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**THE SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF WOMEN DOMESTIC
WORKER'S PROBLEMS
(SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NAGPUR CITY)**

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ABSTRACT

This article is on the basis of sociological study of women domestic workers problems special reference to Nagpur city. Special emphasis has been given on introduction, review of literature, research methodology, explanation and analysis, economical, health related problems and work place problem of domestic workers with suitable conclusion and suggestions.

Urbanization concepts, situation of women in unorganized sector in Maharashtra and Nagpur region, role of Government and NGO with the study of theoretical sociological perspectives.

KEYWORDS: *Urbanization, Domestic Workers, women labour, domestic work*

INTRODUCTION

Today urbanization speed is very fast in the world. In India 2021 may be urban population will be 43.70% in India. Slum is main place of homemade servants and this is gift of urbanization.

Industrialization and urbanization are mainly responsible for creation of slum and its total proportion is 1/8. Labour market classified into two groups i.e. formal and informal. Undersigned sector is unsafe having the area 30 crore people at workplace. Homemade are only in unorganized sector. As per census 1991, 95.8% women labour power is accommodated in India. These women are facing and suffering from various problems.

Meaning of Domestic Workers –

Making food, washing pots, cleaning home, take care of old and kids etc are main works of these workers.

ILO – Person who work in private home and against it receive the wages called as a domestic worker.

India commission of justice development –

A person who works as temporary, permanent, regular or irregular in domestic work called as domestic worker.

Domestic Worker's Act –

May be indivisible or through agency any workers busy in domestic work called as a domestic worker.

NATURE OF DOMESTIC FEMALE WORKERS IN INDIA

Domestic female worker exploited at social and economical matter. Gender discrimination is always there. Uncertainty and obligation are available with context to these workers.

According to ILO in 2004-2005 the total number of domestic female workers is 4.2 millions in India. Age group 15-59 women workers are 70% in 2001. Total number is 1.47 and in 2011 it was 2.5 cores in India.

As per the government data, Maharashtra has been registered 11 Lacks domestic workers. Action committee claimed 1.5 millions domestic workers. Rupa Kulkarni has established Vidarbha Molekarin Sangathan – Vms and registered 51000 domestic female workers.

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AND NGO'S FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS

There are always efforts done by constitution, Government and NGO's for development. It is mention in article 39 in directive principles of state policy of Indian constitution.

Some of the following acts –

- 1) Factory acts
- 2) Maternity care act
- 3) Same wages rules
- 4) Social Security act
- 5) Domestic workers and Social Security act (2010) etc.

THEORETICAL SOCIOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF STUDY

Robbert Bestard's sexual differences are main theory which depends on behavior and direction. He had focus on women problems without concrete solution. Sorokin 'Social Stratification theory' is also relevant with context to this research topic. It is also related to occupational separation in the society.

Mahatma Fuleys Feminism theory especially for women human rights is also well-known and suitable for this research. He has covered many aspects with context to the women workers.

Feminism has many types such as socialist capitalist, feminism, socialist feminism challenge to capitalist and parochial ideology. Marxit Feminisem prefer exchange value and Neo modernization theory prefer Neo – creative theory where caste and gender are in different situation.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDY

This research is helpful to sort out the problems of domestic workers. There is always ignorance about health, welfare, furniture and respect even after hard work.

Therefore researcher has selected this topic for understanding and solving their problems to develop society and nation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- i) Study of family, status, structure of domestic working women
- ii) Study of economical and educational status of domestic working women.
- iii) Study of social and health related conditions of domestic working women.
- iv) Study of reasons or causes of domestic working women in choosing this type of work.
- v) Study of problems domestic women at work places.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Area of the study-

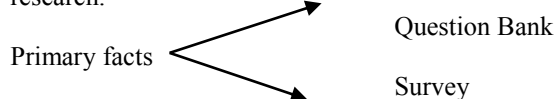
Researcher has chosen a Nagpur city for the this research. Nagpur is the biggest and one of the cities having highest education proportion (91.92%) of middle India. It is the second capital of India and in Maharashtra. Nagpur is 3rd longest city following Mumbai and Pune. The total population of the city is 2, 405,6 Lakh (2011 census). Nagpur city is situated at 21.5 and 79.5. It is the 13th longest city in terms of total population. It is the centre of India. It is the best example of living conditions, greenery, public transport and health facilities in India. Nagpur is famous for the production of oranges and it is also known as orange city. Dr B.R. Ambedkar along with 5 lakh followers accepted Buddhisem in this city. It is also called 'Tiger Capital of India'. The major crops are jowar, soyabeen, cotton, wheat and gram. It has lots of stock of minerals. The average rainfall in the city is mostly 45 inches. Due to good farming, minerals rich and ample amount of natural resources help to incensement in business. For livelihood a large number of workers, etc reach Nagpur and due to short age of living place they live in huts. Most of women residing in Nagpur including domestic workers. These women have to face various problems in their everyday life. The Researcher has selected slums in west Nagpur after watching the problems carefully and closely.

