Factor Analysis of the Pro Social Personality Scale

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Abstract:

The current research aims to identify the working honesty of the measure of prosocial personality ProSocial Personality so the researchers used the measure of positive social personality prepared by L.Penner 1995, and to achieve this goal the researchers followed scientific steps by conducting translation of the scale from English to Arabic and then performing reverse translation, after which a group of Experts in English in order to confirm the translation, after completing the procedures of authenticity of translation, no paragraph has been ruled out.

In order to extract the apparent honesty of the scale, which includes (56) paragraphs, the measure was presented to (18) experts in the educational and psychological sciences and in the light of their observations amended some of them and one paragraph of the scale was excluded and two paragraphs merged to obtain the percentage of agreement required to accept the paragraph by83%(thus confirming the apparent honesty of the scale).

For the purpose of statistical analysis of the scale paragraphs, the scale was applied to a sample of (1,000) students selected "in a random clusterstyle" from universities (Baghdad, Mustansiriyah, Mosul, Basra, Tikrit, and Wasit).

After analysing the data according to the traditional measurement theory, the researcher reached the following conclusions:

The relationship between the three factors (social responsibility, empathy and altruistic assistance) is positive and this supports the assumption that the factors are linked to each other and not completely independent, as it is clear that each indicator (paragraph) is saturated only on its own and not saturated with other factors, and the trumpets any measurement errors are fairly small errors and thus achieve the measure the sincerity of the factor analysis of its exploratory and toked types.

Keywords: pro social personality scale

Introducing Research
The importance of research and the need for it

When we choose a test to study a subject, we face a real and fundamental problem related to our choice of research or study tool is it possible to benefit from this tool really, especially if there are several alternatives, but the question which of these tests is the best and provides useful information that includes high sincerity and stability and the working analysis is one of the indicators of honesty (building sincerity) recognized in the field of educational and psychological sciences so we must know that the purpose of calculating the characteristics of seiko metric instruments or Recalculating is to identify how efficient it is in measuring what it has developed, and the study of personality in psychology is the focus of research and studies, if we consider that the goal of psychology is to

reveal the general laws of behavior, we actually aim to determine the personality of the human being in one way or another and specifically the behavioral patterns that the individual follows in his behaviors and relations with others, each human being has his way of thinking, values, abilities and intelligenceIt has personal features that distinguish it from others, which reflects in one way or another the complexity of the concept of personality, which made its measurement influenced by several factors because it includes a wide range of variables, so it must take into account several elements that have a direct relationship with the personality and measure it in order to reach a great deal of accuracy, and the positive aspects of the personality have received great theoretical and practical attention by psychologists so psychological literature came to emphasize the need to focus on the need to focusOn the strengths of personality and on a variety of positive features and in response to this trend has seen in recent decades increased research interest in the study of positive variables in personality such as psychological well-being, happiness, hope, positive conscience, life satisfaction, positive meaning of life, positive thinking, psychological rigidity and orientation towards helping others and since human relations between people are the focus of scientific research for thousandsYears where human societies arise because of the need for individuals to cooperate and engage with others' in order to survive and prosper. The concept of positive social personality falls under the field of positive psychology, as its features represent a set of relatively constant psychological characteristics that drive the individual to turn towards others in order to welcome them and accept them in order to cooperate with them and share their social interactions bud, kindness and altruism with the aim of improving their lives and upgrading them with automatic enthusiasm and self-vitality, and tends to generosity and enjoy the spirit of optimism and consultation, and Benner and others (1995) have made it clear that positive social behavior is highly linked (to the style of social personality supporting) penner et al, 1995 ;7)) .(& Schroder ,2005, p,123 ; ,L.,Dovidio Penner)

Search objectives
Targets current research

- Finding the practical honesty (exploratory and tokidi) of the current research scale "Pro social personality"

Search limits
The current research is limited to Iraqi university students of both sexes for the 2020/21 academic year and for morning and evening studies.
Determining terms:
First: Factor Analyze
It is a statistical method aimed at interpreting positive correlation coefficients that have a statistical significance between different variables (Tesgaza,

- It is known that any phenomenon results from several factors and is considered the result of these factors (Bahi and Abdel Fattah, 2006: 187)

Second: Pro Social Personality
Benner and others' definition of Penner 1995: Is the constant mood tendency or natural tendency of

the individual to think about their rights and psychological well-being and feel empathy and anxiety about them and act in a way that benefits others, and the positive social personality consists of four dimensions:

1- The concept of empathic concern empathic empathy: is the skill of understanding others and what they feel, and communicating with them effectively.

