



Mobbing and Bullying in Workers, Pregnant Students and Parents who Work and Study

Valdivieso RF*

National Polytechnic Institute Higher School of Medicine, Mexico

***Corresponding author:** Rocío Fuentes Valdivieso, National Polytechnic Institute Higher School of Medicine, Salvador Díaz Mirón y Plan de San Luis S/N, Miguel Hidalgo, Casco de Santo Tomás, 11340 Ciudad de México, Mexico, Tel: 525543189297; Email: rofuva@yahoo.com

Research Article

Volume 4 Issue 1

Received Date: April 27, 2020

Published Date: May 25, 2020

DOI: 10.23880/whsj-16000140

Abstract

Mobbing, bullying and motherhood coupled with fatherhood in men and women who work and study, is considered part of the violence that is developing in the world of work according to the ILO (International Labor Organization). This research sought to study group violence such as mobbing and intimidation such as bullying when women become pregnant or become mothers. For this reason, we seek to analyze the impact of motherhood and fatherhood on men and women between 20 and 24 years of age, considered by the WHO (World Health Organization) to be full youth. We start from a generalized cultural assumption that men are able to bear the burden of study and work with greater skill than women and it is women who suffer more aggression. The questions that were sought to answer with this research are: Which group of women or men suffers more from group harassment, mobbing and intimidation accompanied by physical aggression such as bullying for being a mother or father? What are the types of violence you faced at school and at work for being a mother or father? The methodology for developing this study was qualitative and ethnographic. The techniques applied were in-depth interviews and case analysis. In addition to consulting various primary and secondary sources. It was interesting to study the modalities of violence in young men and women from 14 to 40 years of age. Our findings show that discrimination at school and at work was one of the main points of the interviewees. The aggression in the family was another reported data. At a younger age, violence against pregnant women is greater. Professionals are the ones who suffer the most aggression in their jobs when they become mother and father.

Keywords: Mobbing; Bullying; Motherhood; Work; Women; Gender

Introduction

The present investigation comprises an interdisciplinary socio-anthropological study in which mobbing and bullying was addressed as a research problem in women who become pregnant while working or studying, as well as men who become parents. Such phenomenon is considered as part of the violence that is developing in the world of work according to the ILO (International Labor Organization) (2016) [1]; This problem is also present in secondary schools, high school and even in higher education. Our findings show that

when women have unplanned pregnancies, as well as young men who are students or workers and who did not expect to become parents, they experience greater violence that can be bullying or in some cases mobbing. Unplanned pregnancy leads to assuming the responsibility of parenthood, which favors the emergence of personal conflicts that translate into fears and doubts; in addition to personal questions about whether or not to take, the responsibility of being a mom or being a dad. They even enter the dilemma whether or not to continue with work or studies, especially when it comes to young women and men. As mobbing and bullying

have been investigated, women have been found to suffer different types of assaults when they become pregnant, especially those who work or study. Sometimes mobbing at work manifests itself as persistent group harassment with the intention of leaving the job or being absent to leave their place or position to other people whom they wish to hire.

Women who study cope with other situations, such as fear of being discriminated against because they know that the demand at school or at work is sometimes arduous, in addition to the family violence that can develop when they find out about their pregnancy situation such as: family marginalization, economic violence, verbal violence, some women move to live somewhere else that is not necessarily with the partner, but with a family member to avoid violence. While in the institution or school when they notify their friends that they will be mothers, a large majority of the interviewees acknowledged receiving empathy from friends, from some teachers, and even administrative staff who understand that many times they did not carry out any administrative procedure. In time for the same concern that pregnancy implies, the corresponding advice is given. However, as the pregnancy progresses, women receive more teasing towards their bodies, especially when it comes to young women and students, in addition to the fact that their personal life is exhibited in their group of friends. Not so the working women or students who decide to be a mother or father who are sometimes threatened with dismissal from their job and end up suffering labor discrimination for maternity and men for paternity. While boys are not teased for their bodies, but they are for being young parents. We can deduce, according to the data obtained from the present investigation, that working men and men with some profession are usually susceptible to job loss when they become parents, although they receive violence to a lesser extent than women but become vulnerable because they are often absent to accompany their partner to the doctor. Absences at work for the upbringing of children, make them weak in their jobs since the importance of men taking responsibility for fatherhood is not yet understood in institutions. This research allowed us to analyze what men and women live when they make transcendental decisions in their lives and what happens with groups of men and women in a productive and reproductive stage of this historical moment.

