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## The Neurotic Needs of Personality among Preparatory Stage Students in the City of Mosul

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### Abstract

The aim of the current research is to identify the neurotic needs of personality among preparatory stage students in the city of Mosul. ), and the scale was built according to the theory of (Karen Horney), and after applying the scale, the researchers used the statistical bag for social sciences (SPSS) to extract the results, and the results showed that the students had a low level of neurotic needs for personality.

**Keywords:** Neurotic Needs of Personality, Middle School Students.

### Introduction

The preparatory stage is one of the critical stages in the life of the individual, in which the student is characterized by impulsiveness and striving to form an identity and prove his personality. Which may result in unconsidered behavior, and the student may suffer at this stage from poor self-management and failure. Which may lead him to submission, isolation or hostile.

The report of the World Health Organization, which indicated that there are about (450) million people suffering from mental and behavioral disorders all over the world. A quarter of people will suffer from one or more neurotic personality disorders at some point in their lives, and it is estimated that neurotic mental disorders cause the loss of about (13%) of the disability-adjusted life years that result from all diseases and accidents, in various parts of the world. Mental disorders represent not only a psychological, social and economic burden, but also increase the risks of psychosomatic physical diseases (WHO, 2005: 15).

The exacerbation of neurotic needs has a negative impact on the individual's balance, loss of control over concentration, inability to solve his problems in a correct manner, and resorting to searching for devious solutions.

Psychology is concerned with the study of personality in its compatibility and disorder, and in the study of behavior, whether it is normal or deviant, which is a product of personality. Research and studies of analytical psychology and mental health focus on studying normal and abnormal personality, and identifying emotional, behavioral and mental disorders of the individual to find out their causes.

The change of the individual's feelings and behavior towards certain situations with no effect on his daily life and without causing harm to those around him, are natural reactions because of the repeated daily life events and crises. However, when an abnormal change occurs in one of the psychological aspects of an individual's life, such as the cognitive, behavioral, or emotional aspect, this may affect the way he deals with events, which may result in an impact on his life and the environment around him. In order for us to make a judgment that these changes are abnormal and indicate the existence of a psychological imbalance or disorder, they must indicate a clear disturbance in one or more aspects of his emotional, intellectual, and behavioral life, and even his organic and physiological functions (Mashaal, 2015: 35).

The person who has neurotic needs is always spinning in a vicious cycle, because he always sets goals that cannot be reached and because his needs are characterized by arrogance, he fails to achieve them, failure is inevitable, he works under continuous pressure to achieve in a perfect way, and that failure leads to poor

productivity. The person and his weak sense of competence, which leads him to self-criticism and blame, and this leads to low self-esteem and may lead to anxiety or depression, which in turn make him give up his goals and set other unrealistic alternative goals, and thus the circular movement begins again (Moegel, 2005: 276).

The neurotic needs result from the individual's lack of something, whether psychological or social, such as the need for security, love, sex, affiliation, self-esteem, achievement, control, or independence. Acceptable, to satisfy his needs, reduce stress, and achieve stability and psychological balance. In the same vein (Maslow, 1977) indicated that neurotic needs differ from other needs at the levels of hierarchical organization, and he mentioned that neurotic needs often lead to disease more than health, and this is what makes them different from psychological and physiological needs (Al-Jassas, 2020: 426). In addition, Eysenck arrived through his extensive studies in the field of neuroticism. That there are a number of psychological characteristics that appear in the individual when his neuroticism decreases, for example a decrease in emotional stability may lead him to dependence on others, anxiety and poor ability to bear frustration, especially in situations involving psychological pressure, as well as growing feelings of inferiority and regression (Oweida, 1996: 60). In addition, Karen Horney indicated that conflicts have a major role in the emergence of neurotic needs in a way that is stronger than expected, and finding these conflicts is not easy because a large part of them is basically unconscious to the point that the neurotic person makes a very great effort in order to denying its existence (Horney, 1988: 26).

