

Body Image of the Injured of Popular Mobilization Force

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Abstract

The current study aims at knowing the body image to the Injured of Popular Mobilization Force who are registered in the Popular Mobilization Force office in Kerbala and differences of statistical sense in the body image according to the variable of the injury type (simple, or hard wounded (amputation)). Sample of the study consisted of 400 wounded for the academic year 2021 – 2022. To carry out the research aims, the two researchers followed the descriptive approach and designed a standard of body image of the Injured of Popular Mobilization Force containing 16 items depending on (cash, 1990) theory The standard attributes of the standard were verified after consulting a jury of experts. Later, the two researchers analyzed the data relying on statistical packages for the social sciences. The results showed that the wounded enjoy with a negative body image. presence of differences of statistical sense according to the variable of the injury type (simple, or hard wounded (amputation)) for those of the hard injury.

Key words: Body image, Popular Mobilization Force, Injured of Popular Mobilization Force.

Literature review

1. Body Image

Injury plays an important role in the formation of the general mental image of the bodies of the wounded, as this physical imbalance generates many problems that the individual faces in his interaction with his peers in the society in which he lives, which may affect the image he forms about himself through mutual relations with others (Guest God, 2012: 8).

As the image of the body stems from the individual from emotional and non-conscious sources and represents an essential element in their concept of themselves. It may be accompanied by a positive or negative mental image of the body (Abdul Qadir, 2017: 3).

Hence, the research problem arises in answering the following questions:

Do the wounded in the Popular Mobilization Forces have a positive body image?

- Are there statistically significant differences in the body image according to the variable type of injury (simple - severe (amputation))?

Research importance

Practical importance:

The importance of this study is evident in the following aspects:

Paying attention to the category of the wounded and the problems faced by this category of body image.

Satisfaction with the body image is one of the most important psychological factors that affect the personality of the individual and is one of the important variables for understanding his behavior.

Benefiting from the scale of the current study to identify the extent to which the wounded possess these characteristics.

From the results of this study, the relevant state institutions benefit from the development of hospitals and the establishment of centers that provide rehabilitative treatment services for the wounded, amputees, prosthetic limbs and medical aids.

Theoretical significance:

The study of the image of the body is important in that it is an important psychological aspect through the perception that the wounded person has towards his body, which affects his directions and future adaptation.

The results of this study could represent an attempt to enrich the heritage or the scientific aspect of educational psychology, and this

study could constitute a reference for subsequent studies.

Research aims

The current research aims to identify:

- Body image of the wounded, the Popular Mobilization Authority.
- Statistically significant differences in body image according to the two variables (type of injury).

Research limits

- The current research is determined by the wounded registered in the Popular Mobilization Authority, Karbala office, for the academic year (2021/2022).

Define terms

- First, the body image

Know her (Cash, 1990)

“It is a multifaceted psychological experience of the body, and it includes the subjective perceptions and subjective attitudes of the individual with respect to the body, including thoughts, beliefs, feelings, and behaviors” (Cash, 2003:1-2)

The researcher relied on the definition of (Cash, 1990) As a theoretical definition of the study.

As for the procedural definition of body image: it is the total score that the respondent obtains when answering the body image scale.

- Second: the popular crowd

Defined by the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (2016)

“It is an independent military entity in the Iraqi armed forces affiliated with the Popular Mobilization Authority, and it is linked to the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, who is the Prime Minister” (Al-Ghanimi, 2020: 13).

- Third: The wounded of the Popular Mobilization Forces

The researchers knew them. They are every fighter who was injured during the liberation battles, whether he gained recovery or not, which led to the loss of one of his organs or minor injuries to his body.

- A theoretical framework for the study

The review of psychological literature on psychological vision in this field indicates that the beginning was at the hands of the

neurologist and psychiatrist Bonnier, the first contributor to the study of body image, who studied the individual's attitudes towards his body before the beginning of the year (1900) and then Pick (Pick) came), who studied the disorder of orientation towards the surface of the body and the extremities, and this preliminary study paved the way for the study of body image, as for Henry Head, a British neurologist who published his ideas on body image around (1920) and is considered the first to adequately crystallize the theory related to the image of the body. body, and concluded from his observations that each individual gradually builds an image or model of himself and his body, and that without this model he will not be able to move from one position to another in a coordinated manner (91. Gottesman, 1966, p).

One of the most prominent theories that explained the image of the body

Cognitive-behavioral view

This view shows the basic concepts and processes inherent in the integrated cognitive-behavioral concepts of body image. This perspective illustrates the multiple dimensions of body image construction, that is, body image is not an individual phenomenon, but rather refers to a number of interrelated variables. The specific cognitive-behavioral framework presented here is one (Cash, 2012), as detailed over the past two decades. It is important to note that this is a general model rather than a disorder-specific model.

