

REBUILDING ADOLESCENTS' TRUST IN ADULTS

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Abstract: *This article deals with the restoration of trust in adults for adolescents.*

Key words: *pedagogical help, children, trust, pedagogical phenomenon, parents.*

INTRODUCTION

The increase in the number of returns from substitute families actualises the problem of pedagogical assistance to children in overcoming the consequences of return. The aim of this article is to substantiate the necessity of preserving and restoring the returned child's trust in adults, including former substitute parents, as a condition for holistic and continuous personal development.

Methods: The article considers the main approaches to understanding trust as a pedagogical phenomenon and analyses the factors determining the formation of children's trust in adults at different stages of age development. It is established that after returning from a substitute family it is difficult for children to trust people and build long-term relationships. In adolescence the violation of trust after return is aggravated by emotional instability and decreased trust in oneself. Pedagogical conditions for overcoming the consequences of return in relationships with adults include: reliability, i.e. the ability of adults to support the adolescent in different situations; predictability, consistency in relationships; similarity of interests and values; personal sympathy and pleasantness in the process of interaction.

Results and Discussion: The level of violation of trust in adults in adolescents returned from substitute families was measured using the M. Rosenberg trust scale test. In the process of the study it was found that the majority of adolescents after return have a low level of trust in adults. Adolescents with a low level of trust have a reduced emotional background, reluctance to make adult-child contact and, as a consequence, difficulties in building interpersonal relationships. It turned out that the violation of trust depends to a great extent on the time of the adolescent's stay in a substitute family and on the form of family placement.

The longer the duration of a child's stay in a substitute family, the more likely it is that trust in adults, including former substitute parents, is maintained; adolescents who were previously under blood guardianship are more likely to have a high and average level of trust than adolescents from foster families; all children who were returned to specialised institutions by adoptive parents have a low level of trust; adolescents who lived in two or more substitute families are more likely to have a lower level of trust in adults.

Conclusion. Restoring trust in adults is possible if: contacts with former members of substitute families are stimulated; an individual adult, such as a volunteer mentor or mentor-teacher, becomes available.

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