Working Women Violence with Intimate Relationships: A Study on Changing Women Position at Dhaka City in Bangladesh

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Abstract

Working women violence with intimate relationships is a common social issue in Bangladesh. Over 100 studies have found that women self-report as much perpetration of violent behavior as men (Straus, 1999). These findings have generated a great deal of controversy part because there has been no theoretical framework advanced to explain women's violence and working women are suffering problem both family and work place. Various study reports have appeared recently in the popular press about broken women intimate relationships by the male dominating social system. These conclusions are oversimplifications that fail to place the occurrence of women's violence in a broader social and relational context. The criminal justice system also struggles with how to deal with the issue of working women's violence with male partners at the work place as well as intimate partner. Most interventions for domestic violence offenders designed for men and do not necessarily translate well to female offenders. It is difficult in the area of women's violence for these interventions to meet women's needs. The purpose of this study was to find out working women's situation at workplace and use of violence in intimate relationships.

Keywords: Aggression, Intimate partner violence, Performance, Couples, Intimacy, Marriage, Parents, Pure relationship

1. Introduction:

The contemporary society and culture both men and women are becoming the authors of their own life style and culture. The nature of love becomes changing fundamentally with transformations in sexual life and family forms. Ulrish Beck and Elizabeth Beck Gernsheim (1995) have given such explanation in their book "The Normal Chaos of Love". We would like to conduct an empirical study in the context of Bangladesh. Now a day's many women are entering into labor market both in formal and informal sectors. They are giving importance on their self-reliance and playing roles equally both in and outside of the home. The objective of the study is to explore the nature of impact of the demand of labor market on the intimate relationships experienced by women. However, women have little education those who are entering into the labor market outside at home. Present society is going to more individualizing and women are becoming more conscious about their rights and liberty. They are gradually increasing to the participation of labor force both formal and informal sectors. But patriarchal society and negative attitude of society against women and demand of the family compels them to perform their previous home maker role. So women are being compelled to enter into two labour market biographies.

1.1 Operational Definition

An operational definition is an explanation of an abstract concept that is specific enough to allow a researcher to measure the concept (Schaefer, 2003). The following concepts are related to my study which need to defined and operationalized.

1.1.1 Role of Conflict

Role of conflict is a situation that occurs when incompatible expectations arise from two or more social positions held by the same person (Schaefer, 2003). Fulfillment of the roles associated with one status may directly violate the roles linked to a second status. In many study "role conflict" is being used to denote conflict of roles experienced by a women as a home maker and a breadwinner at the same time.

1.1.2 Working Women

Women working generally from morning to night but in our study the term "working women" has been used to refer those women who work not only at home but also in the labor force outside of home.

1.1.3 Intimate Relationships

Simply the intimate relationships refer to the relationship among the members of a small group or a primary group. The best example of primary group is family. In our study, the concept "intimate relationships" used to indicate the relationships between husband and wife.

1.1.4 Social Change

Social change refers to the any type of change in human society whiter it is in whole or partial. Social change defined as a significant alteration over time in behavior patterns and culture (Moore, 1967). MacIver and Page defined as "Our direct concern as sociologist is with social relationships. It is the change in these relationships which alone we shall regard a social change" (MacIver and Page).

1.1.5 Relationship Violence

This term includes physical, sexual, psychological abuse and stalking committed by one partner against the other in a relationship. Although relationship violence affects both genders, women victimized more often and sustain more severe injuries. For this reason, relationship violence sometimes viewed within the scope of the field of violence against women.

1.1.6 Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse includes physical attacks on breasts or genitals, and forced sexual activity. Sexual acts are abusive if the abused person finds them unsafe, unwanted, and humiliating or painful.

1.1.7. Physical Abuse

Physical abuse include a wide range of assaults by the abuser such as pushing, hitting, choking, hair-pulling or threatening to use a weapon. Their purpose is to cause pain or physical injury to the abused person. Physical abuse can also be locking or tying someone up, or preventing someone from getting medical help.

1.1.8. Psychological Abuse

Psychological abuse is a cause of emotional pain and injury of women. The abuser uses emotional or mental "weapons" instead of physical assaults on the abused person "weapons" like verbal, financial or spiritual abuse or controlling a person's activities.

