

Self-Censorship as a Predictor of (Honest _ Low) Personality among Students of Psychology Departments in the College of Education for Girls, University of Kufa

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Summary

In this research, two basic variables were addressed, which is self-censorship, which represents the dependent variable, and each of the two independent variables, which are the personality (honest-low), which were studied according to the descriptive-relational approach. The aim of the current research is to identify:

- 1- Self-regulation among female students of the Department of Psychology at the College of Education for Girls, University of Kufa.
- 2- Personality (honest-low) among female students of the Department of Psychology at the College of Education for Girls, University of Kufa.
- 3- The relationship of self- and personal control (honest-low) among female students of the Department of Psychology at the College of Education for Girls, University of Kufa.
- 4- The difference in the relationship between self-censorship and personality (honest - low) among female students of the Department of Psychology at the College of Education for Girls, University of Kufa.
- 5- The percentage of the contribution of the two variables (personality (honest - low),) in (self-censorship).

To achieve the objectives of this research, the two researchers adopted the self-censorship scale of Gao and TangGao & Tang (2013), which consists of (15) items, and the personality scale (honest-low) was adopted by Lee & Ashton (2016), which consists of (16) items.

Keywords:- self-censorship, Education for Girls, Psychology

Research problem(Research Problem):

In his life, a person faces many ethical dilemmas that put him at a loss, and that require him to make a moral judgment. Moral judgment is about what he sees and witnesses from the actions of others, or the situations that he is exposed to personally, and moral judgments may differ from one individual to another according to the age stage in which the individual falls, as indicated by Piaget and Kohlberg, as Piaget divided moral judgments. It is divided into two parts: exogenous morals and endogenous morals, depending on the age of the individual (Eysenck, 2004:583), and Kohlbrick also divided the stages of moral development into a number of stages during which the moral judgment of the individual develops, and he referred to the moral dilemma, which puts the individual in front of two options that are characterized by a similar degree of difficulty, and it is imperative for the individual to choose one of them (Gowans, 1987:3).

On the other hand, the control of the personality (lowHumility) affects the personality of the individual, which may lead him to violate moral values, social norms, and traditions, in order to achieve personal interest over the public interest, as Heyneman (2014) believes that the low level of integrity in the personality of the teacher would weaken his role in building educated and informed generations. And it increases the spread of ignorance and the low scientific level of students who studied in those schools (Heyneman, 2014:1).

Research importance(Research Importance):

Ethics is the basis of civilized construction and human progress. It is the pivot and the main pillar upon which the life of the individual and society is based. Right human behavior is nothing but an expression of his embodiment of the sublime values that distinguish him from the animal, and take him out of the circle of bestiality. God Almighty distinguished man and singled him out from all other creatures with reason. Through which he soars in the sky of idealism, endowed with noble morals and the virtues of deeds, achieving that

psychological balance that makes him continue in his life as a rational person who understands his actions, and distinguishes between what is good and bad for his humanity (Druze, 2016: 12).

Ethics is a set of values, customs, and traditions on which members of society agree and cooperate on what is good and good, and what they consider the basis for their dealings and regulation of their affairs and behaviour. However, this does not preclude the existence of general moral principles that everyone agrees upon (Al-Bishri, 2015: 23).

Research aims(Research Objectives):

The current research aims to know:

- _1 Self-censorship among students of the Department of Psychology
- 2_ The personality (honest-low-minded) among students of the Department of Psychology.
- 3_ The difference in the relationship between self-censorship and personality (honest-low) among female students of the Department of Psychology stage

Search limits(Research Limitations:

This research is about female students of the Department of Psychology at the College of Education for Girls, University of Kufa, for the academic year 2022-2023 AD.

Define terms (conceptualization):

First - self-censorship

Define self-censorship:

codeGood(1973):It is the process of selecting a specific principle, policy, or work contexts, which includes a criterion for correct behavior, and the judgment may mainly include choosing the correct principle and its application, and may include choosing among several principles or resolving a conflict (Good, 1973:353).

theoretical definition:

The two researchers adopted Green's definition Greene (2008)

Operational definition of self-censorship:

It is the degree that the respondent obtains when responding to the paragraphs of the self-control scale adopted in this research.

