

**DISTRESS AMONG DOMESTIC WORKERS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF MIGRANTS**

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**Abstract**

This study examines the socio-economic distress developed among Pune domestic workers. Domestic workers migrated internally and externally both due for various reasons in Pune. It has been observed that these workers migrated in search of employment and sometimes marriage in the case of women domestic workers. For analyzing the factors behind the migration, the researcher has taken the secondary data from NSS and census data along with the primary survey of 500 migrant workers in Pune city conducted from 16th May to 10th July 2020 in different localities through phone and in-person interviews. The researcher analyzed the migrant profile through demographic variables and logistic regression carried the quantitative analysis out. Migration has become a common phenomenon in present times. Migration has affected individuals, households, and regions and together it affected on national economy and society. Some people migrate permanently and some have thought of coming back to their native place after a certain period. After analysis of 500 domestic workers in the Pune region, the researcher has concluded that three variables like work type, education, and marital status are related to migration. Few researchers have written on migration within or from India and also the matter of migration persists outside the public policy. The COVID-19 wave had created a different story for migrants. As many workers returned to their hometowns because of the pandemic and faced distress regarding earnings and loss of residences.

**Keywords:** Migrants, COVID-19, domestic workers, socio-economic distress, government aids, logistic regression.

**Introduction**

The historical record suggests that the migration of workers lies in the human roots and has broader consequences. Migrations within countries or trans-migration resulted as the migrants move in search of blissful life, survival, and employment opportunities. The main causing factors equally attached economic but social and cultural implications.

In India, the rural population has reduced from 82.0 to 68.9 percent throughout the last 50 years. The record from 2001 shows that migration from rural to urban areas has gone up from 27.8 to 31.1 percent. Shifting from rural to urban areas annually estimated 2 million people and a total of 22 million people have travelled from rural to urban areas since 2001. Employment-related reasons have promulgated 67 percent of the households in urban areas and 55 percent of the households in rural areas (Gautham, 2012). The women domestic workers associated with the daily chores of the various households are comprising the migrant population at most. Once these migrant workers settle in a particular state, they hardly look back to their original place of residence.

**Statement of the Problem**

The women domestic workers conditions in all over India is not pleasing. The increasing number of migrants in India is a matter of concern. The study focused on the women domestic workers, staying in Pune and migrated from the outskirts of Pune is pity miserable. There are many factors contributing to the growth of migrants. The factors differ by different socio and economic ways. This study has made and exploratory investigation with a questionnaire to get more insight about the domestic worker's opinion. This study has identified anxiety, stress, feeling of worthlessness and less income to feed themselves and their family members.

**Objectives of the study**

The researcher has considered the following objectives for the study:

- Check how many domestic workers migrate to the Pune region.
- Out of the migrated workers, what are the causation factors of migration?
- Framing the policy as per the findings of the empirical data.

### **Review of Literature**

The study shows that migration is declining from the year 2020 to 2022. In the year 2022, it declined by 3.93% as compared to the year 2021 and the approximately same decline was visible in the year 2021 to the year 2020 (3.52%).

(Upadhyaya, 2015) The author has studied migration in India based on the census data from 1981 to 2001 and NSS from 2007 to 2008. They migrate because of unemployment, marriage, studies, and the movement of parents or earning members are the few common reasons. It also highlighted that after 2001 no report is available showing the migrant status in India.

(Shazia, 2017) The present study intends to investigate the working status of rural to urban migrants in all the states and union territories of India. The author has taken the economic activity of the rural to urban migrants in India whose duration of residence was 1 to 4 years. The Census data comprises twenty-eight states and seven union territories information of main, marginal, and non-workers in India. The status of workers termed based on the duration of the work in the same place is 6 months or more than termed as “main workers”, less than 6 months per year then “marginal”, and who did not work at all termed as “non-worker”. The overall analysis of the study reveals that the percentage of main workers in India is 32.97 percent and that of marginal workers is 3.12 percent. Whereas the highest percentage was recorded in the non-workers (63.91 percent) category.

