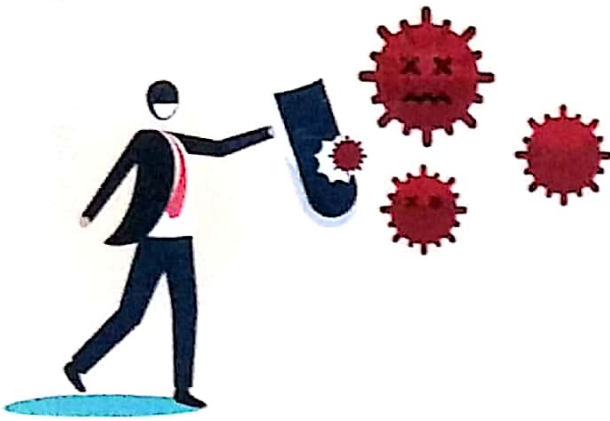




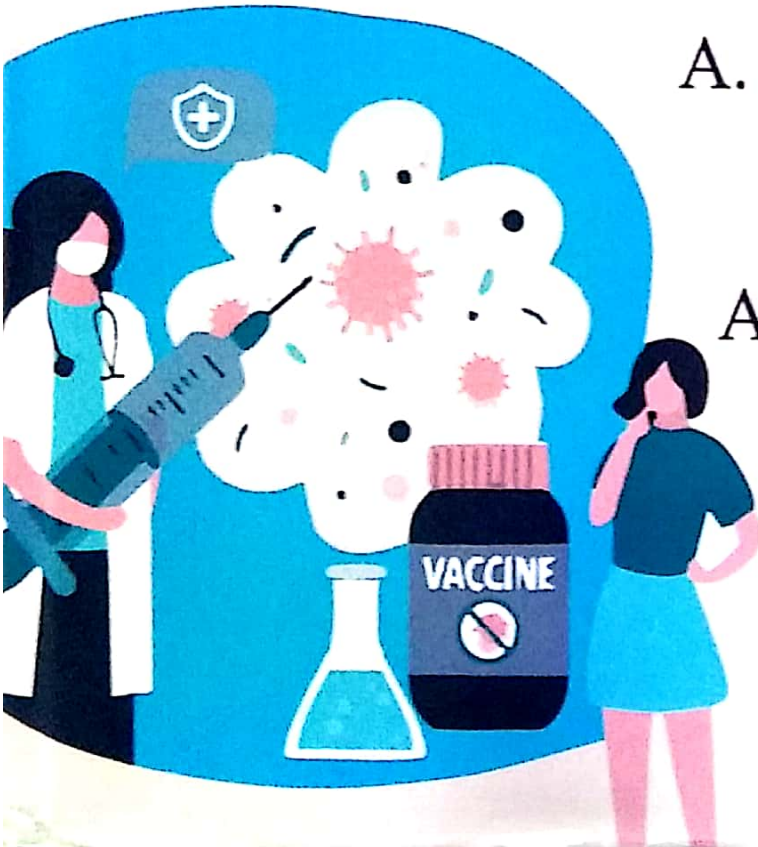
Self Reliant India

Opportunities and
the Way Forward



Editors

A. Xavier Susairaj
V. Sivasankar
A. Premkumar
A. Salaijayamani



SELF-RELIANT INDIA

Opportunities and the Way Forward

Editors

A. Xavier Susairaj, V. Sivasankar,
A. Premkumar, A. Salaijayamani

MANAK
PUBLICATIONS PVT. LTD

Self-Reliant India: Opportunities and the Way Forward

Editors : A. Xavier Susairaj, V. Sivasankar, A. Premkumar, A. Salaijayamani

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Published by

MANAK

PUBLICATIONS PVT. LTD

B-7, Saraswati Complex, Subhash Chowk

Laxmi Nagar, New Delhi 110092 (India)

Phone : 91-11-22453894, 22042529

E-mail: manak.publications@gmail.com

Website: manakpublication.com

Subsidiary Office in USA

MANAK PUBLICATION, INC.