Secondly - personality (honest - humble)

((Honesty- Humility)pattern of personality)

Knew Patrick and Quinn **Patrick & Quinn (1997)** Integrity includes three dimensions: impartial judgment judgment integrity, process integrity, developmental integrity (Patrick & Quinn, 1997:39).

The theoretical definition of personality (honest-low):

The two researchers adopted Ashton and Lee's definition (Ashton & Lee, 2007

Chapter II:

Theoretical framework and previous studies

This chapter includes two main parts: the theoretical framework, which is determined by major variables, which are self-censorship as the dependent variable, and personality (honest-low).

Firstly:Self-censorship:

Censorship is a major influence on the structure of ideas at the levelThe individual and social of man, and the researchers almost unanimously agree on the importance of other aspects and the system of values in the progress of nations and the emergence of civilizations, and its main role in building personality and defining human behavior in line with religious ideals, and the emphasis of the Islamic religion on morals and their

importance in the life of the individual and the advancement of societies (Mustafa and Makladah, 2014 : 431), Kohlbrock believes Kohlberg believes that the process of making a decision related to the behavior that exists between people in a situation that includes a basic conflict between values (Dortzbach, 1975: 2).

Second: Personality (honest - lowly)

(Honesty-humility Pattern of Personality)

It is the traits, patterns, or personal characteristics through which we can distinguish between individuals. In our daily lives, we use many adjectives and phrases with which we describe the individuals around us, and these phrases and traits are an important part of the prevailing patterns and traits of individuals. (Schultz & Schultz, 2005: 249).

Previous studies

First: Studies that dealt with self-censorship:

Mousavi Study (2008)

The title of the study: The two hemispheres of the brain (left and right) thinking patterns and its relationship to self-regulation among undergraduate students.

The study aimed to identify the level of self-control and its relationship to brain control (left and right) in a sample of (515) male and female students from the College of Education, according to the variables of gender, stage of study, and specialization. subjectivity, according to the variable of gender, specialization, and stage of study, and that the research sample tends to use the right side of the brain when thinking, and this is consistent with physiological logic and with psychological studies related to this field.

Second: Studies that dealt with personality (honest - low)

The study by Boyce et al Boies et al. (2004)

The title of the study: Psychometric characteristics of the French and Korean versions of the Hexaco scale Hexaco for personality.

(Psychometric Properties of Scores on The French and Korean Version of The HEXACO Personality Inventory)

The study aimed to extract the psychometric characteristics of the six personality factors scale (HEXACO-PI), the French and Korean versions, by applying it to two culturally different French and Korean samples for the purpose of identifying linguistic and cultural differences, as the research sample included (149) French participants, and (211) Korean participants, and the results showed that The French and Korean versions of the Six Personality Factors Scale (HEXACO-PI), acceptable psychometric properties, and also included an appropriate distribution of scores, high internal validity, and low inter-correlations (0.25), in addition to that the scale variables showed the expected pattern Correlative relationships with degrees of the five major factors and the honesty-humility factor (Boies et al., 2004).

Chapter III:

Research methodology and procedures

This chapter includes a presentation of the research methodology and the procedures used in the current research, which ensure the achievement of its research objectives, starting with defining the research methodology, its community, its sample, its method of selection, defining its tools and measurement procedures, as well as defining the statistical methods used in it.

Research methodology (Methodology):

The two researchers followed the descriptive correlative approach, as it is the most appropriate method for studying the correlative relationships between the variables of the current research. Describe the phenomenon as it actually is Kothari, 2004: 3).

Research community(Population of the research):

The research community consisted of female students of the Department of Psychology at the College of Education for Girls, University of Kufa, for the six directorates of education in Najaf Governorate for the academic year (2022-2023), and their number was (50) students, with a rate of (2%).

The research sample(The sample of the research):

Since it is not possible to subject all members of the research community to the study, specialists in the field of research have consistently adopted the sampling system. Samples in scientific research methods, and sampling is defined as the process of selecting part of the members of the total research community on the basis of obtaining information by studying only part of the community. (Kothari, 2004: 152).

Basic research sample:

The main sample of the research, which was chosen by the cluster random method, was (50), with a percentage of (2%) of the research community.

