

## The life-plane representation with the single mother

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### **Abstract:**

The study aimed to find the level of life plan representation of the single mothers, where the following question was asked: What is the level of the life plan representation . which the hypothesis tested is: the level of life plan representation of single mothers is low, , The study was conducted on a sample of 47, the life plan questionnaire was designed and arbitrated, and the psychometric properties of the tool were confirmed by objective methods, , and the study reached the following results: the level of the plan life representation of The single mother is high.

**Keywords:** life plan, representation, single mother.

### **Introduction:**

Women are considered the foundation of every society due to the essential role they play and their effective contribution to its construction and development. They are daughters, sisters, wives, and mothers. Their role varies according to their stage of growth and status in society. Since they are a fundamental variable in our current research, we will try to address the most important features of women's psychology by shedding light on the phenomenon of single mothers, which has recently become clear in society. Based on previous studies and field surveys of several institutions, we have decided to address the perceptions of the life project of this group, given the great importance of the project for women in general and for single mothers in particular.

### **The problem:**

The primary and basic function of women is to form a family, give birth to children and raise them in a manner consistent with the ethics of society and the family. This role still exists and is indisputable, but with psychological and industrial development, women have acquired a new second role, which is external work, which has been added to their traditional roles as wife and mother. (Ben Zian Malika, 2009: 43) Despite this, there is no woman whose natural psychological conflicts have not spoiled the biological phase of motherhood to some degree, so to speak. It can also be said that cultural and social factors affect the structure of the female spirit, as we emphasize the importance of the opinion of culture in instilling the idea of the essence of motherhood. (Helen Deutsch, 2008: 07), and some research suggests that females have a stronger motive for parental investment, represented in childbirth, than males. (Lawrence Irvine, 2010: 352).

In another context, we find that the maternal role of some women has taken a turn outside the framework of marriage, which has resulted in children. In this regard, Badra Moatasem Mimouni indicates that the average number of abandoned children reached about 3200 children in the period between 1998-2001 according to the study of Boussebsi and Yaker 1975, and an average of 3191 abandoned children in the period between 2000-2005 according to the report of Badra Moatasem

Mimouni 2006. In the face of this huge number of children, the Algerian state increased the number of its shelter institutions, where in 2002 it reached about 35 shelter institutions. (Moutassem-mimouni.B, 2007,19), and these numbers indicate a clear percentage for this segment.

As Badra Moatasem Mimouni explained in 2018, there is a noticeable change in single mothers who are refusing to give up their children, which has increased from 14% to 21%, which naturally led to an increase in the lists of sponsorship applicants at the level of the social activity directorates. This naturally expresses the adherence of many single mothers to their children and their renunciation of the idea of giving up the newborn, thus announcing the emergence of a new vision, regarding her life and the life of her child together, seeking through this new starting point to achieve her visions, expressing a behavior that many of her peers did not have. It is known that a person's behavior changes according to the situations of his awareness of himself, and his freedom and awareness are embodied through his chosen actions, as these actions reflect the image of himself, and he is not satisfied with just achieving them, but rather he goes beyond that to seek to imagine himself by employing his mental energies to present his visions and project them into reality.

The problem of the self is one aspect of the question related to the essence of man, but in principle it addresses many issues and means by that especially the human species and its difference from animals, and what man can do through his awareness of himself (Igor Kon, 1992, 13), and there is no doubt that the individual's perceptions are not restricted to what is dictated by the present time only, but may extend to a time other than the present, which is called the future, where we find ourselves in front of individuals' perceptions of their life project, and we have decided, through what we have mentioned, to search for a position by formulating the following proposal: The perception of the life project of the single mother, where the sample was a very special category of society, as a phenomenon that requires study, to ultimately form the subject of our current study: The perceptions of the life project of the single mother, and the important questions raised were as follows:

What is the level of perceptions of the life project of the single mother?

**Study hypotheses:**

- To answer the questions, the hypotheses can be formulated as follows:
- The level of perception of the life project of the single mother is low.

**Procedural concepts:**

**Perception:** Colsen (1995) believes that visual imagery refers to the ability to form representations of the appearance of things and process those representations in the mind.

It is a similar evocation of a perception in the mind, identical to it.

**Life project:**

It is the mental perceptions of what the situation could become in the future, and it is procedurally determined by the degree that the examinee obtains on the life project scale through the sum of the three dimensions: the family dimension, the social dimension, and the personal dimension.

Single mother: She is a woman who has not married and has given birth to a child outside the conventional frameworks, has a special status in her society, between rejection and disapproval, and her age ranges between 18-55 years.

**Definition of Project:**

The word consists of two parts, project and life, we will explain the meaning of each one of them:

### **1-Its definition in language:**

In terms of the Arabic linguistic meaning of the word project, we find that Al-Munjid mentioned three different meanings.

What the Sharia formulated from the verb shara'a meaning to enact.

Shar'at al-Rimaah means to aim and correct them.

The project is what was started to do. Al-Munjid 1986.

