



ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION

Relationship Between Wisdom, Aggression, Narcissism, and Self-Esteem Among University Students

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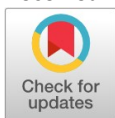
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Abstract— The present study investigated the relationship between adults' wisdom, aggression, narcissism, and self-esteem. A purposive sample ($N = 300$) of adults selected, both male and female, were included in the sample. Narcissism was measured through Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) developed by Robert Raksin and Calvin. Wisdom is measured through Three Dimensional Wisdom Scale (3D-WS) developed by Monika Ardel 2003. Aggression is measured through Buss and Perry Aggression Scale (BPAQ) developed by Buss and Perry. Self-esteem is measured through Rosen Berg Self-esteem Scale (RBSES) developed by Rosenberg. Descriptive statistics, alpha reliability, Pearson correlation, and t-test were computed to test the hypothesis. Pearson correlation showed a significant correlation between narcissism and self-esteem, the negative correlation of wisdom with aggression, and low self-esteem related to aggression but insignificantly, also a significant difference between wisdom on gender. This study helps mental health practitioners determine adults' overall psychological well-being.

Index Terms— Wisdom, Aggression, Narcissism, Self-esteem, Adults, University graduates, Gender

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Introduction

Human mishandling could be a worldwide issue that brings enormous costs to society. Tragically, its miles are a major calculation that contains a hindering impact on each understanding and culprit. Every 12 months, more than 1.3 million individuals worldwide lose their lives due to viciousness (worldwide well-being specialists endeavor, 2002). The private and open costs of outrage make it vital to identify the underlying reasons why certain people are very prone to violence than others, so they can viably spare or offer assistance to diminish its event. Other thoughts attempt to clarify why individuals do savage things. Utilizing mold, analysts have recognized several chance variables that will be related to this behavior.

In 1990, Sternberg edited an e-book showing the e-book and the type of definition of awareness. He has become vigilant to separate interests in ingenuity and creativity (Shanahan & Nieswandt, 2009); in the e-book, it is stated that there are numerous definitions of fame as chapters within the e-book — which can also be said of the modern Sternberg and Jordan (2005).

The law of stability defines knowledge as the usage of one's intelligence, creativity, not unusual place feel, and expertise and as mediated through high-quality moral values closer to the fulfillment of a not unusual place true via stability amongst (a) intrapersonal, (b)

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interpersonal, and (c) greater non-public pursuits, over the (a) brief and (b) lengthy phrases to gain stability amongst (a) version to current environments, (b) shaping of current environments, and (c) choice of latest environments.

Narcissism implies lopsided self-esteem, enormity, and appearing off inside the nonattendance of genuine sentiments for others. The American Psychiatric Association (APA) famous narcissists for their presumptuous sees, the joy of benefit, the need for commendation, and the sensitivity of espresso in the understanding of others, as they would seek to hold, protect, and behave. Sell a non-standard self-standard (Morph & Rhode Walt 2001). More recently, the five-dimensional diagnostic and mathematical guidelines for mental disorders (DSM-5; APA, 2013) define individual illness (NPD) as the total sample size (mental and behavioral), the need for commendation, and a lack of compassion. From early childhood and anger in person is defined by Anderson and Bushman as "any behavior directed at the path of every different man or woman this is done with the immediate (simultaneous) purpose of damaging the motive. Avoidance of behavior" (Burnett et al., 2019). The concept associated with continuous violence has been developed in the manner of Dollard et al. (1939) and has been revised by Miller (1941) and Berkowitz (1969).

Anderson and Bushman define aggression in humans as "any behavior directed toward another individual that is carried out with the proximate (immediate) intent to cause harm. In addition, the perpetrator must believe the behavior will cause harm and that the target is motivated to avoid the behavior (Burnett, 2013). The hypothesis, which is related to responsive hostility, was created by Dollard et al. (1939) and revised by Miller (1941) and Berkowitz (1969).

This specific hypothesis best clarifies proactive aggression. In accordance with the social learning hypothesis, hostility could be a learned behavior frame (Bandura, 1973). Individuals secure violent reactions in the same way they secure other complex shapes of social behavior through coordinated encounters or observational learning (Hasan & Hussain, 2022).

Rosenberg (1965), one of the pioneers in this field, stated that self-respect refers to a person's overall good opinion of themselves. He went on to say that a person with strong self-esteem thinks highly of himself and considers himself admirable. Most theories of self-esteem see it as a generally steady identity characteristic. Based on this viewpoint, self-esteem is steady since it gradually builds over time through individual encounters. However, several people believe that self-esteem may be easily controlled or manipulated. As a result, self-esteem can be considered both a "trait" and a "state" (Ehlers, 2018). Based on variations in an individual's sense of self-worth with time and circumstances, heterogeneity of high self-esteem has been predicted (Utomo, Handoyo, & Fajrianthi, 2021; Jam et al., 2011; Mazhar, Jam, & Anwar, 2012). Inquire about using repeated self-esteem measurements, suggesting that individual events' magnitude and recurrence may fluctuate (Geukes et al., 2016; Khan et al., 2016; Waheed, 2010, 2011; Waheed & Leišytė, 2021).