Body image includes experiences related to physical functional competencies and biological integrity (eg health, fitness, athletic skills, coordination). Appearance-related experiences consist of (1) perceptions of aspects of their appearance (for example, mental perceptions of their size, shape, and facial characteristics) and (2) attitudes about their appearance. Where many researchers have determined, that the perceptual component of body image relates to the extent to which a person is able to accurately judge his appearance through some physical dimensions. The positions of the body image are complex and multifaceted, are ways of

thinking (perception), feeling (emotion or emotions), behavior towards an object or entity, the physical appearance of the individual. There are two primary dimensions to body image attitudes: (1) Body image assessment indicates people's satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their evaluative beliefs about their bodies. (2) The importance of self-assessment of the body (Cash, 2012: 334) the rationale for choosing the theory

The researchers adopted the theory (Cash, 1990) for the following reasons:

The cognitive-behavioral theory is characterized in its study of the concept of (body image) accuracy, clarity and comprehensiveness.

This theory emphasized the cognitive processes (beliefs and past experiences) that influence an individual's behavior and behavior toward his or her body.

He provided a comprehensive explanation that is reflected in how the body image (positive, negative) is formed.

Methodology

The current research adopted the descriptive approach (relational) as its approach, which means describing what is an object and includes a description of the current phenomenon, its composition, processes and the prevailing conditions. The descriptive approach includes information and data collection, classification, analysis, measurement and interpretation. It is an accurate, organized and analytical method for the phenomenon or problem to be researched through a methodology in an objective and honest manner in order to achieve the objectives of the research (Al-Jubouri, 2012: 178-179).

Research sample

The sample is a part of the members of the community whose phenomenon is studied through the degrees or data of this sample. We are able to generalize the results to the total community (Al-Julayhaw, 2022: 54). The current research sample consists of (400) wounded people who were randomly selected from the original community. An adult (1107)

is injured, and at a rate of (343) with a minor injury and (57) with a severe injury (Peter)), if the percentage of the final application sample to the research community is (36.13%), and it must be noted here that there are no codified rules for determining the size of The sample is acceptable, and each situation has its own condition. (Saeed, 1990: 125) and Table (1) shows the distribution of the research sample members.

Table (1)
The research sample is distributed according to (type of injury)

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343	%85.75	57	%14.25	400

Search Tool: Body Image Scale

The scale consisted of (16) items divided into two domains, (7) items for the domain of assessing body image, and (9) items for the domain of psychological importance of the image of the body.) and (applies to me sometimes) and (applies to me rarely) and (does not apply to me), each paragraph was given scales ranging from (5-1) a point for the positive paragraph, while the negative paragraph is corrected in the opposite way (1-5 degrees), This has put (ten) negative paragraphs, while the rest of the paragraphs are positive, as shown in Table (2), and the hypothetical mean value was calculated to measure the body image was (48), and thus the higher scores than (48) indicate a positive body image and awareness The real and clear individual of his body image and his satisfaction with it, and the degrees below (48) refer to the negative body image and the wrong perception of the individual about his body image and his dissatisfaction with it. body image.

Table (2)
Positive and negative vertebra numbers in the body image scale

evitisoP hpargarap srebmun	hpargarap evitageN srebmun
,1,2,6,9,12,13 17,18	3,4,5,7,8,10,11,14,15,16

Psychometric properties of the scale
First: Honesty: The discriminatory honesty coefficient was extracted by the method of the two end groups of the scale, and the results were as in Table (3).

Table (3)
Discriminative power of body image scale vertebrae

ecneuges hpargaraP	ines ro uorg p		ewol r uorg p		eulav-T detalucac	ecneuges hpargaraP	roines puorg		rewol puorg		eulav-T detalucac
	AMS	dradnats	AMS	dradnats			AMS	dradnats	AMS	dradnats	
1	5	4	2	6	3	0	4	7	5	1.52	9.43
2	49	8	30	47	9	11	4.8	4		3	8.66
3	5	7	4	47	3	2	89	1	333	1.52	7.56
4	38	6	5	4	37	13	61	7	4	3	6.85
5	1	8	47	46	33	14			4	3	11.34
6	51	8	8	5	5	15h	7	3	4	6	7.09
7	8	3	5	4	3	16	9	1.73	9	6	3

8	7	4	4	6	3	17	6	5	1	7	0
9	9	3	4	2	22	18	4	0.94	3.12	1.52	5.61

Secondly, the stability of the scale
Stability is one of the most important conditions that must be met in good tests and standards, and Anastasia 1982 defined it as consistency in the scores obtained from the same individuals by applying the same test more than once (Al-Tawari, 1997: 171). Stability is concerned with the consistency of what we measure, and the measurement tool may be stable and not honest, and it cannot be true unless it is fixed first (Abu Allam, 2011: 484).