The general objective of this research was to study group violence, mobbing and bullying in women who work, study and get pregnant, as well as men who work and study. The aim was to analyze by sex the different forms of violence that occur at work and at school in pregnant women and men who become parents.

We start from the sociocultural hypothesis that men are

the ones who can bear the burden of study and work with greater skill than women, given the cultural conditions of our country. Women suffer other limitations as they experience pregnancy and motherhood, in addition to studying and working.

The questions that were sought to be answered with this research are: Which group suffers more from group harassment, mobbing and intimidation accompanied by physical aggression such as bullying due to being a mother or father? What kind of violence do you face for being a mother or father when you study or work?

The design of the instruments, such as the guidelines for the interviews, were modified as appropriate because it was a complex research topic whose information depended on the experiences recorded by the research subjects. The instruments were adapted to the circumstances to obtain the information sought.

The subject raised here is complex because it includes different edges such as: motherhood, fatherhood, sexuality, work and study. The interviews were carried out some in medical offices, others were applied in different places and schools. The women were sometimes accompanied by the mother or any family member that limited access to information because several of them did not want to speak out of fear and shame given that a relative was present. While the men interviewed were more open in sharing their experiences regarding fatherhood and how they assumed it, some others said they did not want to know anything about it. Although the men and women were interviewed at different times and in different places, when they were interviewed in a more systematic way, they preferred to deny the experiences of aggression in most of the times, as well as the violence and ridicule they received from their family, colleagues, colleagues, bosses and teachers, which can be interpreted as a subject that is not always able to speak openly about it, because emotions and feelings are exhibited in both women and men. Women like men did not always want to talk about a phenomenon that caused them fear and shame, as well as grievance because it was an unexpected pregnancy. Several of them did not want to take responsibility for the care of the child, for some others paternity represented taking responsibilities that they did not want. However, in other cases it was a great joy, but the mere fact of assuming fatherhood and motherhood generated other discomforts both inside and outside of school and work as will be seen later.

Methods

The methodology used corresponded to the qualitative one, with which we have been carrying out our previous

investigations [2]. The techniques applied are in-depth interviews and case analysis. In addition to consulting various primary and secondary sources. We were interested in learning about the different forms of violence that young men and women face in motherhood and fatherhood, as well as what they feel when they make the decisions to become a mother and continue with their studies or work.

Results

The purpose was to expand the knowledge of the different forms of violence faced by women who become pregnant and study or work. Likewise, we wanted to know what happens to men, so that the problems are addressed to make proposals on institutional policies that make possible the inclusion of women and men in the stage of life that implies responsibility without being hurt with social exclusion and prevent the development of their studies or access to decent work. The methodological procedure was the application of interviews to women who had become pregnant while studying and working, as well as to men. Initially, the age group to be analyzed corresponded to the full youth between 20 and 25 years old, but the ethnographic data led us to reconsider the study population given that we are facing a complex social problem that has repercussions on health. So the age of the interviewees was extended to obtain data on women from 14 years old to 40 years old who became mothers while studying and working. In total 80 women were interviewed. As for the men, the interviewees were of different ages, the youngest being from 16 years to 40 years of age. 45 men were interviewed. So a total of 125 interviews were applied. The selection of the women interviewed as well as the men was made at the convenience of the objectives of the present investigation. It was explained to them what the study consisted of and that it had no risk for them, and it was only for non-profit academic purposes and with the confidentiality required for all scientific research. Once they accepted, the interviews proceeded individually. The information obtained was complemented with bibliographic data and statistics on pregnancy and maternity in Mexico. The research techniques corresponded to the anthropological investigations that were the in-depth interviews, in addition to the ethnography that was developed in higher education institutions in Mexico City. The interviews were modified in their development because we looked for the data of aggression or intimidation, that is, what configures mobbing and bullying. We must recognize that the majority of the interviewees as well as the interviewees refused to be explicit with the violence they experienced, they only affirmed that they actually received attacks at first from the family when they communicated their personal situation and, later, from the teachers, both men as women, while they studied and when the pregnancy occurred. In the case of the group of male students, family attacks also occurred, but they did not stop being teased at

