

# **SELF-ESTEEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTANCE AMONG BEGGARS IN THE CAPITAL, BAGHDAD**

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**ABSTRACT:** The current study aimed to find the relationship between self-esteem and psychological Reactance for a sample of beggars in the capital, Baghdad, and then to find out which types of self-esteem are more predictive of psychological Reactance, as the sample consisted of (240) beggars, and the results were: The presence of a statistically significant correlation relationship at a significant level (0.01).

It is of the negative type between total self-esteem and total psychological Reactance, as the value of the correlation coefficient reached (-0.30), which indicates the existence of an inverse correlation in the sense that the higher the self-esteem, the lower the psychological Reactance behavior and vice versa. The study also included determining three levels of self-esteem, which are societal self-esteem, family self-esteem, and comradeship self-esteem (friends).

The results showed that community self-esteem is more contributing to predicting the behavior of psychological rebellion than the other levels, because of the individual who realizes that he is unacceptable in the social group to which he belongs, he values himself lowly and tends to Reactance.

The study presented several recommendations, including: Caring for the family and educating it on a permanent basis to fulfill its responsibility towards children by following the correct methods in education based on friendliness and tenderness and emotional warmth that is far from violence, to develop a positive spirit and high self-esteem, address poverty and unemployment to block the path to the abuse of begging under the pretext of poverty.

**KEYWORDS:** Self-Esteem, Psychological Reactance, Beggars

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Recent years have witnessed a growing interest in studying the concept of the self and related to its dimensions of concepts such as self-actualization, self-acceptance, self-affirmation, self-esteem, and so on...the self being the nucleus and the main axis in the human personality...and as it grows, the sense of creation and ideals grows, i.e. the conscience is formed Conscience.

Those interested in the study of the self-faced great difficulties in agreeing on a unified definition of the term (Self-Concept) and the term (Self-Esteem), and distinguishing between them, as each of them has different dimensions in self-perception, so the concept of self is the definition or identity that it places The individual for himself or the idea that he forms about himself in terms of the roles he possesses. As for self-esteem, it is the evaluation that the individual places on himself, including its qualities, whether they are positive or negative, meaning one of them for self-description and the other for self-evaluative.

Esteem Self- as an indicator of mental health as it is considered one of the psychological human needs that indicate the evaluation that the individual places on himself, and according to Maslow, self-esteem has one aspect related to self-respect and the internal sense of self-worth, and the other is related to the need to gain respect and appreciation from the outside, and with the development of time and personal maturity, the first aspect becomes more valuable and important to the individual.

This need, like the rest of the needs, keeps pressing within the limits of its strength and directing behavior towards the desired goal. The poet of inferiority, weakness, helplessness, frustration, and then psychological rebellion, which is a manifestation of aggression in its early stages, and a very important psychological concept as it is directly related to human behavior, especially young people and adolescents, and it is a segment that is an essential pillar in the social and economic construction of the country, and despite the fact that rebellion is sometimes the human soul may need to correct the path, (I rebel if I exist! And linking rebellion to existence), the psychological rebellion is often described as: the individual's sense of the necessity of revolution and change, and his rejection of his familiar reality for himself and his society (Al-Sahel, 2001, p. 66).

The best example of this is what young people did during the so-called Arab Spring in some Arab countries, which is a kind of positive rebellion in order to change the social and political reality with revolutions against totalitarian regimes.

Despite the abundance of studies and literature on both, self-esteem or psychological rebellion, we did not find a study on the relationship between the two concepts on the category of beggars in Iraq, to the knowledge of the researcher.

#### **Research Problem:**

The main problem of the research is that self-esteem, in addition to being an important indicator of mental health, is followed by weakness or inferiority in the psychological and social compatibility of the individual and a feeling that he is not of value and social acceptance by others. Deprived of will, weak performance and achievement in his work and unable to face the problems and pressures of life, which he faces by finding appropriate consensual solutions, Cooper Smith, 1984 confirmed that those who have a low negative rating lose confidence in themselves and are always afraid to express unusual ideas, and do not wish to anger others Or doing actions that draw attention, and they prefer isolation, rebellion, and withdrawal from expression and participation (Khairallah, 1981, p. For himself and his evaluation of it is weak, he will not succeed in adopting any of these methods of success, because he considers himself unable and undeserving of that success.

Self-esteem is not born with a person, rather it is gained from his experiences in life and the way he reacts. Ah, the challenges and problems in his life (Abu Jado, 1998, p. 153), and self-esteem varies according to the individual's attitudes from the social environment in which he was brought up through the trinity of socialization: the family, the school, the community.

Shaver 1977 indicates that the most important external factors affecting the estimation of the self that cannot be controlled by the individual is: socialization experiences, and gender (Al-Alusi, 2014 pg. 49). The researcher realized that individuals who value themselves negatively lack confidence in themselves, and they emit different behaviors, manifestations, and forms of behavior that have unimaginable consequences, perhaps the easiest of which is psychological rebellion,

The rebellion may be in multiple different dimensions by direct psychological rebellion by the individual himself or by inciting others, whether (verbally) or (actually) or by inciting others through scientific and electronic channels (Mahmoud, 2016, p. 163). Stephenson & Quik 2007 see that rebellion can be a mixture of anger and negativity (Abuhdros, 2010, p. 44), while Hurlock (1973) sees: (that rebels are individuals who oppose or do not obey people in power Or the dominant, and they refuse to conform to the customs and traditions of the group, and they show their rebellion with open defiance and angry resentment. (Tabeel, 2008, p. 282).

#### **The characteristics of the rebel's personality, according to Zahran 1986:**

- 1 -Feelings of dissatisfaction with their families, especially the father.
- 2-Weak ability to establish new relationships with colleagues and teachers.
- 3-The tendency to accompany colleagues who do not observe social controls. (Al-Qiq, 2017, p. 108).

