

Abstract

The present study was aimed to explore the construct of perceived parental acceptance rejection and anger expression among early adults. The sample ($N=80$) comprised of patients with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) ($n=40$) and Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) ($n=40$) taken from different psychiatric units of Lahore. All referred patients were taken with equal proportion of male and female (Male=40, Female=40). Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Malik & Rohner, 2012) and Trait Anger and Expression Scale (Siddiqui & Shah, 2005) were administered on patients with OCD and MDD. Results revealed that the element of rejection was significantly higher in patients having MDD than OCD. The study also examined the relationship between perceived parental acceptance-rejection and anger expression among adults. The results of linear regression analysis indicated that higher level of rejection was a strong predictor ($**p<.01$) of higher level of anger expression. Contrary, higher level of acceptance was a significant predictor ($p<.05$) of lower level of anger. Results were discussed in terms of global and local development of perception of parental acceptance rejection and manifestation of anger and its expression in young adults in a traditional and collectivistic culture and their relationship with gender and other demographic factors was explored.

Key words: perceived parental acceptance rejection, anger expression, OCD, MDD.