

Psychological security and its relationship to future anxiety among a sample of childless women-Field study in the state of Laghouat-

**الأمن النفسي وعلاقته بقلق المستقبل لدى عينة من النساء غير المنجبات
دراسة ميدانية بولاية الأغواط**

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ORCID:	DOI: 10.46315/1714-014-001-039	

Received: 25/ 06/ 2024 Accepted: 11/ 01/ 2025 Published : 16/ 01/ 2025

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Abstract: The current study aimed to reveal the nature of the relationship between psychological security and future anxiety among a sample of childless women in the state of Laghouat. The study also sought to know the level of psychological security among the study sample. To achieve the objectives of the study, two tools were used: the first was the psychological security scale prepared by the researchers, and the second was the future anxiety scale prepared by Zainab Al-Shuqair. In the basic study based on the descriptive approach, it was applied to a purposive sample of childless women, numbering 45 cases. The data was collected and analyzed statistically based on the SPSS system. The study yielded the following results:

- There is a low level of psychological security among the sample of childless women.
- There is a negative significant relationship between psychological security and future anxiety among the study sample.

Keywords: psychological security; future anxiety; Childless women. relationship

الملخص: هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى الكشف عن طبيعة العلاقة بين الأمن النفسي وقلق المستقبل لدى عينة من النساء غير المنجبات في ولاية الأغواط. كما سعت الدراسة إلى معرفة مستوى الأمن النفسي لدى أفراد عينة الدراسة. ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة تم استخدام أداتين: الأولى مقياس الأمن النفسي من إعداد الباحثين، والثانية مقياس قلق المستقبل من إعداد زينب الشقير. وفي الدراسة الأساسية التي اعتمدت على المنهج الوصفي، تم تطبيقها على عينة قصدية من النساء اللاتي لم ينجبن، وعددهن 45 حالة. وقد تم جمع البيانات وتحليلها إحصائياً اعتماداً على نظام SPSS وتوصلت الدراسة إلى النتائج التالية:

- يوجد مستوى منخفض من الأمن النفسي لدى عينة النساء غير المنجبات.
 - توجد علاقة سلبية ذات دلالة إحصائية بين الأمن النفسي وقلق المستقبل لدى أفراد عينة الدراسة.
- الكلمات المفتاحية: الأمن النفسي؛ قلق المستقبل؛ نساء غير منجبات؛ علاقة.

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1- Introduction

Motherhood is one of the strongest instincts in women, as it begins to appear from childhood, when the little girl plays the role of a mother with her doll, hugs it, plays with it, and sings to it. This instinct grows with her, as many girls dream of being mothers and having children.

When a woman gets married and childbearing is delayed, she begins a medical examination, and after the doctor informs her of the negative results of the tests in the first stage, she denies the result because it is related to the hope of having children. Then she feels frustrated and it develops into psychological anxiety and tension. Then she begins a long stage with types of medical and traditional treatments, and uses any prescription prescribed to her. It is time for her to become pregnant and achieve her dream of having children, and this increases her psychological suffering, which in turn makes her feel insecure and psychologically unstable. (Saeeda Nawaf, 2020, p. 604).

A woman's delay in giving birth puts her in a state of extreme stress and psychological anxiety in the present and in the future, and threatens her psychological security, as a sense of security is one of the most important needs that an individual needs in order to live a reassuring, calm and sound life, as stated by Maslow and other psychologists. Without it, the individual feels threatened, which in turn affects his psychological, social and relational health. Anxiety about the future is considered one of the most important symptoms that affects a childless woman through her view of herself and the view of her husband and society, in addition to her fear and anxiety about the future of her family and home from disintegration.

In this study, we will attempt to identify the level of psychological security among a sample of childless women and reveal the relationship between psychological security and future anxiety among childless women.

