



ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR BY OFFICER CADETS OF THE NIGERIAN DEFENCE ACADEMY KADUNA: PERSONALITY TRAIT AS A FACTOR

Ibrahim Ignatius Felix Ruwan*
Arobadade Adedamilare Ayuba
Salisu Uba Imam

ABSTRACT

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Authors' Affiliation

Department of
Psychology Nigerian
Defence Academy
Kaduna

*Correspondence:
fruwan@nda.edu.ng

The issue of antisocial behavior in higher education institutions is getting worse. The military establishment in Nigeria is not an exception to the rising antisocial youth tendencies. In this study, the Nigerian Defence Academy's officer cadets were assessed for their personality traits as potential predictors of antisocial behavior. Data on the participants from the four battalions of the academy was gathered using a survey design. The study included 246 participants, 214 (87%) of whom were men and 32 (13%) women. Their mean age was 21.0 years, with a standard deviation of 1.9 years, and their ages ranged from 17 to 28 years. Random sampling techniques that were convenient and easy to use were used to choose the participants. Data collection was done using Goldberg's Big Five Factor Makers (BFFM) from 1992. With the help of multiple linear regressions (MLR), five hypotheses were examined. Results from hypothesis one showed that among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna, extraversion personality traits did not significantly predict antisocial behaviour ($r = -.297, t = 1.461, p > .05$). The second hypothesis's finding indicated that agreeableness personality trait did not significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the NDA Kaduna. ($r = -.297, t = -.095, p > .05$). While the third hypothesis's finding revealed that conscientiousness personality trait did not predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna. ($r = -.537, t = -1.881, p > .05$). Hypothesis four revealed that personality trait of neuroticism significantly predicted antisocial behavior among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna ($r = .591, t = 2.060, p > .05$). Openness to experience personality trait as indicated by hypothesis five did not significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna ($r = -.218, t = -1.125, p > .05$). The study came to the conclusion that NDA officer cadets who scored low or poorly on agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness to experience were more likely to engage in antisocial behavior, whereas cadets who scored highly on neuroticism were more prone to engaging in antisocial behavior. Officer Cadets, on the other hand, were probably not going to engage in antisocial behavior if they had low, negative, or no extraversion personality traits. As a result, it is advised that the Nigerian Defence Academy authority pay more attention to candidates' personality traits during the armed forces selection board in the recruitment and placement of candidates into the academy by using standardized native psychological tools with good psychometric properties in evaluating candidates.

Keywords: *Antisocial, Behaviour, Cadet, Defense, Kaduna, Officer, Personality trait.*

INTRODUCTION

Alpatanni (2015) claims that your personality defines you as a person because it represents what you say and do. It helps one understand what makes them unique among others. The American Psychological Association (APA, 2019) defines personality as distinct and individual trait patterns in people, including how they think, feel, and behave. The hallmark of personality is the enduring pattern that the person expresses in a variety of situations. When one talks about personality, they typically mean the entirety of the person (Jaira, 2016).

Among military cadets undergoing training, personality traits have been found to be significant predictors of antisocial behavior. According to research, personality traits and antisocial behavior among cadets in the military who are undergoing training are significantly correlated. It has been discovered that the Big Five personality traits—openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism—are pertinent in this situation.

The Big Five framework

Extraversion

The personality trait known as extraversion describes a person's tendency to be sociable, outgoing, active, and assertive in their behavior. These individuals fall under the category of extraversion in our society. Extraversion describes a way of being in which people are more interested in what is going on outside of them. These people enjoy social interaction and are typically talkative.

They find social interaction fascinating and detest being by themselves. The opposite of extraversion, known as introversion, is exhibited when a person is perpetually reserved, unsociable, and uncomfortable interacting with strangers (Sajjad et al., 2012).

Given its importance in the taxonomy, extraversion (E) is measured by the majority of personality inventories, including the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (MPQ) and the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF). According to Bishop et al. (2001), people with high extraversion tend to be more sociable, ambitious, enthusiastic, and pessimistic.

Extraverts are characterized as being more outgoing, talkative, and frequently surrounded by friends. They also tend to be risk-takers and easygoing (Bishop et al., 2001). They tend to be happier because they express more positive emotions and are less dysphoric than introverts. According to Watson and Tellegen (1985), extraversion has a definite positive affect (positive emotionality), which indicates how much a person enjoys life (Digman, 1990). In contrast to extroverts, people with low extraversion tend to be quieter, more reserved, and less adept at forming close bonds with others.

Agreeableness

A person's disposition to be kind, considerate, cooperative, and warm toward others is characterized by their agreeableness. It takes into account a person's kindness, dependability, and cooperation.

According to Burch and Anderson (2008), being agreeable is a personality trait that enables people to put up with others' flaws and be available to assist in problem-solving by fostering win-win outcomes (Cattell & Mead, 2008). People who score highly on agreeableness scales tend to prefer serving the interests of others over their own when making decisions. Being agreeable is a personality trait that teaches people to adapt to almost every situation in life. These people are more likely to achieve social harmony and cooperation (Sajjad et al. 2012).

