

## رضا ساجدی، ۱۴۰۴

پیش بینی تاب آوری بر اساس عزت نفس، و هوش معنوی و حمایت اجتماعی در جانبازان بالای ۵۰ درصد شهرستان سبزوار

هدف از پژوهش حاضر پیش بینی تاب آوری بر اساس عزت نفس و هوش معنوی و حمایت اجتماعی در جانبازان بالای ?? درصد شهرستان سبزوار بوده است. پژوهش از نظر هدف از نوع کاربردی و از نظر روش اجرا از نوع توصیفی همبستگی است. جامعه آماری شامل کلیه جانبازان پنجاه درصد به بالای شهرستان سبزوار است که تعداد آنها 130 نفر می باشد. نمونه آماری طبق جدول مورگان 100 نفر از جانبازان بالای ?? درصد شهرستان میباشند که با استفاده از روش نمونه گیری در دسترس و پرسشنامه تاب آوری کونور و دیویدسون (2003) عزت نفس آیزنک (1974) و هوش معنوی عبدالله زاده (1388) و حمایت اجتماعی فیلیپس (1986) جمع آوری و مورد بررسی و آزمون قرار گرفت. جهت تجزیه تحلیل دادهها از روش آماری استنباطی و توصیفی استفاده شده است. آمار توصیفی به منظور بررسی میانگین و انحراف استاندارد متغیرهای پژوهش مورد استفاده قرار گرفته و از آمار استنباطی برای تجزیه تحلیل فرضیات تحقیق استفاده از شده است که شامل ضریب همبستگی پیرسون و مدل بندی رگراسیون چندگانه و تک متغیر با استفاده از برمافزار spss24 استفاده شده است.

نتایج نشان داد که عزت نفس، هوش معنوی و حمایت اجتماعی رابطه مثبت و معناداری با تاب آوری دارند و وجود رابطه معنادار بر اساس ضریب همبستگی پیرسون تایید شده است و چون سطح معنادار آن از 7 کمتر است به این نتیجه می رسیم که این متغیرها با تاب آوری رابطه مثبت و معنادار دارند یعنی سطوح بالای عزت نفس و حمایت اجتماعی و هوش معنوی با سطوح بالای تاب آوری متناظر است در نتیجه اگر فردی عزت نفس و هوش معنوی و حمایت اجتماعی بالایی داشته باشد تاب آوری او نیز بالاست در نتیجه این رابطه تایید شده و معنادار می باشد.

كليدواژهها: واژگان كليدى: تاب آورى، جانبازان، حمايت اجتماعى، عزت نفس، هوش معنوى

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## Thesis:

Predicting resilience based on self-esteem, spiritual



## intelligence and social support in veterans over 50% of Sabzevar city

The aim of the present study was to predict resilience based on self-esteem, spiritual intelligence and social support in veterans above 50% in Sabzevar city. The research is of applied type in terms of purpose and descriptive-correlational type in terms of implementation method. The statistical population includes all veterans above 50% in Sabzevar city, which number 130 people. The statistical sample according to Morgan table is 100 veterans above 50% in the city, which were collected using the available sampling method and the Connor and Davidson (2003) resilience questionnaire, Eysenck (1974) self-esteem and Abdullah Zadeh's spiritual intelligence (2009) and Phillips' social support (1986) questionnaire. Inferential and descriptive statistical methods were used to analyze the data. Descriptive statistics were used to examine the mean and standard deviation of the research variables, and inferential statistics were used to analyze the research hypotheses, which included Pearson's correlation coefficient and multiple and single-variable regression modeling using SPSS24 software. The results showed that self-esteem, spiritual intelligence, and social support have a positive and significant relationship with resilience, and the existence of a significant relationship was confirmed based on the Pearson correlation coefficient. Since its significant level is less than 5%, we conclude that these variables have a positive and significant relationship with resilience, meaning that high levels of self-esteem, social support, and spiritual intelligence correspond to high levels of resilience. As a result, if a person has high self-esteem, spiritual intelligence, and social support, his resilience is also high, and as a result, this relationship is confirmed and significant.

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