

MODELS OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIP IN CONDITION OF MILITARY CONFLICT

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The article deals with the main models of maintaining family interactions in conditions of armed conflict. They are complete separation, partial interaction, confrontation, accessories, domination, taking a variety of positions. Author analyses the factors which influence on the selection of appropriate strategies for maintaining relationships in order to maintain internal balance and adapt to the crisis. The main indicators of successful adaptation communities to the conditions and consequences of military conflict in the family interaction were determined: positive family identity, constructive interaction between family members, positive images of "we" and "they", the inclusion of family members in joint activities, positive social attitudes.

Keywords: family interaction, models of family interaction, family as a resource, military conflict.

Military events in Eastern Ukraine have complex psychological consequences for all segments of population. These effects are reflected not only in psychological problems ATO's members and their families, internally displaced persons and the citizens that only watch the events in the East. Researchers of armed conflicts indicate their destructive impact on individual and community, their effective functioning (Korobka, 2016, Pashko, 2016, Betancourt, 2015, Feldman, 2013).

Psychological assistance ATO members and veterans, their families has become widespread among practical psychologists. Found a number of methodologies, advisers on military support within the family [7, 9]. Typically, these works are focused on practicing psychologists or created for the families of soldiers demobilized children that witnessed military operations and so on. In quite simple terms served practical techniques and methods that are designed to help people better understand their condition and status of their loved ones. Psychologists advise how to discuss emotions understandable language and regulate negative feelings that affect interpersonal relationships.

The psychological characteristics of military families are quiet investigated both in native and foreign science. For men, officers and their wives priority has

parental and educational function of the family, in second place - emotionally therapeutic function, and the third - a social activity. Thus there is a fairly high consistency family values (USTS) men and women. For male soldiers an important role in his father parent-child relationship. House family they perceive as a medium that helps defuse and psychological stabilization as "mental asylum" - a place where they can receive moral and emotional support, approval, and therefore, appreciate it. [3].

However, the specific military conflict in Ukraine is that much of the ATO members are not professional military, and therefore neither they nor their family members were not prepared for such changes in their lives. This fact alone makes it difficult to adapt as one and the other.

Another vulnerable group in this context is children. Researchers point to the post stress disorder in children who witnessed the military action, give advice to parents and teachers about working with children of all ages to help them cope with emotional outbursts and overcome the effects of traumatic events (Betancourt, 2008, 2015, Dybdahi, 2001 Feldman, 2013, Masten, 2015, Murthy, 2015).

The specificity and uniqueness of military conflict on the territory of Ukraine is that it has engaged closely states and peoples. The people who for a long time been a part of one state. Ukrainian and Russian people are perceived if not as a whole, but as "brothers" or "good neighbors." Our language closely related that enhances compatible identification. In terms of military conflict has been transformed or breaking established appeared and ideas. In an instant "friend" turned into "enemy" and we are facing the need to clarify their own positions, values and priorities. For some, the process was extremely uncomfortable and painful.

But the complexity of the situation lies in the fact that many on the other side of the barricades were family, friends, and colleagues. They are either nationals of the aggressor or in this or that way support the opposite camp. On this basis, a person is redefining its own position on the situation, exacerbated by the need to maintain its position and beliefs. As a result we have a complication

interpersonal communication and interaction between the family and relatives. Moreover, the closer the relationship is, the more difficult to take the opposite position more.

The aim of the article is to analyze the main models to maintain relationships in condition of military conflict and determine their impact on processes of community adaptation.

In Ukrainian language concept of "family" has differ in their semantic content. The first is when the family consists of husband, wife and their children. The second content is wider and we understand the family as a social formation, community of native and related people who particularly or fully involves in the joint field of activities. They have common economic, domestic, moral and psychological way, mutual responsibility and parenting. That is to include all family relatives that support active communication links in the process of life, and all the relatives who directly (through interaction) or indirectly (through frequent references to them in a positive or negative context) are present in the psychological space of the family [2, p.206-208].

In a joint temporal, spatial, social environment, family members interact with each other, not only creating personal and social contacts – they interact as separate elements of the electromagnetic system. That family is an integrated system consisting of individual members located in space in a certain way. In the process of interaction between participants, depending on the stage of the family system together are path from chaos to clarity, functionality back to disintegration in some cases.

