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Mutual Social Trust among Secondary School Students

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Abstract

The current research aims to identify the mutual social trust among secondary school students, and the statistical significance of self-differences in mutual social trust according to the gender variable (males - females) and grade (fifth preparatory, second average) and the study sample consisted of (488) male and female students for the academic year. 2022-2021), and to achieve the objectives of the research, the researcher used the descriptive approach, and the researcher built a measure of mutual social trust based on the theory of (Rotenbergs, 1994 The psychometric properties of the scale were verified after it It was presented to a group of experts, then the researcher analyzed the data through the use of the statistical portfolio for social sciences. The results showed the existence of mutual social trust among secondary school students, and there are no statistically significant differences in social trust. Mutual trust according to the gender variable, and there are no statistically significant differences in the mutual social trust according to the grade variable.

Keywords: Mutual, social, secondary school

First: Introduction

The weakness of mutual social trust in the other is a cognitive habit that interprets the intentions and behaviors of others as being unreliable, dishonest and seeking to achieve their personal goals in any way whatsoever. They will even hurt others in order to achieve their goals The character (Mirowsky, 1983: 228).The low social mutual trust makes the

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individual always expect danger from others, and thus decides his ineffectiveness and his participation in school or social activities, and also leads the individual 's low confidence in his government institutions to believe that the information provided by those institutions lacks. Credibility and honesty, as well as an increase in the feeling of vulnerability, anxiety, doubt and fear in fulfilling its obligations and taking responsibility, as well as the extent of its ability to provide the

necessary protection for it when needed (Tokuda et al., 2008: 1-3).

, the researcher tries to answer the following question in his research problem:

1. Is there mutual social trust in the research sample?

2. Are there statistically significant differences in mutual social trust according to the variable (gender, grade)?

Second: _ The significance of the Research:

Mutual social confidence is one of the most important topics in modern social psychology, because it represents a vital and positive concept in our daily lives and in various roles and social relationships. Mutualism is the finest and most influential type of social interaction. The importance of trust emerges at the level of personal relationships, as it is one of the most possessions an individual possesses in the continuation and development of individuals' relationships with their families, schoolmates and friends, as well as marital relationships because they play a role in increasing intimacy, forgiveness and love that Deepening and continuity of social relations. (Rusbult, 2011: 669).

Mutual social trust constitutes an important cornerstone in building social relations, as seen by a number of researchers ; Trust is one of the important personality traits that are related to honesty, credibility and reliability (Rotenberg, 1994: 250), and Hall (Hall, 2002) conducted a study on social trust, and the results showed that success in building social relationships leads to building

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distinguished relationships. In cooperation, acceptance, confidence in self and others, commitment and satisfaction. (Hall, 2002: 356).

Third: Aim of the Research: _

The current research aims to identify to:

Mutual social trust among secondary school students.

Statistically significant differences in social trust according to gender and grade variables.

Fourth: Limitation of the Research:

The current search is determined with: Students of the Directorate of Karbala Governorate, For the secondary stage (males - females), and from both the fifth branches (scientific and literary), the second description is average, for the academic year (2021-2022).

Fifth: Definition of terms:

First: Mutual Social Trust Mutual social confidence:

define it:

Ken J Rottenberg Ken Rotenberg (1994):

" It's The set of assumptions or emotions a person has about the likelihood that the actions of others

will be beneficial, favorable, or at least harmless in the future " (Ken Rotenberg, 1994: 231).

Theoretical definition:

I adopted Scholar Tan Theoretical definition of (Ken Rotenberg, 1994) because the theoretical framework was relied on for this view.

procedural definition:

The degree to which the respondent obtains on the items of the social mutual trust scale prepared by the researcher in this study.

A theoretical framework for the concept of social mutual trust:

That the first to touch on this concept is " Morton Dutch " (Morton Deutsch, 1969), which was responsible to some extent for the start of interest in this concept, and he showed that trust leads to rapprochement between individuals, especially when individuals feel weak or when they are exposed to crises for that, because individuals must They depend on the benevolence of their partners in obtaining important results to solve the problems they are exposed to, and that there are many growth theories,

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which ranged from the attachment theory of Bowlby (1973-1969) to the theory of Erikson. (Erikson, 1963) for psychological and social development, all of which confirm that early exposure to trust is the basis on which most successful future relationships are based, as individuals are reluctant to start or maintain most social relationships when there is no trust, because trust is necessary for the emergence of social relationships Safeguarding promotes cooperation among group members and maintains social order. (Jeffry, 2007: 57).