Search tools(Research Tools:

The research tool is an objective means of measuring a sample of behavior, so defining the tool is of great importance in identifying the characteristic to be measured (Anastasi, 1976: 15), and in order to achieve the objectives of the current research, three research tools were required, the first: to measure self-censorship, and the second: to measure personality (honest-low)

First: the self-censorship scale:

For the purpose of measuring self-regulation, the two researchers adopted the self-regulation scale prepared by Gao and Tang Gao & Tang (2013) based on the dual-process theory of J. Greene (2007), localizing the scale:

For the purpose of Arabizing the scale and extracting the validity of the translation, the two researchers took the following steps:

1. Translation of the scale into Arabic (3 translations)(*) from independent translators and then combined into one translation.
2. The standard translated version was given to three members of the professors specialized in the English language (**). They did not look at the scale previously to translate the scale from Arabic into English, and the translations were standardized in one copy.

The validity of the items of the self-monitoring scale

little abel (Ebel) that the best way to ensure the validity of the paragraphs as they appear outwardly is for a number of arbitrators and specialists in educational and psychological sciences to estimate their validity to measure the quality for which they were developed (Ebel, 1972: 555), and Table (1) illustrates this.

Schedule (1)

The opinions of the arbitrators on the validity of the paragraphs of the utilitarian moral judgments scale

Opponents		approvers		The number of arbitrators	The number of paragraphs	Paragraph numbers
The ratio	Repetition	The ratio	Repetition			

(*) Prof. Baida Ali Latif (Department of Translation/Etiquette/Mustansiriya), Prof. Dr. Atheel Khalil Farhan (Department of Translation/Etiquette/Mustansiriya), M. Jalil Nasser Helou (Department of Translation/Etiquette/Mustansiriya) .

(**) Baida Faisal Nouri (College of Arts / University of Baghdad), M.M. Samar Sami Hammadi (Al-Nusour National College / English Department), M. Mahdi Hussein Aliwi (Al-Israa National University College/ English Department)

zero%	zero	100%	18	18	10	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15
6%	1	94%	17	18	3	8, 13, 14
17%	3	83%	15	18	2	2, 11

Paragraphs are highlightedItem's discrimination is one of the important steps for analyzing the paragraphs, which refers to the ability of the scale to distinguish between the degrees of the upper group and the degrees of the lower group, and the greater the difference between the degrees of the two groups, the higher the discriminatory power of the paragraphs of the scale, and one of the most common methods for extracting the discriminatory power of the paragraphs is the two groups method Extreme Croups, which is done by taking two groups of questionnaires (27%) from the group with higher scores, and the group with lower scores, and comparing them through the discrimination equation or extracting the correlation between the scores of the two groups (Price, 2017:184).

- **Psychometric properties of the self-control scale:**

Validity and reliability must be available in order for the scale to be usable. Validity and reliability are among the most important characteristics for the scale (Rust, 1989: 69).

honesty (Validity):

The concept of validity is the most important basic concept in the field of psychometrics

Virtual validity (Face Validity):

Aibel pointed outEbelThe best way to ensure the validity of the paragraphs is for a number of experts and specialists to assess their suitability to measure the quality for which they were developed (Ebel, 1972:555)

construction validity (Construct Validity):

It means the extent to which the scale can refer to the measurement of a specific theoretical building or a particular characteristic (Anastasi, 1976; 126).

constancy (reliability):

Stability means the consistency of the scale and its ability to give the same results if it is reapplied again (Aiken, 1988:58)

Test method - re-testTest-retest:

This method is one of the common methods for extracting the stability coefficient value for psychological and educational scales. This method relies on the change in the sample responses after applying the scale by applying it to the respondents at two different times, for the purpose of knowing the stability of the response (Litwin, 1995:8).

501 Qodder Richardson Method 20 (**KR20**):

The Kueder-Richardson equation 20 (KR20) with scales whose answer method is binary (Sapp, 2006:12), and this method emphasizes the relationships between the items and the scale and that there is a high correlation between the scale items and the overall scale score.

Second: Personality Scale (honest - lowly):

The two researchers adopted the (honest-low) personality scale (Honesty–Humility) prepared by Lee & Ashton (2016), after Arabizing and adapting it to suit the nature of the current research community and the Iraqi environment.

