

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to examine the predictive relationship between perceived parental acceptance-rejection and self-assertiveness, psychological adjustment, satisfaction with life and self-efficacy and determine the gender differences in perception of parental acceptance-rejection in adolescents and young adults and measure the effects of demographic variables like Monthly income, Family system, Father's Education and Father's occupation, Mother's Education on perceived parental acceptance-rejection in adolescents and young adults on the sample size of 400 participants in which 200 adolescents (100 male and 100 female) and 200 young adults (100 male and 100 female). The statistical technique *t*-test, MANOVA, and Regression was used to analyze the data. Results illustrate that parental acceptance-rejection are significant predictors of self-assertiveness, self-esteem, psychological adjustment, and non-significant predictor of satisfaction with life in adolescents and young adults. It also illustrates that there are significant gender differences in perceived parental acceptance-rejection in adolescents and young adults and significant positive relationship between parental acceptance-rejection and self-esteem, self-efficacy, satisfaction with life and significant effects of demographic variables (Monthly income, Family system, Father's Education and Father's occupation, Mother's Education) on study variable Parental acceptance-rejection.