The Encyclopedia of Education and Training dictionary also defined the project as: proactive behavior that assumes the ability to envision what is not achieved and the ability to imagine the future by building a sequence of possible and organized actions and events in advance.

The word project according to Petit Larousse means the sum of the actions that one seeks to carry out and the goals that we draw up and the project that is to be achieved.

Project: Work that can have its intellectual and practical implications at the moment, so it is connected to the individual's current and future life at the same time, with the aim of achieving specific goals.

**-Life:** The sum of the characteristics that distinguish the living from the non-living.

The actual state of being alive to perform the various functions associated with life such as metabolism, growth, reproduction and adaptation to the environment, the time between fertilization and death. (Nober Selami. 2001. 1975)

### **2-Definition of it technically:**

-Project: projet – project – design schema A goal that one intends to achieve.

The term project denotes in its meaning narrowness, a work that is present in the feeling, that one aspires to achieve, and includes the past, present and future in one purpose, and takes into account those means that can ensure the success of the project, but there may be projects that are not present in the enlightened consciousness and that nevertheless emerge in our actions, as man is organized from birth to death, in the opinion of Freundi 1893 that man is himself a project because he is a permanent process, and a project that decides his own destiny, he is constantly changing himself and tends to change his environment to achieve his purpose. (Nober Selami. 2001. 2419)

Yong & Valanche 2006 define it as: the way in which the individual forms and makes his goals into action, and these goals may be related to a profession, study or any other field in life, so that they always include intentional and goal-oriented activities in an average time. (Qalidi, Daoudi. 2015. 25)

Here, according to Jean Boutinet, we are faced with a new term that combines expectation le concept and implementation exécution, which combines two times that are true to be different and contradictory, but find their unity in the bearer of the project, and the project here in this case takes on the meaning of representing the goalreprésentation de but that the person wants to reach, so it is a final term that we understand through the goal that gives meaning to the means used to reach it. It is the person's conscious choice to be what he wanted to be and do in the future, i.e. in the sense of goal-oriented action. (Mokadem Khadija. 2012. 32)

### **3 -Representations (perceptions):**

Ahmed Zakawa's 2012 vision of the life project does not differ from other researchers, as he sees it as linked to the perceptions that the individual builds about his future for different areas of life such as study, career, and building a family, meaning that it is linked to what a person believes he will do in the future, and requires a set of cognitive and methodological skills such as building goals, planning

for this, and making decisions, which is a concept that links the social dimensions and the emotional dimension according to what was stated by Cherif Hallouma 2007. (Samia Dalal, 2018, 100)

Life congruence is a central concept in this research. Congruence is considered to be the existing relationships of the representations that the individual possesses regarding his function in daily life and the perceptions he has regarding personal performance in the ideal life. As we mentioned previously, practicing the contradiction between these two networks of perceptions is essential in order to understand the formation of the life project from the perspective of this research. (Claudia Arana.2006.09)

So, conceptually, the life project is the action that stems from the individual's perceptions resulting from actual experiences and beliefs related to the past, through which he builds a vision or representation of his expected future.

#### **4-Levels of the life project:**

The usual path of a person, in comparison to Maslow's pyramid which contains 05 degrees, and the three levels:

- 1.Project for survival
- 2.Project for survival: as meeting basic or primary needs such as eating, dressing, and sleeping.
- 3.Project for life (living): which can be compatible with satisfying some basic aspirations of lesser quality in life, at this level there is the possibility of participating in social life: entertainment, restaurants, and a little comfort.

In the development of our projects, we move from the project stage for survival to the project stage for living.

#### **-Project dimensions:**

We focus on three of the most important dimensions of the project:

**1-The vital dimension:** through which a person can continuously adapt to the changes witnessed by the environment. We cannot imagine a person in a state of stagnation, increasing his behaviors in a routine, automatic way without taking into account the events of his environment in its continuous changing movement.

Denying the vital and necessary dimension in a person's adaptation to his environment means canceling the idea of progress, and everything that distinguishes a person from intelligence and the ability to innovate. (Qalidi, Daoudi. 2015.31)

**2-The pragmatic dimension:** Therefore, it cannot be said about the project as a procedural predictive process that differs from the achievement process through which it is embodied on the ground. Expectation and achievement are two processes characterized by interdependence and integration to the point of overlap and sometimes even identity. (Qalidi, Daoudi. 2015.31)

**3-The predictive dimension:** The project as a process is at the same time an intention, motivation and program. This tripartite structure in the project process requires organization on the one hand and planning and evaluation on the other. Boutinet 1998. (Same reference)

**4-Satisfying needs and self-realization:** According to "Tap", self-realization is achieved through the search for influence and the search for the general meaning of the individual's environment. The individual seeks to understand life, society, the other, and himself within his group of belonging, then searches for independence and to exist within his future as an actor within the need and to build goals that transcend conflicts. The individual finally seeks to achieve self-realization by

achieving dimensions and building an independent, accomplished identity. (The same previous reference. 102) In this context, it can be said that the effort to achieve the project shows the basis for considering the project as a need that the individual is trying to satisfy, especially if this need is linked to self-realization. In this case, the individual is driven by high motives to achieve this need and avoid the state of tension that results from lack of satisfaction by mobilizing all energies and making every effort to confront obstacles and difficulties and achieve the goal. (Terzoult Amrouni Houria. 2018 .13)