2- Social responsibility: an acquired willingness of the individual to participate with others in any work they do and contribute to solving the problems to which they are exposed and accept the role adopted by the group and work and participate in its implementation.

3- Moral reasoning: the process by which the individual tries to determine the difference between what is right and what is wrong with personal cessation using logic.

4- Altruistic helpness: a moral act aimed at benefiting and good over others free of charge, and here the individual prefers the public interest over the personal interest (penner,1995; 36) .

- Theoretical definition: Since the researcher adopted the 1995 Penner theory of positive social personality, which he defines as: the constant mood tendency or natural tendency of the individual to think about their psychological rights and well-being, to feel empathy and anxiety about them and to act in a way that benefits others.

- Proceduraldefinition: Responding to the scale paragraphs that reflect the positive components of the social personality and are measured by the degree to which the respondent receives when answering the scale paragraphs.

Theoretical Framework

- **Factor Analysis**

A statistical method aimed at interpreting positive correlations - which have statistical significance - between different variables, in other words, the working analysis is a mathematical process that aims to simplify the correlations between the various variables involved in the analysis down to the common factors that describe the relationship between these variables and their interpretation. Working analysis is a statistical approach to analyzing multiple data associated with different degrees of summarizing correlation in the form of independent classifications based on the qualitative foundations of classification, and the researcher examines these classification bases and explores among them common characteristics according to the theoretical framework and scientific logic initiated by.

- Applications for working analysis:

- Worker theory: The seeds of working analysis stemmed from spearman's 1904 experiments and research, where he calculated the links between the tests and concluded with two results:

1- There is a general factor that enters all mental processes and symbolizes it by (G) in short for the word general factor

2- There is a special factor in which each mental process differs from the other and is symbolized by (S)in short for the word Specific factor

The theory of the three factors: (general factor, special factor, sectarian factors) in 1909 (Searle Burt) reviewed the experiments and researches of "Spearman" and found that his statistical treatment shows the existence of common factors, as well as the existence of some factors called sectarian factors.

Then came Thurston, the centralist, and went on to say that the mental processes were in groups

according to psychological interpretation, and then the theory of the three factors, represented by Pearl Sert, arose.

- Pro social personality
  As is clear in everyday life, some people are more prominent than others in the tendency to behave positively and to empathize with others, and they also tend more to understand the thoughts and feelings of others and try to take the views of others. 2016 : 195)
  Frome is the first to pay attention to the social character of the personality and stressed the importance of society in all its circumstances in changing innate abilities to social abilities considered the nucleus of the social personality in which a group of members of the same culture participates, that the function of the social personality according to from the point of view of Frome is to formulate and direct human energy within society, so the importance of the social personality depends on the fact that it allows the individual to adapt to the requirements of society and thus harness his human energies for the sake of a particular economic and social system and if it is personal The individual corresponds in one way or another to the characteristics of the social personality, the motives prevailing in his personality lead him to do what is necessary for him, the human being adapts to social circumstances but develops those features that make him want to act appropriately (Abbas, 1990:38-40)
  Frome's character has two appearances:
- The first is the individual personality is a combination of biological factors that are influenced by the family, the pattern of education and the characteristics that are associated with the special form of building an individual's personality.
- Second: the social personality, which is the personality shared by the members of the whole society, in other words the influence of society in the individual and also the influence of culture in it, and it consists of socially acceptable features, and from confirms that the individual is subject to the influence of society and education (Frome, 1972:221)
  The positive aspect of personality has received the attention of psychologists, especially in the last three decades, where we note theoretical and practical interest in studying positive personality variables such as subject happiness, psychological well beng, life satisaction, and positive thinking. Positive thinking and psychological rigidity, which Selgeman and his colleagues called for in emphasizing the positive aspects of personality under the so-called positive psychology positive Psychology, which focuses on the fact that the individual carries both aspects of strength and weakness, including the fate of the individual and accordingly developed classifications of positive personality traits that include twenty-four characteristics that emerged from six virtues: Wisdom, knowledge, courage, love, justice, self-control and human transcendence(Seligman et al., 2004;606)
  The positive social personality in its general framework represents a set of components or characteristics that push the individual towards others and their desire to support them and cooperate with them and share social interactions, empathy and altruism with the aim of improving their lives (Salim, 2016:195)