2426, Lexington Circle, South Canton

Michigan-48188 (USA)

E-mail: manakpublications.usa@gmail.com

Phone: +1 (313) 6087618

First Edition 2022

© Author, 2022

ISBN: 978-93-91897-09-3

Typeset in Adobe Garmond Pro
by GRS Graphics, India

Printed in India by: Nice Printing Press, New Delhi (India)

8.	Resilience and Coping Strategies adopted by Households Residing in Tirupattur Town during Covid-19 Pandemic Period <i>A. Selvaraj and J. Jacob Stanley Inbaraj</i>	93
9.	Paradox of Skill Development Initiative: An Overview of Skilled Women in Thiruvallur District <i>J. Kaviya Nijaritha, M. Rekha, Ashika A. and Stella Mary</i>	101
10.	Role of Rag Pickers and Solid Waste Management in Covid-19 Puducherry <i>T. Dhivya and A. Royal Edward Williams</i>	116
11.	A Study on Socio Economic Conditions of the Women Domestic Workers at Udumalpet, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu <i>C. Sri Priya and K. Kaliammal</i>	127
12.	Trend of Vegetable Oils International Trade of India during Covid-19 <i>P. Manikandan and S. Rajendran</i>	143
13.	Economic Growth and Infrastructural Development in South India <i>A. Xavier Susairaj and A. Premkumar</i>	152
14.	Economic Analysis of Service Sector Expenditure with Special Reference to Covid-19 Pandemic Crisis <i>J. Sacratees, K. Ajitha</i>	159
15.	Impact of Covid-19 Lockdown on India's Trade <i>A. Athira, P. Manikandan and S. Rajendran</i>	169
16.	Challenges, Issues and Contributions of Migrant Workers – A Conceptual Review <i>M. Selvaraj</i>	186
17.	A Study on the Recent Agriculture Farmer's Position in India <i>A. Royal Edward Williams and R. Sankaran</i>	197
18.	Impact of Covid-19 on Sectoral Trends of India <i>J. Abish and G. Gnana Elpinston</i>	206
19.	Covid-19 Pandemic and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in India <i>M. Vincent Sahayaraj and D. Kalaiselvan</i>	214
20.	Agriculture Marketing in India <i>Umesh Godase</i>	223

CHAPTER 11

A Study on Socio Economic Conditions of the Women Domestic Workers at Udumalpet, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu

C. Sri Priya and K. Kaliammal

Introduction

Women play a significant role in a nation, which includes a part of a homemaker. Homemaker is the largest workforce in the world which remains unpaid and undervalued. The domestic chores of women do not consider occupations by the nations. It is also considered unproductive work. But the domestic work is the most productive work done by women for the development of the nation. The workers who are doing the same service as the homemaker in other's home are known as the domestic servant, workers, and maids. Normally, women entered into these types of domestic workers for their own survival and the survival of their families. This is because of the illiteracy or less educational awareness among women. In this regard, the women domestic workers have an important place to play in their life as well as the employer's life, in which they are occupied.

Women have always been contributing to the economy to achieve remarkable progress. But it is the gender prejudice that still prevails in every social division, although in the most educated and developed societies. It is also unable to absorb this noticeable participation of women in all spheres of her life. In some regions, male-biased societies reduce the part of women in significant matters in the economy and also in the family. Conversely, this masochist thinking is starting to fade slowly with the course of time. As a whole, in the present society, domestic workers are considered one of the most significant workers and productive work of an economy. The workforce of domestic workers is considered the most upcoming sector in

the world's women workforce. In recent days, the demand for domestic or house care work increases steadily in developing and developed countries. Even though there are substantial men, and domestic workers, often this sector remains a highly feminized sector.

According to the Human Development Report 2015, India ranks 130 with a value of 0.795 in the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and a value of 0.609 in the Human Development Index, which is in the list of medium human development countries. In India, women workers constitute half of the population as per the 2011 census. Out of the total number of female workers, 72 percent were engaged in the agricultural sector as cultivators or agricultural labourers, 21.7 percent were dispersed among all the different non-agricultural laborers and industries, and the remaining 6.3 percent in household industries. According to 2011 NSSO data, there were around 3.9 million domestic workers in India. Most of these are from vulnerable communities, that is, Adivasis, Dalits, or landless Other Backward Communities. Almost all of them were migrant workers and an overwhelming number were women (NSSO 2011). But there exists not one law that specifically deals with this unorganized sector, of which women constitute over two-thirds of the workforce in this unorganized sector.

