

**FINAL REPORT
OF THE**

**UGC MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECT
F.No. 5-226/2014/(HRP), Dated 3/08/2015**

**DOMESTIC WORKERS -CONDITIONS, RIGHTS AND
SOCIAL SECURITY - A CASE STUDY IN SELECTED URBAN
AREAS OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

Submitted to

**THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi - 110 002**

By

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**UNIVERSITY GRANTS
COMMISSION BAHADUR
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DELHI 110 002**

FINAL REPORT OF THE WORK DONE ON MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECT

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1.	Name and address of the Principal Investigator	:	Prof. K. John
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9.	Title of the Project	:	DOMESTIC WORKERS- CONDITIONS, RIGHTS AND SOCIAL SECURITY - A CASE STUDY IN SELECTED URBAN AREAS OF ANDHRA PRADESH
10.	Objectives of the Project:	:	1) To assess the extent of domestic workers and their job nature in the selected urban areas. 2) To examine the nature, conditions of employment of domestic workers. 3) To assess the woman employment as domestic workers. 4) To study the rights of the domestic workers in selected urban areas. 5) To study the feasibility and practically in establishing common recourse pooling for social security.

		<p>6) To analyze the awareness among domestic workers on various laws and schemes that is applicable to them.</p> <p>7) To identify the level of satisfaction while being in this profession among these domestic workers.</p> <p>8) To suggest suitable suggestions for improvement.</p>
11.	Whether objectives were achieved	: All the objectives were achieved
12.	Achievements from the project:	:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project highlighted the cause for poor conditions of employment of domestic workers is on account of nature of employment and shorter period of work per day in majority of the households - The region wise difference in the employment conditions is not there. - The human relations between the household and the domestic worker is the main criteria for recruitment and long period of employment. Further emotional association is high compared to other types of employment. - Merging of the domestic workers with social security act of unorganised sector is not feasible. 	
13	Findings:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The hypothesis are rejected and the alternative hypothesis are accepted - The work related variables are significantly varying over classifications of the Socio-Demographic variables. - The work related variables are significantly varying over classifications of the Employment variables. 	

DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that the UGC Major Research Project entitled **“Domestic Workers: Conditions, Rights and Social Security: A Case Study in Selected Urban Areas of Andhra Pradesh”** submitted for the University Grants Commission for the support given to us is an independent work done by me and that it has not previously formed the basis and not submitted anywhere and for any publications.

(John Koti)
Principal Investigator

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(Prof. John Koti)

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Chapter I

Conceptual Framework

Introduction

The economic scenario in India is migrating from agriculture to services. The formalization of Indian economy is yet to take shape. Further, transformation from informal to formal is continuing. The technology connect has enabled many occupations in informal sector to convert into formal sector. But majority of the occupations in informal sector are characterized with informal features. Although Technology has enabled the world to be globally connected and made production and service to be more qualitative and accessible to hitherto unknown territory, it did not bring a sea-change in the nature of employment to a vast majority of people who contribute to the Indian economy.

The Indian economy is characterized by the existence of high level of informal or unorganized labour employment. The workers in the organized sector constitute about 7 percent of the country's total workforce and the rest (93 percent) comprises of subsistence farmers, agricultural workers, fisher folk, dairy workers and those working in the traditional manufacturing like handlooms are grouped under unorganized sector.

1.2. Definition of the Unorganised Sector:

The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS)¹ : "The unorganized sector consists of all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale and production of goods and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis and with less than ten total workers."

The National Commission on Labour (1966-69)² : "Who have not been able to organize in pursuit of a common objective because of constraints such as (a) casual nature of employment, (b) ignorance and illiteracy, (c) small size of establishments with low capital investment for employed person individually, (d) spread nature of establishments and (e) greater strength of the employer operating singly or in combination." The Commission listed 'illustrative' categories of unorganised labour: 'these are: (i) contract labour including construction workers; (ii) casual labour; (iii) labour employed in small-scale industry; (iv) handloom/power-loom workers; (v) Beedi and cigar workers (vi) employees in shops and

commercial establishments; (vii) sweepers and scavengers; (viii) workers in tanneries; (ix) tribal labour; and (x) _other unprotected labour"

International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1993)³: The unorganised sector was generally characterized as consisting of units occupied in the manufacture of goods or services with the most important objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned.