The scale includes (16) items distributed over four domains: sincerity (Sincerity, Fairness, Greed Avoidance, and Modesty. The answers to the items on the scale should be by choosing one of the five alternatives according to the Likert scale, and Appendix 6 explains this.

Scale areas:

1. **devotion (Sincerity):**A high score on this scale indicates a person who tends to be honest in their personal relationships with others
2. **Equity (fairness):**Refers to a tendency to avoid fraud and corruption Low scorers tend to obtain gains through fraud or theft
3. **Avoid covetousness (Greed avoidance):**Individuals tend to avoid the desire to possess lavish wealth, social privileges,
4. **Humility (Modesty):**This component refers to the tendency for simplicity and humility in individuals, and low scorers are characterized by condescension and consider themselves superior to others

Scale paragraphs:

The scale contains (16) items distributed over the four domains mentioned above, with (4) items within the first domain (sincerity).Sincerity), (4) paragraphs within the second factor (Fairness), three paragraphs within the third factor (Greed Avoidance), and (5) paragraphs within the fourth factor (Modesty).

The numbers of the positive and negative items of the personality type scale (honest-low)

sequence in scale	Paragraph type
1, 3, 6, 9, 15	positive paragraphs
2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16	negative paragraphs

Scale localization:

For the purpose of Arabizing the scale and extracting the validity of the translation, the researcher took the following steps:

- 1_ Translation of the scale into Arabic (3 translations)(*) from independent translators and then combined into one translation.
- 2_ The standard translated version was given to three members of the professors specialized in the English language (**). They did not look at the scale previously to translate the scale from Arabic into English, and the translations were standardized in one copy.

Psychometric characteristics of the personality scale (honest-low):

Calculating the psychometric characteristics of psychological scales is one of the necessary measures to build these scales to be reliable in their accuracy and ability to measure what they are intended to measure.Zeller & Carmines, 1980: 77).

Statistical means (statistical tools):

To process the research data, the researcher used the following statistical methods:

- 1- Confirmative factor analysisConfirmatory Factor Analysis It was used to calculate the validity, and to confirm the components of the self-control scale, and the (honest-low) personality scale.
- 2- t testt-test for two independent samples, and it was used to extract the discriminatory power of the items of the scales using the method of the two independent groups.
- 3- t testt-test for one sample: to identify the level of self-censorship and personal (honest - mediocre)
- 4- Pearson correlation coefficientPerson correlation to calculate the relationship between:

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5- Cronbach's alpha equation for internal consistency Cronbach's Alpha, used to calculate the stability of personality measures (honest-insignificant)

the chapter fourth show The results are interpreted and discussed

This chapter includes a presentation of the results reached by the current research according to its set objectives, and the interpretation of those results in the light of the theoretical framework adopted in the second chapter, and discusses them with previous studies, and then comes up with recommendations and proposals from those results as follows:

The first objective: to identify self-censorship among students of the Department of Psychology

To achieve this goal, the two researchers applied the measure of self-censorship on the research sample of female students of the Department of Psychology, and after conducting statistical processing of the data related to this measure, the results showed that the arithmetic mean of the scores of the sample (50) female students on this scale reached (23.69) degrees. With a standard deviation of (1.865) degrees, while the hypothetical mean was (22.5), and by comparing the arithmetic mean with the hypothetical mean using the t-test for one sample test, the calculated t-value was (11.051). It appeared that there was a significant difference at the level of significance (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (299). Table (1) illustrates this.

Table(48)

The results of the t-test for the difference between the mean scores of the sample and the hypothetical mean of the utilitarian moral judgments scale

level indication	the value Tabular	the value t	degree Freedom	Hypothetical average	standard deviation	average Arithmetic	the sample
0.05	1.96	11,051	299	22.5	1,865	23,96	300

This indicates that the research sample is dominated by the other side according to self-censorship, despite the closeness of the result to the moderation distribution, that is, the presence of the two types of thinking among the research sample, as according to the theory of binary operations Dual-process theories (Green)2001, 2004, 2008, 2009 Green, 2007; Greene et al.,).

The second objective: to identify the personality (honest - mean) among female students of the Department of Psychology.

To achieve this goal, the two researchers applied the personality scale (honest-low) on the research sample consisting of (50) female students from the Department of Psychology. The research numbered (50) students in descending order.

