



Effect of Aggression on Big Five-Factor Personality among College Students

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Abstract

The purpose of the study to find out the effect of aggression level on big five factor of college students. Aggression Inventory by Roma Pal and Tasneem Naqvi. And Personality Inventory (N.E.O.P.I) by Paul T. Costa, & Robert R. McCrae, 1992. Hypotheses of the study There will be significant difference between high aggressive college students and low aggressive college students on the dimension of personality i.e Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Neuroticism. Conclusion 1. High aggressive college students have significantly high openness than low aggressive college students. 2. High aggressive college students have significantly high conscientiousness than low aggressive college students. 3. Low aggressive college students have significantly high extraversion than High aggressive college students. 4. High aggressive college students have significantly high agreeableness than Low aggressive college students. 5. High aggressive college students have significantly high neuroticism than Low aggressive college students.

Keywords: Aggression, Big Five-Factor, Personality, College Students

Introduction:

The Big Five system of personality attributes from Costa and McCrae, 1992 has risen as a hearty model for understanding the connection among personality and different scholarly practices. Aggression and personality scholars place that personality factors are significant indicators of forceful conduct (Anderson and Huesmann, 2003). For sure, a few personality qualities are identified with forceful conduct, including, narcissism (Bushman and Baumeister, 1998), impulsivity (Campbell and Muncer, 2009), among others. The overwhelming by and large model of personality has recognized the "Big 5" personality factors, characteristics that more than once show up crosswise over culture and sexual orientation. The transcendent social-subjective models of aggression (e.g., General Aggression Model; GAM) incorporate personality factors, and somewhat elucidate mental procedures that connection attributes to aggression. For instance, the GAM proposes that qualities can impact aggression through their effect on forceful feelings or on forceful discernments.

The present research tried the immediate and backhanded impacts of the Big 5 personality characteristics (Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism) on forceful conduct. We utilized multi-bunch way displaying from two examples that utilized distinctive Big 5 measures to test the immediate impacts of personality on two kinds of aggression (physical, vicious) just as roundabout impacts (intervened impacts) through forceful feelings and forceful mentalities. The most grounded Big 5 indicator of forceful conduct is Agreeableness, which is portrayed as pleasant, trustful, and helpful (John and Srivastava, 1999). It is contrarily identified with self-report and companion report forceful conduct (Gleason, Jensen-Campbell, and Richardson, 2004) and savagery (Heaven, 1996).

Principles are portrayed by being mindful, organized, and reliable (John and Srivastava, 1999), and will in general be contrarily identified with aggression (Sharpe and Desai, 2001). Neuroticism, portrayed by being effectively disturbed and impulsive (John and Srivastava, 1999), is decidedly identified with forceful conduct (Sharpe and Desai, 2001). Receptiveness, portrayed by being scholarly, cleaned, and autonomous disapproved (John and Srivastava, 1999), will in general be random to forceful conduct (e.g., Gleason et al., 2004). At last, Extraversion is portrayed as being garrulous, emphatic, and vigorous (John and Srivastava, 1999) and its relations with aggression are blended.

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Sharpe and Desai (2001) found that Neuroticism is emphatically identified with outrage and threatening vibe (forceful feelings), while Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness are adversely identified with these feelings. Anderson et al. (2004) found that Agreeableness and Conscientiousness were contrarily identified with frames of mind towards viciousness (a forceful mentality). Along these lines, this writing proposes that the Big 5 personality characteristics might be identified with forceful conduct legitimately as well as in a roundabout way through forceful feelings and forceful demeanors.

Objective and aim of the study:

To find out effect of aggression level on big five factor of college students.

Hypothesis:

- 1) There will be significant difference between high aggressive college students on the dimension of personality i. e. Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Neuroticism.

