Politisag solidarity and its relationship to social courage

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Abstract

Due to the high incidence of social injustice at the global level, social psychology has taken upon itself attention to the issue of political solidarity, as studies have indicated a negative relationship between political solidarity and feelings of sympathy and affection between different groups, and in this area several studies have indicated that social courage is negatively related to submission. And to achieve the objectives of the current research, the researcher built the political solidarity Represented in Validity , And all the psychometric procedures scale and the social courage scale reliability and the discriminatory power of both scales were extracted, and then the two scales were applied to a sample of (434) male and female university professors who were randomly and equally selected from the research community that included the University of Baghdad. And Mosul and Basra, after processing the data statistically, the research reached the following results:

1. University professors are characterized by political solidarity.
2. University professors are characterized by social courage.   .
3. There is a positive relationship between political solidarity and social courage   .

  Key words: political solidarity - social courage

First: the research problem

Iraqi society has been subjected to turmoil on all social, economic and political levels, and therefore these emergency and harsh conditions increase the feeling of deprivation of individuals and groups, and in this context, every individual fights for his dignity and the promotion of his rights and this is normal, and thus he will have a psychological drive to achieve justice and disavowal From social injustice, but that is not possible due to the weakness of political solidarity between the various social classes, and therefore the weakness of political solidarity increases the justification of injustice and conflict, and at the same time, political solidarity with the deprived groups is not possible if the social courage is weak in the individual or group.

The study of Neufeld (2018) found that there is a negative relationship between political solidarity and the belief in world justice and justification of the system. Equality between groups is a legitimate and acceptable process, which leads to a weakening of political solidarity, and in addition to the above, selfishness is negatively related to political solidarity, and thus the individual takes a bystander (Neufeld, 2018, pp: 79-84).

If social courage is a behavioral performance to overcome and withstand the threat and fear, then it is a basic requirement for all solidarity with disadvantaged groups for social change (Repenshek, 2009, p. 55). The study of Howard and Holmes (Howard & Holmes, 2019) indicated that there is a positive relationship between the weaknesses of social courage. Silence, submission and submission, and the study shows this through the weakness of the positive voice of the individual makes him refrain from talking about the faults and inefficiency procedures within the institution, whether it is an academic or social institution, and this silence blocks the necessary information that the leader of the institution may need in order to carry out the necessary reforms in order to develop The institution, and thus the individual's lack of social courage stands an obstacle to improving working conditions within societies (Howard & Holmes, 2019, pp: 53-54). In this context, Howard and Fox (2020) emphasized that the individual's lack of social courage increases social problems. And the absence of justice and the spread of injustice, and Howard and Fox tried to investigate the **validity of the hypothesis that men are more socially brave than females, and this is what makes males** And the absence of justice and the spread of injustice, Howard and Fox tried to investigate the validity of the hypothesis that men are more socially brave than females, and this is what makes

males take more dangerous decisions, but the results of their study showed that there are no differences in the variable of social courage between males and females (Howard & Fox, 2020, p. 3). The problem of the current research is demonstrated by an academic scientific attempt to answer the following question: Is there a relationship between political solidarity and social courage?

Second: The importance of research

If social psychology has recently been interested in the concept of political solidarity, this importance is evident in the spread of world peace (Górska, 2020, p.2) as the study of Dixon and others (Dixon & et.al, 2017) indicated that contact between disadvantaged groups strengthens solidarity Political solidarity, thus weakening discrimination and inequality, as communication challenges negative stereotypes by allowing individuals to gain accurate knowledge about each other, and it also has emotional consequences, as political solidarity reduces feelings of anxiety from others and increases positive emotional responses, including ability. On feeling sympathy across group boundaries, that is, there is a change in negative feelings and beliefs between groups (Dixon & et.al, 2017, pp: 83-84), and the Glasford & Calcagno study (Glasford & Calcagno, 2012) found that psychological processes that work to reduce prejudice between groups It reduces the feeling of grievances between groups, i.e. increases cooperation between groups and thus increases political solidarity within society (Glasford & Calcagno, 2012, p. 323). In this context, Nightingale and others (Nightingale & et.al, 2017) tried to answer the question M. Is it that sympathy leads to realistic political solidarity of the masses of the Irish people with the refugee crisis? The study found that despite the Irish public sympathizing with refugees, at the same time they justify inequality and reject policies that lead to social change, that is, there is a contradiction. On the one hand, they sympathize with refugees and emphasize political solidarity. However, they want it to happen. This is without affecting their economic levels, and if things reach social change, they change their views. They want to preserve the status quo while legitimizing institutional inequality and justify that by saying that they have a European national identity and this identity gives the state the moral right to exclude refugees in order to preserve The economic level, in other words, they use ethnic identity as a justification for excluding refugees, and thus they have an emotional contradiction, meaning they sympathize with refugees, but they exclude them (Nightingale & et.al, 2017, pp: 137-140).

