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## Relation of Aggression and Personality Traits Among Male Youth

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**Abstract:** The aim of the present study was to examine the relationship between the aggression and personality traits of 30 accidental injured male youth and 30 non accidental male youth, both were taken from an age group of 18 to 25 years.

Only male sample was considered in this study. The NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) developed by Costa and McCrae(1992 )and aggression scale by Bhardwaj (2005) was applied, the results was analyzed by applying correlation

The results indicate that neuroticism has positive correlation with aggression and total personality factors also have a significant positive correlation with openness to experience. Total personality factors with extraversion and total personality factors with conscientiousness have significant positive correlation. Negative correlation was found between Neuroticism and Agreeableness for non accidental male youth. openness to experience and Extraversion , Agreeableness and openness to experience, conscientiousness and openness to experience have positive correlation . Total personality factors and extraversion, Total personality factors and openness to experience. Total personality factors and Agreeableness. Total personality factors and conscientiousness have positive correlation for accidental injured male youth.

**Key Words:** Relationship, aggression, personality, NEO-FFI, Five-Factor Inventory, correlation, neuroticism.

Driving is an essential part of our daily life .Two wheeler are most popular among youth. Road accidents are common scenario in day to days life thus it is very important to investigate the driving behavior.Time to time drivers exposed to Aggression provoking situations on the road shinar (1998) shows that the prevalence of aggressive driving behavior has increased over time, which there is no possible reasons to believe that drivers have gone through personality changes that become more aggressive individuals.

Rother & Shiner (1998) suggested that the increase in aggressive behavior to a large extent can be explained by road conditions that elicit aggressive behavior have been altered over time.

In a modern, industrialized society, using the roads may be one of the most dangerous activities for the majority of the population .James & Nahl,(2000)studies have identified individual personality differences as an important factor in aggressive and antisocial behavior. McMurran,(2009) five-factor model (FFM) personality and Cloninger's Temperament and Character model, have also been associated with aggression, but have typically received less attention within the literature. Miller et al., (2001) aggression and personality factors are associated with each other. Personality traits are psychological and behavioral characteristics that remain stable over time and across different contexts. Costa & McCrae (2005)

In the sequence of personality dimensions the five- factor model investigates the main five dimension of personality. Neuroticism(N) is one of different traits under neo five-factor . Neuroticism includes something more than susceptibility to psychological distress. because disruptive emotions interfere with adaptation, and cope more poorly than others with stress.Extraversion (E) is the personality dimension which tends to be sociable, active, talkative, person oriented, optimistic, fun-loving, and affectionate, in contrast to the one who are reserved, sober, un- exuberant, aloof, task-oriented, retiring and quiet. Openness to experience (O) a dimension of personality assesses proactive seeking and appreciation of experience for its own sake; toleration for and exploration of the unfamiliar, curious, having broad interests, creative and original. Agreeableness (A) an individual who scores high on the agreeableness scale is expected to be a soft- hearted, good-natured, trusting, helpful, forgiving, gullible, and straightforward.

Conscientiousness (C) persistence and motivation in goal directed behaviour. An individual have this trait is expected to be organized, hardworking, reliable, punctual, self disciplined, scrupulous, neat, ambitious, persevering as compared to the one. Barlett and Anderson (2012) investigated that high Neuroticism, low Agreeableness, and low Conscientiousness were linked to increases in aggressive emotions and physical aggression in a large sample of university students.Oltedal and Rundmo (2006) found a positive correlation between aggression (facet under neuroticism) and both risky driving and accidents with damages. Anxiety (facet under neuroticism) correlated negatively with accident involvement, and excitement seeking (facet under extraversion) correlated positively with both risky driving and accidents with damages. However, these traits explained



only a small proportion of the variance.

