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(Georgia)****RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AND BUSINESS AND SOCIAL STATUS WITH YOUNG PEOPLE LIVING IN GEORGIA****DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/isj.2024.28.18>**

One of the most important factors in a person's life is the feeling of happiness and well-being. In general, well-being is a very broad topic in psychological science, which is quite subjective in nature, which means that well-being is perceived subjectively by each person.

Other concepts such as satisfaction, happiness, sense of life, etc. are often used to denote the concept of subjective well-being. When we talk about happiness, here we mean two ways of its understanding. If we talk about emotions when something good happens, then we are talking about its narrow understanding, and in the broad sense, subjective well-being is a positive evaluation of the whole life [1].

Human happiness is often referred to as life satisfaction, and quality of life can be used as its synonym. According to the definition of the World Health Organization, «quality of life is a person's perception of his place in life, taking into account the context of the culture and value system in which he lives and their relationship with his goals and expectations» [2].

In science the concept of subjective well-being in everyday life is fully matched with the concept of happiness. This expresses a person's evaluation of his own life, which in itself includes cognitive and affective evaluations of satisfaction [3].

The functioning and development of a small social group is greatly influenced by such an integrative factor as status. It is recognized that

people with high status have a significant influence on the processes of self-organization in society, on the formation of group norms and values, they influence the behavior of each member. That is why the status of the person and these phenomena in general attract a lot of attention of researchers.

One of the important factors of personal development among young people is their social activity, which is aimed at establishing acceptable relationships with other people. In this period, it is clearly revealed that on the one hand, a person is striving for the work and communication with other individuals, the desire for social life, having new and close friends, on the other hand, the factor to be accepted and recognized by others is an equally strong desire. Personal transition finds expression primarily in relationships with surrounding people. The most uncomfortable situation for a person is being reprimanded by society and friends [4].

Sociometric studies have shown that a certain «polarization» is gradually taking place in relationships: both the popular ones and those who have less choice are separated out. In the process of realization of relations, the functional specification of individuals takes place, as well as the adjustment of different roles to them by different individuals. Active involvement in solving the task that a group has to solve raises the business status of the group member, and the group member whose action is mainly related to the field of internal integration and is the most successful member of the group in this direction

helps to raise his business status. Such individuals are usually expressive, their social-emotional state is high compared to others.

It is very important for people to be accepted by others, to feel that they are needed by those around them, to have a certain prestige and authority with them. According to the data from literature, the low social status is usually correlated with high levels of anxiety. Self-confidence is the key to success.

Based on the abovementioned, the field of interest of our research is to determine the relationship between subjective well-being and business and social status of young people living in Georgia.

According to our opinion, business status for young people has the most important function in the psychological well-being of a person. The higher the status of a person, the more his self-confidence is increased, the ability to make decisions is raised, the more courage he gains, etc. Accordingly, the level of their life satisfaction and social-psychological well-being are also increased.

Description of Empirical Research. Three main variables were included in the study: subjective well-being, and business (instrumental) and social (expressive) status.

To determine subjective well-being and its constituent factors, we used K. Riff's test of psychological well-being, which is adapted by T. Turashvili. The test consists of six scales:

1. Positive relationships with others;
2. self-dependence;
3. control over the surroundings;
4. Personal growth;
5. Self-acceptance;
6. life goals;

Sociometric method was used to determine the business and social status.

120 respondents took part in the research - 40 of them were men and 80 were women. The data was collected in compliance with all norms and anonymity. Some respondents were interviewed in a direct manner, while some of them provided information online.

Based on the analysis of the received data, the subjective well-being data were distributed according to the percentage levels as follows: low - 14%, medium - 72%, high - 14% (Fig. 1)

Based on the analysis, it was revealed that positive relationship ($M=66.5263$) and life goals ($M=65.3860$) are the most important for the respondents. The results of many studies prove that the life of a person who has

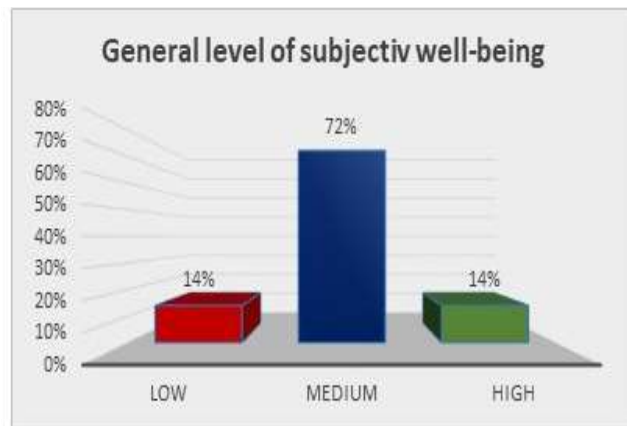


Fig. 1

clear future goals in life, knows what he intends to do and achieve during his life, is full of ideas and content. Also, positive relationships in harmony with the set goals are an important prerequisite for subjective well-being.