Women Domestic Workers—Indian Scenario

Domestic work or the house care work is one of the most convenient and comfortable jobs for the women in society, who are mostly illiterate or have less education compared to male education. Due to the illiteracy of women, they choose domestic work and house care work as their occupations. They are earning some reasonable revenue for their family in this job. In some families, the income of the domestic workers is necessary for the smooth running of their family, because they are the most important income earners of the family. Especially, women, who migrated for social reasons, say marriage, take these as their occupation and work for their family by joining their hands with their husbands' hands. In some cases, while the mother is a domestic worker, she keeps her daughter with herself for helping in their domestic work and also allows her daughter to be a domestic worker. Because of domestic workers' unhealthiness and age, they allow their daughter to go to the employer's house for doing her part of domestic work and as a way, they slowly turn their daughter also being a domestic worker.

Women domestic workers usually come from India's less developed states, such as Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Assam. They travel to other

places and transnational, as they seek work as servants in well-off homes. They were, often barely of legal working age, and their wages less than the minimum fixed by the government. Their employers range from India's best to its worst, many of who still believe in the usual divide between servants and masters. Abuse, mentally, physically, or sexually among women workers was common (India Spend, e-paper, July 16, 2017). In the 2000s authorized statistics renowned the number of women in the workforce fell, and other official studies established that women were doing more unpaid housework. Generally, domestic work was just considered a part of normal familial duties (Tripti Lahiri, 2017). The major issues faced by these workers are corrupt recruitment practices, lack of work contracts, withheld salaries, and physical, sexual, and emotional abuse at the workplace. Most often, the migrants become the victims of scams by the fly-by-night brokers. These brokers often cheat the migrants by falsely promising jobs abroad and do not take necessary steps to secure the appropriate paperwork so that these migrants can legally work as domestic workers. In India, the procedure for migrating abroad for work remains largely unregulated. The government has not implemented a pre-migration program for education.

Significance of the Study

In India, most of the women are found to be employed in agricultural activities and in the unorganized sector. The employment of women is high in the unorganized sector such as part-time helpers or maids in households, construction of buildings, tanneries, beedi industries, and match and crackers industries. The highest Indian Constitutional Document provides equality to all human beings with dignity, but it is not seen in the case of women domestic workers. A domestic worker not only provides the service to the needy persons of the society but also uplifts their family on all grounds. The issues of a domestic worker are a very strong concern in the present situation which is longing for a positive solution. The present study will be an eye-opener for policymakers and the public.

According to estimates by the International Labour Organization (ILO), there were at least four million domestic servants in India. Domestic work as an economic activity is too enormous and employs too many employers who remain unregulated. Many people choose domestic work because of their low literacy level and also the turn down of employment opportunities in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors. The work has

no reputation and is generally considered a menial work in exchange for some amount. Apart from daily routine, structural exploitation, in the form of low wages, heavy workloads, and long hours are serious issues for the women domestic workers. They face serious dangers, as is evident from cases of employers confining and assaulting them coming to light with frightening regularity. The inequality of domestic workers circumstances was drawn attention to the fact that their place of work was surrounded by the privacy of the homes of people that are invariably more privileged than they are. Although successive governments have drafted policies, they are yet to become law. India is a participant of the International Labour Organization's 189th convention, known as the "Convention on Domestic Workers", but has not ratified it yet. Daily and weekly rest hours, minimum wage payment, and, the choices of choosing the place of living and enjoying the leave facilities are the measures suggested by the convention.

Women are recognized as a powerful instrument for the economic development of a country as well as the growth of society. The growth of women becomes necessary in any place of the world, in particular in the service sector, which is the income rising sector, especially in the GDP rising sector of an economy. In India, the domestic service comes under the service sector and at the same time got importance in the growth of the households also in the growth of the country. In India, almost all the domestic workers were children, girls or women, ranging from ages above 12 and below 75, and 25 percent of them were below the age of 14. The majority of these domestic workers were illiterates (BMS, 2012). Domestic workers take the job due to unsteady domestic circumstances at their own households. For example, male in rural employment is, the only wage earner of the household, rude or intoxicating husbands. By and large claim to the basis of work was the unfavourable conditions of poverty and the disappointment of the government to eradicate or make the position enhanced. The women workers have no reimbursement of work contracts, social security, and security of employment in their jobs. It is the age-old patriarchal and societal systems in India that regard the work as menial and downgrade. Because of this, it draws the poorest compensation. A large number of women are subjected to mortification, abuse (physical, verbal and sexual,) and mistreatment. This circumstance of work has brought down the confidence of women, making them uncertain.

