CONCLUSIONS
1. Positive and significant correlation is found between intelligence measure of mental health and level of aspiration at 0.01 level. Correlation between self-concept measure of mental health and level of aspiration is negative and significant and at 0.01 level. Other measures of mental health are significantly correlated with level of aspiration. Positive and significant correlation is found between mental health and level of aspiration at 0.05 level.

Therefore, hypothesis no. 1 that there will be significant correlation between measures of mental health and level of aspiration stands partially accepted.

2. As per the results of the present study positive and significant correlation is found between emotional stability, autonomy, security-insecurity measures of mental health and emotional intelligence at 0.01 level. Other measures of mental health that is overall adjustment, self-concept, and intelligence are found to be insignificantly correlated with emotional intelligence.

Thus, on the basis of above results hypothesis 2 that there will be significant correlation between measures of mental health and emotional intelligence stands partially retained.

2. (a) It is revealed that mental health and self-awareness measure of emotional intelligence are positively and significantly correlated at 0.01 level.

Therefore, hypothesis 2(a) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and self-awareness measure of emotional intelligence is retained in the present study.

2. (b) positive but insignificant correlation is found between mental health and empathy measure of emotional intelligence.
Hence, hypothesis 2(b) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and empathy measure of emotional intelligence stands rejected.

2. (c) On the basis of results positive and significant correlation is found between mental health and self-motivation measure of emotional intelligence at 0.05 level.

Thus, hypothesis no. 2(c) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and self-motivation measure of emotional intelligence is retained.

2. (d) Results of the present study depict positive and significant correlation between mental health and emotional stability measure of emotional intelligence at 0.05 level.

Therefore, hypothesis 2(d) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and emotional stability measure of emotional intelligence stands accepted.

2. (e) Correlation between mental health and managing relations measure of emotional intelligence is found to be positive but insignificant at 0.05 level in the present study.

Hence hypothesis 2(e) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and managing relations measure of emotional intelligence stands rejected.

2. (f) In the present study mental health and integrity measure of emotional intelligence are found to be positively and significantly correlated at 0.01 level.

Therefore, hypothesis 2(f) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and integrity measure of emotional intelligence is accepted.
2. (g) Mental health and self development measure of emotional intelligence are found to be positively and significantly correlated at 0.05 level.

Thus, hypothesis 2(g) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and self-development measure of emotional intelligence is retained.

2. (h) Positive but insignificant correlation is found between mental health and value orientation measure of emotional intelligence.

Therefore, hypothesis 2(h) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and value orientation measure of emotional intelligence is not accepted.

2. (i) As per the results of present study, positive and significant correlation is found between mental health and commitment measure of emotional intelligence at 0.01 level.

Hence, hypothesis 2(i) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and commitment measure of emotional intelligence stands accepted.

2. (j) Positive but insignificant correlation is found between mental health and altruistic behavior measure of emotional intelligence at 0.05 level.

Therefore, hypothesis 2(j) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and altruistic behavior stands rejected.

2. (k) Dependent variable of mental health is found to be positively and significantly correlated with independent variable emotional intelligence at 0.01 level in the present study.

Thus, hypothesis 2(k) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and emotional intelligence is retained.
3. On the basis of the present results positive and significant correlation are found between four measures of mental health i.e. overall adjustment, autonomy, security-insecurity intelligence and self-concept at 0.01 level. Correlation between emotional stability measure of mental health and self-concept is found to be positive but insignificant.

Hence, hypothesis 3 that there will be significant correlation between measure of mental health and self-concept stands partially accepted.

3.(a) It is revealed that positive and significant correlation is found between mental health and physical appearance measure of self-concept at 0.05 level.

Therefore, hypothesis 3(a) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and physical appearance measure of self-concept is retained.

3.(b) Mental health and social interaction measure of mental health are found to be positively and significantly correlated at 0.05 level in the present study.

Thus, hypothesis 3(b) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and social interaction measure of self-concept stands accepted.

3.(c) Results of the present study reveal positive and significant correlation between mental health and temperamental measure of self-concept at 0.01 level.

Therefore, hypothesis 3(c) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and temperamental measure of self-concept is accepted.

3.(d) Positive and significant correlation is found between mental health and educational measure of self-concept at 0.01 level.
Hence, hypothesis 3(d) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and educational measure of self-concept stands accepted.

3.(e) From the results of the present study positive and significant correlation is obtained between mental health and moral worth measure of self-concept at 0.01 level.

Thus, hypothesis 3(e) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and moral worth measure of self-concept is retained.

3.(f) Negative and insignificant correlation is found between mental health and intelligence awareness measure of self-concept in the present study.

Therefore, hypothesis 3(f) that there will be significant correlation is found between mental health and intelligence awareness measure of self-concept is rejected.

3.(g) Dependent variable of mental health is found to be positively and significantly correlated with independent variable of self-concept at 0.01 level in the present study.

Hence, hypothesis 3(g) that thee will be significant correlation between mental health and self-concept is retained.

4(a) Positive and significant correlation is obtained between mental health and control measure of home environment at 0.05 level.

Therefore, hypothesis 4 (a) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and control measure of home environment stands accepted.

