

Abstract Parenting has an inevitable role in the lives of school children because it shapes various positive aspects of their future development that ultimately lead to their overall wellbeing. So, this research was planned to find out perceived styles of parenting and positive behaviors of school children that might play a part in their social wellbeing. Therefore, the research was aimed to assess the relation among perceived styles of parenting, empathy, altruistic behavior and social wellbeing across children in schools. Another objective was to look for predictive relation of perceived styles of parenting, empathy, and altruistic behavior with social wellbeing in school children. Furthermore, the researcher was interested to examine the differences in perceived styles of parenting, empathy, altruistic behavior and social wellbeing in school children on the basis of their gender, school sector, family system, birth order and grades. The research design was cross-sectional. The sample consisted of N=300 with a range of age 13 to 17 (M = 14.77, SD = 1.14), children approached by convenient sampling technique. Data was collected using "Perceived Parenting Styles Scale (PPSS; Divya & Manikandan, 2013), Empathy Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents (EmQue-CA; Overgaauw et al., 2017), Generative Altruism Scale (GAIS; Busing et al., 2013) and Mental Health Continuum-Short Form (MHC-SF; Keyes, 2009)". Data collected from school children was evaluated statistically through SPSS, using Pearson product moment correlation for correlated relation, predictive relation was assessed using stepwise regression analysis, t-test and ANOVA used for differences. The findings of the research indicated, significant relationships between perceived styles of parenting, empathy and social wellbeing, while no relationship of any variable was found with altruistic behavior. The authoritative style of parenting was positively linked with empathy and negatively linked with social wellbeing. Authoritarian parenting style was negatively associated with empathy and positively linked with social wellbeing. Permissive style showed negative relationship with empathy and positively associated with social wellbeing. Additionally, the affective and cognitive empathy were negatively related to social wellbeing. Moreover, from all perceived parenting styles, types of empathy, and altruistic behavior, only permissive parenting style and cognitive empathy were the significant predictors of social wellbeing. Findings also concluded that there were significant gender, school sector, family system, and grades' differences on perceived parenting styles, empathy and on altruistic behavior. While birth order has no significant differences on studied variables. Limitations, suggestions, and implications were also discussed. **Keywords:** Perceived Styles of Parenting, Authoritative Style of Parenting, Authoritarian style of Parenting, Permissive Style of Parenting, Affective Empathy, Cognitive Empathy, Intention to Comfort, Altruistic Behavior, and Social Wellbeing