

Artículo de investigación

**Manipulation as a form of manifestation of violence
In the family: an empirical approach to considering the problem**

Манипуляция как форма проявления насилия В семье: эмпирический подход к рассмотрению проблемы

La manipulación como forma de manifestación de violencia.
En la familia: Un enfoque empírico para considerar el problema

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Abstract

The article reflects the results of an empirical understanding of the problem of the manipulative interaction of children in relation to their parents. Based on the results of using the method of theoretical analysis and appealing to the works of both foreign - E. Bern, F. Zimbardo, R. Krauta, D. Price, M. Smith, R. Cialdini, E. Shostroma, and domestic – Afanasieva V.A., Bravoslavskaya S.V., Dotsenko E.L., Kara-Murza S., Kozachek O.V., Orlova L.V., Chesnokova O.B., Scherban E. and many other scientists, we believe that manipulation as a behavioral manifestation of people towards each other, can be considered not only as a form of influence and pressure, but also as a manifestation of violence. Of particular relevance are issues related to the manipulative interaction of parents in relation to their children

Абстрактный

В статье отражены результаты эмпирического осмысления проблемы манипулятивного взаимодействия детей по отношению к своим родителям. Основываясь на результатах использования метода теоретического анализа и апеллируя к работам как зарубежных-Э. Берн, Ф. Зимбардо, Р. Краута, Д. Прайс, М. Смит, Р. Чалдини, Е. Шостром, так и отечественных-Афанасьева В. А., Бравославская С. В., Доценко Е. Л., Кара-Мурза С., Козачек О. В., Орлова Л. В., Чеснокова О. Б., Щербань Е. и многие другие ученые, мы считаем, что манипуляция как поведенческое проявление людей по отношению друг к другу, может рассматриваться не только как форма влияния и давления, но и как проявление

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and children in relation to their parents (the work of Bern E., Zimbardo F., Kraut R., Price D., Smith M., Shostroma E., Caldini R., etc.); Afanasieva V.A., Bravoslavskaya S.V., Dotsenko E.L., Kozachek O.V., Kara-Murza S., Orlova L.V., Chesnokova O.B., Scherban E., etc.). Based on our analysis of research in the field of interest, we formulate the assumption that children manipulators grow in those families in which parents actively use this form of influence on others. In order to confirm or refute this assumption, we have developed a monitoring program, the implementation of which suggests that our hypothesis is confirmed. It is in those families that use ineffective contacts and forms of interaction with their children (and manipulation, we refer to this category of contacts), children grow up as manipulators, actively applying this form of violent influence on their parents.

Keywords: Violence, violent forms of behavior, manipulation as a form of psychological violence.

насилия. Особую актуальность приобретают вопросы, связанные с манипулятивным взаимодействием родителей по отношению к своим детям и детей по отношению к своим родителям (работы Берна Э., Зимбардо Ф., Краута Р., Прайса Д., Смита М., Шострома Е., Кальдини Р. и др.); Афанасьева В. А., Бравославская С. В., Доценко Е. Л., Козачек О. В., Кара-Мурза С., Орлова Л. В., Чеснокова О. Б., Щербань Е. и др.). На основе проведенного нами анализа исследований в интересующей нас области сформулировано предположение о том, что дети-манипуляторы растут в тех семьях, в которых родители активно используют эту форму воздействия на окружающих. Для того, чтобы подтвердить или опровергнуть это предположение, мы разработали программу мониторинга, реализация которого предполагает, что наша гипотеза подтверждается. Именно в тех семьях, которые используют неэффективные контакты и формы взаимодействия со своими детьми (а манипуляцию мы относим к этой категории контактов), дети растут как манипуляторы, активно применяя эту форму насильственного воздействия на своих родителей.

Ключевые слова: Насилие, насильственные формы поведения, манипуляция как форма психологического насилия.