1.1.9. Economic Abuse

Economic abuse involves restricting access to resources such as bank accounts, spending money, funds for household expenses, telephone communication, transportation, or medical care**.**

1.1.10. Resistance to Abuse

Whenever people are abused, they do many things to oppose the abuse and to keep their dignity and their self-respect. This is called resistance. The resistance might include not doing what the perpetrator wants them to do, standing up against, and trying to stop or prevent violence, disrespect, or oppression. Imagining a better life may also be a way that victims resist abuse.

1.1.11Gender Stereotypes

Socially constructed gender stereotypes ideas learned and engrained in our minds at a very young age. By age four, children have a clear understanding of appropriate attributes of their gender and strive to abide by these existing roles (Eddleston, Veiga, & Powell, 2003). These stereotypes are facilitated by one's surrounding environment: their family, friends, school, and the media are all persuasive factors in influencing individuals to conform to their stereotype causing them to strive for consistency between their biological sex and what is expected of them.

1.1.12 Transformation of Intimacy

The term used by Anthony Giddens (1992) in his book "The Transformation of intimacy". Intimacy is referred the personal relationship, family relationship like child parent and sibling relationships. Giddens's particularly interested to sexual relationships. Transformation of intimacy means shifting from the ideal of 'romantic love' to 'pure love' or 'confluent love'.

In our study "Working Women Violence with Intimate Relationships: A Study on Changing Women Position at Dhaka City in Bangladesh" going to explore whether there is any causal relationships among those concepts or not.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

In our study "Working Women Violence with Intimate Relationships: A Study on Changing Women Position at Dhaka City in Bangladesh" focus on the nature of role conflict experienced by working women. It also tries to understand whether there is any impact of role conflict on their intimate relationship or not. As a result the study will try to investigate the following specific objectives;

- To explore whether there is any impact of role conflict experienced by working women on their intimate relationship or not
- To explore working women situation at workplace and use of violence in intimate relationships.
- To explore male dominating patriarchal social system how to control over women economic empowerment

1.3 Research Questions

Regarding the title and objectives of the study, the study will try to investigate or explore the following specific research questions;

- What is the nature of role conflict experienced by working women?
- Is there any impact of role conflict of working women on this intimate relationship?
- How is the changing nature of intimate relationship between husband and wife?

2. Review of Literature

In this chapter, we have attempted to cite a brief discussion of that literature related to the title and the theoretical framework of the study. According to A. Giddens, (1993) in his book "The Transformation of Intimacy: Love, Sexuality and Emotion in Modern Societies" has tried to present that technology has created a sexual revolution in which women are claiming sexual pleasure. The compulsive character of male sexuality has revealed which is creating a rising tide of mate violence towards women. However, for the sexual revolution and intimate relation is transferring towards democratic relation.

According to Zigmunt Bauman, (2003) in his book Liquid Love: On the Frailty of Human Bonds" has tried to present that in the present society human beings are being free from the bond of marriage family, religion and class. In the liquid modernity, love has become drinkable.

Renzetti, (1999, p 45) argued that intimate violence gendered, i.e., women's motivations for violence and the contexts in which the violence takes place are qualitatively different from those of men. A gendered, feminist theoretical approach, i.e., one that "uses gender as a central organizing variable for understanding human behavior and social organization "needed to understand women's violence.

The Transformation of Intimacy raises the possibility of equality and intimacy in personal life democratizing gender relationships more generally. However, empirical work on heterosexual couples routinely continues to found that men exercise more power than women in the partnerships: for example, having more choice concerning opting in and out of domestic work and child care (Brannen and Moss (1991), and exercising more control of money Morris (1990); Pahl 1989; Vogler (1994). But at the same time, research continues to found couples exhibiting such inequalities who collaboratively generate a sense of caring, intimate, equal relationships. Kathryn Backett (1982) eloquently demonstrated this in the 1970s and her endings continue to echo in much more recent work. Couples' carefully constructed sense of each other as good, mutually caring partners, despite unequal sacrifice for their common good, diverges considerably from the 'pure relationships'.

