

become aware of the fact that he/she does not bear the blame for his/her parents' unkind behaviour and considers their decisions as demonstration of their failure, it serves more as preparation for facing people who do not behave honourably to their surroundings and who disturb interpersonal relationships, human effort and partnerships by their behaviour. However, the truth is that such a positive effect of difficult childhood and adolescence may be detected in a small number of people only. It deals especially with people who replace their own parents with other people in whom they can see a positive example for their behaviour. They also devote most energy in work and hobbies, in order not to think about unsuccessful family relationships, to escape from dysfunctional family. However, we think that stressful childhood must scar every individual for life. Repeated stressful situations in childhood and adolescence need not always result in the creation of a vulnerable personality; on the contrary, early exposure to stressful situations and, at the same time, frequent exposure to stressful situations teaches the individual to behave and cope with such stressful moments.

Recently, the questions of resilience have been discussed very often. However, there are few studies that would describe personal resistibility of young adults who come from various families and nations. Our study contributes to the enrichment of the knowledge on the mentioned questions of resistibility and provides incentives for further research.

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