

НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ 10

Педагогика и психология: направления исследований

ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ К СПРАВЕДЛИВОСТИ В ДИСПОЗИЦИОННОЙ СИСТЕМЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ

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В статье рассматривается взаимосвязь между чувствительностью к справедливости и диспозиционными характеристиками личности.

Ключевые слова: *справедливость; чувствительность к справедливости; психологические установки; диспозиции; перспектива жертвы; перспектива наблюдателя; перспектива выгодоприобретателя; перспектива правонарушителя.*

JUSTICE SENSITIVITY IN THE DISPOSITIONAL SYSTEM OF PERSONALITY

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This article examines the interrelation between justice sensitivity and dispositional characteristics of personality.

Key words: *justice; justice sensitivity; psychological attitudes; dispositions; victim perspective; observer perspective; beneficiary perspective; perpetrator perspective.*

The term «justice sensitivity» (JS, *Gerechtigkeitssensibilität*) was first introduced by German psychologist Michael Schmitt to describe enduring individual differences in attitudes towards justice. These differences are independent of situational factors, emotions, or behaviors [1, p. 154-156]. Justice sensitivity is a multifaceted construct influenced by social interactions, as well as demographic, age-related, and gender factors.

Schmitt conceptualizes justice sensitivity as a personality disposition that determines individual differences in the readiness to recognize injustice and the intensity of cognitive, emotional, and behavioral responses to it [2, p.169].

Based on the roles people assume in situations of injustice, justice sensitivity is categorized into four perspectives: the victim, the observer, the beneficiary, and the perpetrator. The Justice Sensitivity Questionnaire, the main instrument for measuring this trait, is available in English, Armenian, Chinese, German, and Russian [3].

Studies have shown links between justice sensitivity and various personality traits, as well as prosocial and antisocial tendencies. For instance, victim JS and observer JS have a positive correlation with depression, while victim JS negatively correlates with life satisfaction. Similarly, beneficiary JS and observer JS show weaker but still negative correlations with life satisfaction [2, p. 171].

Over time, the concept of justice sensitivity has undergone significant evolution. Initially referred to as «sensitivity to befallen injustice», its framework has been revised to include additional perspectives and components [4].

Justice sensitivity is now defined as a personality trait encompassing stable individual differences in the recognition of injustice and the strength of cognitive, emotional, and behavioral reactions it provokes [2; 5].

Justice sensitivity consists of four components: the frequency of perceived injustices, the intensity of emotional responses to such instances, the persistence of thoughts regarding unfair experiences, and the motivation to rectify injustices [6].

Initially, these components were examined only from the victim's perspective. Subsequent research expanded the framework to encompass other roles – specifically, the perpetrator of injustice and the observer [7].

In addition, it was later noted that individuals might undeservedly gain resources or privileges meant for others. This new dimension was identified as the beneficiary role.

The four roles – victim (JSvictim), perpetrator (JSperp), observer (JSobserver), and beneficiary (JSbenef) – are phenomenologically distinct, involving different emotional and cognitive experiences. For example, identifying as a victim often leads to anger, witnessing injustice toward others can provoke moral outrage, and occupying the role of a perpetrator or beneficiary tends to evoke guilt or shame [1; 8].

Justice sensitivity, as a multidimensional personality trait, provides valuable insights into how individuals perceive and react to fairness-related situations. Its role within the dispositional system of personality highlights its relevance not only for understanding psychological well-being but also for promoting prosocial behavior.

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