The researchers believe that neurotic needs are part of the coping strategies to confront the basic anxiety, and these needs are formed in the individual when the individual begins to suffer from basic anxiety in his childhood, which requires the individual to develop different strategies to deal with his feelings of isolation, helplessness, submission or hostility. The importance of the current study is based on the fact that it provides a measure that helps in diagnosing the neurotic needs of the personality that is compatible with the level of middle school students of "adolescent students", as it can be used in conducting future research by linking it with other variables in relational studies.

#### Research Objective

The aim of the current research is to identify:

- 1- The neurotic needs of personality among preparatory stage students in the city of Mosul.
- 2- The neurotic needs of personality among preparatory stage students in the city of Mosul, according to the gender variable (male-female).
- 3- Identifying the significant differences between the averages of neurotic needs for personality among preparatory stage students in the city of Mosul, according to the gender variable (male-female).

#### Research Limitations

The research community was determined by high school students (males - females), morning study for the academic year (2022-2023) in the city of Mosul.

#### Literature Review

##### Neurotic needs of the personality

The individual may use defense mechanisms to avoid conflict resulting from the requirements of the external world and the individual's internal needs, especially when the id desires something that the ego / or the superego does not agree with, which exacerbates the internal conflict according to Freudian analysis, because the function of the ego is to operate the defense mechanisms. (Psychological defenses) as the most appropriate way to deal with conflict, that causes anxiety (Lindzey & Campbell, 2004: 9).

##### Neurotic Disorders

Neurotic disorders are a group of common mental disorders that affect mental health and quality of life, placing an enormous burden on individuals, families, societies and the public. Neurotic disorders according to (ICD-10-CM) include social phobia, specific phobia, hysteria disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, agoraphobia, and psychological asthenia. In the past few years, the lack of knowledge represents an obstacle for researchers in separating the types of simple and neurotic mental disorders. However, evaluative studies have been conducted based on individual interviews and tests in the

context of diagnosing certain disorders, especially neurotic anxiety and depression. However, very few studies have been conducted on the measurement and classification of neurotic disorders (Chunping, et. al., 2014: 2).

Freud indicated in his theory that neurotic behavior develops when there are internal psychological conflicts between motives, including sexual ones, and fear (of the requirements of reality and society), and as a result these motives are not satisfied, and when sexual energy is not released, the motive is suppressed, and as a result The trapped energy of pent-up impulse emerges and erupts as neurotic needs. Fluctuations in personality development contribute to the emergence of incompatible behaviors. Deprivation of warmth and care in the first few months of life can impair ego development. Inconsistency in parents makes the superego do its job. inappropriately. In addition, the contradiction in the instinctive incentives may destroy the ego's ability to make decisions in meeting the contradictory incentives, and neurotic behavior appears due to the imbalance between the incentives and the dynamic (changing) forces whose function is to control those incentives. The ego has no choice but to form neurotic symptoms in order to reduce tension. and contradiction (Abu Zaiza, 2011: 35).

While Horney stresses the fundamental difference between the neurotic subject and the normal subject as neuroticism an exaggerated reaction to circumstances, although she notes that there is no clear distinction between the neurotic and the healthy subject "the normal person", the neurotic repeatedly fails to respond in a normal way for things. Thus, she interprets neurosis as "deviations from a normal pattern of behaviour" emphasizing that not everyone who exhibits deviations from this normal pattern must develop into a neurosis. (Yemez, 2021: 213).

Horney (1937) stated in her early writings that the real source of mental disorders lies in personality disorders, that the symptoms are a clear result of conflicting personality traits, and that without revealing and correcting the neurotic personality structure, we cannot cure neurosis. When analyzing these personality traits, in many cases one is dumbfounded by the observation that points to inconsistencies. It therefore suggests that neurosis is shaped by cultural processes in the same way that personality formation is determined, and that neurotic people are trapped in a vicious circle, unable to present in detail the factors that led to the vicious cycle, although this is itself a complex product of several Intertwined and Evolving Mental Factors (Horney, 1937: 221).

#### **Needs identified by Horney:**

##### **The first need: Orientation towards people**

The strategy of moving towards people is the solution that the neurotic individual resorts to, as he compulsively seeks affection and acceptance from others through self-subordination, humility and sacrifice (Kumar, 2014: 16). This requirement includes the following features:

**First: The need for love, sympathy, and acceptance:** This need is characterized by the desire, without distinction or discrimination, to please others and do what they expect. A person lives for the good idea of him in others, and he is very sensitive to any relationship based on rejection or lack of friendliness.

