

Association Between Dark Triad Personality and Achievement Motivation among Adolescents

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Introduction

The Dark Triad is made up of three types of personalities: narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism. Some traits may be present in teens but not last or get stronger as adults. (Bouchard, 1973). Teenagers go through a lot of changes and growth. Many of them outgrow these traits as they get older. Teens can have these traits so it's very important to know how to deal with them. Most of the time, researchers have looked at these traits in adults. They can also be seen in teens but not as strongly (Corry et al., 2008). It's important to know how these traits affect teen's growth and what could happen to them in the future. Finding and dealing with the Dark Triad traits in teens as soon as possible is very important (Jonason & Davis, 2018). With the help of psychologists and parents who give them support and the right treatments, they can learn to deal with these behaviours and become more caring, helpful, and healthy. This approach can assist adolescents in managing the detrimental effects of the Dark Triad while simultaneously fostering their personal development (Kircaburun et al., 2018).

The Dark Triad is a group of personality traits that are connected to behaviour that is manipulative, exploitative and not socially acceptable (Balta et al., 2019). On the other hand, some people may become very attached to these traits, which can have a big effect on their social and personal lives. There are three main traits that make it up: narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism. We will talk about each of the three dark personalities in more detail below.

Teenagers who are narcissistic think they are better than everyone else, want praise all the time, and don't care about other people. They often put their own needs and wants ahead of other people's feelings (BOLELLI, 2020). Teenagers may show this by being very concerned with how they look, wanting attention and praise, and feeling entitled. Teenagers who are narcissistic, on the other hand, may change over time and become more obvious as they get older. Teenagers who are psychopathic tend to lie and trick people, have shallow feelings, and not care about other people. Teens who are psychopathic might lie, bully, or even break the law. These traits can have a big effect on how they grow socially and emotionally, and they might have big effects when they get older.

Achievement motivation is a big idea in psychology that looks at what makes teens want to do well and reach their goals. Psychologists have extensively examined the concept of achievement motivation that are related with various theoretical frameworks. It helps us understand how the things work together to change the way we act. It looks at how psychologists think about achievement motivation and the theories they use to explain it. Achievement motivation is a strong desire or drive that makes people want to do their best and win. People often think that intrinsic motivation means wanting to improve and become a better

person. Psychologists have long been curious by the varying levels of achievement motivation among individuals. This is because it has a big impact on health and performance.

Achievement motivation is very important because it affects how people act in a lot of areas. People have noticed that students who really want to do well in school are more likely to stay with it like working harder and be more involved in their schoolwork. People who are more likely to succeed are more likely to set big goals, take on projects with even possibility of not working well and ask for feedback to help them do better. People who really want to do well at work usually do well. They look for ways to improve themselves and their careers. The teen's level of motivation is very important for getting more done and making work more fun and ultimately being successful in their career.

You can easily see achievement motivation in athletes who play sports and do other competitive things. They really want to improve their skills more than most people do and do better than they did before. People often try to break their own records, set new ones, and win because they really want to do well. Achievement motivation is a complex concept that is crucial for comprehending human behaviour and actions. To help teens grow and do well, psychologists and teachers need to know all the different theories and things that affect their motivation to succeed. Teens can reach their full potential for growth, success, and happiness in many areas of life if they understand and support their desire to succeed.

Review of Literature

Research on dark triad personality traits can elucidate their impact on mental health. It demonstrates that narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy are associated with various detrimental psychosocial outcomes (Jonason et al., 2015). The review also says that narcissists want other people to look up to them but psychopaths and Machiavellians only want to oversee other people. These results show that the dark triad traits may look the same at first but they are very different in terms of why they exist and what happens as a result (Jakobwitz & Egan, 2006). We can learn more about people with dark triad personality traits, how they might affect society by looking at these traits and how they relate to psychopathology. It is important to accurately assess and diagnose people with dark triad personality traits so that they can receive the best treatments for their mental illness. People with these traits often lie, don't care about morals and don't care about what is right or wrong. Rogoza and Ciecuch (2018) say that finding and dealing with these traits early on can lessen or stop the harm they might do to other people. Therapists can also make individualized treatment plans if they know how certain mental illnesses are connected to dark triad personality traits. People with the "triad personality" have three traits: they are narcissistic, psychopathic, and Machiavellian. People with these traits don't care about how other people feel, want to be in charge or better than others, do things that are manipulative and take advantage of others. In the past few years, scientists have studied the dark triad personality a lot more. A lot of research has looked at different parts of these traits. Researchers have examined the prevalence of dark triad traits across various populations. For instance, studies have found that men are more likely to have the "dark triad" traits that are linked to more aggressive and sexual behaviours (Veronica Smith et al., 2014). Researchers have also investigated how the dark triad traits change the brain. Researchers have discovered