The term 'unorganized labour' has been defined as those workers who have not been able to organize themselves to pursuit of their common interests due to certain constraints like casual nature of employment, ignorance and illiteracy, small and scattered size of establishments, etc. (Dhas Albert et. al, 2008)⁴

1.3. Categories of Unorganised Labour

The unorganized sector workers can be categorized broadly into four categories which can be shown briefly as follows:

- i. Occupation :- Small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labours, share croppers, fishermen, those engaged in animal husbandry, in beedi rolling, beedi labelling and beedi packing, workers in building and construction etc.
- ii. Nature of Employment: - Attached agricultural labourers, bonded labourers, migrant workers, contract and casual labourers come under this category.
- iii. Specially distressed Category: - Toddy tappers, scavengers, carriers of head loads, drivers of animal driven vehicles, loaders and unloaders belong to this category.
- iv. Service Categories: - Midwives, domestic workers, fishermen and women, barbers, vegetable and fruit vendors, newspapers vendors etc. come under this category.

1.4. Characteristics of Unorganised Sector:

The major characteristics of unorganized workers could be listed as below

- a. The unorganized labour is overwhelming in terms of its number and range and therefore, they are omnipresent throughout India.
- b. As the unorganized sector suffers from cycles of excessive seasonality of employment, majority of the unorganized workers does not have stable and

durable avenues of employment. Even those who appear to be visibly employed are not gainfully and substantially employed, indicating the existence of disguised unemployment.

- c. The workplace is scattered and fragmented. The workers do the same kind of job (s) in different habitations and may not work and live together in compact geographical areas.
- d. There is no formal employer-employee relationship between small and marginal farmers, share croppers and agricultural labourers as they work together in situations which may be marginally favorable to one category but may be broadly described as identical.
- e. In rural areas, the unorganized labour force is highly stratified on caste and community considerations. In urban areas while such considerations are much less, it cannot be said that it is altogether absent as the bulk of the unorganized workers in urban areas are basically migrant workers from rural areas.
- f. Workers in the unorganized sector are usually subject to a lot of fads, taboos, and outmoded social customs like child-marriage, excessive spending on ceremonial festivities etc. which lead to indebtedness and bandage.
- g. The unorganized workers are subject to exploitation significantly by the rest of the society. The unorganized workers receive poor working conditions; especially wages much below that in the formal sector, even for closely comparable jobs i.e., where labour productivity are no different. The work status is of inferior quality of work and inferior terms of employment, both remuneration and employment.
- h. Primitive production technologies and feudal production relations are rampant in the unorganized sector and they do not permit or encourage the workmen to imbibe and assimilate higher technologies and better production relations. Large scale ignorance and illiteracy and limited exposure to the goings on in the outside world are also responsible for such poor absorption.
- i. The unorganized workers do not receive sufficient attention from the trade unions.⁴⁰ In general, unorganized workers are observed to be large in number, suffering from cycles of excessive seasonality of employment, scattered and

fragmented work place, poor in working conditions, and lack of attention from the trade union (Muna Kalyani, 2015)⁵.

1.5. Law for Unorganised Sector in India

The government has enacted certain legislations for the protection of these workers.

Workmen compensation Act, 1923; the minimum Wages act, 1948; the Maternity Benefit Act, 1970; the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976; the Contract Labour (Abolition and Prohibition) Act, 1970; the Interstate Migrant Workmen (RECS) Act, 1979; the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996; the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Act, 1996; and the Unorganised Sector Social Security Act,2008.

1.6. Domestic Workers

Domestic workers do form an integral and critical part of informal sector labour diaspora. All the characteristics of informality exist in domestic labour. There is no written contract, no conventional method of wage determination, domestic space being the work place, multiple household employer, total absence of social security, very little government intervention, a distress livelihood option, lack of conducive work environment etc.(Kingshunk Sarkar, 2019)⁶. The focus of this study/project is to understand the plight of Domestic workers with respect to their nature of employment, problems, remedies or mechanism available for redressal, accessibility to social security, health schemes etc. Being part of the informal/unorganised employment sector, these workers are subjected to extreme abuse and even punishment from their employers. As most of the domestic workers are illiterate women and girls, they cannot negotiate their nature of work and wages leading to being abused on a daily basis. Let us examine the profile of the domestic worker to have a clearer understanding.

Domestic workers work in the homes of others for pay, providing a range of domestic services: they sweep and clean, wash clothes and dishes; shop and cook; care for children, the elderly, and the disabled; or provide gardening, driving, and security services. Some live on the premises of their employer. Many work on a part time basis, often for multiple employers. Within domestic work,

women are concentrated in cleaning and care services, while men tend to have the better paying jobs as gardeners, drivers, or security guards.