**Second: The need for a (partner) who takes responsibility for one's life:** The person with this need is infantile, he overestimates love and is deeply afraid of being abandoned or left alone (Haridi, 2011: 124)

##### **The second need: orientation against people**

This tendency is described as aggressive, and it may arise from childhood through the individual's acceptance of his hostile environment and seeks to feel safe by acting against people. As this quest to develop strategies for protection, revenge and defeat the aggressors (from the point of view of the neurotic) and others in their environment (Nettman, 2013: 19). This requirement includes the following features:

**First: The Need for Power and Pleasure:** This need expresses itself in the longing for power and its love for itself, within a framework based on disrespect for others, blind glorification of strength and contempt for weakness.

**Second: Exploitation of others:** The salient feature of this need is to push the neurotic individual to be dominant and exploitative of others, to refuse defeat in play, and to be an anti-people orientation.

**Third: The quest for social appreciation:** This neurotic individual lives to be appreciated as if his name appears in the newspapers, and that his highest goal is to gain prestige.

**Fourth: The need for personal admiration:** This neurotic individual lives his life to be praised and praised. He wishes others to see him in the ideal image he thinks of himself.

**Fifth: the need for ambition and personal achievement:** Such a person has a burning desire to be famous, rich, and important regardless of the results (Haridi, 2011: 125-126).

**The third need: to go away from people**

(Horney) developed this need and called it the detached type, the individuals who believe in this type say "If I pull away, nothing can hurt me." From their point of view, detachment keeps them away from danger, however, Horney believes, these individuals develop an inner sense of self-loathing and contempt (Feiring, 1983: 4). These individuals are often described as cold, apathetic, aloof, and neurotic needs or traits such as the need to limit one's life and the need for self-sufficiency and independence (Rathee, 2019: 207). This requirement includes the following features:

**First: independence and self-sufficiency:** The neurotic individual makes a great effort to avoid bearing the consequences of any other individual, he does not want to be associated with anything or anyone and avoids.

**Second: individual living within a limited scope:** Such an individual would be very conservative, avoiding defeat or failure by trying to achieve very little or as we say, it follows the principle (do not act so that you do not make mistakes, so you will be punished).

**Third: perfection and avoiding insults:** The neurotic individual tries to achieve perfection because of his extreme sensitivity to criticism (Haridi, 2011: 124).

**Research methodology and procedures**

Since the current research aims to measure (the neurotic needs of personality among middle school students), the approach that will be followed in the current research procedures is the descriptive approach.

**Population of Research**

The research population was determined by middle school students (fifth grade of middle school) in the city of Mosul (2022-2023). and official approvals were obtained to conduct the research from the Department of Statistics and Planning in the General Directorate of Education in Nineveh Governorate.

**Research sample**

The research sample was determined by fifth grade students from the high school stage, as the sample included (8) schools that were chosen randomly, with (4) male schools and (4) female schools. The research sample reached (400) male and female students, as the number of males was (180) male students, and (220) female students.

**Neurotic needs of personality Scale**

**First: defining the concept of neurotic needs of the personality**

Defensive mechanisms that the individual uses to protect himself from basic anxiety, which leads to rigid and compulsive behaviors aimed at adaptation, which leads to counterproductive results that include feelings of hostility, insecurity, and helplessness. These needs are formed through insecure social upbringing, in which the individual is characterized by competition and neurotic ambitions. (Horney, 1937: 222).

**Second: Determining the dimensions of the personality's neurotic needs scale:**

The researchers relied on **constructing a scale of neurotic needs of personality** on Karen Horney's theory (Karen Horney) which included (10) sub-dimensions derived from (3) main dimensions, and Table (1) illustrates this.