(Jean N. Lee a, 2021) Authors have analyzed the relationship between the spread of COVID-19 and migrant movements in India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan using district-day-level data. It highlights that in all three countries international out-migration increases. The governments of India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan have taken comparable decisions to comprehend the spread of the virus as these countries share the same elements of history and culture. (Diana Suhardimana, 2021) Authors have presented that COVID-19 imposed the socioeconomic precarity and revelation of the virus as the movement of migrants propelled from Bangladesh, India, Laos, Myanmar, China, and Singapore. The migrants have faced the exposures, encounters, and prospects and how these reconfigured as the pandemic has advanced.

The author aims to sight the grim situation of domestic workers in India as they do have the basic WORKER status and which not able to avail of several legislative provisions. Another reason for the movement of workers is that there is a hurdle in the implementation of the proper government machinery. The third reason for migration is that most of the workers are not trained to do the job. Environment, health, and safety are the causing factors besides the decent job of migration (Parameshwara, 2016). The authors have shown that COVID-19 posed challenges to migrant workers regarding health and social, popularly known as a humanitarian crisis (Sweety Suman Jha, 2020). The pandemic has created physical and psychological health issues for these migrants. Infrastructure and social security are unavailability to these workers and excluded from the National health programs. A major part of the urban poor comes from domestic migrants, and they are the ones who do not enjoy the benefits of the government strategy. Open disturbance in law and order is associated with the COVID-19 crisis. A Nation can overcome this problem through empathetic administration, political will, and social motivation toward domestic workers. The highly skilled laborers have got affected by COVID-19 and this paper has covered the socio-psychological aspects of this class of workers. The authors have reported that 97% of the labor comes from the unorganized sector and they comprise 85% of the economy (Singh, 2021). Non-profit organizations play an important role in mitigating the crisis for the working class during COVID-19. Developing countries have a large migrant population undergoing the pandemic crisis (Bhagyashree Barhate, 2021). The global pandemic of COVID-19 is, the largest reverse migration witnessed in India. Uttar Pradesh appeared as the receiver of huge 3.2 million migrant workers. The state government has put much effort to provide livelihood, employment, and rehabilitation to these destitute workers. Authors have described that the government has started the scheme either through MSME or via independent bodies to generate employment opportunities as per the skills of the workers (Aditya P. Tripathi, 2022). The authors highlighted the situation of marginalized migrant workers using the intersectional lens and after analyzing the data it found that the COVID-19 crisis has traumatized the lives of their well-being and mental health simultaneously. The reflections, lessons, and experiences they have shared need to be carried forward to make our system more robust and favorable to this section of society (Chetna Duggal, 2021). As per this paper, migrant workers live in metro cities but in crowded conditions, where the concept of social distancing

is just impossible. The migrant workers face lots of challenges regarding proper healthcare in normal circumstances and the COVID-19 crisis has put them in an awful situation from the job, food, and shelter perspectives. India is a country, with a population of 1.3 billion and a mix of kinds of people. There is a need for decentralized policies for every section of society. The policy of “One size fits all” cannot work in a country like India. Indian policymakers should try to devise such a framework that will benefit these migrant workers (Rajani Suresh, 2020). This paper studied the resilience of households in Pune, which are affected by floods, heatwaves, and now the COVID-19 crisis. The authors have envisaged four migration characteristics in this study, which are time, distance, reasons, and migration exposure. The highest resilience is found in those workers who are belonging to high incomes, have education, and live in a better house (Ann-Christine Link, 2021). This study covered an impact assessment on the three sector-primary, secondary, and service from the perspectives of migrants, poverty, job losses, health, and environment due to the pandemic. Poverty and inequality would likely be increased with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic (Ranjan Aneja, 2021). The pandemic has affected all sections of the societies and this paper addressed the psychological and other health issues that emerged due to COVID-19. Authors have suggested that government should intervene and devise a mechanism to overcome the mental health disorders, associated with the post-pandemic crisis (Sudhir Bhandari, 2020). This paper shows the status of Tamilnadu for indicators. Authors have analyzed the pattern of male migrants in Tamilnadu using logistic regression and connected the migrants with economic activity (G. Venkatesan, 2019). This paper is an attempt to discover the pattern of migration mainly governed by marital status and sex, in the West Bengal state from other union territories. The authors have concluded that marriage is the most prevailing cause of female migrants and employment is the basic cause due to which the male migrates from West Bengal to other states (Uday Das, 2021).