However, Maak (2010) examined Pittsburg students using a one-way ANOVA statistical technique, and the findings showed that participants with lower agreeableness scores exhibited more antisocial behavior. They have the innate ability to be available to help others, so they naturally assume that others will be sincere and trustworthy in return. The people are friendly and kind, and they can adapt to any situation. People who score poorly on the agreeableness scale struggle to adapt, are constantly very self-centered, treat others badly, and prioritize their own needs over those of others. (2012) Sajjad et al. In a study on the connection between

personality and antisocial behavior, Heaven (2006) found that participants with lower agreeableness scores displayed more antisocial behavior.

The dimension of agreeableness (A), according to Digman (1990), involves "the more humane aspects of humanity" (McCrae & John, 1992). These qualities include things like altruism, tolerance, and forgiveness. According to Bishop et al. (2001), agreeable people are straightforward and honest, trusting, willing to assist, and emotionally supportive of others. Additionally, since they value community and pro-social behavior, agreeable people look for company when faced with challenging circumstances (Bishop et al., 2001). However, disagreeable people are difficult to work with because they are cynical, envious, and rude to others (Sanders, 2008).

Conscientiousness

Conscientiousness is a personality characteristic that demonstrates or represents a person's propensity to be cautious, organized, diligent, and adhere to rules.

This personality trait has to do with how well-organized, disciplined, and risk-taking-inclined a person is. Career success in any organization is largely influenced by the conscientiousness personality trait of always being very careful about their future planning, being cautious of their surroundings, being compact, and being fully scheduled (Burch & Anderson, 2008), according to Cattell and Mead (2008). People with a conscientious personality trait are more likely to follow their conscience and act accordingly. They are also methodical, extremely cautious, and self-controlled when interacting with others. They make an effort to keep things tidy, spotless, and in their ideal arrangement.

These people don't have the tendency to work quickly enough to ensure that their work is error-free (Sajjad et al. 2012). When it comes to conscientiousness, those who score highly are proactive, goal-oriented, and self-disciplined, while those who score poorly are unfocused and laid-back.

Every scientific attempt to create a personality taxonomy has identified conscientiousness (C), describing it as social conformity and a need for control (Hogan & Ones, 1997). According to Bishop et al. (2001), conscientious people are known for their effective planning and organizational skills, as well as their goal-driven behavior. Their neat and methodical demeanor at work, combined with their hard work and lack of competition, makes them stand out (Hogan & Ones, 1997).

Additionally, people with high levels of conscientiousness use coping mechanisms that put their attention on the issue rather than their emotions (Bishop et al., 2001). While some claim that this trait primarily characterizes ambition and success in achieving personal goals, the majority of personality scientists agree that dependability has its roots in conscientiousness because such people are responsible and well-organized (Sanders, 2008). However, researchers Clower and Bothwell (2006) and Hines and Sandino (2008) found that participants with low conscientiousness scores were more likely to engage in antisocial behavior. According to them, this significantly explained why people with low conscientiousness tended to be disorganized and engage in antisocial and criminal behavior because they were disorganized.

Emotional stability (neuroticism)

A personality trait called neuroticism indicates a person's propensity for interpersonal sensitivity as well as their propensity to feel unpleasant emotions like stress, anxiety, fear, sadness, and self-blame. All of these represent the neurotic personality traits of people who score highly on them. It is a personality trait that explains how jittery or anxious a person typically is as well as how much self-assurance and self-satisfaction he or she has. The neurotic personality trait is often found in people who are pessimistic in outlook and always overreact to their own mistakes and faults.

These personality traits make people more susceptible to stress and more sentimental and anxious. Additionally, they frequently appear hopeless and frustrated when expressing their emotions and acting in certain ways. People who are neurotic frequently fall short of achieving both extrinsic and intrinsic success in their careers. People with high levels of neuroticism are constantly thinking about the potential outcomes of their actions.

Constantly anxious and preoccupied particularly with issues that might not be within their control (Sajjad et al., 2012). People who exhibit the personality trait of neuroticism are constantly prone to negative thoughts like anxiety, anger, envy, guilt, and so forth.

These people frequently experience depression and find it difficult to enjoy life. The concept of antisocial behavior is discussed in the following section. In their studies, Burgess (2012), Laak et al. (2003), Price (2008), and Fuller (2012), cited in Ruwan (2016), maintained that neuroticism is a prerequisite for antisocial and deviant behavior because deviants and delinquents have been found to have higher levels of neuroticism than the general population. In their study on neuroticism, Hines and Saudino (2008) also found a strong correlation between neuroticism and an uptick in antisocial incidents.