A pure relationships is one in which external criteria have become dissolved the relationship exists solely for whatever rewards that relationship can deliver. In the context of the pure relationships and trust mobilized only by a process of mutual disclosure (Giddens 1991: p6). A pure relationship refers to a situation where a social relation is entered into for its own sake for what can be derived by each person from a sustained association with another and which is continued only in so far as it is thought by both parties to deliver enough satisfaction for each individual to stay within it. (Giddens 1992:p58)

According to Lopez & Lent, (1991) The Relationship Self-Efficacy scale assesses the extent to which respondents feel able to openly and effectively participate in their relationships, and is used here as an indicator of women's empowerment in their relationships and the extent to which relationships are egalitarian. Giddens (1991:p164) claims that the trend towards 'the pure relationship' is paralleled by the emergence of a more responsive and creative form of sexuality which he calls 'plastic sexuality', referring to a heightened self-awareness of the plasticity of sexuality, a late twentieth-century freedom from any essential pre-given way of being sexual. Sexuality has then become as Lehmann might put it, a communicative code rather than a phenomenon integrated with the wider exigencies of human existence. In sexual behavior, a distinction has always drawn between pleasure and procreation. When the new connections between sexuality and intimacy

formed, however, sexuality more completely separated from procreation than before. Sexuality became doubly constituted as a medium of self-realization and as a prime means, as well as an expression, of intimacy.

Measures of abuse all of the abuse measures assess the participants' own violent and abusive behaviors (perpetration), and the violent or abusive behavior of their partners towards them (victimization). The Conflict Tactics Scale is a very widely used measure of physical aggression within the field of family violence. We used the physical assault, psychological aggression, and injury subscales from the revised Conflict Tactics Scale-2 (Straus et al., 1996).

In more recent sociological writing about marriage and the family, the themes of growing intimacy, privacy and equality date back to at least the 1940s (Burgess and Locke 1945)and are part of the orthodox account of how the 'modern family' developed Jamieson (1987). In the 1960s, Peter Berger and Hans Kellner (1964) laid out theoretically the claim that an intense dialogue between marriage partners (or members of co-resident couples) functions to create a stable sense of the self, screening off a sense of chaos, despite the fragility of a socially constructed world. This pre-fireguard is a key strand of Giddens's argument by over twenty years. Giddens is of course not the only recent social theorist to claim a distinctive late twentieth-century twist. Ulrich Beck (1992); Beck and Beck-Gernsheim (1995), for example, has produced a comparable account. The sociological literature of the 1950s–70s, like the more recent contributions, engaged with popular debate about the demise of the family. However, eagerness to counter simplistic negative accounts sometimes resulted in over simplification underplaying how continued structural inequalities shaped personal life, insufficiently unraveling causality and timing (Harris 1983), failing to distinguish the experiences of lived lives from views of how they should be lived Coontz (1992; Finch and Summerfield (1991); Morgan (1991, 1992); Skolnick (1991).

3. Theoretical Framework

Ulrich Beck and Elizabeth Beck Gernsheim (1995) have provided a theory about the transformation of Intimate Relationship in their book "The Normal chaos of Love". We have used this theory in our study. We are going to explain this theory briefly. According this theory along with the social change, a change has been occurring in the nature of intimate relationship. In the past marriage meant the moral and legal relationships between husband and wife. In the feudal society where church was in dominating power, then man was the earning member and women were the homemaker. Since their division of labour was different, there was no conflict between them. Beck and Beck Gernsheim called it "one labor market biography." After reformation when society got rid of the feudalistic and church's domination, then industrial society emerged. At that period, women started enter the labor market. From then women started to engage both in earning and in household marketing. As a result, women had to play equal role both in and outside of the home that is called "two labor market biographies. Women are expecting to be empowered as they entered into the labor force/ market. However, patriarchy compelled her to play dual roles at the same time.

As a result, a conflict arose between the roles of labor market and of family life. A conflicting relation between man and women emerged that is called "battle of sexes" in this theory at that time class struggle was replaced by status struggle. Where women are proletariat and men are bourgeois. Where labor market said about emancipation, marriage presented the freedom less. Because of the conflict between man and women, chaotic love emerged and the result of such chaotic love is divorce, labor market along with individualism emerged as the society become industrial. Loneliness created because of individualization. Where a change occurred in the nature of love and form of the family love become central inhospitable and chaotic. That change in love brought change in the nature and form of family. This change has increased the nature of divorce but human beings cannot live alone. So remarriage occur in a situation there are three types of family are becoming normal those are negotiated, alternative and multiple family.

In the modern society, love has become the base of family whereas reproduction was the main functions of family in the past. Beck and Beck Gernsheim (1995) have called the love as the new secular religion of the contemporary society.