These traits apply to you to some extent on the personality traits of the members of the current study sample who are beggars and given what the patient Iraqi people have been subjected to many wars, calamities and acts of terrorism over the past recent years, and their profound impact on the soul and behavior of its children, which made it describe a distressed society.

Phenomena that we were not entrusted with before, perhaps the most prominent of which are the abundance of beggars, especially teenagers, at the intersection of roads and public places in the capital, Baghdad and the rest of the cities, as beggary and poverty are one of the secrets of civilization and the cause of human misery and depriving him of his most basic needs and pushing him to demand it from others in a way that may reach the point of begging And the impact of poverty on the family structure and its failure to provide the requirements to satisfy the necessary needs, foremost among which are the feelings of belonging and self-esteem.

Due to the absence of one of the parents, especially the father who represents the state of control, or the presence of parents and their use of repressive methods and violence towards their children, which leads to children fleeing from home and abandoning their families Resorting to the streets and practicing beggary or delinquency (Al-Dabbagh, 2009, p. 15).

In a study by Hisham Al-Dhahabi 2019, director of the Safe House for Creativity in Iraq, which is dedicated to street children, beggars are divided into two groups, the first includes beggars who make up 80% and are exploited by their families themselves, while Children exploited by gangs constitute 20% [www.sotaliraq.com/2019/03/20](http://www.sotaliraq.com/2019/03/20) We have seen from the lived reality that not a small number of children and adolescents have been tempted and exploited Recruiting them for anti-social acts such as drug addiction and trafficking, thefts, property sabotage, trafficking in human beings or human organs, acts of violence, assassinations, bombings and terrorism, as well as the accumulation of another part of them in juvenile prisons.

**Research Importance:**

Self-esteem can be positive, negative or average.. Rozens 1999 states that he found more than 30,000 studies on self-esteem and its relationship to some variables, but he found only a few conclusions that can be drawn and generalized from these studies, for reasons related to standards And the definitions used for self-esteem, which makes the process of generalization difficult (Al-Lihyani and Al-Otaibi, 2010, p. 2).

Robert W. Reasoner (1996) stated that in the year (1992), more than twenty government agencies in the United States of America specialized in self-concept, esteem and ways of developing it met. Dealing with life challenges and feeling that he deserves happiness, and that this individual grows and develops through a mental process represented in his evaluation of himself (Abu Al-Khair, 2004, p. 142).

Maslow is considered one of the most famous researchers in the field of Self-Esteem, where he placed it among the highest ranks of the ladder of psychological needs, believing that self-esteem includes: , acceptance, attention, focus, and fame (Maslow, 1978, p16).

As for Carl Rogers, Carl considers the self as being the individual, and the structure of the self grows and forms as a result of interaction with the environment, and it includes the perceived self, the social self, and the ideal self. It may absorb the values of others, seek harmony, balance and stability, and grow as a result of maturity and learning and become the center around which all experiences are organized (Zahran, 2005, p. 68), while James James W. He identified two types of self-study, namely the knowing self, which includes: (thinking, remembering, realizing) in addition to the self as a subject, which he considers the empirical self and includes: (the material self, the social self, and the spiritual) and put his famous equation for self-esteem, which is:

Self-esteem = successes / fantasies (Tom Butler, 2012, p. 192).

According to Mead (Margaret Mead 1978), several selves can arise, each representing a set of independent and acquired responses from different social groups, and grow in a person, for example (a familial subject) representing building trends that express the family, and (a school subject) representing expressive tendencies About his teachers and colleagues, and many other persons according to the aspects of the activity carried out by the person (Howidi, 1982, p. 17).

With the multiplicity of dimensions and levels of self-esteem, some studies indicate, such as: shares1997 and Butler1989: that psychological rebellion can arise from low self-esteem and aggressiveness towards others and may be the main cause of social problems. Other experimental studies have found that people with Low self-esteem were less inclined to achieve when they were under the influence of situational pressures and academic and life failure and more prone to depression and psychological anxiety when they were exposed to unemployment (Al-Mustafa, 1990, p.19).

Any justification, as the statistics of the Iraqi Ministry of Planning at the beginning of the year 2020 indicate that the percentage of Iraqis living below the poverty line is 30% of the population, meaning that their number is approximately 12 million, and assuming that 1% of these are willing to beg, the number of beggars is no less than 120,000 hundred Twenty thousand beggars, and other preparations can be added to them from some people with special needs who are not sponsored by their families or government institutions, [www.almaalomah.com/2020/01/30](http://www.almaalomah.com/2020/01/30).

I think that although the person who gives alms to the needy or beggars, seeking God's pleasure or for other considerations, the psychological returns to him are much better than the help he gives when he finds and feels joy in the heart and self-reassurance and an increase in positive feelings and thus improves his immune system, regardless of the large number of them And the difficulty of distinguishing the one who is entitled to it from others, as (begging has become a global phenomenon that does not include a specific country, but is a widespread phenomenon in all rich and poor countries. Some societies viewed beggary as a crime and represents a form of vagrancy and begging.

It is an illegal means and represents a deviation from what is correct and what society approves of, because of the accompanying delinquent behavioral manifestations that characterize the beggar (Al-Bushri, 1999, p.129).

