



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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## A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NEO-PI AND AGGRESSION AMONG MALE - FEMALE ADOLESCENTS

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### ABSTRACT:

The study was under taken to assess the personality trait (NEO-PI) and aggression of male- female adolescent. The sample of the study comprised of 100 students in which 50 boys and 50 girls selected randomly from Pune district area. NEO-PI scale by McCray and Costa and Aggression scale by Ram Ashish sing was used for data collection. The data was analyzed by ' t ' statistical test .The result reveals that there is no significant male-female difference on five dimension of personality trait( NEO-PI) and aggression.

### NEO-PI-R and Personality Disorders

	N	E	O	A	C
Paranoid	H	L	L	L	-
Antisocial	-	H	-	L	L
Borderline	H	H	-	L	L
Dependent	H	L	-	H	-

**KEY WORDS:** male- female, NEO-PI and Aggression.

### INTODUCATION

#### Personality-

L.V.Hjordt ( 2018) revealed that FFM personality traits are associated with aggression as well as mental distress. Specifically, their findings indicated that high Neuroticism is associated with both increased aggression and mental distress in violent offenders. Further, low Agreeableness differentiates non-offender controls from violent offenders and is associated with increased aggression in the latter group.

Personality is the set of psychological traits and mechanisms within the individual that are organized and relatively enduring and that influence his or her interactions with, and adaptations to, the intra psychic, physical, and social environments .Personality structure has explained based on different models. Three-dimensional model of personality including dimensions of extraversion, neuroticism, and psychotics and five factor model of personality including dimensions of neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, and conscientiousness two that have supported both theoretical and empirical by a large number of researchers in the last decades. Aggression is operationally defined as an intentional physically or psychologically harmful behavior that is directed at another living organism. Based on the BDHI, Buss and Perry redefined it to improve its psychometrical properties, and the result was the Aggression Questionnaire (AQ), which measures four aspects of aggression: Physical Aggression and Verbal Aggression, which involve hurting or harming others, represent the instrumental or motor component of behavior; Hostility, which consists of feelings of ill-will and injustice, represents the cognitive component of behavior; and Anger, which involves physiological arousal and preparation for aggression, represents the emotional or affective component of behavior.

## BIG FIVE DIMENSIONS OF PERSONALITY

First, the present researchers have mentioned five basic dimensions of personality which have proposed by personality researchers and often referred to as the "Big 5" personality traits. Actually, proof of research has been becoming in the course of recent years, which began with the exploration of Fiske (1949) and after that broad by different analysts including (Norman, 1967; Goldberg, 1981; and McCrae and Costa, 1987). Gosling, Rentfrow and Swann, (2003) talked about the job huge five identity qualities that the Big-Five structure is a progressive model of identity characteristics with five wide factors, which speak to identity at the broadest dimension of reflection. Each bipolar factor (e.g., Extraversion versus Introspection) condenses a few progressively explicit features (e.g., Sociability), which, thusly, subsume countless increasingly explicit qualities (e.g., chatty, active). The Big-Five system recommends that most individual contrasts in human identity can be ordered into five wide, exactly determined spaces. Cherry; and Mojtaba (in the same place) looked into five classes which are generally depicted as pursues:

- 1) **Extraversion:** This quality incorporates attributes, for example, edginess, amiability, chattiness, emphaticness and high measures of passionate expressiveness.
- 2) **Agreeableness:** This identity measurement incorporates qualities, for example, trust, philanthropy, consideration, warmth, and different practices.
- 3) **Conscientiousness:** Common highlights of this measurement incorporate elevated amounts of astuteness, with great motivation control and objective coordinated practices. Those high in scruples will in general be sorted out and aware of subtleties.
- 4) **Neuroticism:** Individuals high in this characteristic will in general experience enthusiastic flimsiness, tension, testiness, crabbiness, and pity.
- 5) **Openness:** This quality highlights attributes, for example, creative energy and knowledge, and those high in this characteristic additionally will in general have a wide scope of interests.