The study of Chayinska et al. (Chayinska & et.al, 2017) indicated that there is a positive relationship between political solidarity and aid behavior for the oppressed at risk, and whenever an individual believes that he will be harmed when the other group is exposed to injustice, he will politically solidify with the outside group. The moral result of the injustice that occurs on an external group, as the blame is placed on the third party who is responsible for the injustice. In order to achieve the group's goals and legitimize its actions (Chayinska & et.al, 2017, pp: 396-406), the study of Starzyk et al. (Starzyk & et.al, 2019) indicated that political solidarity with external groups increases when group members are exposed to a certain degree of suffering. The external group. To clarify this, all people have multiple identities linked together in the same individual, such as ethnic, religious, social, and economic identity, and each of these identities Duck with different levels of social privileges, so a person who belongs to a group with a majority or a privileged group and at the same time belongs to another disadvantaged group, and therefore the greater the recognition of the suffering of other groups, the greater the political solidarity with them (Starzyk & et.al, 2019, pp: 622- 625), and the Calcagno study (2017) found a positive relationship between political

solidarity and the recognition of multiculturalism, and the study concluded that the belief that other groups have good intentions increases political solidarity (Calcagno, 2017, p. 15). Greenwood (2008) indicates that there is a positive relationship between cross-conscious political awareness and political solidarity as cross consciousness increases awareness of interactions between groups (Greenwood, 2008, p. 36).

The interest in social courage goes back to ancient times when both Plato and Aristotle described it as a moral virtue to help others (Hobbs, 2000, p. 70), and the study of Chris (Krys, 2010) found a positive relationship between social courage and humor in the individual. The study requires experimental situations through a television interview. The study concluded that individuals with humor had confidence in themselves during interviews, which led to an increase in social courage (Krys, 2010, pp: 69-72). Holmes's study (Holmes, 2020) indicated that there is a positive relationship between The individual's moral identity and social courage The study also concluded that social courage is positively related to social responsibility (Holmes, 2020, pp: 7-8).

Howard & Cogswell, 2018, indicates that there is a positive relationship between social courage, proactive personality, and empowering leadership. In addition to the above, social courage requires goodwill and risk (Howard & Cogswell, 2018, p.324), and Brendtro et.al, 2005 concluded To the existence of a positive relationship between social courage, independence, a sense of belonging and generosity, while social courage is negatively associated with emotional trauma in childhood, as the study emphasized that social courage grows from an early age in an individual's life (Brendtro & et.al, 2005, p. 130).

What increases the importance of the research is that it deals with new variables that no researcher has been exposed to inside Iraq and the Arab world, which contributes to providing useful and rich information to Iraqi scientific libraries.

Third: - Research objectives
Measuring political solidarity among university professors.
1. Measuring the social courage of university professors.
2. Identify the correlative relationship between political solidarity and social courage.

Fourth: Research limits
The current research has been determined by university professors for Basra, Baghdad and Mosul, and for the 2020 academic year.