1-The problem of the study:

One of the most important words that any girl loves to hear is the word "mama." This word makes the girl feel proud, proud, self-esteem, and elevated in social and family status. The pregnant woman in our Islamic and Arab societies is viewed as a sacred thing. Motherhood is the goal of every woman, and therefore it is considered one of her identity and characteristics. This goal is affected and increased by the meaning of social factors, religious and cultural factors. (Sameh Abdel Rahman, 2019, p. 19).

Although infertility or delayed childbearing affects males and females equally, the family and society's view of childless women differs greatly from their view of men, and sometimes the health problem is in the man, but it is the woman who bears the psychological, health and social consequences, and this negative view of women has reasons. Many, especially in our Arab

societies, which are burdened with some ancient social and cultural legacies, including that women are primarily responsible for childbearing. (Darwish Sanaa, 2015, p. 14).

This negative view of a woman makes her avoid communicating with others and creates some imbalances in her family and social relationships, even if she is with her mother, sister, or friend, in order to avoid many embarrassing questions, especially questions related to pregnancy, childbirth, and the reasons for delay, which causes her stress, psychological anxiety, and fear of the unknown and her fate. Future with her husband and family. This avoidance deprives her of the social support she desperately needs. (Broklen, 2017, p. 14)

On the other hand, anxiety about the future is one of the variables that appeared in the early seventies at the same time as Toffler launched the term future shock (1970). This concept of future anxiety was well explained by the scientist (Zaleski), who indicated that it is a state of fear and anxiety about changes. Unwanted future occurrences and uncertainty. Fear of the future can include a variety of expected threats, including physical threats. For a childless woman, over time her sense of psychological security decreases due to the many threats she expects, whether family, social, or psychological threats.

According to reports issued in 2023, the World Health Organization indicated that infertility and childlessness affect large numbers of people at some stage of their lives, and the rate of infertility reached about 17.5% of adults, meaning about one person out of every six people in the world, which indicates Paying attention to this group through medical care and increasing the financial cost of their care and care.

<https://www.who.int/ar/news/item/13-09-1444-1-in-6-people-globally-affected-by-infertility>

As for statistics related to Algeria, the rate of infertility in Algeria is increasing significantly, as the Ministry of Health and Population announced in 2021 that 12 percent of Algerians suffer from infertility and difficulty conceiving, which is equivalent to 5 million people. Statistics also indicate in the field of fertility that 17 percent of couples in Algeria are treated for infertility, and that 66 percent of the causes of infertility come from males, compared to 34 percent of the causes from women. The public sector still suffers from a severe shortage of medically assisted reproductive centers, with the state continuing to refrain from compensating for operations performed in private clinics, which deprives thousands of couples of this treatment technique. .
<https://www.maghrebvoices.com/2021/11/17/4>.

Algerian society views the phenomenon of childlessness as a real problem and as a societal value. Not having children makes the individual feel a lack of value and a distorted image of the self, but most of its psychological and social consequences fall on the woman. The absence of a

child from family life and delayed childbearing deepens the wife's dissatisfaction, and may increase her manifestations of fear of the reactions of the husband, his family, and his relatives, which increases the severity of its psychological and social effects on the childless woman.

Females are considered to suffer more than males from the psychological and social repercussions resulting from the problem of infertility, and are more negative in their view of themselves in the event that their natural ability to conceive and give birth is not complete. (Muharraqiya and Karadsheh, 2016, p. 2050)

Some studies, such as Koropecyj-Cox, 1998, have confirmed that the problem of childlessness is linked to feelings of alienation, psychological loneliness, and depression (Koropecyj-Cox, 1998, p. 7).

Based on the above, the problem of the current study is determined in the following questions:

- What is the level of psychological security among a sample of childless women?
- Is there a statistically significant relationship between psychological security and future anxiety among the study sample?

2- Study hypotheses:

- There is a low level of psychological security among a sample of childless women.
- There is a statistically significant relationship between psychological security and future anxiety among the study sample.

3-The importance of the study:

- The lack of research that has addressed the issue of psychological security and future anxiety - within the limits of researchers' knowledge - among childless women.

This study highlights the psychological and social effects of not having children for women, which in turn require therapeutic psychological intervention.