**5-The project and the future:** The life project involves the ability to project the future, by looking at the different possibilities at the cognitive level, the future represents the space of self-realization, and identity, which remains constant by definition, is also subject to transformations due to the unpredictable and all kinds of changes, we can ask ourselves the question of how identity maintains its basic characteristics throughout life despite the countless changes it entails. (Claudia arana.2006.17)

In the life project, its representations are partly formed of certain aspects of the ideal, we can say that the life project is the pursuit of a somewhat successful harmony of the partial facts stipulated by personal goals, the assessment of the personal goals that the individual holds allows for the construction of reasonable strategies and the identification of the available materials to achieve each goal, as well as the measures that should guide the work to reach them. (Claudia arana.2006.22)

#### **6 -Self-image, deviance and life project:**

The results of the master's study conducted by Professor Muqaddam Khadija using the GISTE test to measure the personality of delinquent adolescents showed the distortion of self-perception and self-centeredness and the inability to build healthy interactions among deviants in their context.

The normal personality is determined by criteria such as self-acceptance and lived reality, with positive self-confidence and cognitive emotional maturity as a readiness that takes the individual out of self-expectation to interact with others, and then make personal choices.

Stigma is considered a factor that increases the marginalization of unacceptable behavior and weak appreciation and pushes the deviant To close in his deviant behaviors, the search for compensation comes from the subjective feeling of pain towards the negative image that prompts its owner to verify its impact and find a form of balance, even if it is in the form of those violent deviant behaviors. (Moqaddam Khadija. 2012.158) If there is a concept or rather a model that attributes the discourses of the hadith, it is the concept of the project, a mandatory reference today for any social work that is to be evaluated and rewarded, the project creeps into our daily practice, whether professional or personal. (françois Cros. 1992.122). Therefore, rewards and social recognition, and the integration of individuals within the scope of acceptance, are considered an important factor in shaping individuals' perceptions and behavior, especially the cognitive mental construction of projects that are consistent with society.

**Linguistic definition of single mother:** Is maternal love innate or acquired? Does the maternal instinct exist? On this topic, we find two different theses. According to the biological-social approach, maternal love is the result of an instinct that genes and strong biological mechanisms produce. According to the cultural approach, it is related to a social structure based on education and the dominant forces in societies. (Jean-François Dutier. 2000.88)

According to the dictionary (1998) *le petit Larousse*, a single mother is "an unmarried woman who raises her child or children alone." (*le petit Larousse*. 1998.645)

Single mothers represent the category that has crossed the boundaries set by society in a relationship in the form of an unmarried couple (common or civil), and translates the formation of links between a couple (a young man and a young woman) that crosses the boundaries. (Yamina Rahou. 2012.72)

#### **Unmarried single mother:**

Simply put, single mothers are a name that came as a translation of the French name (*les mères célibataires*), meaning mothers who gave birth to children in a sexual relationship outside the institution of marriage. The metaphorical translation came from the French social dictionary in particular and the Western dictionary in general, because the phenomenon was first known there. (Ayad Ablal. 2010)

The term (single mothers) is a term composed of two words. The first word is (mothers), which is the plural of mother, and (mother) in the language is the origin. Ibn Manzur said in *Al-Lisan* (The mother of the book is its opening and its origin. It was said that every decisive verse of the verses of the laws, rulings, and duties, and the mother of the book is the origin of the book. *Al-Zamakhshari* said in *Al-Asas*: He took a mother, meaning an origin. The plural is mothers and mothers. It was said that the plural of mothers is for animals and the plural of mothers is for humans.

A single mother is generally defined as a mother who bears and gives birth to one or more children outside of marriage, as a result of an illegitimate sexual relationship, with consent or by force. The girl may be a virgin who has never been married, or a divorcee or a widow, whether she abandoned her child or kept him to care for and raise him. (Yarf. R, *Al-Kharif*. M. 2017.88)

As *Al-Kabeer Al-Dadisi* (2014) mentioned when analyzing the components of This name shows that the words of this combination carry different connotations from one language to another. While the English name (single mother) or the French name seem neutral and do not include preconceived judgments (single mother), the Arabic name seems charged with connotations, positions and judgments, as the term (single mothers) consists of two words that have their own magical effect due to their positive connotations. We find from the previous definitions that there is almost complete consensus that a single mother is an unmarried woman, widow, or divorced woman who gave birth outside the framework agreed upon by law and custom, making her the mother of a child without a breadwinner and a lineage connected to the father.