their school. For working men it was less complicated and better accepted, but not for working women, given that several of them were attacked by their bosses, regardless of sex and age, and some were fired after I return to work on maternity leave. This qualitative research was not intended to make generalizations, but to address the analysis of specific social problems from the point of view of the social sciences and humanities [3], in which we consider that each subject, as well as society is different therefore, objective and scientific studies of what behaviors and culture involve are required. We have verified that each case is different and therefore each situation, the important thing was to carry out the analysis that allowed us to reconfirm that mobbing and bullying have health effects and that they can favor complications of pregnancy in women. Men who suffered assaults and teasing such as memes and cyberbullying for being parents hurt themselves emotionally and psychically at a time when they were able to make objective decision-making about their personal lives without violence.

Theoretical Approximations

Bullying is one of the best known phenomena than mobbing, because it has been studied in school contexts consisting of personal or group aggression, accompanied by intimidation; while mobbing anglicism has been used for the analysis of workplace violence and lies in group harassment that seems to have no clear origin. However, these are aggressions that are used strategically to exclude a male or female subject identified by the group as threatening [4]. Pregnancy is understood to be carried, so in humans gestation lasts for nine months. During this time, women's bodies change and can develop a series of health disorders that put them at risk [5].

Background to the Studies of Bullying and Mobbing

In 1972, Heineman, a Swedish child psychiatrist, interested in child social behavior outside the classroom, borrowed the term Konrad Lorenz to identify highly aggressive behavior by small gangs of children who assaulted another. He observed that the bullying children did not appear so in contexts outside of school. These behaviors have been called bullying [6]. The word bullying comes from English, the meaning of which is intimidation of someone. Their study begins in the 70s, when a problem is detected in northern Europe. However, there were other researchers interested in the problem such as Dan Olweus who is considered one of the pioneers in studying bullying. In 2015, the psychoanalyst Luis Kancyper, who takes up the definition of Olweus, defines bullying as "bullfighting, attacking, aggravating, harassing the other, it is the offense offensive to the feeling of self, to the dignity itself that

generates intense shame and a desire against offense and retaliation" [7]. Bullying is a phenomenon that takes place mainly in school settings, while mobbing takes place in the workplace. Bullying is not an exclusive behavior of minors or adolescents, it is also used by adults and older adults whom we have observed in various institutions and their attacks are charged with sexism, especially towards young women who become pregnant and even more so when they are known. Who are single mothers [4].

The study of mobbing derived from Konrad Lorenz's ethological research and from the psychology of work [8,9]. The studies continued along the lines of psychiatry with Hirigoyen in 2001 and pediatric psychiatry that studies aggressive behavior in children [10]. Starting in the 1980s, research on the different types of bullying in the world and therefore the contexts in which they take place diversified [6]. In Mexico, workplace harassment has been studied from different perspectives, as well as bullying and cyberbullying or also known as cyber violence. The latter lies in the aggression towards a subject through the electronic media and images are used to attack it in various ways. The clandestinity that electronic media allow favors the anger or affectivity of a subject who wishes to harm another and empowers him to do so because he feels protected by anonymity. However, the cyber police can act in this and the aggressors have been detected.

The term mobbing comes from the verb to mob, the Spanish translation of which refers to group harassment or siege, such as the one observed by Konrad Lorenz when studying the behavior of flocks that attacked a larger animal [8]. Mobbing studies have been applied to the analysis of hostile attitudes of human beings within work environments. The findings of different investigations have shown the cruelty of humans which arises at different times as regulatory mechanisms in highly toxic work environments [11]. Undoubtedly, this phenomenon is opposed to what has been stipulated with international organizations and the world movement on the progress of human rights, as well as the feminist movement that seeks to demonstrate the inequality that women suffer in different dimensions of life. Mobbing like bullying is part of the psychological violence that is carried out in work and school settings [12]. Physical violence does not always manifest or register because it sometimes takes place outside of work or school settings. However, there are statistical data in which it has been deployed especially with the direct harassment of an aggressor towards a target. Physical violence can be done in different ways, such as throwing an object at a person and making it appear that it was an accident. On other occasions, the violence is open and direct, as occurs in some factories and schools where has openly assaulted girls and boys as well as adolescents, but also in hospitals that assault other

people in different ways, such as defamation, exclusion of their physical spaces, and ridicule medical students in front of patients, in addition to the unfair dismissal of posts [13]. In some work environments, adults often suffer physical violence when they are deliberately pushed [14]. The physical violence that has been registered in mobbing cases makes them seem more accidental, while in bullying they are open and direct; In this case, the aggressors do it in an obvious way to achieve intimidation in a subject, or in a group of friends to generate fear and thus feel protected as aggressors.

