

RESILIENCE

Contributed by Sr. Lorraine Durkalski

This article is presented to assist us in continuing our quest for healing and reconciliation. Part of healing is recognizing that there have been many factors in our lives over which we and others have had no control. Reconciliation can begin when we recognize this fact and be compassionate with ourselves for having to be creative and flexible in order to retain our balance, as well as being empathetic towards others who have had to make difficult decisions.

Before you begin reading, consider a short meditation by slowly saying: *“God, give me what I need, and the wisdom to recognize it when it comes.”* Repeat this mantra three times while breathing deeply. As you read this article consider the many ways in which you have had to be flexible or creative in managing difficult situations, especially when you did not choose them. Affirm your ability to respond to the challenges that have been presented in your life.

The Road to Resilience by American Psychological Association

How do people deal with difficult events that change their lives? The death of a loved one, loss of a job, serious illness, terrorist attacks and other traumatic events: these are all examples of very challenging life experiences. Many people react to such circumstances with a flood of strong emotions and a sense of uncertainty.

Yet people generally adapt well over time to life-changing situations and stressful conditions. What enables them to do so? It involves resilience, an ongoing process that requires time and effort and engages people in taking a number of steps.

Resilience is the process of adapting well in the face of adversity, trauma, tragedy, threats or significant sources of stress — such as family and relationship problems, serious health problems or workplace and financial stressors. It means "bouncing back" from difficult experiences.

Research has shown that resilience is ordinary, not extraordinary. People commonly demonstrate resilience. One example is the response of many Americans to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and individuals' efforts to rebuild their lives.

Being resilient does not mean that a person doesn't experience difficulty or distress. Emotional pain and sadness are common in people who have suffered

major adversity or trauma in their lives. In fact, the road to resilience is likely to involve considerable emotional distress.

Resilience is not a trait that people either have or do not have. It involves behaviors, thoughts and actions that can be learned and developed in anyone.

Factors in Resilience

A combination of factors contributes to resilience. Many studies show that the primary factor in resilience is having caring and supportive relationships within and outside the family. Relationships that create love and trust provide role models and offer encouragement and reassurance help bolster a person's resilience.

Several additional factors are associated with resilience, including:

- The capacity to make realistic plans and take steps to carry them out.
- A positive view of yourself and confidence in your strengths and abilities.
- Skills in communication and problem solving.
- The capacity to manage strong feelings and impulses.

All of these are factors that people can develop in themselves.

Strategies for Building Resilience

Developing resilience is a personal journey. People do not all react the same to traumatic and stressful life events. An approach to building resilience that works for one person might not work for another. People use varying strategies.

Some variation may reflect cultural differences. A person's culture might have an impact on how he or she communicates feelings and deals with adversity — for example, whether and how a person connects with significant others, including extended family members and community resources. With growing cultural diversity, the public has greater access to a number of different approaches to building resilience.

Some or many of the ways to build resilience in the following pages may be appropriate to consider in developing your personal strategy.

Make connections. Good relationships with close family members, friends or others are important. Accepting help and support from those who care about you and will listen to you strengthens resilience. Some people find that being active in civic groups, faith-based organizations, or other local groups provides social

support and can help with reclaiming hope. Assisting others in their time of need also can benefit the helper.

Avoid seeing crises as insurmountable problems. You can't change the fact that highly stressful events happen, but you can change how you interpret and respond to these events. Try looking beyond the present to how future circumstances may be a little better. Note any subtle ways in which you might already feel somewhat better as you deal with difficult situations.

Accept that change is a part of living. Certain goals may no longer be attainable as a result of adverse situations. Accepting circumstances that cannot be changed can help you focus on circumstances that you can alter.

Move toward your goals. Develop some realistic goals. Do something regularly — even if it seems like a small accomplishment — that enables you to move toward your goals. Instead of focusing on tasks that seem unachievable, ask yourself, "What's one thing I know I can accomplish today that helps me move in the direction I want to go?"

Take decisive actions. Act on adverse situations as much as you can. Take decisive actions, rather than detaching completely from problems and stresses and wishing they would just go away.

Look for opportunities for self-discovery. People often learn something about themselves and may find that they have grown in some respect as a result of their struggle with loss. Many people who have experienced tragedies and hardship have reported better relationships, greater sense of strength even while feeling vulnerable, increased sense of self-worth, a more developed spirituality and heightened appreciation for life.

Nurture a positive view of yourself. Developing confidence in your ability to solve problems and trusting your instincts helps build resilience.

Keep things in perspective. Even when facing very painful events, try to consider the stressful situation in a broader context and keep a long-term perspective. Avoid blowing the event out of proportion.

Maintain a hopeful outlook. An optimistic outlook enables you to expect that good things will happen in your life. Try visualizing what you want, rather than worrying about what you fear.

Take care of yourself. Pay attention to your own needs and feelings. Engage in activities that you enjoy and find relaxing. Exercise regularly. Taking care of

yourself helps to keep your mind and body primed to deal with situations that require resilience.

***“Life doesn’t get easier or more forgiving,
we get stronger and more resilient.”***

Steve Maraboli “Life, the Truth, and Being”

Reflect on the following questions in a journal.

- ❖ What do you think it means to be resilient in your life? Can you identify times in your life where you have experienced resiliency?
- ❖ What traits do you possess that makes it possible for you to maintain your balance and make the most out of a difficult situation? What have you learned about yourself when you have adapted to changes?
- ❖ Reflect on times when our congregation as a whole has been challenged to be resilient. How have we adjusted our expectations and possible “dreams” because of developing circumstances in our community and in our world? What role did you play in being resilient in this circumstance? Were there any “blessings” in adapting to the changes?
- ❖ What has helped you feel more hopeful about the future?

***“Start by doing what’s
necessary;
Then do what is possible;
And suddenly you
are doing the impossible!”***

St. Francis of Assisi



O God, give me what I need and the wisdom to recognize it when it comes.