Policy Research Journal
ISSN (E): 3006-7030 ISSN (P): 3006-7022 Volume 4, Issue 3, 2026

INTEGRITY, DARK TRIAD (MACHIAVELLIANISM, NARCISSISM) AND COGNITIVE EMOTION REGULATION IN FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Eesha Saeed[*1], **Dr. Shahnila Tariq**[2]

[*1,2]*Department of Applied Psychology, University of Management and Technology, Lahore*

DOI: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23796093

Keywords
Integrity; Machiavellianism; Narcissism; Cognitive Emotion Regulation; Female Students

Article History
Received: 07 January 2026
Accepted: 17 March 2026
Published: 31 March 2026

Copyright @Author
Corresponding Author: *
Eesha Saeed

Abstract
The present study aimed to investigate the integrity and Dark Triad, including Machiavellianism and narcissism on cognitive emotion regulation (CER) among female university students. The present study aimed to find out the correlation between individual personality traits and the level of integrity in the use of cognitive regulation strategies by female students studying at the university in regulating emotions and handling up difficult situations. The research design in this study was correlational. The population of the study consisted of 111 female university students that were selected by convenient sampling technique. Data were collected using validated and reliable self-report measures of integrity, as well as Machiavellianism, narcissism, and cognitive emotion regulation strategies. CER was measured utilizing adaptive or maladaptive strategies, including acceptance, positive refocusing, refocus on planning, positive reappraisal, putting into perspective, self-blame, rumination, catastrophizing, and other-blame. Descriptive, reliability, correlation and regression analyses were performed to analyze the connectivity of the research variables. The study is likely to hypothesized that integrity would be positively correlated with adaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies, and negatively correlated with maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies, that Machiavellianism and narcissism would be positively correlated with maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies. The study will add to the existing knowledge and literature by offering some more data regarding the connection between personality and ethical behavior in cognitive-emotional regulation of female university students. The results obtained from the study will be used as a basis for further research and designing the strategy of intervention for emotion-regulation and ethical-integrity among female university students.

INTRODUCTION

Honesty, responsibility and adherence to ethical standards are also related to integrity, which is important to the concept of ethical behavior. In university environments, integrity is of particular importance because students can find themselves in situations of academic pressure, competition, cheating and plagiarism (Kamal et al., 2023). Ethical behavior can be influenced by personality as well. Machiavellianism, narcissism and psychopathy are component of the Dark Triad. The current study will focus on Machiavellianism and Narcissism, which are related to self-interest, manipulation, grandiosity and seeking admiration (Gómez-Leal et al., 2023). Manipulative and self-focused behavior is typically associated with Machiavellianism, while grandiosity, superiority and need for admiration are typically associated

with narcissism (Gómez-Leal et al., 2023). Another variable of relevance is cognitive emotion regulation (CER), which encompasses how people regulate their emotional experiences cognitively. Adaptive strategies include acceptance, positive refocusing, planning, positive reappraisal and putting into perspective, and maladaptive strategies include self-blame, rumination, catastrophizing, and other-blame. Curtis et al., (2022) revealed that the Dark Triad personality traits are linked to academic dishonesty, such as cheating and plagiarism, among college students. There have also been some recent studies that connect the dark personality traits with deception and integrity related behaviors (Rassin et al. 2024). Therefore, dark triad also connected with how person cognitively regulate their emotions. (Gómez-Leal et al., 2023). While previous studies have looked at the association between Dark Triad traits and Academic Misconduct, ethical attitudes and Cognitive-Emotion Regulation, these factors have been investigated one by one. There is limited research that combined the four constructs of integrity, Machiavellianism, narcissism and cognitive emotion regulation, especially with female university students.

Literature Review

University setting is an environment which expects students to show the same expectation of integrity as are expected of them outside the classroom. In recent years, the relationship between academic dishonesty and academic misconduct and personality traits, especially the dark triad have been examined.