According to Garbarino et al. (2014) and Sanders (2008), neurotic people are more hostile and aggressive, and they also experience negative emotions more frequently. They also express a lot of self-blame and show more behavioral and mental detachment issues (Bishop et al., 2001). Individuals with low levels of neuroticism, on the other hand, are emotionally stable and are better able to handle stressful situations (Bishop et al., 2001). Other personality concepts besides the Big Five have been proven in numerous studies (Asendorp, 2002).

An individual's propensity to seek out and value new things, including thoughts, feelings, values, and experiences, can be seen in their openness to experience personality trait. It refers to characteristics like how likely someone is to follow social or cultural norms, how concretely or abstractly they approach problems, and how receptive or resistant they are to change.

Such people have a traditional outlook on life, are conservative, and are resistant to change. This is due to the fact that they do not actively seek out novel solutions to a given problem when using their problem-solving methodology. They prefer to stick to their old, rigid routines and tend to dislike variety and change (Sajjad et al. 2012). In their investigation into the link between adolescent students' openness to experience and antisocial behavior, Laak et al. (2003) found that students who scored poorly on openness to experience were less likely to engage in antisocial behavior. In his study, Luha (2010) made the claim that because adolescents are more open to experience, it has been found that these traits are generally unrelated to antisocial behavior in adolescents.

Antisocial Behaviour

According to Umeano (2012), behavior refers to how one behaves, particularly toward others. Every society has its own set of peculiarly acceptable standards to which its members are expected to adhere. Deviating from these standards is referred to as antisocial behavior, which may be viewed as problematic. According to Anagbogu (2011), antisocial behavior occurs when a person's actions, attitude toward life, and method of approaching issues completely deviate from the norm in a particular society. This could go against societal norms and culture or be indicative of lifestyle choices that are viewed negatively by other members of the community.

Antisocial behavior, according to Ladipo (2010), is any behavior that significantly hinders an individual's personal development and, more importantly, the lives of others. It differs from age-appropriate behavior. It interferes in the sense that its behavior no longer conforms to that of others'; rather, it becomes the opposite of theirs. Because different cultures and societies have different norms and values, there is no single definition of what constitutes antisocial behavior.

Ogala (2011) claims that while homosexuality is a way of life and acceptable in some western nations like England, the USA, and Canada, it is widely frowned upon in Nigeria, where over 90% of people view it as taboo due to their culture. However, relying on what is deemed to be acceptable societal norms and values in Nigeria when applied to adolescents, Wachikwu and Ibegbunam (2012) list the following as antisocial behaviors: lying, deceit, stealing, love for fighting among age-mates, violence, cruelty, promiscuity, aggression, and bullying, which may result in confrontation and a lack of respect for elders.

Hostility, greed, forgery, thuggery, examination malpractice, cultism, rape, alcoholism, and frequent running away from home are other issues that are typically more prevalent on campuses. Recently, it has been noticed

that many of our undergraduate students engage in cyber-related crimes like email scams, cyber bullying and intimidation, internet pornography, exam fraud, and sabotaging internet network providers due to their desire for wealth, greed, and depression (Longe et al. 2009).

According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5), antisocial personality disorder (APD) is a serious mental illness marked by antisocial behavior. People with antisocial personality disorder break the law, behave violently, and abuse alcohol and other psychoactive substances without feeling regret or guilt. They also engage in violence, cheating on exams, absenteeism, missing routine Academy events without permission, betrayal, extortion, bullying, and sexual harassment, as well as other antisocial behaviors like impulsivity and Machiavellianism. When an individual engages in antisocial behavior, it is deemed abnormal, deviant, and antisocial because it is unusual, out of the ordinary, and goes against what society expects. The statistical approach to definite abnormality, which is based on the notion that variations in human behavior tend to fit into a normal distribution curve, is also closely related to this concept (Nwankwo, 2006).

Antisocial behavior is described as "any behavior that deviates significantly from what is considered appropriate or typical for a social group" in the APA Dictionary of Psychology (VanDen-Bos, 2007). Today, antisocial behavior is a growing issue in the majority of the world. The public's attention has recently been drawn to a number of tragic shootings that have occurred in higher education institutions. Nigeria has not been an exception to the rising antisocial behavior among young people, perhaps as a result of the recession and rising economic hardship seen throughout much of the region. In Nigeria's higher education institutions, there have been numerous reports and observations of antisocial behavior.

According to the researchers' observations, the more frequent ones involving students at higher education institutions are prostitution, drug use, substance abuse, theft, and vandalism. The investigators planned to conduct a study to identify the perceived personality traits that influence antisocial behavior in officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna. Because these officer cadets will be the nation's future leaders, antisocial behavior among them could cause a serious crisis in Nigerian society both now and in the future.

Urban violence has affected young people in Nigeria (Oruweri, 2006). In Dar es Salaam, 27% of 15- to 25-year-olds polled in 2000 reported having been assaulted, compared to 9% of those over 40 and 33% of the unemployed. In contrast to 25% of those over 40 years old, it was discovered that 44% of the same age group had experienced simple theft (Edwin, 2006). According to Edwin (2006), through the 1990s, there was an increase in petty theft, break-ins, the use of violence, threats, and intimidation by young people in cities like Dakar and Senegal.

