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A total of 400 girls aged 13-17 years, studying in class IX to XII were part of the sample of the present study. They came from middle class socio-economic families. All of them were administrated adjustment inventory and C. M. I. Health Questionnaire after noting personal information about each of them and developing proper rapport. The information thus gathered were put in the form of various tables. After analysis of the data with interpretation, is presented here for discussion.

1. Distribution of the adolescent girls according to Age and Class:

Out of the 400 adolescent girls, the highest percentage (27%) were of 14 years of age. Next to highest (24.8%) were of 16 years of age followed by (22.0%) of 15 years of age, (18.0%) of 13 years of age and (8.2%) were of 17 years of age only.

Thus the highest percentage of adolescent girls included in the sample were of 14 years of age and the minimum percentage were of 17 years of age.

The maximum percentage (26.8%) of adolescent girls came from class XII and minimum percentage of adolescent girls came from class XI.
Considering age and class, the highest percentage (53.1%) of girls were in class IX aged 13 years. Similarly (58.8%) girls aged 14 years were in class X. And (52.7%) aged 15 years were in XI and (69.2%) aged 16 years were in class XII.

Thus as age increased their number and class both increased. A girl passes class X at approximately 15 years of age. So the number of girls of 16 and 17 years increased in class XI and XII. There were a few girls of 16 and 17 years of age in class IX and X.

2. Distribution of adolescent girls according to their age and Occupation of fathers:

Out of the 400 adolescent girls the highest percentage (41.5%) came from families where father of adolescent girl was in service, followed by (25.0%) fathers were in business, (12.0%) fathers were labour, (7.0%) fathers were professionals and the rest (14.5%) fathers were agriculturist.

Considering age of adolescent girls therefore at 13 years of age highest percentage of fathers (22.0%) were in business at 14 years of age of the adolescent girls, highest percentage (33.7%) fathers were in service. At 15 years, 16 years and 17 years of age of adolescent girls, fathers occupation in highest percentage of families was, labour (29.2%), business (25.0%) and labourer (10.4%) respectively.
Therefore, at different ages of adolescent girls fathers pattern of occupation was different. It appeared that these adolescent girls came from different areas of the city.

3. **Distribution of the adolescent girls according to their age and education of fathers:**

Among 400 adolescent girls highest percent (25.5%) of their fathers were educated upto intermediate, 23.5% were graduates, 17.8% were high school, 15.5% post graduate; 7.5% professionals, 5.5% illiterate, 2.7% primary and 2.0% junior high school.

Highest percentage (54.5%) of fathers of adolescent girls aged 16 years were educated upto primary level. Among adolescent girls of 14 years highest percent (50.0%) of fathers were educated upto junior high school. Next highest percentage (39.4%) of fathers of adolescent girls aged 15 years were educated upto high school. Among adolescent girls of 13 years of age highest percent (27.3%) of fathers were educated upto primary level. Lastly among adolescent girls of 17 years of age highest percent (22.7%) of father were illiterate.

Here again we find the education of fathers was different in different age levels of adolescent girls. This again indicates that these adolescent girls came from different parts of the city and therefore there was no uniform pattern of fathers education.
4. Distribution of the adolescent girls according to their age and monthly income of family:

Highest percentage (46.0%) of adolescent girls were from families with monthly income below Rs. 5,000. There were 37.2% adolescent girls with monthly family income of Rs. 5000-10000 and 16.8% adolescent girls were from families, with monthly income Rs. 10000 and above.

This indicates that a large number of adolescent girls came from families with a low monthly income followed by adolescent girls from middle income families and a low percentage of adolescent girls were from high income group.

Considering the age of the adolescent girls and monthly income of family. Majority of adolescent girls with low income group were of 16 years. Middle income adolescent girls of 14 years were in majority in this age group. Lastly highest percentage of monthly family income was found among 14 years adolescent girls.

Over all the pattern of monthly income of family was different from the age wise pattern of monthly family income. Every age group showed a different monthly income of family pattern. There was no uniform pattern between the two.
5. **Distribution of the adolescent girls according to their class and occupation of fathers:**

Among 400 adolescent girls majority of them (41.5%) came from families where fathers were in service, followed by (25.0%) where fathers were in business, (14.5%) fathers were Agriculturist, (12.0%) fathers were labourer and (7.0%) fathers were professionals.

This appeared to be an usual trend in cities where a large number of fathers are in service. The next popular group of occupation is business, followed by agriculturist, labourer and lastly fathers were professionals. Thus all popular groups of occupation were represented by the fathers of the adolescent girls in the present study.