Benfield et al. (2007) reported high scores on extraversion were associated with more self-reported aggressive driving, and in a meta-analysis of 47 studies of the relationship between the Big Five traits and accident involvement. Jovanovic et al. (2011) conducted a study among Serbian drivers in order to investigate the effect of the five-factor personality traits on aggressive driving behavior. They found that neuroticism predicted aggressive behavior and that this effect was mediated by driver's anger. There was a small and non-significant correlation between extraversion and aggressive behavior. Liu et al.(2022) found a Significant associations between age, driving experience, and depression, as well as age, driving experience, and neuroticism. Simple slope tests showed that depressive symptoms could increase aggressive behaviors in the elderly and experienced drivers. When experiencing neuroticism, individuals with higher driving experience were more aggressive in driving than shorter experienced drivers. Based on the existing literature, we are interested to investigate the correlation among aggression and five personality traits.

**Objective-**

1. To assess the level of aggression ,neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness and total personality traits of accidental injured male youth and non-accidental male youth.
2. To compare the level of aggression, neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness and total personality traits of accidental injured male youth and non-accidental male youth.
3. To find out the correlation among aggression, neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness and total personality traits of accidental injured male youth.
4. To evaluate the correlation among aggression g neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness and total personality traits of non-accidental male youth.

**HYPOTHESES-**

1. Accidental injured male youth and non-accidental male youth would be significantly differ on the level of aggression, neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness and total personality trait.
2. There would be significant correlation of aggression with neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness and total personality traits of accidental injured male youth.
3. There would be significant correlation of aggression with neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness and total personality of non-accidental male youth.

**METHOD-**

**Sample-** Data was collected from Almora Nagar Palika of Almora district of Uttarakhand. Out of the 11 Nagar Palika wards. 6 wards were randomly selected. Total sample collected 60 people. 10 male from each ward. The ages of the participants were between 18-25 years. Accidental injured male youth and non-accidental male youth were randomly selected on the basis of accidents they faced during driving. The data were filled ward wise by male youth two wheeler drivers, who have driving experience of 2-5 years.

**Tools used-** Personal data schedules developed by researcher to study the gender of sample, Class, college name, father's occupation , living place, period of driving, frequency of accidents etc.

**Aggression scale-** Researcher has employed Hindi version of aggression scale developed by Bhardwaj (2005).The scale has 28 items .It is five point scale. The obtained co-efficient of reliability has been found to be .79 by product moment method. the theoretical validity of the scale has been found to be .83.

**The neo five-factor inventory, (1992)-** The Neo Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) developed by Costa and McCrae (1992) it consists 60 items on five dimensions namely Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness. 0.90, 0.78, 0.76, 0.86 and 0.90 are respectively the reliability of the inventory for these dimensions. The inventory is highly valid.

**Statistical Analysis**

**Table 1**

**t-test of male youth on Aggression.(N=30)**

Variable	Group	N	M	$\sigma$	MD	$\sigma d$	t value	Table value at 0.05 Level	Significant value
Aggression	Accidental Injured	30	74.76	14.87	4	3.83	1.04	2.00	Non Significant
	Non-Accidental	30	70.76						

**Table 2**  
**t-value of male youth on the level of personality traits. (N=30)**

Traits		M	SD	MD	$\sigma d$	t value	Significant value
Neuroticism.	Accidental	20.20	4.78	0.03	1.27	0.02	Non Significant
	Non-accidental	20.23	4.95				
Extraversion.	Accidental	27.63	5.41	1.64	1.15	1.42	Non Significant
	Non-accidental	29.27	3.09				
Openness to experience.	Accidental	23.46	4.77	1.27	1.09	2.00	Non Significant
	Non-accidental	24.73	4.03				
Agreeableness.	Accidental	25.73	5.10	3.17	1.27	2.49	Significant
	Non-accidental	28.90	4.58				
Conscientiousness	accidental	31.20	7.53	1.33	1.77	0.75	Non Significant
	Non-accidental	32.53	5.89				
Total Personality traits	accidental	127.3	15.42	7.5	3.39	2.21	Significant
	Non-accidental	134.8	9.83				

**Table 3 Correlation of Accidental Injured Male Youth On Aggression And Personality Traits.**

	Ag	N	E	O	A	C	Total
Ag							
N	.047						
E	-.090	-.346					
O	.017	-.115	.417*				
A	-.295	-.180	.254	.415*			
C	-.302	-.116	.272	.409*	.274		
Total	-.252	.048	.549**	.753**	.623**	.756**	

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (value .361).