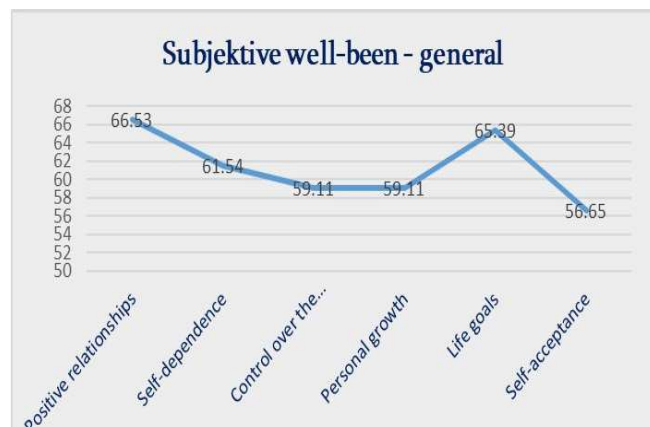
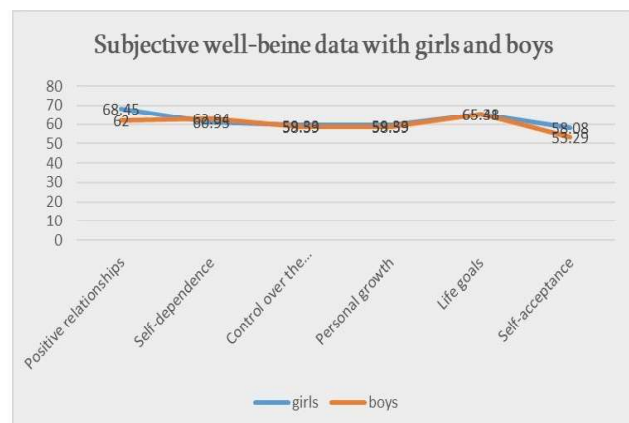


Fig. 2

Modern research shows a close correlation of life goals and positive relationships with subjective well-being, which is also confirmed by our research.

According to the data of our research, we have a high rate of positive relationships with other people, both with girls and boys (Fig. 3)



This shows that these people want to be better than they are, their life achievements are not satisfactory for them, and they have expectations that they can strengthen and improve their positions.

Differences of statistical significance according to gender were revealed on the scales of positive relationships, personal growth and self-acceptance (Table 1). On all three scales, as we can see, the data of girls prevails over the data of boys. For girls, the features characteristic to positive relationships are more marked - friendly relationship with the surroundings, caring for the well-being of others, the ability to empathize and sympathize. For girls, close relationships and mutual trust are more acceptable than for boys. It can be said that they are more aware that the relationship between people is based on mutual compromise.

As we have seen, according to our data, girls surpass boys in terms of personal growth. Which means they are more open to new experiences and have a greater sense of self-actualization and continuous development. They manage to realize their own potential and apply positive changes in accordance with their own achievements.

Based on the abovementioned, we can say that in order to feel good and happy, it is necessary for girls to have close, reliable relationships with the outside world. They need to care for others, they need close relationships, emotional or physical closeness with people they trust.

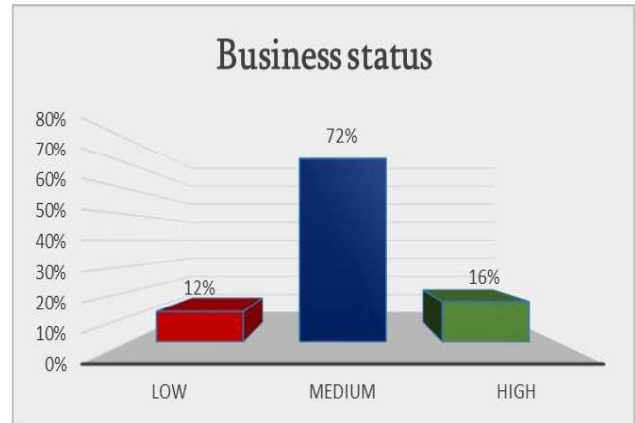
Table 1

Indicators of differences of statistical significance with boys and girls on subjective well-being scales

