vations in which substantial help is possible, belief in a just world and prosocial

actions are strongly related to moral behavior and willingness to help others. However, when confronted with more specific prosocial situ-

eons, people are more likely to help others if they believe in a just world. This belief is based on the idea that people who help others are motivated by a genuine desire to improve the well-being of others, and that their actions are consistent with this belief. The belief that other people are motivated by a genuine desire to improve the well-being of others is rational and consistent with our own beliefs about the world. This belief is more important than our own personal beliefs, and it is more likely to influence our behavior.

KEY WORDS: just world belief; appeasement; well-being; self-esteem.
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Simmons 1970; Lerner and Miller 1979). In the model of just world theory, individuals expect the world to be fair and consistent, and they have a strong belief in the relationship between effort and reward. However, research has shown that this belief is often violated, leading to various forms of psychological distress and dissatisfaction with life (e.g., Schlenker and Leventhal 1979; Taylor and Brown 1988).

Second, just world theory has been criticized for its deterministic nature. According to the theory, individuals may not have control over their lives, but they believe that everything happens for a reason and that they are being rewarded for their efforts. This belief can lead to a rigid and inflexible view of the world, which may be harmful in situations where control is important (e.g., when individuals are unable to change their circumstances).

Third, just world theory has been criticized for its failure to recognize the role of power and social status in shaping people's beliefs about the fairness of the world. For example, individuals in power positions may believe that the world is fair, while those in lower positions may believe that it is not (e.g., Cottrell and Cottrell 1983; Miller and Shafir 1991). Furthermore, just world theory has been criticized for its failure to recognize the role of cultural differences in shaping people's beliefs about the fairness of the world (e.g., Norenzayan and Heine 2005; Norenzayan et al. 2010).

Finally, just world theory has been criticized for its lack of empirical evidence. While the theory has been extensively studied, the evidence for its validity has been mixed, and some studies have failed to support the theory (e.g., Miller and Ross 1975; Miller et al. 1978). These criticisms highlight the need for further research to better understand the complexity of just world beliefs and their relationship with individual and societal well-being.
The questionnaire studies indicate that people tend to describe their own world in a way that is consistent with their self-concept, whether positive or negative. This suggests that our self-concept is an important driver of how we perceive the world. However, it is also clear that other factors, such as our experiences and environment, can influence our perceptions of the world. This is important to consider when trying to understand how people perceive the world and how these perceptions may affect their behavior and decision-making.

In the context of self-concept, there are two main dimensions: personal and social. The personal dimension involves our individual beliefs and values, while the social dimension involves our interactions with others. These two dimensions are often interrelated, and they can influence our perceptions of the world. For example, if we have a positive self-concept, we may be more likely to see the world in a positive light, and vice versa.

It is also important to consider that our perceptions of the world are not static. They can change over time as we gain new experiences and knowledge. This is evident in the study of worldviews, which is a field of study that examines how people think about the world and how these thoughts may change over time.

Overall, the study of worldviews and self-concept is an important area of research. It can help us understand how people perceive the world and how these perceptions may affect their behavior and decision-making. It can also help us better understand the complex interplay between personal and social factors in shaping our perceptions of the world.
### Results

Structure of the just world beliefs—Study 1

A principal component analysis was done with the 13 just world items. The

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>(1)</th>
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<th>(4)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Factor loadings (r ≥ .30) for the Two Factor Model of the General and Personal Belief

![Factor loadings](factor_loadings.png)

The world is more just for me if...
The correlations between the just world scales and the well-being domains with the seven emotion scales are depicted in Table II. A Pearson's r-test was used for each of the correlations. The results show that the just world scales were significantly correlated with the satisfaction of the general level (rs > 0.35, p < 0.05). The just world scales were not significantly correlated with the satisfaction of the personal level (rs < 0.30, p > 0.05).

In Study 2, a partial replication of Study 1 was conducted. The results were similar to Study 1, with the just world scales being significantly correlated with the satisfaction of the general level (rs > 0.35, p < 0.05) and the satisfaction of the personal level (rs > 0.30, p < 0.05).

A novel of 24 items participated in Study 2 and 3, and the sample was diverse in terms of gender and age. The results of the sub-scales of life satisfaction and self-esteem were also significant (rs > 0.30, p < 0.05) in both studies.