And based on the statistical indicators shown in Table (2), we see that the arithmetic mean of the research sample was (53.40) degrees, and the standard deviation reached (7.687) degrees, so the scores of the group dominated by the honest personality (61) degrees and above, resulting from The collection of the arithmetic mean and one standard deviation, and the scores of the group in which the mediocre personality predominates (46) degrees or less, resulting from subtracting the arithmetic mean from one standard deviation, while the middle category (honest / mediocre) resulted from adding and subtracting the arithmetic mean and one standard deviation, and accordingly it will be Its degrees range between (47-60) degrees, and Table (3) shows this.

table (3)

Personality categories (honest - low) among students of the Department of Psychology

menial (mean - skew)	Mixed fair/low (mean deviation) ±	Fairness (mean + deviation)	standard deviation	SMA	Sample volume	variable
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Rounding	Class	degree between	Rounding	Class				
46 and below	45,71	47-60	61 and above	61,08	7,687	53,40	300	The honest personality type

In light of this, it was found that the numbers of each group and their different percentages, and their arithmetic mean and deviations were different, and Table (4) explains this.

Schedule (4)

The arithmetic means and their deviations for each of the honest-mean personality categories

standard deviation	SMA	percentage	Repetition	personality style
3,134	64,15	%17,7	53	honest
2,704	41,02	%15,3	46	menial
4,276	51,39	%67	201	Honest - lowly
7,687	53,40	%100	300	the total

This indicates that the largest category of the research sample falls in the average, which is moderation between (honest) and (low-minded), since (67%) of the sample members fall in the average, and this indicates that both characteristics may be present in the personality of the teacher, as he may act Sometimes, according to the characteristic of integrity through sincerity in teaching in transferring scientific material to students, and fairness among students by not favoring one student over another.

Recommendations (Recommendations):

In light of the above findings, the researcher recommendstanas follows:

The need to confirm the MinistryHigher EducationThe importance of promoting the moral values and standards that he should havestudent in collegesBuilding their honest personality, by holding seminars and conferences that encourage this. And it is possibleBenefitFrom this research in defining criteria

proposals (Propositions):

In light of the research results, the two researchers suggest conducting the following future research:

1. Studying the relationship of self-censorship with moral identity.(Moral Identity) among middle school teachers.

supplements

Accessory (1)

The opinions of the arbitrators for the self-censorship scale

Honorable Professor, Mrs. The virtuous The esteemed good greeting ..

The researcher intends to conduct the study titled (Self-censorship as a predictor of personality (honest - low) among female students of the Department of Psychology in the College of Education for Girls, University of Kufa). To achieve this goal, the two researchers adopted the scale prepared by (Gao & Tang, 2016) to measure self-censorship according to the theory of dual processes of Greene (2007). Greene believes that self-censorship includes two types of responses. The first expresses automatic emotional responses and controlled cognitive responses, and more specifically; Self-censorship is driven by controlled cognitive processes