This study focuses on the social and economic aspects of women domestic workers. On the social aspects, it deals with their family system, size of families, and facilities of domestic workers like housing, drinking

water, electricity, toilet, drainage, and home amenities. On the economic aspects, it deals with the income, expenditure, saving, and borrowing of the women domestic workers. Udumalpet taluk comes under Tiruppur district, a recently formed district of Tamil Nadu, which was previously under Coimbatore district. Udumalpet is the headquarters of Udumalpet taluk and is popularly known as "Poor man's Ooty" due to its cool climatic conditions. Udumalpet taluk is in the south western end of the Tiruppur district. Udumalpet usually referred to as Udumalai, is about 65 kms south of the district headquarters Tiruppur and is in between Pollachi and Palani. The altitude of Udumalpet is 1208 feet above MSL and the total area of the taluk is 1436.76 square kms. Administratively Udumalpet taluk has 3 panchayat unions [blocks] namely, Gudimangalam, Madathukulam and Udumalpet. The Amaravathi River, a tributary of the river Cauvery, is flowing east of Udumalpet bifurcating Udumalpet and Palani taluks. Agriculture is the major occupation of the rural populace. It has seen considerable advancement in modern industrialization, particularly, after the advent of the Wind Mill Project, with an array of ancillary units around it. It is one of the upcoming districts in Tamil Nadu, especially in the manufacturing and service sector. Moreover, the city has many reputed educational institutions and still many more to pop up. Tiruppur district gets importance and a need for a domestic worker to take care of the households who were employed as well as Udumalpet town. In this regard, women domestic workers play a vital role in various households.

Review of Literature

Shrayana Bhattacharya and Shalini Sinha (2009) have done the research paper under the title, *Domestic Workers in India: Background and Issues*. In that paper, it was revealed that services provided by domestic workers were made in allowing a greater degree of female labor force engagement. However, by providing these services, many female domestic workers could not provide quality care for their children and the elderly. One of the key findings of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) and the Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST) studies on Ahmadabad and Delhi was in relation to childcare. Women often had left their children alone at home or in the care of neighbors while they go to work. Many women interviewed have stated that they could not take up further tasks or households simply because they had to come home and take care of their children.

Sindhu Menon (2010) has analyzed that caste and language play important role in the lives of domestic workers. Indian society was still far from being caste free and although some changes had taken place in urban areas. Most of the villages were still plagued by casteism and feudalism. As domestic workers, they got only food and shelter. Part-timers were those who work for two to three hours at a time in different houses. They work like machines, running from one house to another. They were paid according to the tasks they undertake, for example, they earn Rs. 300 for sweeping and mopping, washing utensils and washing clothes whereas they earn Rs. 200 for dusting. These rates also were not fixed. The worst part was that in the end, nothing was recognized. The workers were only cursed, blamed, and fed with leftovers.

Nisha Varia (2011), has made an attempt to study the millions of women who migrate to destinations in Asia and the Middle East to earn their living as domestic workers. In host countries, the combination of significant gaps in labor laws, restrictive immigration policies, and socially accepted discrimination against migrant workers has contributed to alarming human rights violations, including excessively long hours with no days off, non-payment of wages, confinement in the workplace, physical abuse, sexual abuse, forced labor in some cases, the slavery. While some governments started to improve standards incrementally, most have failed to adopt comprehensive reforms.

Neetha (2013), has stated in her paper on "Minimum Wages for Domestic Work" that apart from labor market issues that govern legislative interventions, a critical factor in understanding the responses of the state to the issues domestic workers face was the social understanding of household work. In India, few states are followed the Minimum wages for domestic workers in the informal sector. This reflected the undervaluation of housework even when it entered the market. Better statutory minimum wages for domestic workers would not only help protect their rights but could also shake the social and political foundations of household work, leading to a new valuation of it.