The increase in the number of domestic workers is often viewed as ‘feminization of labour’, a term that has been used in two ways in the last two decades. First, it is used to refer to the rapid and substantial increase in the number of women in paid work. In developing countries, this is accompanied by a shift from agriculture to manufacturing and services. Secondly, it is used to describe the flexibility of labour for both women and men. This arises from the changing nature of employment where irregular conditions once associated with women’s secondary employment have become widespread for both sexes. **Kanji & Menon-Sen (2019)**⁷ in their study found that the flexibility of jobs comprise informal activities, sub-contracting, part-time and home-based work with little organizing of labour through unions. However, in the case of domestic workers, feminization of labour is used both in terms of an increase in the number of women domestic workers and the lack of any standards for working conditions and negligible organizing in unions.

John (2010)⁸ stated that household work has been taken over largely by women. The poor women who engage in domestic work are often unable to care for their own families, leaving their own children alone for the whole day, sometimes tying children to their cots.

1.7. Defining Domestic Worker

The Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of ILO, defines domestic work as “work performed in or for a household or households”. This work may include tasks such as cleaning the house, cooking, washing and ironing clothes, taking care of children, or elderly or sick members of a family, gardening, guarding the house, driving for the family, even taking care of household pets (**Marie-Sose Tayah, 2016**)⁹.

The Draft National Policy on Domestic Workers as recommended by the Taskforce on Domestic Workers provides a definition of a domestic worker as: “For the purpose of this policy, the “domestic worker” means, a person who is employed for remuneration whether in cash or kind, in any household through any agency or directly, either on a temporary or permanent, part time or full time basis

to do the household work, but does not include any member of the family of an employer.

1.8. Categories of Domestic Work

The domestic workers may be assigned different names according to the nature of work performed and may include:

- Cooks
- Butlers
- Child maid, nanny, governess, child's nurse,
- Gardener
- Laundry personnel, washerwoman, ironing personnel
- Security guard, watchman
- Driver/chauffer of vehicle for private use
- Household employee/housekeeper/house servant/maid/boy
- Elder care giver
- Care giver to infirm and disabled
- Night attendant
- Cleaning personnel
- Porters, valets
- Custodians
- Rural domestic workers/farm workers
- Au Pair (a helper from a foreign country working for, and living as part of, a host family)
- Apprentices
- Student baby sitters/ occasional/ casual/ short-term baby sitters/ caregivers (ILO, 2010)¹⁰

1.9. Types of Domestic Workers

Based on the hours of work and nature of employment relationship, the domestic workers can be:

- a. Part-time worker i.e. worker who works for one or more employers for a specified number of hours per day or performs specific tasks for each of the multiple employers every day.

- b. Full-time worker i.e. worker who works for a single employer every day for a specified number of hours (normal full day work) and who returns back to her/his home every day after work.
- c. Live-in worker i.e. worker who works full time for a single employer and also stays on the premises of the employer or in a dwelling provided by the employer (which is close or next to the house of the employer) and does not return back to her/his home every day after work.”

There are broadly two types of domestic workers according the report of V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (**Kingshuk Sarkar, 2019**)¹¹:

First, who work part-time in a particular household and caters to more than one household in a day. These workers perform specific jobs in a particular household like washing utensils, mopping floors, dusting, cooking etc.

Second, full-time domestic workers attached to a particular household and performing a combination of tasks.

There is another kind of domestic workers also those who work as care workers at home. They usually take care of sick people/ children and work in a shift of 12 hours. There are broadly two shifts: day shift and night shift.

1.10. Domestic Workers in India

Domestic workers constitute one of the largest women sectors in India. They also represent one of the largest numbers of workers in the informal economy of the country. The varying statistics on their population would illustrate the significance of their participation in India's workforce. (**Report of Ministry of Labour and Employment**)¹²

Domestic work, a predominantly female occupation, has been increasing in India. Growing urbanization and the decline of extended families are the primary reasons for the exponential growth of this sector. Despite this growth, there are few (if any) laws and policies to regulate domestic work and protect domestic workers. In the present context in India domestic workers constitute a significant part of the urban informal sector workforce. However, most of such work goes unnoticed in the sense that there is no formal recognition of the workforce, no documentation of work performed and wages paid, almost no mobilization of such workforce also. There is no formal contract between the

employer and worker. They work on the basis of verbal understanding and nature of employment is purely temporary and informal. In fact, identification of employer-employee relation is technically very difficult in the sense that work is performed in domestic space and the concept of household as employer is still an alien concept in Indian context. **(Kingshuk Sarkar, 2019)¹³**