and see " Dutch " (Deutsch, 1969), that mutual social trust develops when the two partners rely on positive attitudes towards the care of the other party, and he used (a primary investigation model) in which he emphasized that the individuals who enter into this model With positive trends, they tend to cooperate to achieve greater gains between the two parties, then Rotter (1967) developed special measures of generalized trust as a response to the Dutch program in its research on trust, and then

continued research on Confidence has passed over time and standards have evolved " Router " that the traits of people with high social trust are less likely to steal and cheat and more respectful of the opinions of others ; A person with high confidence is less likely to be unhappy Bad and compatible in his life. (Qasim, 2014: 44-45).

Among the most important theories that explain social trust by Ken J. Rothenberg (1994):

The theory of social trust (Luthenberg, 1994), highlights the importance of trust in social relations. One of the most basic aspects of trust, according to Rottenberg, is honesty, which is the expectation that members of the relationship will be honest and refrain from manipulative and treacherous behavior. Trust and honesty is an integral part of building positive friendships. Especially in the matter of forming successful social relationships between individuals, and therefore trust has been examined during adolescence in order to know the extent to which adolescents are able

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to keep secrets, and among those who cannot do so, and therefore consider these to be less trustworthy by their peers and not Able to form close and reciprocal friendships, given the importance of forming positive friendships (Rotenbergs, 2005: 120).

It is important to understand the types of behaviors that may prevent the formation of positive friendships. An increase in lying may be one of these behaviors that adolescents engage in that threatens their ability to form social relationships, because lying violates the expectation of trust in social relationships. Which was found to be related to the quality of their social bonding, (Luhmann, N, 1979).

Dimensions of social trust " Rottenberg ": Ken Rottenberg divided social trust into three dimensions, which are as follows:

a) The cognitive dimension:

Trust is based on a cognitive process that distinguishes between trustworthy people and institutions that are known and in this sense, For we choose cognitively who to trust, in what aspects and under what circumstances. We build a choice on what We consider it good reasons which constitute evidence of the other 's trustworthiness, and herein lies the theoretical significance of Rottenberg's claim that the knowledge base for trust lies in (trust in trust). (Rotenberg, 1994: 14).

b) The emotional dimension of trust:

One of the most important complementary aspects of confidence assessment that researchers have historically overlooked is the emotional sub - dimension.

b) The behavioral dimension of trust:

Rotenbergs asserted that " the practical importance of trust lies in the behavioral and social action it includes." This means that behavioral trust involves taking a course of risky actions based on confident expectations (the cognitive basis) and feelings (the emotional basis) that The other will respect her (Rotenberg, 1994: 13).

Previous studies:

1. Brown study, 2001).

This study aimed at the patterns of attachment, mutual trust, and attitudes

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towards marriage among university students, and the researcher used the Mutual Trust Scale (Remple, Holmes, Zanna, 1985), and the sample of this study consisted of (200) male and female students, and as the results showed, the results showed There is a partial positive relationship between the attachment style and the level of social trust.

2. Study Qasim (2014).

This study aimed to fear the incorrectness of the decision and its relationship to the mutual social trust of state employees. And the researcher built the scale of Thomson and colleagues (1985). The sample of this study consisted of (400) male and female employees. The researcher used the statistical methods of discriminatory power and analysis of variance, and the results showed a low level of social trust among state employees.

Research Methodology and Procedures:

The current research community was determined by secondary school students (males, females) in the governorate of (Karbala), and the total number of students in this governorate reached (9753) male and female students, distributed by gender and grade.

sample:

After defining the research community and obtaining the statistical data required by the research, the two researchers chose the research sample in a stratified random sampling method. on the opinion Anastasi (Anastasi, 1989), which indicates that the best sample size for statistical analysis of paragraphs is to be in each of the two peripheral groups in the total score (100) individuals, as it relied on (27%) of the sample size in each group In the total degree, as the number of the sample of the paragraphs analysis is (370) individuals (Anastasi, and since the size of the current research community is large, the researcher took the second sample size to suit (400) male and female students from secondary schools, which the researcher will use In extracting the discriminatory power of the paragraphs

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by using it to extract the differences between the two end groups, as well as calculating the coefficients of construct validity and stability, because the process of statistical analysis of the paragraphs of the scale is one of the basic and important steps, and it has been relied on the paragraphs that are characterized by good psychometric properties until the scale becomes More honest and consistent (Al -Douri, 2004: 68).