This study aimed to examine the relationship between aggression, self-respect, narcissism, and wisdom. Cherry (2021), aggression refers to the range of behaviors that can cause physical and mental harm to oneself. Anger can be expressed in several ways, including physically, rationally, and verbally. There is no clear connection between aggression, self-admiration, or aggression and self-respect. Barry et al. (2006) reflections sometimes indicate that self-respected and highly narcissistic people speak in greater detail about more encounters and expressions of anger, while self-respected but low selfish people tend to be angry. This study was designed in light of the previous studies' research gaps. Researchers design a unique study by combining the four important variables, and the study results will help determine the overall well-being of adults.

Methods

Participants

Within the current take, a look at the sample length is constructed from ($N = 300$) each male ($n = 161$) and female ($n = 139$) students from the University of Haripur. The individuals are adults. The age varies from 20 to 30 years old. Sectional research design and survey method are used within the current examination.

Measures

For measuring wisdom, the three-dimensional Wisdom Scale was created by Monika Ardelt in 2003. This scale comprises 39 items with three measurements: cognitive measurement has 14 items and 12 for intelligent measurement, and 13 for full of feeling measurement. Self-evaluated utilizing five requested categorical reaction alternatives, five items from the intelligent measurement and three items from full of feeling measurement are reverse-scored. Ardelt (2003) detailed reliability (alpha) values of .78, .75, and .74 for the 3D-WS cognitive, intelligent and emotional measurements separately.

For measuring narcissism, the Narcissistic Personality Inventory was developed by Robert Raskin and Calvin in 1979. NPI is comprised of 16 items. Each item consists of 2 statements one is related to narcissistic personality, and the other is related to simple personality. The narcissistic statement is denoted from 1, and the second statement is denoted from 0.

For measuring hostility, the Hostility scale was created by Buss & Perry in 1992. The Aggression scale is composed of 29 thing self-administered things appraised on points Likert scale. BPAQ incorporates four subscales; physical hostility (thing 1-9), verbal hostility (things 10-14), outrage (items 15-21), and bad vibe (things 22-29). The score for each scale is the entirety of the evaluation for its thing. The two things (7 and 18) worded in course inverse to hostility are turnaround scores. The overall score for aggression is the whole of these scale scores. Higher scores demonstrate higher aggression behavior.

For measuring self-esteem, the Self-esteem scale was created by Rosenberg in 1965. A 10 things scale measures worldwide self-worth by measuring positive and negative sentiments around the self. The scale is accepted to be uni-dimensional. All things are replied utilizing 4 points Likert scale arrangement extending from unequivocally concur to oppose this idea emphatically. It is the foremost prevalent degree of worldwide self-esteem. It is the standard with which engineers of other measures ordinarily look for merging. It is the uni-dimensional scale and confronts substantial.

RESULTS

Table I
Pearson Correlation among Study Variables (N = 300)

Variables	1	2	3	4
Narcissism	-	-.307**	.122 *	.062
Wisdom		-	-.252*	-.018
Self-esteem			-	.091
Aggression				-

* $p < .05$, $p < .01$

Table I shows that narcissism has significant negative correlation with wisdom ($r = -.307, p < .01$) and positive correlation with wisdom ($r = .122, p < .05$) and has positive non-significant correlation with aggression ($r = .062, p > .05$). Wisdom has significant negative correlation with self-esteem ($r = -.252, p < .05$) and negative non-significant correlation with aggression ($r = -.018, p > .05$). Self-esteem has positive non-significant correlation with aggression ($r = .091, p > .05$).

Table II
Mean, Standard Deviation, and t-Value for Male and Female Wisdom Level (N = 300)

Variable	Male (n = 161)		Female (n = 139)		t	p	CI 95%	
	M	SD	M	SD			UL	LL
Wisdom	133.33	9.95	126.35	10.18	6.017	.000	9.29	4.71

Table II shows the wisdom level's mean, standard deviation, and t-value for male and female adults. Results indicate a significant mean difference in wisdom ($t(298) = 6.01, p < .05$). The findings shows that there is a significant mean difference between male ($M = 133.3, p < .05$) and female ($M = 126.35, p < .05$).

