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| **14.45-16.30** |  **3 PARALLEL GROUP (Polish and English )**  |

**Urszula DUDZIAK**

*Być kobietą w XXI wieku*

Bóg stwarzający człowieka, jako kobietę i mężczyznę, przeznaczył go do określonych zadań i wyposażył w potrzebne zdolności. Rozpoznanie odrębności płci i specyfiki uzdolnień ma znaczenie w realizacji otrzymanego powołania. Oddziaływania społeczno-kulturowe nierzadko fałszują Boży obraz człowieka. Zobowiązuje to do tym intensywniejszego odkrywania tego, co to znaczy być kobietą i mężczyzną i jak realizować role związane z płcią. Prawidłowe odkrycie zamysłu Bożego wobec kobiet dotyczy zarówno wszystkich etapów rozwojowych, jak i dróg życiowych oraz wykonywanych zawodów. Konkretną pomoc w odkrywaniu kobiecości oferują chrześcijańskie grupy wsparcia i oparte na wskazaniach biblijnych publikacje. Komplementarne współdziałanie kobiet i mężczyzn ma istotne znaczenie dla kształtowania toższamości płciowej dzieci, samorealizacji dorosłych i prawidłowego funkcjonowania społeczeństwa.

**Barbara SIMONIČ**

*Getting the lost dignity back: The power of women's faith in coping with intimate partner violence*

Intimate partner violence is a form of domestic violence where, in an intimate relationship, physical or psychological acts of violence are perpetrated by a partner or spouse over another partner or spouse. Its prevalence is worrying and is not limited to specific circumstances. It also occurs in Christian families, which is actually a concern, as one would expect a religious environment to encourage and provide safe and loving relationships. The presentation will focus on dynamic of violence in intimate partner relationship with the focus on lost dignity on the victim’s (woman) side. Getting the lost dignity back is the crucial factor in establishing healthy boundaries, building safety and protection from the violence. The role of the faith in this context could be crucial. We will focus on aspects of woman’s faith which could serve as a potential for growth, protection and support in finishing and recovering from abusive relationships.

**Nataša RIJAVEC KLOBUČAR**

*Woman, addiction and violence*

Domestic violence and abuse of alcohol and other substances are significant concern in our society. Researches indicate that substance use and intimate partner violence are intertwined. Addiction exacerbates existing domestic violence issues. The presentation will explore a connection between women's substance addiction and the experience of their present intimate violence from partner and also from their past experience. Traumatic experience are presented as a a vicious cycle. Women's substance use can trigger the violence by their partners, whereas consumption of substances is one of the copings strategies for facing this distress regarding violence. The paper will focus on the consequences and implications of link between violence experienced and substance use among women in order to emphasize the importance of developing treatment and prevention programs

**Natalija VOLODARSKA**

*Restoration of the psychological well-being feeling for women suffering from the military conflict effects*

The relevance of study is specified of the problem of psycho-emotional state restoration for women migrant to new social environment. Persistent problems are determined of the psychological assistance to women suffering from consequences of the military conflict. The study analyzes possibilities of the psychological assistance to women in conditions of migration, as well as changes in professional activity, social environment and building new relationships. The study reveals theoretical and methodological approaches to the problem of psycho-emotional state restoration of migrant women. The influence is described of psychological protection of individual on the social adaptation of women in the new social environment. The particularities are described of the group and individual psychotherapy techniques application (art therapy, fairytale therapy, elements of body oriented therapy in gestalt approach and positive psychotherapy). Effectiveness is studied of carrying out the methods of psychological assistance and psycho correction of emotional state of 120 women, under the project "Assistance to victims in the war conflict" of Klaipeda University (Lithuania) in cooperation with G.S. Kostyuk Institute of Psychology (Kyiv, Ukraine), which takes place during 2019- 2020. Possibilities are determined of combination and application of the body-oriented techniques and dialog-phenomenological gestalt approach. Recommendations are given on organization of the psychological assistance to individual in the restoration of his/her psycho emotional state. Means are selected of carrying out techniques of reduction of emotional tension of individual. The analysis is conducted of obstacles in the social adaptation of individual in crisis situations. The results obtained of psychological assistance to migrant women are compared with studies of modern psychologists.

**Elżbieta OSEWSKA**

*Mothers as the First Catechists*

Parents, especially mothers have the first responsibility for the catechesis of their children. When society becomes more and more open, diversified, less dependent upon uniformity commonly shared beliefs, with a weakening institutional support for personal development, individual people develop the necessary insights. Building up a family is not a simple reproduction of an established tradition, but the outcome of a complex commitment, where the mothers together with the other members have to solve continually new situations and unexpected challenges. This new situation evidently creates its proper catechetical environment, which in many regards differs from the past

**Maria PETROVA**

*The contribution of Orthodox women to the social activities and charity work in contemporary Russia*

The article provides an insight into the participation of religiously inspired (mostly Orthodox Christian) women in various social and charity activities in the present day Russia in the context of the idea of the ‘feminine genius’, popularized by the Supreme Pontiff John Paul II. The paper will touch upon educational activities, medical care, the care of the vulnerable and deprived groups of Russian society (the elderly, the poor, the homeless, the sick and terminally ill people, the disabled, orphans etc). The study focuses on the period from 2000 to 2020, but examines it in historical perspective, since the forms of social activities of Russian Orthodox women of the 21 century are largely modeled on prerevolutionary forms of female Christian service and charity work (various private and state patronized organizations and committees). The paper examines the contribution of various clerically organized or lay structures: nunneries, sisterhoods and various self-proclaimed Orthodox funds and groups, the types of care they provide, the mechanisms of its rendering and the interaction of these organizations with the state. The article, in particular, addresses the question to what extent they propagandize the ideas and values, imposed by the state. The methodology includes conducting a number of semi-structured interviews with the participants. The activities of the internet communities will be analyzed by the method of ethnography.