**Table (1) shows the distribution of neurotic needs**

Orientation towards people	Orientation against people	Head away from people
<b>First: the need for love, empathy, and acceptance</b> <b>Second: the need for a (partner) who takes responsibility for one's</b>	<b>First: the need for power and pleasure</b> <b>Second: exploiting others</b> <b>Third: striving for social appreciation</b> <b>Fourth: the need for personal</b>	<b>First: independence and self-sufficiency</b> <b>Second: individual living within a limited scope</b> <b>Third: Perfection and avoiding insults</b>

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<b>life</b>	<b>admiration</b> <b>Fifth: the need for ambition and personal achievement</b>	
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**Third: - Drafting paragraphs and instructions for answering the scale of the neurotic needs of the personality**

The researchers prepared (51) paragraphs distributed over the ten dimensions, with (5) paragraphs for each dimension except for one dimension consisting of (6) paragraphs, and each paragraph corresponds to five weights (applies to me to a very large degree, applies to me to a large degree, applies to me to a moderate degree, applies to me to a moderate degree, applies It applies to me to a very low degree), and grades are taken (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) respectively. After completing the formulation of the paragraphs of the neurotic needs scale of the personality, a set of instructions for the scale were developed, which included (school, grade, age, educational level of the father and mother).

**Fifth: Application to the survey sample:**

After completing the preparation of the items of the scale and its instructions in its initial form, the exploratory application of the scale was carried out to identify the clarity of the paragraphs of the neurotic needs scale of the personality prepared for the study, as well as calculating the time it takes to answer. A random sample of (50) male and female students was selected from Amer bin Abdullah Secondary School for Boys and Yemen Preparatory School for Girls. It was found that the scale is clear and the time to answer it takes 23 minutes.

**Sixth: psychometric properties of the**

Some procedures were followed to extract the validity and reliability as follows:

- **Validity**

**Virtual validity**

After preparing the (51) paragraphs of the scale, the scale was presented to a number of (16) experts in the field of educational and psychological sciences, in order to find out their opinions and point of view on the validity of the scale's paragraphs as well as the attitudes that were formulated and their suitability for the mental level and knowledge of The suitability of the paragraphs for the dimension to which they belong, and the extent to which they measure the purpose for which they were set with the deletion, modification, or addition of the paragraphs, as well as the linguistic method used in building the scale, as one paragraph was deleted because it was repetitive, and the scale became (50) paragraphs, and the researchers adopted an agreement percentage. (80%) and above is a criterion to indicate apparent honesty, and Bloom indicated that if the scale obtained an agreement percentage of (75%) or more, we can feel comfortable (Bloom et al., 1983), as the researchers relied on the percentage in extracting apparent honesty, as was adopted the two researchers proposed the amendments proposed by the experts to the scale in terms of scientific and linguistic aspects and the style of drafting the paragraph in a better way.

**Construction Validity**

The validity of the construction was extracted in the current research through two methods:

- End-to-end comparison method (two extreme groups) "discriminatory power".
- The internal consistency method includes:
  - 1- Finding the relationship between the degree of each paragraph of the scale and the total score of the scale.
  - 2- The relationship between the dimension paragraph score and the overall score of the dimension to which it belongs.

**calculate the degree of discriminatory power of the vertebrae (the two extreme groups)**

In order to calculate the discriminatory power of the neurotic needs scale, the scale was applied to a random sample of (400) male and female students. After correcting the students' responses, their data were included in the Statistical Bag for Social Sciences (SPSS) program, and the discriminatory power for each item of the scale was calculated using (t-test) for two independent samples, and the average score of the upper group was compared with the average score of the lower group for each item of the scale. The number (50) paragraphs.

Depending on this procedure, it was found that the calculated (t) values, which ranged between (3.269-13.60), were all higher than the tabular (t) value of (1.960) at the level of significance (0.05) and a degree of freedom (214), which means that the paragraphs of the scale All of them are characterized by the ability to distinguish the characteristic to be measured, which is represented by the neurotic needs of the personality, and with this procedure, the scale maintains its paragraphs of (50) paragraphs, and Table (2) shows this.