Research Methodology and Procedures
First: Research approach
In the current study, the researcher used the descriptive research approach because it is the most

appropriate curriculum to detect differences between variables in order to describe and analyze the phenomenon studied (Jaber, 2006: 109)

The method of descriptive research is the most common and widespread curriculum and is defined as a survey of a phenomenon of educational or psychological phenomena as it exists in the present, with the intention of diagnosing it and revealing its aspects and identifying the relationships between its elements, or between them and educational, psychological or social phenomena, and descriptive research does not stop at the limits of describing phenomena but goes further, analyzing, interpreting, comparing and evaluating to reach meaningful generalizations that increase the balance of knowledge about this phenomenon (Abdullah, 2017 :99).

Second: The research community

Society represents all members or elements whether they are goals or topics or individuals we want to circulate the results of the study to them, that the society that the researcher wishes to circulate the results of his study on it is called "the target society" (

The current research community identifies the students of the initial (morning and evening) studies of Iraqi public and adult universities, numbering (35) public universities for the academic year 2020/2021.

Third: The research sample

The researcher relied on the intentional method of selecting the research sample from the universities, as the researcher chose Baghdad University and Mustansiriyah to represent the province of Baghdad in central Iraq and chose Mosul University to represent northern Iraq and Tikrit University to represent the center to the north and Wasit University to represent the center to the south and Basra University to represent southern Iraq.

Fourth: Search tool

1. Description of the scale:

For the purpose of verifying the objectives of the current research, the researcher has been familiar with literature, previous studies and theoretical frameworks related to the subject of research and in light of this was relied upon the measure of positive social personality Pro Social Personality prepared by Penner,1995, who defined the positive social personality as: the constant mood inclination or natural tendency of the individual to think about their psychological rights and well-being and feel sympathy and anxiety about them And act in a way that benefits others and the measure consists of 56 paragraphs spread over four dimensions, or components:

3- The concept of empathic concern empathic empathy: is the skill of understanding others and what they feel, and communicating with them effectively.

2- Social responsibility: an acquired willingness of the individual to participate with others in any work they do and contribute to solving the problems to which they are exposed and accept the role adopted by the group and work and participate in its implementation.

3- Moral reasoning: the process by which the individual tries to determine the difference between what is right and what is wrong with personal cessation using logic.

4- Altruistic helpless altruistic assistance: a moral act aimed at benefiting others free of charge, and here the individual prefers the public interest over personal interest (penner,1995;36).

2. Correcting the scale

It is intended to place a score for the response of the tester on each paragraph of the scale and then collect these grades to find the overall score of each form, after the grades (1,2,3,4,5) were given for positive paragraphs and grades (5,4,3,2,1) for negative paragraphs.

Scale translation steps:

1. The researcher obtained the scale by the scale's preparer personally and obtained his approval to use the scale in her current study supplement (1).

2. The researcher presented the scale in its original version in English to experts in English* for the purpose of translating it into Arabic. *

3. The researcher consolidated the three arabic-translated copies into one version, and then presented them to experts in English and psychology terms for the purpose of re-translating them into English, taking into account the expert's failure to share with the expert the original version written in English.

4. Make a match between the original scale and the translated scale and the matching rate was large and reached 90%, which is high and very good, thus achieving the sincerity of the translation.

Scale instructions:

The scale instructions serve as the guide to guide the respondent in responding to the scale paragraphs, so when prepared, it was taken into account to be simplified and understandable, and the researcher made sure that the instructions of the scale according to the following considerations:

1. Emphasize accuracy in selecting the responder to replace the appropriate response to each paragraph

2. Ensure that no paragraph is left unanswered.

3. Emphasizing that the answer is for the purpose of scientific research only and there is no need to mention the name of the respondent.

Apply the scale to the search sample:

For the purpose of achieving the current research objectives, it was applied to the sample of 1,000 students, by applying it electronically as well as directly, thus reaching the total number of search forms (1,000) form that have been subjected to statistical analysis.

Statistical analysis of scale paragraphs:

Validity Honesty

Honesty is an important condition for building psychological metrics, and honesty means that the tool is able to measure what it has actually prepared (Saber et al., 2002: 167).

Virtual Honesty Face Validity:

This type of honesty is represented by presenting the paragraphs, alternatives and instructions of the scale to a group of arbitrators who have the experience to judge the validity of the paragraphs of the scale in measuring the characteristic and variable to be studied and the validity of the measure's instructions and alternatives agreed upon by the arbitrators, as the ratio of agreement between them (80%) must be higher for the paragraphs, instructions and alternatives of the scale. (Ghiselli,1981:341).

