen Latino college students in Puerto Rico, and identified stressful life events that could contribute to symptoms of depression. The sample of this study was two thousand one hundred sixty-three freshmen college students from the University of Puerto Rico (UPR). There were assessed for depression symptoms using the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and stressful life events using open questions and Chi square test to interpret data. It was found that Freshmen College students present a broad range of depression symptoms and certain stressful life events associated with an increased prevalence of depression symptoms and Early detection of depression and tailored prevention programs be developed to improve both mental health and academic performance among the college population.

Calvet, Orue and Hankin (2013) Studied three different pathways among these variables cognitive vulnerabilities & stressors as predictors of depressive symptoms (vulnerability model), depressive symptoms & cognitive vulnerabilities as predictors of stressors (stress generation model), and depressive symptoms & stressors as predictors of cognitive vulnerabilities.
(consequence model). There were 1,187 adolescents (545 girls and 642 boys) selected in this study who were assessed at two time points separated by 6 months. Find that relationships were mostly similar for boys and girls, although there were a few gender differences. The findings support a transactional model with reciprocal relationships among stress, depressive symptoms, and cognitive vulnerabilities. Transactional implications for depression interventions among adolescents are discussed.

Dozois and Rnic (2014) The research was conducted to study core beliefs and self-schema structure in depression. This research supports that these variables as vulnerability factors for depression. It has also explored predictors of core beliefs and schema structure. Specifically, emotional maltreatment, peer rejection is associated with negative self-schemas and core beliefs. Schema beliefs and structure also mediate the relation between early adversity and subsequent depression.

2.3 STUDIES RELATED TO MENTAL HEALTH

Ventis (1995) conducted a study on the relationship between religion and mental health. In this study the researcher finds out the mean dimension which showed predominately negative relationship with mental health indices; the end dimension was shown predominately positive relationships and the quest dimension revealed mixed result.

Wetzel, Janice, Wood (2000) conducted a study on “Women and Mental Health: A Global Perspective”. The investigator developed a model for the promotions of mental health and the prevention of mental illness among women, called development synthesis. The model integrated personal, social and economic development programming with crosscutting principles of mental health and theories of personal development.

Mellins, Brackis-Cott, Dolezal and Ana (2002) studied pattern of status disclosure to painterly HIV infected children and subsequent mental health
outcomes. The findings are: there is a statistical trend for children who don’t know. Also greater social disclosure is found when the child has an AIDS diagnosis or lower CD 4% as well as when the caregiver is HIV negative, African, American and not the child's biological parents. In conclusions, pediatric HIV Infection remain a highly stigmatized issue that is difficult to discuss with the infected child and other.

**Murray, Gien, Lan, Solberg and Shirley (2003)** conducted a study on the comparison of the mental health of employed and unemployed women in the context of a massive lay off. The unemployed women reported significantly poorer mental well being in the year prior to data collection. At the time of the study, however, both groups of women are experiencing high levels of distress. The moratorium, financial problems, and feeling of uncertainly are indentified as key stresses for all the women, but especially for those without work. Among the working women, past experience with unemployment and level of education has significant correlation with their mental well being.

**Kim, Young-Ho (2003)** studied correlation of mental health problems with psychological constructs in adolescence. When the researcher points out final result from 2-year study which indicate that Korean adolescents showed high prevalence in interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety and hostility. There are significant differences in adolescent’s mental health problems between gender and age. The adolescent’s mental health problem is statistically correlated with psychological variables.

**Jennifer, Dorothy and Espelage (2004)** evaluated the role of exercise as both a coping mechanism and as a health behaviour in relation to eating pathology and other measures of psychological health in a nonclinical university population. Female (n-235) and male (n-86) undergraduate students completed questionnaires that assessed exercise behaviour, coping strategies, eating attitudes, self-esteem, life satisfaction, affect, depression, and anxiety.
The results indicate that the relations among exercise, coping and eating pathology is complex. Exercise was related to positive psychological health in males, whereas exercise in females was associated with both positive negative psychological health. For women with high Eating Attitude Test (EAT-26) scores, exercise is significantly associated with negative effect, and a trend excised in this group such that exercise was associated with higher levels of depression and anxiety. Conversely, for women with low EAT scores exercise was associated with positive affect. This suggests that exercise might be differentially associated with mental health based on the presence or absence of eating pathology.

Baldwin (2004) conducted a study in England as part of the preparation work for the Children's Taskforce, looking at the training need of specialist Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) staff, and of primary care staff who work with children and young people. A survey of existing service provision and of training opportunities is conducted, and as a result a series of recommendations for future training needs within CAMHS are made. It includes the needs of the developing role of Primary Mental Health Workers (PMHWs) within this area in their crucial link position between primary and secondary services. The study was multi-disciplinary in nature, given that multi-professional workers provide all CAMHS teams. Since this work was undertaken the work force development plans for future CAMHS have progressed under the Children's Taskforce, with the National Service Framework for children being published in October 2004.