4(b) Results of the present study reveal positive and significant correlation between mental health and protectiveness measure of home environment at 0.01 level.
Thus, hypothesis 4(b) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and protectiveness measure of home environment is accepted.

4(c) From the results of the present study insignificant correlation is found between mental health and punishment measure of home environment.

Hence, hypothesis 4(c) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and punishment measure of home environment stands rejected.

4(d) Positive and significant correlation is obtained between mental health and conformity measure of home environment at 0.01 level.

Therefore, hypothesis 4(d) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and conformity measure of home environment is accepted.

4(e) Mental health and social isolation measure of home environment are found to be negatively and significantly correlated at 0.01 level in the present study.

Thus, hypothesis 4(e) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and social isolation measure of home environment stands accepted.

4(f) Positive and significant correlation is obtained between mental health and reward measure of home environment at 0.01 level.

Hence hypothesis 4(f) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and reward measure of home environment is retained.

4(g) Correlation between mental health and deprivation of privileges measure of home environment is found to be negative and significant at 0.01 level.
Therefore, hypothesis 4(g) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and deprivation of privileges measure of home environment stands accepted.

4(h) Results of the present study depicts positive and significant correlation between mental health and nurturance measure of home environment at 0.01 level.

Hence, hypothesis 4 (h) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and nurturance measure of home environment is accepted.

4(i) Insignificant correlation is obtained between mental health and rejection measure of home environment.

Thus, hypothesis 4(i) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and rejection measure of home environment stands rejected.

4(j) Mental health and permissiveness measure of home environment are found to be insignificantly correlated.

Therefore, hypothesis 4(j) that there will be significant correlation between mental health and permissiveness measure of home environment stands rejected.

5. Mental health of male and female adolescents do not differ significantly from each other due to insignificant t-value at 0.05 level. Also found that there is not much difference in the mental health of male and female adolescents.

Therefore, hypothesis 5 that there will be significant difference in the mental health of male and female adolescents stands rejected.

6. It is revealed that insignificant difference exists between urban and rural adolescents on variable of mental health.
Thus, hypothesis 6 that there will be significant difference in the mental health of adolescents belonging to urban and rural areas is not retained.

7. The difference between mean scores of adolescents studying in government and private schools is significant at 0.01 level on mental health factor.

Hence, hypothesis 7 that there will be significant difference in the mental health of adolescents studying in government and private schools is retained.

8. Insignificant difference is obtained in the mental health of adolescents with high and low levels of aspirations.

Thus, hypothesis 8 that there will be significant difference in the mental health of adolescents with high and low levels of aspirations stands rejected.

9. Results of the present study reveals significant difference in the mental health of adolescents at high and low levels of emotional intelligence.

Hence, hypothesis 9 that there will be significant difference in the mental health of adolescents at high and low levels of emotional intelligence is accepted.

10. Significant difference in the mental health of adolescents at high and low levels of self-concept is found due to significant t-value at 0.01 level.

Therefore, hypothesis 10 that there will be significant difference in the mental health of adolescents at high and low levels of self-concept is retained.

11. Insignificant difference in the mental health of adolescents is found at good and poor levels of home environment.
Thus, hypothesis 11 that there will be significant difference in the mental health of adolescents at good and poor levels of home environment is not retained.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

1. In order to boost the level of aspiration of the adolescents the teachers in the classroom as well as outside the classroom should provide all possible study material as well as moral boosting to the adolescents. In addition to this teachers should provide feedback to the students so that students may come to know their level of aspiration from time to time. This will enhance the mental health of the adolescents.

2. As per the studies, positive and significant relations have been found between measures of mental health as well as total health with the measures of emotional intelligence as well as total emotional intelligence, therefore, the parents as well as the teachers should provide all the possible help and facilities to the adolescents to enable the adolescents to grow their emotional intelligence in order to keep their mental health at an appropriate level.

3. Parents and administrators should provide congenial environment in the school in order to boost the self-concept of adolescent which in turn will enhance the level of self-concept of adolescents. For this, various curricular and co-curricular activities must be organized in the school. Principals should see that adolescents should not be scolded and should not feel any inadequacy of educational environment in school. If possible some guidance service should be provided in the school so that mental health of the adolescents may not be disturbed in any way.
4. Parents must be careful about the physical, mental, emotional and social growth of the adolescents. For this, parents should keep the home environment congenial, so that the adolescents' mental health is not disturbed in any way. Parents should see that individuality of the adolescents should be respected by all means. Parents in the home must interact with the adolescents in a proper way to keep the mental health of adolescents at a high level.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH
1. The present study was limited to adolescents belonging to Punjab state. A similar study may be conducted on adolescents of other states belonging to different socio-cultural status.
2. Instead of taking mental health, study may be conducted by taking some other variables such as emotional maturity or social maturity.
3. A comparative study of mental health of psychotics and neurotics may be undertaken.
4. Few more independent variables like intelligence, emotional, maturity, school environment; academic achievement may be incorporated in the study.
5. A single study on mental health of college students, teachers and other professionals may be conducted.
6. A replicative study may be conducted by taking different sample for establishing the validity of the present study.
7. Instead of using the statistics of bi-variate correlation t-test some other statistics such as step as regression equations may be employed.
8. A comparative study of the mental health of school, college and university students may also be undertaken.