Behind other activities such as selling small goods or performing some simple services, seasonal beggary, which is begging in certain seasons and occasions such as holidays and others, accidental beggary, which is temporary beggary resulting from exceptional circumstances, and forced beggary, which is the beggary of a person who is unable to work and who does not have any source of income Other than beggary, and professional beggary, which is taking beggary as a profession.. The Iraqi legislator penalized the crime of beggary as a social crime, as it was stated in the Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969, Article (390/1) that "Every person shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month. He has completed eighteen years and practices beggary, and the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months if the beggar causes a wound or a disability or persists in begging) [www.hjc.iq/view.5157](http://www.hjc.iq/view.5157)., which prompted the researcher to study self-esteem and its relationship to self-rebellion This includes the category of adolescent beggars, as they are in adolescence stage that extends throughout the second decade of an individual's life, in which self-esteem,

as Stickle 2007 pointed out, reaches its lowest levels in this stage compared to other stages of life (Shrem, 2009, p. 213).

**Research Objectives:**

1-Knowing the relationship between the types of self-esteem and the dimensions of psychological rebellion among adolescent beggars. This goal is divided into sub-goals:

A-Determine the extent of the relationship between societal self-esteem and the dimensions of psychological rebellion

B - Determining the extent of the relationship between family self-esteem and the dimensions of psychological rebellion

C- Determining the extent of the relationship between comradely self-esteem (friends) and the dimensions of psychological rebellion

2-Knowing which types of self-esteem are more predictive of psychological rebellion.

**Research Limitation:**

The current research is limited to Iraqi male adolescent beggars only who are present in the streets and markets of the capital, Baghdad, on both sides of Rusafa and Karkh, and the three religious shrines there: (the shrine of Imam Musa bin Jaafar), (the shrine of Imam Abu Hanifa al-Numan), (and the shrine of Sheikh Abdul Qadir al-Kilani) - (May Allah be pleased with him). May God bless them), and a garage: (Al-Nahda Garage and Al-Hilla Garage) for transporting travelers inside Iraq.

**Definition of The Terms:**

**Definition of Self-Esteem**

Definition of self-esteem in the Oxford Dictionary

The subjective emotional evaluation of one's self-worth and the decision one takes as an attitude toward oneself. Self-esteem includes a person's convictions about himself, as well as emotional states such as triumph, despair, pride, and shame (Hewitt, John, 2009, p217).

**-Maslow knew it in 1978:**

It is the individual's need for prestige and a sense of respect for himself, the individual's need to feel valued by others and a sense of strength, self-confidence and competence. And that self-esteem develops with age and personal maturity, so that the first aspect becomes more valuable and important to a person than the second aspect (<https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki>).

**Cooper Smith knew it in 1984:**

The individual's personal judgment about his self-worth expressed through the individual's attitudes about himself, and shows that the basic factors of life are affected by the level of self-esteem (Cooper Smith, 1984, p10).

**-Defined by Rosenberg Marshall.B. Rosenberg 1988:**

The individual's overall attitudes - negative or positive - towards himself means that in high self-esteem the individual considers himself valuable and important, while low self-esteem means dissatisfaction with oneself, self-rejection or self-contempt, meaning that the individual's self-esteem means the idea that he perceives the individual about how others view and evaluate him (Rosenberg, 1988, p833).

**Definition of self-esteem:**

It is the degree that the respondent obtains by answering the self-esteem scale.

**Reactance psychological**

The meaning of rebellion in the linguistic dictionary:

Murd: Atti and tyranny, al-Marid al-Ati, and rebellion: accept a wata: and the interpretation of what is desired is to reach the end that emerges from the totality of what that category is (Ibn Manzur, 1997, p. 546).

**-Knew him "Prem Brehm 1966**

An individual's attempt to restore or restore freedom that has been removed or threatened with removal by directly performing the prohibited or prohibited behavior, encouraging others to do or similar behavior, or seeing others doing it, or indirectly inciting them to do it. (Brehm, 1966, p3).

**-Knew him" Thomas et al. 2001 Thomas, et.al**

It is an emotional intellectual force that results when the individual's personal freedom is contradicted or threatened with cancellation, and this emotional state seeks to restore the threatening behaviors, causing a compensatory or corrective behavior that can be expressed either behaviorally, cognitively, or emotionally through the practice of some socially prohibited behavior (Thomas et al, 2001: p3).

**Donnel et al 2011 defined:**

A group of behaviors practiced by the individual when his freedom of thought and action is restricted, in an attempt to regain his lost freedom (Donnel et al, 2011, pp679).

**Procedural definition of psychological rebellion:**

It is the degree obtained by the respondent by answering the psychological rebellion scale.

**Begging the Favez 2004**

That it is asking for help from others by using various means to elicit their sympathy in order to obtain money or an in-kind benefit (Al-Favez, 2004, p. 24).

**The beggar, known by Abu Al-Maati 2000**

That it is every person standing in public or private places begging, directly or indirectly, in order to earn and obtain a source of income (Abu Al-Maati, 2000, p. 204).

**Chapter Two**

**Theoretical frameworks:**

With the beginning of the nineteenth century, the circle of discussion about the concept of self- expanded after psychology became a separate science that studies behavior. For everything a person can see as his, William James pointed out three types of self:

1-The material self: it is extended and contains, in addition to the individual's body, his family and his possessions.

2-Social Self: It includes the view of others towards the individual.

3-The spiritual self: it includes the individual's emotions and desires (Al-Faouri, 2010, p1).

Adler believes that the self represents a personal and subjective system that explains human experiences and gives them their meaning, while Sarbin 1952 considers the self a cognitive structure consisting of the individual's ideas about the various aspects of his existence. And about his social behavior (the social self), and these selves, which are infrastructures for the overall cognitive building, are acquired through the experiences of the individual. The ego is in exchange (Hall and Lindsey, 1971, p. 604), while Engler believes that the creative self is the one that builds, creates, maintains, tracks and monitors the goals of the individual, and the creative self helps in shaping the personality (Engler, 1991, p. 119).

Below we briefly review the views of the most famous scholars who dealt with the subject of self-esteem, such as: Carl Rogers, Abraham Maslow, and Cooper Smith.

