

Abstract

Present study was undertaken to examine self-concept, adjustment and mental health of adolescents studying in Public and Government schools. The adolescents were compared on the above three variables in terms of their parental working position (single parent working and both parent working) and their gender (boys and girls). On the basis review of literature twelve hypotheses were formulated. In total 360 adolescents were purposively taken from two different types of schools namely, Public and Government school. Out of 360 samples 180 were taken from Public schools and 180 from Government schools. Out of which 90 single parents were working and 90 both parents working and each group of 90 was consisting of 45 boys and 45 girls. Three different scales were used one each for measuring self-concept, adjustment and mental health. Apart from that a self-made information schedule was also used to know the biography of the subjects. The data were analyzed by computing mean, standard deviation, 't' ratio, ANOVA and correlation and arranged into different table. Hypothesis I, presuming significant difference between Public School and Government school adolescents with regard to their 'self concept was found to be confirmed as public school students were having significantly higher level of positive self-concept. Hypothesis II, stating significant difference between the said

two groups of adolescents with regard to their adjustment was also confirmed as Public school adolescents were having significantly higher level of adjustment than the Government school adolescents. Hypothesis III, presuming significant difference between the two groups of adolescents in terms of their mental health could not be confirmed as the significant difference was not found in the mental health of two groups of adolescents. Hypothesis IV, stating significant difference between adolescents of single parent working and both parents working with regard to their self-concept could not be confirmed as there was marginal difference between the two groups of adolescents on the basis of their self-concept. Hypothesis V, stating significant difference between the said two groups of adolescents with regard to their level of adjustment was also rejected as there was very little difference between the two groups on that account. Similarly hypothesis VI, stating significant difference between the above two groups of adolescents in term of their level of positive mental health on the basis of results the said hypothesis could not be confirmed as no significant difference was found in the positive mental health level of single parent working and both parents working groups adolescents. Hypothesis VII, presuming significant difference in the self concept of adolescent boys and girls was totally confirmed as adolescent boys were found significantly higher than the girls on self-concept. Hypothesis VIII, presuming significant difference in adjustment level of boys and girls was also found confirmed as boys

were found significantly better adjusted than the girls. Hypothesis IX, stating significant difference between the boys and girls with regard to their level of mental health could not be confirmed as no significant difference was found in the level of positive mental health of boys and girls. Apart from the main effects, Interactional effects of school type, gender type, and parental working position were also found significant in most of the cases. Hypothesis X, stating significant relationship between self concepts, adjustment of adolescents was also confirmed as the two variables were positive and significantly related with each other. Hypothesis XI, presuming significant relationship between the self concept and mental health of adolescents was also found confirmed because significant and direct relationship was found between the two variables. Hypothesis XII, stating significant relation between the adjustment and mental health of adolescent was also found confirmed in totality as positive and significant correlation was found between the two variables. Thus out of twelve eight hypothesis eight were found to be confirmed in the study.