It is estimated that there are over four million domestic workers in India. They remain part of an informal and unregulated sector, obscured in private homes, not recognized as workers but rather as ‘informal help’. Their wages are, on average, only a third of those in other sectors; they have very limited social protections, and commonly suffer poor working conditions, exploitation, abuse and slavery. Many domestic workers are migrants from poorer states and are among the most marginalized and socially discriminated populations in India. Most of them are Dalits or come from other disadvantaged castes and tribal minorities, many are landless, illiterate and innumerate, which increases their vulnerability and disempowerment.

**Table 1.1
Micro Data of Domestic Workers**

Activities of households as employers of domestic staff	Both sexes	Female	Male
Housemaid / servant	2312200	2011300	300800
Cook	123400	89300	34200
Gardener	19300	4200	15100
Gatekeeper/chowkidar /watchman	135700	7000	128600
Governess / babysitter	87700	62800	24900
Others	1528400	780600	747800
TOTAL	4206700	2955200	1251400
Total estimated employment	408246900	135834000	272412900
<i>Domestic workers as percentage of total employment</i>	1.0	2.2	0.5

Source: ILO analysis of the micro-data of the 2010/11 Employment and Unemployment Survey, National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) of India

Table 1.1 depicts that the number of domestic workers in India were 4.2 million in 2010/11, representing one percent of total employment. However, the majority of domestic workers are women, some 2.2 percent of all employed women were domestic workers (compared to 0.5 percent for men). Furthermore, there is a clear difference between the types of domestic tasks carried out by each gender: most female domestic workers are employed as housemaids or servants, while men dominate in subcategories such as gardeners, gatekeepers and in the

residual category of other occupations (which includes, for example, butlers and chauffeurs) (NSSO, 2011)¹⁴. The Employment and Unemployment Survey, which was conducted by the Labour Bureau at the same time with a sample of 46,000 households, produced a very different estimate: according to this source, 2.7 percent of all employed persons were employed by private households as maids, watchmen or cooks (Ministry of Labour and Employment, 2010)¹⁵. By utilizing the estimate of 1.0 percent, the global and regional estimates are therefore likely to err on the side of caution (Uma Rani, 2009)¹⁶.

According to the National Domestic Workers Movement [NDWM], an estimated 20million people work as domestic workers throughout the country. Of these workers, 90 percent are women and children between the ages of 12 to 75 while those below 14years old make up 25 percent of the workers (NDWM).

A report on domestic workers mentions that most of the domestic workers are primarily women belonging to the backward caste, schedule caste and schedule tribe category. Thus overall, domestic workers come from the most vulnerable section of the society and are tremendously disadvantaged from the socioeconomic point of view

Marchetti S (2018)¹⁷ in her article mentions that many Indian households hire either men or women, sometimes children, for everyday housework, often paying them in-kind instead of with cash. Indian domestic workers migrate to the Gulf states, but increasing numbers of migrant women also migrate to Indian cities such as Delhi; smaller numbers of Bangladeshi and Nepalese women also migrate to Indian cities.

1.11. Problems and Reasons for Employment as Domestic Workers

Poverty is the main reason for women and children to engage in domestic work. In order to search employment, these domestic workers migrate from their hometown to urban centers for better pay and livelihood. The family problems including rural and male unemployment, disputes at home increased the number of domestic workers in the urban areas. Another reason for increasing domestic household workers is the ill-treatment and loss of parents of female/girl child resulting in their leaving the house to work as domestics. It is also not unusual to find domestic workers who are single parents, widowed or separated from their

husbands or those with alcoholic husbands who are compelled to work for the survival of their children. The study shows that natural calamities and conflict situation such as insurgency are also factors forcing them to migrate because of displacement and loss of livelihood and the lack of rehabilitation programmes. Due to failure of monsoon, most of the women workers have been shifted to urban areas for searching domestic work because it is easily available in the informal market. The urbanization, the break-up of traditional joint family system, and the increased demand for domestic workers from middle-class women who are taking up jobs outside the home also contribute to more poor women and girls migrating from rural villages to cities and urban areas in search of domestic work.