This study contributes to drawing the attention of specialists to address variables that are closely related to the life and psychological health of this group.

The study may contribute to drawing the attention of researchers to designing psychological training programs directed at these childless women.

4- Objectives of the study

From the standpoint of any work, it must be based on a goal that determines its path. The goal of this study is to reach:

- 1-Knowing the level of psychological security among a sample of childless women.
- 2- Identify the type of relationship between the total score of the Psychological Security Scale and the total score of the Future Anxiety Scale among the study sample.

5-Previous studies:

-5-1 Study by Ahmed Samir and Sharaf Nour (2018) :

Entitled Psychological Alienation among Childless Women. The current study aimed to identify psychological alienation among a sample of childless women in Amman, Jordan, based on a sample of 50 childless women. The results of the study resulted in a high level of psychological alienation.

5-2- Study by Fakhani Fatima (2018):

Entitled Psychological security and its relationship to psychological alienation among childless women in Syria: The study aimed to identify the phenomenon of childlessness in Syrian society and analyze the relationship between childlessness and the feeling of psychological security and alienation among childless women. The study sample consisted of 150 childless women. The results of the study showed that the level of psychological alienation appeared to a high degree among childless women. The results of the study also showed that childless women do not enjoy psychological security, and that the correlation was inverse between psychological security and psychological alienation.

5-3- Study by Nawar Sayed and Ashraf Taher (2019):

Entitled Future Concern for the Delay of Biological Motherhood in Egyptian Society, This study aimed to determine the level of future anxiety for Egyptian women as a result of their delay in having children. The study was conducted on a sample of (200) childless women in Alexandria Governorate. The results of the study concluded that there is a high level of anxiety about the future among childless women, and the emergence of some health factors that could be behind the delay in Egyptian women reaching the stage of childbearing.

5-4- Study by Faisal Naoum (2021):

Titled: A study of psychological security and its relationship to future anxiety and depression among a sample of childless Saudi women in the Al-Ahsa region. The study aimed to find out the relationship between psychological security, anxiety about the future, and depression. The study also aimed to find out the differences in the level of psychological security between a sample of childbearing and non-childbearing women. The sample consisted of 100 childbearing women and 100 non-childbearing women. The results of the study showed the existence of a relationship. A negative correlation between psychological security, future anxiety, and depression among the study sample, and the presence of differences in the level of psychological security in favor of women who have given birth.

5-5- Study by Morgan (2022):

Entitled Psychological security and its relationship to psychological pressure on childless individuals (males/females). This study aimed to find out the relationship of psychological

security to psychological stress among childless women and infertile men in the United States of America. The study sample consisted of 65 women. And 78 men. The results of the study indicated that there is a correlation between psychological security and psychological pressures. The study also revealed that there are differences in the level of significance in the level of psychological security in favor of males.

6-Theoretical framework:

6-1-The concept of psychological security:

It should be noted that the term psychological security has many names, such as emotionality, psychological tranquility, personal peace, personal security, and private security (Abraim Samia, 2011, p. 257).

Among those who defined psychological security comprehensively is the American psychologist Maslow (Maslow, 1970), who defined psychological security as one of the basic human needs. He defines the need for security as the need for reassurance, stability, reliability, protection, and freedom from fear, anxiety, and disorder, and the need for organization, arrangement, law, and knowledge. Feelings of peace, independence, lack of danger and threat, avoidance of pain, disability, excitability, need for power, need for protection from financial distress, and insurance against unemployment, disability, old age, and disease. (Maslow, 1970, p120)

Through this definition, we deduce from it three primary basic dimensions, the positive aspect of which is:

- The individual's sense of safety and the scarcity of feelings of danger, threat, and anxiety.
- The individual's sense of belonging and his feeling that he has a place in the group.
- The individual's feeling that others accept him, love him, look at him, and treat him with warmth and affection. (Abu Amra, 2012, p. 27)

As for Hamid Abdel Salam Zahran, he defines psychological security as the individual's feeling that others accept him and love him, his rarely feeling of danger, threat, and anxiety, his feeling of belonging to the group and that he has a role in it, his sense of safety, and that they treat him with warmth (Hajjaj Omar, 2014, p. 195).

