

Survey of Student Knowledge Rate about Soft War: Case Study of Babol University of Medical Sciences

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Abstract: One of the important segments of society that has always been the main goal of the soft war are the students. This study aimed to determine the student knowledge rate about Soft War in Babol University of Medical Sciences. This method research is descriptive-analytical and practical purpose. the study statistical population included 250 students of Babol University of Medical Sciences who were selected through random sampling. the data collection tool was Abdi questionnaire that its validity was assessed using with Cronbach's alpha 0/94. to analyze the data, independent t-test and ANOVA test a significant level of $\alpha = 0/05$ is used. The results showed that according to the average obtained (26/96) the amount of knowledge students of Babol University of Medical Sciences of the nature and dimensions of soft war in the middle. ANOVA test showed that the result ($p < 0/05$) students knowledge about the nature and dimensions of soft war in varied fields of study and the t-test results indicated that students who have a history of participating in workshops and scientific seminars related to the soft war compared to other students were higher the knowledge of the nature and dimensions of soft war and this difference was statistically significant (Sig. = 0/007).

Key words: Soft war, students, babol University of Medical Sciences, knowledge, student knowledge

INTRODUCTION

War and psychological operations take advantage of the power of public opinion and social capital, in the wake of its failure meet the increased cost of military and political goals and implies the transformation of the power of attitude hard to soft approach. In fact, today, the military practices, the economy does not work as cultural practices (Spradeley, 1995). The aim of overcoming the classic war like war governments, community groups and mutual authentication is competition, however, devices and models taking advantage of it to influence the environment is different. New strategic thinking is over the nature of the direct action, indirect processes-especially in the imaging plays a role and that the development of mobility in the social strata and the organization of social movements. Soft war to disarm a result of thought, belief, culture and values of a society and it is passive. The maximum result is a soft war replaced the culture, beliefs, thoughts and values at the heart of the enemy and the mind and thoughts of a rival

and governs them (Ali, 2010). The leader of the war as a "war by cultural means, to leverage by lying by spreading rumors with advanced tools that exist today, communication tools that ten years ago, fifteen years ago was thirty years ago. In addition, today the expansion of soft war that create doubts in the hearts and minds of the people "were interpreted. In the digital age and information and communication technology, by taking advantage of these emerging global superpowers seek to change the identity of nations, survival depends on them and even destroy nations, especially, Islamic Republic of Iran for refusing to ransom them and a spirit of arrogance. The new method which uses an advertising tool and special techniques such as distorting influence, insecurity, create conflict, accreditation suspended, threatened and bribed, widespread prostitution, comment rather than fact, rumor, uncensored facts, brainwashing and interpreted soft war.

In the age of information and communication revolution countries that share tools and have more power in its use, achieve its foreign policy goals more

successful act. The US and its Western allies in this condition and communication facilities-superior intelligence to cultural and civilizational domination of the environment and marginalize competitor's cultural war for the collapse of their civilization in the world have taken action. Islamic Republic of Iran in particular and the Muslim world in general by soft war have been attacked. Soft war considered as an expression of a new arena of confrontation West with the Muslim world as a threat to Iran's Islamic Revolution Leader also been emphasized repeatedly. The war in the minds and beliefs are formed and if successful the enemies in this area, protecting the society from the consequences of it will not be easy. That is why a comprehensive study on the soft war is necessary and essential ways to deal with it in the process (Ghanbari *et al.*, 2012).

Literature review: A literature review showed that the majority of studies on this topic library and research studies are under control at home and abroad. Joseph S. Nye introduced concept of soft power in its modern form and he was a theorist and the most famous person on this topic known. Abdi study the students the knowledge and belief of Imam Ali (AS) to pay the nature of soft war. The results of his study showed that the overall situation awareness and believe that university students about the nature and dimensions of the soft war is good. 60.6% of respondents in a way is much too high and was familiar with the nature and dimensions of soft war. TV and library greatest impact and operation of the literature and information centers University, minimal role in awareness respondents were assigned.