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (value .463).

**Table 4**  
**Correlation of Non Accidental Male Youth on aggression and personality traits.**

	Ag	N	E	O	A	C	Total
Ag							
N	.438*						
E	.119	.050					
O	.065	-.072	.229				
A	-.196	-.396*	.044	-.171			
C	-.235	-.110	.271	.139	.247		
Total	.049	.223	.577**	.421*	.335	.748**	



\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (value .361).

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (value .463).

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS-** After observing Table 1 it was observed that the comparison of accidental injured male youth and non-accidental male youth on aggression found that there was non significant difference found between the accidental injured and non-accidental male youth.

On evaluating table 2 the result obtained for personality traits of accidental injured and non- accidental male youth. It revealed that there was non-significant difference found between the accidental injured and non-accidental male youth on neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, and conscientiousness. A significant difference found between the accidental injured and non-accidental male youth on the trait agreeableness and total personality traits.

On evaluating table 3 openness to experience (O) and Extraversion (E), Agreeableness (A) and openness to experience (O), conscientiousness (C) and openness to experience (O) have positive correlation at 0.05 level. Total personality factors and extraversion (E), Total personality factors and openness to experience (O). Total personality factors and Agreeableness (A). Total personality factors and conscientiousness (C) also positively correlated at 0.01 level. So our hypothesis was partially accepted. Other variables were not correlated with each other so our hypothesis for other variables remains untenable.

After observing table 4 neuroticism (N) was positively correlated with aggression (Ag) and total personality factors also have a significant positive correlation with openness to experience (O) at 0.05 level of significance. Total personality factors with extraversion (E) and total personality factors with conscientiousness (C) have also found significant positive correlation at the 0.01 level of Significance. Negative correlation was found between Neuroticism (N) and, Agreeableness (A) at 0.05 level. So our hypothesis was partially accepted. Other variables were not correlated with each other so our hypothesis for other variables remains unaccepted.

The results according table 1 was non significant difference found between the accidental injured and non-accidental male youth. Which indirectly support the study by Chomeya(2010). The same age group and the same social factors may be the cause behind the similar aggression level between the both group. It can be conclude the aggression may not be a responsible factor for more accidents.

Speed-related measures are adopted most frequently in aggressive driving research (Su. et.al.2013). Thus driving speed also can countable factors. the comparison of two group according table 2 indicate the significance of agreeableness which means young drivers are different in the level of agreeableness, presence of trust, straight forwardness, altruism, compliance, modesty and tender- mindedness are the characteristics of non-accidental youth lower Agreeableness were related to less frequent risky driving behavior (Guo 2016) results of Afrin (2019) indirectly support the results for Neuroticism, Extraversion and Conscientiousness dimensions. Another study Kumar(2022) indirectly support present results partially.

The results for correlation applied on accidental injured male youth denote the positive relationship between openness to experience and Extraversion it means the male youth are active, sociable, talkative, optimistic, person oriented, fun- loving they are defiantly having broad interests, original, curious, creative, untraditional and imaginative. Openness to experience positively correlated with Agreeableness and conscientiousness which support the indirect study conducted by Fayombo (2010) openness to experience playing an important role in personality of accidental injured male youth .the relationship of these variable may be the cause of accidents. more expressive and more curious male are open to take a risk during drive.

Correlation applied on Non Accidental Male Youth and found neuroticism (N) was positively correlated with aggression which supported the study by Liu et al.(2022) found a positive correlation between neuroticism and aggressive driving and also supported by an indirect study by Jiang et al.(2022) openness to experience (O), extraversion (E) and conscientiousness (C) positively associated with total personality traits it can be understood that the fall and increase of these three traits similarly effect total personality traits .the other hand Neuroticism negatively correlated with Agreeableness. it means when non accidental male youth considered as soft-hearted, , trusting, good-natured, helpful, gullible and forgiving, the negative effects like fear, embarrassment, sadness, disgust and guilt reported less effective in their behavior and this may be the cause of less accident.

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