Method:**Sample:**

For the present study 80 college students were selected from, Aurangabad, Maharashtra State, India. The effective sample consisted of 80 college students, 40 high aggressive college students and 40 low aggressive college students. The age range of subjects was 18-25years Ratio were 1:1, as well as ratio of male and female were 1:1. The present study at the first aggression inventory as a scrutiny test was administered for deciding the different college students. 40 college students of high aggressive and 40 college students of low aggressive. And Non-probability accidental and purposive sampling was used.

Tools:**Aggression Scale (A scale) (783):**

This test is developed and standardized by Km Roma Pal and Mrs. Tasneem Naqvi. The test consisted of 30 Items and response categories. The reliability coefficient of the test was found 0.82.

NEO Personality scale.

Paul T. Costa & Robert R. McCrae, 1992. Marathi adaptation by Dr Lodhi (Pune University). This test is developed and standardized by Costa and McCrae the 60 items are rated on a five point scale. The NEO-FFI has a grade six reading level. The subjects were required to respond to each item in terms of “Strongly disagree”, “Disagree”, “Neutral”, “Agree”, “Strongly agree”. Reliability and Validity Internal consistency coefficients range from .86 to .95 for domain scales, and from .56 to .90 for facet scales. Stability coefficients ranging from .51 to .83 have been found in three-year, six-year, and seven-year longitudinal studies of the original NEO-PI factors. The NEO PI-R has been validated against other personality inventories and projective techniques.

Procedures of data collection:

For data collection first permission has been taken from respective sources than the despondence has been selected for data collection. Personal data sheet (PDS) has been given to collect the primary information with respect to subject’s related variables then standardized test administer to the subjects. Before that rapport was established with subjects. And they have been told that their responses were kept confidential and the information is used for research purpose only.

Variables:**Independent variable:**

Aggression a) High b) Low

Dependant variable:**Personality characteristics**

- 1) Openness
- 2) Conscientiousness
- 3) Extraversion
- 4) Agreeableness
- 5) Neuroticism

Statistical Analysis and Discussion

Shows the mean S.D and ‘t’ value of Personality characteristics

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Personality Dimension	High Aggressive College students			Low Aggressive College students				
	Mean	SD	SE	Mean	SD	SE	DF	t
Openness	43.06	5.26	0.53	34.97	4.10	0.41	78	7.67
Conscientiousness	39.52	4.18	0.42	32.44	4.01	0.40	78	7.73
Extraversion	42.63	4.20	0.42	49.05	5.52	0.55	78	5.85
Agreeableness	46.52	4.47	0.45	40.32	4.11	0.41	78	6.45
Neuroticism	43.25	7.62	0.76	36.25	5.97	0.60	78	4.57

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of high aggressive college students is 43.06 and low aggressive college students Mean is 34.97. The difference between the two mean is highly significant ($t' = 7.67$, $df = 78$, $P < 0.01$). Conscientiousness of the high aggressive college students is 39.52 and low aggressive college students Mean is 32.44 the difference between the two mean is highly significant ($t' = 7.73$, $df = 78$, $P < 0.01$). Extraversion of the high aggressive college students is 42.63 and low aggressive college students Mean is 49.05 the difference between the two mean is highly significant ($t' = 5.85$, $df = 78$, $P < 0.01$). Agreeableness of the high aggressive college students is 46.55 and low aggressive college students Mean is 40.32 the difference between the two mean is highly significant ($t' = 6.45$, $df = 78$, $P = NS$). Neuroticism of the high aggressive college students is 43.25 and low aggressive college students Mean is 36.25 the difference between the two mean is highly significant ($t' = 4.57$, $df = 78$, $P < 0.01$).

Results:

- 1) High aggressive college students have significantly high openness than low aggressive college students.
- 2) High aggressive college students have significantly high conscientiousness than low aggressive college students.
- 3) Low aggressive college students have significantly high extraversion than High aggressive college students.

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- 4) High aggressive college students have significantly high agreeableness than Low aggressive college students.
- 5) High aggressive college students have significantly high neuroticism than Low aggressive college students.

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