4. Research Methodology

This research study is Working Women Violence with Intimate Relationships: A Study on Changing Women Position at Dhaka City in Bangladesh. We have followed the qualitative research design considering the nature of subject matter of our study. The total sample size of this study is 215. All working women aged between 20 to 50 years old married women belong to middle class family living at Mirpur and Pallubi area at Dhaka city. Where 112 respondents selected from Mirpur area and 103 respondents selected from Pallubi area according to

demographic profile of the respondent total sample size selected. It is not possible to collect information from every unit of the population. We have selected our sample size from married women purposively by using snowball sampling from our study area. We have collect information both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources we have prepared an open-ended questionnaire and collected information by taking unstructured interviews from each respondent. Secondary information collect from different journals, newspapers, articles and some women related organizations like Bangladesh Mohila Sommitee, Women for women. This chapter including sample size, study population, process of data collection will be explain to gain an insight about the whole procedure of this research paper.

5. Result Analysis and Findings of the Study

The following findings of our study entitled" Working Women Violence with Intimate Relationships: A Study on Changing Women Position at Dhaka City in Bangladesh" is conducted for current study to know about the condition of working women their demand of professional or occupational life and the demand of their relationships in the family particularly with their husband. Most of the time women are sacrifice for their professional role in spite of their unwillingness. Patriarchal social system and mentality of husband others family members are the main barrier of women involvement of job sector or career development. Women are more conscious about their personality. In some cases, women are ready to back or untie the marital relationships to preserve their self-freedom. Results analysis of the study has been prepared under various indicators of women development to the related to research topic.

5. 1 Demographic Profile of the Respondents

The present study was conducted between two urban area of Bangladesh located in Dhaka city area. In total, 215 respondents ranging from age 25 to 50 years old. The maximum age was 50 years and minimum age was 25 years with average 37.5 years and standard deviation 7.

Table 5.1: Demographic Profile of the Respondents (N=215)

Age (in year)	Percent
20-30	43.4
30-40	33.6
40-50	23
Total	**100**

The table shows that the majority of the respondents 43.4 percent are 20-30 years old; On the contrary, a considerable number of respondents 33.6 percent are 30-40 years old. Another23 percent respondents are 40-50 years old.

5.2 Socio economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Socio economic characteristics of the respondents show the educational status and occupational status of respondents. This is indicating actual situation of working women in the family and their intimate partner.

Here table 5.2 shows that respondent's level of education, where 19.5 percent respondent's educational level is class five, 23.5 percent respondents educational level is secondary (S.S.C) and a significant number of respondents 26.2 percent have passed higher secondary school certificate exam (H.S.C). On the contrary, a considerable number of respondents 18.8 percent have completed graduation and 12 percent respondents completed post-graduation degree.

The table 5.2 also shows that occupational status of the respondents where 21 percent government services, 36 percent are private service. On the other hand, 31.4 percent respondents are non-government /NGO service holder. A considerable number of respondents 11.6 percent are others services.

Table 5.2: Socio economic Characteristics of the Respondents (N=215)

Major Characteristics	Percent
Level of Education Complete in year	
Primary School	19.5
Secondary School	23.5
Higher Secondary School	26.2
Graduation	18.8
Post-Graduation	12
Total	**100**
Occupational Status of the Respondents	
Government service	21
Private Service	36
Non-government /NGO Service	31.4
Others occupation	11.6
Total	**100**

5.3 Patriarchal Social Systems and Working Women`s Nature of Intimate Relationships

Patriarchy is a male dominating social system where male determined women access of society. It is transforming male and female into man and women construct the hierarchy of gender relation. Patriarchy is the norms practiced in Bangladesh which is influenced all other social, political dimension of working women intimate relationships.

Table5.3 Patriarchal Social Systems and Working Women`s Nature of Intimate Relationships

Patriarchy and Working Women's Nature	Percentage
Male superiority over women	41.2
Male hold over decision making process	23
Women have no economic power	12
Women are consider as a second class citizen	8
Women dependency over man	15.8
Total	**100**

The table 5.3 shows that patriarchal social systems and working women`s nature of intimate relationships. Where 41.2 percent women have, no power to take initiative of economic activities because economic power is best suited to man instead of women. Another 23 percent respondents said that in patriarchal structure man is more superior instead of women in politics. On the other hand,12 percent respondents said that women have no economic power. 8percent data shows that women in Bangladesh especially study areas considered as like as second class citizens and not enjoying the same status as like as men. In addition, to this 15.8 percent represents that women are dependable over man.

