

## Self-Disclosure of Orphaned Students

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### Abstract

*Self-disclosure contributes to improving the level of psychological health of the individual in general, as it leads to achieving a greater understanding of the individual about himself, as it has been shown to be positively related to positive self-esteem. Attitudes that an individual adopts, or specific needs that he seeks to satisfy.*

*Therefore, it is important for the individual to know his level of self-disclosure, especially since each individual has a different level. Some people feel comfortable talking about their personal experiences and some feel nervous, and this is an indicator of the low level of intimacy and affection between the individual and others, because the low level of self-disclosure may lead to hate The individual himself, to feel isolated and not shared by others.*

*The importance of self-disclosure as a characteristic of an individual's positive personality. The absence of self-disclosure is one of the important unhealthy factors that may affect the individual and cause him many problems, especially students.*

*The importance and privacy of the category that is interested in studying it. It is the orphan students who need further studies and guidance programs to help them face the challenges they face in life. The importance and privacy of the category that is interested in studying it. It is the orphan students who need further studies and guidance programs to help them face the challenges they face in life. Building a new measure of self-disclosure commensurate with the specificity of the sample studied by the research may open future research horizons in the subject of research on the part of researchers and specialists.*

*of the research objectivesThe level of self-disclosure among orphaned students. The level of self-disclosure among orphaned students according to the gender variable (male-female).*

*The current research is limited to: orphaned students in secondary education schools, of both sexes, for the academic year 2021/2022, in Basra Governorate.*

### Introduction

Societies in all countries of the world have a great interest in preserving human rights, and for this many charters have been concluded and laws have been enacted that preserve human dignity and rights. One of the first concerns of governments and public and private bodies was a great interest in the rights of orphans, for which human rights bodies, institutions, and associations worked.

If they pay attention, this is the international concern for the rights of orphans, self-disclosure, and care, although some categories of orphans at one time did not pay attention to that care and self-disclosure of orphans students, that these groups are (unidentified category). At one time, Arab societies were trying to hide the reality of the existence of this phenomenon, for it (ie the phenomenon of self-disclosure for orphans children) began to appear through the monitoring of studies for it. Perhaps what makes this phenomenon, not like other social phenomena is that it is usually associated with something that the human soul and common sense detest? Because this phenomenon has been stuck in the minds of society as it is linked to self-confidence.

Therefore, society had to understand that this category is one of the segments of society, which has rights that must be presented, and it has requirements that must be met. It must be understood that meeting these needs and requirements is not a form of charity or charity, but rather a right that society must fulfill towards this group (orphan students).

### The first topic.

-self-definition. • Definition (Gorard, 1971):

) The process of revealing and showing oneself, so that others can recognize and realize it.(Al-Baker, 1996: 6)

•Definition (Altman and Taylor, 1973):

) The individual's ability to reveal himself with his feelings, thoughts, relationships, and interactions, whether semi-secret, private, or explicit, related to his personality so that the self is clear and known to others. (Alteman & Taaylor, 1973: 62)

•(Definition (Hanson, 2003):

(The positive interactions that take place between the individual and others, during which the individual tries to reveal some personal information, and reactions and responses towards others). (Hanson, 2003:52)

The researchers adopted a definition (Altman and Taylor, 1973) for their dependence on their definition and theory of self-disclosure and scale building.

As for the procedural definition: it is the total score obtained by the respondent on the items of the self-disclosure scale that the researchers built in this study.

Theoretical framework and previous studies

### **First: Theories that explain self-disclosure:**

The Social Permeation Theory (Altman and Taylor, 1973)

This theory goes back to its theorists (Altman and Taylor, 1973), and their theory of self-disclosure is one of the most important theories explaining the growth and advancement of social relations, with its interest in studying the subject of self-disclosure and rapprochement between people, and this theory emphasizes that social penetration occurs primarily through the process of disclosure. About the self and the closeness between individuals can increase and develop if people deliberately move to reveal themselves from the public to the private, as self-disclosure occurs when a person is clear and opens himself to others, so self-disclosure here is the best way to build and develop social relationships, which is a process Building and forming intimacy between individuals, which takes place through the process of mutual self-disclosure between people. ( Blomgarden & Mennuti, 2009 : 109).

