

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 domestic 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 rising 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