



## Problems of maid servants in Gulbarga city

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### Abstract

A substantial number, number of women in rural areas have little skills particularly no education. One of the low ranking occupation assigned to the poorest classes of society is domestic service. Employment of servants has become very common in the urban areas of any cities where a large number of house wives going out for jobs. The employment of servants saves much of the time and energy for the working house wives of modern cities. Domestic servants have proved to be a necessity for non working house wives also. In urban areas they commonly engaged domestic servants to keep them in carrying out their household chores. And also physical in ability, unhealthy partly due to lack of time. Moreover in nuclear families there is no stand by in the family. They are faced socio economic problems and health problems. Therefore the maid servant employed in household labour is playing a significant role in town places as well as cities in India.

**Keywords:** rural areas, employment, maid servants, Gulbarga city

### Introduction

Women along with man from times immemorial have formed an integral part of social structure throughout the world. In Indian society she has played and continues to play an important role. It is true that the progress of a country can be judged to a great extent by the society and as a mother, as a sister and as a wife she played an important role in the society. Thus she is the foundation stone of the family in particular and the society in general.

While women represent fifty per cent of the adult population and one third of labour force they perform nearly two third of all working hours and receives only one tenth of the world income. Human development report for the year 2000 on the amount of time that women and men spend on market and non-market activities by considering 31 countries reveals that women work longer hours than men in nearly every country. Women carry on average 53 per cent of that in industrial countries. Also roughly two third of women's total work time is spent in unpaid non system of national account activities.

There is no exaggeration in saying that the backbone of Indian work force is the unorganised sector. India has second lowest female labour force participation. According to 1991 census the total women workforce of 87.77 million, their share in the unorganised sector was 95.8 per cent. In this there are no legislative safe guards. Thus the unorganised sector in India is the women's sector.

The plight of the women in unorganised sector is miserable as they work at extremely low wages. With total lack of job security and unprotected by any government labour legislations. The women workers in unorganised sector cover most of those activities which are carried out by small and family enterprises. Partly are wholly with family labour which is non-unionised. The most common characteristics of this sector are the small size of establishment often consisting of

only one individual with perhaps a couple of hired workers superior and dominating employer and scatter nature of establishment.

### Review of literature

Numerous studies have been made in the last few decades about the role of women in emerging labour Market. According to Sathyasundaram (1996), the workers in unorganised sector remain unprotected by law. They are the most vulnerable section of the society and they no enjoy or income security with little bargaining power. The unorganised sector is divided into institutionalised non institutionalised sectors.

Then on institutionalised unorganised sector comprises workers doing casual work like domestic workers, sweepers, scavengers etc. a key factor in the growth of informal activity in most developing regions has been the plummeting value of wages. The informal sector has not only offered the possibility of work to the unemployed, but has permitted survival of many households with wage earners. Some divisions of labour exists between formal and informal sectors on the basis of gender. It has been suggest that women tend to stay within the informal sector because of the flexibility of working arrangements and diversity of opportunities.

Leela Gulati has made an attempt to study the women in the unorganised sector in Kerala on the basis of micro level observations. it appeared that women go to work because of the irregular nature of employment that their men are involved in and in the low income they make. Regarding the kind of work opportunity open to women in the unorganised sector. very often they choose the type of work that their parents or relatives involved in. Also they prefer to stick on the same kind of work they are similar with and pick closer by locations.

**Objectives of the study**

1. To analyse Socio Economic conditions of maids servants
2. To understand their occupation structure and wage structure

**Research methodology**

The based on primary data collected from the domestic servants by direct interview, observation method. Scheduled had been prepared by including the questions regarding their socio economic factors. Thirty women servants were selected from kalburgi city (Bapunagar, sundarnagar and Basavanagara) by case study and purposive sampling method.

**Scope of the study**

The study mainly focuses the problems faced by domestic women servants.

**Significance of the study**

A substantial number, number of women in rural areas have little skills particularly no education. one of the low ranking occupation assigned to the poorest classes of society is domestic service. Employment of servants has become very common in the urban areas of any cities where a large number of house wives going out for jobs. The employment of servants saves much of the time and energy for the working house wives of modern cities. Domestic servants have proved to be a necessity for non working house wives also. In urban areas they commonly engaged domestic servants to keep them in carrying out their household chores. And also physical in ability, unhealthy partly due to lack of time. Moreover in nuclear families there is no stand by in the family. They are faced socio economic problems and health problems. Therefore the maid servant employed in household labour is playing a significant role in town places as well as cities in India.