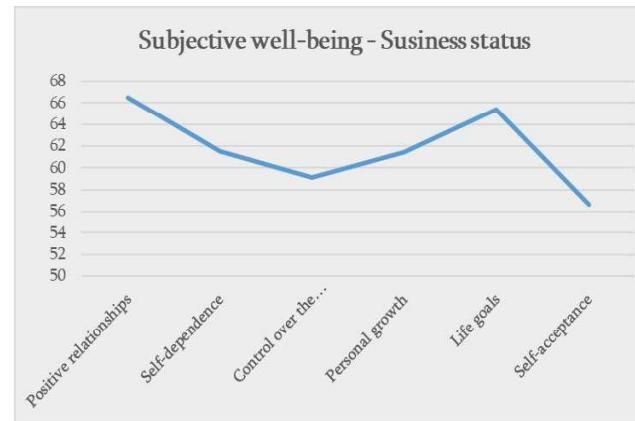
	ANOVA				
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Positive relationships	992.621	1	992.621	13.897	.000
Self-dependence	94.598	1	94.598	.941	.334
Control over the surroundings	12.952	1	12.952	.188	.656
Personal growth	468.119	1	468.119	7.381	.008
Life goals	.032	1	.032	.000	.984
Self-acceptance	545.356	1	545.356	4.758	.031

Subjective well-being data according to business status.. Based on the analysis of the research data, the business status levels of the respondents were distributed as follows: low status - 12%, medium status

- 72%, high status - 16% (Fig. 4)



Based on subjective well-being data, we obtained the following picture according to business status. The highest frequency was found on the scales of positive relationship (M=66.5263) and life goals (M=65.386) (Fig. 5).



According to subjective well-being, differences of statistical significance among levels of business status were revealed on the scales of self-dependence, personal growth, and life goals (Table 2). The difference is of statistical significance according to the general level of subjective well-being as well.

Based on the analysis of our data, it can be said that the higher the business status of a person is, in our case a young person living in Georgia, the stronger the desire for self-dependence and the feeling of continuous development (personal growth) becomes and the clearer future goals he has set. According to our data, it is also clear that with raising the business status in the group, the feeling of general subjective well-being also increases.

Based on the analysis of research data, the respondents' social status levels were distributed as follows: low status - 19%, medium status - 70%, high status - 11% (Fig. 7).

Table 2
Indicators of differences of statistical significance according to business status on subjective well-being scales

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Positive relationships	352.992	2	176.496	2.268	.108
Self-dependence	738.632	2	369.316	3.864	.024
Control over the surroundings	328.237	2	164.118	2.456	.090
Personal growth	592.369	2	296.185	4.710	.011
Life goals	711.209	2	355.604	4.783	.010
Self-acceptance	515.016	2	257.508	2.221	.113
Subjective well-being	17007.089	2	8503.544	6.080	.003

According to subjective well-being data, social status data were distributed similarly to business status. The highest frequency was found on the scale of positive relationship and life goals.

The difference of statistical significance in the social sphere, according to status levels, was revealed only with life goals. It can be said that, like in the business sphere, people with high status in the social sphere have clearer future goals.

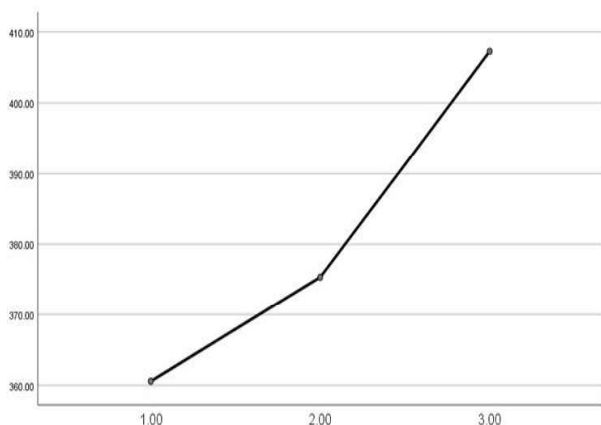


Fig. 6.
Data of subjective well-being according to social status

Correlation analysis. Based on the correlation analysis, the relationship of statistical significance was confirmed between the general level of subjective well-being and business status. In other words, it can be said that the higher the business (instrumental) status of a young person living in Georgia is, the stronger the feeling of general subjective well-being he has.

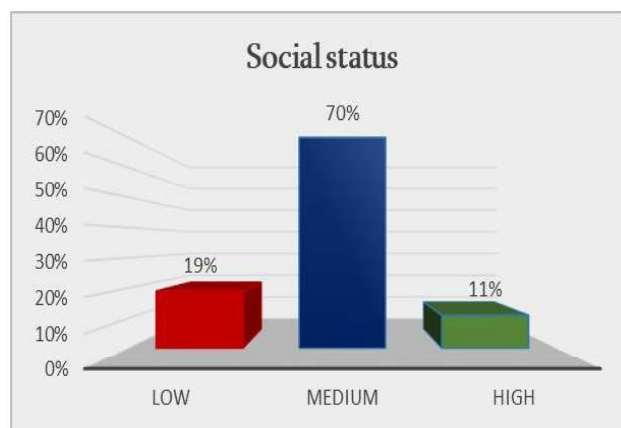


Fig. 7

Regression analysis. The purpose of the next stage of processing and analyzing the empirical data obtained as a result of this study was to find out how the subjective well-being of young people living in Georgia is determined by their status in the business (instrumental) and social (expressive) spheres. For this purpose, regression analysis was used.

