

Scientific Journal of Review (2014) 3(7) 752-755

ISSN 2322-2433

doi: 10.14196/sjr.v3i7.1545

Contents lists available at Sjournals



Journal homepage: www.Sjournals.com



Original article

The effectiveness of military service, the level of confidence of youth

H. Abdi

Department of Educational Sciences, Payame Noor University, I.R of IRAN.

*Corresponding author; Department of Educational Sciences, Payame Noor University, I.R of IRAN.

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article history:
Received 21 June 2014
Accepted 17 July 2014
Available online 25 July 2014

Keywords: Military service Confidence Quality Soldier

Confidence an essential element in the development and promotion of life and the country. Military service, as one of the areas, and the fundamental period of human life, can play an important role in the development and building confidence in young people to play, which requires planning and appropriate measures in this regard and provide research and basic research is. The study also developed and introduced in this regard. In the present study, a pilot study is a random sample, 90 people attended. Of the 90 patients (55 patients in the final period of service, or the service recently they were finished, and 35% coverage of absence) who, using a questionnaire containing 30 questions, two modes Yes and No, the case study were . Data collected using the software SPSS, were analyzed. Serve the people of the card, 31.67 percent confidence down, 46.2 percent confidence intermediate, and 26.67 percent had good confidence. Among those included in absenteeism, 33.2 percent confidence low, 49% moderate confidence, and 17.8 percent had good confidence. The confidence and the age of the subjects, there was a significant relationship (p <0.01), and the other by the participants, as well as the confidence and status, there is a significant relationship (p <0.03). Based on the presented results it can be stated that, although the role of military spending greater impact on the morale and confidence of youth has gone the difference between serving the absence of people, is not that big not the requires Reload quality and more efficient, and enhance the efficiency and performance of these terms.

© 2014 Sjournals. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Confidence is a continuing evaluation and judgment, one of its (Crocker, 2002). Confidence is a delicate and subtle feeling that usually begins in childhood, and is influenced by upbringing, culture and society, reinforced, and after many years, it becomes a strong feeling that change will be very difficult (Hayes, 2004369. confidence, a person judgments about the value of their own that, in the end their interest rates or dislike someone, to show himself (Hermon, 2004). Confidence, an essential element in the development and promotion of life and the country. Military service, as one of the major areas of human life, can play an important role in the development and building confidence in young people to play it, it would require planning and appropriate measures in this regard and provide research and research is essential. Due to various aspects of the service, the attitudes and thoughts (both positive and negative), the dimensions of the spiritual, social, educational and youth, inevitably, will contribute (Hosseiniya, 2008). So, given that confidence in how well the soldiers actions, and persons entitled to absent in all stages of life involved, and the mental and physical health, is very effective, and symptoms of mental disorders are common causes (Seaward, 2006).

2. Methodology

In this study, an analysis - by 90 subjects (55 subjects in the final period of service, or the service recently they were finished, and 35% coverage in the absence) of people using systematic random sampling were selected. For this study, a questionnaire was used for two different groups of soldiers. To measure the confidence of a 30-item questionnaire was used, with two modes (Yes or No), respectively. Reliability coefficient of the questionnaire, using Cochran formula equal to 0/86. The questionnaire Abbas Riazi and Faride Hemmati, the University is well-validated (Riazi, Hemmati, 2001). After determining the sample size, questionnaire to them, and once completed, data mining, and statistical analysis was performed. For statistical analysis, descriptive statistics, test, X2, and t tests were used spss software.

3. Results

As mentioned, this study was performed on 90 cases of merit, and the service was done, which is 61.1 of their service people have died, and 9.38 percent absentee subjecting said. The amount of confidence the people have the card to serve, 31.67 percent confidence down, 46.2 percent confidence average, and 26.67 percent had good confidence. Among those included in absenteeism, 33.2 percent confidence low, 49% moderate confidence, and 17.8 percent had good confidence. Data analysis showed that, between confidence and subject to the soldiers, with their age, there is a significant relationship (p <0/01).