This type of honesty was verified by presenting the paragraphs of this measure to a group of experts in the field of education and psychology, numbering (18) experts to express their opinions on the

validity of the paragraphs.

Construct Validity Construction Certified

It is intended to analyse the scale grades based on the psychological construction of the phenomenon to be measured in the light of a particular psychological concept and refers to the sincerity of the construction with the sincerity of the concept or the composition of the hypothesis, where it is assumed that each instrument is built on the basis of a particular theory that can be used to predict the performance of individuals and at which point this tool is characterized by the sincerity of construction. Derived from the theory about the concept of the attribute developed to measure it (Abbas et al., 2009:264), this kind of honesty is achieved in the current measure through the following indicator:

Working analysis:

The researcher used working analysis, which is one of the best types of honesty to find the sincerity of the scale, and the working analysis is based on the relationship between each component (factor) of the scale and paragraphs (variables) that are included under it, and it provides evidence of the sincerity of the scale by deleting the less honest paragraphs i.e. which are not positively related to their factors, in addition to being used to prove the validity of theories and develop the principle of scientific economy in analysis and explanation (Pasimoney ,William ,2010; 2)

There are two types of widely used working analysis: Explorative Factor Analysis and Confirmative Factor Analysis, and the fundamental difference between them is that the latter is used to test the theoretical model on a confirmed basis in order to validate the model and its validity, but the exploratory working analysis is not based on a perception A specific theory of the working model but to determine the variables (paragraphs) that fall under each factor (Tigaza, 2012, : 49)

The researcher has used the two types of working analysis: exploratory and tokid, as the exploratory working analysis is based on the knowledge of the main components of the phenomena that we subject to measurement, it is a set of statistical procedures that reveal the factors under which a set of variables are included and then reduce the number of variables under the lowest number of these factors, which is a linear composition of these variables in order to describe the phenomenon a simple frugal description in light of a number of concepts and hypothetical configurations, Or is the discovery of an optimal set of factors that can include underlying variables without prior consideration of the formulation of assumptions.)

As for the tokedi working analysis is a statistical procedure to test the assumptions about the relationship between certain variables its factors to which it belongs and whose number is determined in advance based on previous theoretical or research knowledge and is based on exploratory it is based on the correlation matrix that results from (exploratory working analysis) and is not carried out until after the researcher has built a working model of a particular concept so that the model involves the number of factors and their associations and their naming and measured variables that belong to each factor and this is only achieved in the working analysis Exploratory and exploratory researcher determines the working structure i.e. explores the structure of variables and in tokidi confirms this structure that was (Thompson,2004;5) identified in the exploration and for the procedure of working analysis the researcher used the statistical package and after the introduction of the data had to be verified the adequacy of the sample size, so the Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin test was used to verify the adequacy of the sample size and Bartlett to know that all links are not zero and the results are shown in table (1)

Table (1) Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin and Bartlett tested for sample adequacy

Bartlett			Kaiser− Meyer−Olkin
Level of significance	Degree of freedom	Ka	0,835
0,001	1377	13835,08	

When comparing the calculated values with kaiser's test of 0.50, this value is high, which means that the sample size is sufficient for the working analysis, and the indication of the Kay box indicates that the correlation matrix is available on a minimum of relationships, and when calculating the twisting factor for each paragraph of the scale, all twisting factors were less than (+3) and larger than (-3) and thus all paragraphs of the scale were subject to working analysis.

A. Exploratory working analysis:

The method of working analysis refers to a set of factors that summarize the associations between the different paragraphs, and these associations form the structure or formative qualities of the worker and which earn him his psychological meaning (Verxon, 1991:592)

The exploratory working analysis of the 1,000 student research sample scores was carried out in the PAF method and the Promax slanted recycling method was used, with the result of five factors prior to rotation, and then three factors with their underlying roots, Iegen Values. The correct one, according to Kaiser's test, states that the factors that reach one or more underlying root remain (Kaiser& Tinsely,1982; 422)

