

Child's Personality And Family Upbringing Methods

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Article History: Received: March 16, 2022; Accepted: May 10, 2022; Published: May 30, 2022

ABSTRACT

Psychologists point out the critical and highly sensitive periods in the children development during which learning of their behavior patterns becomes possible. There are certain environmental interactions during this period in order to progress naturally and at the beginning of his interaction he can issue a greater number of responses with the environment, but whatever the remaining of it and it proves the consolidation, and what fades and is deleted from the responses, it is the one that does not support and the child in the characteristics of the first life of suffers from what befalls others and suffers from psychological disorders and emotional and behavioral deviations as adults suffer. The psychological, emotional and physical development of the child is a continuous and escalating process in its growth and gradation, it is influenced by the physical environment and the social family factors. (Al- Azmawi, 1988, p. 251).

Since the family becomes the first social institution and it becomes the first builder of the child personality and the formation of the behavior in society and it becomes the research problem

Keywords: Child's Personality, Family Upbringing Methods, Education



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INTRODUCTION

Psychologists point out the critical and highly sensitive periods in the children development during which learning of their behavior patterns becomes possible. There are certain environmental interactions during this period in order to progress naturally and at the beginning of his interaction he can issue a greater number of responses with the environment, but whatever the remaining of it and it proves the consolidation, and what fades and is deleted from the responses, it is the one that does not support and the child in the characteristics of the first life of suffers from what befalls others and suffers from psychological disorders and emotional and behavioral deviations as adults suffer. The psychological, emotional and physical development of the child is a continuous and escalating process in its growth and gradation, it is influenced by the physical environment and the social family factors. (Al- Azmawi, 1988, p. 251).

Since the family becomes the first social institution and it becomes the first builder of the child personality and the formation of the behavior in society and it becomes the research problem. The importance of the research is: Become a study that dealt with a critical age stage that is difficult to deal with. In this stage, it crystallizes and forms the personality. It is a study that presents sound educational methods in dealing with children. Bring the attention of researchers to such studies.

The current research aimed to identify the family education method for the child and the formation of his personality through the following questions: What is the importance of the phenomenon of breastfeeding attachment to the child in the personality? What is the importance of the psychological safety of the child in the personality? What is the importance of family upbringing patterns in personality?

The researcher used the descriptive analytical approach to the information related to the subject of the research and concluded that the phenomenon of breastfeeding and attachment, the psychological safety of the child, and the patterns of socialization with the significant impact on the formation of the child personality.

Study Problem

Contemporary human life is characterized by many diverse features, perhaps the most important and most notable of which is the rapid development and the inevitability of change. Everything in the life of a person of this age changes and revolves with an amazing speed, until people started calling our current age the age of speed, and speed in the scientific-physical concept is either decreasing or non-existent. Constant, or increasing in most aspects of life, whether within man or in the environment surrounding him, and despite the strength of the current of change or development, a greater contradiction has appeared in the life of the person of this age, and an inevitable struggle between two opposing forces, the first with a driving force towards the imam calling for acceleration And the acceleration, and the second is a pulling force back, pulling it in the direction of regression, deceleration, and possibly stopping (Al- Azmawi , 1988, p.7). According to psychologists, there are key or sensitive phases in children's development during which learning their behavior patterns becomes feasible, i.e., specific environmental interactions occur during this period. The time it takes for things to proceed normally It can issue a huge number of replies with the environment at the start of its interaction, but what stays and demonstrates is what is followed by consolidation, and what is deleted vanishes from the responses that are not followed by consolidation. Alternatively, this is followed by unfavorable outcomes, such as pain or the elimination of something sought by the youngster, which lessens the frequency of the reaction. (Al- Awalam , 203, p. 44). Childhood stage is the most important stage and most dangerous periods of human life, because it is the period in which the first seeds of the child's personality are laid. In which the child writes the basic concepts that help him to develop and succeed in life (Al-Azzawi, 207, p. 73), the first years of the child's life are also characterized by the stage of nursery and care, taking care of the newborn's physical and health needs, and going through a series of important steps that may have a clear impact on the personality formation, as he initially seeks to imitate the important people in the environment around him, that he may imitate the father in certain matters, and the mother in other matters, and he may imitate his brother or sister, and he may imitate all of them at the same time. This behavior makes his personality disjointed and does not help to give him a distinctive character (Uday, 2007, p. 330). So, in the first pages of his life, a person suffers