that individuals exhibiting numerous dark triad traits often possess detrimental personality characteristics, including a lack of trust in others, low self-esteem and an intense fear of rejection (Kircaburun et al., 2018). Researchers have also looked at how people with dark triad traits act in different situations. For instance, research indicates that individuals exhibiting dark triad traits are more predisposed to engage in malevolent behaviors and less inclined to experience remorse regarding such actions. There isn't a lot of research on dark triad personality yet but it's becoming clearer that these traits have big effects on both people and society. People are still trying to figure out how often dark triad traits show up, how they work in the brain and what they mean in real life.

In 2013, Jonason and Krause were the first to talk about the Dark Triad. People often think of being cold, controlling and not caring about others when they think of these three personality traits. The objective of this study is to examine the research on narcissism, Machiavellianism and psychopathy individually followed by an analysis of their interrelations within the Dark Triad. People who are Machiavellian think ahead and decide how to treat other people. The word comes from Niccolo Machiavelli. Researchers have studied how it works in situations where people are in charge (Volmer et al., 2016). Because they think that getting and keeping power is the most important thing, people who are like Machiavelli might put logic ahead of morals. Machiavellian leaders may be good at dealing with tough political situations, but the way they do things can cause problems and make people less likely to trust others (Furtner et al., 2011). It's still hard to find the right balance between doing the right thing and using Machiavellian tricks. This is because using people to gain power can hurt a group or society in the long run. It has to do with how people act at work. Machiavellianism at work means planning and often manipulating how you deal with people and things (Szabo et al., 2018). People who are Machiavellian at work often care more about their own goals and getting ahead in their careers than about the success of the whole team. They use smart strategies and political moves to deal with how the business is set up (LeBreton et al., 2018). These people are great at making connections when it helps them, but they are just as good at breaking them when it helps them.

Researchers have studied the influence of Machiavellianism on political behaviour and interpersonal perceptions (Chen et al., 2020). Machiavellian politicians know how to make friends and use their enemies' weaknesses to their advantage. Therefore, stay in power. In the short term, Machiavellian tactics might work for you but in the long term they can make people distrustful of politics. Finding the right balance between moral leadership and strategic pragmatism is what politics is all about. This will keep the people in charge safe and help them trust them (Blais & Pruyers, 2017). Researchers have investigated narcissism, which is when a person thinks they are more important than they really are and wants praise (J. Vossen et al., 2017). People with Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) have a mental illness that makes them think they are very smart, feel like they are very important all the time, and dream of having unlimited success. People with narcissistic personality disorder (NPD) may take advantage of and hurt relationships to get what they want and feel like they have a lot of rights and privileges (Miller et al., 2010). People are naturally a little self-centred but those with narcissistic personality disorder (NPD) are very self-centred. This makes it hard for them to