Curtis (2023) analyzed 390 students to see the effect of Dark Triad traits on academic dishonesty. The results indicated significant relationships between Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and academic dishonesty, and that the influence of Machiavellianism and psychopathy on academic dishonesty was mediated in part by entitlement. The study also revealed that the motivation to treat others as ends instead of means, called Kantianism, was related to lower academic misconduct. These findings provide further evidence that personality characteristics are associated with students' ethical and integrity-related academic behavior.

Continued their research on the effects of the Dark Triad personality on academic dishonesty among college students. According to the study, the relationships between Machiavellianism and psychopathy with academic cheating were partially mediated by performance avoidance, and the relationship between narcissism and academic cheating was completely mediated by performance avoidance. This indicates that for dishonest academic conduct both motivational factors of Machiavellianism and narcissism may be considered. He et al. (2023).

Conducted a study on 259 students in three universities and analyzed Dark Triad personality, academic integrity culture, academic-fraud ambiguity, and pressure. The researchers employed partial least squares structural equation modeling and discovered that personality type (Dark Triad), academic integrity culture and pressure had significant effect on academic dishonesty. Rewrite the given sentence in a natural human style while preserving its meaning. Study directly included academic integrity as a situational factor alongside Dark Triad personality. The academic integrity was directly included as situational factors in addition to Dark Triad personality. Srirejeki et al. (2023)

The authors of the 2024 study published in Heliyon carried out another study among 591 university students in Peru, 424 of whom identified as women 71.7%. The study focused on three variables: Dark Triad traits, moral disengagement and academic dishonesty. Machiavellianism had a significant and consistent effect on all three types of academic dishonesty (cheating, plagiarism, and falsification) for both men and women. Plagiarism was also related to moral disengagement in women.

Investigated the association among Dark Triad traits, civic moral disengagement and littering behavior among university students in Pakistan. The study was conducted with 403 university students 323 females and 80 males. The results centered on the importance of morally relevant factors such as moral integrity in explaining the

relationship between the Dark Triad personality traits and unethical behavior. This study is relevant to the present study as it gives a glimpse about the relationship between Dark Triad personality traits and moral dimensions from the perspective of Pakistani University students. As such, it contributes to the understanding of the relationship between integrity and Machiavellianism and narcissism among students in universities. Saeed and Malik (2025)

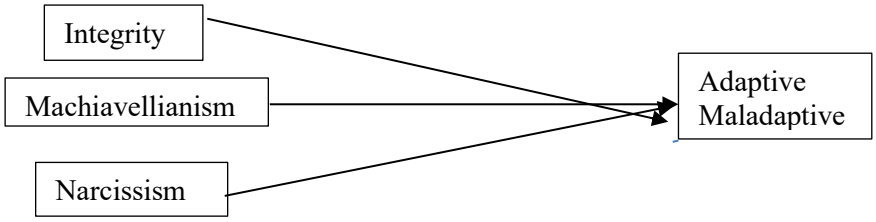
Culturally adapted and validated the Urdu version of the Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ) in Pakistan. The study gave evidence that CERQ is appropriate for the Pakistani cultural context to assess cognitive emotion regulation strategies. The researchers investigated the various cognitive emotion regulation strategies and validated the use of Urdu version of the measure in psychometric aspects. This study is important in the present research because it will be used to validate the use of cognitive emotion regulation as an important psychological construct in research in Pakistan and will also provide cultural basis for the measurement of CER. Shahzad et al. (2022)

Khalil et al. (2024) studied academic integrity amongst university students in Pakistan in the context of imposter phenomenon and mental health. The study comprised 441 university students of Islamabad and Rawalpindi and a scale of academic integrity was used to measure the integrity-related behavior of students. The results indicate the need for academic integrity as a key component to understanding the psychological and academic experience of students. The present study produces relevant indigenous evidence to determine the significance of integrity as psychological and academic construct among Pakistani University students.