from what befalls others and suffers from psychological disorders and emotional and behavioral deviations as adults suffer. The psychological, emotional and physical development of the child is a continuous process. And rising, and in its growth and gradation it is affected by the physical surroundings, environment and social factors (Al- Azmawi , 1988, p. 251. The research problem arises because the family is the first social institution and the first builder of the child's personality and the formation of his behavior in society.

Research Importance

The nature of early interactions plays a major role in the personality development and follow-up studies that have revealed The patterns of early life development stay mostly constant as the kid develops, so if the newborn, for example, is reared in total human social isolation, it has a major social and psychological influence on his future. (Hormuz, 1988, p. 152)

The results of various research showed that the childhood years especially the first six years of life as the crucial years in learning and advancement. If the children needs met in these years, they can employ their potentials to the degree of ability. If their needs are not met, their advancement is hindered and their potentials diminished (Abdel-Al, 2007, p. 162).

Family education methods affect the development and frustration of the child abilities and the mother becomes experience source for the child, rather she is the most important repository of experience in early childhood. At this stage, mother is primarily responsible for caring for the child physically, psychologically and socially, and she is the first giver in that care and then the most important influence. (Abdel-Al, 2007, p. 172). As indicated by a study (Turki 1980) that there was a link between the rigidity of children and the psychological control of the mother. (Turkish, 1980, p. 198). The absence of the father role in the family leads to the impact of their roles, positions and relationships, and as a result the mother plays two roles, and it leads the sons to insecure attachment to their mothers, and it was found in the study (Bubley 1988) that the sons who show manifestations of insecure attachment Security are more prone to depression (Haddad, 2000, p. 290). Either education methods in Islam are different from all the educational systems in terms of their sources and objectives, and some founded by the principles and institutions, methods and characteristics, that started raising the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him and his companions esteemed and prepare them and Nachathm care aspects of their development, and examining their preparations and directing their abilities and organize their energies saluted become the best generations Throughout human history, it is an education emanating from the texts of the Noble Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet aimed at upbringing and directing the Muslim and nurturing aspects of his growth to build his behavior and physical preparation in the world and the hereafter (Hariz, 2007, p. 15).

Thus, family education begins since the child birth, and after years he has acquired different elements through his contact and interaction with members of his family and society, and upbringing includes all the processes of formation, change and acquisition that the child learns about during his interaction with individuals and groups and stands at the head of these processes are the processes of controlling behavior Satisfaction of needs, self-affirmation and personality acquisition, meaning that family education is a process of social formation of a person's raw materials (Al-Awama, 2003, p. 191). Psychologists believe that the human being strives to achieve independence from the parents, and this occurs during the first three years of life and then with the beginning of adolescence again, and that what the parents provide,

especially mothers, in satisfying the needs of the child, achieving the demands of growth and supporting his help in independence in the first time contributes to Achieving independence the second time. (Abd al-Rahman, 1988, p. 322).The study (Mahler et al., 1995)demonstrated that the process of independence (individuation) throughout childhood is typically achieved during the first three years of life, given that the kid has a feeling of an emotional contact with a mother..mahaler.ms, eat 1995).Among the studies with the study of children, including those that dealt with psychological independence, as in the study (Paul Stein et al., 1991) with the purpose to know the relationship between psychological independence and parental communication (bluesteen, D, L, eat. 1991, p39).And a study (Kasden et al., 1991) aimed to select the differences between normal and psychologically distressed children in emotional skills (kazdin, A, eat, 1991, p145).and study (longo, Harvey, 1982) that aimed to find out the responses caused by frustration. Since the family is the first social institution and becomes the first builder of the child's personality and shapes his behavior in society, hence the importance of the research.

Research Aims

This research aimed to identify the methods of family education for the child and the formation of his personality through the following questions:- What is the importance of the child attachment phenomenon in personality? What is the importance of the psychological safety of the child in the personality. What is the importance of family upbringing patterns in personality?

