CHAPTER-V
ANALYSIS
AND
INTERPRETATION
OF
RESULTS
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ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Once the data has been collected, the next step is to reduce them into statistical analysis because the data have no meaning unless it is analyzed and interpreted by sophisticated statistical techniques in order to arrive at certain reliable and valid conclusions.

Analysis of data, thus involves the breaking of the complex factors into simple parts and putting them in new arrangements for the purpose of interpretation.

The data was analyzed keeping in view various hypotheses which were formulated according to the different objectives set in the present study. An attempt has been made to link the outcomes of the analysis of data, so as to arrive at succinct conclusions.

CORRELATIONAL APPROACH

The analysis of the present chapter centers around to find out the relationship between moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour with all the three levels of mental health. This objective is obtained by way of testing the following hypotheses:

1. (a) There would be significant positive relationship of mental health with moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents.

(b) There would be significant positive relationship of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents with high level of mental health.

(c) There would be significant positive relationship of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents with average level of mental health.
(d) There would be significant positive relationship of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents with low level of mental health.

In order to draw statistically significant inferences and test the above hypotheses correlations were computed to find out the relationship between moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour at three levels of mental health. The values of inter-correlations among different variables of the study were calculated and entered in Tables 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3 and 5.1.4.

**HYPOTHESIS 1(a)**

**Results**

To test Hypothesis 1(a) which states, “There would be significant positive relationship of mental health with moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents” the values of inter-correlations were calculated and shown in Table 5.1.1.

**Table 5.1.1**

Co-efficients of correlation matrix of mental health, moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of total sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>M.H.</th>
<th>M.J.</th>
<th>I.</th>
<th>P.B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.H.</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.J.</td>
<td>0.401**</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>0.58**</td>
<td>0.466**</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.B.</td>
<td>0.425**</td>
<td>0.430**</td>
<td>0.335**</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant at .01 level**

M.H. = Mental Health  
M.J. = Moral Judgement  
I = Intelligence  
P.B. = Parental Behaviour
Table 5.1.1 represents the co-efficients of correlation matrix of mental health, moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour (parental acceptance). The entries made in this table reveal that the co-efficients of correlation of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour with mental health were 0.401, 0.58, 0.425 respectively. The co-efficients of correlation of intelligence and parental behaviour with moral judgement were 0.466 and 0.430 respectively. The co-efficient of correlation of parental behaviour with intelligence was 0.335. All the values of co-efficients of correlation were significant at .01 level of significance.

Discussion of the Results

Entries made in Table 5.1.1 indicate that moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour had a significant relationship with mental health of school adolescents. This means that the mental health of school adolescents was dependent on moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour. Further, intelligence and parental behaviour of adolescents were significantly related to moral judgement. This indicates that adolescents higher in moral judgement were also higher in intelligence and more accepted by their parents. In addition, intelligence was also significantly related to parental behaviour of adolescents. This indicates that adolescents higher in intelligence, were more accepted by their parents.

Thus, from the above discussion it becomes clear that the Hypothesis 1(a) which states that, “There would be significant positive relationship of mental health with moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents” stands accepted.

The present findings reveal that there was a significant positive relationship between mental health and moral judgement. The study by Narayanan (1978) confirms the findings of the present study. The present findings also show that there was a significant positive relationship between moral judgement and parental behaviour. These findings are in line
with the findings reported by Boyce and Jensen (1978) and Singh (1983). Further, the findings of the present study indicate that there was significant positive relationship between moral judgement and intelligence. These results confirm the findings of Bajpai (1991), Das (1991), Gupta (1988), Kaur (1988), Pardhan (1992), Pardhan and Thakkar (1994) and Pratibha (1998). In addition, the findings of present study reveal significant positive relationship between mental health and intelligence. Dutta (1981), Mangotra (1982) and Sehgal (1991) also reported the similar results but the findings of Mirchandani (1970) and Kaur (1982) are not in line with the findings of present study. Further, the findings of the present study indicate significant relationship between mental health and parental behaviour. The studies by Abraham and Prasanna (1982), Canavan (1989), Delongie (1985), Dutta (1981), Kaur (1991), Kaur (2001), Keane (1983), Sarkar (1979), Scott’s (1987) and Sharma (1988) also reported the similar results. Also, the present study reveals significant relationship between parental behaviour and intelligence. These findings are in line with the findings reported by Padhi (1989), Paul (1986) and Sultana (1983).