**Table (2) the discriminatory power of the items of the neurotic needs scale of personality**

paragraphs	group	number	SMA	standard deviation	calculated (t) value
<u>1-</u>	High value	108	3.4167	1.43472	7.387
	low value	108	2.1111	1.14658	
<u>2-</u>	High value	108	3.2407	1.47800	7.350
	low value	108	1.8981	1.19140	
<u>3-</u>	High value	108	2.5370	1.47519	6.800
	low value	108	1.4074	0.89690	
<u>4-</u>	High value	108	3.3889	1.43282	9.465
	low value	108	1.7963	1.00242	
<u>5-</u>	High value	108	2.5093	1.54373	4.802
	low value	108	1.6481	1.04403	
<u>6-</u>	High value	108	3.9815	1.32539	8.043
	low value	108	2.4907	1.39756	
<u>7-</u>	High value	108	3.2685	1.29417	7.003
	low value	108	2.0000	1.36717	
<u>8-</u>	High value	108	3.9537	1.22577	3.269
	low value	108	3.3611	1.43037	
<u>9-</u>	High value	108	4.0278	1.35659	5.556
	low value	108	2.8889	1.64250	
<u>10-</u>	High value	108	3.6111	1.44580	6.985
	low value	108	2.2685	1.37811	
<u>11-</u>	High value	108	3.8426	1.42187	6.857
	low value	108	2.4815	1.49442	
<u>12-</u>	High value	108	3.1204	1.58685	5.325
	low value	108	2.0463	1.36980	
<u>13-</u>	High value	108	3.8426	1.28370	9.202
	low value	108	2.1667	1.39089	

paragraphs	group	number	SMA	standard deviation	calculated (t) value
<u>14-</u>	High value	108	3.6296	1.32969	13.600
	low value	108	1.5926	0.80926	
<u>15-</u>	High value	108	3.3611	1.37710	6.098
	low value	108	2.1759	1.47774	
<u>16-</u>	High value	108	2.4259	1.34792	8.038
	low value	108	1.2685	0.65004	
<u>17</u>	High value	108	3.9074	1.40451	5.799
	low value	108	2.7222	1.59341	
<u>18-</u>	High value	108	2.0833	1.25397	6.033
	low value	108	1.2500	0.69880	
<u>19-</u>	High value	108	4.2407	1.10960	4.472
	low value	108	3.4444	1.48093	
<u>20-</u>	High value	108	4.0278	1.13119	6.542
	low value	108	2.8426	1.50490	
<u>21-</u>	High value	108	4.2222	1.07940	6.512
	low value	108	3.1667	1.29341	
<u>22-</u>	High value	108	4.3333	0.97636	9.168
	low value	108	2.8056	1.43037	
<u>23-</u>	High value	108	4.1574	0.99684	7.426
	low value	108	2.9074	1.43740	
<u>24-</u>	High value	108	2.9259	1.53284	9.743
	low value	108	1.3704	0.63530	
<u>25-</u>	High value	108	4.1852	1.13688	9.621
	low value	108	2.5370	1.37008	
<u>26-</u>	High value	108	3.5000	1.14794	6.028
	low value	108	2.4722	1.34969	
<u>27-</u>	High value	108	4.0463	1.13058	4.615
	low value	108	3.2130	1.49798	
<u>28-</u>	High value	108	3.7222	1.20616	5.901
	low value	108	2.6759	1.39310	
<u>29-</u>	High value	108	3.8241	1.18265	6.115

