



Article

# Normal Personality Among Students of the College of Education for Humanities / Department of Educational and Psychological Sciences as a Model

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**Abstract:** The research entitled "Normal Personality Among Students of the College of Education for Humanities / Department of Educational and Psychological Sciences" aims to study and identify the characteristics of normal personality among students of this department, as normal personality is considered an important part of sound psychological and educational development. The research focuses on understanding the psychological and social factors that contribute to building a normal personality, in addition to how educational curricula and educational activities in the college affect the development of personality traits among students. The research relies on a descriptive-analytical approach, as it collects data from a sample of students, analyzes the characteristics that these students possess, and measures the extent of their compatibility with the standards of normal personality. The research aims to provide universities and specialists with recommendations on how to enhance the building of normal personality among students to improve their psychological and social compatibility and prepare them to face academic and life challenges.

**Keywords:** Normal Personality, Students, College of Education for Humanities, Department of Educational and Psychological Sciences

**Citation:** Rosen Riyadh Hlail  
Normal Personality Among  
Students of the College of  
Education for Humanities /  
Department of Educational and  
Psychological Sciences as a Model.  
Central Asian Journal of  
Literature, Philosophy, and  
Culture 2024, 5(7), 326-342

Received: 10<sup>th</sup> Nov 2024

Revised: 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2024

Accepted: 24<sup>th</sup> Nov 2024

Published: 30<sup>th</sup> Dec 2024



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## 1. Introduction

The Faculty of education for the humanities, especially the Department of educational and psychological sciences, is a vital environment for studying this important aspect of students' lives. The analysis of the normal personality of the students of this department is of great importance for understanding the development of educational and professional behavior of these students.

We do not lose sight of the influential and important factors in the emergence of the right and wrong personality, the most important of which are environmental, societal, religious and economic factors, as well as the prevailing norms within the society in which the individual is raised, as they impose on him behavior that fits with them within the collective behavior and the prevailing moral judgments, so that he must conduct the behaviour of the group or clan to be acceptable to his society ( his environment ) .

In addition to all this, there is another factor which is the family factor, the way it is raised, and its parallel impact with the impact of the environment through its direct impact in preparing and evaluating the individual and preparing him to enter society. According to one of the theories of behavioural psychology, one of the methods of upbringing is based on non-extreme educational foundations that develop a culture of acceptance of the other

person who disagrees with her As Imam Ali (peace be upon him) said (people are classified as either your brother in religion or your counterpart in creation ), and other factors that are directly or indirectly involved in the emergence of a normal personality

So, the right personality is the one that is accepted behaviorally in society of all its spectrums and that you can enter into it and deal with it with ease and ease.

### **The importance of research**

The importance of studying the normal personality among students of the Faculty of Education for the Humanities from the Department of educational and Psychological Sciences comes from an increasing need to understand the factors that affect their academic and professional performance, as well as to provide them with the necessary support in developing their personal and social skills and abilities.

### **Research objectives**

This study aims to:

1. Understanding the main personal characteristics of students of the Faculty of education for the humanities.
2. Identify the factors that affect the development of the normal personality of these students.
3. Explore the relationship between the normal personality and the academic and professional performance of students.
4. To provide practical recommendations for the promotion and development of the normal personality among the students of the Faculty of education for the humanities.

### **The problem of research**

The problem of research is the shortening of studies in exploring the relationship between the normal personality and academic performance of students of the Faculty of Education for the Humanities, especially in the Department of educational and Psychological Sciences, and the impact on the development of educational programs and academic guidance.

## **2. Materials and Methods**

The methodology consists like the analysis that will be adopted in the study of the normal personality among students of the Faculty of Education for the Humanities, and it includes:

1. Use quantitative and qualitative research methods to understand various aspects of personality.
2. Apply reliable and certified questionnaires to measure personality traits.
3. Conduct interviews with students to get a comprehensive insight into their experiences and aspirations.
4. Statistically analyze the data to reveal relationships and trends.

## **3. Results**

### **First: definition of search vocabulary**

The influence of the normal personality of students on their academic, social and psychological behavior may be an important subject of study in the field of pedagogy and educational psychology. Here are some of the ways students ' personality traits can affect their college experience::

1. Academic performance: students who have personalities together may show excellence in academic performance, as they may be motivated to achieve success and organized in planning and organizing their time and assignments.