Psychological security is also defined as the sense of meaning and purpose of life, the individual's feeling of positivity towards his life, a positive attitude towards himself and his acceptance, competence in managing his environment, and achieving personal goals according to his abilities (Rubun and al, 2013, p. 420).

Nafaa and others also define it as an individual's feeling of appreciation, trust, care, warmth, and a sense of his basic needs (Nafaa and al .2011, p. 104))

Through the previous definitions that dealt with psychological security, we can say that an individual who feels psychological security must have several elements, the most important of which are:

- High self-esteem and confidence towards himself.
- A feeling of peace, reassurance and security towards his environment, surroundings and society.
- Not feeling fear, threat, or danger from his surroundings
- His self-acceptance, the ability to develop his skills, and the ability to adapt to situations.

6-1-2 The procedural definition of psychological security:

Psychological security is defined procedurally in the current study by the degree that a childless woman obtains on the psychological security scale prepared by the researchers.

6-2- Future anxiety

Future anxiety is defined as the individual feeling that there is a danger threatening his future and negative irrational expectations such as the loss of a family member or physical or emotional threats, and this feeling results in anxiety and tension (Ali Abu Rayya, 2015, p. 18).

It is also known as those irrational and unrealistic fears and expectations that threaten the individual in his present and future, resulting in a loss of a sense of security and reassurance, in which the individual's experience and social upbringing play a role in the possibility of anticipating negative incidents. (Darwish Sanaa, 2015, p. 25)

It is also defined as fear of the future as it can include a variety of anticipated threats including physical threats, such as illness or accidents, or emotional threats, for example the loss of a family member.

Zaleski also believes that all types of anxiety have future dimensions on the basis that the current era creates great tension due to the multiple demands of absorbing and controlling changes. Mullen (1990) also demonstrated that instead of becoming a source of fulfillment of goals and expectations, the future may, for some individuals, become a source of fear or terror. (Mahammad Ahmed Hammad, 2016, p54).

6-2-2-Procedural definition of future anxiety:

Future anxiety is defined as the degree that the sample members obtain by responding to the items of the scale used in this study. (Al-Shuqair Scale 2005).

6-3 The childless woman in this study: She is the woman who has no ability to conceive after 03 years or more of valid marital relations without using contraceptives.

7-Method and procedures:

7-1-Study population: The study population included all childless women in the state of Laghouat who had been married for more than 3 years.

7-2- **Basic study sample:** The study sample was formed in its final form after applying all the study tools to 35 childless women who were chosen intentionally. The following table shows the characteristics of the basic study sample:

Table 1: shows the characteristics of the basic study sample

Seniority In marriage	Number	Percentage	Total
From 03 to 4 years	20	44.44%	45
From 05 to 07 years	15	33.33%	
More than 07 years	10	22.22%	

7-3-Study curriculum:

In order to analyze and study the problem raised and in response to the nature of the topic, we relied on the descriptive approach, using the correlational method, as it is more appropriate for the objectives of the current study. This approach consists in identifying specific phenomena and discovering both the relationships and differences between those phenomena among the sample members. The correlational method also demonstrates to what extent two variables are related, and to what extent changes in one factor agree with changes in another factor. That is, the correlational method shows its importance. As a preliminary method to uncover the phenomenon under study.

This approach was used to study the relationship between psychological security and future anxiety among a sample of childless women in the state of Laghouat. This is done by following the steps summarized by (Deobold Van Dalen) as follows: "Examining the problem situation, defining the problem, developing hypotheses, choosing appropriate subjects, choosing data collection methods, making selected objective observations in an organized manner, describing, analyzing, and interpreting the results in clear, specific terms." This is to draw meaningful generalizations that lead to the advancement of knowledge.

7-4- Limitations of the study:

A- Human limits: represented by a sample of childless women, numbering (45) women.