According to Bandura (1991), Social Cognitive Theory of Moral Thought and Action is about the factors that shape moral behavior: personal standards, cognitive processes, self-regulation and environment. People learn moral standards and employ self-regulatory mechanisms to regulate their actions. The present study is based on this theory to explain Integrity in relation to Machiavellianism and Narcissism. People with a different personality type might have different standards for and methods of controlling their moral conduct.

The Cognitive Emotion Regulation (CER) framework by Garnefski, Kraaij and Spinhoven (2001) describes the cognitive strategies that people employ to regulate their thoughts and feelings following negative or stressful experiences. The structure is the foundation of the Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ) that measures nine strategies for emotional regulation: self-blame, acceptance, rumination, positive refocusing, refocus on planning, positive reappraisal, putting into perspective, catastrophizing, and other-blame. These are various strategies whereby people make sense of their emotional experiences.

Figure 1 Conceptual Model



Students moral or emotional functioning can be related to the Dark Triad traits especially, Machiavellianism and narcissism. Saeed and Malik (2025) reported a correlation between DTC and moral identity, as well as a correlation between moral integrity and unethical littering among 403 students of Pakistani universities (323 females). Likewise, Latif and Bibi (2025) conducted a

research study on Dark Triad traits and Emotion regulation among 160 university students of Pakistan and found significant relationship between dark triad variables and emotion regulation. The present results indicate that the Dark Triad traits could relate to both emotion regulation and moral functioning. The combination of four of these personality traits (Integrity, Machiavellianism, Narcissism and Cognitive Emotion Regulation CER) has only been studied in a few limited studies with male university students, however, there is a lack of research that has examined these four traits simultaneously in female university students. The present study is therefore aimed to address these relationships and fill the dearth of literature focusing on these variables in Pakistan.

Hypothesis

- University female students are likely to have a significant relationship between Integrity and Dark Triad traits (Machiavellianism and Narcissism).
- The relationship between Machiavellianism, Narcissism and Cognitive Emotion Regulation (CER) (Adaptive, Maladaptive) are likely to be significant among female students in university.
- Integrity, Machiavellianism and Narcissism could be good predictors of the subject of Cognitive Emotion Regulation (Adaptive, Maladaptive) for female university students.

Methods

Sample Size

The current study used correlational study with convenient sampling technique. The data was collected from 111 BS female university students of public and private universities with the age range of 18 to 25 (M= 20.9:SD= 1.92).

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics of the Demographic Variables(N=111)

Variables	f	%	M	SD
Age			20.9	1.92
Gender				
Female	111	100		
Education				
BS	110	99.1		
B.COM	1	0.9		
University status				
Public	1	0.9		
Private	110	99.1		
No of siblings				
1-3	57	51.4		
4-7	49	44.1		
More than 7	5	4.5		
Birth order				
First	32	28.8		
Middle	76	68.4		
Last	1	0.9		
Only	2	1.8		
Family system				
Nuclear	76	68.5		

IEER
Institute for Excellence in Education & Research

Variables	f	%	M	SD
Joint	35	31.5		
Father status				
Alive	101	91		
Deceased	10	9		
Mother status				
Alive	106	95.5		
Deceased	5	4.5		
Belong to				
Rural	30	27		
Urban	81	73		

Note: f= frequency; %=percentage; M=mean; SD=standard deviation

Procedure

When topic was decided by supervisor data were collected from 111 BS female university students from both public and private universities. First, researcher visited private university and composed data after their sign on concern form. Students were scattered everywhere in the university. When enough questionnaire filled by private university researcher moved to public university. Students were seated in their classroom and gave them questionnaire when they were free. And agreed to fill the questionnaire. Participants were guided about the concern form. Moreover, after completed data collection data screening performed and identify missing or incomplete responses.

Ethical Consideration

- All participants were made aware of the purpose and procedure of the study and informed consent was obtained prior to participation.
- Participant voluntary participates in this study they have a right to withdraw anytime during the study.
- There was an assurance of confidentiality of the participants' personal information and responses, and they were used only for research purposes.
- Research data were kept safely and only the researcher and relevant supervisor had access to them.
- Questions were worded in a respectful way and reasonable attempts were made to minimize psychological discomfort.
- Ethical requirements and guidelines of university/institution have been adhered to in the study.

