INTRODUCTION
Mental health is an important aspect of one’s total health status. It is a quality of emotional well-being which provides the individual with effective living concerned with the everyday living conditions or situations. Harmonious adjustment and integrated living, plays a major role in the health status of the individual. The basic factors on which mental health of any individual depends upon the heredity, physical health status, happy home, an adequate school and healthy community influences.

Mental health is that – a state of mind in which one is free to make use of his natural capabilities in an effective and satisfying manner. If we accept this definition, we will most likely view mental health as a determinant of academic achievement. Mental health is a normal state of well-being, a positive way, but a quality of life. It is a condition which is characteristic of the average person who meets the demands of life on the basis of his own capacities and limitations.

The chief characteristic of mental health, it is evident, is adjustment. The greater the degree of successful adjustment, the greater will be the mental health of the individual. Lesser mental health will lead to lesser adjustment and greater conflict. The healthy individual can interpret any new situation and adapt it to suit himself, or adapt himself to suit it. He maintains a healthy and benevolent attitude towards life. He is aware that difficulties come to everyone in life, so that running away from them is cowardice. They can be solved only by squarely up to them with courage.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
Pyari Salma (2011) investigated that management, mother’s occupation, type of family, mother’s education, children of unemployed mothers and children of employed mothers have significant influence on the mental health of IX class students.

Sandhuru Damodaram (2012) investigated that management, caste, father education, mother education, father occupation, annual income, size of the family and academic achievement have significant influence on the mental health of IX class students.

Bandi Gopinad (2013) found that management, caste, father occupation, annual income, academic achievement and age have significant influence on the mental health of IX class students.

Jaya Ramulu, V (2014) inferred that management, caste, annual income and academic achievement have significant influence on the mental health of IX class students.

Muni Krishna, M (2015) inferred that Management, Medium, Caste, Father education, Annual income, mother occupation and Academic achievement have significant influence on the mental health of VIII class students.

Chowdur Abdul Khadar (2016) studied that caste, father education, type of family and mother occupation have significant influence on the mental health of IX class students.

Pavani, M (2017) studied that type of family and mother occupation have significant influence on the mental health of IX class students.

Srinivas Dasari (2018) studied that gender and mother education have significant influence on the mental health of IX class students.

Karthika, R. N (2019) investigated that type of family, mother’s education, children of unemployed mothers and children of employed mothers have significant influence on the mental health of IX class students.

Ravi, K (2020) investigated that mother education, father occupation, annual income, size of the family and academic achievement have significant influence on the mental health of IX class students.

Scope of the Study: The main intention of the present study is to find the relation of Mental health of IX class students with father education and annual income.

Objective of the Study: To study the impact of father education and annual income on the Mental health of IX class students.

Hypotheses of the study
1. There would be no significant impact of ‘father education’ on the Mental health of IX class students.
2. There would be no significant impact of ‘annual income’ on the Mental health of IX class students.

Tools for the Study
1. The Mental health questionnaire was developed by Thorpe and Clark (1959) was adopted from Pavani, M (2017). The tool was highly reliable for the investigation. The total items are 100. For the purpose of scoring one mark was assigned for ‘Yes’ response and zero to ‘No’ response for assets and one mark was given to ‘No’ response and zero to ‘Yes’ response for liabilities.
2. Personal data regarding the student – 1. Name, 2. Father education, 3. Annual income.
Data Collection
The sample for the investigation consisted of 300 IX class students in Chittoor district. The stratified random sampling was applied in three stages. The first stage is management i.e., Government, Private and Aided, second stage is locality i.e., rural and urban and third stage gender i.e. male and female. It is a 3X2X2 factorial design with 300 sample subjects. The investigator personally visited Secondary schools with the permission of the head masters of the schools. The IX class students who attended the school on the day of collection of data are considered for the purpose of investigation. It was provided to the concerned IX class students of the schools. The IX class students were given necessary instructions about the instruments and motivated to respond genuinely to all the items. The Mental health scale and personal data sheet were administered. The data on each variable in the investigation is properly coded to suit for computer analysis. The analysis was carried out on the basis of objectives of the investigation and hypotheses formulated by employing appropriate statistical techniques. The F- test was employed to test hypotheses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
1. Father education
The relationship of mental health of IX class students with their father education is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of father education, the students are divided into three groups. The father education is 10th class and below form the Group – I, Group – II forms with father education is intermediate and graduation and Group – III forms with father education is above graduation. The corresponding mental health of IX class students of the three groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of mental health of IX Class students for the three groups were tested for significance by employing F' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 1
There would be no significant impact of ‘father education’ on the mental health of IX class students.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing F’ - test. The results are presented in Table – 1.

Table – 1: Influence of father education on the mental health of IX class students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Father education</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>F’ - Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Group – I</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>61.66</td>
<td>10.18</td>
<td>8.084**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Group – II</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>58.22</td>
<td>10.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Group – III</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>64.36</td>
<td>8.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is found from the Table – 1 that the computed value of F’ (8.084) is greater than the critical value of F’ (4.680) for 2 and 297 df at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the Hypothesis – 1 is rejected at 0.01 level. Therefore, it is concluded that the father education has significant influence on the mental health of IX class students.

2. Annual income
The relationship of mental health of IX class students with their annual income is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of annual income, the students are divided into three groups. The annual income is up to rupees fifty thousand form the Group – I, Group – II forms with annual income is above rupees fifty thousand one to one lakh and Group – III forms with annual income is above rupees one lakh. The corresponding mental health of IX class students of the three groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of mental health of IX class students for the three groups were tested for significance by employing F’ - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 2
There would be no significant impact of ‘annual income’ on the mental health of IX class students.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing F’ - test. The results are presented in Table – 2.

Table – 2: Influence of annual income on the mental health of IX class students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Annual income</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>F’ - Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Group – II</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>58.33</td>
<td>9.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Group – III</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>62.60</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is found from the Table – 2 that the computed value of F’ (4.406) is greater than the critical value of F’ (4.680) for 2 and 297 df at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the Hypothesis – 2 is rejected at 0.01 level. Therefore, it is concluded that the annual income has significant influence on the mental health of IX class students.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS
The findings of the present research have raised some important questions related to the educational needs of the IX class students with special reference to their Mental health of IX class students.

1. Father education is highly influential on the mental health of IX class students. High educated group fathers’ students have positive mental health than the low educated group fathers’ school students. The administrators have to provide scholarships for low educated group fathers’ students.

2. Annual income is highly influential on the mental health of IX class students. High annual income group students have positive mental health than the annual income group students. The administrators have to provide scholarships for low annual income group students.

REFERENCES