2. Social relationships: a student's normal personality type may affect how they interact with others and build social relationships. For example, students with sociable and polite personalities may be more likely to have positive social interaction and build new friendships.
3. Mental health and Wellness: a normal personality type can affect students' mental health and overall well-being. For example, students with strong straight personalities may have the ability to deal effectively with challenges and manage stress levels.
4. Participation in extracurricular activities: the type of personality may affect the extent to which students participate in extracurricular activities outside the classroom, such as joining student clubs and groups, participating in cultural and sports events.
5. Interpersonal skills and self-development: a normal personality can affect the extent to which students develop interpersonal skills such as effective communication, problem solving, leadership, and critical thinking.

It is important that straight personality is viewed as a potential factor to influence students' experience at University, and studies can help in understanding how to deal with differences in straight personality to enhance students' experience and academic and personal success.

The influence of the normal personality of students is an important topic in the field of pedagogy and educational psychology, as it revolves around the study of how the personality characteristics and individual qualities of students affect their academic, social and psychological experience in the learning environment. A normal personality is a set of individual qualities and factors that determine the style of an individual's thinking, behavior and interaction with the world around him, and these qualities include various dimensions such as optimism, openness, flexibility, discipline, endurance, social interaction, in addition to several other aspects.

One of the main influences of the normal personality of students is on their academic performance. Students who have personalities together may show a distinctive academic pattern, as they may be enthusiastic about learning and self-development, and show high levels of academic achievement. In addition, normal personality may affect how students respond to different teaching methods, students with normal personalities who are open to experience may be more willing to try new and innovative teaching methods.

Moreover, the normal personality type of students may affect their social relationships at the University. Students who have open, sociable personalities may be better able to build positive relationships with colleagues, teachers, and administrative staff. A straight personality may also have an impact on the level of social interaction and the ability to communicate effectively, which affects the students' social experience at the University.

In addition, the normal personality type of students may affect their mental health and overall well-being. Students who have balanced and stable personalities together may be better able to cope with psychological challenges and negative emotions, and therefore be better able to respond correctly to the demands of study and university life.

In short, the influence of the normal personality of students extends to several aspects of their university life, starting with their academic performance and ending with their social relationships and psychological health. Understanding these factors and influences can help teachers and university counselors provide appropriate support and assistance to students to ensure a successful and productive university experience for all.

Personality helps to leave a special imprint on people so that you can leave your own imprint you must have a unique style of their own, not to blindly imitate others, so that people follow it and so that you set an example for those around you and develop your personality not only makes you look good, but helps you to face the world positively

It also helps to travel great distances in reducing stress and conflicts that they face and encourages individuals to look at the more optimistic side of life, so you can face the worst difficulties with a smile and positive smile solves your problems and reduces stress .

Developing your personality develops your positive attitude to your life instead of criticizing those around you and helps you in the ability to analyze the situation so that you can find a suitable solution calmly without tension .

You should behave with those around you politely to be respected and appreciated, do not deal rudely with people will negatively affect your personality externally and also internally, because soft dealing with those around you, even if it is an animal, will facilitate your journey through life .

Personal development in personal life and not only in professional life and this development makes you a disciplined, accurate and organized person with your appointments, because an unorganized person causes you to face difficulties to survive a long time and human development makes you a polite person with everyone, not only with your boss or colleagues but with everyone.

Character development helps you to cultivate positive qualities such as punctuality, development in thinking, improvement of behavior, increase its learnability and makes you a person eager to help others and help others.

It also makes you a friendly and polite person, because some may suffer from spending time late, which leads to stress and a negative impact on your personal life, so you should be calm .

Personality development helps you to develop, make you a wonderful person, improve your communication with others, help you learn how to express your thoughts and feelings in a frank and expressive way and make you more confident in yourself.

A normal personality is a set of qualities and traits that characterize how an individual interacts with the outside world and with oneself. They include many aspects such as thinking, behavior, emotions and social relationships. A normal personality can have a significant impact on societies, in several ways:

First of all, the so-called personality plays a decisive role in determining how individuals interact with each other and with the world around them. Individuals who have positive personalities together may be more inclined to build positive and productive relationships in society. Thus, they can contribute to the promotion of effective communication and improve the quality of relationships between people.

In addition, the prosocial personality affects the social behavior of individuals and their participation in community activities. Individuals with self-confidence and the ability to communicate effectively may be more inclined to participate in volunteer activities and support various social initiatives, which contributes to building more cooperative and solidarity communities.

Moreover, a normal personality can affect the ability of individuals to influence societies and achieve positive change. Individuals with strong leadership, inspiration and determination may be able to motivate and motivate others to achieve common goals and change reality for the better.

Finally, a good personality can contribute to building trust and cooperation in societies. Individuals who have confidence in themselves and in others may be more likely to cooperate, exchange resources and mutual assistance, which contributes to building a positive and resilient community atmosphere.

The word personality is derived from the verb person, from which we can say person, that is, he has established clearly defined and prominent forms and has a visible entity.