Table III
Linear Regression Analysis Showing the Effect of Self-Esteem on Aggression among Students (N = 300)

Variables	B	95% CI	
		LL	UL
(Constant)	82.64	76.91	88.38
Self-esteem	0.09***	-.07	.64
R^2	.008		
F	2.47***		

Table III shows the linear regression analysis computed with self-esteem as a constant, predictable variable and aggression outcome variable. The R^2 value of .008 indicates that the predictor can account for an 8% variance in a dependent variable with F (2.472, $p < .000$). The finding indicates that self-esteem is a significant negative predictor of aggression among students ($\beta = 0.091, p < .000$).

Discussion

The objective of the display inquiry was to look at the relationship between aggression, narcissism, self-respect, and wisdom among grown-ups. Additionally, the ponder explores the sex contrasts in wisdom level. Some of the speculations within the inquiry were bolstered

in show consideration. Within, to begin with, the unwavering step quality of the scales was guaranteed. The esteem of skewness and kurtosis demonstrate that the information is regularly disseminated.

The primary speculation that "self-esteem" will adversely relate to aggression was non-significantly upheld within the present study. Self-esteem not highly related to aggression; it may be because self-esteem is one of the qualities of a positive personality. Past research by (Psychological science, 2015) demonstrates the questionable interface between worldwide self-respect issues such as aggression, reserved behavior, and misconduct.

The second hypothesis, "wisdom will negatively relate to aggression," was supported in the present study's findings. Besides inquire about recommends that wisdom positioned within the arrange judiciousness, equity, backbone, and balance are cognitive and motivational miens that in themselves assign not as it were versatile wellness for personal accomplishment, but too the thought of joining of person objective accomplishment with getting to be and being a great individual from a communal and social - morals point of view (Stange & Kunzmann, 2008). Wisdom and aggression are both inverse poles, and wisdom is created through information and encounter; shrewdness relates to positive identity, but hostility is related to negative identity.

The third speculation, "low self-esteem will cause the aggression," was upheld within the finding of display ponder. The connection between low self-respect and hostility was generally small to direct within the show thinks about. These results only clarified inconsistencies within the writing. In case the genuine impact measure is little, at that point, it isn't astounding that a few consider having detailed invalid discoveries since the need for control and variances in watched impact sizes over tests due to efficient and arbitrary variables. The common finding is that low self-respect effect aggression (Riquel et al., 2021).

The fourth hypothesis, "Narcissism will relate to low self-esteem" was upheld within the finding of the display investigation. These discoveries may conceivably be clarified through the ongoing debates on some conceptualizations within vanity writing, counting whether narcissism is an overstated frame of high self-esteem, a particular aspect of self-esteem, a highly contingent and unsteady frame of self-esteem, a need to feel prevalent to others, or a cautious shell of expanded self-esteem that compensates for oblivious 49 sentiments of insufficiency (Hyatt et al., 2018; Queen University Belfast, 2019). Additionally, when narcissism is halfway driven out of self-esteem, the relapse coefficient for self-esteem more closely captures the conceptualization of self-esteem, giving a clear bolster for the low self-esteem theory.

The fifth hypothesis, "There will be a significant difference between male & female wisdom level," was bolstered by the finding of display consideration. As Xiong and Wang (2021) recommended, and as the articles in this special issue illustrate, there are moderately few sexual orientation contrasts in wisdom, particularly when more full measures are utilized. Multidimensional understanding of wisdom and ethical improvement leads to the realization that both are gender ambiguous builds. In any case, there are a few interesting insights that the pathways through which men and ladies create intelligence and ethical improvement may vary, a subject that bears encouraged examination.

Conclusion

The show examines the relationship between narcissism, aggression, self-respect, and wisdom among grown-ups. A purposive sampling technique was utilized to gather the information. The current findings indicate that narcissism relates to self-esteem and self-esteem relates to aggression, and wisdom is negatively related to aggression; they also find a significant difference in males and females according to wisdom level; males are wiser than females. Adults are aggressive, but the link with narcissism is much less indicated negative link with wisdom. Adult males are wiser than females. So, it is concluded from the current that adults' self-esteem is strong having the presence of narcissism. Aggression is also present but not related to narcissism, relate to self-esteem on a low level. The overall psychological well-being of adults is satisfactory age, experience, knowledge, socioeconomic status, and family support play an important role in their well-being.

Implications of Research

Young adults are key contributors to the nation's workforce. Present study results can reveal the relation between wisdom, aggression, narcissism, and self-esteem among university students. The findings of this research will help mental health practitioners, psychologists, and career counselors in determining the overall well-being of adults.

Limitations and Future Research Directions

This study has few limitations. The sample size is small and data is collected from a single university via purposive sampling. So it is difficult to generalize results on a large level. Future researchers can increase the sample size and target population to get a deeper

perspective of the study. This study is conducted only on university students. Future studies can also include data from other educational sectors.

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