



Psychological violence upon working & non-working women during Covid-19.

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Abstract :

The main purpose of present study was to find out the difference of psychological violence upon working & non-working women during Covid-19. The sample consists of 40 women (20 working & 20 non-working women) randomly selected from Nashik, Maharashtra. The research tool used to assess psychological violence upon working & non-working women was emotional abuse questionnaire developed by Neil & John. t-test was applied to see the significant difference.

Keywords: Psychooogical violence, working women, Non-working women.

Introduction:

Violence is very flaming phenomenon worldwide last from many epochs. Violence are of different types i.e. physical, emotional, psychological, spiritual, sexual, verbal and many more. Physical violence is very prevalent among different types of violence because anyone easily use their physical force to damage or destroy another person or object. Violence is better defined by 'World health organization' as it is "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person or against a group or community which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death psychological form, maldevelopment or deprivation."

Domestic violence was very prevalent among women as the overall prevalence was 80%. It is very common in working women of rural areas. (Jyoti Srivastava et.al., 2014).

Psychological violence is different from physical violence as it doesn't include any physical harm to another person but it includes emotional or psychological abuse that may hurt any person's feelings. A person may develop any kind of psychological disorder also as it is any act intended to denigrate, isolate or dominate a partner. Emotional abuse is a maltreatment of emotions of another partner. It is a phenomenon in which one partner tries to deteriorate or degrade another partner's self-worth, competence and value. It includes isolation, insults, criticism, control of social and family contacts, showing extreme possessiveness, showing threats and harms to the victim's family, children or friends and damage to or destruction of personal property. (Davis and Swan, 1999; Follingstad et.al., 1990; Marshall, 1999).

Health care, mental health and legal researches have not reached full agreement on a definition of emotional abuse and less is known about this form of abuse than others. (O' Leary, 1999).

There are different types of risk of personality determination also due to the psychological or emotional abuse by one of the partner like :

1. Emotional dependence & insecurity.
2. Low self-esteem, Empathy & impulse control.
3. Poor communication and social skills.
4. Aggressive, Narcissistic and Anti-social personality types.
5. Anxiety and Depression.

Kantor and Jasinski, (1998).

In this pandemic of Covid-19, everyone is very scared and feels low regarding many issues like economical, social, personal, fear of disease and fear of death due to disease. In this period of Covid-19, everyone is locked in their homes and many of them lose their jobs and feel stressful and many face problems of anxiety and depression.

During the lockdown of pandemic Covid-19, different types of violence against women were increased significantly. Psychological abuse was the most frequent type of violence (96%) reported by women. (Sabrine Sediri, Yosra Zgueb, Fethi Nacef, 2020). Violence against women were increased during lockdown (Marwan akel, 2021). It is a public health problem worldwide and a violation of human rights (Qram et.al., 2017).

In this pandemic, many men & women lose their jobs. Due to this, they suffer from financial crisis and stress and depression. This leads to Domestic violence, both income stress and an increase in time spent together seems to contribute to this. (Sonia Bhalotra, 2020).

Objective :- To assess the difference of psychological violence upon working & non-working women.

Hypothesis :- There would be no significant difference in the psychological violence level of working & non-working married women.

Method:

Participants :- To know the effect of psychological violence upon working and non-working women, the purposive sample of 20w & 20 n.w.w were taken 20 w.w. were from the banking sector of Nashik, Maharashtra and 20 n.w.w. were from Dream flower building of Nashik, Maharashtra.

Instrument :- Emotional Abuse questionnaire developed by Neil Jacobson, Ph.D. and John Gottman, Ph.D. were taken.

Procedure :- This test were given by the mail with instructions to all of the subjects. Data was collected on working and non-working women. The answer sheets were scrutinized and the data obtained were systematically scored using standard and appropriate scoring methods for the scale and later subjected to statistical analysis. t-test were used to analyze the results.

Statistical analysis :-

Table :-

Showing the mean, standard deviation and t-test value of working and non-working women.

	Employment status		t	y
	Working (N=20)	Non-Working (N=20)		
Psychological Violence	63.95 (20.19)	77.35 (13.15)	2.49	38

$P < 0.5$

Results :- The above table reveals that the mean of the data collected for the psychological violence upon working women is 63.95 and for non-working women is 77.35. The difference of mean is 13.4. the same figures were put to the standard deviation. The working women S.d. is 20.19. and non-working women S.d. is 13.15. when the sum of figures were put to t-test, we get the t-value of 2.49.

When the tabulated value for 't' at 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance is compared with the calculated value, it was found that calculated value is greater than the tabulated value of 0.05 level of significance. Hence, we can say that our null hypothesis is rejected.

Thus, it can be concluded that there is significant difference in the psychological violence upon working and non-working women. The psychological violence upon n.w.w. is more than that of w.w.

Discussion - It is well recognized that woman is the main caregiver and more responsible to handle children and household tasks in comparison to man. (Wenhan et.al., 2020).

In the present study, it was hypothesized that there would be no significant mean difference between psychological violence upon working and non-working women during Covid-19. The mean of the working women was 63.95 and of non-working women it was 77.35 and sd was 20.19 and 13.15 respectively which clearly indicates that there is a mean

difference between working and non working woman and t-value found to be 12.49 and y is 38. The t-value is significant at 0.05 level. This indicates that our null-hypothesis is being rejected and found that more psychological violence upon n.w.w. in comparison to w.w.

Women and men find more time to see one another's positivities and negativities in this pandemic. Working women and men find less time in comparison to non-working women as they both had to do 'work from home' according to company policies. Working women and men share their work, time and interests with one another while non-working women has great burden to do all the household works simultaneously she has the responsibility of taking care of the children, so she expects from his partner to share a little bit of her workload while he is in home and husband has responsibility to work from home, this leads to stress and depression and psychological or domestic violence against women.

Activists have scounded the alarm about the increase in violence against women during the pandemic. (Campbell, 2020). Increased risk of violence against women at home and at workplace. We hope that this pandemic will help to recognize the major role of women at home and at workplace. (Elorence Thibant and Potricia J.M. Van wijngaarden-Cremers, 2020.)

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