Lavanya (2012) conducted a study on "Influencing factors of mental Health of Adolescents at School Level". In this study results disclose that there was high significant influence of good peer relation and healthy school environment on mental health of adolescents whereas 'Parent Child relation' has influenced moderately. It has been observed that the contribution of 'Parent
Child Relation', 'Peer relation' and 'School environment' towards 'Mental Health' was more in girls than boys. Adolescents of Private schools have strong parent child relation when compared to the adolescents of Government schools. But age and class of the Adolescents had not shown any influence on their Mental Health.

**Choudhary (2013)** evaluate the family environment of pupils and find out its effect on mental health of the student. This study examined as to how the family environment is related to the mental health of secondary school students. The family has a significant impact on the child. It affects almost all aspects of his personality his beliefs, attitudes, behaviour, aspirations etc. This has always been a painful experience that a few students in the class would not do as much as they could do. They had the potential but lacked motivation. Individual attention at school paid sometimes but with the burden of routine load it was never possible to deal those students individually for each subject. During conversations with these children an important fact was revealed that they were missing something at home and had developed a sort of disinterest in their studies and hence never aspired to go very high. It was quite clear unless the teacher understand the factors which influence the child's problem he will fail to bring improvement in him. The present study is a step in this direction of understanding those factors which affect the mental health of the child.

**Arumugam, Rajendran and Nagalingam (2013)** conducted a study on "Mental Health Problems Among Adolescents And Its Psychosocial Correlates". This study conducted from four different schools as a cross sectional study among adolescents of 10 to 17 years of age with objectives of eliciting the burden of the mental health problems and the risk factors associated with it. The study was conducted in Roy pet area during June and July 2012. A total of 478 students were included in the study and the results showed the prevalence of 67(14%) of the study population. The mental health
problem in this study associated with female sex, less age, higher socio economic status, unhealthy home environment (parents fighting, parental abuse), sibling rivalry, unhealthy school environment (fight with friends) and the type of family, single parent were not associated with the mental problems.

2.4 STUDIES RELATED TO FAMILY ENVIRONMENT

Cherian and Malehase (2000) conducted a study on “The Relationship Between parental control & Scholastic Achievement of Children from Single and Two-Parent Families.” A number of studies have revealed a positive relationship between parental control of the education of their children and the children’s scholastic achievement (Grolnick, Ryan & Deci 1991). Variables associated with North American children’s scholastic achievement appear to include general household governance and parental control (Nock, 1988), which may affect scholastic achievement (Ginsburg & Branstein, 1993) children’s dependence on external achievement and presented more discipline problems than did their peers form two-parents families.

Collins and Marc (2000) conducted a study on contemporary on prarenting : The case for nature and nurture. Contemporary research approaches includes (a) behavior-gentic designs, augmented with direct measures of potential environment influences; (b) studies distinguishing among children with different genetically influenced predispositions in term of their responses to different environmental conditioned; (c) experimental and quasi-experimental studies of change in children’s behaviour as a result of their exposure to parents behaviour after, controlling for children’s initial characteristics; and (d) research on interaction between parenting and non-familial environmental influences and context, illustrating contemporary concern with influences beyond the parent-children dyad. These approaches indicate that parental influences on children development are neither as unambiguous as earlier research suggested nor as insubstantial as current cites claim. Thus the current
findings as parental influences provide more sophisticated and less deterministic explanations than did earlier theory and research on parenting.

**Neeraj (2001)** conducted a comparative study of family environment of vocational and academic streams. The study intended to see the relationship between family environment, achievement motivation and self esteem. It was found that out of family relationship dimensions, cohesion has positive significant correlation with self esteem, whereas expressiveness and conflict were not related to self esteem. A positive relationship among family environment, academic achievement and self esteem found a partial support.

**Mcnally and Noller (2002)** conducted a research “Comparing young adults from divorced high conflict and low conflict families.” Three groups of young adults were surveyed in this study: those whose parents engaged in high level of conflict; and these from intact families. The authors set out to compare the well being attachment styles, and relationship experiences, particularly romantic of the participants in each group. The results largely support the proposition that high levels of conflict within the family environment can be detrimental to the adjustment of children, even in the long-term, furthermore, the results suggest that high levels of conflict between parents can have more harmful consequences for young adults in comparison to the long term effects of divorce.

**Minakshi, Patel and Saurashtra (2003)** “Adolescent family factors and depression: A study of prediction relationship.” The purpose of the present study is to identify some factors as the predictor of depression among adolescents. The sample of this study consisted of 526 students of 8th, 9th and 10th standard studying in various school of Rajkot city. Tools like personal data sheet, Achenbach’s Child Behaviour Checklist, Sherry and Sinha’s family relationship inventory and an Indian adaptation of moos and moos family environment scale by Joshi and Vyas were administered to randomly selected
students. Results were arrived at by the statistical technique of multiple regression analysis. Results indicated that out of 21 selected independent variable fix variables came out to be significant predictors of depression among adolescents. These six factors are parental avoidance, cohesion, and moral religious emphasis, control educational qualification of father and educational qualification of mother.

