A Study of Socio- Economic Status of Female Domestic Workers in Satara District Using Statistical Methods

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Abstract:- The domestic working is class of workers in unorganized sector. Female domestic workers are belongs to this sector. They earn money still they are working. Their work includes tasks like cooking, washing, taking care of children, taking care of elderly or sick member of family etc. work of female domestic workers is temporary basis. Day by day requirement of female domestic workers is increases in urban as well as in rural area. Especially there is need of such workers where both husband and wife are in engaged in service or business. This study highlights the 'problems faced by female domestic workers which basically focuses on the condition of work, education, caste, income or wages etc. Also the problem related to work security, family related problems health, wages,. The study also reveals the awareness of the respondents about the Government Organizations (GOs) and NGOs working for their welfare. In this study we make comparison of attributes *Income Against Residential Status* and *Caste against Education Status*.The result, discussion gives a clear picture and suggests various policies regarding Female Domestic workers.

Keywords:- Female Domestic Workers, Chisquare Test, Level of Significance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Domestic worker is a person who works within the scope of residence. The definition of domestic workers given by International Labour Organization (ILO) gives The person who performed the work in one or more households. Domestic workers perform a variety of household services. They doing the work like providing cleaning and household maintenance, washing, laundry and ironing, cooking, or care for children . Traditionally most of the women doing the job of domestic workers. According to ILO recently there are 67.1 million domestic workers worldwide. Domestic Workers engaged in their domastic work within an employment relationship. The work of domestic workers may duties full time or part time. Domestic workers live in or live out. These workers hired directly or via private agency. Many female workers work with people who need care, care of children, care of elder person, sick or disability person etc.

In (1999) Yeoh, Huang and Gonzalaz III studied the impact of migrated domestic workers over the economy of Singapore. They discussed in detailed that globalization process has resulted into riseing demand for domestic workers in Singapore, which already faces problem shortage labour. Migrated domestic workers help have become indispensable for the smooth functioning of household chores and for maintaining the quality of stable life. Being an advanced economy, females remarkably become part of human resource. This process of transformation has several number of serious effects over the economy and an earnest government concern is desired to handle the problems.

Feminization, in particular, has been the pivot of this cycle. To keep the issue under control, the government has implemented various controls, but it continues to thrive day by day. The researchers consider the threat as one that could have longterm economic and societal consequences for the country. Due to the marketization of social reproductive interactions, Elias (2010) portrays migrant female domestic workers as a crucial player in the Malaysian economy.

Working class families in Malaysia fill the consideration hole with the assistance of these weak specialists. These are really hidden laborers bound to work in casual area, denied of essential basic freedoms and presented to sexual orientation base disparity in working environment. Further she explores the position and capacity of institution of international recognition, International Labour Organisation, United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM) along with Malaysian local NGO's like Women's Aid Organisation (WAO) in resolving the problems and issues of this under class of workers facing gender and racial based discrimination. While leading the analyst stresses on the endorsement of the financial freedoms of these undetectable laborers. Gothoskar (2013), asks the change of female work from neglected homegrown work to paid homegrown work. During the course of industrialisation and globalization it has become unavoidable for the lower pay class, to get by without female's financial commitment to the family.

Marketization of homegrown work has given a chance of advancement to these weak laborers. Generally female in India have been deliberately restricted to family errands in type of social and social limits framed by the male centric

culture. Non – acknowledgment of female's work, sex based imbalance and female strengthening hasbeen the significant issues of women's activist development. Homegrown work area is thriving step by step, known by different names for example care work, passionate work, globalization of mothering movement and globalization from beneath and so on Sengupta and Sen (2013), in their work center around assorted parts of compensation assurance. Alongside the job of financial, social and social factorsfocal point of the review is wage estimation and normalization have been examined. This work addresses the discoveries of an exploration project directed in Kolkata comprising test size of 154 female homegrown specialists. Assurance and normalization of wages of these specialists is a tough assignment because of the idea of this work. There are various issues like variety in compensation, different businesses and assortment of wages practically speaking, absence of formal agreement and so forth. Job of enlisting organization and status of unionizing among homegrown specialists has likewise been fundamentally inspected, the previous demonstrations similarly as a between arbiter and unionization is in the phase of earliest stages carrying no advantages to these laborers.