#### **Reasons for single motherhood:**

**The need to show oneself:** Low self-esteem due to parental abuse pushes the girl to search for an alternative to compensate for the lost love from the parents. It may be a reaction to hatred of parental authority, as Jung says, "There is an unconscious desire for the girl to become pregnant due to her need for the love object or an unconscious desire to use shame through an illegitimate child as a weapon against authoritarian parents." The single mother is a girl who resorts to these methods and obtains the self that she was deprived of in a socially unacceptable way. (Zardum Khadija. 2006.35)

**The need to impersonate the mother:** The single mother who achieves pregnancy through an illegitimate relationship aims to achieve a deep desire to merge with the image of the mother. The girl who admires her mother, and finds in her the subject of a role model and following, feels more comfortable with her, loyalty to the maternal image provides feelings of security, it is more

complicated for those who do not want to appear like their mother and feel helpless in the options to be so, if she does not want to act like her mother, how should she act then. (Marie Lion-Julien. 2010. p72)

**The psychological need for security and emotional stability:** In most cases, the single mother comes from a family environment characterized by disintegration, disorder and emotional instability, especially when the parents do not understand each other or are separated or one of them has died, which creates a more deprived atmosphere, which may push the girl to compensate for it outside the home, and the arms of young men are an unsafe haven for this in reality. (Belkadi Fouad. 2016. 109), and we often find the escape of girls who are thirsty for security, which makes them easy prey for young men.

**The child and the Oedipal conflict:** The woman's request for the child is from her childhood, and the child is the one who provides the solution to her Oedipal conflicts and her sexual inclinations towards her father. If she obtains the child, she dispenses with her love for him for her love for her father, meaning that the sexual aspect of her love for her father turns into her son. Then it unconsciously turns into her child, from whom she creates a father and a lover. The child is the embodiment of the duality of father and husband, and in him the two images come together, and through him she will have another birth, as she transcends in creating the ideal image that biological reality demands, and will produce from him what she wished for, in both father and husband. (Belkadi Fouad. 2016.110)

**Social reasons:**

- **Customary marriage:** Customary marriage has spread remarkably among university students, where the phenomenon is not strange, but its proliferation is one of the strangest aspects, as it includes the acceptance of both parties, two witnesses, and a mere paper written with the imam or sometimes without it, which makes the matter easy and fast, and avoids costs, without outlining responsibilities, dictating rights or duties, but it quickly dissolves with the melting of lust or imaginary love, and the illegitimate child ends up bearing her name. (Same reference)

- **Wrong methods of upbringing:** Methods of upbringing are among the most important motivators for behavior, including abnormal phenomena, as well as deviation and crimes, and single motherhood as well, as a result of the wrong upbringing of the girl, so raising her on freedom and decadent democracy makes the girl not respect the law or customs, and does not produce in her a sense of moral immunity, as well as the authoritarian upbringing that creates a submissive girl with lack of self-esteem, lacking a sense of security, which prompts her at the first feeling of pressure to go out into the street in search of A safe atmosphere, but on the contrary. Fatima Mernissi 1975 mentioned that the attempt of parents, especially the upper class and some of the middle class, to imitate the imported culture in terms of women obtaining freedom and liberation from the traditional restrictions that restrict their behavior.

Here, parents leave their daughters the freedom to go to clubs and parties, stay up late and go on trips with friends, and with that freedom they lose control over the girl's behavior, and urge the girl to have more freedom and excess in it and try to blindly imitate the imported culture and what goes beyond the requirements of value and wastes it. (Belkadi Fouad. 2016.110)

- **Family problems:** The family has an important role in the social upbringing of the girl at different stages of life, the guidance that is provided by the family in the first place, other social

institutions in the second place, until the end of adolescence, and entering practical life after adulthood and the completion of character building, and the disintegration of family ties are the most important factors leading to deviation in the girl's behavior because it leads her to feel lonely, as family factors have a great influence on the girl's personality. (The same previous reference. 111)

**- Cultural reasons:**

The role of women is specifically represented within the framework of the basic principles of respect and maintaining moral integration that always leaves her morally clean, and leaves her family away from all distortion, preserving her honor, but Algerian society has recorded over time fundamental family, social, economic, professional and cultural changes, and among the most important factors of change, such as aspiration, communication and interaction with the Arab-Western world and the emergence of acquaintance between young men and women, and new cultural patterns that worked to liberate her from adherence to customs and traditions, as well as the emergence of relations between the sexes. (Same reference as above. 111)

**- Economic situation:**

According to Ali Laila 2004, the variables of socio-economic transformations affect the family structure, weakening it to the point where the family structure becomes fragile and unable to perform its basic functions, in addition to the emergence of some negative phenomena in the family arena, which in turn pushes society towards weakness and the possibility of collapse.