Ghufran (2003) conducted a study on “The Structure of the family and self-esteem as moderating factor of depression in women”. The present study is designed to investigate the effect of family structure and self esteem on depression among housewives and working class women in relation to their age and marital status. For this purpose a sample of 120 women belonging to nuclear family and 60 belonging to joint family are selected in such a manner that each half of the respondents are young (age ranging from 25 to 40 years) and the remaining half are old (age ranging from 60 to 75 years). In the old group 30 are widowed. In the young group 30 respondents are employed and other 30 are unemployed women. They are administered Coppersmith’s Self-Esteem inventory and the Beck Depression inventory. The results of the study revealed self-esteem to be a moderating factor for depression in women. Also, depression score of the young and the old groups of women are differently affected by the structure of the family so that the young group from nuclear families experienced less depression while older women from the same family type experienced greater depression. Age of the women does not affect their depression. There is no significance of difference in the depression score of employed and unemployed women. In the old group widowed respondents perceived more depression than those woman spouses are alive.

Agliata and Kanter (2005) conducted a study on "College student’s well being: The role of parent-college a student expectation discrepancies and communication". In this study, the researchers describe that parental influence
on student's well being is underestimated frequently in the development literature. College students often set social academic goals according to their perceptions of parent’s expectations can impact their quality of life. Results revealed that college students reported experiencing higher levels of anger, depression, and anxiety and lower levels of self esteem and college adjustment when higher expectation performance discrepancies are present. Results also indicated that a higher perceived level of communication particularly by the college student served as a predictor of distress and are related to lower levels of affective distress and higher levels of self esteem and college adjustment.

Hoover and Roland (2005) conducted a study on “A methodological with discrimination and bullying”. This study explored the similarity between two types of adolescent peer aggression, discrimination and bullying. Family conflict and family violence are hypothesized to underlie both types of aggression behaviour with both a direct effect and indirect effect, mediated by selected personality variables. Social desirability, social dominance, interpersonal dominance, empathy depression, global self work and self esteem based upon self awareness of behaviour were hypothesized as mediators. Study results indicate that exposure to family violence increases the risk of subsequent peer aggressive behaviours while the effect of family conflict were perhaps more insidious as they were developmentally incorporated into personality.

Sander and McCarty (2005) conducted a research on "Youth depression in the family context: Familial risk factors and models of treatment". Research on parent risk factors, family environment, and familial involvement in the treatment of depression in children and adolescents is integrated providing an update to prior reviews on the topic. First, the psychosociological parent and family factors associated with youth depression were examined. The literature indicates that a broad array of parent and family
factors is associated with youth risk for depression ranging from parental pathology to parental cognitive style in family emotional climate. Next, treatment approaches for youth depression that have been empirically tested are described and then summarized in terms of their level of parent inclusion, including cognitive-behavioral therapy, interpersonal therapy and family systems approaches. Families have mostly not been incorporated into clinical treatments including parents in treatment in any capacity. Nonetheless, the overall effectiveness of treatments that involve children and adolescents exclusively is very similar to that of treatment that include parents as agents or facilitators of change.

**Susan and Felner (2007)** conducted a study on "The Effects of Family Environment and Parent-child Relationship on School Adjustment during the Transition to Early Adolescence". This research investigated the relationship between family experiences and school adjustment in a 2-year longitudinal study of a community sample of fourth to sixth grade youth (N = 159). Family measures assessed perceptions of overall social support received from family members, various dimensions of family environment and relationships with each parent. Measures of school adjustment consisted of grades, frequency of absences from school, and self-reported scholastic self-concept. Initial ratings of family organization and parent child relationship are both related significantly to follow-up indices of school adjustment obtained 2 years later. These associations are also evident in prospective analyses that controlled statistically for initial level of school adjustment. The discussion considers the adaptive significance of family experiences during the transition to early adolescence.

**Kumar and Gupta (2007)** conducted a study on “A study of family environment and expressed emotions amongst a group of schizophrenics and normal’s”. The family environment is the first and foremost enduring context
for growth and development of children. The schizophrenic patients being considered as having poor relationship with everyone including the family members, an attempt is made in this study to find out the typical family environment.

Sehgal (2010) conducted a study on the “Family environment in relation to experienced happiness among youth adolescents”. Adolescence is a crucial period in the life span of an individual. Whether, adolescent flourishes or degenerates into helplessness depends upon the family environment is significant predictor of adolescent happiness. For measuring family environment a test developed by Joshi and Vyas (1988) and to measure happiness questionnaire by Hills Arggle (2002 were used. Sample comprised of 400 students (200 girls, 200 boys) in age of 16-18 years. Result revealed that relationship dimension was most important followed by personal growth dimension in generating happiness.

After reviewing the literature, the researcher reveals that there are lot of research studies in abroad related to alienation, depression, family environment and mental health. The researcher conclude that there is a need to be more improvement in teaching learning situations and educational environment. India is country of castes in which different caste are depleted with their various standards of living. No researcher did his research work on caste bases for adolescents which is essential for determining the policies related to backward caste, scheduled caste and other locality deprived caste. Also there is a large gap between urban and rural areas adolescents regarding their concerned problems. Considering the overall gaps, a study with wide spectrum, would cover their all the aspects of the area.