

Abstract

The present study investigated perceived parenting styles, morality and psychopathic tendencies in madrasa and school adolescents (13-17 years). Sample consisted of two groups ($N=353$) madrassas and schools. It was recruited from different madrasa and schools of Lahore namely, Jamia Asrafiya, Jamia tanveer ul Quran, Dar ul aloom Deeniya, Aljamia Aldiniya tul Binat , Muslim Model boys higher secondary school, Central Model boys higher secondary school, Lady Mclagean girls higher secondary school, and Government Tehzeb ul Biant higher secondary school. Both male and female adolescents were included in study. Parental Authority Questionnaire (Buri, 1991), Moral Development Interview Inventory (Khanam and Iqbal, 2008) and Youth psychopathic trait inventory (Andershed, 2002) were used. Urdu version of PAQ (Naheed, mushtaq and kausar, 2015) and YPI (Kiran and Ijaz, 2013) were administered on participants. Data was statistically analyzed through Pearson Product Moment correlation, Multiple Regression analysis; enter method and multiple variance analysis (MANOVA). Significant relationship was found between perceived parenting styles, morality and psychopathic tendencies of madrasa and school adolescents. Additionally, authoritative father positively predicted overall morality. Authoritarian father positively predicted stage 4 (Social system morality) of moral development. Permissive mother negatively predicted overall morality and permissive father predict negatively predicted stage 4 (Social system morality) of moral development. Permissive parenting style (mother and father) positively predicted psychopathic tendencies. Age, father income, number of siblings significantly positively predicted psychopathic tendencies and family income while residence (rural areas) significantly negatively predicted psychopathic tendencies. Significant mean difference was found between gender and overall morality,