Thank you for your cooperation with us.. With appreciation

First: immoral attitudesNon-moral scenarios

<p>These are moral situations in which the respondent is asked to make a moral decision that involves harm, but that harm is not required of them directly implementing it, and that causes harm to another person.</p>	
<p>You brought home a number of plants from a nursery about two miles from your home, and you strapped the trunk of your car to those plants you had bought, and you could bring all the plants or seedlings into your house in one ride, but you had to put some plants in the back seat. for the car, in addition to the trunk. Thus, placing plants in the back seat of the car will lead to damage to the beautiful leather covers of the seats, which may require large sums of money to replace them.</p>	1.
<p>Q: Would you go to that car wash twice to avoid damage to your car?</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Invalid	<input type="checkbox"/> Valid
<p>Proposed amendment</p>	
<p>You decided to make a cake, and you could have browsed through the cookbook to find the recipe for cookie dough. And you had to add a cup of hazelnuts, and you don't like hazelnuts, but you do like pistachios, knowing that both types are available to you at home.</p>	2.
<p>Q: Are you going to replace hazelnuts with pistachios in order to avoid eating hazelnuts?</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Invalid	<input type="checkbox"/> Valid
<p>Proposed amendment</p>	
<p>You need to travel from Baghdad to Basra in order to attend a meeting that starts at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the means of transportation available to travel to Basra were the bus or the train. And if you take the train, you will arrive at the appropriate time to attend the meeting. If you take the bus, you will arrive an hour before the meeting time. But the bus is subject to delays sometimes due to crowds and controls. It's nice to get to Basra an hour before the meeting, but you can't afford to be delayed for hours if there are unexpected traffic jams.</p>	3.
<p>Q: Will you take the train or the bus?</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Invalid	<input type="checkbox"/> Valid
<p>Proposed amendment</p>	
<p>An old friend invited you to spend the weekend with him at his summer house in one of the cities, and you decided to go by your personal car, and there were two ways, the highway and the coastal road, and if you go through the highway, you will arrive in three hours, but driving through the highway is very boring , it is devoid of beautiful scenes, while the coastal road is an enjoyable road and contains many beautiful places and scenic views, but it takes four hours to reach.</p>	4.
<p>Q: Would you choose the Coastal Route (scenic but slower) or the Highway (boring but faster)?</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Invalid	<input type="checkbox"/> Valid
<p>Proposed amendment</p>	
<p>Second: interpersonal ethical positionsImpersonal moral scenarios</p>	
<p>These are moral situations in which the respondent is asked to make a moral decision that involves harm, but that harm is not required of them directly implementing it, and that causes harm to another person.</p>	

<p>If you are a night watchman in a hospital, and because of an accident in a neighboring building, lethal fumes and gases flow through the ventilation system of the hospital, and there are three patients in one hospital room, and one patient in another room. And if you do nothing, the poisonous gases will pass into the first room with three patients, causing them to die. The only way to avoid the death of these patients is to turn on a certain electric point, which will avoid the poisonous gas leakage into the three-patient room, but will leak into the single-patient room and cause death.</p>	5.
<p>Q: Will you turn on that electric point in order to avoid the death of the three patients?</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Invalid	<input type="checkbox"/> Valid
<p>Proposed amendment</p>	
<p>If you work in a health department, which is a government agency. And you had to decide whether or not your department should support the use of a newly developed vaccine. The vast majority of people take a vaccine developed to confer immunity against a particular killer disease. But few people take the vaccine that actually brings them the disease through the vaccine designed to prevent it. All evidence is available, and strongly indicates that the chances of developing the disease due to lack of vaccination are much higher than the chances of acquiring the disease through vaccination.</p>	6.
<p>Q: Will you direct your department to encourage the use of this vaccine?</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Invalid	<input type="checkbox"/> Valid
<p>Proposed amendment</p>	
<p>If you're walking with a friend down the street, and then they drop their purse on the floor when they get in the car to leave. I then opened the wallet and found hundreds of dollars and some credit cards. Note that this friend is rich. In addition, you have suffered due to difficult financial circumstances recently, and you could have used some of that money to meet your financial needs. And you're thinking of returning the wallet to your friend without the cash, and keeping the cash for yourself.</p>	7.
<p>Q: Will you keep the money that was in the wallet?</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Invalid	<input type="checkbox"/> Valid
<p>Proposed amendment</p>	
<p>I recently tried to get a job without success. Then it turns out that your chances of getting the job will be higher if your resume report is impressive. And you could add some incorrect information in your resume in order to make it more attractive. And if you do this work, you may win the opportunity to get the job in the end, and waste this opportunity on other individuals who are more qualified to fill this job than you.</p>	8.
<p>Q: Would you put this incorrect information on your resume?</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Invalid	<input type="checkbox"/> Valid
<p>Proposed amendment</p>	
<p>Third: personal moral attitudes Personal moral scenarios These are ethical situations in which the respondent is asked to make a decision that involves harm, but this time that decision requires that the respondent directly harm another person.</p>	