Scale Mutual Social Trust:

lhave The researcher Tan defined this concept by adopting the social trust theory of the scientist "KenRotenbergs ", which is the theory adopted by the researcher Tan in constructing the scale and interpreting its results, in light of the general idea of the theory, and next to Psychological studies in the field of social trust and mutual social trust, Therefore, researcher Tan

developed a definition of mutual social trust (Mutual social Confidence is a set of assumptions or A person's emotions and feelings about the possibility that the actions of others in the future will be beneficial, favorable, or at least unfavorable. Harmful, and three areas were identified, and each of them was defined in the light of the trust theory of the scientist " Ken Rotenbergs " as follows:

After reviewing previous studies and psychological literature, the two researchers translated and adopted the Anton Marx Scale, 2020) Anton MARX) for emotional infection, and this scale is suitable for the current research sample, and it is characterized by high honesty and stability, and the scale in its final form consists of (32) items, It is divided into six subscales. As shown in the table below:

Table (1) shows each field and number of paragraphs

T	fields	span of paragraphs	number of paragraphs
1.	emotional dimension	(1-14)	14
2.	cognitive domain	15-26))	12
3.	behavioral domain	27-42))	16

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Description of the scale in the original form:

the purpose of ascertaining the validity of the paragraphs of the Mutual Social Trust Scale, the two researchers presented the scale to a number of arbitrators specialized in psychological sciences in order to indicate their observations and opinions on the validity, alternatives, and weights of the paragraphs, and the need for deletion and modification according to what they saw fit. The forms were collected from specialized professors The two researchers analyzed the opinions on the paragraphs by using the percentage, and the percentage of agreement (80%) or more was adopted as a criterion for accepting the survival of the paragraph (Al-Jabri, 2011: 218), and in light of the opinions of the arbitrators, it was agreed to exclude the paragraph (5 paragraphs).

Scale instructions:

The scale instructions are a guide that guides the respondent during his response to the items of the scale,

and the researcher Tan indicated that the respondent's answers should be related to opinions towards life situations, and it was emphasized the need for the respondent to choose the appropriate alternative that is expressed by the four scale alternatives, and to emphasize the That the response will not be seen by anyone except the researcher Tan, and that it is used for the purposes of scientific research only, and he was not asked to mention the name, and he did not disclose the actual presentation of the study in order to reduce the impact of the study. Social desirability factor, as Gronbach indicates that mentioning the main objective of the scale

leads to falsification of the response (Al - Zoba'i, 1980: 71).

Experience clarity of instructions and paragraphs:

The researcher applied the scale to a random sample of (40) male and female students in secondary schools in Karbala governorate, and it became clear that the instructions, paragraphs

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and alternatives of the scale are understood by the sample. Anastasi, 1988: 192)), as it aims to reveal the psychometric properties that depend to a large extent on the properties of its vertebrae. He showed that the instructions and paragraphs of the scale and the way of answering were clear, and that the time spent by the sample members in their responses to the list ranged between (15 - 15). 20) minutes, and that it is necessary to verify the extent to which the target sample understands the scale's instructions and the extent to which its paragraphs are clear to them. (Faraj, 1980: 16).

Statistical analysis of paragraphs:

The objective of the item analysis is to maintain the good items, after ensuring their strength in achieving discrimination between the individuals subject to the measurement, because one of the important conditions for the items of psychological scales is that these items are characterized by a strong discriminatory force between individuals with high scores and individuals with low scores. In the trait

or trait to be measured (Groniund, 1981: 253), Geisell et al. (1981, Ghisell et al) indicate the need to select items with high discriminatory power and include them in the final form of the scale, and to exclude undistinguished items, Because there is a strong relationship between the accuracy of the scale and the discriminatory power of its paragraphs (1976: 262: Nunnally). The researcher verified two of the discriminatory power of the paragraphs using the ContrastedGroups method by applying the paragraphs of the scale to the statistical analysis sample, which amounted to (400) male and female students, and then determining the total score for each of the respondent forms, then arranging the forms Descending according to the total degree, from the highest degree to the lowest degree, then 27% of the forms with the highest degrees, and (27%) of the forms with the lowest degrees, and the number of members of each of the two peripheral groups reached The upper and lower classes (108) students, and after applying the

t - test for two independent samples, to find out and after applying the t - test for two independent samples, to find out the significance of the differences between the upper and lower groups for the scores of each item of the scale All items of the scale were measured by comparing them with the tabular T -value of (1.97) at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom (214).

