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## **Relationship Between Psychopathy and Machiavellianism: Moderating Role of Gender**

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### **Abstract**

Current study aims to examine the relationship between psychopathy and Machiavellianism in non-clinical population. Moreover, the study focused on moderating role of gender in relationship between Machiavellian trends and psychopathic inclination among undergraduate students; enrolled in the study program of Business Administration. Correlation research design was used. A purposive sample consisting of 100 students was taken from Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South (COMSATS, n=50) and Army Burn Hall College for Girls (ABHCG, n=50) Abbottabad. For the present study two scales, MACH-IV scale (Christie & Geis, 1970) and Psychopathy Scale (Sherdil & Kazmi, 2013) have been used to measure Machiavellianism and psychopathic inclination among students. Results were inferred by using SPSS -22 and AMOS -21. Findings of this research demonstrated a positive correlation between Machiavellianism and Psychopathy and also revealed that psychopathic inclination was found to be a significant predictor of Machiavellian trends among the students. Further findings suggest that gender as a categorical predictor did not play a significant role in relationship between psychopathy and Machiavellianism. While on AMOS significant value of estimate (.11,  $p < .05$ ) psychopathy predicted Machiavellianism among male students whereas estimate was found non-significant (.042,  $p > .05$ ) that manifested psychopathy predicts Machiavellianism among female students.

**Keywords:** Categorical Predictor, Machiavellian Trends; Non-Clinical/Non-Institutionalized Population; Psychopathic Inclination