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## 野战部队新兵心理素质特点的研究(PDF)分享到:

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Title: Characteristics of mental quality in new recruits of field army unit

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摘要: 目的 探讨野战部队新兵心理素质的特点。 方法 采用军人心理素质量表(mental quality questionnaire for army men, MQQA)、症状自评量表(symptom checklist 90, SCL-90)对2012年某野战部队2 651名新兵进行团体测评,分析新兵心理素质特点。 结果 ①新兵心理素质总分和各维度分均显著高于士兵常模( $P<0.01$ )。②女性新兵心理素质忠诚维度分显著高于男性( $P<0.05$ )。③新兵心理素质得分呈现随年龄的增长逐渐增高的发展趋势: >19~25岁组在心理素质总分及各维度分上显著高于>17~19岁组和16~17岁组( $P<0.01$ );除勇敢维度外,>17~19岁组在心理素质总分及其他维度分上显著高于16~17岁组( $P<0.05$ ,  $P<0.01$ )。④新兵心理素质得分呈现随文化程度增加逐渐增高的发展趋势:专科及以上组心理素质总分及各维度分显著高于高中(中专)组( $P<0.01$ );除勇敢维度外,高中(中专)组在心理素质总分及各维度得分显著高于初中及以下组( $P<0.05$ ,  $P<0.01$ )。⑤双亲家庭的新兵心理素质总分及各维度分显著高于单亲家庭( $P<0.05$ ,  $P<0.01$ )。⑥民主型家庭新兵心理素质总分及各维度分显著高于强制型、放任型和溺爱型家庭( $P<0.05$ ,  $P<0.01$ );强制型家庭新兵忠诚、勇敢、自信、耐挫维度分及总分显著高于溺爱型家庭新兵( $P<0.05$ ,  $P<0.01$ ),勇敢、自信维度分及总分显著高于放任型家庭新兵( $P<0.05$ ,  $P<0.01$ );放任型家庭新兵耐挫维度分显著高于溺爱型家庭新兵( $P<0.05$ )。⑦心理健康组新兵心理素质总分及各维度分显著高于心理不健康组( $P<0.01$ )。 结论 野战部队新兵心理素质水平整体较好,呈现性别、年龄、文化、家庭结构和教养方式等差异。

Abstract: Objective To investigate the characteristics of mental quality in new recruits

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of field army unit. Methods Symptom Checklist 90 (SCL-90) and Mental Quality Questionnaire for Army Men (MQQA) were employed to survey 2 651 new recruits who joined the army in December 2012. And then an analysis was carried out on the characteristics of mental quality in these recruits. Results ① The total score and each factor score of mental qualities were significantly higher in these recruits than the soldiers norm' s ( $P<0.01$ ); ②The female soldiers obtained obviously higher score of loyalty of mental qualities than the males ( $P<0.05$ ); ③ The mental qualities scores of the recruits showed an increasing trend with their age, with total scores and score of each dimension significantly higher in 19- to 25-year-old than in those of 17- to 19-year-old and 16- to 17-year-old ( $P<0.01$ ). And the scores of those of 18- to 19-year-old were significantly higher than 16- to 17-year-old besides the score of braveness ( $P<0.05$ ,  $P<0.01$ ); ④The scores of mental qualities were increased as the educational level raised, with the scores of college and above degrees significantly higher than those of high school (secondary) group ( $P<0.01$ ); Except brave scores, the high school (secondary) group had significantly higher total scores and score of each dimension than junior middle school and below group ( $P<0.05$ ,  $P<0.01$ ); ⑤The mental qualities of recruits who were raised in two-parent families were more robust than single-parent families ( $P<0.05$ ); ⑥ Compared with recruits with other parenting patterns, the recruits who were raised in democratic families obtained highest mental qualities ( $P<0.05$ ,  $P<0.01$ ); the recruits raised in coercive families obtained significantly higher mental quality scores than those in doting family ( $P<0.05$ ,  $P<0.01$ ), and obtained higher scores than recruits in laissez faire families on brave, self-confidence and also on the total scale ( $P<0.05$ ). While laissez faire family mental qualities of the recruits from were significantly higher than doting family recruits on the frustration factor ( $P<0.05$ ). ⑦The total score and each factor score of mental qualities were higher in normal mental health group than abnormal mental health group ( $P<0.01$ ). Conclusion As a whole, the cohort of new recruits have higher mental qualities, showing differences in gender, age, education, family structure and parenting pattern.

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