Ghanbari *et al.* (2012) in a different study, the influence of the Islamic Revolution lessons on improving students' familiarity with the software in Kerman University examined. Their results showed that the students who have passed the course of the Islamic Revolution, relatively more familiar with the average familiarize students with the soft war and both groups had a significant difference. The poor students in terms of academic achievement have the lowest level of familiarity with the soft war. The researchers used different research studies and the main objective of the soft war America and West in other countries is the dominant ideology, reduced political participation, instills inefficient government. Change history of religious and national identity through the destruction of their citizens, manipulating public opinion to their demands and against the ruling system, reducing social cohesion, reduce coherence in governance, change the values of the community, create cultural transformation, changes in

political and ethnic divergence mentioned and amplified (Ali, 2010). One of the main target groups in the soft war, an elite society, especially academics. According to Ghanbari *et al.* (2012) at the level of soft war with perception management elite, elite trying to make estimates and understanding of phenomena manipulated or by conducting psychological warfare on them, alter their determination. So in this atmosphere extremely skittish and uncertain today theoretical and practical preparation to cope with wars in the future will be based on soft power tactics is necessary. In this study we sought answers to the question whether the University of Medical Sciences who led officers soft war are commanded. Full awareness of the nature and dimensions of soft war or not? The necessity of this study is to determine the status and the students knowledge in the field of soft war with workshops, lectures and seminars promoted.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is descriptive-analytical and in term of purpose is applied. The study sample included 250 students of Babol University of Medical Sciences that using simple random sampling from different faculties were selected. The data collection tool was a researcher-made questionnaire about the research topic Abdi is done by using a questionnaire template and the amount of credit it was estimated using Cronbach's alpha 0.81. In this study, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to test reliability validity (0.94). Note that the demographic information it was a complete change but the questions are only asked to remove row 24 and 3 questions with respect to the secondary objectives of this study were added to it. To analyze the data, descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum) were used and inferential statistics are also given for comparison test Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, independent t-test between the two groups and ANOVA for comparison between different groups mean a significant level of $\alpha = 0.05$ is used. The data analyzed by SPSS Version 19 was used. Given the number of questionnaire measuring range of at least 32 questionnaire score and the maximum are 160. In this study, the researchers to determine the exact amount of knowledge and awareness of the indicators used to measure this. It means that if a student scores between 136-160 is a good amount of information and knowledge, between 110 and 135 good between 58-83 poor and if their score is between 32-57 is estimated the amount of information and knowledge, they are very weak Table 1

Table 1: Determination of exact amount of knowledge and awareness

Indicators	Amount
Very weak	57-32
Weak	83-58
Average	109-84
Good	135-110
Very good	160-136

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 250 students of Babol University of Medical Sciences in the study have been present that 41.6% of males and 58.4% of the students and in terms of education, 18% in medicine, 19.2% in dentistry, 69% in nursing-midwifery and allied health disciplines in the study were at 2.35%. About 60.4% of the total population studied had a history of regular membership (28.8%) and active mobilization (31.2%). Total 38% of the study population was members of student organizations. In addition, the students studied the course of the Islamic Revolution had passed 52.4 and only 12% of students participate in workshops and scientific seminars related to their history. Average knowledge of the nature of Babol University of Medical Sciences and sizes of soft war (96.26) obtained. The minimum and maximum scores of 36 and 140 students of knowledge will be achieved. Therefore, researchers can say the average obtained with the knowledge and awareness of students of nature and sizes of soft war at the intermediate level is low Table 2.

In inferential statistics, t test showed that relatively equal male and female students knowledge of the nature and dimensions of the soft war that was not statistically significant ($p = 0.118$) (Table 3).