## The Five-Factor Model of Personality and Personality Dimensions Related to Aggression

The five-factor model (Costa & McCrae, 1992), a prominent theory of personality dimensions, is useful for understanding the link between personality and aggressive behavior (Jensen- Campbell & Graziano, 2001; Miller et al., 2003). The major personality dimensions in the five-factor model are Neuroticism, Extraversion, Conscientiousness, Agreeableness, and Openness to Experience; each dimension is represented by six facets. Research on aggressive behavior has examined the influences of a variety of specific personality variables (e.g., trait aggressiveness, trait anger, Type A personality) without reference to these major dimensions. More recently, however, a few researchers (Gleason, Jensen- Campbell, & Richardson, 2004; Graziano, Jensen-Campbell, & Hair, 1996; Suls, Martin, & David, 1998) have sought to understand the relation between aggression and dimensions of personality using the five-factor model. The Neuroticism and Agreeableness dimensions appear to be particularly associated with aggression (Costa, McCrae, & Dembroski, 1989; Gleason et al., 2004; Graziano et al., 1996; Miller et al., 2003; Suls et al., 1998). The Agreeableness dimension describes people who are directed toward interpersonal relationships and the needs of others. The facets of Agreeableness include trust, straightforwardness, altruism, compliance, modesty, and tender-mindedness. The opposite pole of Agreeableness is Antagonism. According to Costa et al. (1989), antagonistic people tend to be hostile and irritable—"they need to oppose, to attack, or to punish others". Moreover, those high in Antagonism tend to mistrust and have a low regard for others, and, in turn, they act in ways designed to exclude or snub those who are perceived as disliked or inferior. Finally, antagonistic people may lack emotional expression and be unattached interpersonally—"they are cool or cold, contemptuous, callous, unfeeling". The Neuroticism dimension is characterized by those who have tendency to experience negative affectivity and psychological distress. The facets of Neuroticism include anxiety, angry hostility, depression, self-consciousness, and impulsiveness. Neurotic individuals are ineffective in their attempts to cope with stress and are prone to engage in irrational thought. By contrast,

those who are low in Neuroticism are more emotionally stable and calm and adapt well to stressful situations.

Theorizing and research suggest that these two personality dimensions may predict different propensities for hostility and aggression. Costa et al. (1998) distinguished between neurotic hostility (i.e., “hot-blooded” hostility) and antagonistic hostility (i.e., “cold-blooded” hostility) and stated that “whereas neurotic hostility is exemplified by frequent and strong experiences of anger . . . , antagonistic hostility is exemplified by cynicism, callousness, and lack of cooperation”. Accordingly, Costa et al. linked these two personality dimensions to particular patterns of aggressive behavior. Somewhat consistent with these distinctions, Henning, Reuter, Netter, Burk, and Landt (2005) labeled the two factors of aggression identified in their analysis as Neurotic Hostility and Aggressive Hostility. Research by Jensen-Campbell and Graziano (2001; see also Graziano et al., 1996; Jensen-Campbell, Gleason, Adams, & Malcolm, 2003) showed that persons low in Agreeableness were more likely to report that destructive conflict resolution tactics (i.e., physical action, threats, and undermining others’ self-esteem) were appropriate in response to interpersonal conflict scenarios, compared with those high in Agreeableness. Likewise, Gleason et al. (2004) found that participants’ level of Agreeableness was negatively related to the number of peers who nominated the participant as likely to engage in aggressive behavior.

Sharpe and Desai (2001) revealed that, compared with other dimensions, Agreeableness and Neuroticism were the most predictive of trait aggressiveness, as measured by the Buss and Perry (1992) Aggression Questionnaire. Their results showed that the Agreeableness dimension was highly and negatively related to all of the subscales in the Buss and Perry Aggression Questionnaire but that the Neuroticism dimension was more highly and positively related to the Anger and Hostility subscales than to the Physical and Verbal Aggression subscales.

Receptiveness and Agreeableness were both straightforwardly and in a roundabout way identified with physical hostility, however were just by implication related (through forceful frames of mind) to fierce conduct. So also, Neuroticism was both straightforwardly and in a roundabout way (through forceful feelings) identified with physical hostility, yet not to fierce conduct. Hypothetical ramifications and future work are talked about . Christopher P. Barletta, Craig A. Anderson (2012).

Two hypotheses were tested using independent t-test and multiple regression analysis. In analyzing the first hypothesis, it showed that gender had no significant influence on violent behavior among university students. Based on the results obtained, these conclusions were made, gender has no significant influence on violent behavior and personality traits (agreeableness, neuroticism, openness to experience, extraversion and conscientiousness) had a significant influence on violent behavior among adolescents. Mokolapo and Tenibiaje(2014).