The word persona in the Latin language is Persona and means a mask behind which reality and truth are hidden. There are many definitions that have dealt with personality, including:

Personality: - is the sum of the individual's innate and biological predispositions, motives, tendencies and instincts.

Or is the response of a characteristic individual to social stimuli and how he copes with various manifestations of the environment.

Factors affecting personality

There are many determinants that enter and affect the formation of an individual's personality, which can be limited to two determinants:

First: the biological determinants of personality, revolving around

1-heredity: it is those potentials that a person inherits and is born with him innately, and it will enable him to interact with all stimuli and respond to them.

2-glandular formation: where the endocrine glands affect the personality, and these endocrine glands pour their secretions directly into the blood, and their secretion is called hormone, and the amount of hormones they secrete is very small, but it has a great effect, and these glands play an important role in the growth of the body, demolition and construction processes, mental development and emotional behavior, and the most important of these glands are: -

Pituitary glands: the most important of its secretions is growth hormone, the increase of which leads to gigantism and its decrease leads to dwarfism. It is located at the base of the brain.

Thyroid glands: - the most important of its secretions is the hormone ( thyroxine), the deficiency of which leads to the sternum, and its symptoms revolve around slow growth, short stature and mental weakness, and are located below the neck.

Adrenal glands: they secrete adrenalin, which helps the body to mobilize its energies to face emergencies in a positive way and are located above the kidneys.

Sex glands: which, at puberty, the glands take up the secretion of their hormones and their growth is delayed and early affects the personality of the individual.

Second: the social determinants of personality:

We talk about these determinants as follows: -

1-culture and personality: culture is a human product of interaction between members of society, culture includes social systems, Customs and traditions, and through social normalization, the individual integrates the correct methods into himself.

2-family: through the family, the child satisfies his psychological needs and through the proper care of the child by the parents, the normal personality is formed. One of the most important traumas to which a child is exposed is the trauma of weaning, accelerating it and cruelty in teaching him to control his bladder and intestines.

3-school: the child's transition from home to school is an important event in his life; because school is a new environment that has systems and duties that the child has not been assigned before, and it is mentioned that school may be a traumatic experience for the spoiled child, but he benefits greatly from it, shown by the extraction of this child from self-centeredness.

- Characteristics of the normal personality in psychology:

A-the personality is emotional: the common trait in all personalities is feeling, that individual susceptibility that we possess and we perceive what is happening, and there are degrees of feeling, during the moments just before deep sleep our feeling gradually weakens and our knowledge of our environment begins to decrease little by little.

B-the personality constantly corresponds to its environment: all the activities of an individual are a compatibility or reaction to his environment and his inner life, The Gambler, thief and outlaw, the actions of each of these are a series of personal adaptations, to his background and to his environment.

C-the personality seeks to achieve special goals: the presence of goals in human life is the third important characteristic of personality. when an individual exerts himself to adjust a study subject, he seeks a goal, human behavior is explained by understanding those purposes and goals that guide his actions.

D-the personality performs its work from where it is as a whole: we cannot perceive the activity of any organ of the human body alone, and that the organs of any living organism are at the service of the whole organism.

E-effectiveness: the right person issues an effective behavior, a behavior directed towards solving problems and overcoming pressures by directly confronting the source of these problems and pressures.

F-efficiency: the right person uses his energies without wasting his efforts, and he is realistic enough to be able to know ineffective attempts, insurmountable obstacles and unattainable goals, and in these cases he accepts frustration and loss of goals and redirects his energies.

G-appropriateness: the right person has appropriate thoughts and feelings, his perception is consistent with reality and his judgments are based on appropriate information... The behavior must be appropriate to his age and level of maturity.

H-flexibility: flexibility is one of the first requirements for a person to live a compatible life together, and vice versa, that is, stiffness is a cause of disorder, stress and maladaptation.

I-the ability to benefit from experiences: a normal person is characterized by his ability to learn from experience and benefit from past experiences, which a neurotic or antisocial person lacks.

J-the ability to socialize: human life is based on social interaction with others, and a socially compatible person participates in this to the maximum extent, and his social relationships and interaction are characterized by depth, closeness and independence at the same time.

K-self-esteem: a compatible Swedish person is characterized by a positive self-esteem, realizes its value without excessive or excessive, feels reassured and secure, recognizes its weaknesses and tries to remedy or strengthen them.

L - the ability to endure: endure crises, criticism, frustration, failure.

N-abandoning childish behavior methods: such as selfishness, jealousy and possessiveness, an emotionally mature, selfless person loves for others what he likes for himself.