Mahua Venkatesh (2017), in his article on "India Ranks 120th among 131 Nations in Women Workforce" has stated that according to World Bank, there were some hurdles to enhancing women's participation in the Indian workforce. They were in need of a safe and conducive environment and also incentives. The World Bank opined that India had one of the lowest female participation in the workforce, ranking 120th among 131 countries for which data was available, in its India Development Report

released on May 2017. The primary sector in India was the agriculture sector. Thus, the report highlighted that increase in the women workforce in India, led to its potential GDP growth rate.

Angel D. (2017) has analyzed that the workforce in the unaccounted sector in India was classified into four divisions. They were in terms of occupation, nature of employment, particularly distressed categories, and service categories. In adding up to these four divisions, there exists a large section of unorganized labour force such as cobblers, handicraft artisans, handloom weavers, lady tailors, physically handicapped self-employed persons, rickshaw pullers, auto drivers, sericulture workers, carpenters, tannery workers, power loom workers and urban poor.

Methodology of the Study

Udumalpet Town is chosen for the study. The survey period was from March 2021 to January 2022. The study was based on primary data as well as secondary data.

As the population is infinite, the researcher used non-probability sampling and adopted a convenient sampling method for collecting the sample. Fifty women domestic workers were selected. The researcher used a self-prepared questionnaire for collecting data on demographical details and the standardized tool *Problem Checklist for Working Women* by Vishwa Vijaya Singh (1997), was used to assess the problems of working women for the purpose of this research work. Primary data were collected from 50 respondents by using *Problem Checklist for Working Women* by Vishwa Vijaya Singh (1997). The tool consists of 79 items. Among them 1-27 items were to assess the personal social problems, 28-52 items were to assess the familial problems, and the remaining 53-79 items were to assess the occupational and personal problems. The collected data for the study was both quantitative and qualitative in nature. These collected data were tabulated and analyzed using percentage analysis and appropriate statistical tools. Secondary data from the previous studies, related literature, and concept related to problems from books, journals, and, websites were collected.

Data were collected from the four parts of Udumalpet Town. A detailed schedule was prepared and the primary data was collected. Since the women domestic workers were illiterate or educated at a low level, the schedule method was the most appropriate technique to collect the primary data. Finally, the respondents were met personally and the data was collected. The data related to the socio-economic status of the

respondents were collected with the use of a schedule from 50 domestic women workers in Udumalpet Town.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are

1. To find out the socio-economic conditions of women domestic workers
2. To study the problems faced by the women domestic workers
3. To find out the association between the social-economic, occupational, personal, and family aspects of women domestic workers.
4. To suggest measures for women domestic workers to manage their situations.

Result and Discussion

The socio-demographic and economic details are collected from the respondents and the data collected are based on the respondent's state of mind and the time of data collection period.

Table 1: Social Demographics of the Respondents

S. No	Factors	Particulars	No of respondents	Percentage
1.	Age	Up to 25 years	10	20.0
		26-35 years	13	26.0
		36-45 years	16	32.0
		Above 46 years	11	22.0
2.	Religion	Hindu	50	100.0
3.	Community	BC	05	10.0
		MBC	12	24.0
		Reserved category	33	66.0
4.	Marital Status	Spinster	03	06.0
		Married	32	64.0
		Widow	05	10.0
		Divorced	04	08.0
		Separated / deserted	06	12.0
5.	Education	Illiterate	36	72.0
		I - V Standard	08	16.0
		VI - X Standard	04	08.0
		XI, XII Standard	02	04.0