Results

The results of the Integrity, Dark Triad (Machiavellianism, Narcissim) and CER (Adaptive and Maladaptive) in female university students. Three steps perform for data analysis. First, identify the internal consistency and reliability of the items on the questionnaire, reliability analysis was conducted using Cronbach's alpha. This study used a factor analysis to determine whether the items in each scale were measuring the same construct. Pearson's product moment correlation was used to evaluate the direction and strength of the relationship between Integrity, Machiavellianism, Narcissism and Cognitive Emotion Regulation (CER). This analysis was used to assess a positive or negative association between these variables. Regression Analysis: Multiple linear regression was conducted to determine if Integrity, Machiavellianism, and Narcissism significantly predicted the selected CER (Adaptive, Maladaptive) outcomes. Regression analysis also was used to evaluate the percentage of variance in the outcome variable that could be accounted for by the predictor variables.

Reliability Analysis

Table 2 Descriptive Statistics and Reliability of the subscales.

Subscale	M	SD	R	α
Integrity	58.2	170.4	2.93,3.56	.893
Machiavellianism	30.85	7.24	2.84,3.36	.794
Narcissism	24.29	5.86	2.70,3.26	.747
Adaptive	65.28	13.59	12.82,13.43	.758
Maladaptive	49.28	9.80	11.87,13.21	.592

Note: M= Mean, SD= Standard Deviation, R= Range, α= Reliability

In the table 2 these subscales prove good and acceptable reliability expect maladaptive. On the other hand, integrity had highest reliability.

Regression Analysis

Table 3 (a) Study variable predicting CER (Adaptive) among Female university students.

Variables	*B*	*SE*	*β*	*t*	*p*	*95% CI*
Constant	37.453	5.953		6.292	.000	25.65,49.25
Integrity	.291	.134	.279	2.175	.032	.026,.556
Machiavellianism	-.047	.255	-.023	-.185	.854	-.552,.458
Narcissism	.448	.238	1.883	1.883	.062	-.024,.920
R^2 = .183						
F (3,107) = 8.00, p > .05						

(b) Study variable predicting CER (Maladaptive) among Female university students.

Variables	*B*	*SE*	*β*	*t*	*p*	*95% CI*
Constant	42.24	4.636		9.113	.000	33.05,51.43
Integrity	-.113	.104	-.151	-1.088	-.320	-.320,.093
Machiavellianism	.188	.199	.129	.946	-.206	-.206,.581
Narcissism	.308	.185	.206	1.661	-.060	-.060,.675
R^2 = .049						
F (3,107) = 1.83, p > .05						

Note: B= Unstandardized, SE= Standard Error, β= Standardized Coefficients, t= t- statistic, p= p value, CI= Confidence Interval.

In the table 3 (a) regression analysis define 18.3% in the variance and integrity was positive significant predictor of adaptive. Whereas, Machiavellianism and narcissism was not statistically significant at the .05 p value. Furthermore, table 3 (b) define 4.9% in the variance and there were not any variables statistically significant.

Correlation Analysis

Table 4 Correlation Analysis showing relationship between study variables.

	1	2	3	4	5
Integrity total	1	.69***	.604***	.394***	.063
Machiavellianism total		1	.590***	.297**	.147
Narcissism total			1	.371***	.191*
Adaptive total				1	.545***
Maladaptive total					1