- Personality types:

The human personality has several types, I will limit myself to some of them:

1-the introverted personality: it is one of the poles of the division that Jung came up with into a personality and extroversion. Although most people have common characteristics of both (binary), there is a percentage of people who tend to form their personality towards introversion or extroversion, and in some cases this tendency may be severe or approaching the pathological limits.

The most important characteristic of an introverted person is his avoidance of social contact and his desire for isolation and loneliness. he tends to meditate and avoid contact with reality except as little as necessary. he sees reality as an obstacle in front of him and tries to avoid it in every possible way. he has little interest in the material aspects of the



environment and prefers theoretical and idealistic considerations to them. he is sensitive to temperament.

2-extrovert personality: and its characteristics are in contrast to the characteristics of the introvert, the extrovert is socially oriented, realistic-minded, inclined to fun, looks at things for their material value and not for their ideal importance, and is little sensitive to emotional stimuli.

3-schizoid personality: the characteristics of this personality are very similar to the characteristics of the intense introverted personality, to which are added some emotional manifestations or emotional rigidity. Emotional outbursts sometimes manifest themselves and are disapproving in nature and degree of the factors provoking them. The owner of this character is sensitive, stubborn, suspicious, taciturn, has little desire to establish social connections or friendships, does not want to play group games, prefers writers to people, and as a child or juvenile is often described as an angel.

4-gloomy personality: the owner of this personality tends to be aloof, leans into pessimism, does not find pleasure in the present of life, and does not see in the future a hope that attracts him to it. He feels the inability to work and create, and that he felt that he did not find in himself sufficient motivation to seek and realize it.

Besides, he is very sensitive to responsibility, has a strong conscience, holds himself accountable for the mistake, blames himself for the least reasons, and holds himself more rightfully than responsible for what is happening around him.

5-volatile personality: this designation depends on the state of mood, which does not settle on a fixed image. The owner of such a personality knows the rapid fluctuation of feeling and emotion from one state to the opposite, and his mood fluctuates within clear boundaries differences from calm or nervousness and from joy to gloom.

6-anxious personality: the predominant trait in this personality is the individual's feeling of uneasiness, and the expectation of danger from some source is unclear, and the source may be obvious, but the reaction is more severe and worrying for the individual as required by the situation for the individual of concern, so we find the anxious personality in a state of constant readiness and motivation in anticipation of danger and readiness to meet and avoid it.

7-mandatory authoritarian personality: the characteristics of this personality showed adherence to accuracy, adherence to order and order, care for cleanliness. The owner of this personality seems as if he is in a state of constant motivation to doubt that what he is doing is right, he is constantly returning to himself and holding her accountable, he seeks perfection in everything, and devotes himself entirely to his responsibility, even though he finds it difficult for him to make decisive decisions in them, and he is stubborn in opinion as if he is obliged to this stubbornness, if an idea occurs to him that he has not settled down or calmed down until he implements what inspired him.

- The difference between the normal and abnormal personality

The difference between a normal and an abnormal personality is a lot of things such as:

\* Normal behavior

It is the usual and recognized behavior because people are used to doing it and people are used to doing this behavior because of their ability to perform this act or behavior well and effectively so that they can make money and benefit through this work and these people are able to adapt and be able to communicate with others

Normal behavior people are naturally able to establish a good and wonderful relationship with others and possess emotional reactions commensurate with the situation in which they are and are able to control and control their reactions.

These relationships and the emotional experiences they go through also do not affect the possibility of adjusting their personalities, despite being exposed to problems and

conflicts, however, they are not discouraged, but they can adapt to the surrounding circumstances and the problems they may face.

These normal people represent the vast majority of humans, and normal behavior is the reason for the development of people's performance in the long term, so we find that people who have an average amount of intelligence and also possess stability in personality, sobriety and are able to adapt to others are classified as normal people.

#### \* Abnormal behavior

The abnormal act and the so-called anomaly is the exaggeration and continuation of the non-parallel development of normal and familiar psychological behavior among people, and defines unusual and abnormal behavior is a behavior that many people are unable not to adapt.

Because they do not fit into the normal and common behavior among people and this leads to the inability to adapt to society, problems, difficulties and cultures surrounding them, which is called deviation from normal behavior in an unfamiliar way.

Brown has described abnormal psychological phenomena as a simple exaggeration higher than development or convincing, for example, it is expected that an ordinary person facing a snake will immediately move away from the snake, but on the other hand, it is quite the opposite, a person with abnormal behavior can play with the snake without the slightest fear.

This is a sign of unusual and abnormal behavior, but provided that there is no previous experience, a person who has received training in a profession since childhood, of course, will not be afraid of a snake.