**- Sexual motivation:**

Sex is considered one of the strongest motivations for motherhood, especially if the religious and moral deterrent weakens in front of it, as the resistance of both parties weakens when meeting and being alone, and the instincts become aroused and sexual desire overwhelms every factor, and other factors are disrupted, then it is not possible to estimate what the consequences will be, or how they will be (Belkadi Fouad. 2016. 111)

**Deviance and prostitution:**

Deviance is an obstructive and unacceptable behavior, and it also crosses the normal boundaries that society sets for its individuals. Deviance is linked to societal culture, so it is not considered an absolute concept, but rather a relative concept that varies according to time and place. What is considered acceptable in one society may not be so in another society, and the concept of norms in one society varies from one period of time to another. (Salem, Ali, Salem. 2015. 21). Prostitution is sexual intercourse in exchange for money with several people without the presence of emotion, and deviance is usually a means of earning money from this group. This does not mean that this pattern is limited to the poor and needy, but also includes the financially well-off and even the wealthy (Ghada Nassar. 2017. 114)

**Pregnancy and the maternal self-image:**

Parenthood is not just the result of a biological process that begins with fertilization, then pregnancy and childbirth. This process is rooted in human biology, formed during education, and through identification that forms the foundations of the anthropological being rooted in his environment and culture. The little girl identifies with her mother and begins at an early age to imitate her through play. (Badra moutassem mimouni. 2012.31). It is said that a woman does not achieve her

self unless she becomes a mother. This is true. Childbirth is a necessity for the realization of the female self, but on its own terms, and it is a psychological necessity. A woman lives by childbirth as a psychological health necessity, while a man gives of his life to childbirth as a future necessity (Abbas Mahmoud Al-Makki. 2007.198).

**The project is for women:**

Researcher Samer Jamil Radwan (2007) says: “Women have traditionally learned to sanctify their relationships, love and intimacy as an affirmation of their femininity, and men have learned independence, work and achievement as areas to test their masculinity. Although men also desire love and family, and women desire to achieve increasing achievements in the field of work, each gender has its own central psychological message in terms of direction.

A man may not feel confident in his relationships as long as he has not defined his goal in his professional life, while a woman who lives without love, marriage and motherhood may not feel that she has achieved her feminine ideal despite her true competence in the field of work.” The same researcher adds that most women's thinking revolves around searching for and maintaining love relationships, and women often over-bear the bulk of the "burden of the relationship" to the point of cruelty in order to maintain the relationship because if they lose it, they will lose a lot, and they should fear losing love, because loneliness may make women psychologically unstable, taking into account rejection and abandonment. Others are quickly ready to give up their independent identity and consider their relationship the only source of meaning in life. In another context, we find that women, in the context of preserving their feminine identity within their characteristics, strive to prove themselves through a life project that guarantees that. (Abed Muhammad. 2020. 20)

**Field study:**

**Exploratory study:**

The researcher sought through the exploratory study to approach the sample, discover its characteristics and features within its geographical framework, and collect sufficient information about it, despite the procedural difficulties we faced. It included the Girls' Re-education Center, the Mobile Medical and Social Emergency Assistance Service, the Maternity Service at Ben Zerjeb Hospital, and the Maternity Service at Sainatal. It also included procedures for verifying the validity and reliability of the measurement tools and controlling their psychometric properties, using methodological methods that included the Life Project Scale for the category of single mothers.

**Time and space of the study:**

The exploratory study took about three months, starting from 01-08-2023 until 03-26-2023, as the period was not continuous and was linked to the dates of the sample's presence. The researcher was keen to obtain the largest possible number of cases representing the sample in order to test the quantitative study tools, which ultimately reached 47 cases after moving between several institutions. The study included several institutions, where the researcher was able to reach the sample and conduct the test, including: Dar Al Rahma Foundation. Specialized institutions for the protection of childhood and adolescence (girls) in the Qambita neighborhood - Oran, maternity services: at Ben Zerjeb Hospital, Sainatal maternity service.

**Sample characteristics:**

### **Division of the sample according to educational level:**

In this division, we find that we have the educational level: illiterate 4.3%, followed by the university level rate 14.9%, then primary 19.1%, then intermediate 29.8%, then secondary 31.9%, with a total of 100%.

### **Division of the sample according to the socio-economic level:**

It appears from the division that we have the good level 12.8%, the average 46.8%, and the low level 40.4%, with a total of 100%.

### **The method used:**

According to Mohamed Meziane (2008), the descriptive method is a method that addresses a specific phenomenon by describing the relationships between one variable and another, or between a group of variables, and focuses on understanding and studying one or more cases as a group of individuals or a group of organizational units.

The researcher used the descriptive method based on the statistical method, and the statistical method means that it is one of the quantitative methods used in the social sciences that rely on mathematical methods (Tigza et al. 2019. 140)

### **Tools:**

The descriptive approach includes a set of tools to achieve the desired goal and serve the research objectives sought by the researcher. We mention the following tools used by the researcher:

**Questionnaire:** The questionnaire is considered one of the research tools that are strongly required to be used. It includes a set of written questions about a specific topic and is expressed by the respondent in writing, with the aim of obtaining personal information, or obtaining what is going on in the individual's mind in terms of values, beliefs and attitudes. (Mohamed Mezan. 2008. 113)

Some researchers use it as a synonym for intelligence and it is used primarily to estimate some of the individual's mental and motor characteristics. It is a set of questions or tasks presented to the individual (Bashir Maamaria. 2012. 107)

### **-Statistical methods:**

The researcher relied on a set of specific statistical methods, in order to analyze the data and benefit from them in the analysis and discussion, relying on the statistical package Spss Version 20, which helped facilitate the analysis task, including:

-Descriptive statistics: The frequencies and percentages were relied upon to distribute the sample and arithmetic averages in order to distribute the individuals of the study sample and use them in comparisons and estimating the results obtained.