### **Research Methodology**

This paper is based on a primary survey of 500 migrant workers in Pune City conducted from 16th May to 10th July 2020 in different localities through phone and in-person interviews. Data captured by the author has rightly questioned the issues and problems faced by the domestic workers who migrated from the outskirts of Pune and got a proper answer regarding the impact of COVID-19 on their personal income. The study follows a mixed-methods approach allowing specific distress indicators to be analyzed in-depth. The researcher analyzed quantitatively most stress indicators to understand the actual picture of the availability of meaningful resources to long-term migrant workers. Qualitative analysis was suitable for a layered understanding of the distress indicators allowing respondents to express their feelings and opinions. This paper highlights social-economic distress characterized by the loss of livelihood, access to health care, hunger, and food security issues, and the associated psychological distress such as anxiety, stress, and feeling of worthlessness expressed by the migrant workers during the lockdown.

### **Results and Discussion**

#### **Data collection**

Because of the strict lockdown conditions, phone interviews and some in-person interviews were considered appropriate for collecting data. As a first step, the researcher generated a list of potential slums where the maximum domestic workers stay through the personal contacts with few NGOs located in Pune. The study used a mixed-method approach with (a) A primary survey using phone and in-person interviews with the target population in Pune, (b) Analyzing secondary data sources on migration and employment, (c) an analysis of media reports and literature on migration and COVID-19 crisis.

#### **Secondary data analysis:**

Migration Information from the census 2011 and Periodic Labor Force Survey was used to analyze the migration profile of Pune city and labor force, and comparison to Maharashtra and India. The data and insights were from various media reports and published articles during the COVID-19 timeframe. The researcher highlighted the pitiable situation of these migrants after COVID-19 and tolls and grief they faced during that time, which is realized through first hand survey conducted by the researcher.

#### **Primary survey & Sample description**

The paper is based on phone and in-person surveys of 500 migrants living in Pune City and surrounding areas conducted between May 16-July 10, 2020, after the first lockdown and its extension.

### **Sample Description**

The sample design utilized a mix of convenience & purposive sampling. To capture the nuanced lives of these women domestic workers, it was essential to target as many major slum areas in the city as possible where these workers live. The researcher also targeted the housing societies in different parts of the Pune region were also targeted to capture varied responses.

Domestic work has been noted to be the source of income for most of the women living in urban slums. After studying the local geography, inputs from local social activists, research papers & local news articles the researcher decided on target areas within the city. These areas are then mapped and targeted one by one. The part-time domestic workers were noticed to be rushing from their homes to work early in the mornings, around this time the researcher noticed reluctance in agreeing to give the interview. Although, during the afternoons they were more likely to respond while going back home from work as there was no rush or report time.

To bring different populations into the sample, the researcher covered several Pune residential areas where employers from different socio-economic groups settle. The entrances of housing societies were noticed to have the heaviest footfall of domestic workers. The total sample size of 500 is considered for the study and the researcher has the shown distribution of the 500 samples in the following Table 1. The maximum number of domestic workers contacted in the area of Viman Nagar, as the employers are employing these workers highest as compared to other localities.

**Table 1: Targeted Localities**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Localities</b>	<b>No. of Participants</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Kothrud	63	12.60%
2	Shankar Nagar	65	13.00%
3	Baner, Pashan, and Aundh	108	21.60%
4	Viman Nagar	127	25.40%
5	Peth Areas	54	10.80%
6	Deccan	83	16.60%