Because his non-withdrawal would not be an abnormal behavior, but Coleman clarified his vision in explaining that deviant and abnormal behaviors cause great harm to society and to the person due to the person's inability to adapt to the surrounding circumstances.

This leads to the lack of well-being of dealing and solutions that exist between the individual and the group, which on the one hand leads to a feeling of frustration and the person's entry into suffering and conflicts, but Page said that groups with abnormal behavior.

The abnormality is due to the presence of individuals who have weak intelligence, do not have emotional stability, and do not have unkempt personalities, of course, they may have suffered from a complex life full of personal problems and incompetents, so the anomaly is considered to have come based on compatibility with well-being and the ability to personal management.

Abnormal behavior also causes a restriction of reactions in these people who are unable to adapt to the surrounding circumstances and expose them to mental disorders and psychosis, and this may lead to becoming sexually deviant people.

Some of them may also become drug addicts, alcoholics, biological, social and also psychological incompatibility, affect the performance of individual people, and this category represents about 10 percent of the population. this category is divided into four sections, namely mental disorders, psychosis, psychopaths, and also ordinary people of their society.

#### **Second: previous studies**

- M. Khushi Latif Taha. (2015). Common personality traits among students of the Faculty of basic education. Faculty of Islamic sciences, 2 (41).

The problem of research lies in the early detection of poor mental health of students and trying to find the necessary solutions to it in the years of University study in terms of the use of study materials or methods of dealing or the basis of individual treatment followed by professors with students who suffer from any psychological or behavioral imbalance, because of the importance of the psychological state of future teachers and the impact of



their behaviors and reflection on teaching and students in general. Hence, the importance of the research is clear : to reveal the extent to which students of the Faculty of basic education have healthy personalities and identify the differences in healthy personality traits according to gender ,specialization and stage, which is one of the research goals. The limits of the research are determined by the students of the Faculty of basic education in Sulaymaniyah governorate for the academic year (2009-2010 ). The original community was taken from the first and fourth grades (582), and the random equal stratification method was used from all sections (160) males and females, and from the first and fourth grades and from all sections. To achieve the research objectives, the scale was adopted (Nasser Herat and Fares al-zubaie) and the scale from the point of view of the students themselves and was presented to a group of specialists to find out its suitability for the research community.the scale was honest with a rate of(80%) and scientific stability coefficient of (84%). Many statistical methods were used, including the T-test of two independent samples to identify the difference according to the variable gender, specialization, stage, and the arithmetic mean was used. And the T-test of one sample to achieve the special goal of measuring the mental health of university students from the point of view of the students themselves, and the variance, standard deviation and the alpha cronbach equation are used to extract the stability of the scale by the method of internal consistency. One of the most important findings of this study is that the sample of the study, which includes students of the Faculty of basic education, has mental health from their point of view. The results also showed that the arithmetic mean for males is higher than the arithmetic mean for females, although there were no significant differences. There are no significant differences for the academic stages and disciplines, although the arithmetic mean for the fourth stage is higher than the first stage, and for the literary sections the arithmetic mean is higher than the arithmetic mean for the scientific sections. In the light of the results, recommendations and proposals were proposed.

2-assistant professor Dr. Adnan Ali Hamza al-Nadawi. (2021). Agitation and its relationship with the opportunistic personality pattern among university students: agitation and its relationship with the opportunistic personality pattern among university students. *Outgrowths of literature*, 11 (23), 642-675.

Incitement is one of the most important and prominent personal characteristics of a person, but it has not been touched upon by researchers locally and at least in the Arab world, and what can be felt by some psychological researchers internationally, which may be answered by corresponding concepts or approaches to it, such as incitement to hatred in eiseneck 1975, and researchers in the field of mental health, including krchmer 2001, from the Stockholm Psychological Center, indicate that there are a number of personality types concerned by who does incitement in what he did and reaps its consequences. The opportunist Ark Fromm promised the main face expressing the feeling of weakness and uselessness as a result of the surrounding life situations.

The nature of opportunism is a striking example of the aggressive tendency in the human psyche, as it is in agitation, and it is an inevitable result of man's failure to restrain the animal identity of the superego, and therefore the ego expands to overwhelm the ego and becomes the normal personality and confiscated to be replaced by the personality of an opportunistic nature.

3-Ayman Abdul Karim al-Taie, & Samaher Mustafa Yunus. (2020). The integrated personality of university students. *Journal of Education College Wasit University*, 1(41), 455-486.

1-identification of the completed personality of university students.

2-knowledge of the importance of differences in the level of the completed personality of university students by gender (Male – Female) and the change of specialization (Scientific – Humanitarian).