Mobbing is a reality in the Mexican labor market, the same as in schools. 80% of workers have witnessed an act of workplace harassment against a colleague and 74% assure that this conduct is carried out mainly by bosses [15]. Aggressive behaviors in mobbing are not always identified as violent because what is understood by violence in this historical moment has been normalized and therefore accepted in our country as part of social and cultural life.

As research has progressed, it has been shown that mobbing is not a phenomenon isolated from cultural aspects, but is associated with human feelings and emotions. Few times have behaviors been analyzed in detail as part of culture, however, they are present in human relationships and are usually controllers of behaviors and behaviors [16].

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) has indicated that in Mexico 18,000 people have quit their jobs in one year due to mobbing, although it is a general fact that the specifications of the violence that accompanied these harassments are unknown and why they quit (fifteen).

With this research vulnerability (harassment, harassment, workplace violence, discrimination and exclusion) and fear were studied in those who had not planned their experience as mothers, but also for those who represented immense joy. However, it was observed that in both groups pregnancy and parenthood make women who study or work as well as men who become parents vulnerable due to the set of responsibilities assumed, given that they will share their time in childcare. . The situation of being a mother or father makes men and women accessible, for this reason it is considered that the new generations are delaying motherhood and fatherhood given that such responsibility will absorb time [17]. Time has become a determining factor in productivity and this is generating considerable social changes such as motherhood and fatherhood. The responsibility that they must assume, both in their present and in their future, generates fear at first and indecisions, because they see their life projects in danger, as stated by our interviewees. However, there are other cases in which maternity and paternity is desired but which is difficult when

they assume the responsibility of studying and working; In this way we can verify that those who feel happy and fulfilled because they are mom or dad have other resources such as family help, which may be hers or hers or both. When this occurs, both men and women feel protected by their parents and even plan to continue their studies or work regardless of age. The reconciliation between personal life and work makes the experience of motherhood and fatherhood more difficult, especially for those women who do not have the family capital to allow them help.

The importance of our research is that it shows a social and cultural problem that has increased in Mexico. The fact is related to early pregnancies in women during adolescence, which means a public health problem in Mexico, given that it occupies first place in Latin America for unplanned pregnancies and second place in the world. In Mexico, 1 in 6 births, which represents 48.4%, were unwanted pregnancies. INEGI data establish that 59% of adolescents from 12 to 19 years old with a history of pregnancy only attended secondary school; 33% of women aged 20 to 24 who were teenage mothers are in the poorest quintile [18]. Women who have unplanned pregnancies are more violently violated by their family regardless of age. Society discriminates against women the sooner they become mothers; therefore, the prejudices that were the provocateurs of sexual encounters erupt over them, which shows the social and cultural devaluation towards women, since it is not a problem of morality, but of public health. Early pregnancies can be associated with emotional manipulations, in addition to rapes or for any other reason such as the idealization of falling in love and a pleasant life, but rarely is care taken to inform adolescents of what happens with pregnancies. Targets and prevention mechanisms. For this reason, it is necessary to pay attention to the sexuality of men and women and inform about its importance with policies to prevent early pregnancy in girls and boys. Although boys are young, they are sometimes forced to assume the responsibility of parenthood, but at their school they are teased by their peers and teachers, which makes them feel that they suffer from different types of bullying at school when they learn that they will be parents, which do not always resist especially when they fail in some subjects. In some cases, young people prefer to abandon their studies to avoid being teased by their peers as well as by teachers, still others hide from their partner because they do not want to take responsibility for parenthood, especially when it comes to schoolmates.