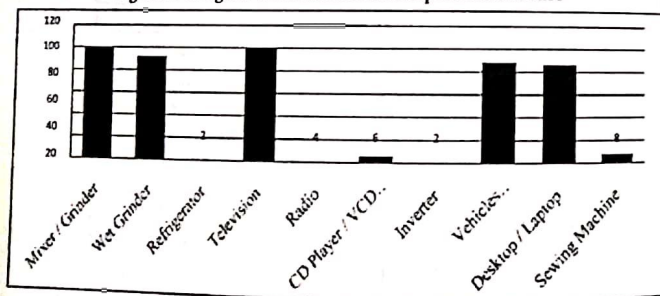
S. No	Factors	Particulars	No of respondents	Percentage
6.	Family type	Joint Family	18	36.0
		Nuclear Family	32	64.0
7.	Family Size	less than 3 members	09	18.0
		3 to 5 members	22	44.0
		More than 5 members	19	38.0
8.	Residence area	Village	34	68.0
		Town	14	28.0
		City	02	04.0
8.	House Facility	Own House	31	62.0
		Rental House	18	36.0
		Leasing	01	02.0
9.	Housing type	Pucca	29	58.0
		Thatched	11	22.0
		Concrete	08	16.0
		Asbestos	02	04.0
10.	No. of Rooms in Respondent's house	One	38	76.0
		Two	12	24.0
11.	Drinking Water Facility	Own tap	32	64.0
		Common tap	18	36.0
12.	Toilet Facility	Own toilet	33	66.0
		Common toilet	12	24.0
		Open space	05	10.0
13.	Electricity Facility	Yes	50	100.0
14.	Drainage Facility	Underground drainage system	28	56.0
		Surface drainage system	09	18.0
		No drainage system	13	26.0
15.	Mode of Cooking	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	36	72.0
		Kerosene	14	28.0

The above table clearly shows that 32 percent of the respondents are in the age group of 36 - 45 years and 26 percent are from the age group of 25-36 years. This states that the woman in the family had the responsibility of the family. All the respondents are from the Hindu religion. No other religious woman enters into this job in this study region. The majority

of the respondents (66 percent) are from the reserved category and 24 percent of them are from the most backward class community. 64 percent of the respondents are married whereas 12 percent of them are separated and are running their family with their own income. They did not have any financial support from anybody other than their income. More than two-thirds percent) of the respondents are illiterate while 2 of them are completed their high school. In regards to the family type, 64 percent of the respondents are in a nuclear family, and the rest of the respondents were in a joint family with their in-laws. 44 percent of the respondents had a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 5 members in their family. 68 percent are living in the village.

Regarding the facilities in the respondent's house, 62 percent of the respondents are living in their own house. Among them, 58 percent of them are living in the *pucca* houses whereas 22 percent of the respondents are living in the thatched houses. This includes all the respondents who are in their own houses as well as in the rental houses. Of the total respondents, more than 75 percent of them are having one single room in their houses. 64 percent of them are having the facility of drinking water in their houses. 66 percent of them are having a toilet facility and 74 percent of them are having the drainage facility in their houses. All the respondent's houses are electrified. 72 percent of the respondents are using LPG as their mode of cooking.

Figure 1: Gadgets / Amenities in the Respondent's House



This figure was apparent that gadgets like mixer/grinder television are available in every respondent's house. 92 percent of the respondents are having wet grinders in their houses and only 2 percent of the respondents are having the gadgets like refrigerators and inverters in their houses.

Table 2: Economic Details of the Respondents

S. No	Factors	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Salary of the Respondents based on Time Period	Weekly	03	06.0
		Monthly	47	94.0
2.	Monthly Income	Rs. 2000 - 3500	12	24.0
		Rs. 3501 - 5000	37	74.0
		Rs. 5001 - 7500	01	02.0
3.	Monthly Family Income	Rs. 2000 - 4000	02	04.0
		Rs. 4001 - 6000	26	52.0
		Rs. 6001 - 8000	22	44.0
4.	Increment in Salary	Once in 3 months	06	12.0
		Once in 6 months	21	42.0
		Once in a year	23	46.0
5.	Standard of Living before and after	Improved	35	70.0
		Not Improved	15	30.0
6.	Household Expenditure	Rs. 2000 - 3500	12	24.0
		Rs. 3501 - 5000	34	68.0
		Rs. 5001 - 7500	04	08.0
7.	Monthly Savings	Rs. 1001 - 2000	18	36.0
		Rs. 2001 - 3000	16	32.0
8.	Modes of Saving	Bank	11	22.0
		Employer	14	28.0
		Self Help Group	07	14.0
		Cash on Hand	02	04.0
9.	Amount of Borrowings	Rs. 1001 - 2000	27	54.0
		Rs. 2001 - 3000	23	46.0
10.	Financial Advance	Availed	48	96.0
		Not availed	02	04.0
11.	Amount of Advances availed	Rs. 1001 - 2000	28	56.0
		Rs. 2001 - 3000	20	40.0