get along with other people and make friends. Therapy is often helpful for people because it helps them understand each other better and get along with others. Motivation to succeed and school support are two important parts of education that are very closely linked. Many studies have looked into how different kinds of school support like academic intervention programs, counselling services and educational resources affect teen's desire to do well in school (Berg, 2014). Researchers have examined how educational support can address the distinct needs of each student and enhance the learning environment and foster a sense of competence and autonomy (Wang & Eccles, 2013). Researchers have also looked into how different types of schoolwork help students do better and stay interested. According to Singh (2018), motivation to succeed is a key part of creating the right learning environment because it affects how involved students are, how well they do in school, and how well they do in general. Students are more likely to do well when they learn by doing projects (PBL). Project-based learning (PBL) is different from other ways of teaching because it has students do things in the real world that require them to work together, think critically, and solve problems. A lot of the time, students want to do well on a project because they feel like they are in charge and can do it on their own (Yunus et al., 2021). They want to be a part of the learning process and fully participate because of this. Students feel better about themselves when they use what they know to solve problems in the real world. They feel better about their abilities, and praise starts a chain of motivation. Since PBL is a group activity, students also feel like they are all responsible for each other's success as they work together to reach their goals. Now they are even more determined to do a good job on the project. The most important thing about Problem-Based Learning (PBL) is how useful and important it is. This not only helps kids do better in school, but it also makes them want to learn for the rest of their lives (Chiang & Lee, 2016). This is a great way to keep kids interested in school. Achievement motivation is important for boosting creativity because it makes people want to do more, come up with new ideas, and find creative ways to solve problems. Individuals intrinsically motivated to succeed are more inclined to perceive challenges as opportunities for learning and skill enhancement (Ghasemi et al., 2011). People who think this way and want to do well are more likely to be creative, take risks, and try new things. People often need to be creative to find new ways to do things and solve problems in order to be successful. This lets people come up with new and interesting ways to solve problems (Miron-Spektor & Beenen, 2015). Wanting to do well can also make you excited and passionate about your work, which can make you feel good (Hareli & Weiner, 2002). People who are happy are also the one that are more likely to be creative. In short, a place where people want to do well are more likely to be open to new ideas (Fodor & Carver, 2000) think outside the box and help ideas and practices grow and change. Wanting to do well can make you feel proud, happy, and satisfied. This makes the connection between wanting to do well and feeling good stronger. You can also start a cycle of positive reinforcement by solving problems and reaching important goals. This will give you more energy and make you feel better. But people can feel bad when they have problems or fail (Chakraborty, 2016). People who really want to do well often use these feelings as chances to learn and grow. People who are driven to succeed not only feel good about their successes, but they also have the

emotional strength to deal with problems and setbacks. This makes them more flexible and emotionally healthy.

Methodology

This research utilizes a correlational design. Correlational analysis will help to make the link between Dark Triad Personality and Achievement Motivation clearer. There are 250 teenagers in this study. Utilizing a purposive sample. The study was done with kids in 8th, 9th, and 11th grades. We can use Pearson r correlation analysis with SPSS. The Dark Triad Personality (D3 Short) and the Achievement Motivation scale are two tools that can be used to collect data.

Hypotheses

There will be a significant negative relation between Psychopathy and achievement motivation among adolescents.

There will be a significant negative relation between Narcissism and achievement motivation among adolescents.

There will be a significant negative relation between Machiavellianism and achievement motivation among adolescents.

Results and Analysis

Table1.1 Correlation between Sub-Variables of dark triad personality and Achievement Motivation.

	Psychopathy	Narcissism	Machiavellianism	Achievement Motivation
Psychopathy	1			
Narcissism	0.31**	1		
Machiavellianism	0.31**	0.22**	1	
Achievement Motivation.	.290**	.297**	-.051	1

**, Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 1.1 shows the Pearson correlation (r) between sub-variables of Dark Triad Personality and Achievement Motivation. For computing the correlation, SPSS was used. The correlation between the psychopathy and achievement motivation .290**. Narcissism and Achievement motivation correlated about .31** and the correlation between Machiavellianism and achievement motivation it was seen that the Pearson correlation is significant at 0.01 level.

Discussion

Teenagers' mental health, emotions, and motivation change a lot. At this point, personality traits have a big impact on how students behave, what they want to do, and how much they are

involved in school. The current theories examine the influence of the Dark Triad traits—psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism—on adolescents' motivation to succeed. People who want to reach their goals don't give up when things get tough and work hard. People don't usually want to have the Dark Triad traits, which are being manipulative, not caring about others, being self-centred, and being emotionally cold. The next part goes into a lot of detail about each idea. The first idea is that psychopaths have traits like not caring about other people, being emotionally shallow, acting on impulse, and not wanting to be around other people. Teenagers who are very psychopathic don't care as much about other people, don't feel as bad about what they do, and have trouble controlling their emotions. Teenagers with these traits might not follow the rules, have trouble making friends, and not be very dedicated to their long-term goals.