Internal Consistency Method:

. has been used The data of the statistical analysis sample, which amounted to (40) forms.

a. The relationship of the paragraph's score with the total score of the scale:

the paragraph to the total score of the scale is one of the methods used in calculating the internal consistency of the scale, and it is concerned with knowing whether or not each of the scale's paragraphs goes in the direction in which the whole scale goes. It has the advantage that it provides us with a homogeneous scale (Abd al-Rahman, 1998: 207), and Table (2) shows that.

Table (2)

The relationship of the paragraph score with the total score of the social mutual trust scale

paragraph number	correlation coefficient	paragraph number	correlation coefficient	paragraph number	correlation coefficient
1	0.346	15th	0.511	29	0.555
2	0.565	16	0.286	30	0.443
3	0.397	17	0.297	31	0.478
4	0.518	18	0.606	32	0.086
5	0.437	19	0.276	33	0.485
6	0.506	20	0.477	34	0.318
7	0.510	21	0.526	35	0.416
8	0.501	22	0.360	36	0.414
9	0.463	23	0.065	37	0.368

10	0.515	24	0.241	38	0.341
11	0.219	25	0.538	39	0.595
12	0.421	26	0.545	40	0.523
13	0.530	27	0.491	41	0.487
14	0.254	28	0.245	42	0.131

The relationship of the paragraph's score with the total score of the domain it belongs to why: _

The researcher Tan extracted the correlation between the degree of each paragraph and the total degree of the domain to which it belongs, which numbered (42) paragraphs by using the Pearson correlation coefficient. The tabular amount (0.098), and Table (3) shows this.

Table (3)

The relationship of the paragraph's score with the total score of the domain it belongs to I Scale of social mutual trust

emotional field	T	correlation coefficient	cognitive domain	T	correlation coefficient	behavioral domain	T	correlation coefficient
emotional	1	0.471	Cognitive	15th	0.516	behavioral	29	0.565
	2	0.613		16	0.430		30	0.530
	3	0.431		17	0.417		31	0.560
	4	0.546		18	0.610		32	0.539
	5	0.586		19	0.436		33	0.556

6	0.615		20	0.505		34	0.429
7	0.550		21	0.598		35	0.321
8	0.579		22	0.415		36	0.527
9	0.421		23	0.371		37	0.467
10	0.661		24	0.471		38	0.435
11	0.352		25	0.561		39	0.578
12	0.528		26	0.506		40	0.619
13	0.680		27	0.515		41	0.564
14	0.298		28	0.309		42	0.210

The relationship of the field to the total degree and the field to the field: The Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between the score of each domain and the other domains, and between the score of each domain and the total score of the scale. The value of the Pearson correlation coefficient is a criterion for knowing that the scale is internally consistent if the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient is equal to or greater than the tabular value of the Pearson correlation coefficient. Pearson, which is equal to (0.098) at the level of significance (0.05).

Table (4)

The relationship of the domain to the total score and the domain to the domain

I Scale of social mutual trust

Variables	Mutual social trust	emotional field	cognitive domain	behavioral domain
Mutual social trust	1	-	-	-
emotional field	0.845	1	-	-
cognitive domain	0.824	0.591	1	-
behavioral domain	0.842	0.517	0.554	1

Psychometric properties of the social mutual trust scale:

is necessary to check some of the standard characteristics of the scale (mark, 1986: 209), and honesty and stability are among the most important psychometric characteristics, as the accuracy of the information provided by the scales depends on it (Abd al-Rahman, 1998: 159, and thus these characteristics were verified by extracting some of the validity and reliability indicators of the scale.

1. Honesty Validity: Honesty means "the ability of a measuring instrument. " (choice or measure) is based on the measure of what it was set for. " (Kaplan, 2005: 134 & (Saccuzz Honesty is one of the important

characteristics in psychological tests and scales, and for the scale to be described as honest There must be some indicators that point to it, and the more indicators, the greater the confidence in it (Anastasi & Urbina, 1997: 141). Indicators of honesty will be verified as follows:

a. Face validity: _ _

This type of honesty represents the initial examination of the items of the scale, as it is an appropriate procedure for the scale, and through it it is recognized that the items are appropriate for what they were set for, or that the items are related to the variable that is being measured and that the content is consistent with the purpose for which it was established

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(1962:90, Freeman), as a group of specialists examines the extent of the clarity of the paragraphs, their relationship to the measured feature, and their compatibility with the society for which the scale was designed (Abdul Rahman, 1998: 124). This type of honesty was verified when the scale was presented to a group of arbitrators.