Among the total adolescent girls a majority of them (26.8%) were in class 12th followed by (25.5%) in class 10th and minimum were studying in class 11th.

Thus maximum number of adolescent girls were in class 12th and class 10th. Therefore there was a big representation of the sample in class 12th and class 10th in the present study.

Lastly highest percentage of adolescent girls (30.7%) came from families where fathers were in service, and these adolescent girls were studying in class 10th. Similarly (32.0%) adolescent girls came from families where fathers were in business, these adolescent girls were
studying in class 11th. Next large groups of adolescent girls came from families of labourer, professionals and agriculturist and all these adolescent girls were from class 12th.

The same trend of fathers of adolescent girls, coming from service class, business class and others was observed here also. Thus class wise also there was a fair representation of all the occupation groups in the present study.

6. Distribution of the adolescent girls according to class and education of fathers:

Among 400 adolescent girls, maximum percentage (25.5%) of fathers were educated upto intermediate, followed by (23.5%) upto graduate and minimum (2.0%) fathers were educated upto junior high school.

Since these adolescent girls came from different parts of the city their fathers educational pattern was different. But at the same time it can be observed that a maximum number of fathers of adolescent girls were educated upto intermediate and graduate level. Some fathers were post graduates and some were educated in professional courses.

Out of the total adolescent girls majority of them (26.8%) were studying in class 12th and (25.5%) were studying in class 10th. Minimum adolescent girls 23.3% were studying in class 11th.
A large number of adolescent girls were studying in class 12th and class 10th. Minimum number of adolescent girls were studying in class 11th. This may be due to the fact that girls education is being given encouragement.

Among adolescent girls whose fathers were educated upto intermediate, their daughters in maximum number, were studying in class 12th. While among adolescent daughters whose fathers were educated upto graduate level majority of them were studying in class 10th. This indicates that fathers who were educated and otherwise also, gave importance to educate their adolescent daughters.

7. Distribution of the adolescent girls according to class and monthly income of family:

Among 400 adolescent girls highest percentage (46.0%) came from families with monthly family income below Rs. 5,000, (37.2%) came from families with family income Rs. 5,000-Rs. 10,000 and (16.8%) adolescent girls came from families with monthly family income Rs. 10,000 and above.

Therefore, a large number of families in the present sample were having low income followed by middle income group of families and some families were having above average family income.

Out of the total adolescent girls majority of them (25.5%) were studying in class 10th, followed by (24.5%) in class 9th and minimum were studying in class 11th.
Families with their monthly income being below Rs. 5,000, the maximum adolescent girls were studying in class 12th and minimum were studying in class 10th. Among adolescent girls whose monthly family income was Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 majority of them were studying in class 10th and minimum were studying in class 12th. Families with their monthly income being above Rs. 10,000, maximum number of adolescent girls were studying in class 11th and minimum studying in class 9th.

Thus, the adolescent girls were distributed in all the classes from 9th to 12th and they also represented all the monthly income groups.

8. Mean score of various adjustment according to age of the adolescent girls:

Among adolescent girls of (15-17) years of age mean score of home adjustment (10.45), health (8.73), social (15.52) and emotional adjustment (14.63) were higher than mean scores of adolescent girls of (13-14) years on home adjustment (9.40), health (8.07), social (15.52) and emotional adjustment (12.16).

Considering the norms of adjustment inventory adolescent girls of (15-17) years of age their home adjustment, health adjustment and social adjustment falls in the average category. But the emotional adjustment falls in the unsatisfactory category.

Similar is the case with the adolescent girls of (13-14) years of age their home adjustment, health adjustment and social adjustment was found
to be average but the emotional adjustment was unsatisfactory. Therefore adolescent girls of (13-14) years of age and (15-17) years of age both showed average adjustment in home health and social area. Both the group of adolescent girls showed unsatisfactory emotional adjustment.

It may be due to the fact that both the groups have attained the age of puberty and therefore both the groups showed unsatisfactory emotional adjustment.

Further significant difference were found regarding mean scores on home and emotional adjustments between the adolescent girls aged (13-14) years and (15-17) years. But no significant differences were observed on health adjustment and social adjustment mean scores between the adolescent girls aged (13-14) years and (15-17) years. Thus it appeared that the significant differences and no significant differences between the two groups of adolescent girls may be due to differences in mean scores only.

But as for home adjustment, health adjustment and social adjustment are concerned both the groups showed average or normal adjustment. But both the groups showed unsatisfactory emotional adjustment.