**HYPOTHESIS 1(b)**

**Results**

To test Hypothesis 1(b) which states, "There would be significant positive relationship of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents with high level of mental health" the values of inter - correlations were calculated and shown in Table 5.1.2.
Table 5.1.2
Co-efficients of correlation matrix of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents with high level of mental health.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>M.H.</th>
<th>M.J.</th>
<th>I.</th>
<th>P.B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.H.</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.J.</td>
<td>0.189*</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>0.254**</td>
<td>0.328**</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.B.</td>
<td>0.172*</td>
<td>0.355**</td>
<td>0.090</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level
** Significant at .01 level

The Table 5.1.2 represents the co-efficients of correlation matrix of mental health, moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour (parental acceptance) of adolescents with high level of mental health. The entries made in this table reveal that the co-efficients of correlation of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour with high level of mental health were 0.189, 0.254 and 0.172 respectively. The co-efficients of correlation of intelligence and parental behaviour with moral judgement of adolescents with high level of mental health were 0.328 and 0.355 respectively. The co-efficient of correlation of parental behaviour with intelligence of adolescents with high level of mental health was 0.090. The co-efficients of correlation worked out between mental health and moral judgement as well as between mental health and parental behaviour were significant at .05 level of the significance. The co-efficients of correlation of mental health and intelligence, moral judgement and intelligence as well as moral judgement and parental behaviour were significant at .01 level of the significance. Further, the co-efficient of correlation worked out between intelligence and parental behaviour was not significant at any level of significance.
Discussion of the Results

Entries made in Table 5.1.2 indicate that moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour had a significant relationship with high level of mental health. It means that high level of mental health of school adolescents depends on moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour. Further, moral judgement of adolescents with high level of mental health was significantly related with intelligence and parental behaviour. It means that the adolescents higher in moral judgement were also higher in intelligence and more accepted by their parents. In addition, intelligence of adolescents with high level of mental health was not significantly related to parental behaviour. This implies that there was no relationship between intelligence and parental behaviour of adolescents with high level of mental health.

Thus, from the above discussion it can be concluded that the Hypothesis 1 (b) which states that, “There would be significant positive relationship of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents with high level of mental health” is partially accepted.

HYPOTHESIS 1(e)

Results

Hypothesis 1(e), namely, “There would be significant positive relationship of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents with average level of mental health” has been tested with the help of entries made in Table 5.1.3.
Table 5.1.3

Co-efficients of correlation matrix of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents with average level of mental health.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>M.H.</th>
<th>M.J.</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>P.B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.H.</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.J.</td>
<td>0.318**</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>0.359**</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.B.</td>
<td>0.154*</td>
<td>0.356**</td>
<td>0.141*</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Significant at .01 level

*Significant at .05 level

The Table 5.1.3 represents the co-efficients of correlation matrix of mental health, moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour (parental acceptance) of adolescents with average level of mental health. The entries made in this table show that the co-efficients of correlation of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour with average level of mental health were 0.318, 0.028 and 0.154 respectively. The co-efficients of correlation of intelligence and parental behaviour with moral judgement of adolescents with average level of mental health were 0.359 and 0.356 respectively. The co-efficient of correlation of parental behaviour with intelligence of adolescents with average level of mental health was 0.141. The co-efficients of correlation worked out between mental health and parental behaviour as well as between intelligence and parental behaviour were significant at .05 level of the significance. The co-efficients of correlation of mental health and moral judgement, moral judgement and intelligence as well as moral judgement and parental behaviour were significant at .01 level of the significance. Further, the co-efficient of correlation worked out between mental health and intelligence was not significant at any level of significance.
**Discussion of the Results**

Entreis made in Table 5.1.3 show that moral judgement and parental behaviour had a significant relationship with average level of mental health but there was no significant relationship between average level of mental health and intelligence of school adolescents. It means that average level of mental health depends on moral judgement and parental behaviour but average level of mental health was independent of intelligence. Further, moral judgement of school adolescents with average level of mental health was significantly related to intelligence and parental behaviour. This indicates that adolescents higher in moral judgement were also higher in intelligence and more accepted by their parents. In addition, intelligence was significantly related to parental behaviour of school adolescents with average level of mental health. This implies that the adolescents with higher intelligence are more accepted by their parents.