B - the validity of the construction (Construct Validity):

The validity of the construction is a fundamentally correct concept, as it can be resorted to when we deal with abstract psychological concepts. The validity of whether the scale measures theoretical assumptions that refer to psychological traits and characteristics that cannot be observed but can be inferred (Anstanzi and Urena, 2015: 150). This type of honesty was verified by the method of the two extreme groups and the internal consistency of the relationship between the paragraph's degree and the total degree of each dimension.

2. Reliability: _ _ Reliability means "the internal consistency of the test,

and stability." its results passing by Time" (Kline, 1993: 7). To calculate the scale's stability, it was applied to a sample of (60) male and female students who were chosen by the stratified random method. The indicators of the scale's stability were extracted in two ways:

A- Cronbach 's Alpha: _ _ _ _

Stability according to this method depends on the consistency of the response on each item of the scale, as it depends on the standard deviation of the scale and the standard deviation of each item of the scale (Thorndike and hygen, 1989: 79). The stability of the scale is extracted by calculating the correlation coefficient between the degrees of the scale on the basis that each paragraph of the scale is self-contained (Brown, 1976: 86), and the reliability coefficient by this method reached (0.874).

B- Test - Retest Method:

This method involves applying the scale to a representative sample of individuals in the community, and then reapplying it the scale it again after

the passage of an appropriate period of time, and Adams (Adams, 1964) believes that re-application of the scale to identify its stability, must be within a period of no less than two weeks, The researcher Tan applied the measure of mutual social trust to extract stability in this way on the stability sample, and two weeks after the first application of the list, the researcher Tan re-applied the list again and on the same sample, and Pearson's correlation coefficient (Person Correlation Cofficient) was used. To know the nature of the relationship between the first and second application degrees (Majid, and children, 2012: 84), and the stability value in this way was (0.8 69).

Social Mutual Trust Scale In its final form:

Be a measure of mutual social trust In its initial form of (47) items, and after extracting the psychometric properties of the social mutual trust scale, the mutual social trust scale becomes In its final form (4 2) A paragraph divided into three domains,

(1 4) items for the emotional domain, (12) items for the cognitive domain, and (16) A paragraph for the behavioral domain.

Fourth chapter (presentation and interpretation of results):

included This chapter presents the findings of To the second researcher, according to the research objectives set in the first chapter, through the data contained in the research, the application of research tools to the sample members and the conduct of statistical analyzes on them, and then discussing and interpreting the results in the light of the literature and previous studies that were presented In the second chapter, and come up with some recommendations and suggestions, as follows:

First: Presentation and interpretation of the results:

goal: to identify social mutual trust For high school students:

This result clearly indicates that the members of the research sample have social confidence, and this may be due to mutual social trust as referred to by " Rotenbergs " (Rotenbergs,

1994). Which refers to the belief in the good intentions of others and dependence on peers when faced with problems and the extent to which they fulfill their promises and keep secrets towards their peers and guided by reciprocity, individuals will match the fulfillment of their promises towards others, and therefore their trust And their credibility towards peers is largely related to trust towards them and thus they show mutual trust relationships and that it helps to enhance peer friendship and social competence at an early age and also increases positive expectations about the behavior of others and dependence on them (Rotenberg, 1994, and the result of this study agreed with the study of Brown (Brown, 2001), which showed the results of a partial positive relationship between attachment and mutual social trust, while this result differed with the study of Kassem (2014), which showed that there is a decrease in the level of social trust. reciprocal, and table (5) shows this.

Table (5)

The significance of the difference between the arithmetic and hypothetical means on the scale of mutual social trust

the sample	the middlearithmetic	deviationnormative	the middlehypothetical	the valueT		indication
				calculated	tabular	
488	112.5266	18.80089	100	14.719	1.96	function

The second goal: getting to know to me the differences in Mutual social trust according to gender (male, female) and grade variables The fifth is preparatory (biology, applied, Dubai) and the second is intermediate:

To achieve this goal, the two researchers used Tow away Analysis

of anova to identify the significance of differences for gender and class and the interaction between gender and class in mutual social trust, and Table (6 and 7) shows that.