paragraphs	group	number	SMA	standard deviation	calculated (t) value
	low value	108	2.8056	1.26386	
<u>30-</u>	High value	108	4.1111	1.01699	7.967
	low value	108	2.8426	1.30536	
<u>31-</u>	High value	108	3.2500	1.58925	9.660
	low value	108	1.5093	0.99057	
<u>32-</u>	High value	108	3.2963	1.38253	9.918
	low value	108	1.6481	1.03504	
<u>33-</u>	High value	108	4.2037	1.20559	7.905
	low value	108	2.7037	1.56037	
<u>34-</u>	High value	108	2.7407	1.62556	7.010
	low value	108	1.4537	0.99892	
<u>35-</u>	High value	108	3.2222	1.54879	10.647
	low value	108	1.4630	0.74163	
<u>36-</u>	High value	108	3.8241	1.39979	5.602
	low value	108	2.7037	1.53622	
<u>37-</u>	High value	108	3.1759	1.34532	6.579
	low value	108	2.0185	1.23789	
<u>38-</u>	High value	108	3.4537	1.31408	7.458
	low value	108	2.1574	1.23925	
<u>39-</u>	High value	108	3.9630	1.26732	8.110
	low value	108	2.4907	1.39756	
<u>40-</u>	High value	108	3.5000	1.32904	11.450
	low value	108	1.6852	0.97298	
<u>41-</u>	High value	108	3.8796	1.30217	8.413
	low value	108	2.3241	1.41308	
<u>42-</u>	High value	108	4.2222	1.13840	8.449
	low value	108	2.7130	1.46645	
<u>43-</u>	High value	108	4.3519	0.91012	6.752
	low value	108	3.2037	1.51478	
<u>44-</u>	High value	108	4.0556	1.32435	5.555
	low value	108	2.9907	1.48824	

paragraphs	group	number	SMA	standard deviation	calculated (t) value
<u>45-</u>	High value	108	4.0093	1.21128	8.383
	low value	108	2.5093	1.41087	
<u>46-</u>	High value	108	3.4630	1.33554	7.978
	low value	108	2.0741	1.22057	
<u>47-</u>	High value	108	3.9722	1.26386	9.747
	low value	108	2.2407	1.34561	
<u>48-</u>	High value	108	3.1389	1.56753	7.471
	low value	108	1.7315	1.17295	
<u>49-</u>	High value	108	3.8056	1.42382	6.678
	low value	108	2.4907	1.46928	
<u>50-</u>	High value	108	3.2593	1.53081	5.614
	low value	108	2.1667	1.32199	

### Internal Consistency

To verify this, the relationship of the paragraph with the total degree (internal consistency) was found (Internal Consistency), by calculating the correlation coefficient of the degree of each paragraph with the total score of the scale, as the same discrimination sample of (400) male and female students were withdrawn and subjected to statistical analysis and then using the (t) test for the significance of the correlation coefficients, in order to find the correlation between the scores of each A paragraph with the total score of the scale, and when comparing the calculated (t) value that ranged between (3.691-12.366) with the tabular (t) value of (1.960) at a degree of freedom (398) and a level of significance (0.05), it became clear that the calculated (t) values All of them are statistically significant, and this indicates the high correlation between each item of the scale and the total score of the scale, and Table (3) shows this.

**Table 3: Correlation coefficients between the paragraph score and the total score of the personality neurotic needs scale**

#	link transactions	calculated (t) value	#	link transactions	calculated (t) value	#	link transactions	t-test
<u>1</u>	0.419	9.194	<u>18</u>	0.348	7.397	<u>35</u>	0.515	11.985
<u>2</u>	0.389	8.413	<u>19</u>	0.266	5.501	<u>36</u>	0.327	6.897
<u>3</u>	0.370	7.933	<u>20</u>	0.413	9.059	<u>37</u>	0.377	8.127
<u>4</u>	0.429	9.464	<u>21</u>	0.376	8.091	<u>38</u>	0.399	8.679
<u>5</u>	0.227	4.658	<u>22</u>	0.428	9.435	<u>39</u>	0.434	9.615
<u>6</u>	0.435	9.652	<u>23</u>	0.374	8.054	<u>40</u>	0.511	11.848
<u>7</u>	0.347	7.381	<u>24</u>	0.472	10.689	<u>41</u>	0.428	9.450
<u>8</u>	0.182	3.691	<u>25</u>	0.445	9.901	<u>42</u>	0.398	8.658