ANOVA showed that due to the result ($p < 0.05$) knowledge and awareness about the nature and dimensions of soft war in different fields of study that is statistically significant. The students of nursing and midwifery had greater knowledge and awareness regarding the nature and dimensions of softwar (Table 4).

To compare the knowledge and awareness of students mobilized and non-mobilized with a history of membership in the t-test was used and the results showed a significant difference between the two groups. This means that students who have a history of membership were mobilized the other group had higher knowledge (Table 5).

To compare the knowledge of students who are members of groups and student organizations Results showed no significant difference so that students in the research committees and has been a member of the

Table 2: Knowledge and awareness about the nature and dimensions of soft war according to defined criteria

Index	Mean and SD	Min.	Max.	Assessment
Students' knowledge of softwar	17.81±96.26	36	140	Medium and Low

Table 3: Summary calculations T test to compare the knowledge and awareness of the nature and dimensions of male and female students 'softwar'

Genders	Frequency	Mean and SD	df	t-value	Sig. level
Boy	104	17.17±98.34	248	1.56	0.118
Girl	146	18.17±94.76			

Table 4: Summary F-test calculation to compare the knowledge and awareness with different academic fields of the nature and dimensions of softwar

Genders	Frequency	Mean and SD	df	t-value	Sig. level
Medical	45	13.62±96.33			
Dental	48	17.57±87.18			
Nursing and midwifery	69	21.71±100	3	5.85	0.001
Paramedical	98	14.85 ± 98.26			

Table 5: The t-test results to compare the knowledge and awareness about the nature and dimensions of soft war in terms of participation in the Basi

Participation in the Basi	Frequency	Mean and SD	df	t-value	Sig. level
Partnership	151	17.85 ± 98.47	248	2.45	0.015
Disaffiliation	99	17.29 ± 92.85			

Table 6: The t-test results to compare the knowledge and awareness about the nature and dimensions of soft war in terms of participation in student

Participation in student organization	Frequency	Mean and SD	df	t-value	Sig. level
Partnership	95	15.05 ± 98.25	248	1.37	0.169
Disaffiliation	155	19.24 ± 95.05			

Table 7: The t-test results to compare the knowledge and awareness about the nature and dimensions of soft war in Islamic Revolution course

Islamic revolution course	Frequency	Mean and SD	df	t-value	Sig. level
Spent	131	18.19 ± 95.39	248	-0.806	0.421
Not spent	119	17.41 ± 97.22			

students' Islamic associations and different from the other students in terms of knowledge and awareness of the nature and dimensions of soft war (Table 6).

Table 6, the difference between the knowledge of students who have passed the course of the Islamic Revolution with other students who have not passed this unit we used t-test results showed no significant difference between the two groups.

The t-test results showed that students who participate in the workshops and scientific seminars related to the topic of soft war have compared with other students from the knowledge that in terms of higher statistically significant (Table 7).

DISCUSSION

According to the average of all obtained (17.81±96.26), the knowledge of the nature and

Table 8: The t-test results to compare the knowledge and awareness about the nature and dimensions of soft war in terms of participation in scientific

Participation in scientific workshops	Frequency	Mean and SD	df	t-value	Sig. level
Partnership	30	18.79 ± 104.55	248	2.69	0.007
Disaffiliation	220	17.43±95.16			