Table 3
Indicators of differences of statistical significance according to social status on subjective well-being scales

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Positive relationships	184.990	2	92.495	1.166	.315
Self-dependence	397.774	2	198.887	2.016	.138
Control over the surroundings	105.647	2	52.823	.767	.467
Personal growth	26.053	2	13.027	.192	.826
Life goals	509.246	2	254.623	3.343	.039
Self-acceptance	663.935	2	331.967	2.897	.059
Subjective well-being	7511.184	2	3755.592	2.530	.084

As can be seen from the regression analysis (Table 5), one of the two predictors included in the analysis is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), the impact of business (instrumental) status. The influence of the second independent variable, social (expressive) status, is not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$).

Based on the results of the regression analysis, it can be concluded that the subjective well-being of young people living in Georgia is determined by their business status in the group.

Table 4
Correlation data among subjective well-being scales, the life goals' scales, and business and social status

	<i>Positive relationships</i>	<i>Self-dependence</i>	<i>Control over the surroundings</i>	<i>Personal growth</i>	<i>Life goals</i>	<i>Self-acceptance</i>	<i>Subjective well-being</i>
<i>instrumental</i>	.097	.233	.244	.258	.266*	.144	.296*
<i>expressive</i>	.109	.088	.047	.057	.191	.194	.175
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).							
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).							

Table 5
Regression analysis data among business and social status and subjective well-being

<i>Coefficients^a</i>						
<i>Model</i>		<i>Unstandardized Coefficients</i>		<i>Standardized Coefficients</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
		<i>B</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>Beta</i>		
<i>1</i>	<i>(Constant)</i>	339.793	9.990		34.013	.000
	<i>Business status</i>	19.181	5.734	.301	3.345	.001
	<i>Social status</i>	10.658	5.554	.178	1.919	.058

a. Dependent Variable: subjective well-being

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the empirical research conducted by us, the following conclusions can be made:

- 14% of the respondents have a low subjective feeling of well-being, 72% medium, 14% high.

The levels of business (instrumental) and social (expressive) status were distributed as follows:

Business field: low status - 12%, medium status - 72%, high status - 16%;

Social sphere: low status - 19%, medium status - 70%, high status - 11%;

- The most important scales of subjective well-being for respondents are positive relationships and life goals.
- Differences of statistical significance were found between girls and boys on such

scales of subjective well-being as positive relationships, personal growth and self-acceptance. On all three scales, the data of girls prevails over the data of boys, which means that the features characteristic to positive relationships are more marked for girls - reliable relationship with the surroundings, caring for the well-being of others, empathy and the ability to sympathize. For girls, close relationships and mutual trust are more acceptable than for boys. They are more open to new experiences and have a greater sense of self-actualization and continuous development. By realizing their own potential, they apply positive changes in accordance their own achievements.

∟ According to subjective well-being data, differences of statistical significance between levels of business status were revealed on the scales of independence, personal growth and life goals. The difference is statistically significant also according to the general level of subjective well-being.

Along with the growth of the status, the indicators of the mentioned variables are also increased, which allows us to say that the higher the business status of a person is, in our case a young person living in Georgia, the more he is striving for self-dependence, the stronger his feeling of continuous development (personal growth) becomes and the clearer the future goals he set. , the latter applies to the social sphere as well, people with high expressive status also have clearer future goals.

∟ As a result of the correlation analysis, it was found that there is a statistically significant relationship between the general level of subjective well-being and business status. And the correlation between social (expressive) status and subjective well-being is not confirmed. In other words, the higher the business (instrumental) status of a young person living in Georgia is, the stronger the feeling of general subjective well-being he has.

∟ As a result of the conducted regression analysis, it became clear that the subjective well-being of young people living in Georgia is determined by their business status in the group.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Связь между субъективным благополучием и деловым и социальным статусом среди молодых людей, проживающих в Грузии

Целью исследования было определение взаимосвязи между субъективным благополучием молодых людей, проживающих в Грузии, и их деловым и социальным статусом. В ходе исследования были использованы тест психологического благополучия К. Риффа и социометрический метод определения делового и социального статуса. Исследование проводилось в малой социальной группе молодых людей. Всего было опрошено 120 человек. Из них 80 женщин и 40 мужчин. На основе полученных данных были выявлены доминирующие шкалы субъективного благополучия, уровня делового и социального статуса, а также определены связи статистической значимости между указанными переменными.