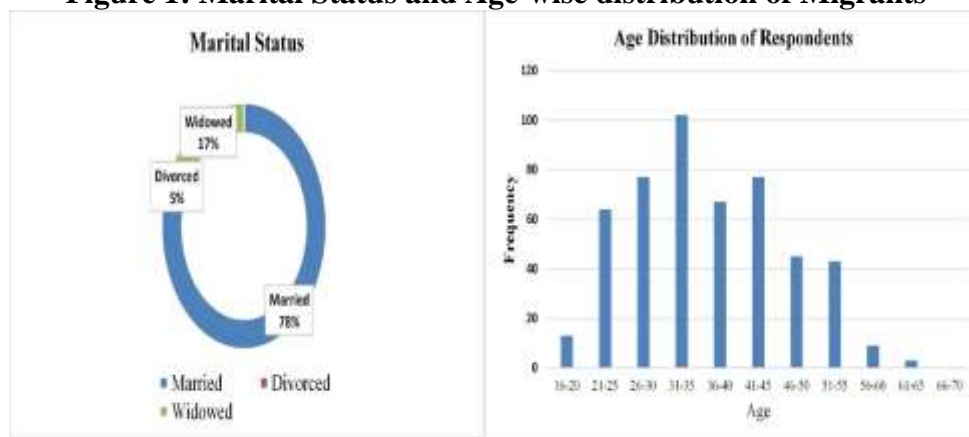
Source: Author Compilation

### **Respondent Profile**

We can categorize domestic work into various categories. Based on the number of hours the worker spends at one home there are the following broad categories: live-in, full-time, and part-time domestic workers. Part-time workers are those who perform task-oriented work in a household and move on to perform other tasks in other households. These women have multiple employers whom they visit daily. The mode of commute is usually walking, bus, or cycle for these women. The full-time workers are usually at a single employer's place for 8-12 hours taking on multiple responsibilities in the household. Live-in domestic workers are those who live with the employer's families in their households providing 24-hour services.



**Figure 1: Marital Status and Age-wise distribution of Migrants**

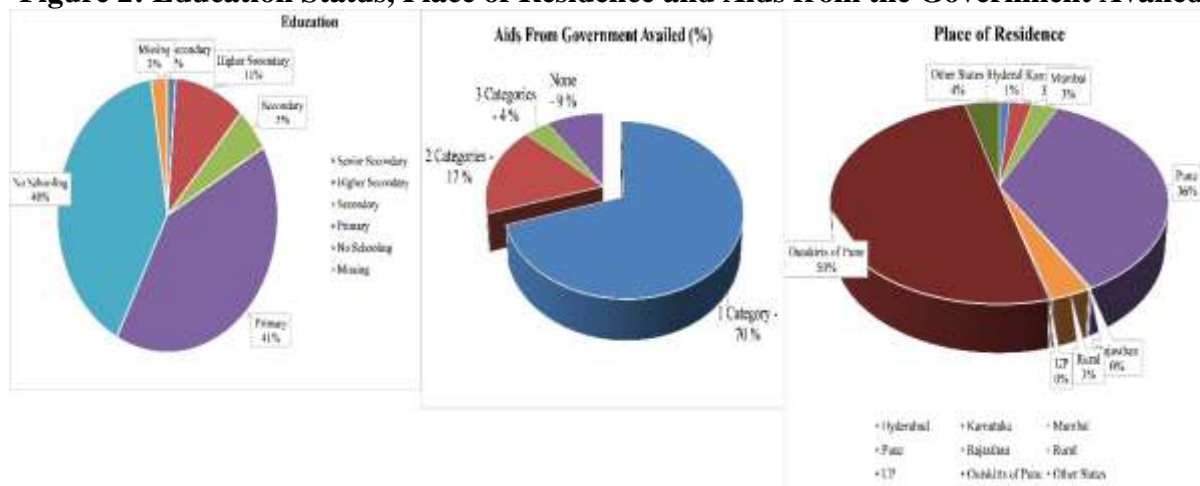


Source: Author Computation

From the above Figure 1, out of a sample of 500 domestic workers in the Asia region 78% are married, 17% are widowed, and 5% are divorced respective. Our dataset highlights that approximately 63% migrated and 37% have not migrated at all. Those who have migrated have got a correlation factor of 80% between married domestic workers and the rate of migration. It implies that married domestic workers migrate because of the lesser income of the husband or could be because of getting the better opportunity for employment in the urban areas. The record shows that the livelihood of this class of workers depends on agriculture and that does not result in better income prospects.

Figure 1 also shows, the age-wise distribution of domestic workers in the Pune region. Approximately 105 domestic workers between 31-35 years, were involved in this profession and migrated because of the financial crisis. Women domestic workers belonging in the age group of 31-35 years are married and migrated, in the search of better income.

**Figure 2: Education Status, Place of Residence and Aids from the Government Aailed**



Source: Author compilation

After analyzing the education status of women domestic workers (refer to Figure 2), the researcher found that around 41% have done primary education and 40% were there who have not gone to schools at all. Therefore, the maximum efforts should exercise to uplift their education level which would make them self-reliant and limited to household jobs in various employers. Had this class of domestic workers educated, could have utilized other means of income generation, plus could be able to avail the funding available through various government schemes as well. The above figure 2, also shows that 50% of the migrated workers were from the outskirts of Pune and 36% were from Pune only. The rest 14% were belonging to other states.

