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PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF THE UNDERAGED'S XENOPHOBIA

The paper includes research results on the problem of xenophobia and description of the underaged's general personality profile. It has been empirically proven that psychological determinants of xenophobia include typical individual psychological features, which determine definite forms of expressing aggression through the imbalance of the components of tolerance and social distancing towards representatives of other nationalities. Psychological features have been determined by comparing typical teenager psychological profiles with the underaged's that have discovered xenophobia guidelines.

Key words: *personality profile; teenagers; xenophobia; aggression; tolerance.*

Modern Ukrainians' attitude towards people of other nationalities is very unstable. Lack of tolerance and tolerance of differences in national, racial or social grounds is spreading rapidly. Under the influence of this trend are also subject to minors. Growth of xenophobic attitudes and prejudices they have in relation to the "outsiders" determines the relevance of research in the direction of solving the problem of early diagnosis and appropriate prevention of socially dangerous phenomenon.

The objective of this work – to investigate personality traits of adolescents through the prism of the problem of intolerance, build their averaged profiles reveal differences profile of those minors who show an open form of xenophobia.

The study involved 6332 teenager. The sample was submitted by minors, who were studying in secondary schools and vocational schools I–II levels of accreditation. Territorial base of research training institutions represented 24 cities and 15 districts of Donetsk region.

Psychodiagnostic instruments consisted of four methods: multivariate technique for studying personality R.Kettella 16-PF (№ 187) [1, p. 192; 2, p. 243], method of diagnosis indicators and forms of aggression and A.Bassa A.Darki [1, p. 174; 2, p. 470]; express – questionnaire «Index of tolerance» (G.U.Soldatova, O.A.

Kravtsova, O.E. Khukhlaeva, L.A. Shaygerova) [3]; Bogardus social distance scale adaptation N.V. Panina [4]. By using the latest techniques there was a selection of the total of children adolescents who showed high levels of xenophobia. The number of such minors was 731 people.

After ascertaining experiment and data were calculated primary (initial) results, which is made on the basis of group analysis of the average profile of the test array minors. After this sample was divided into two groups.

Group 1 – teens who did not reveal xenophobic attitudes.

Group 2 – teens who found xenophobic position.

The results obtained make it possible to determine the characteristics of the personality profiles of leading minors multifactor methodology R. Kettella by comparing the first and second groups of subjects. Average values derived factors are presented in the table (see tab. 1).

Table 1

The average profile of the person by the method R. Kettell

	A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I	L	M
Group 1	5,71	6,21	5,21	6,02	4,92	4,99	6,13	6,07	6,54	4,75
Group 2	5,71	5,83	5,07	5,85	4,69	4,96	5,88	5,93	6,31	4,65
difference	0	0,38	0,14	0,17	0,23	0,03	0,25	0,14	0,23	0,1

	N	O	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	F ₁	F ₂	F ₃	F ₄
Group 1	5,58	6,14	6,31	5,27	6,62	5,42	6,68	5,82	5,17	5,71
Group 2	5,67	6,26	6,18	5,24	6,45	5,48	6,77	5,57	5,18	5,58
difference	0,09	0,12	0,13	0,03	0,17	0,06	0,09	0,25	0,01	0,13

First of all, analyze the psychological profile of the first group of teenagers who are not found xenophobic attitudes that will allow us, on the basis of comparison, figure out the difference profile representatives of the second group, which revealed xenophobic orientation.

Most pronounced (compared with other indicators deviate from the average) are the following personality traits studied juvenile practicality (factor M) and restraint (factor F), the values of which

are deflected downward. Regarding personality traits, the value of which are positive and more deviate upwards, are: increased anxiety (factor F_1), high self-control (factor Q_3), suspiciousness (factor L), radicalism (factor Q_1), intelligence (factor B) gipotimiey and self-doubt (factor G) , courage (factor H), trust (factor I), dominance (factor E). Average profile of the average teenager finds several contradictory personality tendencies , such as courage and anxiety, lack of confidence and dominance, credulity and radicalism. The presence of trends that are opposed to each other indicates compensatory function of each.

With respect to the first factor (M) we can say that the observed low values indicate a certain earthiness personality , practicality, triviality, a tendency to balance, the trend towards avoidance of unusual, low imagination, focus on their own interests, certain limitations of the individual. For this not typical teenager intellectual and/or aesthetic practice. In general, we can assume that the observed rate factor M indicates age-related desire not to stand out among their peers, to be like everyone else, to identify with members of the reference group. Low value of the index as a whole confirms the age- individual psychological characteristics of juvenile.