Hallaha a Kauffman (1978) have proposed three basic factors which facilitate emotional disturbance among adolescents. The factors are
biological disorders and diseases; pathological family relationship and undesirable experience in school. Similarly, Gupta (1992) in his study observed social and emotional areas to be of particular difficulty for adolescents and giving intense problems during adolescence.

9. **Mean Score of Various Adjustment According to class of the adolescent girls:**

Among adolescent girls studying in class (11-12) the mean scores on home (9.98) adjustment, health (8.57) adjustment, social (15.94) adjustment and emotional (14.06) adjustment were higher as compared to adolescent girls studying in class (9-10), with mean score on home (9.98) adjustment, health (8.29) adjustment, social (15.87) adjustment and emotional (12.97) adjustment.

Therefore applying the norms the mean scores of home adjustment, health adjustment, social adjustment among adolescent girls studying in class (11-12) were within average range. But emotional adjustment was unsatisfactory.

Similarly, among adolescent girls studying in class (9-10), home adjustment, health adjustment and social adjustment were found to be within average range. Emotional adjustment was found to be unsatisfactory here also.

So the two groups of adolescent girls studying in class (9-10) and class (11-12) are similar in home adjustment, health adjustment, social adjustment and also in emotional adjustment.
The groups were not found to be significantly different also with regard to home adjustment health adjustment social adjustment and emotional adjustment. At the same time both the groups showed unsatisfactory emotional adjustment.

Emotional adjustment at this age (9-10) years and (11-12) years in the present study has been shown to be unsatisfactory. It is reported that the poor home environment facilitated significantly more frequent occurrence of emotional disturbance as compared to normal distributions (Donoundigal, 1984). But the home adjustment has been found to be average in case of the two groups of adolescent girls as observed above. Therefore the unsatisfactory emotional adjustment may be due to biological disorders most commonly change, occurring during puberty.

10. **Mean score of Various Adjustments according to occupation of the adolescent girls fathers:**

The mean scores on home adjustment were higher (11.04) among adolescent girls whose father’s were labourer and agriculturist (10.60), followed by business (9.90), service (9.87) and professionals (9.04).

Considering the norms of the adjustment inventory the mean scores on home adjustment falls in the average range among all the adolescent girls whose father’s occupations were service business, labourer, professionals and agriculturist.
Statistically, significant differences were observed regarding mean scores on home adjustment between groups of adolescent girls whose fathers were engaged in labour work and professionals. This indicated that these two groups were different with regard to mean scores on adjustment inventory. Even then the mean scores of the two group of adolescent girls falls in the average range.

No significant differences were observed between the mean scores on home adjustment among adolescent girls whose father's were engaged in various type of occupations.

On health adjustment, highest mean score was found among adolescent girls (8.96) whose father's were labourer, followed by (8.80) business, service (8.45), agriculturist (7.78) and professionals (7.46).

According to the norms of the adjustment inventory all the above mean scores on health adjustment of adolescent girls falls in the average range. Therefore health adjustment of adolescent girls with father's occupation as service, business, labourer, professionals and agriculturist were well within average or normal adjustment.

Statistically also the mean scores of the adolescent girls, coming from different occupations of their fathers there was no significant difference. Therefore the health adjustment of all these adolescent girls
was within average or normal range, and there was no difference with regard to health adjustment of adolescent girls coming from different occupation of their fathers.

With regard to social adjustment highest mean score (16.88) was obtained by adolescent girls with father's occupation being agriculturist, followed by service (16.37) labourer (15.85), business (15.16) and professionals (13.89).

These mean scores obtained by adolescent girls from families with fathers engaged in different occupation, full in average range, showing that these adolescent girls were within average or normal range with regard to social adjustment. Statistically, significant differences were obtained between the groups of adolescent girls whose fathers were engaged in service with business, service with professional, business with agriculture, labour with professional and agriculture with professional. These groups were therefore found to be different with regard to mean scores on social adjustment. But their mean scores were within normal range or average range with regard to social adjustment.

Statistically, no significant differences were obtained between adolescent girls, whose fathers were engaged in various type of occupations in these case also the mean scores on social adjustment was within average range.
As far emotional adjustment was concerned, the mean scores obtained by adolescent girls of fathers engaged in labour work was highest (14.35), followed by agriculturist (14.16), service (13.92), business (12.57) and professionals (11.79). All these mean scores on emotional adjustment fall in unsatisfactory group. Therefore the emotional adjustment of adolescent girls from families with fathers engaged in different occupations was found to be unsatisfactory.

Statistically, no significant differences were obtained between the adolescent girls whose fathers were engaged in various type of occupations. Therefore the adolescent girls showed no significant difference with regard to their social adjustment irrespective of the occupation of their fathers.