Fifth: Defining terminology

First: political solidarity

Political solidarity was defined by several definitions, including the following:
Subašić & et.al, 2008)
The integration of the social majority with a minority or minorities suffering from inequality in order to challenge the established authority (Subašić & et.al, 2008, p. 331).
Neufeld et al (Neufeld & et.al, 2019)
It is the person standing with a disadvantaged group, allying with it, feeling connected to the issue, and a commitment to work side by side to achieve social change (Neufeld & et.al, 2019, p.728).
The researcher adopted the definition of Newfield and others due to the comprehensiveness of the definition and the dependence of most foreign studies on this definition.

The procedural definition of political solidarity is represented by the overall degree that the respondent obtains as a result of answering the paragraphs of the measure of political solidarity that was built in this research.

Second: Social Courage:
Howard (2019)
The individual's intentional behavior involves risks present in the situation, and those risks include harm to the individual's relationships and social image in the eyes of others (Howard, 2019, p. 736).

The researcher adopted this definition because of the reliance on Howard's theory in the theoretical framework and interpretation of the results.

As for the procedural definition of social courage, it is represented by the total degree obtained by the respondent as a result of answering the measure of social courage that was built in this research.

Theoretical framework

First: Political Solidarity: The theoretical framework for political solidarity is represented by the following theory: -

Newfield and others theory (Neufeld & et.al, 2019).

The theory indicated that political solidarity occurs in the context of the strength of relations between three groups that interact with each other, namely the minority, the authority and the majority, and that the term minority in this theory does not necessarily mean a numerical minority, but rather through its social status, i.e. the relative lack of social and political power, while the authority represents individuals. Groups that have political and executive positions, while the majority are members of groups who are not in positions of power but rather the general public (Neufeld & et.al, 2019, p.728), and the majority is the one who gives the authority its legitimacy on the basis of a common social identity which in turn grants Power is the ability to influence society, and this occurs when the majority views power as working in the interest of the group (Turner, 2005p.11), and if the relationship between the power and the minority is dominated by conflict, hostility and tension, at a time when the authority seeks to maintain the status quo, the minority It seeks to change depending on the mobilization of the support of the majority, as this helps them bring about a change in the positions, decisions and actions of those in positions of power, and in this case, the authority will seek support from the majority, and in a more sense Accurately, the authority and the minority seek strongly to influence the opinion of the majority by creating a common social identity, and the authority and the minority may use several strategies in order to push the majority to reclassify themselves (Subasic & et.al, 2008, p.335) and in order to maximize the opportunities for social change to occur, the minority needs To mobilize the majority in its struggle against the status quo (Simon & Klandermans, 2001, p. 323). According to this theory, despite the struggle Between the minority (who feel oppressed by the authority) and the authority (that is, those who occupy positions of power and have the means to defend the status quo), the way in which members of the majority think about classifying themselves within this broad social context leads to several results, including: -

1. Members of the majority may feel that they have a common identity that includes norms, values and beliefs with the authority. In addition to the above, the minority may be perceived as violating

those standards and thus excluding the minority, and in this case the position of authority is strengthened.

2. Members of the majority may refuse to share their identity with the authority and the minority, meaning that the majority members consider that the authority's actions are immoral and unfair. However, these actions are justified to preserve other foundations and preserve its legitimacy, and then the status quo is preserved, and here the disengagement mechanism is active and supporting the regime. Weak.

3. The majority may agree with both the authority and the minority, that is, the majority members believe that the owners of power implement their important needs and at the same time sympathize with the persecuted minority. Although this situation leads to support for the regime in the short term, the authority may lose its legitimacy in the long run.

4. The majority may reject the power group and stand in solidarity with the minority, and then political solidarity leads to socio-political change (Gorska, 2020, pp: 3-4).