### **Efficacy of Government Aids**

The researcher found the efficacy of government aid during lockdown using indicators such as access to money remittance, Jan Dhan Yojana, Ration Subsidy, Ujjwala Gas, Aayush scheme, and other government support. Considering the struggle, the migrant workers had to face, it would be worth assessing the efficacy of government aid provided during the lockdown. The researcher assessed the

facility of Jan Dhan accounts, which the government announced as a part of PMGKY, wherein a transfer of Rs. 500 to every Jan Dhan account holder was promised. Inferentially, it found that **about 70% (2/3rd) of the respondents receive only one category of aid from the government and** some had Jan Dhan accounts and reported that they did not receive the government transfer, supporting the evidence of laggard government response in cash transfer. Out of the sample of 500, 17% of the respondents were availing the 2 schemes of the government and hardly 4% were using the 3 schemes of the government (refer to figure 2). After the survey, it concluded, that the awareness of the schemes was not there, and due to this very less percentage of domestic workers were in the bracket of knowing and availing of the schemes as announced by the government from time to time.

#### 4. RESULTS

The author has targeted, to identify a few selected localities of the Pune region. The survey has administered and found that 63% have migrated and the rest 37% have decided not to migrate in the dataset of 500.

The data of 500 women domestic workers were analyzed through SPSS and the researcher run logistic regression on the dataset to answer the other two questions viz, factors associated to the migration and how to frame the government policy to support maximum workers of this class.

#### Logistics Regression Output

The author has used logistic regression on the dataset of 500 domestic workers. Here, the dependent variable is migration and considered the response yes or no with a code of 1 and 0.

**Table 2: Logistic Regression Output**

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients					Model Summary			
		Chi-square	DF	Sig.	Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
Step 1	Step	24.099	18	0	1	202.351 <sup>a</sup>	0.254	0.344
	Block	24.099	18	0				
	Model	24.099	18	0				

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations have been reached. The final solution cannot be found.

Source: Author Computation

**Table 3: Classification Table**

Classification Table <sup>a</sup>					
	Observed		Predicted		
			Migrated		Percentage Correct
			0	1	
Step 1	Migrated	0	31	38	44.9
		1	13	85	86.7
	Overall Percentage				69.5

a. The cut value is .500

Source: Author Computation

**Table 4: Variables in the Equation**

	B	S.E.	Wald	DF	Sig.	Exp(B)
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Step 1 <sup>a</sup>	Work type	0.48	0.85	0.326	1	0.004	0.941
	Education	-1.54	0.68	5.139	1	0.023	0.214
	Marital Status	-0.9	0.47	3.674	1	0.035	0.405
	Constant	0.22	0.58	0.137	1	0	1.242

Source: Author Computation

The Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients are used to check that the new model (with explanatory variables included) is an improvement over the baseline model. The chi-square statistic is the change in the  $-2$  log-likelihood from the previous step, block, or model. If the step was to add a variable, the inclusion makes sense if the significance of the change is small (i.e., less than 0.05) and vice versa. In this example, the change is from Block 0, where no variables are entered (refer to Table 2).

The R-Square statistic cannot exactly compute for logistic regression models, so these approximations are computed instead. Larger pseudo-r-square statistics show that more of the variation is explained by the model, to a maximum of 1. The classification table shows that the model is explaining the 69.5% overall prediction in both migrated and non-migrated categories (refer to Table 3).

The above Table 4 shows the variables considered in the prediction of domestic worker migration. It shows that migration as a dependent variable depends on work type (positive), education (negative), and marital status (negative). Indirectly it highlights that migrated domestic workers look out for both part and full-time work just to earn a livelihood. But education inversely related to migration, which that means, lesser educated people move from rural to urban areas more, and marital status is also has a negative relationship with migration. It shows that single, divorced, or unmarried women tend to migrate more than compare to married ones. Researchers related the reason for married women's migration to male members (i.e., husbands).

After analysis of 500 domestic workers in the Pune region, the author has concluded that three variables like work type, education, and marital status related to migration. The researcher validated the same through the logistic regression output, justifying the significance value of less than 0.05 for each variable included in the model.