Women and men when involved in an unplanned pregnancy feel fear, frustration, and shame; This has been shown by the interviewees in this investigation. We take the experience of women and men to find out how they assumed responsibility for childcare and what kinds of violence they went through during this period of their lives

while assimilating their role or what decisions they made, in addition to recording the violence they recognized in your school or workplace. Many times we believe that young men want to blur their responsibility when their partner becomes pregnant without any planning. However, there are cases in which men want to assume paternity at an early age. Although sometimes the pregnant woman makes other decisions. By this we mean that generalizations about decision-making cannot be made if men assume their responsibility if they know they will be a father; each case is different and various aspects intervene, such as the possibilities of financial support. It is important to examine that most of the time men doubt whether they will be able to assume paternity due to fear of responsibility, in addition to rejection by their friends and family. The decisions of both men and women to continue or not to continue gestation are diverse and are due to other factors, such as, for example, the economic and family support that both have, the ethnic origin, the age of their parents, parents' level of education, personal plans and wishes to continue with their life projects. Fatherhood also has repercussions for those who study since the care and attention of daughters and sons requires time for their upbringing. The research problem revolved around the analysis of the assumption that men are the ones who can bear the study and work load with greater skill even with the aggressions and ridicule of colleagues from work or school, not women to whom the tasks of care are unquestionably attributed, given that these are social constructions. The ILO identifies this social group as the most vulnerable and the recipient of violence.

We know from the extensive existing bibliography that women, given the cultural conditions of our country, assume the responsibility of motherhood in most of the times and they postpone their studies and even resign their work or limit themselves in their personal fulfillment. even if they have higher education [19]. Women suffer other limitations as they experience pregnancy and motherhood, in addition to studying and working. According to Ángeles Sánchez Bringas, childcare had been assumed by women in a natural way and without question, especially for the lower and working social classes, but not for women of the middle classes who could have plans or projects for life in which they postponed motherhood and thus they did not give up their personal projects [6]. For the same author, social classes intervene in reproductive contexts. The different forms of violence that are directed at them and they are the ones that we wanted to highlight in this investigation.

Among the data we have obtained is that some pregnant women quit their jobs due to the excessive workload or the aggressions they receive once their colleagues or colleagues and bosses find out that they will be mothers. Pregnant women sometimes feel vulnerable in their work environments and

even more so when motherhood is not in their personal expectations. Some women reported that they made fun of their pregnancy with memes - this occurred in women ages 14 to 17 years old. The aggression that manifests itself in bullying is in close association with verbal and non-verbal language. Culture is related to the set of ideas about work, as well as the feelings and emotions that are manifested in the interaction of daily life in work spaces.

Aggressive behaviors in work settings often arise in subtle ways. However, sometimes they reach unimaginable levels of aggression that end up being one more strategy for job dismissal; without a formal communication to do so, or a legal procedure to let someone know that their presence is undesirable in the workplace; fact that shows that there are deeper aspects in the meaning that human beings do of what and how to attack another or another who represents himself as a rival or as a subject that does not allow himself to be subordinated by others.

Harassment and siege becomes the strategy used in some work environments to manage a set of tricks at will and as it suits their interests within the company or institution [20]. Bullying is thought of and is group-based because communication connections are established that are understood through the same

Feelings; fact that generates alliances and awards for the perpetrators. For example, the work carried out by Marina Parés considers that systematized hostility is used as a means of persuasion for the group to neutralize or eliminate the individual who threatens the achievement or preservation of their privileges. One of the various contributions of the study of mobbing was to open the concept of envy; that few researchers dared to use. Although for some others it remains valid and reliable to define envy in the analysis of group bullying or mobbing, from an anthropological perspective the subjective aspects should not be eliminated in the studies on bullying, since human relationships are complex and charged of meanings, that without them it would not be possible to know when it is or is not a threatening subject and whether or not it is for different people [4].

The women interviewed indicated that they did not want to have greater problems with the violence they suffered in their workplace and several of them were due to the continuous mistreatment they received from people of different hierarchies when they reported that they were pregnant. From the notification of their pregnancy they recognized that they were excluded.

The findings we have recorded show that through prolonged suffering, human cruelty is exacerbated, both by stalkers and, in some cases, by stalkers, when they seek

revenge. It is not a norm that this occurs, that is, the effects can be circumstantial, in the same way, it is striking that at this historical moment the insertion into work environments, both of young men and women, especially those that they have pregnancy plans, likewise, for young men who request permits to accompany their partner to medical check-ups, are not well accepted [17].