dimensions of soft war in Babol University of Medical Sciences is average. This result does not match the result of research Abdi. In this notification, alert and strengthen insight into soft threats is essential in Babol University of Medical Sciences. Also, given that issues such as “modeling of the Qur’an and the tradition of saints”, orbital province and adherence to the velayat-e faqih”, “vision and insight of navigation” and “faith and morals” in the face of war has its greatest impact. So, be sure professors and university authorities to consider it and by holding workshops and teaching the right curriculum to teach the students the key issues because Melton *et al.* also believe that the main targets of fundamental changes in society, intellectuals and educated a society. The study also found that in terms of education, the knowledge of the nature and dimensions of Babol University of Medical Sciences in field of study war no significant differences existed and this means that students nursing-midwifery and paramedical compared with medical and dental students had more knowledge about this issue. Due to the lack of similar research has not been possible to compare these results with previous studies but it seems that the authorities school of nursing-midwifery and allied taken appropriate approach to this topic. The increase in awareness and knowledge students are struggling with this threat, perhaps because of this, the difference of students on these two areas and leisure. Nursing and allied health students compared to their medical and dental students. In this regard, it is suggested school officials and other executives also took the threat seriously and appropriate approach for students to take including a think tank confront the soft war is to adopt best practices to improve the knowledge and awareness of students. Labaf in their study suggests appropriate university professors can from the status quo, transfer students and reliance on intuition, the essence of faith and the foundation of faith and religious piety and respect for intellectual and spiritual requirements will be introduced to deal with the enemy (Fariba, 2011).

The results showed that students who had a history of membership mobilization and the other group had higher knowledge (Table 8). However, due to the approach of this organization to expect such results were not unexpected but the need to attract students to join this association, plans are done in universities because of

the total sample, 99 patients (39.6%) of them were members of the Basij. The study’s other findings related to the topic of the impact of student membership and other student organizations to increase their awareness of the nature and dimensions of soft war (Table 7). This is one of the main reasons student organizations away from their original mission and is dealing with trade issues. Although, in recent years due to the different policies of governments, the student organizations at some point in time has changed. However, given the elite class of students, present and future of every nation and country link is a symbol of all social classes and strata in society and the driving force behind the development of any nation. Young people and the elite of the nation must strengthen student organizations and motivating for them, strategic plans for organizations to comply with international political situation and implemented. The results of this study are important students who have passed the course of the Islamic Revolution and students who did not pass this course have to have the same knowledge that was not statistically significant. The result with the result Ghanbari do not comply (Ghanbari *et al.*, 2012). Because they stated in their study over 90% of students who have passed the course of the Islamic Revolution in the medium, high levels were familiar with the soft war and a statistically significant difference existed between the two groups meet and stated that the Islamic Revolution in courses to increase students’ familiarity with the program has been effective. With regard to the syllabus of the course students are expected Islamic Revolution and problems with concepts like ‘soft war’ and political risks today is that Islamic concepts familiar to endanger have enough. Therefore, assigning a high volume of issues in the course of the Islamic Revolution Software and reflection on the teaching methods teachers of this course is essential and relevant officials and managers in medical universities should pay attention to this issue. In addition to specialized courses and pay more attention to the general courses because the future Islamic countries like Iran as the capital of the Islamic world in foreign countries has been a cultural invasion.

The other results showed that students taking part in workshops and scientific seminars related to the subject of war have now compared with other students of higher knowledge.

CONCLUSION

The amount Information and Knowledge students of Babol University of Medical Sciences, about the nature and dimensions of the soft war in the middle and the

bottom. Thus, according to the new strategic thinking of the international community and change the concept of power of attitude of hard ware to soft approach, It is necessary for universities, managers and directors of cultural, educational and research by holding related workshops and seminars, Students familiar with concepts and various aspects of the soft war and they are prepared to deal with new cultural invasion.

SUGGESTIONS

Therefore, it is suggested holding workshops at universities associated with politics and soft war held and students become more familiar with the risks involved in soft war and protect themselves from risks. For a proper understanding of emerging developments, globally, resources and tools of soft power is essential for students. The role of teachers committed and faithful in the face of war is very important and appropriate because they can transfer from the status quo to students. Also, increase knowledge and awareness of the issues of war through the mass media and academic teaching. It provides a favorable environment to strengthen students' political attitudes and perceptions towards their fate and

the decision of the society. Holding national and international conferences about the dangers and difficulties of war and develop appropriate headings in the course Islamic Revolution course so that issues can accommodate soft war including proposals that should be considered.

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