Table 5, captures the data of 61 women domestic workers, shows their statements, and indicates their pathetic situations. Under the remark column, author has captured the few critical cases of domestic workers, which itself is sufficient to indicate their pitiable states.

**Table 5: Socio-Economic Distress of Women Domestic Workers in Pune**

S. N.	Name	Monthly Expenses	Husband's Occupation	Other Remarks/ Quotes
1	Supriya Naweale	8000	Painter	Mother-in-law received pensions from Govt after turning 60
2	Seema Ghate	5500	Labor	"I used to work in 15 households before lockdown. Now I am working at only 1 where I get 600 Rs. Per month. My husband is a labor worker who cannot find any work during this situation."
3	Sushila Patil	7000	Painter	"My husband lost his job due to lockdown."
4	Mangal Chorge	10000	Unemployed	"I have a grandson whom my son has abandoned. He lives with other women with whom he has children. I am in constant worry about the future of my grandson. I want him to be able

				to get an education. But with these living conditions, it is extremely hard."
5	Fatima Sheikh	12000	Divorced	"I don't have any financial security after my divorce. My ex-husband used to handle all the finances, including the money I used to make. My son is currently unemployed. We're left with nothing"
6	Rajashri Naik	4500	Divorced	"The household I had worked at for several years fired me without any warning."
7	Santina Domnic	7500	Electrician	"I benefitted from a government scheme called 'Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Beema Yojana'. Both my husband and I have registered our names and we received an ID card. In my personal opinion, the main issue domestic workers face is housing. We are paying hefty rent to the landlords for homes that can barely accommodate a family. PCMC has introduced Gharkul Yojana for workers, making homes available at a reasonable price. But this housing scheme is so inconveniently located that many of the workers say most of their wages are spent on transportation to and from their workplace."
8	Archana Yadav	17200	Driver	Nature of Work: Housekeeping
9	Laxmi	10000	Deceased	Future work opportunities: wants to sell veggies
10	Aasha Nanaware	4000	Divorced	"Once, an employer's pet dog bit me. I had to pay for my medication."
11	Sunita Chavan	10000	Labor	Has twin babies. Difficult to keep the house running. Loss of work due to lockdown.
12	Baby Sonawane	6000	Deceased	"I would just like to retire now"
13	Jyoti Tilekar	8500	Rickshaw Driver	Surgery was done in Deenanath Hospital and received concession on treatment because a relative was a PMC employee.
14	Vanita Rade	6000	Cook	"I suffer from joint pain daily. It is difficult to do physical work when you are in pain."
15	Laxmibai	9000	Unemployed	"My husband suffered a paralysis attack. 2 of my sons were working but 1 of them lost his job during the lockdown."
16	Basamma Koli	10000	Labor	Her husband currently unemployed due to the lockdown



17	Jaya Kude	5000	Unemployed	"My husband suffers from mental health issues after his mother's demise. He is not able to work. We get his treatment from a psychiatrist at Sassoon Hospital. Monthly expenses for the medication are around 1000 Rs."
18	Amina Nadigwale	8000	Unemployed	Onetime expenditure on health Rs 1.0 lakh
19	Mangal Nagavkar	16000	Hotel	During the lockdown, nobody helped
20	Shashikala Borde	5500	Watchman	Before lockdown worked in 3 houses, issuing college Leaving Certificate
21	Godavari Naraynkar	11000	Construction Worker	Married at 12, and it is common in their community.
22	Aasha Misal	4500	Deceased	Wants to retire
23	Shahikala Dhumal	3500	Separated	Wants to retire
24	Vithabai Raut	13000	Unemployed	Wants to retire
25	Margabai Mhaske	10000	Deceased	Wants to retire
26	Kashibai Hadpar	6000	Unemployed	My husband has been unemployed since the lockdown. We're living on a single income.
27	Kesar Chilwan	5000	Deceased	School books not given
28	Jyoti	12000	Driver	The husband's work stopped due to the lockdown
29	Shaan Urbi	10000	Unemployed	Sons not getting an education because of lack of money
30	Jayashri Parge	5000	Labor	Would like to retire
31	Nirmala Kadam	5000	Deceased	1 son committed suicide due to not getting admission to a college
32	Kavita	5500	Deceased	Knee pain from physical work
33	Laxmi Shahu Yedke	10000	Fruits before zaadu	Thumb impression issue during the ration
34	Vijaya Abhiman Vavare	10000	Deceased	Maharashtra Bank Account
35	Rukmini Hake	6500	Deceased	Wants to retire
36	Manisha U	10500	Driver	Lockdown hampered the financial situation
37	Chandan Nagtilak	12600	Painter	Govt. Help no,
38	Meera Kasabe	10500	Rickshaw driver	Since the lockdown husband doesn't have a job
39	Sulochana Shedge	5500	Retired	Wants to retire
40	Ranjana Rawat	11000	No	Loan or capital problem
41	Shobha Patole / More	8000	Deceased	No Stamp. Sanghvi Nagar
42	Sumitra Jadhav	12000	Housekeeping	No education, due to poverty. The husband is an alcoholic.
43	Sunanda	7500	Watchman	No bank account husband insisted
44	Kasturbai Salve	6200	Housekeeping	Lockdown issue, the government never helped
45	Sharda Thorat	5000	Deceased	Wants to retire
46	Savita	8000	Labour	Ration no
47	Shubha	10500	Job	Lockdown payment half