The theory of social penetration is sometimes called (the onion theory) to explain the personality that is similar to a multi-layered onion. About the self a person reveals about himself and usually shares it with a number of different people, so there is a great deal of information that the individual is likely to reveal during this level of self-reform, and this superficial information is also likely to be exchanged at the beginning of the relationship, and the inner layer is The (private self) represented in the level of depth of self-disclosure that constitutes the core. Personal relationships grow and develop over time as the person begins to gradually reveal his essence. ( Burgoon, 2012: 242 - 243)

### **Second: Previous studies on self-disclosure:**

•Study (Parker and Parrott, 1995)

The study aimed to identify the self-disclosure of the elderly, and the study sample consisted of 28 elderly individuals, their ages ranged between (65-93) years, and the self-disclosure scale prepared for the study was applied to them, and the results of the research showed that these individuals have a low level of self-disclosure. (Parker & Parrott, 1995: 251)

•Ant Study(2015)

The study aimed to identify the correlative relationship between self-disclosure and social support among university students, the two measures of the study were applied to a sample of 1000 male and female students, and the study concluded that there is a direct statistically significant correlation between self-disclosure and social support among the research sample.

•Helmy's Study(2019)

The study aimed to identify the significance of the correlative relationship between self-disclosure and self-advocacy among students working in the preparatory stage, and the two scales of the study prepared by the researcher were applied to the research sample of 200 working students. research sample individuals:.

### **Research Methodology and Procedures**

The researchers relied on the descriptive approach in the current study, and the methodological procedures were adopted as follows:

First, the search community:

The current research community consists of orphaned students of both sexes in secondary schools in the education of Basra Governorate, and the size of the community is 4248 male and female students, 1797 males and 2451 females, distributed over 143 schools.

Second: The research sample:

The research sample was chosen by the simple stratified random method, where the sample size was (430) by (10%) approximately from the research community, distributed (182) males and (248) females, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table (1) It shows the sample of the current research by gender

sex	Number of orphaned students	percentage
Male	182	326 and 42
feminine	248	674 and 57
Total	430	100%

The source; is from the researcher's work based on the questionnaire form

Third: The search tool:

The researchers built a scale of self-disclosure in the form of situations that he collected through the analysis of the theoretical identification of self-disclosure, and in its initial form it consisted of (30) paragraphs with three graded responses (positive, negative, neutral). the following states:

The validity of the scale: The validity of the scale was verified through the following procedures:

-1 Apparent honesty:

The paragraphs of the scale were presented to a number of arbitrators in the field of psychological counseling, measurement, and evaluation.

-2 The validity of the construction: through the following indicators:

-Discriminatory power of paragraphs.

A sample of (200) male and female students was selected from the research community distributed among (100) males and (100) females. The paragraphs of the self-disclosure scale were applied to them, and the results of discrimination were as shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Table (2) The results of the t-test for two independent samples to calculate the discriminatory power of the items of the self-disclosure scale

Paragraph	big	group	lower	group	T value
	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	
1	1,851	0,939	1,277	0,596	3,790
2	2,333	0,672	1,703	0,743	4,616
3	2,129	0,847	1,592	0,740	3,507
4	2,666	0,614	2,037	0,725	4,866
5	2,240	0,725	1,703	0,792	3,675
6	2,537	0,719	1,925	0,820	4,115
7	2,166	0,665	1,870	0,701	2,251
8	2,574	0,689	2,111	0,839	3,132
9	2,833	0,504	2,092	0,895	5,294
10	2,722	0,529	1,888	0,743	6,708
11	1,981	0,941	1,555	1,768	2,575
12	2,314	0,639	1,629	0,652	5,511
13	2,740	0,619	2,000	0,890	5,018
14	2,851	0,407	2,03	0,809	5,253
15	2,722	0,596	2,018	0,857	4,951
16	2,333	0,777	1,685	0,747	4,416
17	2,481	0,745	1,870	0,847	3,977
18	2,703	0,633	1,759	0,822	6,685
19	2,888	0,462	2,166	0,863	5,419
20	2,685	0,608	2,055	0,737	4,838
21	2,314	0,842	1,555	0,691	5,118
22	2,037	0,800	2,018	0,835	0,118
23	2,814	0,551	2,074	0,887	5,210
24	2,333	0,614	1,796	0,683	4,294
25	2,481	0,770	1,870	0,869	3,864
26	2,166	0,665	2,018	0,764	1,074
27	2,944	0,231	2,074	0,773	7,923
28	2,555	0,718	1,796	0,809	5,155
29	1,648	0,730	1,537	0,770	0,769
30	2,370	0,759	1,722	0,684	4,657

