

## **Abstract**

The present study aimed to develop an indigenous scale to measure Resilience in female students and also to determine the relationship of Resilience with Parental Involvement and Personality Factors, respectively. The methodology consisted of three phases: Phase I included exploring phenomenology of Resilience from 15 undergraduate female students and the final list included 54 items in the form of a self report measure. To develop the psychometric properties and test hypotheses, Demographic Performa along with Resilience scale, Indigenous Resilience Scale, and Eysenck Personality Inventory were administered on 148 female students from age 17 – 24 while Resilience scale and Demographic Performa, Indigenous Resilience Scale and Egna Minnen Beträffande Uppfostran (EMBU, Swedish acronym for “My Memories of Upbringing”) were administered to 152 female undergraduate students. Factor analysis of the scale revealed a 5 factor solution: Self Management, Helpful, Emotional Management, Adaptability and Dependence. Resilience Scale was found to have acceptable psycho-metric properties with .89 Cronbach’s Alpha and .95 test retest reliability. Pearson Product Movement Correlation showed that Resilience has a positive correlation with acceptance factor parental involvement and is negatively associated with parental rejection. Regression Analysis revealed that Resilience is a strong negative predictor of neurotic traits and has a positive correlation with Extraversion. Results have been discussed with reference to difference on Resilience in family system and class, along with implications in cultural context.

*Keywords:* resilience, female students, parental involvement, personality, neuroticism, extraversion