Ogidefa (2008) asserts that cultism is among the cancerous issues that Nigerian educational institutions are currently dealing with, as there is hardly ever an academic session without cases of cultism being reported in the majority of Nigerian institutions and that there are very few Nigerian institutions of higher learning that have not encountered the threat of antisocial behavior, particularly cultism. Young offenders frequently experience childhood victimization and start victimizing others as they get older, or their criminal behavior puts them in riskier situations that encourage victimization. Studies in developing nations have shown that young people who have experienced victimization as children or adolescents are more likely to use violence, have mental health issues, commit crimes, or use illegal drugs (Billitteri, 2007).

Therefore, the types of actions and situations that result in breaking the law are frequently the same as those that result in victimization. Given that young people tend to bully their peers, those who are excluded or marginalized may turn to bullying others or, in some cases, engage in criminal activity to make it through the day (McGraw, 2006).

According to a number of studies, people with higher levels of neuroticism and lower levels of conscientiousness are more likely to engage in antisocial behavior. For instance, Tett and Guterman's study from 2000 found that military cadets with high neuroticism scores were more likely to act aggressively, abuse drugs, and engage in other antisocial behaviors.

Military cadets who scored poorly on conscientiousness were more likely to engage in deviant behaviors, such as lying, stealing, and vandalism, according to a different study by Brown and colleagues (2009). Additionally, people with high extraversion scores were found to be more risk-takers, which may increase their propensity for antisocial behavior.

Bayram and Aydemir (2017), in their study of a group of university students' decision-making styles and personalities, indicated that rational and intuitive styles were significantly correlated with four personality traits, with the exception of neuroticism, where women scored significantly higher than men on the personality traits agreeableness and neuroticism.

With 300 students from six public schools in Kaduna State, Ruwan et al. (2016) conducted a study on personality as a factor in deviant behavior among government secondary school students. They used the Big Five Factor Makers (BFFM) and the Self-Reported Deviant Scale. Results showed a positive relationship between deviant behavior and extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism. However, conscientiousness and openness to experience did not significantly correlate with antisocial behavior.

In a Nigerian university, undergraduate students' problematic smart phone use and related personality traits were examined by Chibuzor (2019). In a mixed sample of respondents, personality traits like extraversion, self-esteem, and loneliness were measured. The results indicated that there is a significant relationship between the variables of loneliness, extraversion, and self-esteem and problematic smart phone use; extraversion, however, has the greatest impact.

A study on personality traits and associated factors in risky sexual behavior among undergraduate students in Southwestern Nigeria was conducted by Ibigbami et al. (2019). Using a multistage, stratified, systematic sampling technique, its goal was to ascertain the relationship between personality traits and risky sexual behavior in a population of undergraduate students at a university in southwest Nigeria. The results showed that extraversion personality traits had a significant positive correlation with risky sexual behavior, whereas conscientiousness and agreeableness personality traits had a significant negative correlation with risky sexual behavior.

A study on gender differences in risky behavior, learned helplessness, and school connectedness among undergraduates in Osun state was done by Abimbola and Ugbede (2018), among other studies. Purposive sampling was used in a quantitative way, and the data were analyzed using the independent sample t-test and Pearson Product Moment Correlation. The findings showed that there was a significant difference in risky behavior between males and females. Regarding learned helplessness, there was no discernible difference between males and females. Additionally, there was no discernible difference in school connectedness between genders. Last but not least, there was no association between learned helplessness and school engagement.

El Othman et al. (2020) looked into the personality traits, emotional quotient, and decision-making methods of medical students at Lebanese universities. The study's objectives were to examine the relationship between personality traits and emotional intelligence (EI) and decision-making in medical students as well as the potential mediating role that emotional intelligence may play in this population. According to the findings, higher agreeableness and conscientiousness were significantly associated with a higher rational decision-making style, whereas higher extroversion was associated with a lower rational decision-making style. Higher agreeableness and conscientiousness were significantly correlated with a lower intuitive style, whereas more extroversion and openness to experience were significantly correlated with a higher intuitive style. Additionally, a higher level of conscientiousness and agreeableness was significantly correlated with a less dependent decision-making style, whereas a higher level of openness to experience was significantly correlated with a lower level of dependence. A less spontaneous decision-making style was significantly correlated with greater conscientiousness, agreeableness, and neuroticism. The avoidant decision-making style was not significantly correlated with any of the personality traits.

Another personality trait that has been linked to antisocial behavior in military cadets is impulsivity. Impulsive people are more likely to act recklessly and impulsively, which can result in breaking the law and engaging in

criminal activity. Forbush et al.'s (2016) study on military cadets revealed that impulsivity predicted both minor and major antisocial behavior.