Search Limits

The current research is limited to describe and analyze information about the child personality and family upbringing methods.

Define Terms

Definition of personality: (Personality is a dynamic organization that is internal movement of psychological and physiological factors that achieve the individual adaptation to the environment) (Rajah, 1970, p. 460). Definition of Massad (2005): (Personality is that integrated organization of physical, mental, emotional and social qualities and structures that appear in the different relationship of the individual and distinguish him from others) (Masad, 2005, p. 19). Definition of Adas (2007): (The structure of an individual's traits and patterns of behavior, that would define for us his unique way to adapt with the environment around him.(Adas, 2007, p. 326). Either the definition of a researcher that personality: - Definition of the theory of psychoanalysis is adopted in describing and analyzing information for the child 's personality.

Definition of Muhammad (1986):(It is providing that the child with the necessary human culture, nourishing him with the food needed, taking care of him during his growth, and cultivating morals and his soul to have a sound upbringing, and to grow fully and integrated in the physical, spiritual, mental, social, and moral aspects so his stature rises and His status and be honorable among his people) (Muhammad, 1986, p. 19)Sweden's definition (1993):(It is the process of building the child little by little to the point of completeness and perfection). (Sweden, 1993, p. 20)The researcher defined the education of family:(It is the way in which parents deal with the child during the periods of his life from birth to adulthood.

Theoretical framework

First, personality theories: theories that explain personality. Among the theories that explain the formation of the personality of the individual and that pertain to our research:-

Psychoanalytic Theory

This theory stresses the importance of continuity in growth, since from the first moments of an individual life his personality begins to form, as the results in a somewhat stable structure, and it is fixed structure that gives an individual personality its distinctive character at any moment of his life. It considers the personality as a sexual-psychological development with the growth passes through the following stages:-

Oral personality, anal personality, phallic personality, latent personality, sexual personality (Adas, 2007, p. 342) Orakson, identified the socio-psychological development and that personality is based on a reasonable balance between positive and negative, between trust and distrust and between proving identity and losing identity, and what the child acquires at a certain stage is a certain ratio between positive and negative that if the balance is in a positive direction will help him to form a positive personality.

Social Learning Theory

According to Bandura, one of the main issues in individual learning is to learn a new response in a social situation. The individual can learn the new response by observing the behavior of the model and it refers to the selectivity in learning as children learn different aspects of the behavior of the model and they develop behaviors in their personality similar to the behavior of the model and thus he sees that the personality is affected by other people (Yahya, 2000, p. 43. Children acquire many behavior and attitude patterns by observing their parents, teachers, friends, and other patterns in their environment, and the adult produces learned responses. By observing the behaviors shown by other individuals, and thus he sees that the personality of the individual is affected in the social situations they live. suande, sundel, 1975, p55)

Behavioral Theory

The behavioral model is an environmental model, that sees the behavior of the organism is determined primarily as responses to stimuli in the environment, these responses remain to be a part of the individual' personality if these responses are reinforced, followed by a good effect or something desirable after the response occurs. (Al- Awalameh, 203, p. 42).

Thus, personal behavioral theory sees the behaviors or conclusions learnt after they have been reinforced.

Previous Studies

One of the studies that dealt with childhood was the link between childhood and personality in general.

Kazden et al. 1981 study : The study aimed to choose the differences between normal and psychologically disturbed children in social skills and the study consisted of 60 children and the sample consisted of 30 normal children and 30 psychologically disturbed children, distributed in the following disorders, communication disorder (7 children), depression disorder (5 children) and anxiety (5 children) Impulsiveness and recklessness (7 children) and acute rejection (7 children). The results showed the significant differences between the two groups in both social skills and self-efficacy, and in favor of the normal group. The study also proved that social support is an essential factor in the development of social skills in children, where half received the disturbed children received feedback and performance stimulation, while the second half did not receive any stimulation. The results showed that the children with the stimulation and feedback had an increased level of social skills. (kazadin, A, E, eat.at, 1981, p145).

