

Features of Trust among Teenage Migrants

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Abstract: The article discusses the features of trust and interpersonal trust among teenage and forced migrants. The problem of trust is revealed in the context of social and psychological adaptation of migrant teenagers. Different aspects of manifestation of self-trust and trust in others among migrant teenagers and forced migrants are looked at. The empirical indicators of self- trust and interpersonal trust among teenage migrant and forced migrants are studied and described. The features of self-trust and trust in others with migrant and native teenagers are shown.

Key words: Social and psychological adaptation of teenage migrants • System of relation to the world and to oneself • Trust as psychological phenomenon of a personality • System of relations • Making confidential relations to the world and to oneself • Teenage migrants

INTRODUCTION

At the moment the problem of migration is still relevant, despite the fact that the peak of ethnic migrations occurred in the period of the Soviet Union and the beginning of the first Chechen war. The growth of modern inter-ethnic migrations is a serious challenge to the social, economic and political systems of modern Russia [1]. Everyone knows what huge psychological price has to be paid by the people who find themselves hostages of different models of state-building. On the one hand, the situation in which people find themselves, forced to move to a new place for different reasons, is equal to difficult-to-solve life situations that are associated with many hardships, losses and psychological traumas of varying severity [2]. Such psychological trauma can last for years, but its impact is often applied not only to migrating generation, but for future ones. People who are in a situation of forced migration, often experience problems with the search for a new socio-cultural identity, the need for social adaptation to new social conditions. For the socio-cultural adaptation to be less painful, the migrant must give up the old way of life, accept other social norms, rules and modes of behavior, which sometimes can be an insurmountable obstacle for him [3].

On the other hand, the appearance of forced migrants increases the level of social tension in society, creating fear of competition, xenophobic installation, search for the «guilty» [4]. All this leads to the appearance of new negative social phenomenon - migrantophobia. Differences in value orientations and attitudes in behavior, customs and traditions also hinder the establishment of friendly relations and fruitful contacts between migrants and the local population [5].

The Rostov region is one of the most multi-national regions of Russia where there is an relentless stream of forced migrants from both the republics of the North Caucasus, which began in the late 90s and from the former republics of Central Asia at the moment, which provokes permanent inter-ethnic tension [6].

The significant role in the processes of adaptation and getting into a new cultural environment is played by the system of trust to the world a person lives in. As has been shown in several studies (T.P. Skripkina, E.P. Krishchenko, I.S. Lomakovskaya, etc.), personal trust is a condition of human interaction with the world, on the one hand and the condition of its subjectivity, on the other [7]. Trust is one of the core elements of psychological well-being in society. In this respect, the issue of trust is particularly relevant for studying the social and personal adaptation of migrants to the new

social and cultural environment. «However, the formation of constructive relations with the outside world is only possible if a man trusts both himself and the world, because trust is a fundamental condition of human interaction with the world» [8]. But the ratio of the level of trust to the world and to oneself is in dynamic equilibrium, which, being unstable, is broken. Disturbance of this balance leads to the desire to find it, so that the subject knows himself and the world around. By assimilating relationships of other people or the world, building a generalized image of this other person, by reflexing his attitude to it, a person creates a private world and builds a new system of relations with the world he will now have to live in [9].

In this regard, consideration of confidence as one of the major determinants of human activity in terms of migration is of particular importance, both in theory and in practical terms, which determines the relevance of the study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The object of empirical study were 14-15 year adolescents, students of secondary schools of Rostov-on-Don. The selection of this group of respondents was due to the fact that adolescence is the age of the formation of personal identity (in particular and ethnic identity) and is associated with the desire of a teenager to be accepted not only by the reference group, which is a class for him, but also social environment, with the desire to meet the requirements and norms of the society, which, in our opinion, in a situation of forced migration, can be difficult. The respondents were Dagestani, Chechen, Armenian, Azeris, Kyrgyz and Tajik adolescents. The control group was made from representatives of the local population, mostly the Russians.

As methodological tools the following diagnostic procedures were used. J.B. Rotter's method «The scale of interpersonal trust» [8].

This technique allows us to study the level of trust of an individual to the people around. He developed the scale that allows for the most accurate assessment of the ability to trust in the ambiguous, new or chaotic situations in which the role of a generalized expectations is important, because that's the only thing you can rely on. The test consists of 25 statements. To index the agreement or disagreement for each statement one can use the following scale: 1 point - strongly agree, 2 points - I agree, 3 points - hard to say, 4 points - disagree, 5 points - absolutely disagree.

Scoring is done in a direct way: summarizes numerical estimates given by the subjects in relation to the allegations # 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25; or inverted: numerical estimates given by the subjects in relation to the allegations # 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 19, 24 are replaced on the following principle: 1 point= 5, 2 points=4, 3 points=3, 4 points=4, 5 points=1. Then, the amount of points in a straight and on inverted scale are calculated and the results are added. The final result shows the level of social trust of a respondent. The results vary in the range from 25 (absolute trust) to 125 (complete distrust). The average value of points is 75.