**Theories that explain self-esteem: Theories Esteem Needs**

**1-Carl Rogers' theory**

Rogers believes that the self is the essence of human personality, and that the concept of self is the cornerstone that regulates human behavior. And that the concept of self is affected by one's idea of oneself, which is educated, and progressive since birth and gradually differentiates during the childhood and adolescence stages. The ideal he would like to have.

He believes that if the individual realizes that he must act in various situations in accordance with his image of himself, he feels sufficiency, worthiness, and security. From others, especially those who are important in our lives such as parents, this Positive Regard remains active throughout an individual's life but is partially independent of specific or specific connections and leads to a secondary, learned need of Positive-Self (Abd al-Rahman, 1998, p. 409).

**2-Abraham Maslow's 1979 theory**

Abraham Maslow and his famous hierarchy of needs (Maslow's hierarchy of needs) were concerned with needs, which were basically five levels, but developed over the years to become eight levels. These needs, whether biological or psychological, are considered by Maslow as drivers of human behavior. The desired goal, if obstructed, individuals will tend to search for it without the ability to grow and self-respect, with the practice of undesirable behaviors and negative reactions that range according to their severity between isolation and withdrawal, or between frustration and aggression, stressing the importance of self-esteem as a need, and placing it among the higher needs that are gradually in importance.

As psychological needs linked to his psychological existence, indicating that the individual struggles instinctively to protect his self-value when it is threatened, and also stressing that the needs of appreciation include the strong desire for achievement, efficiency, self-confidence and the ability to dependability, and common needs with the first trend, which are diverse and also include; Desire to obtain prestige and admiration. Individuals have a real need for appreciation from the point of view of others (Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Psychology: 1994 AD, p. 369).

According to Maslow, positive self-concept and good self-esteem are nothing but internal drives of behavior that are formed as a result of the integration of facts, experiences, and multiple experiences of the individual. He also emphasizes that the healthiest expression of self-esteem is the kind that emerges in the respect we deserve from others more than fame and flattery. ((Maslow, 1978, p6 <https://ar.wikipedia.org>) Self-esteem is a need when the individual is convinced of it and leads him to feel self-confidence, value, strength, ability and efficiency in order to be a useful and necessary human being in the world, and that its disability generates

feelings of inferiority, weakness and impotence, which It causes neurotic tendencies in humans (Mustafa, 1990, p. 16).

### **3- Cooper Smith Theory:**

Cooper Smith distinguished between two types of self-esteem:

1-True self-esteem is found in individuals who actually feel that they are valuable.

2-Defensive self-esteem is found in individuals who feel that they are not of value, but they cannot acknowledge such feeling and deal on the basis of it with themselves and with others, as well, and there are three cases of parental care that push individuals to a high self-esteem, which are:

a- activating children on the part of parents, b- consolidating children's positive behavior,

C- Respect for children's initiative and their freedom to change on the part of parents (Khalaf, 2000, p. 42).

## **Theories of Psychological reactance**

### **1-Psychological Perspective:**

Jack Brehm, JW Theory 1966 explained in his theory that the psychological reaction is a driving force that is believed to arise when the personal freedoms of the individual are reduced or reduced or subjected to threat or exclusion.

In corrective or compensatory behavior patterns known - the effects of the reaction - and the individual can express them behaviorally, cognitively or emotionally and the individual is in a state of emotional reaction narrow-minded and somewhat irrational and the behavior is directly proportional to the size of the rebellion, the more important the behavior. In the individual, this led to an increase in his degree of rebellion, and the importance of behavior depends on the direct function of the unique performance value, that is, when there is no other behavior of the individual that can satisfy his need in the shortest actual or possible degree for these needs, and the importance of behavior increases as the absolute importance of other freedoms decreases At that moment in which the behavior occurs (Al-Abayji and Al-Maadidi, 2007, p. 37). Prem sees that the behavior removed or threatened with removal is restored in two ways:

1-Direct restoration by practicing the same behavior. If a certain behavior is prevented, there will be a tendency for the individual to do it, means if the behavior is a free behavior and the individual is forbidden to do it, the resulting rebellion will lead the person to engage in this behavior and do it, and if exposed Freedom of the individual to threaten social pressure, the rebellion will lead to resistance to this pressure.

2-Indirect (implicit) recovery by encouraging others to do the prohibited behavior, with similar behavior, or seeing others do the behavior (Brehm, 1966, p80).

In other words, if the individual cannot regain his freedom through the direct way, he will try to restore that freedom by implicit means. A girl who is prevented from wearing certain clothes while going to work may try to regain her freedom by using more cosmetics or paying attention to her hairstyle in a way that draws attention, or the path may be indirect. To restore freedom by what is called (social implication) by seeing others doing that behavior or encouraging others and inciting them to do the behavior that is prohibited for them.

### **2- Existential Perspective:**

Psychological rebellion among existentialists such as Albert Camus, who wrote the phrase "Live rebelliously against life and die rebellious over death." This revolt against life and death together requires freedom as a condition for its establishment. In his time, it is the freedom of slaves, and Camus rejects the freedom that is granted from a higher being, but demands freedom of thought and reason. He recognizes this right or gives weight to this consideration.. This rebellion calls on the individual to adhere to a measure of his being, and it is a gesture to the awareness of man alerting him that there is a destiny that represents him as if he himself, so he feels an identity that he did not feel before with a real feeling (Al-Hamdani, 2009, p. 30 ).

As VD Berg showed in his theory based on the unity between the mind of the individual and his environment and the principle of (being-in-the-world) and in particular the social-civilized context, that society, by allowing or not allowing the expression of certain moods, through this process gives shape to our resentments and indignation - Our rebellion - Thus, every society and in every era nourishes us with its neurotic characteristics. Berg called for the necessity of changing the term neuroses to the term Scoliosis, which means that the source of neurosis is society with its civilized context (Saleh, 2005, p. 170).