Low levels of factor F show restraint, concern , seriousness, care, secrecy, silence and low sociability, weakness, shyness, loneliness, judgment, level of instability in mood, depression, pessimism, etc. Low values on this factor also indicate a concern for the future. By reasoning R. Kettela for teens more characterized by increased activity of this factor, and F with the sign – indicates a responsible, sober, serious in its life cycle approach identity [5, p. 24]. In general, the detected rate factor F indicates a serious attitude towards life among adolescents studied array, which may indicate the influence of age teen neoplasms by building a life plan and focus on professional definition, so there is a minor internal seriousness to life.

Increased anxiety (factor F_1) person likely is situational in nature and does not indicate a neurotic tendencies in adolescents. It indicates poor adaptability to minor environmental variability, as well as dissatisfaction reached. The latter is quite understandable feature of minors, as teenagers are just beginning to gain experience achievements, going through trial and error, which is accompanied by an assessment of their own success, and can lead to a feeling of dissatisfaction expectations.

High self-control (factor Q₃) demonstrates the ability to control their own actions, their conduct in accordance with the plan to achieve the objectives, taking social norms to bring the case to the end, to subdue, and carefully considered approach to life. This feature is inherent in purposeful personality, able to control their emotions and behavior. Given the previous factor – increased anxiety – high availability refers to the ability of self-control to keep it (and control other emotional displays).

Suspicion (factor L), which often minors, indicates their jealousy, irritability, jealousy and dogmatic. They are too fixed on the problem or conflict than show a tendency to rigidity. Others require enhanced responsibility for errors, while their behavior is out of selfish and egocentric principles. This factor also inherent loneliness, hostility and distrust of others.

Radicalism (factor Q₁), as abandoning the old, common habits, manifested in minors freethinking, tendency to self-assertion by the established rules of objections. Respect for elders, they discover intolerance and conflict, because they see in them conservatives. Radical and critical of teenagers do not trust authority, and are guided by their own point of view. Radicalism also gives rise to a characteristic of adolescence adolescent rebellion.

Wits (factor V), high flexibility and adaptation to environmental variability indicate the manifestation of a high enough intelligence adolescents. Sagacity, discernment, the ability to rapidly adapt, tendency to possess high intellectual interests – these are the features that are inherent to the average profile of the person of a minor.

Gipotimiey (factor O) indicates the uncertainty in adolescents, a sense of anxiety, fear and anxiety. Gipotimiey characteristic of vulnerable people with a strong sense of anxiety, a tendency to self-flagellation and depression. Subjection mood is one of the main features that show minors. It is supported by sensitivity to the approval or condemnation of others, a sense of oppression, if they are criticized in the group. It is typical for teenagers, dependent on the opinions of members of the reference group, which often seek to win their sympathy and avoid conflict with significant others.

Boldness (factor H) indicates a willingness to accept any challenge react proactively and adventurous through a combination of these features and serenity with insufficient sense of danger. High sociability and interest in the opposite sex, which characterize the

factor H, it is inherent in teenagers who have the leading type of actual need is intimate and personal communication.

Emotional sensitivity and trust (factor I), which show minors, characterized by their sensitivity, gentleness, dependence and insecurity. Teenager feels the need for assistance and needs attention. However, he is capable of compassion and understanding, is prone to artistry and romanticism. And because of the lack of experience operates under his own intuition, changeable, restless, restless, fidgety.

The dominance (factor E) inherent teenager finds expression in assertiveness, stubbornness, arrogance, stubbornness and intransigence. Features dominance expressed so that does not exclude the manifestations of rigidity, hostility, aggression, and even conflict. Having given the features primarily affects the nature of the severity of a teenager, and determines the complexity of interaction with them. This is reinforced by the rudeness, disobedience, inflexibility and rebellious manifestations.

Profile analysis adolescents exhibiting xenophobia, allowed us to establish differences and differences in terms of their personality compared to the total array of children studied. Personality teenager, which is characterized by xenophobic installation inherent manifestation of the following traits: practicality (factor M), restraint (factor F), low superego (factor G), radicalism (factor Q₁), gipotimiey (factor O), suspiciousness (factor L), high self-control (factor Q₃), increased anxiety (factor F₁). Compared with the general profile of adolescents, xenophobes no intelligence (factor B), courage (factor H), trust (factor I), dominance (factor E). In contrast, a pronounced factor G – low superego – which does not exhibit other respondents. His presence makes the presence of such traits minors as subjection sense, variability, flexibility, control their own desires, independence, ignoring responsibilities. These teens show, moreover, weak public interest standards, disorganization, irresponsibility and disregard the rules do not even excluding antisocial behavior that is consistent with the xenophobia.