Table 2 shows that 94 percent of the respondents are getting their salary on a monthly basis. 74 percent of them are earning income between Rs.4001 to 6000 and their family members other than the respondents earn a maximum of up to Rs 8000 per month. 46 percent of the respondents are getting increments once a year and 70 percent of the respondents opined that their economic statuses are improved because of this domestic work. 76 percent of respondents' families incurred a nominal expenditure of Rs. 6000 to 8000 per month. Only 34 respondents are saving some money for their future and a maximum of respondents (28 percent) are saving their

money within their employer itself. All the respondents are borrowing money from other sources like employers, co-workers, and money lenders. Of them, 54 percent of respondents are borrowing between Rs. 1001 to 2000 per month. 48 respondents are availing of the advance facility and 56 percent of them are getting the advance amount of Rs. 1000 to 2000.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by the Level of their Problem In Various Proportions of Problem Checklist of Working Women

S. No	Working Women Checklist and its proportions	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Level of personal social problems (1-27)		
	Low	13	26
	Medium / Average	15	30
	High	22	44
2.	Level of family problems (28-52)		
	Low	14	28
	Medium / Average	20	40
	High	16	32
3.	Level of occupational and personal problems (53 - 79)		
	Low	17	34
	Medium / Average	15	30
	High	18	36

The above table shows the levels of working women checklist with regard to women domestic workers. It was analyzed in three levels, namely low, average and high. The respondents opined that their level of personal social problems was about 44 percent, level of family problems was about 32 percent and level of occupational and personal problems was about 36 percent.

Table 4: Correlation between the respondent's income and expenditure

		Income per month	Expenditure per month
Income per month	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.98	.94
	N	50	50
Expenditure pattern	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.94	.98
	N	50	50

Table 4 shows that there is a significant relationship on between the income and expenditure of the respondents, that is, 0.94.

Table 5: Socio-Economic Well Being Indicators of the Respondents

Socio-Economic Indicators	No. of Respondents	Score	Average
Home Amenities			
Mixer / Grinder	50	100.0	488 / 1000
Wet Grinder	48	92.0	
Refrigerator	13	02.0	
Television	250	100.0	
Radio	15	04.0	
CD Player / VCD Player / Music Systems	32	06.0	
Inverter		02.0	
Vehicles	250	88.0	
Desktop / Laptop	213	86.0	
Sewing Machine	31	08.0	

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Well Being Index} &= 1082 \times 100 \\ &= 2700 \\ &= 40.07 \end{aligned}$$

Table 5 shows that the socio-economic conditions of the women domestic workers in the study area were low, especially, in the level of education and housing facilities.

Findings

- More the half of the respondents were above the age of 36. This clearly states that these women have got avital place in their families.
- All the respondents belong to the Hindu religion. Two-thirds of the respondents fell into the reserved category.
- Majority of the respondents (64 percent) were married. In regards to educational level, most of the respondents (72 percent) were illiterate.
- 64 percent of the respondents were preferring the nuclear family to the joint family.
- Of the respondents, 44 percent were having the average family size, that is, 3 to 5 members in their family and 38 percent of the respondents were having above-average family size, that is, more than 5 members in their family.
- More than two third of the respondents (68 percent) were coming from village to this town for doing domestic work.

- 62 percent of the respondents were residing in their own house, one respondent were living in the house, which was leased and the rest of the respondents were living in rental houses.
- More than half of the respondents, that is, 58 percent of them were living in the pucca house in this study area and 76 percent of the respondents were having only one room in their house.
- 64 percent of the respondents were having the drinking water facility, 90 percent of them are having toilet facility and 74 percent of them were having drainage facility in their houses.
- 72 percent of the respondents were using LPG as their mode of cooking.
- The amenities like mixer / grinder and television was there in all the respondents' houses.
- More than 80 percent of the respondents and their family were using wet grinder, vehicles and laptops / desktops in their houses.
- 94 percent of the respondents were earning monthly and 74 percent of them were earning between Rs. 3501 to 5000 per month.
- 70 percent of the respondents opined that their socio-economic statuses were improved after this domestic work.
- On regards of the household expenditure, 74 percent of them were having a nominal expenditure of Rs. 3501 to 5000 per month.
- 68 percent of the respondents were having the habit of saving and 36 percent of them were saving between Rs. 1001 to 2000 per month.
- All the respondents were borrowing from various sources and 54 percent of them were borrowing between Rs. 1001 to 2000 per month.
- 48 respondents were availing the facility of getting advance from their employer and 56 percent of them were availing between Rs. 1001 to 2000.
- The respondents opined that their level of personal social problems was about 44 percent, level of family problems was about 32 percent and level of occupational and personal problems was about 36 percent.
- The socio-economic conditions of the women domestic workers in the study area were low, say 40 percent, especially, in the level of education and housing facilities.