Thus, the home adjustment, the health adjustment and social adjustment were found to be within average range among adolescent girls, whose fathers occupation was service, business, labour professionals and agriculturist. But the emotional adjustment of adolescent girls with various occupations of their fathers was found to be unsatisfactory.

It is contrary to the observations made by Mohamed (2004), who mentioned that socio-economic and other in equalities are significantly related to mental health, Psychiatric disorders are more common in people from lower socio-economic groups.
On the other hand Ahluwalia and Sidhu (1986) found that adolescent girls have the maximum number of problems in the area of school and society whereas they marked the minimum number of problems in the area of health. They also reported that the existence of personal problems effect their academic achievement adversely and the problems labeled as emotional appear to have greater evil effect on their academic achievement.

11. Mean Score of various adjustment according to education of the adolescent girl’s fathers:

The mean score on home adjustment of adolescent girls whose father’s education was upto high school (Gr. I) was highest (10.75) followed by father’s education upto intermediate (Gr. II) being (10.74) and father’s education graduate and above (Gr. III) was (9.10). According to the norms these mean scores fall in average range. Statistically, there was no significant difference between Gr. I and Gr. II among adolescent girls with regard to their mean scores.

But there existed significant difference between mean scores of adolescent girls with regard to home adjustment between Gr. I and Gr. III and also between Gr. II and Gr. III. Thus home adjustment made significant difference among adolescent girls as fathers were more educated.
On health adjustment highest mean score among adolescent girls with father's education intermediate (Gr. II) was (9.68) followed by father's education upto high school (Gr. I), mean score was (9.68) and father's education graduate and above (Gr. III) mean score was (7.59). All these mean scores were within average range. This indicated that health adjustment of all the adolescent girls was within normal limits.

But comparing the mean scores of adolescent girls in Gr. I and Gr. II there was no significant difference between the two groups with regard to home adjustment. Therefore these two groups were not different with regard to health adjustment. Significant differences were observed between the mean scores on health adjustment among adolescent girls, between Gr. I and Gr. III and also between Gr. II and Gr. III. Therefore health education makes difference among adolescent girls as fathers were more educated.

As far social adjustment of adolescent girls highest mean score was obtained where fathers were educated upto intermediate Gr. II (16.67), followed by Gr. I (16.21) and Gr. III (15.30). Thus all these scores of adolescent girls with regard to social adjustment fall within average range.

There was no significant difference with regard to the mean scores of adolescent girls on social adjustment, between Gr. I and Gr. II and also between Gr. I and Gr. III. Therefore these two groups were the
same with regard to social adjustment among adolescent girls. But there was a significant difference between the mean scores of adolescent girls on social adjustment among Gr. II and Gr. III. Here also the groups were different with regard to social adjustment as father's were more educated.

Considering the emotional adjustment of the adolescent girls, the highest mean score was obtained where fathers were educated upto intermediate Gr. II (15.34) followed by fathers education upto high school Gr. I (14.81) and fathers were graduate and above Gr. III (11.74). The emotional adjustment of adolescent girls in Gr. I (fathers education upto high school) and Gr. II (Fathers education upto intermediate) was found to be unsatisfactory. But emotional adjustment of adolescent girls of Gr. III (fathers education graduate and above) was found to be average.

There was no significant difference between mean scores of emotional adjustment between adolescent girls of Gr. I with Gr. II. Therefore emotional adjustment of adolescent girls of Gr. I and Gr. II was same hence unsatisfactory. Significant differences were observed with regard to mean scores of emotional adjustment between adolescent girls belonging to Gr. I with Gr. III and Gr. II with Gr. III. Therefore, differences were observed with regards to emotional adjustment among adolescent girls with fathers higher education.
The conclusion, therefore, was drawn that adolescent girl's adjustment, in home, health, social and emotional areas may be effected by fathers education.

Kumar and Mohan (1973) reported that poor socio-economic status of the family, lack of parental education and parental domination are the major determinants of problems of adolescents.

12. Mean score of various adjustment according to income of the adolescent girl's fathers:

The mean score on home adjustment was found to be higher (10.64) among adolescent girls whose fathers were having income below Rs. 5,000 (Gr. I), followed by adolescent girls whose fathers were having an income of above Rs. 10,000 (Gr. III) with score (10.21) and minimum mean score (9.11) among adolescent girls whose fathers income was Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 (Gr. II). These mean scores of adolescent girls among all the three income groups of fathers fall in average range. Therefore, home adjustment among all the three groups of adolescent girls was within average or normal range.