Retest method: The researchers used the method of re-testing on a sample of (60) wounded, then the researchers re-applied the scale to the individuals themselves after a period of time of (15) days had passed since the first application and after correcting the answers given in the first and second applications, a coefficient was used. Pearson's correlation to find the correlation coefficient between the results of the first and second applications, as the stability value in this way was (0.70), which is a high stability coefficient
Alpha-Cronbach coefficient: For the purpose of determining the extent of the scale's stability, the researchers used another indicator, which is the (Facronbach equation). All items measure a general variable, and in order to extract stability in this way, the previously mentioned stability sample (60) was used, as the reliability coefficient of the scale as a whole was (0.827), which is a good coefficient indicating the homogeneity of the scale..

Describe the final body image scale

After the researcher carried out a series of procedures, namely building the body image scale and presenting it to a group of arbitrators, modifying some positions, extracting psychometric properties and extracting the discriminatory power of these paragraphs, it became composed in its final

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form of (16) paragraphs, and the researchers applied the scale in its final form electronically

Presentation and interpretation of results

This chapter includes a presentation of the research results reached by the researchers according to the sequence of objectives in the first chapter, and after conducting statistical analyzes of the data obtained after applying the research tool to the members of the current research sample, the researchers then interpreted and discussed them in the light of literature and previous studies It also includes presenting a number of recommendations and proposals.

First: Presentation and interpretation of the results:

The first objective: to identify the body image of the wounded of the Popular Mobilization Authority.

The current study showed the following:

The members of the research sample are common among them with a negative body image according to the current scale of the research. This can be explained by the fact that as a result of the subjects' exposure to an injury in their bodies, they had a negative image (negative beliefs and thoughts) towards their bodies and their feeling of physical inadequacy and deficiency that befell them as a result of this injury, which In turn, it was reflected in the evaluation of the body, and their interaction with others and their avoidance of others as a result of this injury.

He (Al-Qadi, 2009) indicated that the individual often feels, especially at the time of shocks that leave physical effects on the individual such as amputation, that if his hand was amputated instead of his foot, because of its importance, and another if his foot was amputated instead of his hand, meaning that he perceives every part of his body for him Its role, importance and function, meaning that the individual cannot surrender to the loss or dispense with any part of his body (Dhaif Allah, 2012: 143). God, 2012).

The second objective: to identify the statistically significant differences in the body

image of the wounded of the Popular Mobilization Organization.

The study showed the following:

There are statistically significant differences in body image According to the variable of the type of injury (simple - severe (amputation)) in favor of those with severe injury (amputation), as their average score was (48.75) at the expense of those with simple injury whose average score reached (43.57), the researcher explains this result that those with severe injury are more resentful of Their body, that is, their negative view of the body, as a result of the deficiency and the ideas that formed in their minds about their body as a result of the severity of the injury they suffer from. Which led to the loss of a limb?

Second: the conclusions

In light of the results of the study, the researchers concluded the following:

1. The negative body image of the wounded of the Popular Mobilization Forces spreads through the results of the first goal.
2. There are statistically significant differences in body image in favor of those with severe injury (amputation) at the expense of those with minor injury.
- 3.

Third: Recommendations

In light of the research results, the researchers put the following recommendations:

1. Opening centers for psychological counseling and guidance in each of the formations of the Popular Mobilization Authority in order to pay attention and identify the psychological problems experienced by its members, especially the wounded among them.
2. Conducting frequent and periodic seminars for the wounded in order to accept their bodies and the loss they suffered as a result of the injury, and to rehabilitate them psychologically for the problems they may suffer.
3. Raising awareness of the wounded about the necessity of self-acceptance

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of the body image as it is, through counseling and psychological guidance centers.

4. Communicating with the wounded who have been retired and whose contracts have been terminated, and to rehabilitate them psychologically due to the injury they suffer from and the difficult life conditions.
5. Organizing conferences and forums to honor the wounded, while activating the media role to shed light on such forums, so that the wounded would feel more important to society and the price of what they sacrificed.

Fourth: Suggestions

To complement and develop the current research, the researchers suggest:

1. Conducting a similar study on the wounded of other security forces.
2. Linking the study variable (body image) and its relationship to the leadership confidence of the leaders in the Popular Mobilization Authority.

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