Pearson correlation analysis utilized to examine the relationship between integrity, dark triad (Machiavellianism, Narcissism) and CER (adaptive, maladaptive) in female university students. The findings showed that there was a high positive correlation between Integrity and Machiavellianism ($r = .690$, $p < .001$) and Narcissism ($r = .604$, $p < .001$). Improved CER was also found to be positively correlated with integrity ($r = .394$, $p < .001$), but the correlation between maladaptive CER and integrity was not found to be statistically significant ($r = .063$). Machiavellianism had positive correlations with Narcissism ($r = .590$, $p< .001$) and adaptive CER ($r = .297$, $p< .01$). The correlation with maladaptive CER was not statistically significant and weak ($r = .147$). Narcissism was positively correlated with adaptive CER ($r = .371$, $p < .001$) and it was weakly positively correlated with maladaptive CER ($r = .191$, $p < .05$). Last, there was a positive correlation between adaptive and maladaptive CER ($r = .545$, $p < .001$). The results indicated that there were positive associations between each of the three traits (Integrity, Machiavellianism, and Narcissism) and adaptive CER overall.

Discussion

In the present study, the correlations between Integrity, Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Cognitive Emotion Regulation (CER) (adaptive and maladaptive) were explored in female university students. Reliability analysis, Pearson correlation and multiple regression were applied to test the consistency of the measures, the correlations between the variables and their contribution to the prediction of CER.

The validity of the Study Variables

The reliability analysis indicated that Integrity was reliable, as was Machiavellianism, Narcissism and adaptive CER. Maladaptive CER, however, had a relatively low. The findings indicate that, in general, these measures showed acceptable test-retest reliability in the current sample, but the maladaptive CER score should be used with caution. Shahzad et al., (2022) have reported high level of reliability of Urdu CERQ whereas Burr et al., (2023) have pointed out the need to consider various aspects of emotion regulation when investigating narcissistic traits. The lower reliability of maladaptive CER in the present study should therefore be examined by item-total correlation, coding checks, and directions for scoring the scale, and not be interpreted as a sign of the scale's reliability or unreliability as a measure of maladaptive CER.

Relationship between Integrity and Dark Personality Traits

A strong positive correlation was found between Integrity and Machiavellianism and between Integrity and Narcissism. The results showed that Integrity scores, measured in this study, were correlated with the measured personality traits, with higher scores on the measured Integrity being correlated with higher scores on both personality traits. This trend, however, should be interpreted with caution because Machiavellianism is often defined as strategic interpersonal manipulation

and narcissism as self-importance and entitlement. Barizsné Hadházi et al. (2023) investigated the ethical attitudes and Dark Triad traits of university students and found the following evidence: The ethical attitude and the dark personality characteristics of university students are related. Likewise, Greitemeyer and Kastenmüller (2023) discovered a positive connection between intentions to use the Chatbot-generated text for academic cheating and Machiavellianism and narcissism. The studies mentioned are relevant to the present study but do not directly lend support to the positive direction of the present correlations.

Integrity, Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Adaptive CER

The use of adaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies (adaptive CER) positively correlated with Integrity, meaning that higher Integrity scores were associated with higher scores for adaptive CER. Machiavellianism and Narcissism showed a positive correlation with adaptive CER. These results suggest that the measured personality characteristics were related to the use of adaptive strategies in this sample. A possible reason is that people with various personality traits may employ different strategies (planning, positive reappraisal or positive refocusing) to a different extent. The correlation results, however, do not demonstrate the reasons for these relationships, or the effectiveness of the strategies implemented. Burr et al. (2023) found that loss of control eating was related to emotion regulation difficulties depending on the type of narcissistic traits being studied. Their results suggest that there might be more than a one-to-one correspondence between narcissism and emotional regulation, and that the relation is not consistently beneficial or harmful. Moreover, Sher et al. (2022) conducted a study on Machiavellianism and emotion regulation on 300 university students of Pakistan. Their results were inconsistent for significant relationships between the Machiavellianism scores and the emotion regulation strategies measured. This is helpful to contrast with the adaptive CER studied here and the positive relationship between Machiavellianism and adaptive CER. These varying results may be accounted for by differences in measures, samples, and emotion regulation measures assessed.