Resumen

El artículo refleja los resultados de una comprensión empírica del problema de la interacción manipuladora de los niños en relación con sus padres. Basado en los resultados del uso del método de análisis teórico y atractivo para los trabajos de ambos extranjeros: E. Bern, F. Zimbardo, R. Kraut, D. Price, M. Smith, R. Cialdini, E. Shostroma y domésticos. - Afanasieva VA, Bravoslavskaya SV, Dotsenko EL, Kara-Murza S., Kozachek OV, Orlova LV, Chesnokova OB, Scherban E. y muchos otros científicos, creemos que la manipulación como una manifestación conductual de las personas entre sí, puede considerarse no solo como una forma de influencia y presión, sino también como una manifestación de violencia. De particular relevancia son los temas relacionados con la interacción manipuladora de los padres en relación con sus hijos y los niños en relación con sus padres (el trabajo de Bern E., Zimbardo F., Kraut R., Price D., Smith M., Shostroma E., Caldini R., etc.); Afanasieva V.A., Bravoslavskaya S.V., Dotsenko E.L., Kozachek O.V., Kara-Murza S., Orlova L.V., Chesnokova O.B., Scherban E., etc.). Con base en nuestro análisis de investigación en el campo de interés, formulamos la suposición de que los manipuladores de niños crecen en aquellas familias en las que los padres usan activamente esta forma de influencia en los demás. Para confirmar o refutar esta suposición, hemos desarrollado un programa de monitoreo, cuya implementación sugiere que nuestra hipótesis está confirmada. Es en esas familias que usan contactos ineficaces y formas de interacción con sus hijos (y manipulación, nos referimos a esta categoría de contactos), los niños crecen como manipuladores, aplicando activamente esta forma de influencia violenta en sus padres.

Palabras clave: Violencia, formas violentas de comportamiento, manipulación como forma de violencia psicológica.

Introduction

"The courage of non-violence is many times greater than the courage of violence," wrote Mahatma Gandhi, an eminent 20th-century Indian political and public figure, in one of his treatises. At the same time, the modern sociocultural situation of the development of our society, leveling of those values that for centuries caused harmony in relations between people, objectively led to the emergence and spread of numerous forms of violence against people against each other.

WHO statistics (Violence and its effects on health 2003) are shocking: more than 1.6 million people die from causes of a violent nature on Earth every year. And this means that every minute a person dies as a result of violence in the world. Moreover, it is not only those people who take part in armed conflicts. A social catastrophe of our time, from our point of view, is domestic violence, including violent forms of parents' behavior towards their children. Referring to the WHO statistics (Violence and its effects on health 2003), annually more than 25 thousand children become victims of criminal violence by parents: about 2 thousand of them die, at least 8 thousand are injured and over 2 thousand escape from abuse by their parents, end suicide life.

Based on the idea that the consequence of violence is the infliction of any damage to another person (including moral and emotional), the purpose of our research is to determine the characteristics of the manipulative behavior of children in relation to their parents. At the same time, we tend to consider manipulation as a form of psychological violence.

Methods of research

Along with the method of theoretical analysis, we used the method of empirical analysis, involving the use of monitoring research, organized by us in 2 directions.

1. Direction of monitoring research was focused on work with children of older preschool age.

The purpose of the system of diagnostic methods we offer children is to study the specifics of the interaction of children of senior preschool age in society.

Proceeding from the goal we determined, the diagnostic program for children included:

- 1) The method of monitoring the interaction of children of senior preschool age with their parents. In this case, as the main parameters of the assessment, we used:
 - The activity and initiative of the child in the process of interaction with their parents,
 - The sustainability of the need to make contact with their parents,
 - The nature and direction of contacts with parents,
 - Their modality (emotional coloring).
- 2) Methodology "Diagnostics of forms of communication" (Lisina, 2011), focused on determining the leading form of communication between the child and adults. As part of the use of this technique, the child is invited to choose for active interaction from the toys and books provided to him, the stimulus material that is of interest to him at the given time. When the child has made his choice, the experimenter helps him organize the activity that the child has preferred. If a child cannot make a choice independently, the researcher helps him by offering a choice to play, read, or talk. At the same time, in a special form, the researcher records the child's behavioral manifestations by the following parameters: the order of choice of situations; the main object of attention in the first minutes of the study; the nature of the child's activity in relation to the object of attention; the level of comfort during the experiment; speech manifestations of children; duration of activity. Counting the total number of points scored by the child, allows you to assess the level of formation of his communication activities.
2. Direction of monitoring research was focused on work with parents of those children who took part in our study.