B- Spatial boundaries: The study was conducted in the field in the state of Laghouat.

C- Time limits: The study was conducted in the period between January and May of the year 2024.

7-5-Study tools

In this study, the researchers used two scales: the psychological security scale prepared by the researchers and the future anxiety scale designed by Zainab Al-Shuqair

7-5-1-Psychological security scale:

In this study, the researchers designed a measure of psychological security. Although there are some measures that address psychological security, the researchers decided to prepare this measure for the following reasons:

-The majority of the scales are not suitable for the current study, and this may be due to several reasons: they may have been designed in an environment different from the Algerian environment or were prepared for a category other than the category of childless women, or, therefore, the researchers tried to prepare the scale in a way that is appropriate to the level of childless women in terms of Culture, ideas and ease of expression.

The process of designing the psychological security scale went through the following steps:

First: The theoretical study: The researchers reviewed some studies and standards related to the research topic.

Second: Design the initial image of the scale.

Third: Presenting the standard to a group of arbitrators and specialists in this field.

Fourth: Correcting and amending the scale in light of the arbitrators' comments.

Fifth: Standardizing the scale by studying the psychometric properties of the scale.

Sixth: The final image of the scale.

A - Reliability of the scale: Given that there are multiple answer alternatives in the scales used in the current study, reliability was estimated using the Cronbach's alpha method, using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) system, and the results are summarized in the following table: Cronbach's alpha method: Table 02: Reliability coefficient of the effectiveness scale. Self using Cronbach's alpha method (n=40)

Table 02: Reliability coefficient of the self-efficacy scale using the Cronbach's alpha method (n=40)

the scale	number of items	the sample	Stability coefficient
Psychological security scale	47	40	0.871

We note from Table No. (01) that the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient for the Psychological security scale is equal to 0.871, which indicates that the scale has a high degree of reliability.

We note from Table No. (02) that the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient for the Psychological Security Scale is equal to 0.871, which indicates that the scale has a high degree of reliability. This result allows the use of the scale in this study.

B-Discriminant validity of the emotional intelligence scale: The validity of the current scale was calculated using the discriminant validity method, where the individuals' scores were arranged from lowest to highest, then 27% of the scores at the top of the distribution and 27% of the scores at the bottom of the distribution were taken, and the number of individuals in each of them was 21 individuals, after... The T was calculated to determine the differences between the two groups, and it is available on the statistical system (SPSS). The following table shows the results:

Table 03: Results of the t-test for the two-tailed comparison between the scores of the upper group and the lower group In the psychological security scale

	The number	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	degree of freedom	"t" value	significance level
Lower group	15	88.25	11.802	38	-11.274	0.000
Upper group	15	135.76	7.538			

We notice from Table (3) that there are differences between the group and the senior group in the level of psychological security, which indicates that the scale has high validity, which allows it to be used in the current study.

Method of estimating grades: Grades in this scale are estimated as follows:

- Put a mark ($\sqrt{\quad}$) in front of the statement according to three choices, which are as follows (always applies - sometimes applies - never applies), so that grades (3-2-1) are given respectively. A high score expresses a high level of psychological security, while a low score expresses a low level of psychological security. Thus, the highest score an individual obtains when answering all items on the scale is (141) degrees, and the lowest score an individual obtains is (47) degrees. .

7-5-2- Future Anxiety Scale: Prepared by Zainab Mahmoud Shuqair (2005). The scale consists of 28 items. The scale aims to clearly know the individual's personal opinion about the future on a graduated scale from strongly disagree, sometimes disagree, to a moderate degree,

usually. These items are always given five grades: 1-2-3-4 -0, respectively, when the trend of the items is negative towards worrying about the future, while these estimates are in the opposite direction, 4-3-2-1 -0 when the trend of the estimates is towards Future anxiety is positive, so a high score on the scale indicates high future anxiety for the individual.

