

Annual International Scientific Conference Early Childhood Care and Education, ECCE 2016,
12-14 May 2016, Moscow, Russia

Manifestation of Trust Aspects with Orphans and Non-Orphans

Aleksander I. Dontsov^a, Elena B. Pereyagina^{b*}, Aleksander N. Veraksa^a

^a*Lomonosov Moscow State University, Mokhovaya st 11/9, Moscow, 125009, Russia*

^b*University of Humanities, Surikova st 24a, Yekaterinburg, 620144, Russia*

Abstract

The article examines specifics of how orphaned children develop self-trust in, trust in others and in the world as a component of interpersonal interaction, socialization, social cognition. Person-to-person trust which serves as a basis for confidence in generalized “Others” determines trust culture shaping in children raised in two-parent families. The survey administered to orphans and non-orphans showed a higher level of trust in the world expressed by non-orphans as well as a greater role of the trust factor in the sphere of their interpersonal relations.

© 2016 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Peer-review under responsibility of the organizing committee of ECCE 2016.

Keywords: interpersonal trust, trust in “Others”, trust in the world, relationships of trust, trust deprivation

1. Introduction

Under the current everyday life and socio-psychological support situation orphaned children can be seen as a social group with inadequate emotional, psychological, and social shelteredness. Orphans can demonstrate antisocial orientation in the course of interaction, deficit of social experience, difficulties in establishing confident interpersonal relations with peers and adults. The existing practice of placing orphans into state-owned care centers is aimed at realizing such tasks as child’s development and social protection. However, given the conditions orphans’ development is likely to be distorted and to lead to “psychosocial dwarfism” [1].

The extensive range of studies explored different problems of children personality formation, conditions and processes of their socialization but they did not sufficiently attended to orphaned children, in particular, to features of their shaping self-trust, trust in others and the world. Psychological studies into trust carried out by foreign researchers focus on three key areas: trust is treated as a condition of man development and his ability to reveal his potential to the full (C. Rogers), trust is interpreted as a fundamental personality attribute formed in

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +7-343-269-54-87; fax: +7-343-251-00-73

E-mail address: elena_sutkina@mail.ru

ontogenesis (E. Ericson), trust is disclosed in the context of “exchange theory” as a component of interpersonal interaction (K. Holmes).

Domestic authors in their works show that distortions in certain spheres can be found in orphaned children: emotional (V.S. Mukhina, A.M. Prikhodzhan, N.N. Tolstykh), cognitive (I.V. Dubrovina, A.G. Ruzskaya, O.D. Serebrennikova), communication (M.A. Chuprova). Besides, one cannot help taking into account new characteristics of the current social situation: “Radical changes in the world destroy an individual’s orientation toward social reality. People find themselves lost in a vortex of events, feel pressured by the surrounding world, and are unsure of their future and the safety of their lives” [2].

Orphans constitute a highly vulnerable social group that is characterized by problems with emotional and psychic development, socialization. On leaving orphanages where children abandoned by parents or orphaned by their death live and study till they are 18 they experience social maladjustment risk following destructive behavior patterns. The studies conducted substantiate the hypothesis that low trust in “Others” determines reduction of adjustment prospects (I.S. Lomakovskaya). Children basic trust, their identity underlying confidence in generalized “Others” determine trust culture shaping in children raised in two-parent families. Trust as a moral value is connected with the whole system of values and attitudes a child shapes within a family but interpersonal trust serves as a basis for social interaction.

In order to identify features of trust in orphans and non-orphans the study was carried out in 2015 in Yekaterinburg (Russia).

2. Method

The sample consisted of two groups of 12-14 olds (mean age 12.85). The first group (N=98) included comprehensive schools students raised in two-parent families (52 girls and 46 boys). For the second group (N=84) children from state-run child welfare institutions were selected (45 girls and 39 boys).

The following methods were used in the study: psycho-diagnostic technique “Personality Trust/Mistrust in the world, in other people, in Yourself” (A.B. Kupreichenko: “Reflexive Questionnaire on Self-Trust Level” (modification of T.P. Skripkina questionnaire for schoolchildren)).

The results obtained were processed with the help of Mann-Whitney U test. For statistical analysis SPSS 20.0. was used.

3. Results and Discussion

The applied Mann-Whitney U test allowed significant differences in trust level pronouncement to be identified. So, it was found that orphans and non-orphans differ in their trust in the world whereas their self-trust and trust in other people do not differ statistically.

Table 1. Comparative Analysis of Trust Levels (n1=98, n2=84)

Groups	Trust Aspects		
	Self-Trust	Trust in the world	Trust in people
Group 1	M=4.46; SD=1.42	M= 4.05 ; SD=1.08	M=4.29; SD=1.17
Group 2	M=4.28; SD=0.84	M= 3.62 ; SD=0.90	M=4.17; SD=1.22
Mann-Whitney U value	3550.500	3074.000	3448.000
Level of significance	.442	.035	.278

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5126122>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/5126122>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)