Nowday the demand for paid domestic worker is rising rapidly. Integration of females in the labour market, changes in population trends, and changes in welfare and economic policies are the three main trends with varying regional differences. A female domestic worker contributes significantly to the economy and society, sustaining households, fostering, productivity, economic growth and human development. This is one of the neglected group among the unorganized sector. Domestic work is not treated as a real work so there are many hurdles in the formation of legislations. Female Domestic Workers are struggle of the most helpless. Actually these women's are close to us in our house. Maximum among them of are poor, illiterate and unskilled and come from backward areas. Census study shows the numbers of female domestic workers aged 15 to 59 went up 17% between the years 2001 and 2011. In the cities, it went up over 70% from around 14.7 million in 2001 to 25 million in 2011. According to Maharashtra Government, there are 4, 46,892 registered domestic workers in the state. Most of these workers are not organized in any trade union or similar organization. However, over the last several decades, there have been attempts by several trend union and NGOs to organize domestic workers.our study is focuses on the status of Education, Caste, Age, Income of the Female Domestic Workers.

OBJECTIVES:
1) To study the Marital Status, Educational Qualification Income of Domestic Women Workers
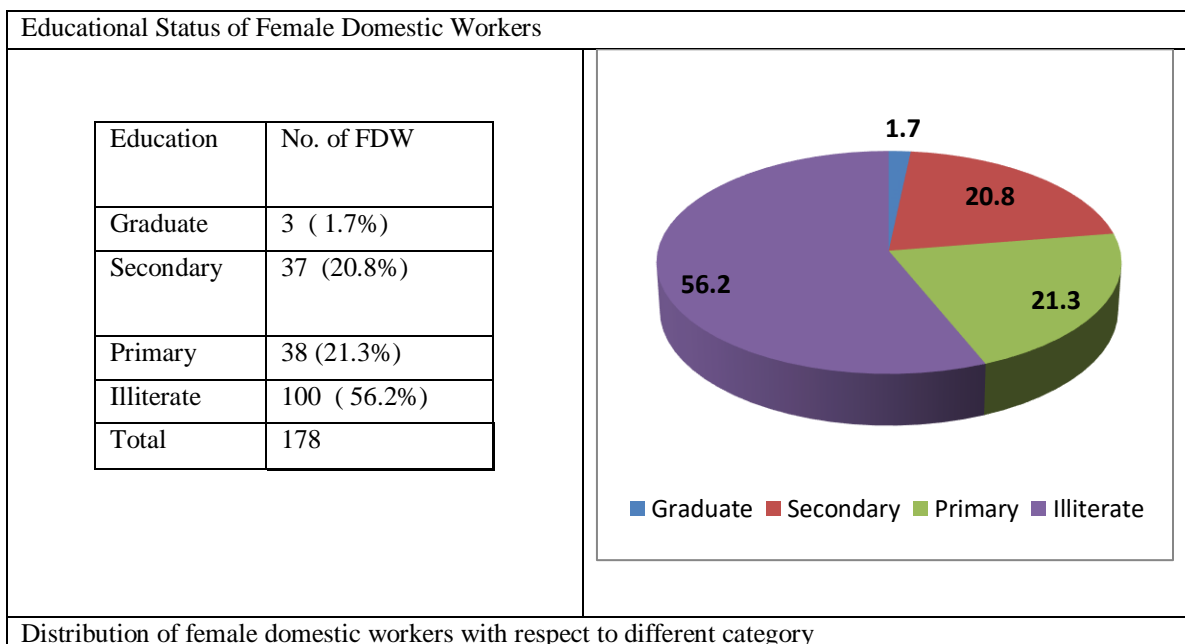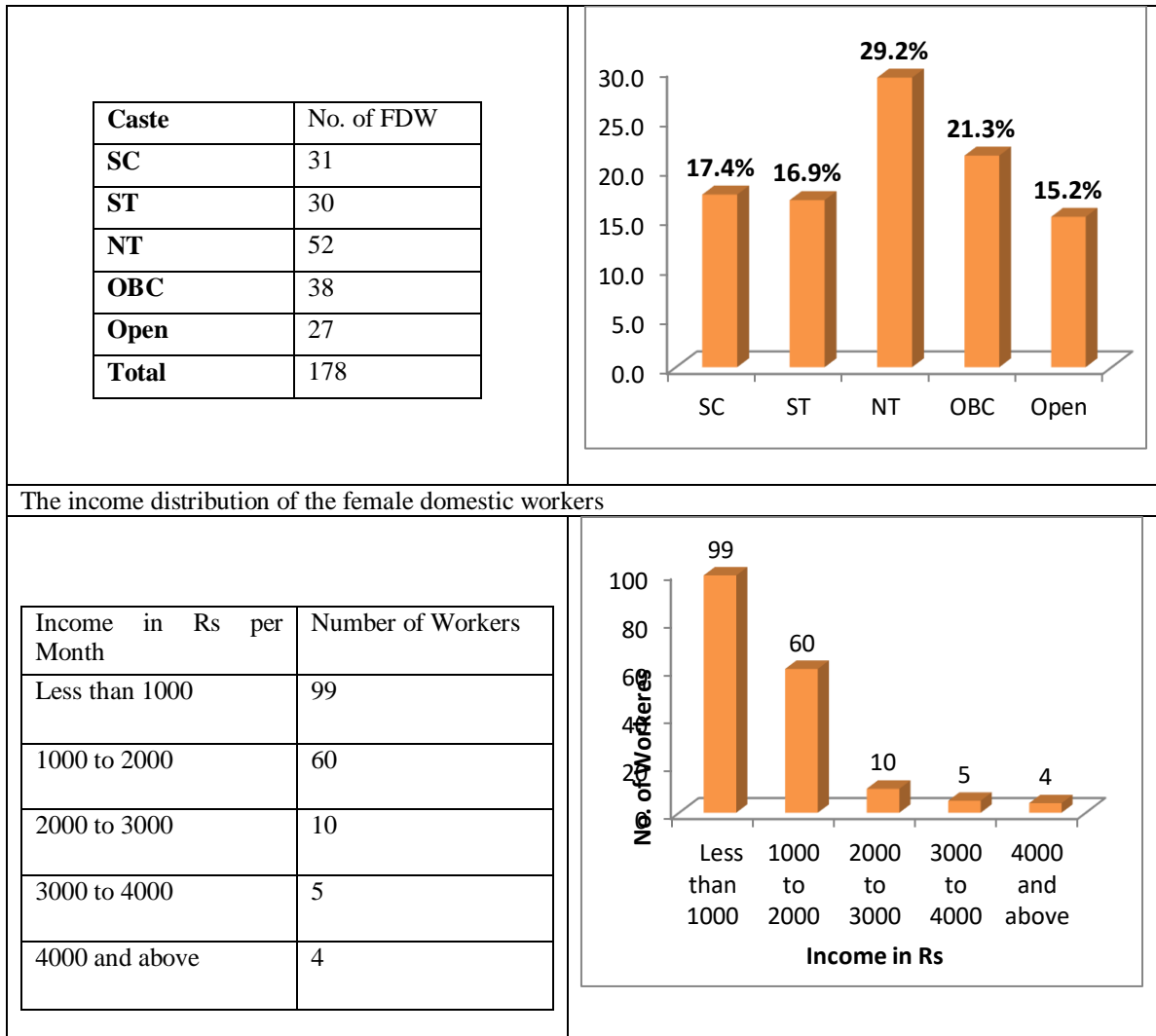2) To Study the Socio-Economic Status of Domestic Women Workers.

II. METHODOLOGY

The approximate number of Women domestic workers in Satara is 3000. For collection of the information about them the city is divided in five zones and stratified random sampling technique is used to select samples from each zone. Data is collected by preparing questionnaire personal interviews. The sample size is 178.

III. CLASSIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

The collected data are classified in to different characteristics and analyse by using statistical tools.

