The seed of a child’s education is the home and is manifest in the type of parenting he/she is subject to. This parenting can be neglectful, or overindulgent, or dictatorial, or based on reasoning. The culmination of the effects of parenting may be seen in the adolescent who is on the threshold of independence. However, the adolescent has to contend with the push and pull of his or her newly assertive personality and with it altruistic as well as aggressive tendencies. On the other hand, how well adolescents study, more often not, depends on the home environment and the way they are nurtured by their parents. Good study habits quite obviously lead to high academic achievement and thence to good careers.

This investigation, therefore has attempted to find out the relationship between different patterns of parenting and aggression, altruism and study habits of adolescents in secondary schools and college.

Sample was determined by random selection from grade VII to XII of schools and 1st-2nd Year students from under graduate colleges. The sample comprised of 298 girls and 322 boys.

The tools used for the purpose were, ‘Parenting Scale’ by R.L.Bharadwaj, H.Sharma & A.Garg,(1998); Speilberg’s ‘State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory’, (1996); Ghose and Roy’s Altruism Scale,(2007); and ‘A Questionnaire on Study Habits of Adolescent students’ by Kalpana Sen Barat,(1988). The responses were scored according to the norms of the tools and appropriate quantitative techniques were employed.

The design of this study is correlational research. Data were tabulated and bivariate correlations between the relevant variables were calculated. This data was then analyzed and compared on the basis of class group and gender.
The results show that, altruism in adolescents is affected by parenting, in the case of mothering. Parenting, also contribute to the control of anger among adolescents. The study habits of adolescents are also affected by the quality of parenting, as well as their altruistic and aggressive qualities. Girls are more affected by parenting than boys.

The study concludes by indicating that good parenting and a stable family life can contribute to eradicate aggression, nurturing altruism and fostering effective study habits among adolescents.

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