CHAPTER 8: IMPLICATIONS

The present study found that parenting styles and conflicts at home among parents did not have a significant influence on aggressive behaviours in children. The study concluded that parental supervision on children is more important in reducing aggressive behaviours of children in school. Therefore parents’ involvement in the day to day life of children has an effect of preventing aggressive behaviours outside home. In the population studied it was also seen that TV viewing was more prevalent than gaming culture, and the content of the programs viewed had a significant influence on the aggressive behaviours in children than the duration watched.

- The present study can be used as point of reference where schools and parents can better understand the role of family, parental supervision and involving parents in the child’s everyday life.
- To create awareness among parents’ on the importance of curtailing problem behaviours at an early age in children through workshops and training programs.
- As the next step to develop appropriate techniques to identify and recognize aggressive behaviours in early childhood in schools.
- To sensitize teacher’s on the identification and handling of children with aggressive behaviours.
- To inculcate parent training sessions in schools on the awareness of problem behaviour in children and parent role in behaviour modification, role of supervision, on a regular basis as a part of school activity.
- To synergise the effect of stake holders by bringing together parents, teachers and schools to be a part of the same platform and work towards the same goal.

A. FUTURE RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS

- The present study can be conducted in various SES categories, to understand the role of family on the behaviour of children.
- The study could also be further drilled down to understand the gender differences in the parenting styles and the conflict styles used by father’s and mother’s influencing boys and girls on their display of aggression.
• Moderating and mediating variables effect could be included in the study to understand effect of intervening variable on the display of problem behaviours.

• The study can be replicated in the middle school and high school students to understand if the same associations hold good.

• To take the study further, some of the school variables, neighbourhood variables, and other temperamental variables could be studied separately and also added to the family variables to understand these associations to aggressive behaviours in children.

• The study could also be conducted to understand the home aggressive behaviours in children by the parents’ observation or parent checklist of problem behaviours at home and surroundings.

• Future research could also be a comparative study of aggressive children to non-aggressive children, and the family factors that can be correlated with each group.

• A retrospective study could be planned to understand the influences of family and parenting on Juvenile delinquents.

• An adolescent’s perception of parenting styles and conflict among parents and a self-reported problem behaviours of the adolescent could be studied to understand if there is any significant association between the self-reported behaviours of the adolescent and perceived family environment.

• An intervention model could be developed as the next step to help parents to sharpen their supervisory skills in parenting, by helping them to inculcate certain approaches which can bridge the gap between parenting, supervision and involvement.