### **3-Ecological Perspective:**

The human ecological theory is based on the organic link between human beings with the environment in which they live, including the natural environment that affects individuals and their social life, especially in simple societies where the rate of deviation is less, and when society grows and becomes more complex in the means of life, the importance of the natural environment in affecting the social life recedes to be replaced by the social environment, which is seen as a stronger explanation for human behavior, and the scientist (Shaw) found that the rate of delinquency and deviation gradually decreases as we move away from the heart of the city towards its suburbs.

The highest rate of delinquency and deviation is in the areas surrounding the industrial centers, and he sees The region, with its material and cultural composition, shows us the highest rate of juvenile delinquency on the one hand, and the highest rate of recidivism on the other hand, and this social phenomenon is accompanied by several structural changes witnessed and distinguished by large cities such as urbanization, social complexity, the nature of social relations, population size and social mobility, which are of great importance in The secretion of social disintegration, which in turn causes a rise in the rates of delinquency, deviance, rebellion and beggary in the Society (Hilal, 1998 p. 267).

#### **Previous Studies**

The study of Al & Kahle and others 1980, which showed that low self-esteem leads to personal problems in adolescence, which leads to poor social adjustment, which is based mainly on objective self-esteem, which depends on the interactions of the person and others (Al-Alousi, 2014, p. 50).

The study: Molenx 1996, which aimed to investigate the underlying factors of self-esteem among adopted children and emerging children in their homes, and the number of members of the sample was (72) children of adoption children and children living in their homes, the results showed that the self-esteem of adopted children is generally lower than that of children The children in their homes in terms of quality and quantity (Ibrahim and Sherine, 2004, p. 78).

Hellman & Mcmillin, 1997 study, which aimed to find out the reasons that lead teenagers to declare rebellion and revolution against the manifestations of power.. The study was conducted on students of American Midwestern colleges, and the research sample consisted of (80) individuals, and one of the most important results: that one of the most important reasons What drives the teenager to rebel is the adolescents' sense of a threat to their freedoms and independent entity, whether the threat is from the family, school or society, and that the more they feel a low value from the family or society, the more they rebel (Hellman & Mcmillin, 1997.p135).

The Trimply 2000 study showed that low self-esteem leads to anxiety, and those with low self-esteem are vulnerable and highly sensitive to criticism and blame, tend to be rebellious, and their achievement of tasks is weak and they show high disturbance when they discover anything unacceptable about themselves (Al-Alusi, 2014, pg. 51).

Studies by Alvaro Burgoon, et al., 2002. The results of this study supported what Brehm stated that the individual is psychologically rebellious if he feels that there is something that hinders his movement and expression of himself and his thoughts or what hinders his achievement in a task or if he chooses to protect him (Rains & Turners, 2007, p; 241).

Hamza study 2010 the study aimed to reveal the social determinants that push adolescents to beg on a sample of adolescent beggars aged (14-17 years) in Egypt. Their appreciation (Hamza, 2010, p. 59).

Study (Shares 1997), and (Butler, 1989) These two studies separately, despite the time interval, showed that psychological rebellion in young people can arise from low self-esteem and aggressiveness towards others and may be the main cause of social problems.

Among the new models that explain psychological rebellion is the Shen and Dillard 2005 model, and they concluded that psychological rebellion is a product of emotions that are restrained voluntarily and involuntarily as a result of threatening the individual's environment. The threat to the same individual is a factor of emotion and then psychological rebellion, while the study of Hortis 1999 concluded that the individual who realizes that he is not accepted by the social group to which he belongs, has a low appreciation of himself and tends to rebel and move away from it (Rains & Turners, 2007, p; 241).

There are also studies confirming the existence of a correlation between self-esteem and some variables, such as: Wotkins 1978 study to find the relationship between self-esteem and neuroticism,

- Between self-esteem, shyness and sociality in the study of buss & Check 1981,
- Between self-esteem, sense of security, and parenting styles in Kafafi's 1989 study,
- Between self-esteem and identity in the study of Muhammad 1991,
- Between self-esteem and psychological stress in the study of Al-Khafaji 1993,
- Between self-esteem and the problems of security and independence, Amziane study 2007,
- Between self-esteem and thinking style, study by Abdel Aziz 2012,
- Between self-esteem and academic achievement, Younesi study 2012,
- Between self-esteem and alienation, a study by Farid Boutani 2013.

There are studies that indicate the absence of a correlation between self-esteem and some variables such as:

- A Study between Self-Esteem and Political Participation, Atta Ahmed Ali Shaqfa 2008,
- Between self-esteem and counseling needs in Amziane Zubeida 2007 study,
- Between comradely self-esteem and academic achievement, Younesi Tunisian study 2012,
- Between self-esteem and the value system, Boutani Farid study 2013.

From a review of these theoretical perceptions and previous studies, the researcher believes that Maslow's theory and Brim's theory are the closest to providing theoretical explanations about self-esteem and psychological rebellion, so they were adopted in interpreting the results of the study.

**Chapter Three**

**2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

**Research Procedures**

This chapter includes a presentation of the steps and procedures necessary to achieve the objectives of the research by following the correlational research methodology, which is a methodology used to determine to what extent two variables are related, or to what extent changes in one factor agree with changes in another factor. The amount of correlation generally depends on the degree to which the increase or the decrease in one of the variables is an increase or decrease in the other variable - whether it is in the same direction or in the opposite direction (Van Dalen, 1985, p. 323).