According to this theory, political solidarity has three components: -

1. Alliance with disadvantaged groups

2. The connection of the issue and the feeling of responsibility towards the disadvantaged group, meaning the members of the majority feel that solidarity with the minority is necessary despite not being deprived by the authority, thus showing identification with the minority and a feeling of connection and unity with the realization that they are a different group with distinct experiences and conflicts, and in a more precise sense a common sense By case

3. Commitment to social change, that is, to work side by side with oppressed groups for social change, as political solidarity includes not only providing assistance to the minority, but also a conscious commitment to join others to challenge injustice (Neufeld & et.al, 2019, pp: 729-730) .
The political solidarity of the members of the majority with the minority, while not affected by the negative actions of the authority, appears as a willingness to challenge the authority's actions in solidarity with the disenfranchised. Therefore, political solidarity is a process characterized by a change in the relations between the majority, the authority and the minority to the extent that the majority becomes ready to challenge authority and solidarity. With the minority, and that It occurs when members of the majority reclassify themselves as they consider the authority to be an external group and the minority represents their group. Here, individual differences do not disappear. Rather, the status quo is perceived in the context of common goals and interests, and in this context, the challenge of the disadvantaged minority to the power group for social change depends on the extent of its ability to obtain On cooperation, sympathy and trust on the part of the majority members, and therefore political solidarity requires the development of a common political orientation to the current situation and a sense of the common cause between the majority and the minority, and this is evidenced by the desire for collective action (Subasic & et.al, 2008, pp. 331-337), and the theory emphasized that solidarity The political is not considered a fixed psychological feature such as intelligence and other personality variables, but rather depends on the situational contexts, meaning that the political solidarity of the individual is not fixed with all issues and groups, as political solidarity is affected by a variety of factors, including the priorities of the individual and his group and the importance of the issue to him (Neufeld (2018, pp: 10-11).

Second: - Social courage: The theoretical framework for social courage is represented by the following theory:

Howard's theory (Howard, 2019).

This theory has confirmed that each individual moves in the social context depending on two regular processes: the drive (orientation) towards the task to achieve the desired goals and the drive (avoidance) to move away from the unwanted stimuli. In other words, individuals with social courage are more oriented towards the benefits of their actions and thus they will be More attracted to positive social outcomes, albeit far-reaching, and in addition to the above, social courage is in opposition to the drive of avoidance, meaning that courageous individuals are less sensitive to unwanted stimuli (Howard, 2019, pp: 737-738). People calculate the benefits and costs of behavior, so individuals with social courage reduce personal risks and in turn increase the percentage of benefits that they get as a result of doing acts of courage (Howard & Holmes, 2019, p.57).

If individuals in general possess several identities at the same time, including personal, organizational and social identity, then these identities struggle with each other when the individual faces a specific problem. Therefore, this tension between individual identities and potential changes is a personal risk involved in the behavior of social courage, and therefore the values of the individual may they are inconsistent with his personal relationships based on the performance of the social role. For example, an individual may feel that he needs to follow the orders issued by the head of authority, whether they are social, political or academic, but these orders at the same time contradict the individual's moral or social identity, which leads to anxiety. And tension (Koerner, 2014, pp: 63-64) While the basic determinant of an individual's act of courageous behavior is the perceived strength of the individual, and the individual is likely to perform acts of courage if he has the advantage of social strength over others, as overcoming perceived threats to one's relationships. It is a major topic of courage, and therefore social courage is a psychosocial phenomenon (Schilpzand & et.al, 2015, pp: 52-53)

The theory indicated that social courage manifests itself in two types of risky behaviors:

1. Behavior that harms one's relationships, for example, facing the wrong behavior of the colleague. Therefore, this courageous behavior will have several consequences, including loss of the colleague, hostility and anger.

2. Behavior that harms the individual's social image. It may also be called the costs of losing the individual's value in the eyes of others. For example, when an individual requests his colleague for help in a particular matter or duty, the individual risks his value and ability from the viewpoint of others. The risk here is lack of knowledge or perceptions of inefficiency, and thus If there is a fear of social consequences, these behaviors will disappear, while these behaviors improve performance, whether on the social, political or academic level, as the theory emphasized that social courage is linked to a group of personal inclinations, as certain features lead to Individuals excel in social situations, including (social communication, self-confidence), as individuals with social courage interact with dangerous situations while they are characterized by the previous traits, while other individuals focus on anxiety and excessive fear of the risks they are exposed to when they are presented with courageous situations (Howard & et.al) (2016, pp: 675-685), and the theory also indicated that individuals with social courage enjoy perceived personal well-being because they focus on the consequences of behaviors. They are positive and its repercussions within the social context, and they are more flexible in the face of environmental problems, as they believe that they have earlier overcome more severe difficulties, and courageous actions affect the individual's re-awareness of his identity and thus he perceives himself as strong, coherent and solid, and thus

courage is linked. Socialism inversely affects anxiety, fear and depression (Howard, 2019, pp: 734-738). The theory articulates a set of assumptions, including:

