ABSTRACT

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

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

The tools used for the purpose were, Parenting Scale (R.L.Bharadwaj et al., 1998); State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory (Spielberg’s 1996); An Altruism Scale, (Ghose and Roy, 2007); and A Questionnaire on Study Habits of Adolescent Students ( Kalpana Sen Barat,1988). The responses were scored according to the norms of the tools and appropriate quantitative techniques were employed.
Data were tabulated and bivariate correlations between the relevant variables were calculated. This was then analyzed and compared on the basis of class group and gender.

The results show that while altruism in adolescents is affected by parenting, it is particularly in the case of mothering. Further, 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.