**First, The research community:**

The current research community consists of male adolescent beggars who are present in the streets and markets of the capital, Baghdad, on both sides of Karkh and Rusafa, whose area does not exceed 5 km2, and their number is estimated at (1200) thousand and two hundred beggars, according to the estimates of the Directorate of Community Police Department of the Iraqi Ministry of Interior, <https://www.sotaliraq.com/2019/03/20>

**Second: The research sample:**

The sample of the current research was chosen in a stratified random manner, and the researcher was keen that the sample of his research be representative of the original community, so it was chosen from both sides of the province of Baghdad, and its size reached (240) beggars, and the table (1) shows the distribution of the sample member

Table (1)  
It shows the distribution of the sample members

No.	Location in the city of Baghdad
76	Baghdad Rusafa intersections
54	Baghdad intersections Karkh
20	Garage Alawi Al Hilla to transport passengers
30	Al Nahda Garage for passenger transport
30	The shrine of Imam Musa bin Jaafar Al-Kadhim (peace be upon him)
18	The shrine of Imam Abu Hanifa al-Numan (may God be pleased with him)
12	Shrine of Sheikh Abdul Qadir Al-Kilani (may his secret be sanctified)
240	Total

Justifications for choosing the research community and its sample:

- 1-The researcher believes that male adolescent beggars are the largest group among the category of beggars among women, the elderly and children, and are more cooperative and responsive, so the research sample was chosen from them and not others.
- 2-Adolescent beggars in an age group are often described or characterized as arrogance, recklessness, rebellion and impulsivity more than any other age stage.
- 3-The researcher believes that those teenage beggars may be exploited by some parties in carrying out deviant or sabotage acts such as theft, drug trafficking, human trafficking, sexual assaults, or employing them for murder and acts of terrorism.

**Third: search tools:**

In order to measure the research variables: (self-esteem, psychological rebellion), the researcher adopted the Cooper Smith scale of self-esteem, which consisted of (25) items and was translated by Amjad Al-Desouki after it was synthesized in line with the Iraqi environment and the research sample by adding five items to it, which are the items : 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, after consulting and agreeing with five experts in the field of psychology and psychological assessment, while the researcher built and prepared a scale of psychological rebellion consisting of (44) paragraphs, as it is a step to define the idea of the scale and the justifications for its design One of the most important and first steps (Ebel, 1972, p222).

Before starting to arrange and prepare the two scales, the researcher reviewed some studies and literature related to these variables, and the process of building them went through a series of stages:



1-The researcher has identified special definitions of (self-esteem and psychological rebellion) according to Maslow's view of the first (independent) variable, self-esteem, and according to Prem's view of the second variable (dependent) in psychological rebellion that the researcher adopted.

2-Drafting the paragraphs after reviewing the theoretical studies and previous literature and taking into account the scientific rules followed, and in line with the theoretical frameworks adopted by the researcher in his study of these variables, the following was carried out:

A- Adopting the Cooper-Smith scale after correcting it and adding five paragraphs to suit the Iraqi environment as mentioned above, so that it becomes (30) positions for the first tool expressing (self-esteem), and three alternatives are placed before each position (often, sometimes, never), which is a self-esteem scale.

B-Formulating (44) positions for the second tool (psychological rebellion), and in front of each position there are also three alternatives, which is (the psychological rebellion scale).

#### **Fourth: Paragraphs Validity for the Two Scales:**

For the purpose of verifying the validity of the paragraphs for the two scales, the validity of the tools should be checked, and the preferred way to ascertain the apparent validity of the measurement tools is for a group of specialized experts to evaluate the validity of the paragraphs to measure the feature for which they were developed (Ebel, 1972, p222) and based on The tools items (self-esteem scale and psychological rebellion scale) in their initial form were presented to a group of experts (16) specialized in psychology and psychometrics, to issue their judgment on the validity of each of the two scales' paragraphs, or their invalidity, or the validity of alternatives. After analyzing the answers of the experts, the percentage of each paragraph was extracted to find out the agreement between the arbitrators' opinions in terms of the validity of the paragraph, its rejection or its amendment. The paragraphs that obtained 80% or more were retained, and they are according to the following:

A-The (self-esteem) scale, which after modification consisted of (30) items only (Appendix 1).

B-The (psychological rebellion) scale, only (40) items were kept (Appendix 2).

#### **Fifthly, the exploratory application of the two scales:**

The aim of this application is to ensure the clarity of the instructions, and the clarity of the paragraphs of the two scales. Therefore, both scales were applied to an exploratory sample of (40) beggars who were randomly selected by Al-Rusafa in Baghdad. The researcher was assured of the integrity of the language, and that the time taken to answer the two scales ranged from (20-25) minutes.

#### **Sixth: Correcting the two scales:**

The self-esteem scale consisted of (30) situations. The answer alternatives were identified in the triple scale: (often, sometimes, never) and their weights (1,2,3) for the positive items, corresponding to the weights (3,2,1) for the negative items.. If the negative items were Eleven paragraphs: 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 22, 25, 27, and the rest of the paragraphs are positive.

This is the case for the weights of the psychological rebellion scale, which consisted of (40) positions and three alternatives, as the negative items (22) were: 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 26,27,29,32,34,35,39,3,2,1.

As for the rest of the paragraphs, they are positive, and each scale was corrected based on the number of paragraphs and the three alternatives.

#### **Seventh: Indexes Validity**

Honesty is a psychometric property that reveals the extent to which the scale performs the purpose for which it was prepared and which must be taken into account in constructing psychological scales. Virtual Face-Validity, this kind of honesty was achieved when the paragraphs of each scale were presented to a group of experts and specialists.

#### **8-Reliability:**

Stability is defined as consistency in the results, and the test is considered stable if we obtain from it the same results when re-applied to the same individuals and in the same circumstances (Baron, 1981, p418). A time interval, then the two scales were re-applied to a sample of the research individuals, which numbered (40) beggars, and they are the same individuals to whom the scale was applied the first time after their names were determined, and the time period between the first and second application was two weeks, according to Adams. Adams, 1964, p58), and in order to extract the stability of the response on the items of the two scales, the researcher adopted the method of (Coefficientfor Internal Consistency).