-Inferential statistics: The Pearson correlation coefficient was relied upon to study the correlation and verify the research tools through the relationships between the phrases and dimensions, and the correlation relationships between the variables.

The Spearman-Brown equation was used, which the researcher relied upon to correct the stability coefficients of the study tools in the split-half method.

### **Presentation of the psychometric properties of the Life Project Scale:**

The Life Project Scale designed by the researcher was adopted, which went through stages to reach the final stage, as it consists of 27 items distributed over three dimensions: the personal dimension, the professional dimension, and the family dimension. The researcher relied on several

references and extensive readings on the subject of the project, including the study of Farahi (2008), Professor Zakawa Ahmed 2014, the work of Professor Boulahwash Omar 2011, Claudia Elena Ibarra 2006, Dermach Asia (2018), Lasqa Hassania 2012, and some of the main references that carried the term project, especially the author of the researcher g.p. Boutinet.

We went through three main stages: the stage of surveying the sample and observing its characteristics, then the stage of collecting data and sources and reading the models, then the stage of design and choosing the appropriate phrases and dimensions, followed by the stage of presenting the tool to the professors who had previously researched the subject, and finally it was presented to the professors to provide their assessments regarding the tool in terms of linguistic and semantic structure, and through its ability to measure the phenomenon. Study of the psychometric properties of the tool:

**Validity:**

**A-Internal consistency validity:**

**1-The relationship of the phrase to the personal dimension:** It appears as follows: Phrase 01 with a coefficient of .548\*\*, 02 with a coefficient of .663\*\*, Phrase 03 with a coefficient of .669\*\*, Phrase 04 with a coefficient of -.197, Phrase 05 with a coefficient of .539\*\*, Phrase 06 with a coefficient of .443\*\*, Phrase 07 with a coefficient of .654\*\*, Phrase 08 with a coefficient of .659\*\*, Phrase 09 with a coefficient of .496\*\*, where the total of the significant phrases is 08 at the level of (\*\* significant at the level of 0.01, \* significant at 0.05), except for Phrase No. 04, which the researcher decided to keep to preserve its linguistic image.

**2-The relationship of the phrase to the professional dimension:**

We refer here to the paragraphs and correlation coefficients, which are: paragraph 01 with a factor of .644\*\*, paragraph 02 with a factor of .628\*\*, paragraph 03 with a factor of -.390\*\*, paragraph 04 with a factor of .224, paragraph 05 with a factor of .694\*\*, paragraph 06 with a factor of .406\*\*, paragraph 07 with a factor of .452\*\*, paragraph 08 with a factor of .575\*\*, paragraph 09 with a factor of .563\*\*, the total of significant phrases is 08 at the level of (\*\* significant at the level of 0.01, \* significant at 0.05)

It is clear that paragraph 04's correlation coefficient did not reach the level of significance, so the total of significant paragraphs is 08, eight significant paragraphs, while it is decided to keep the phrase to preserve its linguistic image.

**3-The relationship of the phrase to the family dimension:**

Here the paragraphs appear with correlation coefficients, which are: paragraph 01 with a coefficient of .391\*\*, paragraph 02 with a coefficient of .728\*\*, paragraph 03 with a coefficient of .634\*\*, paragraph 04 with a coefficient of .269, paragraph 05 with a coefficient of .690\*\*, paragraph 06 with a coefficient of .550\*\*, paragraph 07 with a coefficient of .420\*\*, paragraph 08 with a coefficient of .738\*\*, paragraph 09 with a coefficient of .586\*\*, the total of significant phrases is 08 at the level of (\*\* significant at the level of 0.01, \* significant at 0.05)

It is clear that paragraph 04's correlation coefficient did not reach the level of significance, so the total of significant paragraphs is 08, eight significant paragraphs, while it is decided to keep the phrase to preserve the image of the linguistic tool. Correlation of dimensions with the total dimension:

The data show the correlation of the three dimensions with the total dimension, which is as follows: the first dimension with a coefficient of .832\*\*, the second dimension with a coefficient of

.812\*\*, the third dimension with a coefficient of .782\*\*, which is significant at (level 0.01\*\*, significant at 0.05\*)

It is clear that the three dimensions obtained a high degree in correlation values at level 0.01, and this reassures the researcher that the scale can measure what it was designed to measure.

**Stability:**

**A-By Cronbach's Alpha Equation:**

**1-Personal Dimension:**

Through studying the stability of the personal dimension, we obtained a value of 0.600 for the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, which means the stability of the dimension and the researcher's confidence in it.

**2-Professional Dimension:**

Through studying the stability of the professional dimension, we obtained a value of 0.634 for the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, which means the stability of the dimension and the researcher's confidence in it.