Carnego and Denny study 1982 : A study to find out the effect of frustration in the responses resulting from the surrounding situation on a sample of (7 males) and (5 females) of infants aged (22 months) to (26 months) that included the surrounding situation from two sessions, the first leaving the subjects to play in games (certain dolls), and in the second session creating frustration by keeping toys out of the infant reach, and they were recorded (video). The results showed that the responses resulting from the surrounding situation included screaming, escape features , and sounds that are not crying, as well as crying, and looking to seek help .(Conga, harvey.w .& deni 1982, p239-242)

The study of the two workshops 1987: A large number of variables related to psychological independence from the family were mentioned by 10-year follow-up of (16 children), and the study found that independence from the family and the transition to early adulthood is affected by the failure in emotional relationships and a sense of helplessness as it is affected by factors such as care, performance School, psychological and social affection, memories about the rupture of the relationship between parents, independence, orientation towards the past, present and future, the need for the father, especially males, as the study showed that separated families may give the child the ability to absorb shocks and protection if the father helps the child (whether the father or mother). It is characterized by kindness, stability and non-vibration. The ability to take responsibilityWallersteing, js . 1987, p199-211).

The study of Muhammadawi (1999): The study was to verify two guiding methods modeling and role playing) in the introverted behavior of children in the role of the state, and the study found the effectiveness of the two methods in the introverted behavior of children in the role of the state. (Al-Muhammadawi , 1999, p. 57)

Discuss Previous Studies

Through the presentation of previous studies, the Kazden study showed that emotional disorders negatively affected the social skills of troubled children, and since emotional responses are part of the components of the emotional personality, then the personality of troubled children is a non-social personality that does not have the proper social skills, so it needs the attention to A sound family upbringing that is free from the disturbances that will

affect the personalities. A study showed the process of frustrating the child will affect responses in the frustrating situation and be turbulent responses and the process of frustration is related to the family education style, that is, when raising the child, it does not increase the frustrating situation for him, and we provide him with all his needs in order to grow up with a healthy personality away from disturbances. As for the Al-Rashten study, it showed that Psychological independence is also connected to family education and the family's support and self-confidence, as well as the quality of the connection between parents, all of which impact the individual's independence and uniqueness in his personality.

As for Al-Muhammadawi's study, it showed that the process of imitating the model had an impact on introverted behavior, and since the parents were the first model of the child, the method of family education will reflect negatively or positively on the personality.

Study Approach

The researcher used the descriptive analytical method of information on the subject of the child's personality and methods of family education through the review of sources and literature on the subject.

In order to achieve the first question about the importance of the phenomenon of the child's attachment to the personality

The Researcher Addressed the Following:

Breastfeeding and attachment: The relationship of the child with the mother is the first link in the chain of relationships that the child should build, and there is no doubt that the distance between the child and mother is zero at first, i.e. during pregnancy.

Human relationship characterized by mutual attraction between the child and the creature other and have a specific magnetic field. The more away thing about the power of attraction was less affected by, if we started to measure that distance during pregnancy, embryo part of the mother, after the birth phenomenon remains the adhesion of the child the mother - and the mother the child, the phenomenon Familiar, desirable behavior and a loving view of the soul, and at the same time, the mother is in direct contact with the child. She breastfeeds him, carries him, caress him, sleeps next to him, responds to everything that comes from him, takes care of him and manages his needs. This proximity or presence to a mother is the material basis required to build The first relationship in its natural form and Muzmaha .

Any separation or separation between the child and the mother during the first year produces disintegration and alteration in the human interaction between them, and may lead to its sabotage and distortion, affecting the aspects of the kid's psychological personality formation

The child looks at the life around him through a telescope and his relationship with his mother. If it is a calm, beautiful and peaceful relationship, he sees the world and people and the ties with them as well. And if his relationship with his mother is troubled, miserable and harmful, then he sees people relationships with him with unparalleled hardship.

The success and stability of the relationship between mother and child is paramount importance in the process of psychological formation and the development of the ability for social interaction and building the child's personality (Al- Azmawi , 1988, pp. 63-64).

