

Abstract The main purpose of the research was to find out the association among personality traits, distress tolerance and emotional reactivity in Psychology students. Correlational research design was used, through non probability sampling, comprising postgraduate clinical psychology students (private + government sectors) (N=200) between ages from 23 to 25 years ($M= 1.78$; $SD=.76$), For data collection demographic sheet, IPIP personality trait scale (Donnellan et al,2006), Distress Tolerance scale (Simon & Gaher, 2005) and Perth emotional reactivity scale (Becerra, 2017). Results showed tools have good reliability values. Correlational analysis showed that Conscientiousness has a reactivity ($r=.02^{**}$, $p<.01$). Tolerance has a positive significant relationship with positive reactivity ($r=.18^{**}$, $p<.01$) but negative relationship with negative reactivity ($r=.21^{**}$, $p<.01$). Distress tolerance has a negative relationship with the negative reactivity ($r=-.24^{**}$, $p<.01$). Mediation analysis showed that Openness ($\beta=-.23^{**}$, $p=.01$) and conscientiousness ($\beta=-.15^{*}$, $p=.05$) are negative significant predictors of negative reactivity but distress tolerance did not predict or mediate general negative emotional reactivity while extroversion ($\beta=.15^{*}$, $p=.05$) and agreeableness ($\beta=.28^{***}$, $p=.001$) are positive significant predictors of positive emotional reactivity and absorption ($\beta=.30^{***}$, $p=.001$) and regulation ($\beta=.29^{***}$, $p=.001$) are positive significant predictors of general positive emotional reactivity. Nuclear family system showed higher scores on general positive reactivity ($M=54.01$, $SD=9.29$) than joint ($M=49.57$, $SD=8.45$). Nuclear family system scored higher on negative emotional reactivity ($M=48.90$, $SD=9.03$) than joint system ($M=45.07$, $SD=10.01$). This study has wide implications. *Keywords:* Personality traits, distress tolerance, emotional reactivity