5.4 Economic Impediments and Working Women Development

Women economic development promote women's economic rights and independence including access to employment appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources facilitate women's equal access to resources, employment, markets and trade provide business services, training and access to markets, information and technology, particularly to low-income women strengthen women's economic capacity and commercial networks to improve economic development.

Table 5.4 Economic impediments and working women development (N=215)

Economic impediments	Percentage
Access to employment	31.2
Access to family support	23.6
Access to Proper Training	16.2
Access to Finance	14
Access to information and technology	15
Total	**100**

Here the table 5.4 shows that, economic impediments and working women development where 31.2 percent respondents have no access to employment but women employment is a key issue for women development. 23.6 percent respondents have no access to family support. However, women needed for family support. 16.2 percent data shows that women have very limited access to vocational and technical training about business. Another 14 percent data shows that women have limited access to financial support to start proper business. Another 15 percent data shows that women have little access to proper business information and technological support. Nevertheless, they needed for reliable telephone exchange and Internet service Potential for E-commerce and E-trade, access to electronic banking and transfers use of English as the media of communication through the Internet services.

5.5 Women Professional Life and Husband Attitude

Women professional life is very challenging in Bangladesh. Most of the women continue their professional life with compromise their family and intimate partner. That family were both husband and wife doing job there understanding is better. However, those families where only female are doing job or services they are contentiously facing various problem.

Table 5.5 Women Professional Life and Husband Attitude (N=215)

Women Professional Life and Husband Attitude	Percentage
Husband support wife job positively	13.5
Husband does not support outside job	26
Husband always mentally torture	9
Husband not allow official phone at night	19
Husband always doubt wife extramarital relations with male colleagues	21
Husband does not trust wife	11.5
Total	**100**

Here the table 5.5 shows that, women professional life and husband attitude towards women. Where 13.5 percent respondents said that, husband positively supports their work at outside of home. Significance number of respondent 26 percent said husband does not support their work at outside of home. Another 9 percent respondent said that husband always mentally torture them at family matter. Where 19 percent said husband does not allow official phone at night. Another 21 percent respondents said husband always doubt wife extramarital relations with male colleagues. Lastly, 11.5 percent respondent said husband does not trust their wife work with male colleague outside of home. This is our patriarchal social systems male perception about female those who are working outside of home.

5.6 Women Facing Problem with Playing Duel Role at Work Place and Family

Table 5.6 women facing problem with playing duel role at work place and family (N=215)

Women Facing Problem with Playing Duel Role at Work Place and Family	Percentage
Daily family breakfast making problem	22
Child school management	14
Mental torture by their supervisor or boss	9
Office time management	7
Does not work smoothly and effectively at office	10
Long distance residence to work place	16
Traffic jam or late to return at home	13
Work load at office	9
Total	**100**

Here the table 5.6 shows that, women facing problem with playing duel role at work place and family. Where 22 percent faced daily family breakfast making problem, 14 percent faced Child school management problem, 9 percent respondent faced mental torture by their supervisor or boss. Another 7 percent faced office management problem, 10 percent said they does not work smoothly and effectively neither at office nor at home. Where 16 percent respondent said long distance work place from residence, 13 percent faced traffic jam or late to return at home, lastly 9 percent said workload at office.

5.7 Women Economic Independence and Family Influence

Table 5.7 women economic independence and family influence (N=215)

Women Economic Independence and Family Influence	Percentage
Financial support to the family	31
Influence to family decision making power	12
Reproductive power controlling	14
Political participation with others family members	8
Preference to better health care service	11
Women economic freedom of life	19
Maintenance to others family members	5
Total	**100**

Here the table 5.7 shows that, women economic independence and family influence. Where 31 percent respondent said they financially support to their family, 12 percent said influence to family decision-making power, 14 percent said reproductive power controlling by them, and 8 percent respondent said political participation with others family members, 11 percent respondent said they got preference to better health care service. Another 19 percent said women economic freedom of life and 5 percent said maintenance to others family members.