These factors explained the total variation of the scale paragraphs, and the criterion for the saturation of the paragraph was determined by the Glyford test of 0.30 and above, and was saturated with the first factor, which represents (social responsibility) 14 paragraphs (1.2.3.4.5.6). 7.8.9,11.12.13.14) In addition to (3) paragraphs of the component of moral inference imbued with it, namely paragraphs (35,37.39), thus the number of paragraphs of this factor (17) paragraphs explained the percentage (34,383) of the total variation of the paragraphs of the scale, The saturation of paragraph (10) (0.151), which is unacceptable according to the Glyford test of 0.30, was thus deleted from the scale, and the second factor, which represents the component of empathy (18), is an acceptable saturation paragraph: paragraphs (16.17.18.19.20. 21.22.23.24,25,26,27,28,31,31,32.33.34) In addition to one paragraph saturated with the component of moral inference, paragraph (42), thus becoming the number of paragraphs with acceptable saturation (19) paragraphs, While this factor was not saturated with acceptable saturation of paragraph (29) as it reached its saturation (0.183) and thus was removed from the scale and the paragraphs of this factor (21,173) were interpreted from the variation of the paragraphs of the total scale either ..

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Table (2) Factors and paragraphs that you saturate after recycling

Factor 4 Altruistic assistance	Paragraph	Factor 3 Moral inference	Paragraph	The second factor empathy	Paragraph	The first factor Social responsibility	Paragraph
0.428	43	0.532	36	0.415	16	0.724	1
0.411	44	0.17	41	0.436	17	0.763	2
0.382	45			0.642	18	0.625	3
0.437	46			0.517	19	0.512	4
0.422	47			0.354	20	0.718	5
0.434	48			0.519	21	0.496	6
0.326	49			0.388	22	0.567	7
0.417	50			0.376	23	0.618	8
0.379	51			0.511	24	0.604	9
0.465	52			0.542	25	0.151	10
0.392	53			0.485	26	0.733	11
0.388	54			0.498	27	0.609	12
0.412	38			0.496	28	0.617	13
0.419	40			0.183	29	0.444	14
				0.688	30	0.466	15
				0.508	31	0.572	35
				0.426	32	0.611	37
				0.462	33	0.507	39
				0.433	34		
				0.625	42		
2.447		0.312		4.723		Latent Root = 6.271	
17.489				21.173		Explained variation = 34,383	

B- Tokidi working analysis:
The tokedi working analysis was carried out in the light of the next steps:
1. Select the form:
Exploratory working analysis resulted in three factors and (50) paragraphs by (17) paragraphs in the

first factor and (19) paragraph for the second factor and (14) paragraph in the third factor, thus assuming that the researcher that the three factors are the underlying factors, but the paragraphs are indicators or variables measured and form (1) shows a chart of the proposed working model assumed by the researcher based on the research perception based on exploratory working analysis,

Since the factors represent the components of positive social personality, and since there are a number of theoretical frameworks and studies that indicated that there is a relationship between these components ,Berhoff (1991) indicated that there is a positive relationship between social responsibility and empathy as Gena Lee (2019) pointed out that there is a relationship between empathy and assistance as empathy stimulates the process of assistance (Gena lee,2019;12)

Therefore, the researcher assumed that these factors are not independent of each other, but there is a positive correlation between them (i.e. there is a certain amount of common variation), and each of these three factors has its own indicators (its paragraphs) that saturate it and do not saturate on any of the other workers, i.e. there are no cross-saturations, in addition to that the researcher assumes that each of the three factors does not explain all the variation in the indicators as some of the variation remains unexplained and does not share the indicator with Its factor is (error variability), but these errors or what has been agreed to be called (trumpets) are supposed to be small and do not threaten the stability of the indicators and these errors are independent and not linked.

: 2. Set the form: Through this step, only specific estimates of the free parameters of the supposed model and the number of free parameters in this model have been reached:

2. Saturations of indicators on their factors, the number of saturations of indicators on the first factor (17), the number of saturations of the indicators of the second factor (19) and the number of saturations of the indicators of the third factor (14), thus bringing the number of parameters (50parometers) 3. Underlying factor links with each other (i.e. 3 parameters) 4. The error variation of indicators i.e. (50parometers) has been deleted one parameter saturation for each underlying factor by setting the value (1) for each saturation in order to determine the unit of measurement of the underlying factor, thus making the number of free parameters (103) parameters. (50 + 1)   (Number of indicators +1) Accordingly, the model needs (103) information units in order to estimate these parameters and to identify the number of non-recurring elements in the contrast matrix and the heterogeneity between measured indicators, the equation of the nature of the supposed model mapping of 2 [the number of indicators × [i.e. 50] was used × [= 1275] thus becoming The number of unclinked items ...

