



**Ministry Of Higher Education
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College Of Education for Human sciences
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**The Life skills and The Brain Dominance and Their
Relationship With Suggestibility For The University Students**

**A Thesis
Submitted to the Counsel of the College of Education-
University of Diyala in Partial Fulfillment of the
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Abstract

This study that is entitled " the life skills and the brain dominance and their relationship with the suggestibility for the university students " aims at :

The first objective is to identify :

- 1- life skills for the university students
- 2- brain dominance for the university students
- 3- suggestibility for the university students

The second objective is to identify the significance of differences according to the variable of sex (male – female) and specialization (humanitarian – scientific) according to the three variables of the study (life skills, brain dominance, suggestibility).

The third objective is to identify of the correlating relationship between:

- 1- life skills and the brain dominance
- 2 - life skills and the suggestibility
- 3- brain dominance and the suggestibility

The fourth objective is to identify the extent of the contribution of each of the life skills and brain dominance in suggestibility for university students .

To achieve the aims of the study, a scale of life skills was built depending on the WHO taxonomy. Five elements of life skills were defined. The researcher verified the psychometric characteristics of the scale through attaining validity via two ways which are: the face validity and structure validity. The reliability has been found out by the use of re-test in which the rate was (0.86), half-breakup (0.88) whereas for Alpha Cronbach, the rate of reliability was (0.89).The final form of the scale includes (68) items to measure the Life kills.

The study adopts Ned Herman's scale of brain dominance , the original form that consists of 120 questions . Then, the reliability of translation has been measured through exposing the two versions , the original and the one translated from Arabic into English, on a group of specialists in education , psychology and English language specialists. An agreement ratio of (% 84) was

attained . Then, the scale was applied on the sample for statistical analysis. After that, reliability also was attained for the four sections (A, B, C, D) by the use of two ways; the first is the re-test, where reliability coefficient was (0.78 , 0.84, 0.76, 0.84) and the second way is Alpha Cronbach where reliability was (0.80, 0.86, 0.76, 0.85). Thus , the scale was ready to be applied ; its Arabic translated version.

Afterwards, a scale to measure suggestibility has been built, depending on Festinger's cognitive dissonance theory. The psychometric characteristics of the scale have been attained, and the validity has been verified by two ways which are: The face validity and construct validity . Reliability , then , has been ascertained via: re-test reached (0.82), half-breakup (0.84) and Alpha Cronbach(0.84).The final form of the scale includes (24) items to measure the suggestibility.

Subsequently, the three scales were applied together on study sample which added up to (748) students who are chosen randomly and proportionally from university of Diyala for the academic year 2012-2013. And after processing the data statistically by the use of (mean , standard deviation, t-test, bi-inconsistent analysis , Person correlation coefficient , multiple-descending analysis) , the following result have been attained:

- The students have a good level of the life skills.
- The students of the university have left hemisphere dominance and section (a) occupies the top of dominance followed by sections (b,c,d)respectively.
- The lowering of suggestibility in the students of university.
- There is no statistically significant difference on the scale of life skills according to the variables of sex (male - female) and specialization (humanitarian – scientific).
- There is a statistically significant difference in sections of tetra-brain dominance and according to the variable of sex (male - female) and in favor of male sections (a, b, d) ,it was in favor of females, and for section (c) it was in favor of female.

There as no statistically significant difference on the sections of brain dominance according to the variable of specialization (humanitarian - scientific) except section (c) the difference is

statistically significant in favor of the specialization of humanitarian , and there was no statistically significant difference for the interaction of sex and specialization.on tetra-brain dominance.

-There is a statistically significant difference on the scale of the suggestibility and according to the variable of sex (male - female) and in favor of females who are more suggestible, and there is no statistically significant difference on the scale of the suggestibility and according to the variable of specialization (humanitarian – scientific), and there is no statistically significant difference for interaction of sex and specialization.

-There is a positive correlation (direct) between life skills and of brain dominance

-There is a negative correlation (reverse) between life skills and the Suggestibility.

-The correlation relationship between brain dominance sections (a, b , d) and suggestibility is not statistically significant whereas between (c) and suggestibility is direct.

- the Life skills that contribute statistically and significantly to the suggestibility, while brain dominance its four sections do not contribute statistically and significantly.

The study comes up with a number of recommendations and suggestions.