

## Application of Vibraimage Technology in Conflictology and Mediation

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*Abstract: The work examines the professionally important qualities of successful mediators and conflictologists, using the example of multiple intelligences. A new method is proposed for objectification of the obtained results of professional activities of mediators and conflictologists, using vibraimage technology. Based model of conflict resolution was taken from Gerhard Schwarz. It has been experimentally proved that people with a specialized education “mediator” or “conflictologist” give preference to professional methods of conflict resolution. The connection between certain types of multiple intelligences (MI), the successful mastery of “conflict expert” and “mediator” professions with the choice of methods for resolving conflicts is substantiated.*

*Keywords: multiple intelligences, vibraimage, VibraMI, conflictology, mediator.*

Traditionally, the word “conflict” is understood as various types of “struggle”, “confrontation”, “collision”, etc. It should be recognized that the problem of defining a conflict and creating a unified universal theory of conflict applicable to heterogeneous conflict phenomena is currently in the process solutions (Grishina, 2008; Schwarz, 2007). For applied purposes, the most logical approach seems to be one in which the conflict is viewed as “a negative way of interaction between objects in a state of focus on struggle...” (Strebkov, 2004). At the same time, most of the research in conflict management is aimed at solving problems of a theoretical nature, and to a lesser extent — applied. In turn, mediation is a fairly broad concept that unites specialists of various profiles who mediate in conflict resolution (Grishina, 2008). The role of mediators can be played not only by specialists in conflict resolution, but also by psychologists, social workers, etc. All these specialists feel the need for a tool that increases the efficiency of their work, translating empirical knowledge into a constructive and applied channel. Accordingly, it is necessary to increase the number of applied research by attracting modern highly effective technologies. This work is an applied research of an interdisciplinary focus, combining experimental developments in the field of psychology, psychophysiology, biometrics, conflict management and mediation.

Purpose of the study: to determine the possibility of using objective methods in conflict management and to identify the professionally important qualities of a successful mediator and conflictologist.

Research hypothesis: persons with specialized education “mediator” or “conflictologist” will give preference to professional methods of conflict resolution: delegation of authority, compromise, consensus. There is a connection between certain types of multiple

intelligences (MI), successful mastery of a profession (conflictologist, mediator) and the choice of ways to resolve conflicts.

Object of study:

Sample 1: citizens of Russia, 1158 people, representatives of various professions;

Sample 2: citizens of Russia, 20 successful senior students, with a specialized education “Conflictologist”, as well as specialists in conflict resolution with practical experience in the field of mediation.

## Materials and Methods

The assessment of conflict resolution methods was carried out using the PsyAccent software (PsyAccent, 2020), using the vibraimage technology (Minkin, 2007; 2020). The respondent needs to answer 12 pairs of questions, supplemented with stimulus images. The sequence of verbal stimuli (questions) presentation corresponds to the rank system of Schwarz: from the simplest, evolutionarily early methods of conflict resolution (basic level) to the most complex (professional level) methods. The 24-question questionnaire allows you to diagnose the severity of each of the methods of conflict resolution in real time.

The assessment of multiple intelligences profile was carried out using the VibraMI software (VibraMI, 2020). The VibraMI program, also based on vibraimage technology, presents an amended and expanded classification of multiple intelligences to 12 types (Gardner, 1983). The 24-question questionnaire allows one to diagnose the severity of each of the multiple intelligences (MI) based on the current psychophysiological state and conscious responses of the subject (Minkin & Nikolaenko, 2017).

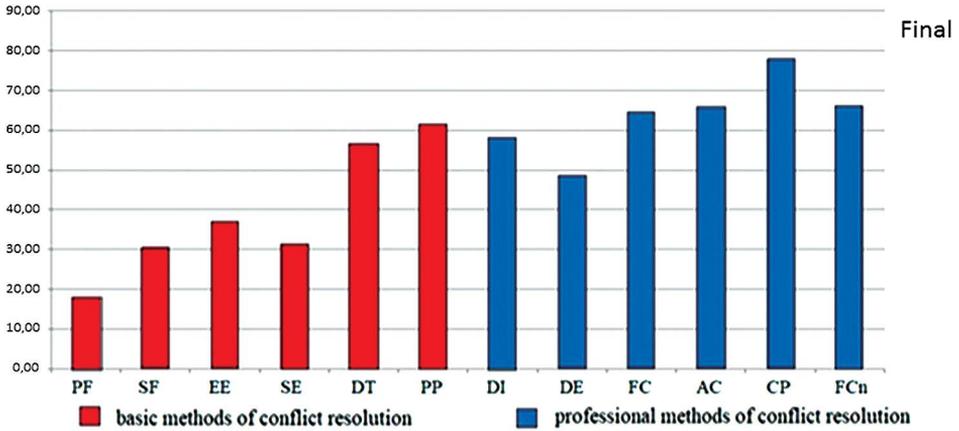
## Results

Schwarz’s model of conflict resolution methods reflects an evolutionary approach: from simple (basic methods) to complex (professional methods); from ignoring conflicts to consensus. Accordingly, the presence of specialized education (conflictologist, mediator) can theoretically be considered as a factor of influence on the choice of methods of peaceful professional conflict resolution. It is necessary to find out if this is so.