Table 1Percent frequency of individuals at different levels of confidence.

Sum		Тор		Level		Down		Туре
		Accept						
Percent	Abundance	Percent	Abundance	Percent	Abundance	Percent	Abundance	
100	55	26.67	12	46.2	25	31.67	17	Overall service
100	35	17.8	6	49	17	33.2	12	Absent

Comparing the confidence of individuals, based on age using ANOVA-one-way, showed that individuals age 27 years, a high level of confidence, and in general the higher the age, the higher the level of confidence, and are below the age less confident, enjoy (p < 0/01) (table 2).

Table 2Comparison of confidence by age.

Standard deviation	Average	Abundance	Age Index
5.15	14.78	9	20
3.33	15.87	9	21
3.8	17.21	12	22
4.93	13.09	10	23
3.26	15.48	14	24
3.24	16.13	15	25
3.49	18	21	26
4.26	16.01	90	sum

So what age is generally rate their confidence even more is that this relationship is indicated in the diagram below.

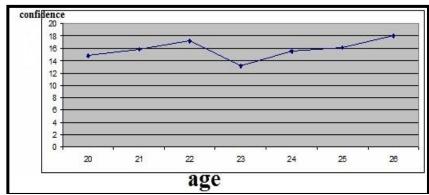


Fig. 1. The relationship between age and self-confidence.

However, confidence, and married and unmarried, there is also a significant relationship (p <0/03). The confidence of married people, single people are more liable to be a soldier in the cortex (Fig. 2).

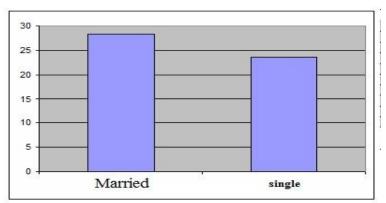


Fig. 2. The relationship between marital status and self-esteem.

4. Conclusion

Based on what was studied, it was found that confidence among service members have died, and those covered in the absence of significant differences is very small, generally between people who have served, with more confidence than the people are absent, it is based on a survey that was conducted mostly caused by social exclusion, loss of the card is to serve, and little of the spirit, sense of responsibility, and self-induced this course is passing. However, two crucial age, marital status, and the impact of abstraction, in the sense that confidence. So that the amount of the difference in age and level of confidence, showed no significant differences, such that the higher the age, the level of confidence scores also been added. The married state, as it has been, people with families, single people are more confident, enjoy. Thus it can be stated that these courses serve you with more tailored programming, as well as consulting with knowledgeable people, the kind of short, medium and long term, this period should be optimized, consequently very important role in spirit, the confidence of soldiers, will, and it is very positive results for the community to bring. Therefore, to study these cases, the following suggestions are recommended:

Developing a strategy document for the period of optimal and efficient service Use of consultants and experts in the field of social issues, particularly a sense of self-confidence and independence. benefiting from the successful experiences of other countries in this field Adopt appropriate strategies to create appropriate conditions for the fresh, and the service of young people, and their spirit of self-confidence. Creating a close connection between the barracks, family and community.

References

Crocker, J., 2002. The costly pursuit of self-esteem., JS I58 (3), 597-615.

Hayes, A.M., Harris, M.S., Carver, C.S., 2004. Predictors of self-esteem variability. Cognit. Ther. Res., 28 (3), 369-85.

Hermon, D.A., Davis, G.A., 2004. College student wellness: A comparison between Traditional and nontraditional age college students. J. Col. Couns., 7, 32-9.

Hosseiniya, A., 2008. A young soldier and Efficiency. J. Art Literat., No. 40, April and May.

Riazi, A., Hemmati, F., 2001. Standardization confidence test (research project), Univ. Med. Sci.

Seaward, B.L., 2006. Managing Stress: Principles and strategies for health and Well-being. 5thed. Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers, Inc.