It was hypothesized that, in comparison to authoritative parenting, respondents who were reared with permissive parenting style did not have high self-esteem and self-efficacy compared to authoritative parenting. The respondents who were reared with authoritarian parenting style had the highest self-esteem and self-efficacy and the combination of authoritative and permissive parenting style also had high self-esteem and self-efficacy compared to uninvolved parenting style. The respondents who were reared with authoritative parenting style had higher quality of friendships with the nuclear family than the respondents who were reared with authoritarian or permissive parenting styles.

**Discussion**

Overall, the findings support the hypothesis that young adults who were reared in authoritative households have the best personal adjustment. Specifically, they were found to have higher self-esteem, higher self-efficacy, and a higher sense of safety with their friends, relative to young adults from authoritarian households. The correlations between parent and child variables tend to be similar across the three parenting styles, with the exception of friendship quality, which was significantly higher for authoritarian parenting compared to authoritative and permissive parenting styles. The relationships between parent and child variables and friendship quality were also significant, with higher self-esteem and higher self-efficacy being associated with higher friendship quality. The correlations between parent and child variables and friendship quality were significant, with higher self-esteem and higher self-efficacy being associated with higher friendship quality. The correlations between parent and child variables and friendship quality were significant, with higher self-esteem and higher self-efficacy being associated with higher friendship quality. The correlations between parent and child variables and friendship quality were significant, with higher self-esteem and higher self-efficacy being associated with higher friendship quality. The correlations between parent and child variables and friendship quality were significant, with higher self-esteem and higher self-efficacy being associated with higher friendship quality.