The source; is from the researcher’s work based on the questionnaire form  
 T-table value with a degree of freedom (106): at a level of significance (0.05) = 1,980

Among the results of the discriminatory power in the attached table, it was found that all the items of the scale are statistically significant except for the items (22, 26, 29) that are not statistically significant and they were excluded from the scale, and thus the scale became (27) items instead of (30) items.

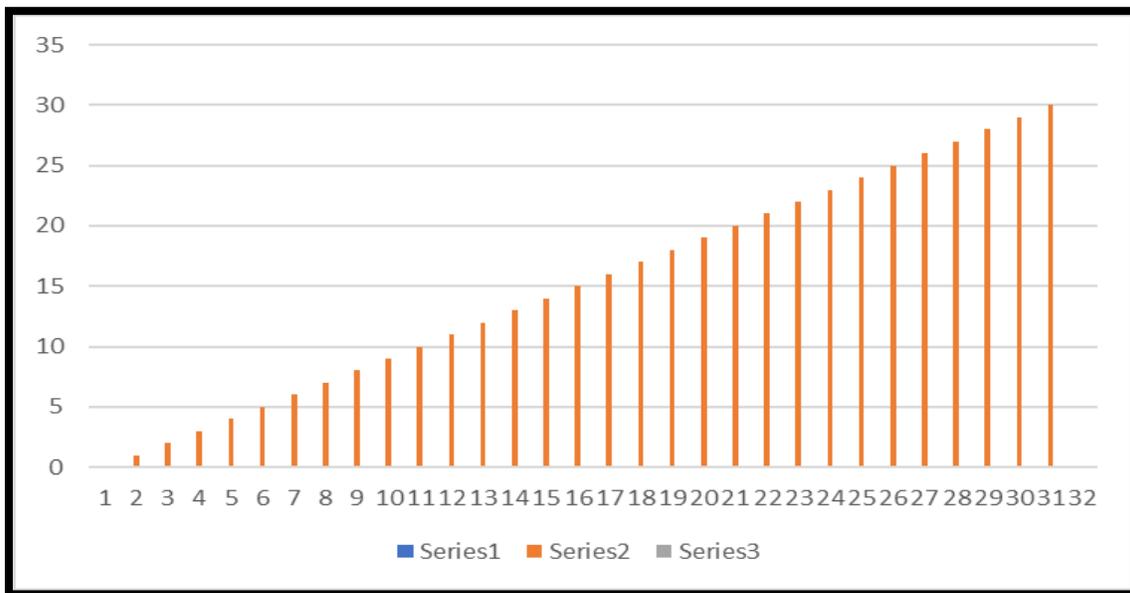
Table (3) Correlation coefficients of the degree of the paragraph with the total degree of the scale of self-disclosure.

Paragraph	Correlation coefficient	Paragraph	Correlation coefficient
1	0,238	16	0,221
2	0,233	17	0,182
3	0,153	18	0,328
4	0,237	19	0,241
5	0,159	20	0,228
6	0,161	21	0,267
7	0,194	22	0,044
8	0,153	23	0,265
9	0,288	24	0,246
10	0,287	25	0,214
11	0,331	26	0,057
12	0,330	27	0,405
13	0,290	28	0,300
14	0,329	29	0,066
15	0,234	30	0,247

The source: is from the researcher’s work based on the data of Table No- 2- .