1. The higher the individual's social courage, the higher the level of persistence.
2. The higher an individual's social support, the higher his social courage (Howard & Cogswell, 2018, pp: 328).

Search procedures
First: - Research community: The current research community consists of (2886) Basra University professors (Basra University, Statistics Division, 2020, p. 1) and Baghdad University professors, whose number is (6642) (Baghdad University, Statistics Division, 2020, p. 1) and professors The University of Mosul, whose number is (4180) (University of Mosul, Statistics Division, 2020, p. 1), as the total number of the research community reached (13708).
Second: - Research samples
A- Sample of research results: - The research sample consisted of (434) male and female university professors, chosen in a random stratified method of equal distribution from all colleges of the universities (Baghdad, Mosul, Basra).
B- Research samples for statistical analysis purposes:
These samples were used in order to identify discrimination, consistency, validity of paragraph construction and clarity, and calculate the time required to answer, as shown in the following table:

Table (1)
Research samples for statistical analysis purposes

The source from which the sample was taken	NO.	The purpose for which the sample was used	T
College of Arts and Engineering at the University of Basra	30	Knowing the clarity of the paragraphs of the measure of political solidarity and social courage	1
University of Baghdad, Mosul and Basra	400	It was used to extract the discriminatory power of the two measures of political solidarity and social courage	2
College of Medicine, Law and Education at the University of Baghdad and Basra	60	It was used to extract persistence using the Cronbach alpha for both the search scales and the half-segmentation method for the social courage scale.	3
University of Baghdad and Basra	100	Used to extract construct validity for the scale of political solidarity	4
University of Baghdad and Basra	160	Used to extract construct validity for a measure of social courage	5

Third: - Search Tools: The first tool: - A measure of political solidarity The researcher has relied on the research procedures on the theoretical data in the second semester related to building the scale and defining its fields according to the following: -

1. Defining the fields of political solidarity scale: - The researcher identified the fields of the political solidarity scale according to the theory adopted, and the fields were as follows: -

   a. The field of alliance: - the individual's sense of unity, union and common identity with the disadvantaged groups, and the order of his paragraphs in the scale was from (1-6)
   b. The area of relevance of the issue: - The individual's feeling of responsibility towards the issue of the disadvantaged group and viewing it as important to the extent that it expresses the same individual, and the order of its paragraphs is (7-12).

    c. The field of commitment: - The individual's pledge to perform the duty towards the disadvantaged group and work with it for the sake of social change, and the order of its paragraphs was from (13-19).

2. Identifying the sources of the paragraphs of the measure of political solidarity: - The researcher has relied on the theory of Neufeld and others (Neufeld & et al., 2019). The researcher has also benefited from previous studies, as shown in the following table:

Table (2)
Sources of the paragraphs of the measure of political solidarity

The source of the paragraphs	Phrase numbers	NO
(Neufeld&et.al,2019,p.735)	**15 ، 14 ، 11 ، 9 ، 8 ، 5 ، 3، 1 12، 19 ، 17،**	1
(Chayinska&et.al,2017,p.401)	**13 ، 4 ، 2**	2
(Neufeld,2018,p.122)	**18 ،10 ، 7 ، 6**	3

3.

Alternatives and correction keys: - (7) alternatives have been given according to Liker's method, which are (strongly agree, agree, somewhat agree, neutral, somewhat disagree, disagree, strongly disagree). From (1-7), if the paragraph is negative, scores are given from (1-7).

3- The scale instructions: - The researcher has been keen on accuracy and clarity in formulating the scale instructions, with the importance of the respondent's response expressing his opinion in all sincerity, as the respondent's answer is used for scientific research purposes only and without the need to mention the respondent's name.