The purpose of the diagnostic program implemented by us in working with parents was to study the specifics, nature and direction of the interaction of parents with their children. At the same time, we focused on those variations of manipulating our children that are used by parents.

Based on our goal, in the diagnostic program for parents, we included:

- 1) Methodology for the study of Machiavellianism in the personality of Znakova [Electronic resource], focused on the study of the propensity of parents to manipulate others. As part of the implementation of this methodology, respondents are offered 20 statements, the degree of agreement / disagreement with which must be assessed in the range of a 7-point scale: from "Full agreement" - 7 points to "I completely disagree" - 1 point. The sum of points on all 20 points of the questionnaire will be an indicator of Machiavellianism - that is, an indicator of how often the respondent resorts to manipulating the people with whom he interacts. As part of our research, this is a parent-child relationship system.
- 2) Test - questionnaire of parental relationship, focused on the study of parental attitudes towards children, as well as the inclination of the parent to use this or that parenting style.
- 3) Questionnaire of child-parental emotional interaction (Zakharova), which will allow to establish the nature and direction of the emotional interaction between parent and child.

The diagnostic program developed by us was implemented in work with 25 children of senior preschool age (12 boys and 13 girls), as well as their parents in the amount of 45 people. The total number of respondents who participated in our study was 70 people.

Review of literature

But what is violence? What are its causes? And is it possible to speak of manipulative interaction as violence against a subject?

Theoretical understanding of the problem that interests us, we consider it necessary to begin with an analysis of research in the field of violence directly.

Having studied the work as foreign (Bandura A., Kobrin J., Levinson D. J., Lang RD, Miller NE, Nietzsche F., LSD Finkelhor, Z. Freud, etc.) and domestic (Ambrumova A.G., Baeva I.A., Belicheva S.A., Volkova E.N., Dubrovina I.V., Eliseeva D.I., Kon I.S., Suhareva E., Shcheulova

E.A., Cherepanova EM, etc.) researchers in the field of violence, having traced a retrospective of appeals of scientists to this phenomenon, we conclude that violence is a phenomenon typical not only for modernity. The thinkers of the past also turned to the study of violence. So, (Denisov, 1975) draws attention in his writings to the fact that one of the first to study the violence, its nature and specific features was addressed by the ancient Greek philosopher Anaximander, treating violence as acts of injustice, "the invasion of one thing into the realm of another thing <...> and inevitability" retaliation "for this injustice" (Denisov, 1975).

The term violence also refers to (Aristotle, 1983). Having attempted to develop the science of politics and the state, Aristotle could not turn to the development of the doctrine of law and law as a form of political justice, in which the thinker argues about violence, relating it to the coercion of a person to anything and asserting that violence, like coercion, it is always committed against the wishes of the person. It impedes his own decisions. "Therefore, it is also a burden," concludes the thinker (Aristotle, 1983).

Appeal to the etymology of the word "violence" and to its use in Russian indicates that it is a derivative of two morphemes. As noted in his study (Tokarchuk 2008), the word violence integrates the root base of the "forces (a)" and the prefix "on", in the formation of nouns, which, as a rule, reflects additional, clarifying values and characteristics of the subject. Also, the researcher focuses on the fact that in the Russian language the word "violence", being derived from the word "force", always reflected "socially condemned coercion by the predominant force of another person" (Tokarchuk 2008) and was considered as a wrongful act, committed against the will of the subject.