The second question: What is the importance of the psychological safety of the child in the personality

The researcher addressed that : The need for security means freedom from fear from all sources, and this need appears clearly in children to avoid the exposure to danger situations of all kinds, which give rise to responses to feelings of danger and psychological anxiety. We notice this need in adults and children in a sense of danger. (Al-Kinani et al., 2000, p. 127). Freud goes to the psychological anxiety caused by frustrations and psychological conflicts in the subconscious mind and the unconscious in the early stages of childhood, and most importantly the fear of separation from the mother and emotional deprivation that leads in turn to the disorder in personal growth and arise personal neuroticism (Agadira , 1990, p 66) When a child faces a situation in which he feels that his parents or one of them are preventing him from expressing his needs, he becomes angry with them, and the child feels his anger at his parents develops in him a sense of sin. The family relationship and family upbringing have effects on the child's personality. When imposed or neglected by the child, the effects are generated on his personality, including insecurity and loneliness, and the inability to exchange emotions, and when the parents are angry, it will generate a tendency in the child to fear and insecurity. As well as excessive protection, imposition of rigid systems, parental disagreements, and jealousy of brothers, all of these circumstances affect the child personality (Abdul Ghaffar, 1969, pp. 282-288).

The child feels very anxious when he thinks that he behaved badly, and the problem increases when the child has a general feeling that he is not behaving in the right way, and at the age of two to six years, the child imagination is strong, but his distinction between reality and imagination is weak, and at this stage he feels lack of Security when he expects punishment for misbehaving.

Breastfeeding has an important role in the psychological safety of the child, as the process of breastfeeding is not just following biological needs, but rather it is a social position that consists between the infant and mother in which the infant is affected by his mother psychological state during breastfeeding and her mood. (Rajah, 1970. p. 168).

Attachment axis: Attachment begins clearly between the sixth month and until the ninth month of life and increases in the intensity in the following months and the attachment is accompanied by strong and violent feelings and it is evident in the feelings of pleasure and joy when meeting the custodian child. They carry him, and he follows them in their going and coming and they cry when he leaves them, and it is how the behavioral growth is called attachment. (Al- Awalamah , 2003, p. 157)

The direct contact between the mother and her child generates in the child a feeling of safety and a sense of the mother tenderness, as well as the hormone that stimulates the secretion of milk that supports the elements of motherhood by feeling the taste and the ability to provide him with care. (Hariz, 2007, p. 47).

In the theory of interaction analysis, (Burn) sees that the parental ego teaches children is to perceive the world realistically and to exchange love with others, and to interact spontaneously with others without falsification, evasion or deception, and teaches young people to live in this world (Al- Azza , 2000, p. 165).

Breastfeeding and attachment to the child is not only beneficial for the child, but also for the mother, as breastfeeding protects the mother from certain types of breast cancer, as well as preventing pelvic fracture in the advanced stages of life, and also helps the uterus return to its normal size before birth. (Hariz, 2007, p. 55).

To verify the question: What is the importance of family upbringing patterns in personality?

The researcher addressed: The focus of family upbringing styles:- Treating children is an art that is difficult for many fathers and mothers in a life period , and parents often wonder about the most effective ways to deal with their children, and in general, there are different types of family upbringing namely ,:-Cruelty and authoritarianism, that is, cruelty in treating children and carrying them to tasks beyond their capabilities, determining the ways they eat, sleep and play, and preventing the child from doing what he desires. Excessive protection, parents interfere in the affairs of the child, and perform duties on his behalf, which means robbing the child's desire for liberation and independence, and thus the difficulty of holding him responsible alone. Neglect, and one of the most important forms of it, is the lack of attention to the hygiene of the child, and following the biological and psychological needs .