As it turned out, persons with a specialized education “mediator” or “conflictologist” prefer professional methods of conflict resolution: partial consensus (77.79%), full consensus (66.16%) and actual compromise (66.07%) (Fig. 1). Escape from a conflict situation or the elimination of an adversary is considered unacceptable in the activities of a conflictologist or mediator.

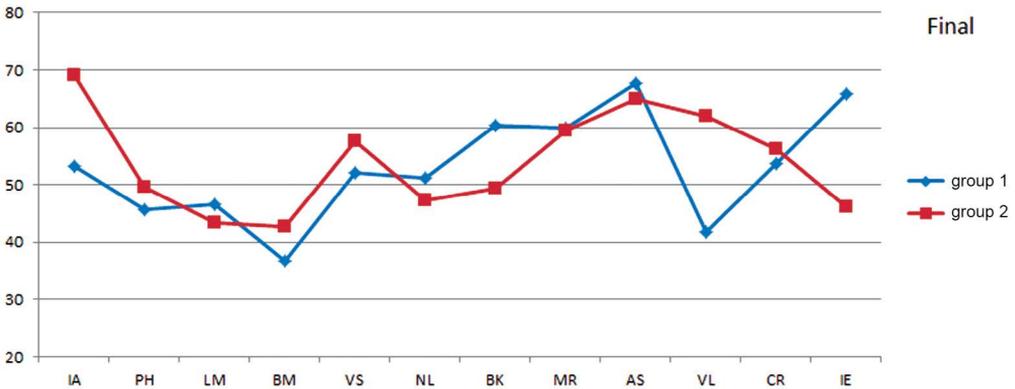
Let’s consider the profile of multiple intelligences as an indicator of the professionally important qualities of a successful conflictologist and mediator.

Analysis of the profile of multiple intelligences revealed differences between group 1 and group 2 (Fig. 2). The maximum differences were obtained for the verbal-linguistic (VL), intrapersonal (IA) and interpersonal (IE) types of MI. In the group of successful conflictologists and mediators, high values were obtained for the intrapersonal (IA=69%), ascetics (AS=64.91%) and verbal-linguistic (VL=62%) types of MI.



**Fig. 1.** Methods of conflict resolution according to Schwarz (Average profile of the sample 2, determined by the PsyAccent software)

Legend: physical flight (PF); social flight (SF); physical elimination of the enemy (EE); social elimination of the enemy (SE); subordination of one to another: direct threat (DT); submission to one another: psychological pressure (PP); delegation of authority: internal level (DI); delegation of authority: expert level (DE); formal compromise (FC); actual compromise (AC); partial consensus (CP); full consensus (FCn).



**Fig. 2.** Multiple Intelligences Profile (processed by VibraMI)

Legend: Group 1 – representatives of various professions; group 2 – conflict experts and mediators. Designations of multiple intelligences types: IA – intrapersonal, ET – philosophical, LM – logical-mathematical, BM – business-commercial, VS – visual-spatial, NL – naturalistic, BK – bodily-kinesthetic, MR – musical-rhythmic, AS – ascetic, VL – verbal-linguistic, CR – creative, IE – interpersonal types of MI.

The results for the interpersonal (IE) type of MI in the group of conflictologists and mediators turned out to be somewhat unexpected. Does the findings mean that fluency (VL) and communication (IE) should not be related at all? Should the ability to remain silent and listen to the interlocutor (IA) be considered an important part of the mediation process? Within the framework of this study, it is difficult to give an unambiguous answer on this matter.

## Conclusion

In this work, we investigated the professionally important qualities of successful mediators and conflictologists using the example of multiple intelligences. It turned out that the profile of multiple intelligences of successful conflictologists and mediators differs from the profile of multiple intelligences of representatives of other specialties. It has been experimentally proved that persons with specialized education “mediator” or “conflictologist” strive exclusively for the peaceful settlement of conflicts through compromise and consensus (using the example of Schwarz’s approach).

In our opinion, this study is an excellent start to objectify the problems of a theoretical nature, which are widespread in conflict management, into a constructive channel of applied research. Also, this research in the field of mediation is of considerable interest, expanding the opportunities for professional growth of mediators themselves and helping to identify the most promising and talented among them.

It should be noted that with a certain organization of the mediation process, it is possible to monitor all participants in the mediation process in real time at any stage of the mediation process. Vibraimage technology can become a reliable and simple tool for objectifying the results of the activities of conflictologists and mediators.

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