**Analysis and interpretations**

**Table 1:** Religious status of the respondents

| Religion | Numbers | Percentage |
|----------|---------|------------|
| Hindu    | 24      | 80 %       |
| Muslim   | 06      | 20 %       |
| Total    | 30      | 100 %      |

Source: Primary data

The above Table 1 indicates that out of 30 respondents 80% of respondents belong to the Hindu religion. The 20% of the respondents belongs to the Muslim religion. The majority of the respondents are from Hindu religion.

**Table 2:** Type of the family

| Type of family | Number | percentage |
|----------------|--------|------------|
| Joint family   | 5      | 16.66%     |
| Nuclear family | 25     | 83.3%      |
| Total          | 30     | 100%       |

Source: primary data

The above table indicates that out of 30 respondents 16.66% respondents belong to the joint family. 83.33% respondents are

from nuclear family. The majority of the respondents are from nuclear family because now a day life style has become changed and it is expensive also. Thus economic factor responsible for choosing this occupation.

**Table 3:** Marital status

|           |    |        |
|-----------|----|--------|
| Married   | 19 | 63.33% |
| Unmarried | 03 | 10%    |
| Widow     | 08 | 26.66% |
| Divorce   | -  | -      |
| Total     | 30 | 100%   |

Source: primary data

The above table indicate that out of 30 respondents majority of the respondents are married it means 63% women are run their family from this work. Only 10% of the respondents unmarried, 26% respondents are widows.

**Table 4:** Educational status

| Education       | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|
| Illiterate      | 13                 | 43.33%     |
| primary         | 07                 | 23.33%     |
| Secondary level | 10                 | 33.33%     |
| Total           | 30                 | 100%       |

Source: primary data

The above table 4 indicate that out of 30 respondents 43.33% respondents are from illiterate and 33.33% respondents are from secondary level it is understood that the majority of respondents choice this work.

**Table 5:** Financial problems

| Problems                       | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Drunker husband                | 11                 | 36.66%     |
| Insufficient wages             | 08                 | 26.66%     |
| Single earnings                | 04                 | 13.33%     |
| Unexpected expenses            | 01                 | 3.33%      |
| Education expenses of children | 06                 | 20%        |
| Expenditure over income        | 00                 | 00%        |
| Total                          | 30                 | 100%       |

Source: primary data

The above table 5 highlights the financial problems of maids servants out of 30 respondents 36.66% respondent has been said their husbands are drunker. 26.66% respondents said the reason is to come this work for insufficient wage.

**Table 6:** Information on maids working households

| Houses      | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1-2 house   | 03        | 10%        |
| 3-4 house   | 13        | 43.33%     |
| 5-6 house   | 11        | 36.66%     |
| 7-8 house   | 02        | 3.66%      |
| More than 8 | 01        | 3.33%      |
| Total       | 30        | 100%       |

Sources: primary data

The above table indicates that out of 30 respondents 43.33% of respondents are doing work in 3-4 houses in a day. The

36.66% respondents are working 5-6 houses in a day. The majority of the respondents working from five to six houses a day.

**Table 7:** Health status

| <b>Problems</b> | <b>Number of respondents</b> | <b>percentage</b> |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Back pain       | 15                           | 50%               |
| Neck pain       | 02                           | 6.66%             |
| Body pain       | 06                           | 20%               |
| Allergy         | 03                           | 10%               |
| Leg pain        | 04                           | 13.33%            |
| Total           | 30                           | 100%              |

**Source:** Primary data

The above table indicates that the health problems of maids in domestic work. The analysis indicates that the majority of the maids faced the back pain means 50% of the respondents express the same view. And 20% of the respondents have body. Means the majority of respondents worked 3-4 houses in a day it leads to back pain.

### **Suggestions**

The government may take effective measures to regulating working hours.

### **Conclusions**

The study clearly presents the problem of women in domestic field. Due to financial problems most of the women are seeking work. They are facing problems, like insufficient wages insecurity, illiteracy, lack of marketing skills, no paid holidays, health problem and social exploitation etc. Regularly and the small portion of their earnings has been spent for their medical treatment.

Government to take necessary steps to improve their earnings. And it can pave way for improving their standard of living.

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