

odnosa. Takođe, ovakvi nalazi upućuju na to da često spominjane razlike između polova u nekim slučajevima nisu samo mit, te da su ispoljene kroz različito percipirane interpersonalne odnose.

Ključne reči: afektivna vezanost, percepcija kvaliteta socijalnih odnosa, adolescenti, sigurni obrazac, nesigurni obrasci

Relation of attachment and gender with perception of adolescents' social relationships quality

The aim of this research is to examine the possibility of prediction of social relationships quality perception based on an individual's gender and attachment style. The research has been done on the sample of 300 highschool students from Banja Luka. It has also been implemented using Questionnaire for assessing family affective bonding, to assess the nature and the quality of family attachment of an individual, and NRI-RQV (The Network of Relationships—Relationship Quality Version), which has been adjusted to our population for the first time now, by the researchers. The regression analysis showed that the social quality perception can, indeed, be predicted using the gender and the attachment of an individual, with gender being the better predictor. This can probably emphasise the importance of socialization process and social roles that may encourage and dictate different behaviours and their expression. The results also indicate that there are, indeed, differences between different attachment styles in how they observe their social relationships. The individuals with secure attachment style achieve higher scores on positive dimensions (companionship, disclosure, emotional support, approval, and satisfaction scales) and lower scores on negative ones (conflict, criticism, pressure, exclusion and dominance scales) compared to insecure attachment styles. These results, once again, demonstrate the influence of the primarily made connection with the attachment figure, on different areas of life, here presented by social relationships quality perception. Also, these outcomes suggest that the gender differences, in some cases, are not purely a myth, and that they can also be demonstrated by different perceptions of social relationships.

Keywords: attachment, social relationships quality perception, adolescents, secure attachment style, insecure attachment styles

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Povezanost sociodemografskih karakteristika sa zadovoljstvom životom starijih osoba

Zadovoljstvo životom, sreća i subjektivna dobrobit neki su od ključnih pojmova kojima se bavi pozitivna psihologija. Zadovoljstvo životom odnosi se na globalnu evaluaciju sopstvenog života i

smatra se kognitivnom komponentom subjektivne dobrobiti, koju još čini i emocionalna komponenta – raspoloženja ili emocije. Sreća se obično definiše kao ravnoteža između pozitivnog i negativnog afekta, koji predstavljaju dve nezavisne dimenzije. Većina dosadašnjih istraživanja rezultirala je u nesaglasnim rezultatima o činiocima koji su povezani sa zadovoljstvom životom, pa je cilj ovog istraživanja upravo ispitivanje razlika u zadovoljstvu životom starih osoba u odnosu na različite sociodemografske karakteristike. Uzorak je sačinjavalo 80 ispitanika, starosti od 65 do 93 godine, od kojih je 42% ispitanika bilo muškog pola. Primenjeni instrumenti bili su Diener-ova Skala zadovoljstva životom (Satisfaction with life scale, SWLS), Seligman-ova Skala Sreće (General happiness Scale), kao i dve skale preuzete iz Indeksa zadovoljstva životom (Life satisfaction Index A) - Sreća i Kongruencija. Osim skala koje se tiču zadovoljstva životom, ispitanicima je priložen i Upitnik opšteg zdravlja, nastao faktorizacijom i skraćivanjem istoimenog instrumenta (General Health Questionnaire 28 items, Goldberg, 1978) u okviru pilot istraživanja sprovedenog uz saglasnost autora originalnog instrumenta. Upitnik sadrži 12 stavki koje su raspoređene na 4 subskale koje mere somatiku, anksioznost, socijalnu disfunkcionalnost, i depresivnost. U okviru svake od navedenih skala, ispitivane su razlike u odnosu na starost, pol, stručnu spremu, materijalnu situaciju i postojanje hroničnog oboljenja ispitanika. Pretpostavka je bila da će postojati značajne razlike u stepenu zadovoljstva životom u odnosu na pol, starost, materijalnu situaciju i postojanje hroničnog oboljenja ispitanika. Rezultati su delimično potvrdili pretpostavke. Statistički značajne polne razlike dobijene su na skalama Somatike i Anksioznosti. Takođe, na Seligman-ovoj Skali sreće, dobijene su značajne razlike u odnosu na prisustvo hroničnog oboljenja ispitanika. Takođe, rezultati su pokazali postojanje značajnih razlika na Diener-ovoj Skali zadovoljstva životom, Seligman-ovoj Skali sreće, kao i skalama Somatike i Anksioznosti, u odnosu na materijalnu situaciju ispitanika. Stepenu stručne spremlje nije se pokazao kao faktor koji utiče na zadovoljstvo životom. Rezultati se diskutuju u kontekstu relevantnih istraživanja na populaciji starih kod nas i u svetu, kao i u kontekstu teorijskih razmatranja koncepta blagostanja, s obzirom da je u okviru istraživanja blagostanje operacionalizovano na različite načine, a polazeći od različitih teorija u oblasti pozitivne psihologije.