Suggestions

- Nationalist bank running self-employment training education has to must extend their services to rural area to promote more

- women workers in unorganized sector in self-employment training programme.
- The unorganized welfare association must to organized general health camp twice in the year as the women domestic workers once in a month.
- Majority of the respondents were illiterates in the study region. The education is one of the basic qualities which use to lead a successful life, which in terms leads to better employment and health criterion. Continuous and uninterrupted efforts are necessary to recover the education, health and employment conditions of the women domestic workers.
- Central Social Welfare Board and National / State Commission for Women should take initiative for improving the conditions and solving the problems of women domestic workers.
- Social Worker can educate the members of the family about the problems faced by the respondents in taking upon in secured job in unorganized sector, especially to women domestic workers.
- The social worker can to register facilitate meant to form a welfare association through which secured jobs can be ensure for women in these kind of domestic work. The employers who are in need of domestic workers can approach this association for booking the number of domestic workers required.

Conclusion

In urban areas, the demand for domestic servants has been increased due to the lack of time and physical inability of the housewives and also due to the emerging modern lifestyle among the city habitants. Nowadays, people are very much in need the help of these domestic workers, but the recognition is not given to them and to their job. Thus, the significant of domestic workers is definite in an economy. But the value is not given to their job. The job of domestic workers is not recognized in the economy.

The domestic workers themselves were not aware of the importance and worth of their job. This is also one of the jobs, which should be recognized and which should be valued and respected and consider to be a job under organized pattern. So the necessary step to be taken by the Government to regard as this job as respectable one. It is also in the hands of the general public in the country to respect these domestic workers as human beings.

REFERENCES

- Angel, D., (2017), "An Analytical Study on the Status of Women Workers in Unorganized Sector in India", *Business Sciences International Research Journal*, Vol. 5, Issue 1, 2321–3191, pp. 15.
- Bhattacharya, Shrayana and Shalini Sinha, "Domestic Workers in India: Background and Issues", WIEGO India Law Project, 2009. (Unpublished paper written for the WIEGO Law Project, India).
- Helen Schwenken and Lisa-Marie Heimeshoff (eds., 2011). *Domestic Workers Count: Global Data on an Often Invisible Sector*. Kassel University Press. Online: <http://www.uni-kassel.de/upress/online/frei/978-386219-050-8.volltext.frei.pdf>.
- Hondagneu and Sotelo. P. (1994), "Regulating the Unregulated? Domestic Workers", *Social Problems*, Vol. 41, Issue 1, pp. 50-64.
- Mahua, Venkatesh, (2017), "India Ranks 120th among 131 Nations in Women Workforce", *Hindustan Times*, May 29, pp. 4.
- Menon, Sindhu (2010), "The Domestic Worker' Informal Sector: An Intersection of Caste, Religion and Language", Sanhati, October 27, retrieved from <http://sanhati.com/excerpted/2898/> dated, 28 September, 2016.
- Neetha, N., (2013) "Mirroring Devalued Housework: Minimum Wages for Domestic Work", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 26 October, Vol. 48, Issue 43, pp. 77-84.
- Nisha, Varia, "Sweeping Changes?" A Review of Recent Reforms on Protections for Migrant Domestic Workers in Asia and the Middle East", *Canadian Journal of Women and the Law*, January 2011, Vol. 23, No.1, pp. 265-287.
- Tripathy, S.N. (1996), "Women Labour in Construction Sector, A Study in Orissa" in S.N Tripathy (Ed), *"Unorganized Women Labour in India"*, New Delhi, Discovery publishing house, pp. 92-98.