<p>You are a doctor, and you have five patients, all of whom are on the verge of death, due to organ failure. And you have another patient in better health. The only way to preserve the lives of the five patients was by transplanting five of the healthy patient's organs (without his will) into the bodies of the other five patients. If you do this work the young man will die, but in exchange the other five patients will live.</p>	9.
<p>Q: Will you perform this transplant in order to save the five patients who are about to die?</p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Invalid <input type="checkbox"/> Valid</p>	
<p>Proposed amendment</p>	
<p>You were on a cruise ship when there was a fire on board, and you had to leave the ship. The lifeboats were overloaded. The lifeboat I was in was about to sink. And the sea wave was about to stir, and fill the boat with water. If nothing is done, the lifeboat will sink and everyone in it will die. There was an injured person on the boat who was about to die, if you throw this person into the water the boat will not sink and you will be able to keep the rest of the passengers safe.</p>	10.
<p>Q: Are you going to throw the injured person into the water in order to keep the rest of the passengers safe?</p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Invalid <input type="checkbox"/> Valid</p>	
<p>Proposed amendment</p>	
<p>You are the leader of a small group of soldiers, and when you return after completing a military mission deep in enemy territory, one of your men steps on a trap set by the enemy and gets him seriously injured. This trap is linked to a radio that alerts the enemy to your presence. making the enemy their way to you. If the enemy finds the wounded soldier, he will torture and kill him. He begs you not to leave him behind. But if you try to take him with you your whole party will be in enemy hands, and the only way to save the soldier from torture is to shoot him yourself.</p>	11.
<p>Q: Are you going to shoot this soldier in order to prevent him from being tortured in the hands of the enemy?</p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Invalid <input type="checkbox"/> Valid</p>	
<p>Proposed amendment</p>	
<p>You are the captain of a military submarine traveling under a large iceberg, an explosion in the submarine has caused the loss of most of its oxygen storage, and one of the crew members has been injured leading to rapid bleeding. The injured crew member will die as a result of his injury. The remaining oxygen is not enough to bring the entire crew to the surface. The only way to save the other crew members is to shoot the injured person, to provide oxygen to the rest of the crew to ensure their survival.</p>	12.
<p>Q: Will you kill the mortally wounded crew member in order to save the lives of other crew members?</p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Invalid <input type="checkbox"/> Valid</p>	
<p>Proposed amendment</p>	

Accessory (2)

The arbitrators whom the researcher used, each according to the scientific title

Scientific specialization	College and university	Expert name	T
General psychology	Arts / University of Baghdad	Mr. Dr. Cattle gestured by Moses	1.
Educational psychology	College of Basic Education / Al-Mustansiriya University	Mr. Dr. Ayman Abbas Ali Al-Khafaf	2.
General psychology	Arts / University of Baghdad	Mr. Dr. Buthaina Mansour Al-Helou	3.
Educational Psychology	College of Education / Al-Mustansiriya University	Mr. Dr. Bushra Kazem Salman	4.
Educational psychology	College of Basic Education / Al-Mustansiriya University	Mr. Dr. Haider Karim Sugar	5.
General psychology	College of Arts / University of Baghdad	Mr. Dr. Khalil Ibrahim Messenger	6.
Social Psychology	College of Arts/University of Baghdad	Mr. Dr. Saad Abdel-Zahra Abdel-Hassan	7.
Educational psychology	College of Basic Education / Al-Mustansiriya University	Mr. Dr. Saadi Jassem Attia	8.
general psychology	College of Arts/University of Baghdad	Mr. Dr. Sana Mjol Faisal	9.
Measurement and evaluation	Education Ibn Rushd / University of Baghdad	Mr. Dr. Safaa Tariq Habib Karma	10.
Measurement and evaluation	College of Education / Al-Mustansiriya University	Prof. Dr. Sanaa Jacob Khudair	11.
Educational psychology	College of Education / Al-Mustansiriya University	Prof. Dr. Kabel Cody Hussein	12.
Evolutionary Psychology	College of Education / Al-Mustansiriya University	Mr. Dr. Lamia Yassin Sagheer Al-Rikabi	13.
Measurement and evaluation	College of Education Ibn Rushd for Humanities / University of Baghdad	Prof. Dr. Mohamed Anwar Mahmoud	14.
special breeding	College of Education / Al-Mustansiriya University	Mr. Dr. Nadia Shaaban Mustafa	15.
Measurement and evaluation	College of Education / Al-Mustansiriya University	Mr. Dr. Nabil Abdel Ghafour Abdel Majeed	16.
general psychology	College of Education for Pure Sciences (Ibn Al-Haytham) / University of Baghdad	Mr. Dr. Jamal Hamid Qasim	17.
Measurement and evaluation	College of Education / Al-Mustansiriya University	a.m.d. Amal Ismail Ayez	18.

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