Statistically, significant differences regarding mean scores on home adjustment were obtained between the group of adolescent girls belonging to Gr. I with Gr. II and Gr. II with Gr. III. Therefore the adolescent girls of these two groups were different with regard to home adjustment.
But no significant differences regarding mean scores on home adjustment was obtained between the adolescent girls belonging to Gr. I with Gr. III. Thus the adolescent girls belonging to these two groups were the same with regard to home adjustment.

On health adjustment the highest mean score was (8.86) among adolescent girls whose father's income was below Rs. 5,000 (Gr. I) followed by (8.26) of adolescent girls whose fathers income was between Rs. 5,000-Rs. 10,000 (Gr. II) and minimum (7.64) was among adolescent girls whose fathers were having an income above Rs. 10,000 (Gr. III). All these mean scores of adolescent girls in different income groups of fathers fall in average range or normal group with regard to health adjustment.

Statistically, significant difference regarding mean scores on health adjustment were obtained between the group of adolescent girls belonging to Gr. I with Gr. III. Therefore, these two groups of adolescent girls were different with regard to health adjustment. But there was no significant difference regarding mean scores of health adjustment were observed between the adolescent girls belong to Gr. I with Gr. II and Gr. II with Gr. III. Thus these groups were not having any difference with regard to health adjustment of adolescent girls.
Among adolescent girls highest mean score (16.44) on social adjustment was obtained where fathers income was between Rs. 5,000-Rs. 10,000 (Gr. II), followed by fathers income below Rs. 5,000 (Gr. I) with mean score (15.95) and lowest being (14.60) where fathers income was above Rs. 10,000 (Gr. III). These mean scores obtained by adolescent girls on social adjustment fall in average or normal range. Therefore the social adjustment of these adolescent girls lie in normal or average group.

Statistically, significant differences, regarding mean scores on social adjustment were obtained between the group of adolescent girls belonging to Gr. I with Gr. III and Gr. II with Gr. III. Therefore these groups were different with regard to mean scores on social adjustment between adolescent girls. But no significant difference regarding mean score on social adjustment was observed between the adolescent girls belonging to Gr. I with Gr. II. Thus these two groups of adolescent girls showed no difference with regard to social adjustment.

With regard to emotional adjustment, the mean scores on emotional adjustment was highest (14.57) among adolescent girls whose fathers were having an income below Rs. 5,000 (Gr. I), followed by (12.66) adolescent girls whose father's income was above Rs. 10,000 (Gr. III) and lowest (12.61) was among adolescent girls whose fathers income was Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 (Gr. II). These mean scores on emotional adjustment of
adolescent girls coming from different groups of fathers income fall in the unsatisfactory range. Therefore the emotional adjustment of adolescent girls coming from different income groups was found to be unsatisfactory.

Statistically, significant differences were obtained regarding mean scores on emotional adjustment between the group of adolescent girls belonging to Gr. I with Gr. II. Therefore the adolescent girls coming from Gr. I and Gr. II were different with regard to emotional adjustment. No significant differences regarding mean score on emotional adjustment was observed between the adolescent girls coming from families of Gr. I with Gr. III and Gr. II with Gr. III. Therefore the adolescent girls coming from these groups of different families were not different and all of them showed unsatisfactory emotional adjustment.

The conclusion drawn was that the home adjustment, health adjustment, social adjustment among adolescent girls from different income groups of families showed average adjustment. However some significant and insignificant differences were observed when mean scores of adolescent girls were compared with mean scores of adjustment with families of different income groups.

The emotional adjustment of all the adolescent girls coming from different income groups was found to be unsatisfactory. But when mean scores of adjustment on emotional adjustment of adolescent girls from
different groups of family income were compared some were found to be significant and some were not significant.

Dohrenwend and Dehrenwend (1969) found that of 25 studies with relevant data, 20 showed the highest rate of pathology in the lowest economic strata. Similarly other researchers also found that economic deprivation has far reaching influence on the mental health of individuals (Greenblatt 1951, Kaplan 1977 and Sharma 1984). But in the present study economic status of the family showed no difference in home, health and social adjustment. Emotional adjustment was found to be unsatisfactory among all the economic groups of adolescent girls.

13. Mean score on various distresses according to age of adolescent girls:

Among adolescent girls. The mean scores on physical (20.06) emotional (14.05), and total distress (34.11) were found to be higher among adolescent girls of (15-17) years of age as compared to mean scores on physical (17.78), emotional (11.39) and total distress (29.17) among adolescent girls of (13-14) years of age.