**3-Family Dimension:**

Through studying the stability of the family dimension, we obtained a value of 0.714 for the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, which means the stability of the dimension and the researcher's confidence in it.

**4-Total Dimension:**

Through studying the stability of the total scale, we obtained a value of 0.781 for the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, which means the stability of the total scale and the researcher's confidence in it.

By studying the psychometric properties of the tool and after investigating the validity and reliability that excluded several items, the researcher decided to keep them for their moral importance, the total number of the tool's phrases will remain: 27 items, and the researcher designed based on the obtained confidence criteria to use the tool in its final form.

**-Presenting the hypothesis and discussing it in light of the results:**

The level of the life project for the single mother is low.

Our scale consists of: 27 items, and it has 5 alternatives, the first alternative gives the number 0 or the score 0 and the last alternative gives the score 4. If we apply the first law as follows:

Hypothetical average = Total alternatives / Number of alternatives \* Number of paragraphs

$$54 = 72 * 2 = 27 * 5 / (4 + 3 + 2 + 0 + 1)$$

So, people who score above 54 are considered to have a high score, while those who score below 54 are considered to have a high score.

**A table showing the low and high scores in the responses**

Rank	number	percentage
Low (54 >)	33	49.25 %
High (54 <)	34	50.74 %
Total	67	100 %

The following table shows that the percentage of those who obtained a high score takes a share of 50%, which indicates that the cases have a high life project that is almost equal to the percentage of low. This is due to several reasons that we will explain in what we will present below:

Here we must point out that our study is consistent in several aspects with previous studies, the most important of which is the study by Royger 2006: *The Young and Their Future: An Analysis of Their Family Project*.

Which indicates that the project of building a family and having children is recorded within a process that begins at the final stage of the professional and school project for adolescents, and no project is devoid of a desire to achieve a family accomplishment. It is also consistent with the study by les cannes on a sample of French youth consisting of 20 thousand young people, and its results showed that the family comes first, followed by friendship and love, then professional work for young people. This is consistent with Laila Qoufi's 2015 study on the perceptions of motherhood among pregnant women and their relationship to the nature of female impersonations, which concluded that there is a relationship between the perceptions of motherhood among pregnant women and female impersonations, including the desire to become a mother.

This is indicated by Zamam's 2009 study on single mothers, which explained that the position of a single mother towards her child, whether to abandon him or keep him, is not determined by age, educational level, civil status, professional activity, or the nature of illicit sexual practice. Rather, other factors intervene, such as the desire of the single mother and her readiness for social integration and her opportunities for family integration. This indicates that the single mother is working on an integrated project to reintegrate herself into society. In a parallel context, our study does not agree with the study of Qwaider Khaira 2023, *The Level of Psychological Resilience of Single Mothers in Algeria - The City of Oran as a Model*, which aims to reveal the level of psychological resilience among single mothers, which concluded that there are very low levels of psychological resilience among single mothers, and this included all dimensions and the scale as a whole, including adaptive mechanisms that include ways of positioning in the future.

There is no doubt that the change that society has undergone for a long time, considering marriage as the legitimate and legal framework for sexual relations between men and women, but with the beginning of the dissolution of family ties in Western societies and the individual's tendency towards independence, and the spread of social liberation and the accompanying abandonment of values, customs and traditions related to origins and norms, the phenomenon of cohabitation has spread. The phenomenon can be defined as a relationship between a man and a woman living in a shared home, in which no religious or civil contractual ceremonies have taken place between them, but rather a relationship in which neither party is bound by any official obligations that may end in marriage and separation according to their will. (Mamoun Tarabieh, 2012, 47). Regarding having a child, the mother can transfer to him the ambition that she had to suppress in her home, and expect him to satisfy all that remains of her masculinity complex, as marriage itself is not guaranteed for a woman to succeed in the role of mother (Markos zafiroponlos. 2010.07). Thus, for Freud, the girl's identification with the mother depends on the feminine characteristics of the child, and to complete this statement, the partner's desire to become the desire to have a child from the father, where this is the role of motherhood in the girl's self-formation. (Markos zafiroponlos. 2010. 81). The girl tends to become pregnant out of the motive "I want children" and the motive can arise from an inappropriate fusion (with a mother, sister or pregnant friend), sometimes there is a complex harmony of psychological motives, and sometimes a simple sexual curiosity is enough to make a young girl inadequately prepared to face motherhood, which is strongly adult. (Helen Deutsch. 2008. 367).

The single mother who achieves pregnancy through an illegitimate relationship aims to achieve a deep desire to merge with the image of the mother. (Marie lion-julin. 2010. p72), the child is the embodiment of the duality of father and husband, and in him the two images come together, and through him she will have another birth, as she goes beyond creating the ideal image that biological reality requires in him, and will leave behind what she wished for, in both father and husband. (Belkadi Fouad. 2016. 110). The mother's instincts awaken and continue after her birth, and the alliance extends throughout the stage in which he may not have grown sufficiently to ensure his safety and adaptation to the environment. (Helen Dutsch. 2008. 21). The reactions are between three patterns: a pattern that champions motherhood, confronting social values, the woman accepting her social responsibilities for her child and containing him, and a pattern that accepts motherhood without wanting it and considers it an inevitable fate (Helen Dutsch. 2008. 201). Running away from home is considered one of the most common phenomena among them, and some of them are lucky enough to go to special care institutions. (Marzouq Malika, 2008, 22).