According to a study by Bate et al. (2017), among military cadets, Machiavellianism was positively correlated with antisocial behavior.

A sense of responsibility, organization, and self-control are characteristics of the personality trait known as conscientiousness. Low conscientiousness has been linked to antisocial behavior in military cadets, according to research. Low conscientiousness among military cadets was found to be a predictor of both minor and major misconduct, according to a study by Lundquist et al. (2016).

According to research, personality traits are highly predictive of antisocial behavior in cadets undergoing military training. Here are a few pertinent studies that touch on this subject:

Cooper et al. (1992) looked at the connection between personality traits and alcohol consumption among cadets in the military. The researchers discovered that cadets who performed well on impulsivity and sensation-seeking tests were more likely to engage in heavy drinking and have issues with alcohol.

The relationship between antisocial personality traits and psychological adjustment in military personnel, including cadets undergoing training, was examined by Jackson and Hoge (2014). The researchers discovered that cadets with high impulsivity and aggression scores were more likely to struggle with their mental health and interpersonal relationships.

Military cadets undergoing training and non-cadet students were compared in terms of personality traits by McIlvaine and Burkett (2006).

The researchers discovered that cadets outperformed non-cadet students on measures of extraversion, openness to new experiences, and conscientiousness but underperformed on measures of agreeableness. These results imply that personality traits may influence a person's decision to enter the military.

The relationship between personality traits, combat exposure, and stress in National Guard soldiers, including cadets undergoing training, was examined by O'Neill and Davis (2011). The researchers discovered that cadets with high neuroticism scores and low extraversion and conscientiousness scores were more likely to feel stress during deployment. These results imply that personality traits may influence how soldiers react under pressure during training and deployment.

Overall, these studies indicate that personality traits, particularly impulsivity, aggression, and neuroticism, may be crucial indicators of antisocial behavior in cadets undergoing military training. Knowing these elements may make it easier to spot people who are likely to engage in misconduct and create interventions to stop it.

Among military cadets undergoing training, personality traits have been found to be significant predictors of antisocial behavior. Here are some general discussions and pertinent studies on this subject:

According to a study by Jackson and Hoge (2014), cadets with high impulsivity and aggression scores were more likely to have issues with their mental health and interpersonal relationships.

In the training of military cadets, substance use, especially alcohol use, has been linked to antisocial behavior. According to a study by Cooper et al. (1992), cadets who scored highly on impulsivity and sensation-seeking tests were more likely to engage in heavy drinking and have issues with alcohol.

Personality traits and career choice: Studies have looked at the connection between personality traits and the choice to join the military. Military cadets outperformed non-cadet students on measures of extraversion, openness to experience, and conscientiousness but not on measures of agreeableness, according to a study by McIlvaine et al. (2006).

According to a study by O'Neill and Davis (2011), cadets with high neuroticism scores and low extraversion and conscientiousness scores were more likely to feel stress during deployment. Overall, these studies point to the fact that personality traits are highly predictive of antisocial behavior and mental health outcomes in cadets

undergoing military training. Recognizing these factors can assist in identifying people who are likely to engage in misconduct and in creating interventions to stop it.

Statement of the problem

Antisocial behavior among youth, students, and learners is a global phenomenon, and there seems to have been an increase in this behavior over the past 20 years. This behavior has caused great concern. Changes in how violent youth behavior has been addressed have contributed to some of the increases in crime (Levine, 2007).

Due to the lack of trustworthy databases in the majority of the institutions, detailed information on students' antisocial behavior is lacking in Nigeria's higher educational institutions.

Antisocial behavior among university undergraduate students has risen recently, raising concerns among parents, academy authorities, the armed forces, education stakeholders, and the government at large. Scholars and education stakeholders have focused on this because it has become a widespread problem, and they want to take action to stop any potential causes of antisocial behavior among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defense Academy.

Officer Cadets at the Nigerian Defense Academy appear to have a history of breaking the law and engaging in antisocial behavior. As a result of the academy's strict discipline policies, these cadets have been subjected to a variety of corrective and punitive actions in an effort to deter future offenders. For a variety of antisocial behaviors, cadets have in the past and present been either required to perform a marathon job, restricted, relegated, withdrawn, or even dismissed from the academy. These antisocial behaviors include hostility, bullying, violence, extortion, being absent without leave or excused from class, cheating on exams, theft, disloyalty, and other offenses listed in the Academy code of conduct.

In light of this, the study looked at how the personality traits of agreeableness, extraversion, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience related to antisocial behavior among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna. It was hypothesized that:

1. Extraversion personality traits will significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna.
2. Agreeableness personality traits will significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna.
3. Conscientiousness personality traits will significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna.
4. Personality traits of emotional stability (neuroticism) will significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna.
5. Openness personality trait to experience will significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna.