#### **Alpha Coefficient**

This method is based on calculating the correlations between the scores of all items, given that each item is a self-contained scale, and Cronbach's (Alpha) equation provides us with a good report for stability in most situations. (Nunnally, 1978, p230).

To extract stability according to this method, the stability sample forms of (40) beggars were used, where the alpha coefficient of the self-esteem scale was (0.88) and the psychological rebellion stability coefficient (0.90).

#### **Ninth: The final application of the two scales:**

After making sure that all procedures related to building the two scales are completed and extracting their validity and stability, the researcher applied the two scales to the final sample of (240) respondents, for the purpose of knowing the results and achieving the planned research objectives.

**Tenth: Statistical Means:**

To process the current research data, the researcher used the following statistical methods:

1-Person Correlation Coefficient

To extract the relationship between self-esteem and psychological rebellion.

2-Multiple regression analysis does not find the most predictive type of self-esteem

3-Analysis of variance to extract statistical differences between the research variables

4-Alfa Formula coefficient to extract scale stability coefficient.

**Chapter Four: Research results and discussion:**

After the Cooper-Smith scale of self-esteem was adopted (and modified) and the psychological rebellion scale was built and applied to the research sample of beggars and the types of self-esteem were determined: (community self-esteem, family self-esteem, comradely self-esteem, and dimensions of psychological rebellion: (direct psychological rebellion, Psychological rebellion by instigating others (verbally), psychological rebellion by inciting others (actually), psychological rebellion by instigating through scientific techniques and social media. To achieve the goals, I do the following:

1-Knowing the relationship between the types of self-esteem and the dimensions of psychological rebellion among beggars. This goal is divided into sub-goals:

A-Determining the extent of the relationship between societal self-esteem and the dimensions of psychological rebellion.

B-Determining the extent of the relationship between family self-esteem and the dimensions of psychological rebellion.

C-Determining the extent of the relationship between comradely self-esteem (friends) and the dimensions of psychological rebellion.

2-Knowing which of the types of self-esteem is more predictive of psychological rebellion.

**First, the first goal:**

After applying the scales of self-esteem and psychological rebellion to the research sample, and to know the relationship between the types of self-esteem and dimensions of psychological rebellion, the simple correlation coefficient was calculated at the level of significance (0,01) and table (2) shows that.

**Table (2)**

It shows the value of the simple correlation coefficient between the types of self-esteem and the dimensions of psychological rebellion

Total psychological rebellion	Rebellion through scientific channels and means of communication	Psychological rebellion (actually)	Psychological rebellion (verbal)	Direct psychological rebellion	Dimensions of psychological rebellion Types of self-esteem
0.28-	0.24-	0.27-	0.13-	0.21-	Societal self-esteem
0.29-	0.15-	0.30-	0.15-	0.24-	Family self-esteem
0.13-	0.15-	0.11-	0.02-	0.09-	Companionate self-esteem
0.30-	0.26-	0.30-	0.13-	0.24-	Total self-esteem

From the previous table (2), we find that the results indicate the existence of a statistically significant negative relationship between the types of self-esteem, which are: community self-esteem, family self-esteem, comradely self-esteem (friends), and dimensions of psychological rebellion behavior, which are: rebellion Direct psychological, psychological rebellion in urging others (in words), psychological rebellion in urging others (actually), rebellion (by induction through scientific channels and means of communication), and it is clear that the values of the correlation coefficients are negative between each of them,

As the table shows, there is a statistically significant correlation of The negative type between the total self-esteem and the total psychological rebellion, as the value of the correlation coefficient reached (0.30), which indicates the existence of an inverse correlation in the sense that the higher the self-esteem, the lower the psychological rebellious behavior and vice versa, and the results of this research agree with Maslow's theoretical trend that Human needs, including the need for self-esteem, are drivers of human behavior.

If hindered, individuals will tend to search for them without the ability to grow and self-respect, and when hindering them, feelings of inferiority, weakness and impotence are generated, which causes the person to have neurotic tendencies and negative reactions that tend to increase. And between isolationism and withdrawal, or between frustration and aggression, perhaps the easiest of which is psychological rebellion, which is a behavior and a manifestation of aggression, but in its early stages, in addition, Maslow confirms that the positive self-concept and self-esteem in particular are nothing but internal drives formed as a result of integration. The facts, experiences and multiple experiences, and this does not depend on the person alone, but depends on the circumstances surrounding him. It was confirmed by the study of Hellman & Mcmillin, 1997 that the more adolescents feel that the community or their families feel low value, the more rebellious they are (Hellman & Mcmillin, 1997.p135).

I see that the members of the research sample of beggars have a low self-esteem as stated in their response. From the above table they are undesirable people in the house (family estimation), as there are no positive attitudes for parents, and parents do not take into account the age stage of their children and its psychological and emotional demands, so they feel they are dissatisfied with themselves and do not trust them.. This is consistent with Hamza's 2010 study that the family and fathers have a decisive role in the children's compatibility, and that there is a correlation between the intimate parental relationship and the children's compatibility and their good self-esteem (Hamza, 2010, pg. 59).

On the street, by society (societal appreciation) they showed difficulty in obtaining the grades they deserve, and forming negative attitudes towards society, and that they are useless people, and that most people do not understand them, so they take rebellion as a defensive method whenever they feel that an external threat threatens their lives or their freedoms and independence. The study of Hortis 1999 found that the individual who realizes that he is not accepted by the social group to which he belongs, he values himself low and tends to rebel and stay away from it.