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Correlation coefficients of the degree of the paragraph with the total degree of the scale of self-disclosure



From the researcher’s work based on the data of Table No.- 3-

The critical value of Pearson's correlation coefficient of freedom (198): at the level of significance (0.05) = 0.139

The stability of the scale: The stability of the scale was checked in two ways:

A- Test and retest method: The reliability coefficient was.(0.986)

b - The method of analysis of variance using Cronbach's alpha equation: where the value of the reliability coefficient was.(0.872)

Scale description:

After confirming the psychometric properties of the paragraphs of the self-disclosure scale, it is ready to be applied to the final application sample, where the number of paragraphs of the scale reached (27) paragraphs in its final form that

receive three responses (positive and take 3 degrees, negative and take one degree, and the neutral takes two degrees), and the average Scale Hypothesis.(54)

Statistical methods used in the research:

Percentage, chi-square, t-test, arithmetic mean, standard deviation.

Research results, discussion, and interpretation:

Results of the first goal: the level of self-disclosure among orphaned students.

To verify the first objective, a self-disclosure measure was applied to a sample of (430) male and female students from the original research community, and the results showed that the arithmetic mean of the sample (49,562) is less than the default. Mean (54), with a standard deviation of (6,928), and the calculated t-value (13,280) was higher than the tabulated t-value of (3,291) at a level of significance (3,291). is a function in favor of the default mean. Table No. (4) illustrates this.

Table (4)

The T-test illustrates the self-disclosure scale of orphaned students

the sample	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	hypothetical mean	Calculated T-value	T-Table Value	Indication level	judgment
430	49,562	6,928	54	13,280	3,291	0,001	A function in favor of the hypothetical mean

The source is from the researcher's work

It is clear from the results of the above table that the members of the research sample, in general, have a low level of self-disclosure, and this can be explained according to (Altman and Taylor theory) that this decrease in this trait among orphaned students is due to the nature of their personalities and their social upbringing away from the social bond represented by the image Parents or one of them, they act away, isolation, insecurity, and fear of talking to others about their private or semi-private lives and their problems, attitudes, and ideas for fear of being criticized by others, so they stay away from others and refrain from approaching and revealing everything they have to the other person, and thus the results apply This goal with a study (Parker and Parrott, 1995).

The results of the second goal: the level of self-disclosure among orphaned students corresponding to the gender variable (male-female).

To verify the first goal, a measure of self-disclosure was applied to a sample of (430) male and female students from the original research community, (182) males and (248) females. The results showed that the arithmetic means of the male sample (48,917) is less than the hypothetical mean of ( 54), with a standard deviation of (7,286), and the calculated t-value was (9,410) higher than the tabular t-value of (3,291), and the arithmetic means of the female sample (50,038), which is lower than the hypothetical mean of (54) and with a standard deviation of (6,629). The calculated t-value (9,416) is higher than the tabulated t-value (3,291) at the significance level (0.001), and thus it is a function in favor of the hypothetical average, and in favor of males. Table (5) illustrates this.

**Table (5)**  
**The t-test for one sample to test the significance of the difference between males and females in self-disclosure**

sex	number	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	hypothetical mean	T value calculated	T value tabular	Indication level	judgment
male	182	48,917	7,286		9,410			A function in favor of the hypothetical mean
female	248	50,038	6,629	54	9,416	3,291	0,001	A function in favor of the hypothetical mean
the sample as a whole	430	49,562	6,928		13,280			

From the work of the researcher based on the data of the questionnaire

From the above table, it appears that there is a low level of self-disclosure for both sexes and in favor of males, and the reason for this can be explained that male orphans are more affected than females by virtue of their social upbringing according to gender, as males suffer from repressed pains and sorrows that they do not show to others, unlike females who have the ability to express their memories and sorrows more and more than males, and this is explained by the result of the second goal.

#### **Recommendations:**

In light of the results of the above research, the researchers reached a set of recommendations:

**1** - Encouraging students, especially orphans, to express themselves through the parties that support them socially, school, relatives, friends.

**2** - Working to provide social assistance and support to orphaned students in schools by providing educational and guidance activities and programs and training them on social skills to increase their interaction with others and develop their self-confidence.

**3**-Activating the role of school counseling more broadly than it is now in our schools and providing counseling services for this category due to its specificity and importance in society.

Suggestions:

A set of proposals have been made:

- Conducting a similar study on this group in other age stages, such as self-disclosure and its relationship to psychological security among orphaned university students.

- Preparing guidance programs to develop self-disclosure among orphans.

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