Results indicated neuroticism and, to a lesser extent, (low) agreeableness, were the traits most associated with components of trait anger. Conscientiousness and extraversion were also noted to show links to more focal components of anger. Moderation was observed: conscientiousness moderated neuroticism’s relationship with anger control, and agreeableness and conscientiousness, in a three-way interaction, moderated neuroticism’s relationship with trait anger. These observations help to further clarify the role of Big Five personality traits as a foundation for the experiences of anger, demonstrating how anger style varies across personality configuration. Christopher R. Pease, Gary J. Lewis (2014). Results showed that aggression was found to be positively associated with neuroticism and conflict dimension of family environment and negatively associated with agreeableness and conscientiousness dimensions of personality. Rohtash Singh (2011).

### OBJECTIVE

1. To find out the gender difference in personality trait (NEO-PI) among male- female adolescents.
2. To assess the male –female adolescents difference on aggression .

### Hypotheses

1. There will be significant difference in personality trait among male - female adolescent.
2. There will be significant difference on Aggression among male – female adolescent.

### Method

#### A) Sample-

The sample of the study comprised of 100 in which 50 boys and 50 girls selected randomly from junior college students in Pune district area. The age range of the students was 17 to 18.

#### b) Tools

The Following standardized Psychological tests used to collect the data.

##### 1) Personality Trait (NEO-PI)

The test is developed by McCray and Costa. The test measures the Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness. This test includes 60 items.

##### 2) Aggression Scale

Prepared by Ram Ashish Sing, it consist 50 items. Each item has true and falls options.

### Statistical Analysis

The data was statistically analyzed by using 't' test

### Result-

Dimensions	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t
Neuroticism	Male	50	19.80	6.18	0.13NS
	Female	50	20.00	6.15	
Extroversion	Male	50	31.51	7.58	0.10NS
	Female	50	31.32	7.56	
Openness To	Male	50	24.18	5.66	0.02NS
	Female	50	24.12	5.63	
Agreeableness	Male	50	28.21	6.00	0.20NS
	Female	50	27.91	5.82	
Conscientiousness	Male	50	31.75	8.55	0.21NS
	Female	50	31.34	8.51	
Aggression	Male	50	64.63	12.64	0.004NS
	Female	50	64.61	12.64	

\*significant at 0.01 Level, \*\*significant at 0.05 Level, NS – Not significant.

### DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

Table shows the Gender differences in various personality dimensions of personality and aggression. The mean value for male Adolescents for neuroticism is 19.80 with 6.17 standard deviations and for Female Adolescents are 20.00 with 6.15 SD. The respected t value is 0.13 which is statistically non-significant it means there is no gender difference found with respect to neuroticism.

The mean value for male Adolescents for Extroversion is 31.51 with 7.58 standard deviations and for Female Adolescents are 31.32 with 7.56 SD. The respected 't' value is 0.10 which is statistically non-significant it means there is no gender difference found with respect to neuroticism.

The mean value for male Adolescents for Openness to experience is 24.18 with 5.66 standard deviations and for Female Adolescents is 24.12 with 5.63 SD. The respected 't' value is 0.02 which is statistically non-significant it means there is no gender difference found with respect to neuroticism.

The mean value for male Adolescents for Agreeableness is 28.21 with 6.00 standard deviations and for Female Adolescents mean is 27.91 with 5.82 SD. The respected 't' value is 0.20 which is statistically non-significant it means there is no gender difference found with respect to neuroticism.

The mean value for male Adolescents for Conscientiousness is 31.75 with 8.55 SD and for Female Adolescents mean value is 31.34 with 8.51 SD. The respected 't' value is 0.21 which is statistically non-significant it means there is no gender difference found with respect to neuroticism.

The mean value for male Adolescents for aggression is 64.63 with 12.64 standard deviation and for Female Adolescents is 64.61 with 12.64 SD. The respected 't' value is 0.004 which is statistically non-significant it means there is no gender difference found with respect to aggression.

Manoj K. Sharma and Mohan Raju (2013) revealed that Personality characteristics like openness, agreeableness and conscientiousness were negatively correlated with all forms of aggression. Men and women had significant differences with respect to aggression in romantic relationships. This research findings support the study.

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