As for friends, their relations were weak, and they had no desire to achieve positive self-evaluation by forming strong relationships with comrades. They feel that they are marginalized, unimportant people who do not receive sufficient respect and are unpopular with them. They lack confidence in themselves, and that their self-concept is characterized by feelings of dissatisfaction and self-rejection, which are the characteristics of people with low self-esteem.

This results in what Cooper-Smith called a defensive esteem, which There are individuals who feel that they are not valuable and have low self-esteem, but they cannot acknowledge such feeling and deal on the basis of it with themselves and with others.. Psychological rebellion arises as a defensive means for self-protection by reducing the tension resulting from frustration, by refusing orders, prohibitions and advice Addressed to the individual as an affirmation of his personal freedom, independence and self-affirmation.

The purpose of saying that rebellion is a reaction to the low self-esteem of the research sample beggars is not necessarily carried out directly by the individual himself, but may go beyond it to inciting others to rebellion by inciting them verbally or practicing it with the participation of others actually, or to Developing new mechanisms to express this behavior against the centers of power represented by the authority of parents or the authority of society by following other means to incite incitement and rebellion through social media. Socially or by using mobile phones to spread speech that incites hostility, challenge authority, take anti-social stances, demand change, spread malicious rumors, publish pictures, sell offensive discs contrary to public taste, beg or delinquency, and commit acts of violence and terrorism.

### **The Second Goal:**

Knowing which types of self-esteem are more predictive of rebellious behavior.

Because there are three types of self-esteem, which are societal self-esteem, familial self-esteem, and companionate self-esteem (friends). In view of the presence of negative correlation coefficients between them and the dimensions of psychological rebellion in the research, and to find out which of these types is more predictive of the behavior of psychological rebellion, the research required the use of the multiple correlation method and multiple regression, at the level of significance (0.01) and table (3) shows that:

Table (3)

It shows the correlation coefficients between psychological rebellion and each dimension of self-esteem

Multiple correlation	Sig. Level	F- value	Degree of freedom	Sum of squares	Sources of variance	Dimension
<b>0.083</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>40.11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12957.90</b>	regression	Family self-esteem
			<b>432</b>	<b>139559.48</b>	Error	
<b>0.107</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>26.88</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16919.002</b>	regression	Societal self-esteem
			<b>431</b>	<b>135589.38</b>	Error	

The results show, as in Table (3), that the societal self-esteem, which amounted to 0.107), and the family self-esteem, which reached (0.083), are two variables predicting the behavior of psychological rebellion for the research sample of beggars.

In order to find out the extent of the contribution of those variables in predicting rebellious behavior, it is clear from Table No. (4) below: that the societal self-esteem is more contributing to the prediction of rebellious behavior than the family self-esteem, where the value of the standard regression coefficient (beta) for societal self-esteem is (-0.181). and for family self-esteem (0.208).

Table (4)

It shows the contribution of variables to predicting psychological rebellion

level of significance	T-value	beta	variable
<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.076</b>	<b>0.208-</b>	Family self-esteem
<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.548</b>	<b>0.181-</b>	Societal self-esteem

These results are consistent with the theoretical trend of Brehm 1966 that psychological rebellion is nothing but a psychological reaction and a motive force that arises when the individual's personal freedoms are reduced or diminished, with which he does not feel a proper appreciation for himself from his social environment.

Directly with the size of the behavior.. that is, if the individual is forbidden to do it, the resulting rebellion will lead the person to engage in this behavior and do it, and if the individual's freedom is threatened by social pressure, the rebellion will lead to resistance to this pressure, which was also clear through the studies of Bercon et al. Burgoon, et al, Alvaro, 2002), which was specially prepared to support Brehm's point of view and showed that the individual revolts psychologically if he feels that there is something impeding his movement and his expression of himself and his thoughts or what hinders his achievement in a task, or if he senses the threat of his choice (Ra & Turners, 2007, p; 241). What was confirmed by the study (Shares 1997) and (Butler (1989) study) (that psychological rebellion can arise from a low self-esteem and may be the main cause of social problems.

The results also agree with the ecological point of view that sees that when a society grows and becomes More complex in the means of life, the importance of the social environment emerges as an interpreter and a stronger influence on human behavior.. It also agrees with the direction of the existential perspective that rebellion is associated with revolution, change, freedom of thought and reason, and the rejection of freedom granted by a higher being. Society, by permitting or not allowing the expression of certain moods, through this process gives shape to our resentments and indignation - our rebellion. Thus, every society and in every era nourishes us with its neurotic characteristics (Saleh, 2005, p. 170).

The researcher believes that despite the fact that the family represents the cornerstone of the correct social upbringing of young people, arrogance, recklessness, rejection and rebellion are among the distinguishing

characteristics of the behavior of adolescents at that stage, which is greatly affected by the social environment in which the adolescent individual lives, so some of them tend not to be convinced of what is Existing and then rejecting it.

It is certain that man is the product of culture, values, traditions and behaviors of his social environment and what is characterized by it as a positive intellectual product of knowledge or something else.

#### **Recommendations:**

Paying attention to the family and educating it on a permanent basis to assume its responsibility towards the children by following the correct methods of education in which affection, tenderness, and emotional warmth are far from violence, ostracism and threats to develop a positive spirit and high self-esteem.

-Tackling poverty and unemployment and providing suitable job opportunities for all to cut the way for the practice of begging under the pretext of poverty.

-Taking care of widows, divorced women and people with disabilities by including all social welfare assistance.

#### **Suggestions**

-Conducting studies and research similar to the current research on the relationship between self-esteem and aggressive behavior and the relationship of self-esteem to suicide or addiction.

- Executing its duties precisely in following up and monitoring beggars to prevent their deviation, and benefiting from studies related to the phenomenon of beggary.

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