The current research is limited to university students at the Faculty of basic education for the morning study (2019-2020) for both sexes. the research sample has reached 200 students. to achieve the current research goals, the researcher has built a criterion for the completed personality through the following scientific steps used in building criteria, such as distinguishing paragraphs, construction honesty, extracting the honesty and stability of the scale, and then using the scale on the research sample and analyzing the results

There are also statistically significant differences in favor of scientific specialization, and based on the research results, the researcher developed a number of recommendations and suggestions .

### **Third: comparing the current study with previous studies**

In general, when making a comparison between a current study and previous studies, it is possible to focus on several aspects such as:

1. Methodology: did the current study use a more advanced or accurate methodology in research design compared to previous studies
2. Sample: was a better representative sample selected in the current study Has the sample been expanded to include different or larger groups
3. Results: did the current study yield new or useful results that differ from the results reached in previous studies
4. Practical applications: can the results of the current study be used in more effective practical applications or policies
5. Scientific contribution: does the current study provide a new or cognitive contribution to the field Have the conclusions of the current study been directed to new research or applied areas

Based on these and other elements, it is possible to determine what distinguishes the current study from previous ones. Most likely, the distinction will be based on a combination of factors such as improvements in the methodology, the breadth of the sample, new discoveries of great importance in the field, contributing to the direction of public policies or practical work in the pedagogical and psychological field.

## **4. Discussion**

This chapter includes a description of the research methodology, its community, sample, how to test it, and the method of designing the research tool in terms of constructiveness, honesty, and consistency, and also includes a presentation of all the necessary actions taken by the researcher for the purpose of achieving the goals of the current research and determining the statistical means used in the research, and in:

### **Research community**

The current research community consists of students of the Faculty of education for the Humanities – Department of educational and psychological sciences for the academic year 2023-2024.

### **Sample research**

It is a group of individuals that is part of the total research community or is the part that is used to judge the whole, as there is difficulty in identifying the indicators of the characteristics of society accurately due to the obstacles of covering the entire society , so the researcher resorted to taking a part of the original community to study and analyze it to achieve the research goals, and in order for the sample to be representative of the study community, the correct methods and Means must be adopted in the selection of the sample, and the many qualities that a society contains must be included in the sample that is selected from that community, and that each of these qualities represents a class, Thus, the random stratified sample is the best tool that can be used in such a type of society, and

based on the foregoing, the research sample was selected by the stratified random random Way method according to the proportional Presumption Allocation method, and by (10%).

The research sample included (105) students distributed among (35) Officer students (35) first experimental students (35) second experimental students.

The scale of functional harmony

In order to verify the correctness of identifying the fields and the extent to which they represent the functional harmony, these fields were presented with their definitions to a group of experts, and they were asked to express their opinions on the extent to which these fields cover the functional harmony and the extent to which they represent it, and in light of their observations and opinions, some fields were amended, as it did not receive the approval of (80%) of experts and because the researcher adopted this percentage as a criterion for the correctness and accuracy of determining the field .

Logical analysis of paragraphs

To determine the validity of the paragraphs in the normal personality scale that were prepared to measure it, the paragraphs were presented to the experts, and they were asked to estimate the extent of the ability of each paragraph as it appears outwardly in measuring the sub-field that was prepared to measure it (Appendix 2), and based on their opinions and observations, some paragraphs were amended and deleted (4) paragraphs because they did not receive approval (80%) from the experts and Table(1) shows the percentages of the four paragraphs that were deleted from the scale.

Table (1) shows the four paragraphs that have been deleted from the scale

Percentage of expert approval	Number of experts approving the validity of the paragraph	Paragraphs
%66	8	My relationship with my relatives is strong.
%75	9	I think my colleagues are comfortable talking to me.
%58	7	I like college trips and parties.
%75	9	Not all materials are easily assimilated.

Thus, the number of paragraphs of the scale in its initial form, which will be analyzed statistically, is (25) paragraphs, which received more than (80%) of the approval of experts on their validity. And Table (2) shows the distribution of paragraphs on the fields in the scale before statistical analysis and extraction of the discriminatory power of paragraphs.

Table (2) shows the distribution of paragraphs on the scale areas

Number of paragraphs in each field	Scale areas
15	1-the emotional sphere
17	2-the field of self-acceptance
16	3-the area of harmony with society
19	4-the field of school harmony
18	5-the family sphere

Believe the paragraphs

Apparent honesty is necessary through expert examination of the paragraphs of the scale, but the calculation of the empirical honesty of a paragraph through its association with an external or internal test is more important than its logical honesty, which is prone to errors as a result of being largely influenced by the subjective opinions of experts, while the Association of a paragraph with a test indicates the relationship of the Formative Content of the attribute to each other.