Relationships:

Maladaptive CER

The results revealed that there were no significant correlations between maladaptive CER and Integrity or Machiavellianism. Narcissism was positively related with maladaptive CER in contrast. Given this, it is suggested that there was a small but positive association between Narcissism scores and the use of maladaptive strategies in the present sample. The outcome could suggest that there are differences in the associations between personality traits and emotional regulation by trait and by the type of emotional regulation strategy being examined.

Burr et al. (2023) found that vulnerability and grandiose traits of narcissism had differing relations with outcomes in college students when it came to emotion regulation difficulties. This helps to highlight the value of differentiating between different types of narcissism and refrain from generalizing about narcissism and emotional functioning. Thus, the results do not provide a straight replication of the findings. The very low reliability of maladaptive CER in the present study further cautions about the interpretation of the correlations obtained.

Predictive Role of Integrity and Dark Personality Traits

The multiple regression analysis for adaptive CER indicated that the predictors explained of the variance. After accounting for Machiavellianism and Narcissism, Integrity was the only individual predictor that was statistically significant, indicating that higher Integrity scores were related to higher Adaptive CER scores. Narcissism did not reach statistical significance but Machiavellianism was not a significant predictor. As such, all three variables were significantly positively correlated with adaptive CER, but only Integrity had a statistically significant unique contribution in the reported regression results. For maladaptive CER the model accounted for of the variance.

Individual predictors of integrity, Machiavellianism and Narcissism were not statistically significant. The results indicate that none of the three predictors accounted for a statistically significant amount of variance in maladaptive CER at the .05 level. It is important to note that the difference between results obtained from the correlation and the regression analysis is relevant: the association between a variable and an outcome may be observed by correlation but not be observed as a significant predictor in the same model when other variables are involved that are correlated with the outcome. Academic Dishonesty research offers a wider understanding to the study of dark personality in student performance. According to Greitemeyer and Kastenmüller (2023), the personality traits Machiavellianism and Narcissism were good predictors for intentions to engage in academic cheating. In the end, however, it was not cognitive emotion regulation that they produced, but academic cheating. Thus, their results provide no direct evidence that these traits ought to predict maladaptive CER. The present findings indicate that the predictive relationships could be outcome specific.

Limitations and Suggestions

- Using non-probability sampling or convenience sampling may result in participants not being representative of the general student population. This study measures self- report in which students made socially acceptable answers. The study's accuracy is reliant on the accuracy of the questionnaires used to measure the variables of interest.
- The study's cross-sectional design limits the ability to determine causal relationships between Integrity, Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Cognitive Emotion Regulation (CER).
- Student population of female university students from Pakistan could be compared with students from other culture settings to investigate cultural differences.
- Future researchers should try to use probability sampling to minimize selection bias and maximize generalizability.
- Researchers should use more than one appropriate data source such as self-report questionnaires and behavioral data or a validated observer rating to minimize the use of self-report data.

Implication

- The results can help universities to gain insight into the relationship between personality traits and students' cognitive emotions regulation mechanism and their ethical attitudes and decision making. Therefore, the results can guide university efforts to encourage students to be honest, accountable, ethical decision makers and to take responsibility for themselves.
- The study can contribute to psychologists and counselors' knowledge about the possible linkage between dark personality and how students cope with emotional experiences.
- The results of this study may contribute to future investigations about whether student counseling and psychological support programs may include elements related to emotional regulation and ethical decision-making skills.
- The focus on female university students may allow this study to provide specific information related to the associations between personality variables, integrity, and emotion regulation among female university students.
- This study may contribute to the literature related to Pakistani university students by including analysis of Integrity, Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and CER together.
- The results of this study may serve as a foundation for future studies pursuing similar research questions but utilizing larger and more diverse samples, investigating differences between genders, analyzing other variables related to emotion regulation, and considering longitudinal designs.

IEER
Institute for Excellence in Education & Research

REFERENCES

Bandura, A. (1991). Social cognitive theory of moral thought and action in WM Kurtines & J. L. Gewirtz (Eds.), *Handbook of moral behavior and development* (Vol. 1, pp. 45-103).