There is no doubt that social development in recent decades has caused a change in the attitude towards illegitimate children. All civilized countries and the value condemnation have made room for looking at girl mothers as a social sign resulting from certain economic and sexual circumstances. (Helen Deutsch. 2008. 364) In this regard, there are many families in Morocco, largely on the margins, and I mean those living in poor and popular neighborhoods, whose cultural system has been shaped by the phenomenon and it is no longer a major defect that may bring shame. Therefore, these associations come to protect at least the right to life under the circumstances of this phenomenon, especially since the mother becomes obligated to support her child, which is a difficult responsibility. (Ayad Ablal. 2010). Therefore, many girls who have given birth to children outside of marriage tend to take care of the child, and it becomes a higher goal and a strong motivation for them. It focuses on goal-directed motivation, as both motivation and desires are subjective psychological states that direct the individual's behavior and help him continue it until the responses are achieved. Motivation may contribute to facilitating the understanding of some confusing facts in human behavior. In general, motivation is important to explain the process of determining and directing behavior toward a specific goal until it is accomplished. Bottini indicates that this trend is called the Purpose project and that it is the relationship between the self and its motivation (Muqaddam Khadija. 2012. 48-49).

The life project is related to what the individual believes he will do in the future (Zakawa Ahmed. 2012. 236). The search for self-affirmation and self-definition through communication, all of this constitutes one of the basic determinants that move the projection of the self forward and register it within a purposeful and effective project that defines the road and draws it through the three temporal dimensions (past, present, future), and self-esteem constitutes the antibiotic that protects the self against regression and against the violence practiced by the environment and against exclusion (Moqaddam Khadija. 2012. 381), where the girl who gave birth out of wedlock seeks, in her quest to adapt to the new situations, to formulate a plan aimed at preserving and protecting the child, this requires the creation of an emergency plan in the current situation, which can be a realistic project for her. Boutinet defines the project as a concept that combines expectation and implementation that combines in two times procedural behaviors that can be expected by many individuals, and according to Boutinet, the project is a set of future predictions desired by the individual and not imposed on

him. According to Coslin 2002, the young man must always be able to adapt the means to the ends, taking into account the lived temporal dimension. (Samia Dalal. 2018. 100).

Kafka considers the project to be an individual's attempt to reconcile himself with his surroundings in an interconnected manner. We find Lewin talking about a break between the individual and his surroundings, as conflict, frustration and the attempt to overcome them constitute for the latter a means of self-realization. (Moqaddam Khadija. 2012. 46). Nuttin also considers the project to be essential in building the personality, the formation of which can only be achieved by resolving the internal conflict resulting from the distance between the expected goal and his current situation. It becomes clear that self-realization is achieved through the completion of a set of projects to engage in a general project called the life project. (Moqaddam Khadija. 2012. 49).

Participation in social life becomes possible in this process and the person moves from satisfying vital needs to the possibility of achieving dreams and desires, and perhaps obtaining what he can and can be considered unnecessary (APF. 2011. 04). Where it works as a representational (imaginative) function, the function of imagination is to form the absent, perceptions, and representations form beliefs and habits in their entirety, and they form mental constructions (mental related to what is planned for them). (Claudia Arana. 2006.18). Where the desires for motherhood are strong and burning in the girl's soul despite her many concerns. Although female students seek first to achieve the academic project, they have not abandoned the idea of marriage and starting families, as the female student does not want to deprive herself of the feelings of motherhood that have represented her since childhood. The results of the study by Sherif Hallouma 2007 and Ahmed Zakawa 2012 concluded that the life project revolves around the academic, professional, and family project. (Samia Dalal 2018. 107). The single mother remains between balanced cases between those who keep the child and consider him a project through which she derives the motivation to engage in activities that fall within the context of an integrated life project, which guarantees that she and her child will remain together in an acceptable situation, otherwise the choice of abandoning the child becomes a necessity, and thus she becomes independent of many obligations.

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, the life project is a human nature, as it is an expected behavior of the individual as a thinking being in his situation and contemplating it, seeking another situation, starting from his vision of himself, starting from the present moment, during future moments, and considering that the single mother is a special social case, living in a current unstable and exceptional situation, especially since she is raising a child who is not easily accepted socially, and despite that, this single mother is moved by that human and innate nature in her, the maternal instinct that strongly pushes her to care for and protect her child, which in turn pushes her to plan to draw a plan that she follows based on her mental perceptions, seeking to project them into reality, to form the life project that she desires to achieve, guaranteeing at least through three important aspects, including the personal, family, and professional, through which she seeks to establish a vision of her stable self envisioned in the future, challenging those difficult and unacceptable circumstances.

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