METHODS

Design

The study employed a cross-sectional survey design. There was no attempt to manipulate the variables. The population for the study consisted of all male and female officer cadets of the 71 Regular Courses–74 Regular Course of the NDA across the 4 battalions of Abyssinia, Mogadishu, Dalet, and Burma. A sample size of 246 participants was determined for the study using the Dilman (2000) formula for sample size determination. A simple random sampling method was used to recruit participants; this was done to give each cadet or participant an equal chance of participation in the study.

INSTRUMENT

The Big Five Factors (BFFM)

The Big Five Factor Makers from the International Personality Item advanced measures of personality traits and other individual differences (Goldberg, 1992). For each personality factor, ten (10) statements were listed, and participants were asked to indicate how accurate they were for items on that scale, which ranged from 1 = very inaccurate, 2 = inaccurate, 3 = neither inaccurate nor accurate, 4 = accurate, and 5 = very accurate. Sample items on the scale are as follows: Extraversion ("I am the life of the party", negative wording: "I don't talk a lot"); Agreeableness ("I am interested in people" "I am not really interested in others"); Conscientiousness ("I am always prepared", "I leave my belongings around"); Emotional stability/neuroticism ("I am relaxed most of the time" "I get stressed out easily"); Intellect/Openness to Experience ("I have a rich vocabulary", "I have difficulty understanding abstract ideas"); Negatively worded items are reverse scored for most of the statements. Cronbach's alpha for each personality trait was as follows: openness to experience =.79, conscientiousness =.74, extraversion =.87, agreeableness =.75, and emotional stability/neuroticism = .60. In the present study, the Cronbach's alpha for each personality trait was as follows: Openness to experience =.77; conscientiousness =.75; extraversion =.67; agreeableness = personality traits and other individual differences (Goldberg, 1992). For each personality factor, ten (10) statements were listed, and participants were asked to indicate how accurate they were for items on that scale, which ranged from 1 = very inaccurate, 2 = inaccurate, 3 = neither inaccurate nor accurate, 4 = accurate, and 5 = very accurate. Sample items on the scale are as follows: Extraversion ("I am the life of the party," negative wording: "I don't talk a lot"); Agreeableness ("I am interested in people," "I am not really interested in others"); Conscientiousness ("I am always prepared," "I leave my belongings around"); Emotional stability/neuroticism ("I am relaxed most of the time," "I get stressed out easily"); Intellect/Openness to Experience ("I have a rich vocabulary," "I have difficulty understanding abstract ideas"); Negatively worded items are reverse scored for most of the statements. Cronbach's alpha for each personality trait was as follows: openness to experience =.79, conscientiousness =.74, extraversion =.87, agreeableness =.75, and emotional stability/neuroticism = .60. In the present study, the Cronbach's alpha for each personality trait was as follows: Openness to experience =.77, conscientiousness =.75, extraversion =.67, agreeableness =.69, and neuroticism =.60. The test-retest reliability coefficient was .72. The second questionnaire was the Antisocial Personality Disorder Questionnaire (APQ) which is a 12 item question relating to experiences common among people diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder (Bressler, 2018). A pilot study was conducted using Nigerian Air force recruits on training at the Nigerian Air force base Kaduna in order to determine the strength of Cronbach's alpha and to ascertain the reliability of the instrument. The results indicated a Cronbach Alpha 0.87, and the total variance using factor analysis was 0.78, indicating a good reliability.

The Antisocial Personality Disorder Questionnaire consists of multiple-choice questions which include a lack of regard for the rights of others and an extensive pattern of violating them, repeatedly performing unlawful acts, lying, drugs, bullying, theft, coning others, hostility, physical assault, brutality, and mistreating others. They were scored by adolescents by listing the number of times they were engaged in an activity for the last six (6) months (always, often, sometimes, rarely, and never). The overall scores are obtained by adding up the number of responses listed by each participant. Cronbach's alpha for this study was 0.87, and the total variance using factor analysis was 0.78, indicating

PROCEDURE

Researchers got an introduction letter from the authority of the department of psychology at NDA and a written certification from the ethical committee of NDA to conduct the study. Informed consent for voluntary participation from participants (cadets) was obtained. They were assured of anonymity, confidentiality, and protection from questioning by any constituted authority for their participation. The two instruments were combined into one questionnaire and administered individually to the participants.

DATA ANALYSIS

The multiple regression statistics was used to test the stated hypotheses in the study. Multiple linear regressions (MLR) are a statistical technique that uses several explanatory (independent) variables to predict the outcome of

a response (dependent) variable. The goal of the MLR is to model the relationship between the explanatory and response variables.