The biggest difference in the values of the factors found on the factors B, H, F₂, F, L. All of these indicators, the inherent xenophobia carriers have low relative to the first group of minors. The low value of factor B is likely indicates less pronounced ability to adapt to rapidly changing conditions, as well as less judgment and intellectual interests and probably indicating a lower intellectual

abilities, compared to the main array of subjects. However, lower values of factor H cause less pronounced courage, which is close to the middle of the conventional norms. This may indicate that their own anxiety and uncertainty they compensate for self-affirmation through humiliation more vulnerable members of other ethnic minorities. Teens exhibiting xenophobia, often lack sociability, sensitivity, responsiveness. Said finds confirmation in the manifestations of intolerance inherent xenophobic settings when misunderstanding, intolerance, lack of empathy leads to hostility towards a particular object.

Lack of openness and sensitivity towards others also echoes the manifestation factor F2, which indicators have less xenophobic than the bulk of the respondents. Although the value of the factor and is within normal limits, however as compared with the representatives of the first group they approach toward introversion, indicating that some of the difficulties adolescents in establishing and maintaining social contacts. Xenophobia and its manifestation in the form of hostility and aggression are also reflected in this trend.

In addition, the difference occurs with respect to factor F, which is more close to the side uncommunicative. Characteristic features for this tendency to complicate everything, and pessimistic perception of reality that stimulates on the background of anxiety and poor empathy to create an image of the enemy, develops into xenophobic sentiments.

Factor whose value is also different in the usual xenophobes and most teenagers, is a factor L. It demonstrates a high suspicion teenager, his inner tension, irritability and dogmatic. Xenophobia is exacerbated by the fact that focuses on the failures and negative aspects of life, while others want to be held responsible for errors. Thus, the hostility erupted and pumped.

As for the characteristics of forms of manifestations of aggression in juvenile study, the data obtained allow us to build average profile as indicators of aggression in both groups of adolescents studied by the method of Bass-Darky (see tab. 2).

Table 2

Average profile of factors methods Bass-Darky

	physical aggression	indirect aggression	irritability	negativism	umbrage	suspiciousness	verbal aggression	feeling of guilt	Index of aggressive reactions	Index hostility
group 1	65,25	59,88	48,10	59,30	52,10	58,85	58,74	65,68	61,29	55,48
group 2	71,88	60,82	51,88	60,54	55,71	61,92	60,93	64,47	64,54	58,82
difference	6,63	0,94	3,78	1,24	3,61	3,07	2,19	1,21	3,25	3,34

For analysis are important indicators that exceed regulatory nominal figures. We will not pay attention to those values are not reached critical, accordingly, does not exceed 63 points average level of development indicators. Consequently, in the circle of our attention are two measures of aggression that have inflated values in the average of the first group of teenagers. In our case, it is an indicator of physical aggression and guilt.

High values of the usual minor physical aggression indicate that he is inclined to show an active, clear, open form of confrontation rather than acting indirectly through confrontation or verbal humiliation opponent [6, p. 47; 7, p. 14]. Determination and courage that were also detected by methods R. Kettella, teenager enough to demonstrate their opposition. Compensation unproductive internal tensions by demonstrating readiness for aggression is the easiest way of teenage self-assertion

However, for the study of adolescents characterized by an increased rate of guilt, which testifies to their auto-aggressive tendency. This is due to the fact that juveniles are starting to show aggressive behavior, fear of punishment, or more cruel violent resistance. Making an attempt to feel bound permissible and impermissible, the child is aware of his deviation, and although does not demonstrate an understanding around adults, but blames himself «alone». This implies a sense of guilt, a sense of insignificance. Autoaggressive trends are generally characteristic of minors, which is also confirmed by the significant number of suicides attributable to minor age [8].

Analysis by the method of Bass – profile Darcy second group of teenagers showing xenophobia enabled to establish differences and differences compared to the total array of investigated children. Thus, the study found that all indicators, except the guilt of such children is higher than most teenagers. Apart from the above manifestations in the form of increased physical aggression and feelings of inferiority, minors with xenophobic attitudes also exhibit a high level of aggressiveness index, already as personality traits. As the total index, in this case, it reaches high values due to slightly elevated, compared with the basic number of test, physical, indirect and verbal aggression.