Emotionally bright events (both positive and negative) or change in the number of family or community lead to the new imbalance in the family system.

All inhibitory processes in life of a person in one way or another related to the parent family or its own perception of the family image. Based on this question of person's ability to overcome the crisis and psychotrauma considering the peculiarities of interaction between family members is actualized.

We define family-related interaction as a process of direct or indirect influence of family members against each other, in which every action is caused by a previous action, and the expected outcome of the other. At least two actors are involved in any interaction. An important component of family interaction (in fact as social in general) is the predictability of mutual expectations, and hence mutual understanding between the parties. So, if the actors "speak different languages", seek mutually exclusive aims and have not coordinated or opposite interests, the result of this interaction is unlikely to be positive.

There are three main forms of interaction: cooperation, competition, and conflict. Interaction in the structure has three components: cognitive, behavioral and affective. As this exchange of ideas (by any ideas, knowledge, beliefs, opinions), actions and impulses (participants coordinate their actions) and feelings (emotional attitude to the facts, people, events).

In practice, on grounds of doubt by political and ideological differences between family members, the family often breaks. They often turn to psychologists often separate families or their representatives who are experiencing family conflicts, misunderstandings and complete break with family relationships through different views and political and ideological preferences.

Such misunderstandings affected in one way or another almost every family. Someone has relatives in the country-aggressor. Someone forced migrated from dangerous zones, and at home were family and friends. And someone just at home in the kitchen cannot agree on the subject of the political situation in the country, economic development, feasibility ATO more.

When family relationship, we understand all kinship ties or kinship relations are not based on kinship, parenthood, or marriage. Kasarkina A., Soloviev T. and Bistyaykina D. recognize the key performance indicators of family-related protection of socio-psychological and emotional support, the possibility of setting up family and family relationships [4].

Traditionally, it is the family environment that provides comfort and psychological adaptation of people to stressful situations. Here, people can get

support and help in a difficult situation. This family assistance, protection and support are expected for most humans. But instead, in war the family often makes destabilizing. This is where there are the most important events, including the negative.

Family relationships are a source of domestic, moral and emotional support are the significant information channel, helping adaptation and socialization of family members, a source of personal services (assistance in caring for children, the sick, elderly people etc.) is a family experience transmission channels life, necessary for leisure.

If people care about how a situation is perceived strangers, then both extremely painful for her when it seemed close to the people much in common, have radically different views on these important issues. The family relationships are the most sensitive to the socio-economic, political, ideological and other differences.

Kolomasova K. proves that the system of family and family relations are not only supportive environment, but also an important means of reproduction relationship help and support, transmission of spiritual values and mutual experience from generation to generation. It stresses the need for the development and improvement of family-related mutual [5, p. 12].

Of course, every family has its own unique history. However, we tried to find out what really is the cause aggravation of internal family relations and family are more prone to such misunderstandings and break ties.

Increased conflict with family members is one of the manifestations of post traumatic behavioral response [9]. Distancing from the family of "different" position is a kind of defense mechanism of isolation. Images "we" and "they" are forming on this basis. In this way "we" usually has a positive connotation, and "they" – negative or at best neutral.

Structures "we" and "they" can interact in different ways at different stages and form different configurations. As a result it can make different models of family interaction in conditions of armed conflict.

1. Full separation. Family members with opposing views completely break relations and reject any interactions. They show a categorical rejection of other positions.

2. Partial interaction. Communication takes place only within clearly defined themes and consciously avoided discussion on the subject of war and conflict. The duration of intercourse dropped significantly, and narrowed the subject.

3. Confrontation between two or more opposing positions. Communication is usually destructive, negative emotional colors. Any topic discussion comes to matters of war and confusion.

4. Adaptation. Hiding own position and external acceptance of another for the sake of unity in the family. Our own position there, she clearly perceived, but hidden from others. In such a situation dominance accepted another position without giving up on their own.

5. Dominance. Recognition own position as a major, minor and other views are not important. They are far away and not very important person. Contacts or almost fully supported. The peculiarity and difference from version 1 is less dramatic and traumatic experience of the situation.

6. Acceptance variety of positions. Recognition as a basic own, but adopting the possible existence of many other opinions and positions. On the one maintained contacts with others - not.

