

Abstract

The present study was conducted with the aim to find comparison of self-criticism, self-silencing, and psychological wellbeing in women with conversion disorder and women belonged to the general community. It was also aimed to find the association of self-criticism, self-silencing, and psychological wellbeing as well as to identify the predictors of psychological wellbeing. Total 98 participants (n=49; women with conversion disorder) and (n=49 women from general community) were recruited by using purposive sampling technique. The scales used in the study were Forms of Self-Criticism and Self-Reassurance Scale (FSRCS: Gilbert, Clark, Hempel, Miles, & Irons, 2004), Silencing the Self Scale (SSTS: Jack & Dill, 1992, and Ryff's Psychological Wellbeing Scale (PWS: Ryff, 1989). The data was analyzed by using Independent Sample t-test, Pearson Product Moment Correlation, and Stepwise Multiple Regression Analyses. The results of present study depicted that women with conversion disorder experience more self-criticism and silencing while less psychological wellbeing as compared to women from general community. Results also illustrated that hated self as a strong predictor of psychological wellbeing in women with conversion disorder while self-criticism and reassuring-self strongly predicted psychological wellbeing in women without conversion disorder. Ancillary statistics revealed that a component of psychological wellbeing i.e., purpose in life was found less in adolescent girls than young adult women with conversion disorder. However, adult women without conversion disorder experience more hated self while less psychological wellbeing, positive relations and purpose in life and less purpose in life than adolescent girls from the community.

Keywords: Self-Criticism, Self-Silencing, Psychological Wellbeing, Conversion Disorder.