4- Verifying the validity of the scale's paragraphs: - This procedure requires obtaining the consensus of the arbitrators regarding the apparent validity of the scale, as the researcher presented the instructions, paragraphs, alternatives and weights of the scale to (8) arbitrators who are specialists in psychology as passed above in this research, and after If the researcher retrieved the scale from the gentlemen of the arbitrators, the approval rate was between (87.5% -100%) and based on the above, all paragraphs were kept without deletion, except for paragraph No. 6 (my relationship with my friends ended due to my frankness) and thus the scale consisted of 16 Paragraphs, and the researcher took all the linguistic and methodological amendments suggested by the arbitrators.

5. Sample clarity of instructions and paragraphs: - After preparing the scale of social courage and its instructions, the researcher applied the scale to a sample of (30) university professors mentioned above in Table (1). The researcher found that the paragraphs of the scale and his instructions were clear and the average response time was (6) minutes.

6. Indications of Discrimination: These were obtained through two methods: a. The two extreme groups: - To achieve this procedure, the researcher ranked the questionnaires in ascending order of the sample of statistical analysis of (400) and mentioned above in Table No. (1), and (27%) was taken from the upper group and (27%) from the lower group and the number of each group was (108) With a total of (216), the mean of each paragraph and its deviation were calculated, and then the T-test was applied to two independent samples and the extracted T value was compared with the tabular T value of (1.96) and with a degree of freedom (214), and the results showed that all paragraphs of the scale of social courage have strength Discriminatory and the following table explains that.

Table (6)
Distinguishing the paragraphs for the measure of social courage in the style of the two extremes

The computed T-value	Lower group		The top group		T
	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	
12.14	1.01	3.96	1.31	5.32	1
13.41	1.30	4.22	1.19	5.83	2
8.57	1.66	4.05	1.54	5.37	3
8.75	1.19	4.76	1.48	5.89	4
6.10	1.71	4.38	1.77	5.40	5
8.30	1.20	4.59	1.61	5.72	6
9.61	1.63	4.44	2.16	6.21	7
8.23	0.90	4.37	1.97	5.58	8
6.23	1.97	4.83	2.06	6.04	9
9.24	1.59	4.61	1.12	5.83	10
3.44	1.08	4.79	1.43	5.21	11
5.84	2.17	4.80	2.13	6.01	12
8.50	1.82	4.32	1.65	5.74	13
7.23	1.26	4.41	2.03	5.59	14
6.83	1.45	4.53	2.11	5.72	15
7.22	1.61	4.56	1.47	5.63	16

B. The relationship of the paragraph score to the overall score of the scale: To achieve this procedure, the researcher extracted the Pearson coefficient to find the relationship between the score of each paragraph and the total score of the scale for the same sample for the two extremes, amounting to (400). It is (0,098), and the following table shows that:

Table (7)

Distinguishing the paragraphs for the scale of social courage in the manner of the relationship of the paragraph score to the total score of the scale

The relationship of the paragraph to the total score	T	The relationship of the paragraph to the total score	T	The relationship of the paragraph to the total score	T	The relationship of the paragraph to the total score	T
0,408	13	0,482	9	0,711	5	0,323	1
0,353	14	0,517	10	0,428	6	0,346	2
0,532	15	0,639	11	0,385	7	0,671	3
0,449	16	0,391	12	0,462	8	0,450	4

6. Validity indicators: - The researcher extracted several types for the validity of the scale, including the following: -

A- Apparent honesty: - This type of honesty depends on the appropriateness of the scale's paragraphs to measure what they were set for, and this is often decided by experts specialized in the field to which the scale belongs (Abdulrahman, 2008, p.199). On a group of the aforementioned arbitrators, as these arbitrators agreed on the scale as previously referred to in this research.