Domestic workers are largely migrants to cities. The majority of domestic workers are members of the so-called backward and scheduled castes and of late, young girls from tribal communities. Domestic workers income is a primary source of stable earnings for the family. This fact of the centrality of their income to household survival, their residence in slums and the consequent poor access to basic needs such as housing, sanitation, drinking water conditions, limits the work they do, the working hours they keep and constrains their bargaining position in the labor market. Expenditure on transportation and demands of child care and responsibilities of one's own household work are other important factors that influence the decisions of workplace and negotiations for remuneration of domestic workers.

Unlike other forms of labour market activity, domestic work takes place in an unconventional place of work, i.e. the household. Gaining public acceptance of a household as a place of work is a challenge. Implementation of labour laws such as minimum wages and regularized work hours, which are essential elements of any kind of work, also remain a challenge. Such regulation is complex because the nature of domestic work is unique compared to other forms of work. The sector lacks effective means to regulate working conditions, for example, through streamlined job descriptions which could be offered through standard contracts. Policymakers, legislative bodies and people need to recognize the existence of an employment relationship in domestic work. Such a view would see domestic workers as not just “helpers” who are “part of the family” but as employed

workers entitled to the rights and dignity that employment brings with it.(**United Nations in India, 2014**)¹⁸

Physical and sexual abuse against domestic workers is often reported in the media. Various studies and reports also reveal that domestic workers are subjected to discrimination on grounds of religion, caste and ethnicity.

Data released by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in February 2014, published in response to a question tabled in the upper house of Parliament, track reports of violence against domestic helpers between 2010 and 2012. Overall, in India's 28 states and 7 union territories, there were 3,564 cases of alleged violence against domestic workers reported in 2012, up slightly from 3,517 in 2011 and 3,422 in 2010. (**Upasana Mahanta and Indranath Gupta, 2019**)¹⁹

1.12. Law and Schemes for Protection of Domestic Workers:

The Government of India has formulated a law to regulate and provide social security to workers in domestic sector. The law was made in the year 2008 and is known as Domestic Workers Regulation of Employment and Social Security Act. But the law is not implemented since its provisions are covered under the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008. The domestic workers are brought under the scope of the above law.

Some private member bills on domestic workers were placed in the parliament in 2010 and 2015. These bills were not passed by the parliament.

States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, and Rajasthan have introduced minimum wages for domestic workers. The state governments of Kerala, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu have also constituted Welfare Boards for domestic workers who are able to avail of welfare benefits by registering with these Boards. However, despite these efforts, a large majority of domestic workers remain outside the purview.

Several states have attempted a variety of approaches to protect the rights of Domestic Workers. The Government of Tamil Nadu has included domestic workers under Manual Workers Act and created a separate board for them while Maharashtra is actively considering a law for them, with draft bills under discussion. Maharashtra has published a code of conduct. Under Section 27 (A) of

the Maharashtra State Public Service Conduct Act, 1997, the Maharashtra government prohibits government employees from employing children below 14 as domestic workers. Such rules can be found in the rule books of 18 other State(s). Karnataka has notified minimum wages for domestic workers and Kerala has followed suit. **(Kingshuk Sarkar, 2019)²⁰**

The invisibility and low social status awarded to this sector is compounded by the absence of a comprehensive national policy on domestic workers in India. The Sexual Harassment against Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and Minimum Wages Schedule s notified by various states refer to domestic workers. **(Upasana Mahanta and Indranath Gupta, 2019)²¹**

1.13. National Policy on Domestic Workers: Governmental Initiatives

The salient features of the proposed draft National Policy on Domestic Workers are as under:-

- i. Inclusion of Domestic Workers in the existing legislations
- ii. Domestic workers will have the right to register as unorganized workers. Such registration will facilitate their access to rights & benefits.
- iii. Right to form their own associations/unions
- iv. Right to minimum wages, access to social security
- v. Right to enhance their skills
- vi. Protection of Domestic Workers from abuse and exploitation
- vii. Domestic Workers to have access to courts, tribunals for grievance Redressal
- viii. Establishment of a mechanism for regulation of private placement agencies.
- ix. Establishment of a grievance Redressal system for domestic workers.

1.14. Social Security and Social Assistance Scheme:

The Central Government is already implementing Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide social security relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers including domestic workers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like

- National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development);
- National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development);
- Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare),
- Ayushman Bharat (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) .
- In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of
- Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY)
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
- Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) (**Press Information Bureau, 2019**)²²

To ensure old age protection for Unorganised Workers. Enrolment under the scheme has started since 15th February 2019.