48	Yashoda Mali	7000	Deceased	Wants to retire. Lockdown payment issue - cut in half.
49	Geeta Sanv?	7000	Unemployed	Retire. Lockdown payment issue.
50	Swati Dawande	11000	Labor	Lockdown – husband’s job unstable
51	Prajakta Hanmant	7000	Office Boy	Started work post-lockdown to support
52	Kastura Sakhare	2000	NA	Lockdown lost jobs
53	Garage	12000	Driver	The lockdown of some employers helped a lot
54	Garage	12000	Driver	The lockdown of some employers helps a lot
55	Nirmala Pareek	6000	Watchman	Retire
56	Kalpana	6000	Deceased	Retire
57	Jana Salve	10000	Office helper	Ration food quality low
58	Tara dole	5000	Deceased	Retirement tension
59	Ranjana Mali	15000	Driver	Ration food quality is bad.
60	Ashwini p.	10000	Unemployed	Help in husband’s operations
61	Lata Gorhe	8000	Deceased	Retire

Source: Author’s Computation

## Conclusion

The analyzed result shows 63% of domestic workers migrated and 37% have not migrated at all. Those who have migrated have got a correlation factor of 80% between married domestic workers and the rate of migration. It implies that married domestic workers migrate because of the lesser income of the husband or could be because of getting the better opportunity for employment in the urban areas. The record shows that the livelihood of this class of workers depends on agriculture and that does not result in better income prospects. Maximum domestic workers who migrate are in the age bracket of 31–35 years old. Approximately, 81% of the domestic workers were having an education up to Ist standard only, which means most of the domestic workers are uneducated and they don’t have any other means of income except working in different households to meet the family expenditures. Around 89% of domestic workers were belonging to Pune and the outskirts of Pune only, implying that interstate migration is marginally less. In the case of various government schemes announced from time to time to serve this section of society but analyzing the collected, the author has found, that they were not having the awareness of these schemes just because of illiteracy. Lastly, logistic regression output has shown that the factors which are associated with the migration of domestic workers are education, work type, and marital status, which is a response to the other two research questions hypothesized by the author. According to the findings of the data collected in this study, women domestic workers migrate when they are single. The author recommends that the policymakers of our bureaucratic system should keep these factors while framing the legal rights for them and also the schemes introduced by the government for the upliftment of this section of the workers should make them aware of these schemes. While surveyed it was observed that hardly any women domestic workers are availing of these schemes.

The COVID-19 wave had created a different story for migrants. As many workers returned to their hometowns because of the pandemic and faced distress regarding earnings and loss of residences. The government of each nation should keep these points in mind that the situation of women domestic workers is very pathetic in developing and developed countries.

The quotes of a few domestic workers are mentioned here which indicates their socio-economic distress among them.

*Seema Ghate said, "I used to work in 15 households before lockdown. Now I am working at only 1 where I get 600 Rs. Per month. My husband is a labor worker who cannot find any work during this situation".*

Kashibai Hadpar conveyed, “My husband has been unemployed since the lockdown. We're living on a single income”.

The researcher has concluded that out of 500 women domestic workers 61 have shared their socio-economic concerns which led them to migrate from their residences.

**Conflict of Interest:** “The author has declared that she has no conflict of interest”.

**Data Availability:** The data will be available as per the requirement.

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