B- Validity of construction: - This type of honesty is sometimes called the sincerity of the concept and the sincerity of the hypothesis, and it is one of the most important types of truthfulness as it depends on experimental verification because it depends on the extent to which the instrument is measured to form a specific hypothesis (Rosnow, 1999, p.151), and based on The above has been verified by the researcher of the construction validity index as passed earlier in the research through the method of the two extremes and the relationship of the degree of each paragraph to the total degree of the scale, and based on the theory adopted by Howard (Howard) and Howard & Fox study (2020, p. 3), the researcher formulated the following hypothesis (there are no significant differences in social courage according to the gender variable) and this measure is among the indicators of construct validity, and to achieve this measure a scale was applied Social courage on a random sample of (160) university professors distributed evenly according to the gender variable (male - female), as this sample was randomly drawn from the University of Baghdad and Basra, and the results showed that the arithmetic mean for males is (101.14) with a standard deviation (9.18), while The arithmetic mean for females is (99.81) and a standard deviation (10.12), and after using the T-test for two independent samples, the calculated T value appeared (1.22), which is smaller than the tabular T value (1.96) and at a level of significance (0.05) and a degree of freedom (158), which means that there is no Differences between males and females in the variable of social courage, and thus the validity of the hypothesis.

8. Stability indicators: - If the consistency reflects the consistency and repeatability of the answer in measuring the phenomenon, then it is extracted in several ways, including retesting and the half-segmentation method (Franzen, 2013, p.15) and because of the researcher's inability to achieve the method of retesting due to the application of the scale It was electronic, as the researcher relied on the following methods

a. The Alpha Cronbach method: - To achieve this procedure, the researcher applied the social courage measure to a random sample of (60) university professors referred to above in this research, and the results showed that the value of the stability coefficient reached (0.91).

B. Half-segmentation method: - If this method requires dividing the scale into two halves, the even and individual paragraphs will become separately (Nath, 2013, pp: 1-5), and to achieve this procedure, the researcher applied the social courage measure to the stability sample that passed It was mentioned above, which is 60 university professors, and after that the researcher divided the respondents' answers into two parts, and after using the Pearson coefficient between the scores of the two halves of the scale, the value of the correlation coefficient was (0.77) and after using the Spearman Brown corrective equation in order to obtain a total correlation coefficient for the scale, the value of the reliability coefficient reached (0.77). (0.88).

Fourth: Final implementation: - The measure of political solidarity, which consists of (19) paragraphs, and the measure of social courage consisting of (16) items were applied to the application sample amounting to (434) male and female university professors in the period between (5/4/2020) Until (6/17/2020), noting that the researcher applied the measurements electronically due to the Corona pandemic.

Fifth: statistical means: -

The (spss) program was used in the search procedures and extracting the results as follows: -

1. Pearson Correlation Coefficient: - This method was used to extract the results of the following: • Finding the relationship between the score for each paragraph and the total score for both scales • Finding the correlation between the scale of political solidarity and the scale of system justification, to extract the sincerity of construction for the scale of political solidarity. • Finding the relationship between the two halves of the measure of social courage to extract consistency • Finding the correlation between the measure of political solidarity and social courage. 2. The Alpha Cronbach equation: - This method was used to find the consistency for both research measures. 3. The T-test for one sample: - This method was used to measure political solidarity and social courage in the application sample. 4. The T-test for two independent samples: - This method was used to compare the average of males and females to extract the validity of construction for the measure of social courage.

Discussing and interpreting results

Presenting the research results, discussing and interpreting the results, and thus coming up with a set of recommendations and proposals, as follows: -

First: Presenting, discussing and interpreting the results: After the researcher used the statistical bag program, the research reached the following results:

1. Measuring political solidarity among university professors:

The arithmetic mean of political solidarity for the applied research sample was (106.41) with a standard deviation (13.25), while the hypothetical mean was (76). Significance level (0.05) and degree of freedom (433), which means that the research sample is characterized by political solidarity, and the following table shows that: -

Table (8)
The T-test for one sample for the Political Solidarity Scale

Indication level	Tabular t value	The calculated t value	Hypothesis	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	the number	Sample type
Statistical function at a level (0.05)	1.96	47.81	76	13.25	106.41	434	University professors