Ethnographic data has shown the existence of institutions and companies whose work environments are highly toxic, which makes it possible to understand that the working conditions in which women work are not the most desirable, even though high wages are received. Thus, women who become pregnant are often minimized if they do not have high office or leadership that gives them voice and vote. However, those who are secretaries, department heads, who can easily be replaced by a superior, will be given their working conditions due to their situation as pregnant women who will ask for leave to be absent due to their maternity, which will be justified by their performance and lack of updating in the exercise of their tasks within the workplace. For the International Labor Organization, the group that can register the greatest violence in the workplace is youth, both men and women recently graduated from a profession. Most of the time they occupy subordinate positions and are often attacked by colleagues who are older [1].

Some forms of violence in the world of work affect only women, such as "maternity harassment" (also called "mobbing or maternal harassment"), which is widespread throughout the world. The data obtained shows that pregnant workers, as well as women and men who return to work after maternity or paternity leave, can be harassed and intimidated by their coworkers, whether they are subordinates or hierarchical superiors. (One). Obtaining breaks for breastfeeding and other facilities to adjust work modalities to the needs of the family can also be a reason for bullying attitudes. These may include: humiliating treatment, emotional abuse, and assignment to insufficient office space, rank reduction, salary reduction, relocation of duty station, and other forms of pressure to isolate workers, and force them to resign. Motherhood has a special significance for the whole of society. Sometimes the same women believe that female bosses may be empathetic because they are women, but this is not always the case, but apparently the condition of pregnancy makes it easier for several of them to be vulnerable within their work environment as a student. In universities, women who become pregnant are sometimes teased by the same professors or colleagues. Teachers sometimes fail them more often because they want to hold them accountable for their situation, especially when they learn about the students' personal lives. The insinuations about their condition as single women who assume the responsibility of being mothers makes them a joke for various subjects within the

workplace as school. Women face different types of violence and sexual harassment when it comes to women who do not have a partner and who are young themselves who may end up receiving sexual advances from their friends, teachers, or bosses. And they even condition them to work more in exchange for some sexual favors. In precarious situations sometimes women agree to do any kind of act to get a job. We clarify that it is not a generality but that is the job insecurity of several women who are mothers and single couples. Others other than their partners do not take responsibility not only financially but in raising a son-daughter.

The differences by sex are explicit, since the men suffer less violence when they become parents as students, they receive less aggression from the family, but the women who were interviewed received greater family aggression from scolding since they were students. Males who hold a bachelor's degree when they announced their paternity in their job became susceptible to losing their job as they were required to do more work.

Conclusions

This research sought to study group violence such as mobbing and intimidation as bullying when women become pregnant or become mothers, and men who study and work and become fathers. We seek to establish the type of violence through the analysis of bullying and mobbing given that it was a question of locating how women as students or workers suffer from it. Two groups were established by sex: Women who had an unplanned pregnancy and others who accepted their pregnancy without problem, others who were planned or unplanned were accepted. The group that presented the most violence was that of women with unplanned pregnancies who were abused by their family in most cases. The same group reported different types of assault at school and work. Of the 80 women interviewed, 74 of them had unintended pregnancies and the youngest was 14 years old. The 14-year-old pregnant woman received family and financial support from her family, not reporting family violence but school bullying, and her cousins. The other 6 three of them their pregnancies were not planned but agreed to continue with maternity, the other three had planned pregnancies. All 6 reported different forms of violence such as rejection at school and three at work near the end of their pregnancy, and once they became mothers, two of them were fired from their jobs as they were temporary workers. The men's group: A group of men who did not plan to be fathers while studying or working, commented that 100% received a joke about their paternity, 30% of them said that they did experience family violence, especially in those who were students. 40% of professionals mobbed, especially men with a bachelor's degree, when they said they would be fathers and some were fired from their jobs. The

men acknowledged that they suffered from mobbing when they said in their jobs that they would be parents. The group that had unplanned pregnancies were the ones that suffered the most from bullying among friends and at school. Not so the second group that also suffered mobbing and bullying but that the joy of pregnancy made it easier for them to cope with difficult times.