Thus, the total score of the scale ranges between (0-112), and the levels are determined according to the following:

Vocabulary numbers from (1-10), correction direction (4-3-2-1-0) and levels of future anxiety: future anxiety is very high (severe) from (91-112) degrees, future anxiety is high from (60-90) degrees. , vocabulary numbers from (11-28), correction direction from (0-1-2-3-4), and levels of future anxiety: moderate future anxiety from (45-67) degrees, and mild future anxiety from (22-44) degrees, Future anxiety is very low (0-21) (Bunyan Al-Rashidi, 2017).

Psychometric properties of the future anxiety scale:

A - Reliability of the scale: Since there are multiple answer alternatives in the scales used in the current study, the reliability was estimated using the Cronbach’s alpha method, using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) system, and the results are summarized in the following table: Cronbach’s alpha method:

Table 04: Reliability coefficient for the future anxiety scale. Using Cronbach's alpha method (n=40)

the scale	number of items	the sample	Stability coefficient
future anxiety scale	28	40	0.791

We note from Table No. (04) that the Cronbach’s alpha reliability coefficient for the future anxiety scale is 0.791, which indicates that the scale has a high degree of reliability. This result allows the use of the scale in this study.

B- Discriminant validity of the future anxiety scale: The validity of the current scale was calculated using the discriminant validity method, where the individuals’ scores were arranged from lowest to highest, then 27% of the scores at the top of the distribution and 27% of the scores at the bottom of the distribution were taken, and the number of individuals in each was 15 individuals. After that, (T) was calculated to determine the differences between the two groups. It is available on the statistical system (SPSS), and the following table shows the results:

Table 05: Results of the t-test for the two-tailed comparison between the scores of the upper group and the lower group on future anxiety

	The number	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	degree of freedom	"t" value	significance level
Lower group	15	11.802	33.29	38	-10.176	0.000
Upper group	15	6.538	100.76			

We notice from Table (05) that there are differences between the group and the senior group in the level of future anxiety, which indicates that the scale has high validity, which allows it to be used in the current study.

8-View and analyze results:

8-1- The first hypothesis: There is a low level of psychological security among a sample of childless women.

To answer the question, the researchers conducted a t-test for one group to determine the differences between the arithmetic mean and the hypothetical mean.

Table No. (06) shows the t-test for one group to determine the level of psychological security of the study sample members

Sample	Arithmetic Mean	Hypothetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Freedom	"T" Value	Significance Statistical (p)
45	46.73	94	10.644	43	-11.440	0.000

From Table No. (06), we notice that the arithmetic mean for the sample of childless women reached (46.73), which is less than the hypothesized mean, which is equal to 94, and the value of (t) reached (-11.440), and the significance level was (0.00), which is less than (0.01). Hence, the level of psychological security among the study sample is low compared to the hypothesized mean, and according to the standard set by the researchers, it is a low level among the total sample. Thus, the study hypothesis was achieved, with the presence of low psychological security among the total sample.

The result of the study can be explained by the fact that a married woman naturally aspires to live a reassured, stable and secure life in her family with her husband and dreams of having children. For her, the presence of a child in the family is considered an important factor in the

stability of the family. The wife's lack of children makes her feel psychologically insecure. There has been a cultural and social environment that always places the blame on the wife, which makes her feel inferior, inferiority complex, and fear of divorce. Our local societies see that women's childbirth, especially male childbirth, is one of the most important reasons for the continuity and cohesion of the family and a sense of social status. On the other hand, not having children is considered a threatening factor for women, which has a negative impact. It affects a woman's psyche and emotional balance, and may result in psychosomatic disorders, which negatively affect the stability of the family.

This result agreed with Darwish Sanaa's (2015) study entitled Childless Women in Arab Society, where the results of the study showed that childless women have low psychological security.

8-2- Text of the second hypothesis: There is a relationship between psychological security and future anxiety on a sample of childless women

To verify this hypothesis, the researchers calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient between the scores of the study sample members on the dimensions of psychological security and its total score, and the scores of future anxiety, and the results are shown in Table 7.