Eligibility:

Unorganised workers (including domestic workers) drawing Rs. 15000/- or less as monthly income Should belong to the entry age group of 18-40 years; Should not be covered under New Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) scheme or Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO); Should not be an income tax payee.

PM-SYM is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme on a 50:50 basis where prescribed age-specific contribution shall be made by the beneficiary and the matching contribution by the Central Government as per the scheme guidelines.

The scheme would entail the following benefits to the subscriber:

- i. Minimum Assured Pension: Each subscriber under the PM-SYM, shall receive minimum assured pension of Rs 3000/- per month after attaining the age of 60 years.
- ii. Family Pension: During the receipt of pension, if the subscriber dies, the spouse of the beneficiary shall be entitled to receive 50% of the pension received by the beneficiary as family pension. Family pension is applicable only to spouse.

- iii. If a beneficiary has given regular contribution and died due to any cause (before age of 60 years), his / her spouse will be entitled to join and continue the scheme subsequently by payment of regular contribution or exit the scheme as per provisions of exit and withdrawal.

Apart from the above the State Government have extended some social assistance schemes for the domestic workers The Andhra Pradesh Government has announced the application of Nava Ratnal Scheme in 2019 and the Domestic workers are eligible to apply for the schemes under the navaratnal.

1.15. International Labour Organization and Law on Domestic Workers:

The ILO has prescribed the following convention for the member countries on domestic workers.

ILO Convention No. 189 - Decent Work for Domestic Workers (ILO, 2011)²³:

Convention No. 189 offers specific protection to domestic workers. It lays down basic rights and principles, and requires States to take a series of measures with a view to making decent work a reality for domestic workers.

Coverage of Convention No. 189

Convention No. 189 defines domestic work as “work performed in or for a household or households”. This work may include tasks such as cleaning the house, cooking, washing and ironing clothes, taking care of children, or elderly or sick members of a family, gardening, guarding the house, driving for the family, even taking care of household pets.

Definition:

“Any person engaged in domestic work within an employment relationship”.

A domestic worker may work on full-time or part-time basis; may be employed by a single household or by multiple employers; may be residing in the household of the employer (live-in worker) or may be living in his or her own residence (live-out). A domestic worker may be working in a country of which she/he is not a national.

1.16. Employer of a Domestic Worker

The employer of a domestic worker may be a member of the house-hold for which the work is performed, or an agency or enterprise that employs domestic workers and makes them available to households.

The provisions of the Convention are to be implemented in consultation with the most representative workers' and employers' organizations (Article 18). In addition, the Convention requires Governments to consult with the most representative organizations of employers and workers and, where they exist, with organizations that represent domestic workers and organizations that represent employers of domestic workers on four particular matters:

- i. identifying categories of workers who would be excluded from the scope of the Convention;
- ii. measures on occupational safety and health;
- iii. measures on social security; and (iv) measures to protect workers from abusive practices by private employment agencies (Articles 2, 13 & 15).

Convention No. 189 affirms the fundamental rights of domestic workers. It sets minimum labour standards for domestic workers.

Domestic workers can:

- Organize & mobilize support for the ratification and implementation of the Convention by their Governments;
- Use the provisions of the Convention and the Recommendation to influence changes in laws and improve the working and living conditions of domestic workers, regardless of whether or not the country in which they work has ratified Convention No. 189.

1.17. Basic rights of domestic workers

- Promotion and protection of the human rights of all domestic workers (Preamble; Article 3).
- Respect and protection of fundamental principles and rights at work:
 - a. Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
 - b. Elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour;
 - c. Abolition of child labour; and

d. Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation (Articles 3, 4, 11).

- Effective protection against all forms of abuse, harassment and violence (Article 5).
- Fair terms of employment and decent living conditions (Article 6).

1.18. Information on terms and conditions of employment

- Domestic workers must be informed of their terms and conditions of employment in an easily understandable manner, preferably through a written contract (Article 7).

1.19. Hours of work

- Measures aimed at ensuring equal treatment between domestic workers and workers generally with respect to normal hours of work, overtime compensation, periods of daily and weekly rest, and annual paid leave (Article 10).
- Weekly rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours (Article 10).
- Regulation of stand-by hours (periods during which domestic workers are not free to dispose of their time as they please and are required to remain at the disposal of the household in order to respond to possible calls) (Article 10).