Oscillation, that is, the father or mother's instability in using the methods of reward and punishment, and it means confusion about the child's behavior and also included distancing in the direction of both the father and mother in the upbringing processes, and all this makes the child confused and emotionally unstable, which affects the growth of his personality. Segregation, where there is a deliberate inequality between children and preference among them because of the birth order, age and gender, and a child with a jealous personality may be selfish. Pampering, that is, encouraging the child to achieve his desires as he wants, that is, not directing the child to take responsibility or encouraging him to engage in undesirable behaviors and defending him in all situations regardless of their health, and the personality of the spoiled child is rapidly collapsing. Provoking psychological pain by the child notice guilt whenever came behavior is undesirable, or prepared or underestimated , whatever his behavior and the search for his mistakes and his criticism is prey, and this is a child unconscious confidence of AC inclosed confounded. (Awalmeh , 203, S194-195).

Research Discussion

This chapter discusses the questions raised in this research, and researcher concluded that. In the axis of breastfeeding and attachment of the child, and when analyzing the information collected in this axis, we note that mother has a major role in the upbringing of the child, as well as the impact of the pregnancy period on the process of attachment and closeness and the effect of breastfeeding in terms of the attachment of the child to his mother breast and its consequences from providing the biological needs (milk) or food, as well as psychological needs that are psychological safety and tenderness, and thus we conclude that the process of attachment is a psychological process. If we achieve this need for the child, the child grows up as a child together far from personality disorders, such as isolation, anxiety, and lack of independence. Achieving this need requires the mother to be near the child during the

breastfeeding period and not to leave him, but what we notice in our current society is that a woman or mother goes out to the field of work and leaves her child at home with his grandmother or leaves him with neighbors or a relative, or put him in nurseries.

The characteristics and keep unique of the child's relationship with his mother are of the content of a bilateral mutual amphidiarthrodial relationship and a common lasting effect, and the nature of full of real emotions and sophisticated to suit the stages of psychological, emotional, and social growth, stem from that relationship intrinsic the most prominent emotions coming and perceptions of the child and Tnsql through which many personal aspects are derived. We also infer that a mother's need for connection for her kid is not being met at this time; we find youngsters of this age are worried and agitated, and they do not exhibit a balance in their personality via street and school actions.

In the psychological safety of the child axis, and after analyzing the information contained in this researcher concluded throats that follows : Psychological safety is a need that exists in the child and the adult, as explained in Maslow's hierarchy of needs, where the need for safety is in the second place in his hierarchy, but this need for the child is not considered the second need after the physiological need , because it is related to the first need and is fulfilled when following the first need, when the mother breastfeeds her child, she satisfies the physiological need (food) and at the same time also satisfies the need for psychological safety.

We also conclude that the father has a great role in achieving psychological safety, as the absence of the father from the family has an impact on children, especially males, as it generates weak social skills, low self-confidence and lack of independence, as indicated by a study (Al-Tamimi, 2000) and a study (1987, wallersteing).

On the axis of family upbringing of the child

The researcher concluded that due to the multiplicity of patterns of family upbringing, as well as the variation and contradiction in its patterns, patterns of cruelty and domination vary with excess need, and neglect and incitement of psychological pain, discrimination and fluctuation in treatment vary with pampering, and in addition to the varying patterns of family upbringing, it is also a wasteful upbringing that is not permissible Excessive cruelty, excessive neediness, pampering or neglect.

We conclude that belittling, belittling, criticizing the child behavior and injuring him, constitutes a child who lacks confidence in himself and cannot be independent and bear responsibility, as indicated by a study (Congo, Harvey –Wilson andndni, 1982)

It is noticeable in the patterns of family upbringing that all the wrong patterns are practiced in our society that indicates the error of our methods of upbringing, and these errors will be reflected on the personality of the children in their future.

Recommendations and Suggestions

Based on the results and discussion, the researchers recommend that. The mother of breast-feeding the baby does not leave the child with others. The child (Hatna) was organized by the mother and father in order to feel psychologically safe. No hesitation in dealing with the child. Providing the child with a family atmosphere, free of problems and quarrels between spouses. If the parents are a good role model, provide guidance, advice and reduce scolding for

the child, Instilling confidence in the child in the positive actions he makes Equality in dealing with family children.

Conducting a comparative study between the phenomenon of attachment among orphaned and normal children. Conducting a comparative study between orphaned and normal children in social behaviour. Conducting a study on the needs of children according to the variables of age and gender. Conducting a study on the patterns of family upbringing among the layers of Iraqi society.

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