The method of «Trust in oneself» T.P. Skripkina is a set of 73 questions, that should be answered affirmatively or negatively [8]. The results are classified according to the following scales, which are diagnose trust in oneself in various spheres of human activity, namely:

- Trust in oneself in professional activity.
- Trust in oneself in intellectual sphere.
- Trust in oneself in dealing with everyday problems.
- Trust in oneself in the ability to build relationships with friends.
- Trust in oneself in the ability to build their relationships with subordinates.
- Trust in oneself in the ability to build their relationships with superiors.
- Trust in oneself in making relationships within the family.
- Trust in oneself in making relationships with the children.
- Trust in oneself in making their relationship with their parents.
- Trust in oneself in making their relationships with the opposite sex.
- Trust in oneself in the ability interesting to have interesting leisure time.

The sum of these figures is a general indicator of personal trust.

This technique has been adapted by us to age characteristics of the respondents.

Main Part: One of the hypotheses of the study was the assumption that the empirical indicators of confidence in teenage migrants and native teenagers will be different. To study the degree of trust expression we used the method developed by T.P. Skripkina [8]. Based on the data obtained, the general level of trust was determined, made up of the general performance of trust in others and trust in oneself.

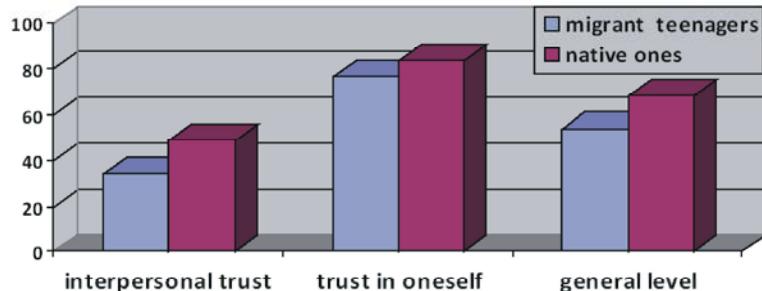


Fig. 1: The empirical expression of average trust indicators with migrant and native teenagers.

The analysis of empirical indicators of interpersonal trust severity, trust in oneself and the general trust level are shown in Figure 1.

As shown in Figure 1, the empirical indicators of interpersonal trust, trust in oneself and the general level of trust with migrant teenagers is lower than that with the native ones. We can explain the obtained empirical values ??on the scale of interpersonal trust ($\bar{O}avr1 = 34.3$; $\bar{O}avr2 = 48.9$) and the general level of trust ($\bar{O}avr1 = 53.8$; $\bar{O}avr2 = 68.3$) by the fact that the trust in another, or in the world is a person's ability to grant phenomena and objects of the world, as well as other people, their possible actions and their own actions by safety features and situational relevance a priori. The trust allows a person to be active by contacting the world, at the same time the person's level of trust in the world is constantly adjusted depending on the experience. The forced move is characterized by rapid destruction of person's inner meanings and values, that's why in difficult, crisis, emergency situations, when there's something very important, dramatically changing in life - the trust in the world is lost [10]. As evidenced by empirical data obtained by us, teenage migrants may exercise caution and suspicion when getting into new social environment, new world, when contacting with people as representatives of a new world.

The empirical evidence in terms of trust in teenage migrants ($Xavr1 = 76.4$) and native ones ($Xavr2 = 83.2$) point to the lack of statistical significance of the differences in these indicators. If we consider the phenomenology of trust in oneself, as indicated by T. P. Skripkina, a subject, interacting with the environment, always tends to remain immanent to both himself and to the world. However, in a situation of forced migration, this balance is disturbed: the usual conditions of life dramatically change, new society sets new values, etc., so that a subject inevitably faces a problem of choice - either give preference to new conditions, determined by new social environment, renounce oneself to some extent, or to find support and resources in themselves, thereby

increasing the level of trust [11]. Apparently, in teenage migrants we observe just that. Therefore it is logical to assume that in a situation of forced migration, which is extreme for a teenager, it is perhaps the level of confidence in himself that will be one of the most important personality mechanisms of painless adaptation to a new social environment.

Further, we have identified with the linear correlation coefficient, the areas of life of a teenage migrant that will show a lack of trust. When measuring the linear relationship between measures of interpersonal trust and trust in oneself among teenage migrants, statistically significant were the following links:

- Between interpersonal trust and trust in his ability to build relationships with friends ($r = 0,58$);
- Between interpersonal trust and trust in his ability to build relationships within the family ($r = 0,62$);
- Between interpersonal trust and trust in his ability to build relationships with parents ($r = 0,72$);
- Between trust in themselves in the intellectual sphere and trust in his ability to build relationships with friends ($r = 0,51$);
- Between trust in themselves in the intellectual sphere and trust in his ability to build relationships with parents ($r = 0,49$);
- Between trust in themselves to solve everyday problems and trust in his ability to build relationships with friends ($r = 0,56$);
- Between trust in themselves to solve everyday problems and trust in his ability to please the opposite sex ($r = 0,56$);
- Between the ability to build relationships with friends and trust in the ability to spend their leisure time ($r = 0,48$);
- Between trust in his ability to build relationships with the family and trust in his ability to build relationships with parents ($r = 0,56$);
- Between trust in oneself and trust in his ability to please the opposite sex ($r = 0,51$).

The resulting empirical relationships suggest that adolescents of migrant characterized by reduced levels of interpersonal trust in interpersonal relationships with peers, parents and reduced levels of trust in the intellectual sphere.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the empirical data obtained and described enables to conclude that in a situation of forced migration in teenage migrants, compared to their peers, members of the native population, was reduced the level of trust in the intellectual activity, solving everyday problems, as well as the level of trust in others in building relationships with friends and parents.

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