5.8 Women Nature of Jobs and Family Support

Table 5.8 women nature of jobs and family support (N=215)

Women Nature of Job and Family Support	Percentage
Government/ public jobs	24
Private /NGOs Jobs	16
Multinational corporate jobs	13
Sales or marketing jobs	4
Teaching jobs	21
Garments jobs	6
Front desk jobs	7
Banking jobs	9
Total	**100**

Here the table 5.8 shows that, women nature of jobs and family support. Where 24 percent respondent said their family support government or public jobs for female. Here 16 percent respondent said they prefer private or NGOs jobs, 13 percent prefer multinational corporate jobs, another very few amount of respondent 4 percent prefer sales or marketing jobs. Teaching jobs prefer 21 percent, garments jobs prefer 6 percent, front desk job prefer 7 percent and lastly 9 percent prefer banking jobs.

6. General Discursion

Gender discrimination is a worldwide comprehensive issue. In the world context women perform more than three quarters of the total work included to their household work. So women contribution is a significant of total workforce but their payment is very poor. Some statistics shows that, women receive only one-tenth of the world's income and one-hundredth of its property rights. Women face various impediments every day by the hands of people whom they share their lives. Conjugal relation and love between husband and wife is becoming contractual unfriendly. It can be said that women`s participation in the labour force is bringing a change in the intimate relationship that has both positive and negative consequences. Violence against women in Bangladesh has risen to terrible levels. The Constitution of Bangladesh states that, women have equal rights balance with men in all spheres of daily life. It also recognizes religious personal laws, which are unequal to women. According to the constitution of Bangladesh, the State takes responsibility to ensure equality among all citizens and maintain gender equality. However, state does not ensure gender equality where personal laws based on Islamic religious and social values systems. As a result both Muslim and non-Muslim women faced gender discrimination under their personal laws. In Bangladesh women also discriminated into different ethnic, race & gender dimension.

Working women experience of battering, shame for violence behavior, and fear of intimate partner. Many women experienced to fear, shame, and control of battered as evidenced by mean. The purpose of the shame for violence behavior scale was to assess women's shame and embarrassment regarding their own use of violence. Women opinion about battering, shame for violence behavior, and fear of partner are; I am embarrassed about how I sometimes abuse my partner. Other people tend to look down on you if they know you have been violent with your intimate partner. I do not tell people that I sometimes abusive towards my intimate partner. I would be embarrassed if anyone found out about my abuse towards my intimate partner. I feel guilty about my abusive behavior towards my intimate partner. Some of my friends would look down on me if they knew about my abusive behavior. I feel guilty after I have been abusive to my intimate partner. The purpose of the fear of partner was to assess women's fears that their partner would hurt them and the extent to which women altered their behavior to avoid angering their partners.

The fear of working women about their intimate partner are: I watch what I do to try to avoid setting off my intimate partner. I avoid talking to people that might make my partner jealous. I try hard not to make my partner angry. I am afraid of my partner. My partner scares me sometimes. I do what my partner tells me to do to avoid making him angry. Sometimes I get scared of what my partner might do to me. I think my partner could really hurt me one of these days. I would like to leave my relationship, but I am worried about what my partner will do to me. Current research shows that the status of working women intimate relationships in family is lower

position than male position causes of male dominating patriarchal social system in Bangladesh.

7. Conclusions

The aim of the study is to know about whether there is any relevance of the theoretical basis given by Ulrich Beck and Elizabeth Beck Gernsheim (1995) in their Book "The Normal Chaos of Love" in the context of Bangladeshi society. For this regards, we are tried to explore by our empirical work on some targeted respondents that whether there is any impact of professional role or role conflict experienced by working women on their intimate relationships or not. The findings of the study, we understand or inference that working women in Bangladesh have to face more or less contradiction between the demand of their labor market and their demand of relationships in the family. Through women are now achieving more education and economic freedom. They still oppressed by the patriarchal mindset and ideology. Many women used violence in self-defense, but many also used violence to control their partners. Jealousy was a frequent motivator of women's violence. Most women were dealing with many challenges in addition to relationship violence, including extreme poverty and a range of mental health difficulties. In addition, the majority of women had endured traumatic childhood abuse. Therefore, marital relation and love between husband and wife is becoming reducing for lacking of trust. Women`s participation in the labour force is bringing a change in the intimate relationship that has both positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, urban women are becoming more aware about their rights and liberty. Women relationships with their family become more disordered. So a silent transformation is going on in the intimate relationship for women`s presence in the labour market.

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