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**FEATURES OF SOCIAL NETWORK IN STUDENTS WITH DIFFERENT
LEVELS OF SUBJECTIVE WELFARE**

Interpersonal relationships are one of the most important and thoroughly studied. At present, considerable factual material on this problem has been accumulated and different theoretical models have been constructed [1]. It should be noted that interpersonal relationships are defined by scientists as subjective connections and relationships between people arising under conditions of cohabitation or joint activity. In the process of their formation and development, a system of interpersonal attitudes, orientations, social expectations and desirable subjective welfare are formed, which depend on the level of development of a social group, the cohesion of its members and the prevailing emotional background. Interpersonal relationships are better established in the closest social environment or social network, which we considered as the structure of relationships of the respondents and important and / or influential individuals.

Scientific studies focus on the correlations between subjective feelings of happiness and the amount of positive experiences in the interaction process [10]. There are also reliable data on the effect of the “contagion of happiness”, i.e. the subjective feeling of happiness depends on the presence of happy people in the social network of respondents [11]. **The purpose** of our study is to identify the characteristics of relationships in the immediate social environment of students with different levels of subjective welfare. The hypothesis of differences in the number of declared important / influential persons and the attitude of students with different levels of subjective welfare in the past, in the past and in the future, has been tested.

We considered subjective well-being in line with the concept of M. Seligman, who explained it through the following psychological states and phenomena: pleasure, enjoyment of life, feeling of closeness, constructive thoughts about himself (herself) and his (her) future, optimism, self-confidence, being filled with energy.

Method.

The study used a questionnaire developed by us, in which respondents were asked to indicate their age, gender, specialty of education, level of feeling of happiness in general, level of satisfaction with their past life, expected level of satisfaction with their life in the future. The respondents were also asked to indicate in the questionnaire the number of loved ones as well as those with the most intimate experiences of the respondent. The names of these persons were not given, but each could determine the category of the persons mentioned: friend / girlfriend of the same sex; friend / girlfriend of the opposite sex; a relative, someone who is the same age as the parent and the same sex as the respondent; a relative, someone who is the same age as the parent and the opposite sex; someone younger (friends or family) of the same sex; someone younger (friends or family) of the opposite sex. Each of the respondents should also be judged on the level of subjective feelings of happiness in interpersonal relationships.

Sampling.

Students of I and II courses of specialties "Psychology", "Secondary education. Geography", "Foreign Economic Activity Management", "Marketing", "Public Administration" of Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University took part in an anonymous poll with the voluntary consent. The total number of persons proposed to participate in the study was 78. The number of people completed all stages of the survey is 71. 7 did not complete the survey and therefore their results were not taken into account. The average age of the respondents was 17.92 years ($\sigma=2,06$). The sample was uneven by gender: 21 males and 50 females.

Results.

In the overall sample, the number of persons surveyed belongs to their immediate social environment was $M = 4.9 \pm 2.8$. The level of happiness is generally expressed by $M = 74.1 \pm 19.1$. The level of satisfaction with past life is slightly lower ($M = 57.1 \pm 25.5$). At the same time, the indicator of the expected level of satisfaction with life in the future is significantly higher than the above values of the level of happiness in general and the level of satisfaction with past life ($M = 92.3 \pm 25.5$). At the same time, some of the researchers indicated that the expected level of happiness in the future is higher than 100%.

According to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov criterion, in the total sample all investigated parameters, except the level of satisfaction with past lives, do not correspond to the normal distribution ($p > 0.05$).

The level of happiness in the relationship with a person identified as number 2 in women is statistically significantly higher than in men ($M = 54\%$ vs. $M = 74.5\%$, $p = 0.027$). The level of satisfaction with past life in men is statistically significantly higher than that observed in women ($M = 69.4$ vs. $M = 52.2$, $p = 0.07$).

The overall sample found statistically significant correlations between the happiness level of that person # 1 and the happiness level in general and the level of satisfaction with past life. The maximum level of happiness in the relationship positively correlates with the level of satisfaction with the past life (Table 1).

In a sample of men, happiness also correlates positively with their satisfaction with their past lives. At the same time, the expected level of life satisfaction in the future correlates positively with the level of happiness in the relationship with a person designated by men as number 4 (Table 2).

Table 1

Spearman's rho	The level of happiness in general	The level of satisfaction with the past life	The expected level of life satisfaction in the future
Person_1 - the level of happiness in a relationship	,399**	,340**	0,146
	0,001	0,004	0,225
Maximum_ level of happiness in a relationship	0,205	,254*	0,161
	0,086	0,034	0,181
N	71	70	71

Table 2

		The level of happiness in general	The level of satisfaction with the past life	The expected level of life satisfaction in the future
Person_1 - the level of happiness in a relationship	Pearson Correlation	,266	,474*	,091
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,245	0,035	0,695
Person_4 - the level of happiness in a relationship	Pearson Correlation	-,022	-,107	,650**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,926	0,653	0,001
N		21	21	21

In the sample of women, happiness generally correlates positively with happiness level with the person they listed as number 1. It should be noted that the increase in the maximum happiness level that the women indicated for relationships with different people is related to a decrease in life expectancy rates in the future (Table 3).

Table 3

		The level of happiness in general	The level of satisfaction with the past life	The expected level of life satisfaction in the future
Person_1 - the level of happiness in a relationship	Pearson Correlation	,284*	,260	-,199
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,045	,068	,166
Maximum_ level of happiness in a relationship	Pearson Correlation	,169	,207	-,293*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,241	0,148	0,039
N		50	50	50

Discussion of results.

The found rather optimistic indicators of the expected level of happiness in the future can be explained by the effect of unrealistic optimism [7].

The hypothesis (H0) about the possible correlation of the number of people in the immediate environment with satisfaction with the past, expected future and level of happiness in general was not confirmed. This is inconsistent with the data on the importance of having social contacts and social activity to overcome oppressed/depressed states [8]. The results obtained may need further investigation, including verification of such correlation using other data collection techniques.

At the same time, the existence of positive relationships between happiness levels in general, satisfaction in the past, expected happiness in the future, and happiness in relationships may partly explain the lack of such a relationship between the number of people in the social environment and the happiness levels mentioned. In particular, the results obtained may indicate that the quality of the relationship (the level of happiness in the relationship) is more important than the number of relationships.

No statistically significant correlation was found between the amount of time that the subjects could spend with people close to them and those with happiness. It is likely that further verification of such correlation may require changes to the data collection method for the specified parameters.

The negative correlation between future happiness levels and maximum happiness levels in relationships in a group of women can be explained by the current trend of the "paradox of women's happiness decline" [9].

Limitations of the study.

The sample included 17.9 ± 2 years of age students. Therefore, the results obtained cannot be extended to younger and older persons. Identifying the relationships in other samples requires further investigation. In addition, all respondents were students of the university, and therefore were actively involved in social activities. We assume that the obtained results will be different from the results of a similar study in a sample of young men not involved in the educational process.

The analyzed research data were obtained with the help of self-reports of the subjects, which reflect their subjective opinion.

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