



Features of self-confidence of the teenagers having brinings at militia Savenkova I.V.

The article is devoted to the analysis of results of the empirical research directed on studying of expressiveness of self-confidence in different spheres among delinquent teenagers. It is shown that delinquent teenagers are not a homogeneous group of teenagers with illegal behaviour. They differ on a level of self-confidence in different life spheres, and on a self-confidence level manifested towards parents and other people. On the basis of the received data it is possible to distinguish three groups of delinquent teenagers: the teenagers hoping for parents, the teenagers hoping for self only, the teenagers not hoping for self and searching support in other people.

Key words: *delinquent teenagers, confidence, self-confidence.*

Many researches are devoted to studying of the delinquent teenagers' personal features. Especially often researchers studied the features of delinquent teenagers' self-estimation. Nevertheless, among researchers there is no unequivocal opinion concerning what self-estimation is inherent in delinquent teenagers: overestimated or underestimated. Different authors have received absolutely opposite results.

We did not aim to investigate a self-estimation of delinquent teenagers, but the named researches have led us to a hypothesis that delinquent teenagers do not represent a homogeneous group. They differ not only in a self-estimation level, but also in a level of a self-value relation that affects not only the features of their personality, but also possibilities to build positive relations with other people and at a level of communicative competence as a whole.

For the purpose of the hypothesis checking there has been carried out a special research in which the teenagers having brinings at child's room of militia have taken part. The basis of the research was formed by the concept of confidential relations developed by T.P. Skripkina according to which, the confidence is the bipolar attitude connected with harmoniously expressed level of self-confidence and confidence in the world. "Warps" in the level of confidence expressiveness, generate both personal deformations, and deformations in mutual relations with other people. As far as confidence is a difficult phenomenon and it manifests differently shown in various life spheres, it has been assumed that various kinds of infringements or "warps" in the level of expressiveness of self-confidence and confidence in another may be put in a basis of differentiation of the teenagers with delinquent behaviour.

89 delinquent teenagers have taken part in the research. In the research program there have been included blank techniques as standard: self-control in dialogue, level of subjective control, behaviour strategy in the conflict, communicative tolerance, interpersonal confidence (G. Rotter), level of empathy development, for studying of the



level of expressiveness of self-confidence among teenagers it was used the psychometric technique offered by T.P. Skripkina.

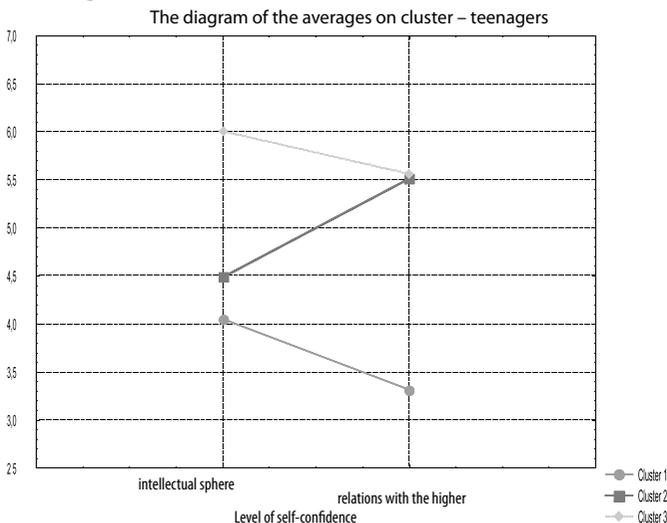
Let's describe the data received at use of the "Self-confidence" technique. At data processing at first there has been spent the treelike cluster analysis on all scales which have entered into the "Estimation of self-confidence" technique.

The results have shown that the variables included in the technique are grouped on three basic clusters (factor): self-confidence in educational and intellectual activity; self-confidence in interaction with near people; self-confidence in ability to build mutual relation with the subordinated and higher.