The group of women interviewed was 80 and 45 men between 14 and 40 years of age. What has been observed is that the experiences lived from the reproductive experience such as motherhood and fatherhood is a stage of social vulnerability because pregnancies are not always planned and are the ones that cause a greater anxiety situation. Both men and women. The experience of men is one of congratulation for paternity, but not in women of any age, 85% reported fear, verbal violence, feeling of family and partner abandonment, and even thought of suicide. They reported that both they and they had a desire to disappear so as not to assume responsibility for the upbringing of a son and daughter, but almost always they assumed it due to family pressures and fear of responsibility and confusion of what it meant to be a mother or dad; Most of the interviewees were motivated to work for the care of their new family. Of course, each circumstance is different, however, from our research and with the application of a qualitative methodology, it has been possible to corroborate that socially there are a set of prejudices that have social and cultural bases on the role of women and men and its relation to reproductive life. Women are most of the times who take responsibility for the care of their offspring and it is they who have to redouble efforts to stay studying, while their family supports them with the care of their son or daughter, but this does not mean that they are in a solvency and satisfaction situation, but in most cases they feel tired and depressed due to the difficulties involved in caring for a son-daughter, completing their studies and sometimes feeling socially excluded when it is about single mothers who support their children. Most of the women who did not plan their pregnancy suffered more teasing and assaults, in their family, in their group of friends and at school. The women who became pregnant and who wanted to end their pregnancy with the birth felt happy but took responsibility for the support of their family group. Since 32 of the women interviewed did not have the support of their partner and decided to continue the pregnancy on their own. However, the female students who became mothers without having a partner were those who presented more aggression from their colleagues. Mainly women and sexual harassment by men, including teachers. Women expected empathy from other women, such as their bosses or teachers, but this was not always the case. The study of women who get pregnant when they study or work has allowed us to know how society reacts to the pregnant situation of women, as well as men who face attacks of different types for becoming parents.

Undoubtedly, of the groups studied by sex, women are the most vulnerable during pregnancy and are the ones who can postpone their studies if they do not have family support. The satisfaction of maternity and paternity is related to the social, emotional and economic support group available to men and women who decide to be fathers or mothers. This varies by social stratification, level of schooling of the family, the empathy they feel for those women and men who make decisions about their reproductive life.

References

1. OIT: International Labor Organization (2016) -Expert meeting on violence against women and men in the world of work.
2. Luisa TM (2018) Observe, listen and understand about the qualitative tradition in social research, FLACSO, El Colegio de México, México.
3. Edgar M (1989) The Method I Gedisa, Spain.
4. Fuentes VR (2016) Group harassment in the workplace Subjective suffering and cultural contexts. Scientific journal, Special Issue Gender Studies, pp: 216-247.
5. WHO (2009) Teen pregnancy: a culturally complex problem, World Health Organization.
6. Sánchez-Bringas A (2009) Methodological reflections for the sociocultural study of motherhood. *Perinatol and Reprod Human* 23(4): 237-246.
7. Bullying KL (2015) Harassment or school coexistence. Argentina: The Epoch APA online.
8. Lorenz K (2001) The so-called evil. XXI century Editors. Mexico.
9. Leymann H (1996) Content and Development of Group / Moral Harassment ("Mobbing") at Work. *Eur J Work Organ Psychol* 5(2): 165-184.
10. Hirigoyen MF (2006) Bullying at work. Spain: Paidós;
11. Segato R (2018) Counter-Pedagogies of cruelty. Argentina: Prometheus Books.
12. Alfonso Esparza RS (2020) Psychological bullying in the classroom: Testimony of a doctoral student. Observatory of Educational Innovation.
13. Mariana LM (2020) Report of sexual harassment in Doctors: Mexico 2019. Medscape.
14. OMS (2015) World Report on Aging and Health. Geneva.
15. INEGI (2018) National Survey of Occupation and Employment. México.
16. Antonio D (2018) The Strange order of things. Life, feelings and the creation of culture. Editorial Ariel. Mexico.
17. Jorge M (2018) I have no time. Geographies of precariousness. Spain: Akal Critical Thinking.
18. INEGI (2019) Available from: <https://www.inegi.org.mx/servicios/datosabiertos.html>
19. Mabel B (2008) The Crystal Frontiers in Women's Careers. Gender, subjectivity and globalization. *Yearbook of Psychology*. Barcelona, pp: 75-86.
20. Angel CM (2014) What has never been said about Bullying, Mobbing and Gender Violence: The perversion of instincts - The cult of the big lie. Createspace Independent Publishing Platform, publisher. Spain.