Table No. (07): shows Pearson's binary correlation coefficient between the scores obtained from the psychological security scale and the scores obtained from the future anxiety scale.

correlation coefficient	The value of the sample	Sig. (2-tailed) Level of significance
0.61(**)-	45	0.000

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

It is clear from Table No. (07) that the Pearson correlation coefficient between the security scale and the future anxiety scale is negative and statistically significant at a significance level of less than (0.01), and the value coefficient reached (-0.61). Thus, the study hypothesis was fulfilled that there is a relationship between psychological security and... Future anxiety among a sample of childless women.

The relationship between the dimensions of psychological security and the dimensions of future anxiety is shown in the following table.

Table (08): shows the correlation coefficients between the dimensions of psychological security and the dimensions of future anxiety

Dimensions of psychological security		The acceptance	the belonging	the safety	the satisfaction
Dimensions future anxiety	Anxiety related to life problems	-0,323(**)	-0,214(*)	-0,150*	-0,239(*)
	Health and death anxiety	-0,124(*)	-0,372(*)	- 0,297(*)	-.0,208(*)
	Mental anxiety	-0,221(*)	-0,277(**)	-0,297*	-0,085*
	Despair about the future	-0,337(**)	-0,470(**)	0,86*-	-0,207(*)
	Fear and anxiety of failure	-0,214(*)	-0,341(**)	- 0,283(*)	-0,512(**)

It is clear from Table (07) that the correlation coefficient between psychological security and anxiety about the future is negative and statistically significant in the total study sample, at a significance level of less than (0.01), but if we examine the detailed correlations between the dimensions of the two variables studied (psychological security and anxiety about the future), as shown In Table No. (08) we will find that all dimensions of psychological security (acceptance, belonging, safety, satisfaction) are significantly inversely related to the dimensions of future anxiety (anxiety related to life problems, anxiety about health and death, mental anxiety, despair about the future, fear and anxiety about failure.)

We find, for example, that the dimension of fear and anxiety about failure is significantly and inversely related to the dimension of satisfaction, where the correlation coefficient reached (-0.512) at a significance level of 0.01. That is, the higher the level of the dimension of anxiety about failure, the lower the level of satisfaction among the study sample. This applies to the rest of the dimensions of security. Psychological and future anxiety.

The existence of an inverse relationship between psychological security and anxiety about the future among childless women can be explained, as not having children or delaying childbearing has negative psychological, social and health effects on women, as the woman feels dissatisfied with herself and unaccepted by others, especially by her husband's relatives, which makes her feel unfulfilled. Belonging, as the characteristic of belonging is considered a basic need for psychological security, as indicated by Maslow. These feelings, in turn, affect her view of her life and her future through fear of failure in marital life, or a change in the view of the husband and his relatives towards her, or despair of recovery. Females are considered to suffer more than males from the psychological and social repercussions resulting from the problem of infertility,

and are more negative in their view of themselves in the case of Their natural ability to conceive and give birth is not complete.

This result agreed with similar studies, such as the study of Nawaf and Saeeda. (2020) entitled Psychological security and its relationship to psychological alienation among childless women. The study concluded that a group of psychological effects emerged, such as low self-esteem, hypersensitivity towards others, the emergence of some aspects of anxiety, the emergence of some chronic diseases among them, and the intensity of negative feelings as a result.

Study proposals:

The current study is considered limited, limited by its descriptive approach, and its small sample out of the total sample, and therefore it can be considered an insufficient exploratory study. Based on this, more studies are needed, so we suggest the following:

The need to raise awareness of the importance of developing psychological security in the life of childless women due to the positive effects it has on their mental and physical health through various media.

- Designing training programs directed at childless women or those who are late in childbearing to strengthen their psychological security and reduce their level of anxiety about the future.

- Women's associations concerned with women's affairs play their role towards this category of women by conducting cultural programs in order to alleviate the psychological effects resulting from being deprived of the blessing of childbearing and to involve them in pioneering social roles.

- Conducting other research and studies on a sample of childless women with other variables such as psychological hardiness, optimism, and quality of life.

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