According to the norms of the C. M. I. Health Questionnaire, a serious disorder is to be suspected when more than 25 items are marked as “yes”! The mean scores mentioned above indicated that total distress scores in both the groups of adolescent girls were higher than 25.
Therefore, the adolescent girls aged (15-17) years were more stressed, total stress score being (34.11) compared to total stress score (29.17) of adolescent girls aged (13-14) years. Therefore the mental health of adolescent girls aged (15-17) years were more distressed as compared to adolescent girls aged (13-14) years.

Statistically, significant differences regarding mean scores on emotional and total distresses were observed between adolescent girls aged (13-14) years and (15-17) years. Therefore these two groups of adolescent girls were found to be different with regard to emotional distress and total distress.

But no significant differences were observed between the adolescent girls aged (13-14) years and (15-17) years regarding mean scores on physical distress. Thus the two groups of adolescent girls showed no difference with regard to physical distress.

Blanchard (1944) and Hunter and Morgan (1949) revealed that the problems of girls are associated with physiological changes, psychosexual development, anxiety over menstruation, fear of marriage, sexual impulse and how to manage them.

In the present study the adolescent girls therefore showed more distress regarding physical and emotional problems and overall their total distress level was quite high.
14. Mean scores on various distresses according to class of the adolescent girls:

Among adolescent girls studying in class (11-12) the mean scores on physical (20.38), emotional (13.74) and total distress (34.12) was higher as compared to adolescent girls studying in class (9-10), the mean scores being (17.70) on physical, (11.96) on emotional and (29.66) on total distress.

Here again a serious disorder is indicated among adolescent girls studying in class (11-12), the total distress score being (34.12). In case of adolescent girls studying in class (9-10) their total distress score being (29.66) they also come under serious disorder but of lesser intensity than adolescent girls studying in class (11-12). Therefore, the mental health of both the groups showed serious problem.

Statistically, there was a significant difference among adolescent girls studying in class (9-10) and class (11-12) regarding mean scores on physical and total distress scores. Therefore these two groups were found to be different with regard to physical distress and total distress.

But no significant difference was observed between adolescent girls studying in class (9-11) and class (11-12) with regard to emotional distress. Therefore, these two groups of adolescent girls were the same with regard to emotional distress.
Mental health problems of adolescents can be caused by biology, environmental influences or both. These days the environmental influences are more on adolescents. This may be the cause of serious mental health problem among the adolescent girls of class (9-10) and (11-12) in the present study.

15. Mean scores on various distresses according to occupation of the adolescent girls fathers:

The mean score on physical distress among adolescent girls was highest (20.39) whose fathers were engaged in business, followed by adolescent girls whose fathers were in professional work (19.39), fathers in service (18.69), fathers agriculturist (18.22) and minimum (18.19) where father was a labourer. Statistically no significant differences were observed regarding mean scores on physical distress among adolescent girls whose fathers were engaged in various occupations. Therefore, there was no difference with regard to physical distress, between the adolescent girls whose fathers were engaged in various occupations. It can be concluded that fathers occupation had no effect on adolescent girl’s physical distress.

As far emotional distress, the highest (12.74) mean score, was found among adolescent girls whose fathers were agriculturist, followed by business (12.99), service (12.45), labourer (12.40) and minimum (11.61) where fathers were professionals. Statistically, no significant differences
were observed regarding mean scores of adolescent girls on emotional distress scores, where adolescent girl's fathers were in various occupations. Thus the adolescent girls coming from families where fathers were in different occupations were not different with regard to emotional distress. Thus fathers occupation had no effect on adolescent girl's emotional distress.

The mean total distress score among adolescent girls whose fathers were in business was highest (33.38), followed by agriculturist (32.96), service (31.14), professionals (31.00) and minimum among adolescent girls (30.58) whose fathers were labour. Statistically no significant differences were observed among the total distress score of adolescent girls whose fathers were in various occupations thus the adolescent girls coming from various occupational groups of fathers were not different with regard to total distress.

The conclusion drawn was that the physical distress, emotional distress and total distress among adolescent girls had no effect of fathers occupation.

16. **Mean score on various distresses according to education of the adolescent girl's fathers:**

The mean scores on physical distress was found to be highest (23.13) among adolescent girls whose fathers were educated upto
intermediate (Gr. II), followed by adolescent girls whose fathers were educated up to high school (Gr. I) (18.24) and minimum score (17.27) was among adolescent girls whose fathers were graduate and above (Gr. III). Thus physical distress among adolescent girls was highest where fathers were educated up to intermediate (Gr. II) and lowest where fathers were graduate and above (Gr. III). Statistically, significant differences between mean scores on physical distress among adolescent girls belonging to Gr. I with Gr. II and Gr. II with Gr. III were obtained. Therefore adolescent girls from Gr. I were different with regard to physical distress with the group of adolescent girls from Gr. II were different from adolescent girls from Gr. III with regard to mean scores on physical distress. However there was no significant difference among adolescent girls with regard to physical distress between the adolescent girls belonging to Gr. I with Gr. III. Therefore these two groups of adolescent girls were same with regard to physical distress.