This result is in agreement with the results of the study of the adopted theorist, Neufeld and others (Neufeld & et al., 2019, p.726), and also with the results of the study of Dixon and others (Dixon & et al., 2017, p.83). This result can be explained based on what the adopted theory indicated that the feeling of responsibility towards the deprived groups increases the state of identification and the feeling of connection and unity with the deprived groups despite the existence of different experiences and conflicts and thus working side by side with the deprived groups for a social change that guarantees justice and social equality. And economic (Neufeld & etc. Al, 2019, pp: 729-730), in addition to the above, university professors have a humanistic approach that drives their psychological motivations with an ethical dimension to help the deprived of all classes of society and as a result of their intelligence, they diagnose the turmoil in the state system, and thus

The university professors cooperate and sympathize with every sociopolitical move to change the conditions of the oppressed.

2. Measuring social courage among university professors: - The arithmetic mean of social courage for the applied research sample was (103.71) with a standard deviation (15.02), while the hypothetical mean was (76), and after processing the data using the T-test for one sample, the calculated T value was (38.43) It is greater than the tabular T value (1.96) at the level of significance (0.05) and the degree of freedom (433), which means that the research sample is characterized by social courage, and the following table shows that: -

Table (9)
One-sample t-test for the Social Courage Scale

Indication level	Tabular t value	The calculated t value	Hypothesis	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	the number	Sample type
Statistical function at a level (0.05)	1.96	38.43	76	15.02	103.71	434	**University professors**

This result is in agreement with the results of the Howard and Holmes study (2019, p. 53), as well as the results of the Howard study (Howard, 2019, p. 734). This result is explained through the theory adopted, as it indicated that social courage increases the improvement of the individual's performance within the work context, whether on the social, political or academic level (Howard & et al., 2016, pp: 675-685). People with social courage are more resilient in facing environmental problems because they believe that they have overcome more severe difficulties in the interactions of their previous lives (Howard, 2018, pp: 734-738), and therefore the university professor's feeling of the solidity of his perceived personality in terms of his social and scientific standing and his ability to persuade Because of the information storage that he possesses, he increases his social courage, and the more previous he makes the university professor realizes that he has a social role and that he must perform it with all skill.

3- Finding the relationship between political solidarity and social courage among university professors: After statistical treatment of the data to find out the relationship between political solidarity and social courage, and using the Pearson coefficient, it was found that the value of the correlation coefficient (0.79) and this result means that there is a positive correlation between political solidarity and social courage, and the following table explains that.

Table (10)
Pearson correlation coefficient for the variables of political solidarity and social courage

Correlation coefficient value	the number	the sample
0.79	434	University professors

This result can be explained through the theoretical framework adopted, as the university professors' class feels that they are the ones who give the power its legitimacy based on the existence of a common social identity, the university professor has a sense of responsibility to change situations of inequality, and then the university professor's decision to support political solidarity with the disadvantaged It leads to pressure on the authority to improve performance and at the same time it has to do with social courage, as this depends on the intelligence of the

university professor to reclassify himself according to the new situations, which in turn increases his social courage, which depends on his self-confidence in dangerous situations.

Recommendations: -

1- Emphasis on the role of the family and what it does to inculcate human beliefs, such as helping the oppressed and defending the rights of others, for the sake of the growth of positive behaviors, including political solidarity.
2. Building extension programs that emphasize the development of concepts of justice and equality, and thus the negative stimuli that the individual does not like to be exposed to must not accept being exposed to others, which leads to the growth of political solidarity.
3. Emphasis on the positive results of social courage in television programs, represented by uncovering financial corruption operations within all institutions.
4. The state gives material and moral rewards for every courageous behavior of an employee that leads to an increase in the state's economic resources.

Suggestions: -

1. Conduct a subsequent study that includes other samples such as (members of parliament, judges, employees of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Education), and then compare its results with the results of the current research.
2. Conducting an experimental study to reveal the effect of religious beliefs in developing both political solidarity and social courage.
3- Conducting another study to reveal the relationship between social identity and each of political solidarity and social courage.

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