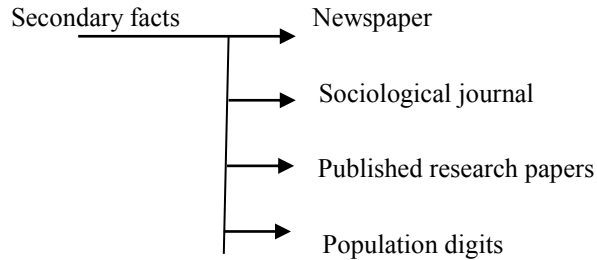
Research Design:-

In present research work, researcher has selected descriptive research design. In this research she included social, economical, familiar and other problems.

Data Collection:-

Primary and secondary data have been used in the research.





In this research maximum proportion of domestic women workers have been indentified and with the help of questionnaire data collected from them. In the questionnaire, 20-25 domestic women workers considered as respondents at pilot study level. Common errors have been identified in the questionnaire and it has been divided into four types:-

- 1) In the first part information from women workers was taken on personal and domestic affairs. This included their age, religion, caste, marital status, level of education, status of residence and monthly wages.
- 2) In the second part of the questionnaire, information on economical and educational status of women workers was obtained. This included the source of nutrition, benefits of governmental schemes, education of children, due to declining economical status the consequent uprising problems have been included.
- 3) In the third part of the questionnaire, the social and health related status has been included of the domestic women workers. This includes participation in religious and social celebration, behavior of husband, drug abuse by husband, exploitation by husband or his family, celebrating festivals, holidays on festivals, effect on health due to excessive work load, spread of diseases, using entertainment and medical facilities etc.
- 4) In the fourth part of the questionnaire, the reason hidden behind for picking this job and problems in the workplace have been analyzed. This includes work hours; types of problems faced the workplace, amount of monthly wages etc.

Observation

Researchers have analyzed and collected the data themselves by going to the region. Timely rounds to these colonies have been made to analyze the status of domestic women workers.

Classification and Analysis of Data.

The facts were indicated after compiling data and all the replies were converted numerical codes. A simple and Dviguni table was created with their help. Then the facts are grouped into different categories based on equality or asymmetry found in them.

Comparative study was also done by classification in two classes. The researcher categorized the information in the research presented in qualitative, simple, dviguniy, forms etc. Collected data segregated in computer and applied SPSS method in 20 Microsoft word. For hypothesis testing, Qui-Square Test has been applied classified the data accordingly with suitable tables, charts and monograms.

LIMITATIONS OF RESEARCH

- 1) Exact number of domestic workers would not get only directly participation in particular research area has been considered with maximum number of domestic workers are available.
- 2) This is a model and representative study which reflect the overall situation of domestic workers in India.
- 3) Due to non availability of women domestic workers, frequently visits required which cause of wasting time, energy and money.
- 4) On the condition of maintaining the secrecy, women respondents were ready to reply the answers asked by researcher.
- 5) Some of domestic workers were excited for answering but due to lacking of time they avoided and rushed to the work.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATION

In this research 'sociological study of domestic women workers problems with context to Nagpur city' included the detail data interpretations, analysis, conclusion with appropriate suggestions.

Suggestions-

1. This research is only limited for Nagpur city but it could be also carried out for mega cities.
2. This study could be divide into temporary and permanent women domestic workers.
3. Comparatively study can be carried out among domestic women, ladies office staff, peons and bank employees.
4. The emphasis would be given on education and employment status of children of women domestic workers.
5. Comparatively study can be included between domestic women workers and men domestic workers.

Policy Implication

- The level of education has been found very low in the study hence it is required to increase the level of education in this sector. N.G.O & state govt. can play an important role for this purpose. They should be more aware towards literacy campaign.
- It has been found that to improvement in their economical conditions of domestic female

workers. They do not use any governmental scheme according to the presented studies But today it is necessary to provide the benefits of these schemes to this section of society.

- Most of the husbands of these female domestic workers are involved in some or the other type of intoxication and pour entire income into it. Hence it is the demand of the time that with the help of NGO's and motivational processes these women can improve their life.
- In order to protect these women, their families should be educated and to be aware of their rights
- These women should be provided food and prefer rest at their work places to be aware of about health insurance.
- There should be flexibility in the work hours of these women.
- Sexual, oral and physical harassment of these workers in their work places should be stopped.
- In negotiation, these women should be provided proper annual income.
- There should be a strong organization formed which would help these women and should work properly.
- There should be arrangement of provident fund for these workers.
- Their incomes should be fixed
- Society must take care and provide the such opportunities and environment that these workers can work independently

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