It turned out that the correlation of paragraphs with the total score of the normal personality scale was statistically significant at the level of (0.5), in some paragraphs and in some paragraphs at the level of (0.01) and (0.001), and Table (3) shows the correlation coefficients of all paragraphs with the total score, and there were (3) paragraphs weakly correlated with the total score, namely paragraphs (5, 13, 15) where their correlation scores were respectively (0.033, 0.049, 0.073) and these three paragraphs are among the four paragraphs that were excluded for their poor discriminatory ability in the statistical analysis of the discriminatory force. Thus, the final version of the standard consists of (25) paragraphs, as in the appendix.

**Table (3) shows the correlation coefficients between the score on the paragraph and the total score of the scale**

Correlation coefficient	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Paragraph number	Correlation coefficient	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Paragraph number
0.385	0.646	1.348	24	0.225	0.546	1.293	1
0.504	0.566	1.525	25	0.252	0.602	1.210	2
0.501	0.602	1.443	26	0.231	0.656	1.075	3
0.268	0.561	1.243	27	0.120	0.675	0.868	4
0.251	0.639	1.410	28	0.033	0.678	0.803	5
0.371	0.601	1.500	29	0.295	0.674	1.250	6
0.261	0.606	1.290	30	0.228	0.645	1.275	7
0.108	0.674	0.938	31	0.251	0.720	1.280	8
0.316	0.631	1.365	32	0.172	0.685	1.063	9
0.228	0.704	1.310	33	0.174	0.660	1.093	10
0.386	0.588	1.428	34	0.352	0.675	1.225	11
0.313	0.714	1.263	35	0.325	0.651	1.273	12
0.342	0.606	1.268	36	0.049	0.727	1.018	13
0.531	0.577	1.553	37	0.256	0.758	1.308	14
0.264	0.631	1.135	38	0.073	0.698	0.905	15
0.274	0.645	1.175	39	0.444	0.607	1.260	16
0.165	0.623	1.050	40	0.455	0.589	1.435	17
0.368	0.615	1.270	41	0.495	0.533	1.648	18
0.514	0.597	1.508	42	0.355	0.619	1.453	19
0.202	0.625	1.245	43	0.519	0.498	1.680	20
0.159	0.634	1.238	44	0.493	0.548	1.643	21
0.403	0.650	1.290	45	0.320	0.650	1.435	22
0.498	0.605	1.600	46	0.298	0.576	1.383	23
0.366	0.606	1.438	89	0.267	0.712	1.095	24
0.284	0.656	1.088	90	0.376	0.672	1.495	25

#### Scale stability

Stability means consistency of the paragraphs of the scale and its inconsistency with itself, in what it provides us with results about the behavior of the individual, and the goal

in calculating stability, is to estimate measurement errors and suggest ways to reduce them, so Clifford emphasizes the calculation of the stability of the scale to determine the real degree or the real variation of the psychological scale, because stability shows the percentage of real variation in the scores of respondents.

Therefore, the researcher randomly selected a sample of third-stage students at the Faculty of education for the Humanities - Department of educational and psychological sciences from (150) students to whom the scale was applied and re-applied three weeks after the first application .

Then I calculated the degree of Pearson correlation coefficient between the degrees of the first application and the second application, the correlation coefficient was (0.829).

#### **Believe the scale**

Honesty is one of the most important standard characteristics that a psychometric scale requires to have before it is applied, because it refers to the ability of the scale to measure the trait or characteristic that it is set to measure .The scale is honest in measuring the trait or characteristic of individuals, whenever it is free from the influence of factors that make the scale biased, or that lead to a constant or regular error, such errors cause individuals to get lower or higher scores than they should.

#### **Application procedures and setting variables**

In this part of the chapter, the researcher deals with the selection of the experimental design, the research sample, the identification of variables, the equivalence of groups, the pre-testing procedure, the application of the program and then the post-testing procedure.

#### **Experimental design**

The choice of experimental design is one of the most dangerous tasks that fall on the researcher when conducting a scientific experiment, because this determines access to the answers to the hypotheses or questions set for research and helps experimental tuning, as the safety of the experimental design and its correctness is the primary guarantee to reach reliable results .

The researcher used the design of equivalent groups with two pre – dimensional tests in order to test the research hypotheses, as this design is in line with the nature of the objectives and research variables, as this design relatively controls the factors that threaten internal safety and most of the factors threatening external safety, and Van Dalen points to the possibility of expanding the equivalent groups, as this design allows studying the impact of two or more independent variables in a dependent variable or different cases of the same independent variable on the dependent variable.