Ključne reči: zadovoljstvo životom, sociodemografske karakteristike, SWLS, Skala Sreće, GHQ

Relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and satisfaction with life in old people

Life satisfaction, happiness and subjective well-being are some of the main concepts within positive psychology. Life satisfaction refers to the global evaluation of life. Happiness is usually defined as the balance between positive and negative affect, which represent two independent dimensions. Previous research has resulted in inconsistent results about factors that are associated with life satisfaction. The aim of this research was testing the differences in life satisfaction of the elderly people in different socio-demographic characteristics. The sample consisted 80 people, aged 65-93 years, of whom 42% were male. Instruments used were Diener's Satisfaction with Life Scale (Satisfaction with Life Scale, SWLS), Seligman's happiness scale (General Happiness Scale), as well as two scales taken from the index of life satisfaction (Life Satisfaction Index A) - Happiness and Congruence. Apart from the scale concerning life

satisfaction, respondents were attached and the general health questionnaire, developed factorization and shortening the original instrument (General Health Questionnaire 28 items, Goldberg, 1978) as part of a pilot study conducted with the consent of the original author. The questionnaire contains 12 items that are distributed to four subscales that measure somatics, anxiety, social dysfunction, and depression. Within each of these scales, we investigated the differences in relation to age, sex, education, financial situation and the presence of chronic disease patients. The assumption was that there would be significant differences in the level of life satisfaction in relation to sex, age, financial situation and the presence of chronic disease patients. The results were partially confirmed assumptions. Statistically significant differences were obtained on scales Somatics and anxiety. Also, in Seligman's happiness scale, there were significant differences in relation to the presence of chronic disease patients. Also, the results showed significant differences in Diener's Satisfaction with Life Scale, Seligman's happiness scale, and scales Somatics and Anxiety in relation to the financial situation of the respondents. Degree of education has not been proven as a factor that influences life satisfaction. The results are discussed in the context of relevant research on the population of the elderly in our country and abroad, as well as theoretical considerations, the concept of well-being, given that the scope of the research being operationalized in different ways, starting from the different theories in the field of positive psychology

Keywords: satisfaction with life, socio-demographics characteristics, SWLS, General happiness scale, GHQ

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Evaluacija Skale samodeterminacije na uzorku starih u Srbiji

Na osnovu teorije samodeterminacije, a prema autorima Deci & Ryan (2000), mogu se razlikovati tri bazične potrebe - za kompetencijom, autonomijom i povezanošću, čije je zadovoljenje nužno kako bi osoba postala individualna i socijalna. Na osnovu ovih teorijskih postavki je konstruisana Skala samodeterminacije (Deci & Ryan, 2001), a u ovom radu su se ispitivale psihometrijske karakteristike skale na specifičnom uzorku starih ispitanika. U istraživanju je učestvovalo 86 ispitanika iz seoske sredine (15 muških i 71 ženskih), starosti od 65 do 92 godine ($AS = 78.37$, $SD = 5.88$). Ovaj uzorak čini specifičnim to što većina njih živi sama (89.5%) i što većina ispitanika svoje materijalno stanje procenjuje kao ispodprosečno (69.8%). Primenjena Skala osnovnih psiholoških potreba (samodeterminacija) (Deci & Ryan, 2001) sadrži 21 aitem uz petostepenu Likertovu skalu za odgovaranje. U cilju ispitivanja latentne strukture upitnika primenjena je faktorska analiza (metod glavnih osa). Na osnovu Scree kriterijuma je bilo moguće ekstrahovati dva do četiri faktora. Na osnovu interpretabilnosti su zadržana dva faktora koja objašnjavaju oko 33%