A similar interpretation of violence, as a person's coercion to something, is preserved in modern interpretations of this term:

- ✓ As "the use of physical force <...> compulsory influence <...> oppression, abuse of power" is interpreted violence in the Explanatory Dictionary of the modern Russian language (Ushakov, 2014);
- ✓ In the philosophical encyclopedic dictionary, the following definition of violence is given: violence is "a social relation in which some individuals (groups of people), through external coercion, posing a threat to life, up to its

- destruction, subordinate others, their abilities, productive forces, property” (Philosophy: Encyclopedic Dictionary 2004);
- ✓ As a category of social and legal, representatives of the legal sciences interpret violence. According to L.V. Serdyuk “a violent impact on a person is always committed against his will and causes harm to the health of the individual” (Serdyuk, 2002). A similar thought is formulated by RD Sharapov, drawing attention to the fact that violence is nothing more than “criminal encroachment on a person’s personal security in the form of willful unlawful causing of physical or mental harm to a victim in spite of (against or against) his will by means of energy (physical) or information (mental) effects on the body (organs, tissues, physiological functions, psyche) of a person” (Sharapov, 2006);
 - ✓ A similar idea, formulating the definition of the term “violence”, we also find among representatives of WHO (Violence and its effects on health 2003), who assert that violence is “the deliberate use of physical force or power, real or in the form of a threat, directed against oneself, against another person, groups of individuals or communities, the result of which are <...> bodily injuries, death, psychological trauma, developmental disabilities, or various kinds of damage” (Avdulova, T.P.; Zharova, T.A. 2015);
 - ✓ As an act whose purpose is to control the behavior of a partner (or even a group of individuals), imposing his will on him (them) without regard for his (their) own interests, desires, feelings, is interpreted by violence and by psychologists. For example,
 - Professor G. Blum of the University of Michigan, summarizing the ideas of A. Adler, Z. Freud, E. Fromm, E. Erickson, C. Jung and many other scientists in the field of personality formation (mechanisms and patterns of this process, protective mechanisms of personality, interpersonal relations) etc.) characterizes violence as a special kind of relationship developing between people, in the process of which “some individuals and groups of people subjugate others and usurp their free will” (Blum, 1996);
 - As “one of the types of human influence on a person”, the English philosopher and psychologist of the twentieth century (Spaemann, 1971) suggests defining violence, as well as Russian scientists (Maralov, 2018) and (V.A. Sitarov Moreover, as noted by Khristenko, 2004) it is necessary to consider violence not only physical suppression, harm and damage, but also manifestation of mental coercion in relation to one of the interacting parties (both to an individual and to a whole group of persons).

Summarizing the above interpretations of the term “violence”, we are under it tend to understand any (physical, psychological, economic, etc.) impact on a subject, carried out against his will and “violating the right of citizens to personal integrity guaranteed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation” (Barakhin, 2010).

Important from our point of view is the fact that some researchers, while not denying the negative effects of violence, tend to believe that it is an inevitable attribute of any society (community). So, according to O. Yu. Tevlyukova, violence is “an element of the political, social, economic organization of society” (Tevlyukova, 2005). From the point of view of (Antonyan 2001), violence is “the inevitable and eternal companion of humanity, without which it is unable to solve its problems, see its future, establish order between people, punish the guilty and protect the innocent. Violence is a way of existence of living organisms and invariably means <...> damage to someone for the sake of someone” (Antonyan, (2001). Perhaps it is these cultural traditions that prompt us to interact so rudely even with our closest people?

The formulation of this question by us, as well as an attempt to find an answer to it, is objectively connected with the actualization of the attention of modern scientists to such a form of interaction of people with each other as manipulation.

As many researchers have noted (the works of Bern E., Zimbardo F., Kraut R., Price D., Smith M., Shostroma E., Cialdini R., etc.); V.A. Afanasieva, S.V. Bravoslavskaya, E.L. Dotsenko, O.V. Kozachek, S. Kara-Murza, L.V. Orlova, OB Chesnokova, E. Scherban, and others.) The problem of manipulating people with each other in the course of their interaction, relevant for modern research, made the variety of manipulations with which we meet everywhere

in all spheres of our life and work. Most, from our points of view, depressing, is the fact that masterly manipulations are used even in relation to the closest and dearest people (children, parents, spouse, friends and colleagues, etc.).

Not by chance as a private problem that attracts attention of researchers, we consider it possible and important to highlight the study of the features of the manipulative behavior of children in relation to their parents. The significance of the development of this rather specific problematic, from our point of view, is objectively determined by the fact that children learn forms of sophisticated manipulation in the family, from their parents.