Adjust them between the three aggregates in order to accurately determine the effect of the independent variable . In order to adjust these variables, the researcher originally put some instructions at the front of the professional compatibility scale to collect information about each student to whom the scale was applied, and this information includes the date of Birth, Day, Month, Year, father and mother's attainment, and whether the student lost a parent or not, and on the basis of this information, the groups were rewarded in these variables as well as other variables and the chronological age variable of the students: data on the age of each student was collected in the three groups, and Table (4) shows that :

**Table (4) the results of the analysis of unilateral variability of the significance of differences between the average ages of groups**



Level of significance	The F-value		Average square s	Degrees of freedom	Total squares	Source variability of
	Scheduler eferences	Calculated				
non-Significance with 0.05	3.07	0.643	13.781	2	27.562	Among the groups
			21.437	102	2186.571	Within the groups
				104	2214.133	Total

### Statistical processing

The data contained in the research was analyzed and statistically processed using the following means:

1-the T-test of two independent samples: used to extract the discriminatory power of the paragraphs of the professional compatibility scale, and to find out the significance of the differences between the first and second experimental groups.

2-unilateral variance analysis: used to find out the significance of the differences between the averages of the three totals in the two Tests before and after.

3-Pearson correlation coefficient: used in calculating the stability of the test , and calculating the paragraph correlation coefficient with the total score of the professional compatibility scale.

4-Kai box: used to find out the significance of the differences between the educational achievement of the parents(for the sample members).

5-Chevet test: the researcher used it to compare the averages of the totals in the dimensional test of professional compatibility.

6-arithmetic mean and standard deviation: to display statistical indicators for each group in the pre-and post-test

## 5. Conclusion

### First: the results

1. Disparity in normal personality: the results showed that there is a clear disparity in the patterns of normal personality among students in the Department of educational and psychological sciences. Several different types of normal personalities have been identified, including introverted personality, sociable personality, leadership personality and others.

2. Impact on academic performance: the results showed that there is a relationship between the normal personality type and students ' academic performance. For example, students with leadership personalities had advantages in achieving academic success, while students with introverted personalities may face challenges in social interaction which may affect their academic performance.

3. Social interaction and collaboration: the results showed that social personalities may be more willing to interact with their colleagues, participate in group activities and collaborate with others on group projects.

4. Endurance and flexibility: the results revealed that students with enthusiastic and optimistic personalities show greater endurance and flexibility in dealing with academic and personal challenges.

### Second: recommendations

1. Academic and professional orientation programs: it is recommended to implement orientation programs aimed at guiding students towards exploring and understanding their normal personality patterns and how they affect their academic and professional paths.

2. Strengthening social and cooperative abilities: educational and training opportunities should be provided that enhance students' abilities for effective social interaction and cooperation with others, helping them develop communication skills and collective problem solving.

3. Endurance and resilience development: encourages the inclusion of personal development programs aimed at enhancing students' endurance and resilience, such as stress management and motivation trainings to overcome daily challenges.

4. Provide psychological and community support: psychological and community support programs should be provided to students, including psychological counseling, recreational activities and support groups, to help them deal with psychological challenges and stresses effectively.

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## Appendix

### The questionnaire

#### My student sister, my student brother:

The researcher is studying the "normal personality traits among students of the Faculty of education for psychological and Educational Sciences" and please fill in the following paragraphs, no need to mention the name.

With appreciation

Gender:                                      Male ☐ ,                                      Female ☐

#### The questionnaire:

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Paragraph	Numb.
					I am a creative person and I like to express the arts.	.1
					I emphasize the necessity of kinship and surrogacy	.2
					I like to challenge and try new things in my daily life.	.3
					I'm praying for the right time	.4
					I am an organizer and prefer to plan activities in advance.	.5
					I always make sure to complete the works on time.	.6
					I take my work seriously	.7
					I am scrupulous in performing duties and tasks.	.8
					I love social interaction and teamwork.	.9
					I find comfort in social activities and social events.	.10
					I am a person who easily interacts with others.	.11
					My relationship with my neighbors is a special one	.12
					I find it difficult to cope with stressful situations.	.13
					I consider myself a calm and emotionally stable person.	.14
					I find the ability to control my reactions in pressure.	.15
					I have confidence in achieving goals and overcoming challenges.	.16
					Be sure to show cooperation and empathy with others.	.17
					I love my religion and defend my homeland	.18
					I consider teamwork and effective cooperation to be important.	.19
					I enjoy helping others and supporting them in a difficult time.	.20
					I can come up with new ideas and creative solutions to problems.	.21
					I can think outside the box.	.22
					I enjoy learning and discovering new things.	.23
					I enjoy reading books and participating in educational activities.	.24
					I am looking for new opportunities to develop my skills and knowledge.	.25