NNFI	CFI	ACFI	RMSEA	GFI	X2	pointer
0.991	0.973	0.982	0.046	0.990	3764.464	Value

From the table note, it is clear that all the values of the calculated matching indicators indicate that the model enjoys good matching when compared to the optimal level of matching quality, so that the section of the Kay box at the degree of freedom is the result (3.212), indicating the quality of the model matching the sample data, as these The value is less than (5) which is the minimum ratio between the Kay box and the degree of freedom, and the square root value of the average approach boxes (0.046) falls within the good range that is below (0.05) (Hu & Bentler), 1999; 3 Other

matching indicators, namely the GFI economic match quality index, the AGFI corrected match quality index, the CFI comparison index and the non-standard NNFI matching index, are approaching the correct one, thus indicating a match between the model and the sample size, and the form (2) explains the assumed model and the relationship between the factors and the saturations of their indicators and the variations of measurement errors.

The relationship between the three factors (social responsibility, empathy and altruistic assistance) is positive and this supports the assumption that the factors are linked to each other and not completely independent, as it is clear that each indicator (paragraph) is saturated only on its own and not saturated with other factors, and the trumpets any measurement errors are fairly small errors and thus achieve the measure the sincerity of the factor analysis of its exploratory and toked types.

Chapter 4: Presentation of the results and discussion first: presentation of the results: (identifying the semantics of the working honesty of the measure of positive social personality on the Iraqi environment), it was verified in the third chapter by extracting the virtual honesty of the scale where this type of honesty was verified by presenting the paragraphs of this measure to a group of experts in the field of education and psychology to express their opinions on the validity of the paragraphs as well as verified the sincerity of the construction of the scale where the researcher used the two types of working analysis: (Exploratory and tokedi), as exploratory working analysis is based on the knowledge of the main components of the phenomena we subject to measurement, it is a set of statistical procedures that reveal the factors under which the Knowing the main components of the phenomena that we subject to measurement, it is a set of statistical procedures that reveal the factors under which a set of variables are included and then reduce the number of variables under the lowest number of these factors, which is a linear composition of these variables in order to describe the phenomenon a simple and economical description in the light of a number of concepts and hypothetical compositions, or is the discovery of an optimal set of factors that can include latent variables without prior consideration of the formulation of assumptions, the researcher in this type of analysis Reveals any of the variables (observation) which are paragraphs related to the variables (underlying) i.e. components or factors that are better in the analysis of these factors, but the tokedi working analysis is a statistical procedure to test the assumptions about the relationship between certain variables and their factors to which they belong and whose number is determined in advance based on previous theoretical or research knowledge, the researcher explained the results of the working analysis in the third chapter.

II/ Discussion of results: It is clear from what was presented earlier of the results: the measure of positive social personality enjoys high honesty and this goal has been verified by extracting virtual honesty and so .

After reviewing their opinions, their observation and opinions were taken. The researcher reported this in chapter three, as the worker's honesty was verified, and it is clear from the results of the exploratory and toked analysis previously reported by the researcher in the third chapter that the relationship between the component of assistance and both compatibility and conscience is a positive relationship statistically functioning and this is consistent with a number of studies that found that there is a positive relationship and a statistical function between assistance and compatibility factors and conscience of major factors of personality such as study Lapkin (2014), Paek and others (2016) while there was no statistically significant relationship between assistance and both the factors of simplicity and openness, but the relationship between empathy and both compatibility, simplicity,

openness and conscience is a positive relationship statistically functioning This corresponds to what Lapkin, Paek and others have stated in their theoretical writings or studies, and as for the sense of responsibility, the relationship between them and the consensus and conscience factors was a positive relationship statistically indicative and consistent with the definitions of each of these factors when they were not The relationship is statistically significant between a sense of responsibility and both simplicity and openness, and this is also reinforced by the definition of each ...

 Recommendations: - On the centers of studies and research in Iraqi universities, and the Department of Research and Development in the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, to provide some tests and international standards in the field of educational and psychological sciences so that researchers can prepare them and suit them to the Iraqi environment because of the difficulty of availability and high material costs on some researchers proposals: 1 - conduct a study aimed at identifying the relationship between positive social personality and one psychological and educational variables such as: (positive self, ego strength), or identifying the impact of one of the variables on the positive social personality. 2- Further research and scientific studies on the subject of the current study in other communities and samples

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