#	link transactions	calculated (t) value	#	link transactions	calculated (t) value	#	link transactions	t-test
<u>9</u>	0.284	5.901	<u>26</u>	0.318	6.689	<u>43</u>	0.389	8.417
<u>10</u>	0.335	7.100	<u>27</u>	0.274	5.692	<u>44</u>	0.344	7.310
<u>11</u>	0.376	8.104	<u>28</u>	0.336	7.111	<u>45</u>	0.418	9.168
<u>12</u>	0.294	6.128	<u>29</u>	0.350	7.454	<u>46</u>	0.430	9.510
<u>13</u>	0.447	9.982	<u>30</u>	0.434	9.614	<u>47</u>	0.428	9.451
<u>14</u>	0.527	12.366	<u>31</u>	0.466	10.518	<u>48</u>	0.424	9.342
<u>15</u>	0.352	7.495	<u>32</u>	0.479	10.878	<u>49</u>	0.343	7.283
<u>16</u>	0.438	9.734	<u>33</u>	0.384	8.304	<u>50</u>	0.309	6.490
<u>17</u>	0.321	6.764	<u>34</u>	0.429	9.468			

To calculate the correlation coefficient of the paragraph degree with the total score of the field, the same discrimination sample forms were withdrawn and subjected to statistical analysis, and then the (t) test was used for the significance of the correlation coefficients, and when comparing the calculated value of (t), which ranged between (3.691-12.366) with the value of (t). The tabular value of (1.960) at a degree of freedom (398) and a level of significance (0.05).

**Table (4) Correlation coefficients between the paragraph score and the total score for the domain of the neurotic needs scale of personality**

#	link transactions	calculated (t) value	#	link transactions	calculated (t) value	#	link transactions	t-test
<u>1</u>	0.688	18.926	<u>18</u>	0.545	12.973	<u>35</u>	0.650	17.061
<u>2</u>	0.604	15.134	<u>19</u>	0.526	12.333	<u>36</u>	0.636	16.443
<u>3</u>	0.769	24.016	<u>20</u>	0.601	15.017	<u>37</u>	0.655	17.288
<u>4</u>	0.634	16.377	<u>21</u>	0.606	15.187	<u>38</u>	0.618	15.690
<u>5</u>	0.592	14.635	<u>22</u>	0.678	18.415	<u>39</u>	0.687	18.859
<u>6</u>	0.596	14.818	<u>23</u>	0.591	14.616	<u>40</u>	0.649	17.038
<u>7</u>	0.615	15.553	<u>24</u>	0.557	13.386	<u>41</u>	0.561	13.506
<u>8</u>	0.514	11.959	<u>25</u>	0.578	14.139	<u>42</u>	0.658	17.425
<u>9</u>	0.584	14.343	<u>26</u>	0.669	17.975	<u>43</u>	0.634	16.352
<u>10</u>	0.619	15.739	<u>27</u>	0.720	20.705	<u>44</u>	0.603	15.071
<u>11</u>	0.612	15.443	<u>28</u>	0.680	18.507	<u>45</u>	0.571	13.864
<u>12</u>	0.591	14.622	<u>29</u>	0.653	17.215	<u>46</u>	0.631	16.246
<u>13</u>	0.642	16.683	<u>30</u>	0.696	19.317	<u>47</u>	0.645	16.829
<u>14</u>	0.690	19.042	<u>31</u>	0.709	20.060	<u>48</u>	0.685	18.755
<u>15</u>	0.541	12.840	<u>32</u>	0.711	20.191	<u>49</u>	0.619	15.708
<u>16</u>	0.569	13.819	<u>33</u>	0.507	11.720	<u>50</u>	0.665	17.780
<u>17</u>	0.661	17.591	<u>34</u>	0.643	16.760			

**Scale stability (Reliability)****Test-Retest Method**

The scale was applied to a sample of (100) male and female students on 3/16/2022 and they were chosen randomly. Two weeks after the date of the first application and in the same circumstances. The scale was re-applied to the same sample, as the correlation between the two applications was calculated. Using the Pearson correlation coefficient, where the correlation coefficient was (0.86).

**The final version of the scale of neurotic needs of the personality (scale description)**

The scale of the neurotic needs of the personality consists of (50) items and the highest score for the scale is (250) and the lowest score is (50), with a default average of (150). Each paragraph corresponds to five weights (applies to me to a very large extent, applies to me to a large extent, applies to me to a moderate degree, it applies to me to a low degree, it applies to me to a very low degree), and it takes grades (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) respectively.

**The ultimate application of scale**

After the researchers made sure of the measures of the scale, it was applied to the research sample of (8) schools, as the number of questionnaires that were applied to the four schools reached (400) questionnaires.