We considered only two first clusters having the greatest value for this group of teenagers: self-confidence in intellectual activity and self-confidence in ability to build mutual relation with higher people (adults). At the following stage all respondents have been divided into 3 groups by means of the carrying out cluster analysis. The first group was made by teenagers with a low level of self-confidence in intellectual sphere and in sphere of mutual relations with the higher. It is the smallest group of teenagers with delinquent behaviour. 22 teenagers have entered there.

The second group is characterized by a low level of self-confidence in intellectual sphere and a high level of self-confidence in mutual relations with the higher (40 teenagers).

For the third group it is characteristic a high level of confidence in both spheres – 27 teenagers.



As the received data show, the teenagers for whom it is peculiar to have a high level of confidence in the higher and low level of self-confidence in intellectual sphere



prevail (40 persons). We will notice here that on a technique's condition we did not trace who of the higher the delinquent teenagers mean.

We also carried out the dispersive analysis which has shown that the distinguished groups differ among each other on all indicators of self-confidence, and on an indicator of interpersonal confidence.

Then we carried out the correlation analysis between indicators of all scales included in interrogation, on distinguished cluster groups, therefore the correlation galaxies have been constructed. We'll analyze each of them.

Cluster 1 (low level of confidence). For this group of teenagers it is characteristic the presence of total distrust in all spheres, to what the presence of a set of interrelations between all scales of the technique testifies. Thus, as it is obvious from the received matrix, the low level of self-confidence is not connected with confidence in associates in any way.

It is interesting that for this group of examinees it is characteristic the presence of positive significant interrelation between all strategies of behaviour in the conflict that testifies that in behaviour they have not gained independence and they do not have steady models of interaction in difficult life situations.

Cluster 2. The second group of respondents for which it is characteristic the high level of self-confidence in sphere of mutual relations with the higher and low level of self-confidence in intellectual sphere.

For this group of respondents it is characteristic the presence of smaller quantity of interrelations between the level of expressiveness of self-confidence in different life spheres. It is interesting that in the centre of self-confidence there is a family, what in our opinion testifies to the presence of family confidential relations. The presence of negative connections between behaviour strategies in the conflict and the level of self-confidence in family, testifies that this group of teenagers feels protected by own family and in difficult situations this group of teenagers counts on the family help. They know that when something happens, parents will rescue them and will "pull out" from any situation.

It is interesting that the level of self-confidence in intellectual and educational sphere (which in this group of respondents is low) is not connected with self-confidence in other life spheres; they connect it only with the future professional self-determination. For them the interpersonal confidence is connected only with leisure sphere.

Cluster 3. The third group is characterized by the high level of self-confidence in intellectual sphere and in sphere of mutual relations with people.

In this case, the high level of self-confidence has no connections between different life spheres. For them high level of self-confidence in family is connected only with a high level of self-confidence in household problems' decision that, in our opinion, testifies the egocentric kind of this group of teenagers.

In general, for this group of respondents the self-confidence in household problems' decision has positive correlation connections with the high level of self-confi-



dence in the field of relations with other people. In our opinion, it testifies to the presence of the tendency to solve household and personal problems at the expense of other people.

Presence of negative correlation connections between self-checking in dialogue and the level of self-confidence in family relations and in relations with subordinate is interesting. It means that they do not consider it necessary to supervise themselves in the behaviour in a family and with the subordinate. The data also shows about the presence of correlation (positive) connection between self-control in dialogue and mistrust to people that testifies that they do not require others and are inclined to rely only on themselves, and in relations with others they supervise themselves. We will notice that for this group of examinees the lowest level of confidence in another is characteristic.

For this group of examinees behaviour strategies in the conflict are also interconnected among each other. In our opinion, it testifies that this group of teenagers is able to adapt successfully enough to different life situations and understands well how to conduct themselves most "favorable" in this or that conflict situation.

So, as a whole, the obtained data testifies that delinquent teenagers are not a homogeneous group of teenagers with illegal behaviour. They differ on a level of self-confidence in different life spheres, and on a level of self-confidence shown to parents and other people. On the basis of the received data it is possible to distinguish three groups of delinquent teenagers: the teenagers hoping for parents, the teenagers hoping for self only, teenagers not hoping for self and searching supports in other people.

The Literature

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