The biggest difference in terms of aggression revealed on the form of its physical manifestations, irritability and resentment. All three indicators among minors xenophobes significant compared to the total weight of the subjects, from which it can be concluded that adolescents with xenophobic attitudes characteristic not only show open hostility (which, incidentally, though not above average, but the index is greater than most teenagers) and cause violent behavior towards other nationalities, but if you experience irritation or resentment move to action of physical violence. This is logical, because the mental underdevelopment limits the choice of socially useful forms of self-assertion, while the simplest form of compensation in the form of identity age of aggression is more accessible and easy.

The results obtained in the study on express-method of «Tolerance index» G.U. Soldatovoy, O.A. Kravtsovoy, O.E. Huhlaeva, L.A. Shaygerovoy to assess the level of development of tolerance among minors, and their analysis allows us to build average profile indicators tolerance components, namely, ethnic, social tolerance and tolerance as a general personality traits (see tab. 3).

Table 3

Average profile of factors express-method «Tolerance index»

G.U. Soldatovoy, O.A. Kravtsovoy, O.E. Khukhlaeva, L.A.

Shaygerovoy

	The overall level of tolerance	Ethnic Tolerance	Social tolerance	Tolerance as a personality trait
group 1	83	27	28	28
group 2	77	24	27	26

difference	6	3	1	2
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The data obtained show the superiority of the average level of tolerance among the first group of teenagers: the overall level of tolerance indicators are within the average values (61–99). That is an average teenager shows poise tolerant and intolerant traits can manifest as tolerance of «the other» (attitudes, thoughts, behavior, race, nationality, social class, etc.), and to show the rejection of another culture, another of antique does not recognize the «dissent». Manifestation of the facility will depend on the specific situation in which a minor is adjudged.

The social component of tolerance and acceptance of personal figure, show higher values compared with the ethnic form that indicates the prevalence of these particular aspects of tolerance in the overall personality of a teenager. That is, the teenager is ready to accept more social dissimilarity than ethnic.

Comparing the figures, which were found in the second group of teenagers with xenophobic attitudes, with the total number of test results, the overall picture remains unchanged: the average level of tolerance and lower manifestation of its ethnic form as compared to its other forms. The difference lies in the reduction of all parameters is tolerance, confirming the logical assumption is the relatively low level of tolerance xenophobes. Noteworthy is substantially larger gap between ethnic and social tolerance, which indicates the fact that these teenagers are much more relaxed about the existence of forms of social life (social groups, people with disabilities, people of no fixed abode, sexual minorities) than to members of other races, nations, ethnic groups.

According to the results of data obtained using the technique of social distance Bogardus version NV Panina was received national average index distance relative to other nationalities (see tab. 4).

Table 4

Average profile for metodie Bogardus social distance adaptation Panina NV

	Integral index of social distance
group 1	4,7
group 2	6,3

difference	1,6
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General integral index of xenophobia, i.e. average social distance from the respondent to all 20 ethnic groups of adolescents studied first group did not demonstrate ksenoficheskie installation is 4.7 reliability rating, which corresponds to the level of national isolation. That is an average teenager in relation to most nationalities detects isolation, which is reflected in the position of «let them live in Ukraine, but I would not want to join with them in direct contact». Such an attitude shows a lack of tolerance, and all those who are different nationality, are perceived as «not entirely his own, but not entirely alien».

Unlike the average teenager underage xenophobe perceives other nationalities as «completely alien». Towards them a dominant position «does not let in Ukraine». Thus, a xenophobic mood teenagers who openly manifested in acts of aggression towards people other than on a national basis. Such exclusion may be a manifestation of unproductive defensive projection on which inner rejection itself appears to conflict in the external image of the enemy. Then as the enemy «assigned» the man most different from the total number of members of the group. And the greater the rejection of a teenager himself, the more contrast should be different from his enemy. That's why choosing between social and ethnic component tolerance, first elected because people, characterized social status, is still a representative of «his» most (though something like him), than a person who is different based on nationality (i.e. there is quite a «foreign»).

In summary, it should be noted that as a result of the study was described overall profile of average teenagers. Comparing this profile with the profile of adolescents exhibiting xenophobia were established differences in terms of their personality. This is due to exacerbation features inherent in most general practicality, restraint, radicalism gipotimiey, suspicion, high self-control, increased anxiety, and also due to the emergence of a specific factor for xenophobes: low superego. Established characteristic features reflected in the implementations through physical aggression. Relative tolerance that despite the average level of its manifestation, minors xenophobes show low values compared to the total number of adolescents studied, including the least importance is the level of ethnic tolerance. Confirmed the above identified social distance towards representatives of other nations.

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