**Presentation and discussion of results:**

In order to achieve this first goal, the researchers extracted the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the research sample of (400), and then compared it with the hypothetical mean using the t-test for one sample. It turned out that the calculated (t) value was (2.779), which is higher than the tabular (t) value of (1.960) at a level of significance (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (399) and Table (5) shows this.

**Table (5) (t-test) for one sample for the level of neurotic needs of the research sample**

number	SMA	default average	Std. deviation	(t) value		indication
				calculated value	tabular value	
400	146.5925	150	24.52591	2.779	(1.960) 0.05 399	There is a significant difference

The researchers extracted the statistical indicators for the research sample, and the table (6) shows this.

**Table (6) statistical indicators for research**

SMA	146.5925
Std. deviation	24.52591
Variance	601.520
Range	126.00
Maximum	197.00
Minimum	71.00
Median	149.00
Mode	162.00

The second goal:

To achieve this goal, the researchers extracted the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the research sample of (180), and then compared it with the hypothetical mean using the t-test for one sample. It turned out that the calculated (t) value was (1.857), which is less than the tabular (t) value of (1.960) at a level of significance (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (179) and Table (7) shows this.

**Table (7) one-sample t-test for the level of neurotic needs of the research sample (males)**

gender	number	SMA	default average	Std. deviation	(t) value		indication
					calculated value	tabular value	
males	180	146.6500	150	24.19924	1.857	(1.960) 0.05 179	There is no statistically significant difference

In addition, to complete the goal, the researchers extracted the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the research sample of (220), and then compared it with the hypothetical mean using the t-test for one sample. It turned out that the calculated (t) value was (2.062), which is higher than the tabular (t) value of (1.960) at a level of significance (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (219) and Table (8).

**Table (8) t-test for one sample for the level of neurotic needs of the research sample (females)**

s	number	SMA	default average	Std. deviation	(t) value		indication
					calculated value	tabular value	
females	220	146.4555	150	24.84496	2.062	(1.960) 0.05 219	There is a significant difference

### Third goal

For the purpose of achieving this goal, the researchers applied (Two Samples Independent T-Test), as the number of males reached (180) students, with an arithmetic mean (146.6500) and a standard deviation (24.19924), while the number of females reached (220) students, with an arithmetic mean (146.4555) and a standard deviation (24.84496). ) The results showed that the calculated t-value amounted to (0.042), and when compared to the tabular t-value of (1,960) at the level of significance (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (398), it was found that the calculated t-value is less than the tabular value. This result resulted in no A statistically significant difference in the level of neurotic needs for personality among middle school students according to the gender variable (male-female), as shown in the table (9).

**Table (9) the results of the t-test for two independent samples to indicate the difference in the level of neurotic needs of the personality according to the gender variable (male, female).**

s	number	SMA	default average	Std. deviation	(t) value		indication
					calculated value	tabular value	
males	180	146.6500	150	24.19924	0.042	(1.960) 0.05 398	There is no statistically significant difference
females	220	146.4555		24.84496			

### Discuss the results

The participants showed interaction in the study and during the application of the scale, and the results showed a convergence in the neurotic needs of the personality. Despite the appearance of the results in the current form through the students having, an almost average level of neurotic needs, but the researchers sought, through analyzing the results, that the environment has a role in shaping the neurotic needs and the economic

level. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct future studies that are actually related to the environmental aspect, such as the level of education of the father and mother or the economic level of the family.

### Conclusions

- 1- The students have a low level of neurotic needs.
- 2- The convergence of neurotic needs for personality among male and female students.

### Recommendations

- 1- Conducting studies on other samples.
- 2- Conducting studies that seek to reduce the neurotic needs of the personality, as the current results are an indication that students have neurotic needs.
- 3- The competent authorities (Directorates of Education) direct educational counselors to apply the scale in their schools in order to detect the level of neurotic needs and work to provide special programs for them.

### Suggestions

- Conducting a relational study between the neurotic needs of the personality and excessive thinking.
- Neurotic perfectionism and its relationship to self-fragmentation among undergraduate students.

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