The mean score on emotional distress was highest (14.86) among adolescent girls whose fathers were educated up to High School (Gr. I) followed by adolescent girls (14.52) whose fathers were educated up to intermediate and lowest mean score (10.73) of adolescent girls on emotional distress whose fathers were educated up to graduate and above level (Gr. III). Statistically, significant differences regarding mean scores on emotional distress were observed between group of adolescent girls.
coming from Gr. I with Gr. III and Gr. II with Gr. III. Therefore, the adolescent girls were different with regard to emotional distress coming from different groups. No significant difference regarding emotional distress was observed between the adolescent girls belonging to Gr. I with Gr. II. Thus the adolescent girls coming from these two groups were the same with regard to emotional distress.

Among adolescent girls the highest mean score on total distress was (37.65), whose fathers were educated, up to intermediated (Gr. II) followed by (33.10) by adolescent girls whose fathers were educated upto High school (Gr. I) and lowest (28.01) among adolescent girls whose fathers were educated up to graduate level and above (Gr. III). Statistically, significant differences regarding mean scores on total distress were found between the group of adolescent girls belonging to Gr. I with Gr. III and Gr. II with Gr. III. Therefore, the adolescent girls of these groups coming from different groups of fathers with difference in their educational achievement were found to be different with regard to total distress scores. But there was no significant difference regarding total distress between the adolescent girls belonging to Gr. I with Gr. II.

The conclusion thus drawn regarding education of fathers and mean distress scores of adolescent girls was that higher the education of fathers, lower was the distress score on physical, emotional and total distress and comparatively better the mental health.
17. Mean Score on various distresses according to Income of the adolescent girl's fathers:

Among adolescent girls whose father's monthly income was below Rs. 5,000 (Gr. I) their mean score on physical distress was highest (20.31), followed by the mean scores of adolescent girls (18.85) whose father's monthly income was Rs. 5,000-Rs. 10,000 (Gr. II) and minimum mean score (15.96) was among adolescent girls whose fathers monthly income was Rs. 10,000 and above (Gr. III). Statistically significant differences regarding mean scores on physical distress were observed between the group of adolescent girls coming from Gr. I with Gr. II. Therefore these two groups of adolescent girls were different with regard to mean scores on physical distress. But not significant differences were observed with regard to mean scores on physical distress among adolescent girls coming from Gr. I with Gr. II and Gr. II with Gr. III. Therefore there was no different with regard to the mean scores on physical distress among adolescent girls coming from Gr. I and Gr. II and Gr. II and Gr. III.

The mean score on emotional distress was highest (14.36) among adolescent girls whose father's monthly income was below Rs. 5,000 (Gr. I), followed by mean scores on emotional distress (12.16) among adolescent girls coming from family where father's monthly income was Rs. 5000-Rs. 10000 (Gr. II) and lowest mean score (10.24) was among
adolescent girls whose father’s monthly income was Rs. 10,000 and above (Gr. III). Statistically, significant differences between mean emotional distress scores were observed between the adolescent girls coming from Gr I with Gr. II and Gr. I with Gr. III. Therefore, these two groups of adolescent girls were different with regard to mean scores on emotional distress. However, no significant difference were observed between the mean emotional distress scores among adolescent girls coming from Gr. II with Gr. III. Therefore, these two groups of adolescent girls were the same with regard to mean emotional distress scores.

On total distress score the highest mean score (34.67) was obtained among adolescent girls whose fathers monthly income was below Rs. 5000 (Gr. I) followed by mean scores of adolescent girls (31.01) whose fathers monthly income was Rs. 5,000 - Rs. 10,000. Gr. II and lowest mean score was among adolescent girls whose father’s monthly income was Rs. 10,000 and above (Gr. III). Statistically, significant difference regarding mean scores on total distress among adolescent girls was observed between Gr. I with Gr. III. Therefore, these two groups of adolescent girls were different with regard to mean scores on total distress among Gr. I and Gr. III. But no significant differences were observed regarding total distress score among adolescent girls belonging to Gr. I with Gr. II and Gr. II with Gr. III. Thus the adolescent girls of these groups were the same with regard to mean scores on total distress scores.
To conclude regarding mean scores on various distresses among adolescent girls, therefore, physical distress, emotional distress and total distress were found to be highest among adolescent girls whose fathers monthly income was below Rs. 5,000 and lowest mean scores on various distresses among adolescent girls whose fathers income was Rs. 10,000 and above.