Barizsné Hadházi, E., Filep, R., Kőmíves, P. M., Kun, A. I., Ujhelyi, M., & Dajnoki, K. (2023). Examination of the correlation between ethical attitudes and Dark Triad personality traits among university students. Journal on Efficiency and Responsibility in Education and Science, 16(3), 159–172. https://doi.org/10.7160/eriesj.2023.160301

Burr, E. K., Dvorak, R. D., Kramer, M. P., & Ochoaleyva, A. (2023). Emotion regulation difficulties are associated with loss-of-control eating dependent on degree of narcissistic traits in college students. Eating Behaviors, 49, 101732. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eatbeh.2023.101732

Curtis, G. J. (2023). It Kant be all bad: Contributions of Light and Dark Triad traits to academic amisconduct. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 212, 112262. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2023.112262

Curtis, G. J., Correia, H. M., & Davis, M. C. (2022). Entitlement mediates the relationship between dark triad traits and academic misconduct. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 191, 111563. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2022.111563

Garnefski, N., Kraaij, V., & Spinhoven, P. (2001). Negative life events, cognitive emotion regulation and emotional problems. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 30(8), 1311–1327. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0191-8869(00)00113-6

Gómez-Leal, R., Gutiérrez-Cobo, M. J., Megías-Robles, A., & Fernández-Berrocal, P. (2023). The dark triad and subjective well-being: The mediating role of cognitive-emotional regulation strategies. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 64(3), 368–375. https://doi.org/10.1111/sjop.12890

Greitemeyer, T., & Kastenmüller, A. (2023). HEXACO, the Dark Triad, and Chat GPT: Who is willing to commit academic cheating? *Heliyon*, *9*(9).

He, Q., Zheng, Y., Yu, Y., & Zhang, J. (2023). The dark triad, performance avoidance, and academic cheating. *PsyCh Journal*, *12*(3), 461-463.

Kamal, M., Parveen, Z., & Mushtaq, T. (2023). The prevalence of academic dishonesty among university students: An action research study in the field of education. *Pakistan Journal of Educational Research*, 6(3).

Khalil, S., Aqil, F., & Jadoon, N. U. S. (2024). Role of academic integrity in the relationship between imposter phenomenon and mental health among university students. *Annals of Human and Social Sciences*. https://doi.org/10.35484/ahss.2024(5-III)38

Latif, Q., & Bibi, A. (2025). Dark triad, trauma, and emotion regulation in university students. *University of Management and Technology*, Lahore.

Lingán-Huamán, S. K., Dominguez-Lara, S., & Esteban, R. F. C. (2024). Gender-based differences in the impact of Dark Triad traits on academic dishonesty: The mediating role of moral disengagement in college students. *Heliyon*, *10*(1).

IEER
Institute for Excellence in Education & Research

Rassin, E., de Roos, M., & van Dongen, J. (2024). Dark personality traits and deception, and the short dark tetrad (SD4) as integrity screening instrument. *Scientific Reports*, 14, 311. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-50968-7

Saeed, S., & Malik, F. (2025). Dark Triad traits, moral identity, civic moral disengagement and littering behavior among university students. *Critical Review of Social Sciences and Humanities.*

Shahzad, S., Bano, N., Begum, N., & Jones, H. E. (2022). Cultural adaptation and validation of the Urdu version of the Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ) in male patients with substance use disorders (SUDs) in Pakistan. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 13, 812075. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2022.812075

Sher, K., Khan, M. J., & Mushtaq, R. (2022). Machiavellianism and bullying among university students: Moderating role of emotion regulation. Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research, 37(3), 365–379. https://doi.org/10.33824/PJPR.2022.37.3.22

Srirejeki, K., Faturokhman, A., Praptapa, A., & Irianto, B. S. (2023). Understanding academic fraud: The role of Dark Triad personality and situational factor. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 34(2). https://doi.org/10.1080/10511253.2022.2068630

IEER
Institute for Excellence in Education & Research