Obviously, the most effective and therapeutic model is partial interaction when the media deliberately diametrically opposed views agree not to take the topic of conflict for the save of peace in the family.

Factors of choosing different models to maintain relationships in condition of military conflict are the following:

Conflicts and misunderstandings in family appeared before the military conflict. Practice shows that families in which before the armed conflict there were many contradictions and misunderstandings are more likely to have complications in the relationship. Their conflicts only exacerbated these conditions, and radically polarized positions.

The degree of kinship relationships. Scientists argue that the proximity of the residence is a prerequisite for the intensification of relationships, but not a guarantee [5, p. 20]. O. Medvedskaya proposes the concept of psychological distance, which is not so much the territorial distancing as a sense of power relations. The author stresses the need to determine the level of psychological closeness / distance subject in relation to members of a large family on the basis of length measuring psychological distance and detect the type of relationship between the subject and the members of a large family [6].

Re-identification matrix. As shown by our previous studies, and other research colleagues in the structure of social identity is identity of the family is one of the most pressing. Awareness and acceptance of their family roles is one of the most significant and important for the person. Instead, political, ethnic, territorial and state identity is perhaps the least formed. In a situation of armed conflict and constant information pressure is re-identification matrix in response to a threat to their identity.

The researchers recorded the shift in the structure of identity, such as updating state, ethnic, territorial and political identity in contrast deactualization family. Worsening conflict in the family is on the background updating geopolitical conflict, as opposed dying family identity.

So the question is why it is in war situation for the person becomes more powerful defending their political positions, values and attitudes, rather than to maintain peace and tranquility in the family.

Reconciliation of values and social and psychological well-being of the family. According to V. Vasiutynskyi, based on significant social conflicts underlying values rather valuable misunderstanding between the actors of the conflict. It identifies valuable understanding as "mutual process of detection, comparison, awareness, the recognition of values, state of mutual understanding and acceptance of them as essential and indispensable fact of coexistence correction attitudes to them during their carriers meaningful interaction" [1].

Conflicts and disputes between family members often have value based on a misunderstanding, which is based on opposite political and ideological views and beliefs.

The degree of involvement family's individual members to hostilities. If one or more family members are so-called active participants in the events taking place in the East (military, volunteers, internally displaced persons), each debate on this subject is seen particularly acute as a personal insult. The level of severity and depth of the conflict is directly proportional to the degree of involvement of the person appointed to the events. They may experience acute or conflict, or vice versa to unite on this basis, but clearly Mr. remain indifferent to such controversial issues.

Personal characteristics. Individual psychological traits of each individual have a significant impact on her choice of a certain style of behavior and a way of maintaining family interaction.

The choice of a model to maintain family ties leads to adaptation or maladjustment community to the conditions and consequences of military conflict.

Indicators of successful adaptation to community conditions and consequences of military conflict in the family interaction are: positive family identity, constructive interaction between family members, positive images of "we" and "they", the inclusion of family members in joint activities, positive social attitude.

Conclusion. The main strategies to maintain relationships in terms of military conflict are: full separation, partial interaction, opposition, adaptation, dominance, dominance of different positions. Each of the aforementioned strategies to varying degrees brings a person to adapt or maladjustment in crisis, which in fact is an event in the East.

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Губеладзе І.Г. Моделі родинної взаємодії в умовах воєнного конфлікту

У статті розглядаються основні моделі підтримання родинної взаємодії в умовах воєнного конфлікту: повна сепарація, часткова взаємодія, конфронтація, пристосування, домінування, прийняття різноманітність позицій. Автор аналізує фактори, що впливають на вибір відповідних стратегій підтримання родинних зв'язків з метою збереження внутрішнього балансу і адаптації до кризових умов. Визначено, що основними показниками успішної адаптації спільноти до умов та наслідків воєнного конфлікту у процесі сімейної взаємодії є: позитивна сімейна ідентичність, конструктивна взаємодія між членами родини, позитивні образи «Ми» і «Вони», включеність членів родини у спільну діяльність, позитивне соціальне самопочуття.

Ключові слова: родинна взаємодія, моделі родинної взаємодії, сім'я як ресурс, воєнний конфлікт.