Hence, from the above discussion it can be concluded that the Hypothesis 1(c) which states that, “There would be significant positive relationship of moral judgement, intelligence, parental behaviour of school adolescents with average level of mental health” stands partially accepted.

**HYPOTHESIS 1(d)**

**Results**

To test Hypothesis 1(d) which states, “There would be significant positive relationship of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents with low level of mental health” the values of inter - correlations were calculated and shown in Table 5.1.4.
Table 5.1.4
Co-efficients of correlation matrix of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents with low level of mental health.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>M.H.</th>
<th>M.J.</th>
<th>I.</th>
<th>P.B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.H.</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.J.</td>
<td>0.183*</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>0.127</td>
<td>0.372**</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.B.</td>
<td>0.113</td>
<td>0.294**</td>
<td>0.135</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level
** Significant at .01 level

The Table 5.1.4 represents the co-efficients of correlation matrix of mental health, moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour (parental acceptance) of adolescents with low level of mental health. The entries made in this table reveal that the co-efficients of correlation of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour with low level of mental health were 0.183, 0.127 and 0.113 respectively. The co-efficients of correlation of intelligence and moral judgement, parental behaviour and moral judgement of adolescents with low level of mental health were 0.372 and 0.294 respectively. The co-efficient of correlation of parental behaviour with intelligence of adolescents with low level of mental health was 0.135. The co-efficients of correlation worked out between mental health and moral judgement was significant at .05 level of the significance. The co-efficients of correlation of moral judgement and intelligence as well as moral judgement and parental behaviour were significant at .01 level of the significance. Further, the co-efficients of correlation worked out between mental health and intelligence, mental health and parental behaviour as well as intelligence and parental behaviour were not significant at any level of significance.
Discussion of the Results

Entries made in Table 5.1.4 indicate that moral judgement had a significant relationship with low level of mental health but intelligence and parental behaviour had no significant relationship with low level of mental health. It means that low level of mental health was dependent of moral judgement but was independent of intelligence and parental behaviour. Further, moral judgement of school adolescents with low level of mental health was significantly related to intelligence and parental behaviour. It means that there was a significant relationship of moral judgement with intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents with low level of mental health. It implies that adolescents higher in moral judgement were also higher in intelligence and more accepted by their parents. In addition, intelligence of school adolescents with low level of mental health was not related to parental behaviour. It indicates that there was no relationship between intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents with low level of mental health.

Thus, from the above discussion it becomes clear that the Hypothesis 1 (d) which states, “There would be significant positive relationship of moral judgement, intelligence, parental behaviour of school adolescents with low level of mental health” stands partially accepted.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis and interpretation of results presented in this chapter leads to the following conclusions:

1.(a) A significant positive relationship of mental health with moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour of school adolescents was found. Further, a significant positive relationship of moral judgement with intelligence and parental behaviour was found. Similarly, a significant positive relationship of parental behaviour with intelligence was found.
(b) A significant positive relationship of moral judgement, intelligence and parental behaviour with high level of mental health was found. Further, a significant positive relationship of intelligence and parental behaviour with moral judgement of school adolescents with high level of mental health was found. In addition, no significant relationship of parental behaviour with intelligence of school adolescents with high level of mental health was found.

c) A significant positive relationship of moral judgement and parental behaviour with average level of mental health was found but there is no significant relationship of intelligence with average level of mental health. Further, a significant positive relationship of intelligence and parental behaviour with moral judgement of school adolescents with average level of mental health was found. Similarly, intelligence also significantly related to parental behaviour.

d) A significant positive relationship of moral judgement with low level of mental health was found but intelligence and parental behaviour had no significant relationship with low level of mental health. Further, moral judgement of school adolescents with low level of mental health was significantly related to intelligence and parental behaviour. In addition, intelligence of school adolescents with low level of mental health was not related to parental behaviour.