You need to be able to wait for what you want, keep your mind on your goals, and control yourself in order to be motivated to succeed. People with psychopathy, on the other hand, tend to act on impulse and want quick rewards instead of working hard over time. Teenagers who are very psychopathic might not want to do well in school or make friends because they don't care what other people think of them or what they think is successful.

Psychopathy is also linked to not caring about others' feelings and not being afraid of failing, both of which are important for getting people to do better. Teens often work harder when they are afraid of failing or want to succeed, but teens with psychopathy may not care about these things. They might not pay attention to schoolwork or other things that help them succeed because they like to take risks and try new things.

Because of this, psychopathy is thought to be linked to teens who don't want to do well in school because they can't control their impulses, don't plan, are emotionally distant, and don't feel responsible. Individuals exhibiting elevated psychopathic traits are predisposed to diminished motivation for academic and personal success.

The second hypothesis asserts that narcissism is characterized by grandiosity, excessive self-admiration, a yearning for admiration, entitlement, and a sense of superiority. Teenagers who are narcissistic may look confident and driven on the outside, but they are often more interested in getting other people to like them than in reaching their own goals. Teenagers are more likely to have narcissistic traits because they are still figuring out who they are and are more focused on themselves.

To be motivated to achieve, you must work hard, keep going, and get better at things. But teens who are narcissistic might think that success should come easily to them because they believe they are better than everyone else. People who think too highly of themselves may not be as willing to work hard, practice, or deal with problems. When narcissistic people fail, their ego may make them feel threatened. As a result, they may react by being defensive or by losing motivation instead of trying harder.

Mostly narcissism is linked to low self-esteem. Teenagers who are narcissistic want to be liked, but they might avoid doing things that are hard because they don't want to fail and hurt their self-image. People who avoid things like this may not work as hard to reach their goals, especially in school where they need to be consistent and tough.

Teenagers who are narcissistic may also be more concerned with how they look and how others see them than with learning something. They may be more motivated by performance than by Learning, which can make them only superficially engaged in tasks. They may lose interest in their drive to succeed, if they don't get praise or admiration.

Narcissism is likely to have a big negative effect on teens motivation to succeed. it makes them too sure of themselves and too much dependent on outside validation and unwillingness to work hard. The third hypothesis says that Machiavellianism is made up of traits like being cynical and manipulative, it also includes using other people for your own gain and having a practical view of the world. Teenagers who are high in Machiavellianism often believe that the ends justify the means and put their own needs ahead of moral ones. Motivation to achieve usually means working hard, being skilled and using legal means to get what you want But teens who are Machiavellian might choose to take shortcuts or manipulate instead of doing hard work that lasts. Their main goal is often to get results with as little work as possible, which goes against the basic ideas of achievement motivation.

Instead of learning real skills, Machiavellian teens might cheat in school. This method lowers intrinsic motivation that stops them from working hard to reach their goals. Machiavellianism is also linked to low trust and emotional distance that makes it harder for teens to compete and mentor each other. All of these things can help them stay motivated to reach their goals. People who are Machiavellian also tend to be very practical on getting things done. They don't usually care about personal growth unless it gives them an immediate edge. This narrow focus may make people less motivated to succeed in the long run, especially when they need to be patient, work together and act morally.

Machiavellianism is likely to be negatively related to achievement motivation in teens because they prefer manipulation over effort, don't have intrinsic motivation and only care about short-term goals.

Conclusion and Summary

All three hypotheses say the same thing in the end i.e. teens with Dark Triad personality traits are less likely to want to do well in school. People with psychopathy don't care about their feelings. They do things on a whim, which makes them less motivated. People who are narcissistic have too much faith in themselves and are afraid of failing that makes them weaker. People who are Machiavellian make it weaker by lying to each other and not doing real work. Teenagers learn how to get themselves going and work toward their goals. Because of these bad personality traits, they may have a harder time doing well in school or at work. Teachers, psychologists and counsellors can use what they know about these links to figure out how to help people feel more motivated and less like their bad personality traits are getting in the way.

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