What is "manipulation" and why do we tend to treat manipulative behavior as a form of violence?

We found the answer to these questions by carrying out a fairly detailed analysis of the approaches of scientists to the interpretation of the concept of "manipulation":

- ✓ K.V. Andrianova, under manipulations, is inclined to consider any hidden impact of one person on another in order to make them meaningful for the manipulator, point of view (Andrianova, 2013);
- ✓ A similar point of view on the essence of the manipulative interaction is formulated by (Golubeva, 2009), speaking of manipulation as the hidden influence of one subject of interaction on another. At the same time, the author calls the implementation of the manipulator in the "model of the recipient's world" his point of view, opinion, position, etc.;
- ✓ According to (Kara-Murza 2006), manipulation is nothing more than programming the opinions and aspirations, moods and mental states of people in order to achieve the result desired by the one who uses these means of manipulation;
- ✓ From the point of view of manipulation is a rather skillful psychological effect, which leads to "a covered excitement of another person's intentions that do not coincide with his actually existing desires" as the introduction of another person astray, bringing it to self-deception using a specific way of informing consider manipulations (Denisov, 1975).
- ✓ And already attempting to formulate a definition of the concept "manipulation" and determine the essence of this phenomenon, many scientists point to the violent nature of this interaction:
- ✓ (Egides, 2004) under the manipulation offers to understand the hidden coercion of another person, causing him damage;
- ✓ According to (Shostroma), manipulation is the management, control and exploitation of one person by another person;
- ✓ (Bessonov, 1978) openly says that manipulation is nothing but a form of influence carried out by force.

Thus, our application of the method of theoretical analysis and summarizing the existing approaches of scientists to the interpretation of the term "manipulation", we are inclined to consider under this phenomenon the hidden complex psychological impact of one person (manipulator) on another (recipient) in order to force him to deeds, thoughts, etc. We become convinced that manipulation is nothing but forced (since it is carried out without his desire) the use of one person (recipient) by another (manipulator) in order to get benefits for himself. At the same time, as the signs of manipulative influence (manipulation), one can single out: the desire to influence other people in order to achieve benefits for oneself; ability to manipulate; activity and initiative, ensuring the effective implementation of the conceived (highlighted on the basis of the analysis of the work of (Bessonov,1978; /V. V. Znakova) (Kara-Murza, 2006; Sheinov 2013, etc.).

Important, from our point of view, is the idea of scientists that manipulation is a very skillful, skillful influence of one person (manipulator) on another (the results of studies of Kuzin,2012; Mikhaleva, 2004; Petrovsky 2007 etc.). The experience of manipulation, like any other behavioral experience, is the result of educational influences (or, more precisely, their absence). The tendency typical of modern times, according to many researchers, is an increase in alienation in the "parent-child" system, which can result in manipulation of both parents in relation to their children and children in relation to their parents. Taking from their parents the most different forms of manipulation, in the future, children transmit this behavioral experience to the whole system of relations with the world. And, first of all, on their parents (the results of studies by (Avdulova., Zharova, 2015) (Gumnitskaya, 2006, Kamenskaya, 2013, and etc.).

Results and discussion

As we wrote above, the 1st direction of our research was work with older preschool children, focused on studying the specifics of their interaction in society.

The implementation of the method of monitoring the specifics of communication between children of senior preschool age and their parents suggests that only 50% of the children who took part in our study demonstrated a high level of development of their communication with their parents. For these children, activity and initiative are typical in the process of interaction with their parents, the sustainability of the need to contact their parents, at any time during the interaction (and at the time when the child was only brought to preschool, and during the school's home). Children vividly and emotionally react to their parents (cries are recorded, reflecting their pleasure of meeting, children hug their parents, etc.). The modality of emotions is steadily positive. Children are happy to tell their parents about what they did in kindergarten, openly share their experiences.

32% of children demonstrate a certain detachment of contacts with their parents, as evidenced by the restraint of their emotional reactions in the process of interaction with their parents.

