



# A STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT ON IT EMPLOYEES WORK AT HOME DURING PANDEMIC (COVID 19)

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## ABSTRACT

During lockdown many companies got closed. More than 89 % of working employees and multi-national organisation started working at home ambience... Descriptive statistics was used to analyse the findings.to collect data method

## I. INTRODUCTION:

The Idea of moving from physical location to a state of mind. Physical working experience has been gradually decreased due to work from home. Work from home refers as the concept of working concern where the employees do not have to communicate to a single place of work. The improvement in information and communication technologies has made easier to complete the tasks outside the workplace because of good internet connectivity as well as reasonable price, more user-friendly computers laptops and other similar gadgets.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Shareena, Mahammad shahid, 5, May-2020, Work from home during covid-19: employees' perception and experiences. Global Journal for research analysis, volume -9, Issue-PRINT ISSN No. 2277 – 8160, DOI: 10.36106.

Manoj Bhattarai, Published on 2020. INDEPENDENT PUBLICATION,

Prettysha Curtis, published on 2020.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research methodology defines as the method used to identify, select, process, and analyse information about a topic. In this Report the methodology is determined by critically evaluate a study's overall validity and reliability. This project is based on DESCRIPTIVE research design to obtain the opinion of the respondents. Primary data for this study will be collecting through questionnaire. Secondary data is collecting from external sources like Websites, journals etc. Statistics means collection data., statistics will play a very important role. mostly when planning a project, statistical tools are indispensable. In order to analyse descriptive data analysis and statistical tools used such as percentage method, chi-square and ANOVA.

### IV. OBJECTIVES

- To identify the opinion of employees about work from home
- To examine the psychological stress of the IT employees.

### V. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

#### 1. ANOVA:

#### HYPOTHESIS

Null Hypothesis (Ho): There is no significant difference between Age and Do you feel like doing more work.

Alternative Hypothesis(H1): There is significant difference between Age and Do you feel like doing more work.

#### ANOVA

#### AGE

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	13.021	4	3.255	1.067	.376
Within Groups	362.938	119	3.050		
Total	375.960	123			

#### INTERPRETATION:

From the result it is interpreted that significant (2- tailed) value is .376 which is greater than 0.05. so HO is accepted and H1 is rejected. There is no positive difference between Age and Do you feel like doing more work.

## 2. CHI-SQUARE

### HYPOTHESIS

Null Hypothesis (Ho): There is no significant difference between Gender and opinion of what challenges do you face while working at home

Alternative Hypothesis(H1): There is significant difference between Gender and opinion of what challenges do you face while working at home

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.161a	4	.385
Likelihood Ratio	4.238	4	.375
Linear-by-Linear Association	.650	1	.420
N of Valid Cases	124		
expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.48.			

### INTERPRETATIONS:

From the result it is interpreted that significant (2- tailed) value is .385 which is greater than 0.05. so HO is accepted and H1 is rejected. There is no positive difference between Gender and what challenges do they face while working at home

### VI. FINDINGS:

- There is no positive difference between Age and Do you feel like doing more work.
- There is no positive difference between Gender and what challenges do they face while working at home.

### VII. CONCLUSION

The study reveals that there is no positive difference between age and the Do you feel like doing more work at home. And there is no positive difference between Gender and what challenges do they face while working at home.

VIII. REFERENCE

- Burgard SA, Brand JE, House JS. Soc Sci Med. 2009;69(5):777–785.
- De Cuyper N, De Witte H. Work Stress. 2007;21(1):65–84.
- Burgard SA, Brand JE, House JS. J Health Soc Behav. 2007;48(4):369–384.

