

Socio-economic conditions of female domestic workers before and after migration in Faisalabad city

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INTRODUCTION

- The term domestic worker means someone who works within their employer's household.
- Senior domestic worker is known as "Bulter" and female domestic worker is referred as "House Maid".



(Kundu, 2008).

- Domestic work comprises all those household tasks which we perform to ensure our daily revival like cooking, cleaning and caring etc.
- Migrant FDWs perform tedious job under complicated & offensive work environment but the entire world turned a blind eye from their problems (Fatoorechi, 2011).
- The single line sums up the negative perception about FDWs in all around the world. It is said "You are mistress no time of your own".
- However, domestic work is essential for the endurance of the life of the poor and enjoyment of the rich families.
- Typically it is co-related with female members of the family in turn of very low wages or free residence from their employers .

(Thomson, 2009)

Socio-economic conditions

- To serve their employers they have to be available even for 24 hours but they are always degraded, exploited and their work is often imperceptible or under-rated.
- These maids often migrate from rural to urban areas and sometimes urban to some well developed urban area mainly due to poverty and desire to make their children's future bright (Piper and Roces, 2002).

•The internal migration may raise their socio- economic conditions which were miserable before migration, but it has dark aspects too.

- Migrant FDWs experience a lot of problems at the area of destination .
- They have to serve for long working hours without overtime pay (Raijman et al, 2003).
- In essence they are not considered as real workers but are treated as disposable objects.
- Unfortunately, in Pakistan less concentration has been devoted by researcher or media towards the problems and complexities of FDWs (Shahid, 2010).

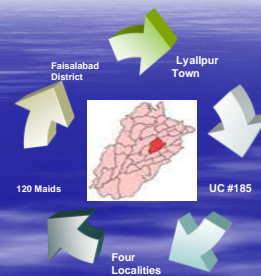
OBJECTIVES

- Explore the socio-economic conditions of FDWs.
- Evaluation of their employment nature and wage structure.
- Analyze the impact of internal migration upon living conditions of domestic workers.
- Suggestions for the eradication of their problems.

Materials and Methods

Tools For Data Collection

- This study was conducted in city area of Faisalabad.
- Faisalabad city comprises upon four towns i.e. Lyallpur town, Jinnah town, Iqbal town and Madina town.
- From these four towns one town namely Lyallpur town was selected purposely and from this town out of 38 union councils one UC # 185 was selected purposely.
- Than from UC # 185 out of about 16 localities four localities were selected randomly i.e. Gulfishan colony, American colony, Lalazar colony and Yung wala.
- For the purpose of data collection and selection of 120 maids convenient random sampling was used.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Kundu (2008) reported that domestic workers most of them are women hired to work in private sphere.
- But their work is always unfamiliar as legitimate form of job.
- He shows that young married women with low family income and large number of children prefer to migrate to support their family.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Sarkar (2005) reported that earning of domestic workers is very low but their problems are many.
- They perform variety of indoor and outdoor jobs.
- He narrated that many women looking after more than one household and spending more time and work far more for their employers' than work in their own household.

MAIN FINDINGS

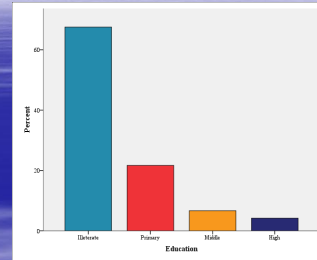


Fig. Education level of migrant (FDW)

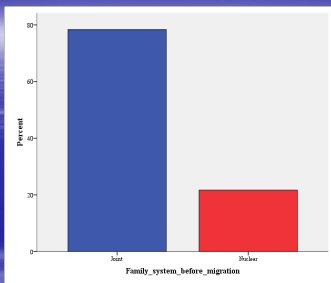


Fig. Family system before migration

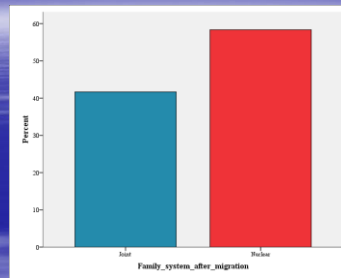


Fig. Family system after migration

Maid earning before migration

Before migration	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 2000	115	95.8	95.8	95.8
2001-4000	4	3.3	3.3	99.2
4001-6000	1	.8	.8	100.0
Total	120	100.0	100.0	

Maid earning after migration

After Migration	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2001-4000	2	1.7	1.7	1.7
4001-6000	36	30.0	30.0	31.7
6001-9000	73	60.8	60.8	92.5
9000 & above	9	7.5	7.5	7.5
Total	120	100.0	100.0	100.0

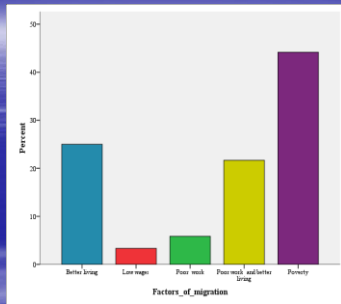


Fig. Factors of Migration

Working hours of FDWs

Working Hours	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2 to 4	44	36.7	36.7	36.7
8 to 10	46	38.3	38.3	75.0
10 to 12	25	20.8	20.8	95.8
12 and above	5	4.2	4.2	100.0
Total	120	100.0	100.0	

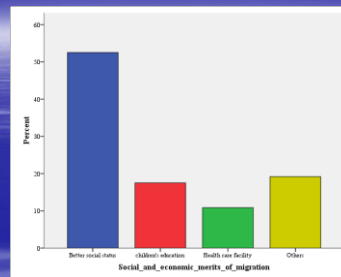


Fig. Social & Economic Merits of internal Migration

SUGGESTIONS

FDWs should be provided social protection and legal rights like other workers.

- They should be rewarded with proper and timely wages.
- There should be some arrangements of old-age pension and children education for them.
- Government should provide them some aids to start some entrepreneur, arrange their daughters marriages and job opportunities for their children
- They should not be forced to work more than eight hours daily. If they have to do so they should be rewarded with over-time pay.
- Along with such safety measures, provision of paid leave, housing and health care facilities are essential to upgrade their working and living conditions.
- In Pakistan there is scarcity of research about issue of FDWs .There is need of significant consideration to highlight the intensity of this issue and to solve it.

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THANKS