And in 18% of respondents, we recorded problems in contacts with our parents. Children do not initiate, their emotions are negative modality (children are capricious, crying, screaming, etc.).

Implementation of the method of M.I. Lisina, focused on the study of the leading form of communication between a child and an adult, also showed that far from all the children who took part in our study, the activity of communication with an adult reached a high level of development. Based on the age-related logic and the specificity of the development of communication, for children of senior preschool age, extra-situative-cognitive and extra-creative-personal communication should be typical. At the same time, the research that was conducted by us showed that these forms of communication with adults are typical only for 63% of children. Moreover, 12% of respondents demonstrate a situational form of communication with an adult, typical of younger children.

Also, the analysis of the orientation of the contacts of children with their parents allows us

to say that children often communicate to engage in manipulation.

The reason for this fact, from our point of view, can be the wrong interaction with these children of their parents.

In order to confirm / deny this assumption, we have implemented a diagnostic program for parents.

The analysis of the obtained diagnostic data allows to draw the following conclusions:

- Implementation of the technique, who is focused on studying the propensity of parents to manipulate, has convincingly shown that more than 50% of parents (both moms and dads) actively apply various forms of manipulation, interacting, including with their children.

- Results of the test implementation - questionnaire of the parental relationship, show that 67% of parents choose styles that do not provide a child with an opportunity to show their independence, activity and initiative (which age requires!) As the leading styles of interaction with their children. So,

- 35% of respondents demonstrate a "symbiosis" as a style of interaction with a child, in which the child seems to be defenseless and helpless to the parent, and he tries to protect him from all the troubles and difficulties of life. At the same time, anxiety and concern for the child increases significantly in situations where the preschooler is trying to show his independence increases as his desire for independence increases,

- 32% of respondents demonstrate the style of interaction with the child "control", which also suppresses any activity and initiative of the child. Authoritarianism, typical of these parents and implemented by them in communicating with their children, leads to the fact that the parent demands unshakable obedience and discipline from his child. Such a parent, imposing its will on the child, keeps a close eye on him in all spheres of his life and work.,

- Only 33% of parents who took part in our study choose "cooperation" as a typical form of interaction with children, providing comfort to the child in communication with parents.

- Analysis of the data we received following the implementation of the EI questionnaire. (Zakharova), focused on

studying the nature and direction of the modality and the emotional background of the interaction between parent and child, indicates that only 38% of parents perceive their children positively. They are able to see, notice, and even feel the condition of their child, tend to help him in any situation, positively evaluate the manifestations of their child, etc. These respondents also perceived and assessed their parents as positive.

By correlating and summarizing the data we obtained on the basis of the implementation of the monitoring research in both areas (implementation of the diagnostic program for children and parents), it can be concluded that in those families in which the parents themselves actively use the manipulations, the children also use this form very sophisticatedly. Interactions with their parents and influences on them. Imaginary illness, ignoring and even playing on the feelings of their loved ones - these are the most commonly used children's manipulations of children.

We also consider it possible to conclude that the use of manipulations, as a form of interaction, also reduces the age-related abilities of children in terms of organizing optimal and effective contacts with their parents (the low level of communication development is typical for those children who are active in using manipulations).

Conclusion

The conclusions we made on the basis of our research aimed at studying the manipulations used by children in contacts with their parents undoubtedly confirm the urgency of further developing the problem of manipulation as a form of interaction. Manipulations used by children, undoubtedly, can be considered as a private form of violence of children against their parents. And the most amazing thing is that many parents, not understanding (or not wanting to understand!?) That manipulation is violence, use this form of interaction with their relatives and friends, thus giving a negative example of communication with others around their children.

The French philosopher of the twentieth century, Emmanuel Mounier, wrote in one of his works: "It is necessary to fight violence, but the desire to avoid it at any cost would mean abandoning the solution of all the great human tasks." Considering the manipulative effect as a form of violence, we consider the design of a

psychological and educational assistance program for parents to raise children as an important step in the further development of this issue.

We define the development of such a family support program as the next stage of our experimental activity.

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