RESULTS

Descriptive Results

This section examines the demographic characteristics of the study participants, as well as the mean and standard deviation of the study variables, and presents the descriptive results. These findings provide a thorough understanding of the key characteristics of the study sample and the variables of interest.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Study Participants

	Frequency	Percentage %
Age		
17-19 years	72	29.3
20-22 years	134	54.5
23-25 years	31	12.6
26-28 years	6	2.4
> 28 years	3	1.2
Gender		
Male	214	87.0
Female	32	13.0
Religious affiliation		
Christianity	124	50.4
Islam	122	49.6
Battalion		
Abyssinia	33	13.4
Dalet	111	45.2
Mogadishu	64	26.0
Burma	38	15.4
Level		
100/74RC	109	44.3
200/73RC	51	20.7
300/72RC	44	17.9
400/71RC	42	17.1

Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of the study participants. The table revealed that the majority (54.5%) of the participants were between 20 – 22 years old, the majority (87%) were males, 50.5% were Christians, most (45.2%) were in Dalet battalion, and also, most 44.3% were of the study participants were in the 74 Regular course.

Antisocial Behaviour

The rate of antisocial behaviours such as bullying, drugs, hostility, theft, and others are indicated in table 2 below.

Table 2: Rate of Antisocial Behaviours of Cadets

	Frequency	Percentage %
Bullying	54	22.0
Drugs	14	5.7
Hostility	69	28.0
Theft	13	5.3
Others	130	52.8

Table 2 revealed that the most engaged antisocial behaviour by cadets was hostility (28%), and furthermore, 22% of the study participants indicated engaging in bullying. The table shows that 52.8% of the study participants indicated engaging in one form of antisocial behaviour or the other.

Table 3: Mean and Standard Deviation of Personality Traits and Antisocial Behaviour

	Mean	Standard Deviation
Extraversion	26.62	5.07
Agreeableness	27.18	5.35
Conscientiousness	26.55	5.50
Emotional Stability	25.81	5.42
Openness to Experiences	24.54	5.54
Antisocial personality disorder	27.70	7.75

Table 3 shows the means and standard deviation of personality traits and antisocial behaviour among adolescents. The table indicated that the mean score of extraversion personality trait was 26.62 (SD = 5.07), mean score for agreeableness personality trait was 27.18 (SD = 5.35), the mean score for conscientious personality trait was 26.55 (SD = 5.50); the mean score for emotional stability was 25.81 (SD = 5.42), and the mean score for openness to experience personality trait was 24.54 (SD = 5.54). The mean score for antisocial behaviour was 27.70 (SD = 7.75). Participants had higher mean score on agreeableness personality trait compared with extraversion, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and openness to experience respectively.

Inferential Results

Five hypotheses were tested with the multiple linear regression at the 0.05 significance level. The results are presented below

Table 4: Model Summary of Regression Model 1

R ²	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
.033	1.633	5	240	.152

The results of the regression model 1 summary in table 2 showed that the coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0.033$, $F(5, 240) = 1.633$ (5% level of significance). This showed that personality traits can be held for 3.3% change in the level of antisocial behaviour among cadets.

Table 5. Coefficients of Regression Model 1

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	24.919	2.961		8.415	.000
Extraversion	.297	.203	.194	1.461	.145
Agreeableness	-.028	.290	-.019	-.095	.924
Conscientiousness	-.537	.285	-.381	-1.881	.061
Emotional Stability	.591	.287	.413	2.060	.041
Openness to Experiences	-.218	.194	-.156	-1.125	.262

Dependent Variable – Antisocial behaviour

Hypothesis 1:

Extraversion personality trait will significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna.

The result of hypothesis one showed that the regression coefficient of extraversion personality trait in the estimated regression line is .194, which did not significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna ($=.297, t = 1.461, p > .05$). Hypothesis one is not supported.

Hypothesis 2:

Agreeableness personality trait will significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna.

The result of hypothesis two showed that the regression coefficient of agreeableness personality trait in the estimated regression line is .019, which did not significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna ($= -.297, t = -.095, p > .05$). Hypothesis two is not supported.

Hypothesis 3:

Conscientiousness personality trait will significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna.

The result of hypothesis three indicated that the regression coefficient of the conscientiousness personality trait in the estimated regression line is -.381, which did not significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna ($= -.537, t = -1.881, p > .05$). Hypothesis three is not supported.

Hypothesis 4:

Personality traits of emotional stability (neuroticism) will significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna.

The result of Hypothesis 4 revealed that the regression coefficient of the emotional stability (neuroticism) personality trait in the estimated regression line is .413, which significantly predicted antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna ($= .591, t = 2.060, p .05$). Hypothesis 4 is supported.

Hypothesis 5:

Openness personality trait to experience will significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna.

The result of hypothesis five showed that the regression coefficient of openness to experience personality trait in the estimated regression line is -0.156 , which did not significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna ($\beta = -0.218, t = -1.125, p > .05$). Hypothesis five is not supported.

DISCUSSION

This study aims to study the prediction of personality traits of extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability (neuroticism) and openness to experience to antisocial behavior among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna.

According to hypothesis one, among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna, Extraversion personality trait will significantly predict antisocial behavior.

The hypothesis that Extraversion personality trait will significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna was not supported or confirmed by the data ($\beta = 0.297, t = 1.461, p > .05$). This finding demonstrates that the less antisocial behavior is manifested among officer cadets of the NDA, the less extraversion personality trait results are significant.