Graphical Representation:

Educational Status of Female Domestic Workers		
Education	**No. of FDW**	
Graduate	3 (1.7%)	
Secondary	37 (20.8%)	
Primary	38 (21.3%)	
Illiterate	100 (56.2%)	
Total	178	

Distribution of female domestic workers with respect to different category

Caste	No. of FDW
SC	31
ST	30
NT	52
OBC	38
Open	27
Total	178

The income distribution of the female domestic workers

Income in Rs per Month	Number of Workers
Less than 1000	99
1000 to 2000	60
2000 to 3000	10
3000 to 4000	5
4000 and above	4

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS:-

a) chi-square test of goodness of fit for income distribution of domestic workers:

H0: The number of domestic workers are uniformly distributed over different salary groups against

H1: The number of domestic workers are not uniformly distributed over different salary groups

Observation Table:

Income	Below 1000	1000-2000	2000-3000	3000-4000	4000 & Above
No. of Workers	99	60	10	5	4

Observed value of $\chi 2 = \sum \frac{(Oi-Ei)^2}{Ei} = 202.3744$

Critical Value of $\chi 2 = 11.344$ at 1% level of significant and at d.f. 3

Here Observes value of $\chi 2$ is less than Critical Value of $\chi 2$.

b) chi-square test of goodness of fit for age distribution of domestic Workers:

H0: The ages of domestic workers are normally distributed against

H1: The ages of domestic workers are not normally distributed.

Obtained data follows approximately normal distribution. It is seen that, the average age of female domestic workers is 32 years and standard deviation is 11 years.

observation Table:

Age in Years	Below 20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of Workers	22	58	59	25	14

The estimated parameters μ= Mean = 31.62 and σ^2 = Variance = 143.97

Observed value of $\chi 2 = \sum \frac{(Oi-Ei)^2}{Ei} = 11.12$

Critical Value of $\chi2$ = 11.3448 at 1% level of significant and at 3 d.f.

Here Observes value of $\chi2$ is less than Critical Value of $\chi2$.

IV. OVER ALL FINDING

➤ Among the respondents of Satara city it is found that 15% female domestic workers are from general category and 85% are from reserve category are engaged in this work.

➤ The present study illustrate that almost all female domestic workers are Below Poverty Line (BPL) only 11.73% female domestic workers are Above Poverty Line (APL).

➤ Among the respondents of Satara city, it is found that an average income is approximately is Rs. 1123/- and the variation in income is high i.e. by statistically standard deviation is Rs. 886/-. The distribution of income follows exponential distribution.

➤ It is found that average age of female domestic workers is 32 years.

➤ There are housing condition of female domestic workers is 68.53 % respondents had its own house, 28.65% are staying in rental house and 2.80% female workers are staying in residence provided by house owner.

➤ Nearly 90% female domestic workers get advance payment in needy period.

➤ It is found that 74% FDW's are married, 11% are unmarried and 12% are widow and remaining is divorcee or living independently.

➤ Among the respondents does not receive any government facilities such as insurance, pension, concession to their children in education.

➤ In the present study it is found that qualification depends on the caste category.

➤ Among the respondents of Satara city it is found that about 90% female domestic workers are jobless during COVID pandemic period. And during that period they have not getting partially payment. Only 10% FDWs have getting partially payment.

➤ The married females are engaged in this work is more than the other categories like widow, unmarried etc.

➤ Females of every age group engaged in the domestic work, but females between age group 20 to 30 and 30 to 40 years are mostly engaged in this work.

➤ There is no provision of protection for the families of unorganized sector.

➤ During the work there is no breaks, no leaves in a month, due to health problem no provision of leave if leave is necessary, it is depends on employer

➤ The study indicates that there no fixed working hours in a day. Present study is also reveals that minimum payment of wages act is not effectively implemented by State or/and Central Government.

➤ The study also indicates that females from BPL families are more engaged in domestic work.

➤ The additional payment for extra work or/ and bonus/incentive/ rewards are depends on sympathy of the employer and not on the performance of that female workers.

➤ It reveals that there is no favourable working condition, increment in wages, on time payment of wage, deduction of payment, dignity of workers.

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