Therefore Green Blatt (1951) and sharma (1984), Kaplan (1977) rightly mentioned that economic deprivation has far reaching influence on the mental health of individuals.

18. Correlation between the age of adolescent girls with various adjustment in the study group :

Significant and positive correlations were obtained between the age of adolescent girls (Mean age 14.78 ± 1.23) years with home, health and emotional adjustments. Therefore, it can be concluded that as the age of adolescent girls increased the mean adjustment scores on home, health and emotional adjustments will also increase and vice versa. At this age (14.78 ± 1.23) years home adjustment, health adjustment and social adjustment were within average range or within normal limits. But emotional adjustment was unsatisfactory. It could be unsatisfactory due to various environmental factors and also due to some physical changes at this age.
Insignificant and positive correlations were obtained between age of adolescent girls with social adjustment. Therefore social adjustment will not change with increase in age and vice versa.

19. Correlation between the income of adolescent girl's fathers with various adjustments in the study group:

Insignificant and negative correlations were obtained with home, health social and emotional adjustments with adolescent girl's fathers monthly income. It can thus be concluded that as the income of adolescent girl's fathers increase the scores on home, health. Social and emotional adjustments decrease and vice versa. Therefore with increase in father's income the distress or mental health of adolescent girls will improve.

20. Correlation between the age of adolescent girls with various distresses in the study group:

Significant and positive correlation were observed between the age \((14.78 \pm 1.23)\) years of adolescent girls with physical emotional and total distresses. Therefore, it can be concluded that as the age of adolescent girls increase the mean scores on physical, emotional and total distresses also increase and vice-versa. It can also be inferred from this that with increase in age of the adolescent girls there will be more physical, emotional and total distresses or more of mental health problems.
21. Correlation between the income of adolescent girl's fathers with various distresses in the study group:

Significant and negative correlation was observed between the income of adolescent girl's father with emotional distress. Therefore, it can be inferred that as the income of adolescent girl's father increase the score on emotional distress decrease and vice-versa. Thus, further it can be emphasised that as the fathers income increase the emotional distress will be better or decrease.

Insignificant and negative correlations were obtained between the income of adolescent girl's fathers with physical and total distress. Thus as the income of adolescent girl's fathers will increase the scores on physical distress and total distress decrease. Therefore with improvement of adolescent girls fathers income the physical distress and total distress will improve.

22. Correlation between the home adjustment with various distresses in the study group:

Significant and positive correlations were obtained between the home adjustment of adolescent girls with physical distress, emotional distress and total distress. Therefore, with increase on home adjustment scores of adolescent girls there will be increase of physical distress, emotional distress and total distress. In other words if home adjustment
will be more maladjusted (increase in score) there will be more of physical distress, emotional distress and total distress. So if the home adjustment is disturbed there will be more of mental health problems.

23. Correlation between the health adjustment with various distresses in the study group:

Mean health adjustment scores \((8.43 \pm 4.19)\) for adolescent girls was within average range. Significant and positive correlations were observed between the health adjustment of adolescent girls with physical distress, emotional distress and total distress. Therefore it can be concluded that on increase of health adjustment scores (unsatisfactory or very unsatisfactory health adjustment). The physical distress, emotional distress and total distress of adolescent girls will also increase meaning thereby that the mental health problems will also increase.

24. Correlation between the social adjustment with various distresses in the study group:

Mean social adjustment score was \((15.90 \pm 4.43)\) of adolescent girls. This score indicates that the social adjustment of adolescent girls was unsatisfactory. Significant and positive correlations were obtained between the social adjustment of adolescent girls with physical distress, emotional distress and total distress. This indicates that with increase of social adjustment scores (very unsatisfactory social adjustment), the
physical distress, emotional distress and total distress scores will also increase and vice-versa. Thus, make more unsatisfactory mental health problems (distresses) among adolescent girls.

25. Correlation between the emotional adjustment with various distresses in the study group:

Among adolescent girls the mean emotional adjustment score was (13.52 ± 6.21) this indicates that the emotional adjustment of adolescent girls was very unsatisfactory. Significant and positive correlations were obtained between the emotional adjustment of adolescent girls with physical distress, emotional distress and total distress. Therefore with increase of emotional adjustment scores (very unsatisfactory emotional adjustment) of adolescent girls the physical distress, emotional distress and total distress will also increase. Thus, there will be corresponding increase in physical distress, emotional distress and total distress or more of mental health problems.