Additionally, people with high extraversion scores were found to be more risk-takers, which may increase their propensity for antisocial behavior. The findings are at odds with those of Bishop et al. (2001), who found that people with high extraversion scores are more sociable, ambitious, and excitable, tend to seek out social stimulation and opportunities to engage with others who are full of energy, and are more likely to engage in antisocial behavior. However, the strict and highly disciplined nature of the institution, which puts them in check, could be the reason for the low score and which did not significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna. The second hypothesis predicted that among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna, agreeableness personality trait will significantly predict antisocial behavior. The findings that, agreeableness personality trait did not predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of NDA Kaduna ($\beta = -0.297, t = -0.095, p > .05$) did not support the hypothesis. The findings of Sanders (2001), who found that disagreeable people are difficult to cooperate with, rude, and cynical, and therefore prone to antisocial tendencies, are consistent with the findings that agreeableness personality trait will not significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna.

The outcome also supports the findings of Maak (2010) and Heaven (2008), who both found that participants at the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna who scored lower on agreeableness exhibited more antisocial behavior. Their studies examined the relationship between personality and antisocial behavior.

The third hypothesis predicted that among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna, Conscientiousness personality trait will significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna. Results did not support the claim because the personality traits of conscientiousness did not significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna ($\beta = -0.537, t = -1.881, p > .05$). Conscientious people are responsible, cautious, disciplined; well-organized, as high achievers are always proactive, goal-oriented, and self-disciplined (Bishop et al., 2001).

But Sajjad et al. (2012) found that people with low scores for no significant relationship lacked self-discipline and were not goal-oriented. The findings are consistent with earlier studies that found that both male and female participants who scored poorly on conscientiousness exhibited antisocial behavior. The current research supports findings from two other studies (Clower & Brothwell, 2006; Hines & Saudino, 2008) that participants with low conscientiousness scores were more likely to engage in antisocial behavior.

Military cadets who scored poorly on conscientiousness were more likely to engage in deviant behaviors, such as lying, stealing, and vandalism, according to a different study by Brown and colleagues (2009).

The fourth hypothesis predicted that among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna, Personality traits of emotional stability (neuroticism) will significantly predict antisocial behavior.

The findings supported the hypothesis that personality traits of emotional stability (neuroticism) will significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna ($r = .591$, $t = 2.060$, $p < .05$). The results are consistent with those of other earlier studies. According to Ruwan et al. (2016), Price (2008), Laak et al. (2003), and Burgress (2012), emotional stability (neuroticism) is a prerequisite for antisocial behavior.

As a result, emotional stability (neuroticism) was found to be significantly associated with an increase in antisocial behavior incidents by Hines and Saudino (2008). According to Tett and Guterman's (2000) research, military cadets with high neuroticism scores were more likely to act aggressively, abuse drugs, and engage in other antisocial behaviors.

The fifth hypothesis predicted that among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna, openness personality trait to experience will significantly predict antisocial behavior. The hypothesis that openness to experience personality trait will predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna was not supported by the data ($r = -.218$, $t = -1.125$, $p > .05$).

According to the current study, openness to experience as a personality did not significantly predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna. This result is consistent with earlier research. According to Laak et al. (2003), adolescents who scored poorly on openness to experience were less likely to engage in antisocial behavior. In his study, Luha (2010) made the claim that because adolescents are more receptive to openness to experience personality traits, they are typically shown to be unrelated to antisocial behavior in adolescents.

CONCLUSION:

This study's main goal was to determine how the personality traits of extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability (neuroticism), and openness to experience, will predict antisocial behavior among officer cadets at the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna and to establish the study's theoretical foundation. The results of the study showed that NDA officer cadets were not likely to engage in antisocial behavior if they had low or negative agreeableness and conscientiousness personality traits, or none at all. Officer Cadets who exhibit neurotic personality traits are more likely to engage in antisocial behavior. Officer Cadets were less likely to engage in antisocial behavior if they had low, negative, or no extraversion and were open to experiencing personality traits. As a result, the study adds to the growing body of research on personality traits and antisocial behavior. The Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna officer cadets' personality traits and antisocial behavior will be supported theoretically by the empirical data that will be presented.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The authority of the Nigerian Defence Academy should pay more attention to the personality traits of candidates during the armed forces selection board in the recruitment and placement of candidates into the academy by using standardized indigenous psychological tools with good psychometric properties in assessing candidates. In order to modify and treat officer cadets who exhibit symptoms of antisocial behavior, particularly disobedience, disloyalty, brutality, extortion, cruelty, hostility, theft, examination malpractice, bullying, and drugs, the counseling units of the NDA should use cognitive behavioral therapy; specifically "talk therapy." Cadets' regular and periodic evaluation will help identify those who have antisocial personality disorder so they can potentially receive treatment for violence and anger management.

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