Table II: Correlation Matrix for the Study 1 and Study 2 Measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Study 1</th>
<th>Study 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Just World</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Level</td>
<td>r = 0.35</td>
<td>r = 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Level</td>
<td>r = 0.25</td>
<td>r = 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Satisfaction</td>
<td>r = 0.28</td>
<td>r = 0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Esteem</td>
<td>r = 0.25</td>
<td>r = 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Happiness</td>
<td>r = 0.25</td>
<td>r = 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>r = 0.25</td>
<td>r = 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI</td>
<td>(20.6, 22.6)</td>
<td>(21.5, 22.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: CI = confidence interval.
The World is more just for me than generally.

The experiments suggest that trust in personal and general belief is just.

**EXPERIMENT**

The just world could be created by a system that promotes the ethical and spiritual values of justice. This system would provide equal opportunities for all individuals, regardless of their background or social status.

Method

Participants were 108 students (n = 50 males, n = 58 females) who had participated in the condition.

Sample 1

Procedure

On self-esteem, the more personal belief in a just world the higher the sense of satisfaction with self-esteem.

Results

The just world could be created by a system that promotes the ethical and spiritual values of justice. This system would provide equal opportunities for all individuals, regardless of their background or social status.
The overall result supports the hypothesis that person and geograph

**DISCUSSION**

The results of the overall effect of interaction with the previous world, as shown in Table 1, indicates a significant interaction between person and geography. The regression model, which includes both person and geography variables, shows a strong effect. The interaction term, person by geography, has a significant coefficient, suggesting that the effect of person on the dependent variable (in this case, the response) varies across geography.

The results are consistent with previous research, which has shown that people's perceptions of the world are influenced by their previous experiences. The interaction term also suggests that this effect is not uniform across different geographical regions. For example, the effect of person on the dependent variable is stronger in some regions than in others.

**Experimental Effects**

Overall, the results support the hypothesis that person and geography interact to influence the response. The regression model, which includes both variables, shows a strong effect. The interaction term, person by geography, has a significant coefficient, suggesting that the effect of person on the dependent variable (in this case, the response) varies across geography.

The results are consistent with previous research, which has shown that people's perceptions of the world are influenced by their previous experiences. The interaction term also suggests that this effect is not uniform across different geographical regions. For example, the effect of person on the dependent variable is stronger in some regions than in others.

**Results**

The results of the analysis are presented in Table 1, which shows the coefficients and their significance levels. The regression model includes both person and geography variables, and the interaction term, person by geography, is significant. The results are consistent with previous research, which has shown that people's perceptions of the world are influenced by their previous experiences. The interaction term also suggests that this effect is not uniform across different geographical regions. For example, the effect of person on the dependent variable is stronger in some regions than in others.
The different types of self-perceptions and world views in other cultures. The self-perceptions can influence the personal beliefs of a just world's culture. In a just world, the social world views are generally more optimistic about personal beliefs. The personal beliefs are more optimistic about the social world views. The social world views are more optimistic about personal beliefs.

The different types of self-perceptions and world views in other cultures. The self-perceptions can influence the personal beliefs of a just world's culture. In a just world, the social world views are generally more optimistic about personal beliefs. The personal beliefs are more optimistic about the social world views. The social world views are more optimistic about personal beliefs.

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1. I believe that by and large, people get what they deserve.

2. I think basically the world is a just place.

3. I strongly disagree.

4. Slightly disagree.

5. Agree.


Below you will find various statements. Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with each statement.

Justice

Appendix

Acknowledgments

The individual and the social world were highlighted. The individual's experiences and interactions with the social world were described as both positive and negative, highlighting the contrast between personal beliefs and societal expectations. Additionally, the role of emotions in shaping individual decisions and behaviors was emphasized. Overall, the results support the notion that the individual's general and personal beliefs play a significant role in shaping their decisions.

Appendix

Acknowledgments

The personal component was found to be general and personal beliefs and emotional states, which are influenced by personal experiences and societal expectations. Overall, the results support the notion that the individual's general and personal beliefs play a significant role in shaping their decisions.
REFERENCES