Table (6)

The significance of the differences in social mutual trust according to the gender variable

Type		the middlearithmetic	deviationnormative	the number
Mention	SecondAverage	117.7500	15.52447	118
	_ fifthprep	112.7857	20.06596	108
	the total	116.0952	.17.08774	226
feminine	SecondAverage	114.0886	19.24652	147
	_ fifthprep	110.0383	18.38970	115
	the total	112.1906	18.93720	262
the total	SecondAverage	114.4755	18.89606	265
	_ fifthprep	110.2108	18.46290	223
	the total	112.5266	18.80089	488

Table (7)

The significance of the differences in social mutual trust according to the variable of gender and grade

sourcevariance	sumsquares	DegreeFreedom	Averagesquares	the valuefaeacalculated	indication
Type	353.630	1	353.630	1.010	notD
Class	699,659	1	699,659	1.998	notD
type* grade	7.192	1	7.192	0.021	notD

The error	169504.440	484	350,216		
total	172141,654	487			

The results of the analysis of variance indicated that YAT: _ _

a. Differences according to type:

significant differences in social mutual trust according to the gender variable, as the calculated maximal value reached (1,010) This value is smaller than the tabular value of (3.84) at the significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (1-484). This result can be explained that there are no differences between males and females in mutual social trust, and this study differed With the study (Tokuda, 2008) confirming that the results showed that mutual social trust was more in females than males, while the result of this study agreed with the result of (Al -Jubouri, 2018) which indicated a decline in social mutual trust what Between males and females, the researcher attributes the interpretation of this result to the fact that males and females in the community live in a specific area in which somewhat similar social and cultural patterns prevail, all of which is

reflected within the school community, and consequently relationships are affected. Inhumanity among students, the most important of which is mutual social trust. They are exposed to the same repeated frustrations and lack of trust in others, as well as false promises and exposure to betrayal and lack of dependence on others, as well as the school and teachers in educational and social institutions as a whole. also, _ This, in turn, affects their expectations of not trusting the intentions of others, their ideas and beliefs emanating from individuals and institutions, as well as their distrust of their emotions and behavior.

B. Differences by grade:

significant differences in the mutual social trust according to the grade variable, as the calculated value reached (1,998) This value is smaller than the tabular value of (3.84) at the significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (1-484). They showed a close level of social mutual trust, and this means that the

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research subjects had a clear decline in the characteristic of mutual social trust, as it can be said that the students of the fifth preparatory grade and the students of the second grade that they live in the same social and cultural environment and that There were problems and frustrations, as they will be exposed to them at the same level or a little more, and this indicates the low expectations of students in the possibility of relying on the words and promises issued by their peers, as well as from their society. This result can be explained according to Rottenberg 's theory, which sees that mutual social trust is formed in the individual on the basis of his positive and negative expectations towards the intentions and feelings of others. Hence, the researcher believes that The reason for the low confidence may be due to the presence of large differences in behaviors and ideas among students, according to For social and family upbringing, and this leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of social interaction among students that most

students do not They meet only by chance and in a tight time no It allows them to get to know each other and adapt to each other with the nature and behaviors prevalent among the students.

c. Differences according to interaction: no There is an interaction in the mutual social trust according to the variables (gender, grade) as the calculated t-value reached (0.021) and this value is smaller than the tabular t-value (3.84) at the significance level (0.05). and a degree of freedom (1-484), and this result indicates that there is no effect of the gender variable (males, females) on the grade variable and vice versa, the value faea Tabular (3.84) = degree Freedom (484-1) and level Significance (0.05) (0.05).

In light of the results of the current study, it can be concluded that YAT:
_ _

research sample of secondary school students enjoys mutual social trust.

no There are statistically significant differences for social mutual trust according to gender (males, females)

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and also grade (fifth preparatory, second intermediate).

Recommendations:

Based on the results of the current study, the researcher recommends the following:

1. Preparing educational programs that help raise mutual social trust among secondary school students.

2. Develop guiding plans for secondary school students with the aim of developing their personalities and enhancing their social confidence through collective counseling that seeks the individual to know his capabilities and encourages him to positively interact with others.
   Suggestions:

1. based on what _ _ The researcher puts forward the following suggestions:

2. carry out studies aimed at To get to know:

3. relationship of mutual social trust with other variables (personal boundaries, self protection, Social anxiety, job alienation).

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