1.20. Remuneration

- Minimum wage if a minimum wage exists for other workers (Article 11).
- Payment of wages must be paid in cash, directly to the worker, and at regular interval of no longer than one month. Payment by cheque or bank transfer – when allowed by law or collective agreements, or with worker's consent (Article 12)
- In-kind payment is allowed under 3 conditions: only a limited proportion of total remuneration; monetary value is fair and reasonable; the items or services given as in-kind payment are of personal use by and benefit to the workers. This means that uniforms or protective equipments are not to be regarded as payment in kind, but as tools that the employer must provide to the workers at no cost to them for the performance of their duties (Article 12).

- Fees charged by private employment agencies are not to be deducted from the remuneration (Article 15).

1.21. Occupational safety and health

- Right to safe and healthy working environment (Article 13).
- Measures are put in place to ensure workers' occupational safety and health (Article 13).

1.22. Social security

- Social security protection, including maternity benefits (Article 14).
- Conditions that are not less favourable than those applicable to workers generally (Article 14).

1.23. Standards concerning child domestic workers

- Requirement to set a minimum age for entry into domestic work (Article 4).
- Domestic workers aged 15 years old but less than 18 years old – their work should not deprive them of compulsory education, or interfere with their opportunities for further education or vocational training (Article 4).

1.24. Standards concerning live-in workers

- Decent living conditions that respect the workers' privacy (Article 6).
- Freedom to reach agreement with their employers or potential employers on whether or not to reside in the household (Article 9).
- No obligation to remain in the household or with its members during their periods of rest or leave (Article 9).
- Right to keep their identity and travel documents in their possession (Article 9).
- Regulation of stand-by hours (Article 10).

1.25. Standards concerning migrant domestic workers

- A written contract that is enforceable in the country of employment, or a written job offer, prior to traveling to the country of employment (Article 8).
- Clear conditions under which domestic workers are entitled to repatriation at the end of their employment (Article 8).
- Protection of domestic workers from abusive practices by private employment agencies (Article 15).

- Cooperation among sending and receiving countries to ensure the effective application of the provisions of the Convention to migrant domestic workers (Article 8).

1.26. Private employment agencies

Measures to be put in place (Article 15):

- regulate of the operation of private employment agencies;
- ensure adequate machinery for the investigation of complaints by domestic workers;
- provide adequate protection of domestic workers and prevention of abuses, in collaboration with other Members where appropriate;
- Consider concluding bilateral, regional or multilateral agreements to prevent abuses and fraudulent practices.

1.27. Dispute settlement, complaints, enforcement

- Effective access to the court, tribunals or other dispute settlement mechanisms, including accessible complaint mechanisms (Article 17).
- Measures to be put in place to ensure compliance with national laws for the protection of domestic workers, including labour inspection measures.
- In this regard, the Convention recognizes the need to balance domestic workers' right to protection and the right to privacy of the households' members (Article 17).
- Ratification of C189 – The convention has been ratified by 29 member countries of ILO.

1.28. Training Programmes for Domestic Worker:

Domestic Workers Sector Skills Council

Domestic Workers Sector Skills Council has been established under Ministry of Skills Development to enable professionalization of domestic workers and enable their career progression. **(Press Information Bureau, 2019)²²**

Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council is a not for profit company, registered under the aegis of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)/ Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSD&E), Govt. of India. The organization is being led and managed by a highly competent team of professionals, led by multi-sectoral Govt. and Non Govt. representatives, Board and Governing Council. This Sector is significant not only from the point of view

of skilling, empowering and organizing the domestic workers, but it is also directly connected to the issues relating to migration and human trafficking, livelihood and dignified living and working conditions besides the need to services while safe guarding women and children, the rural poor and urban deprived.

The DWSSC was set up with a mission of “Eradicating injustice and professionalizing the domestic work”. (**National Skill Development Corporation, 2019**)²⁵

Efforts of Non-Governmental Organisations to Organise Domestic Workers:

Some of the Organisations, which are actively involved for bettering the life of domestic workers, are

- Vidarbha Molarkin Sangathana, Nagpur
- Domestic Workers Rights’ Union, Karnataka
- Arunodhaya Domestic Workers Union and Manushi Domestic Workers Union in Chennai
- Rajasthan Mahila Kamgaar Union, Jaipur
- All India Democratic Women’s Association (AIDWA), Tamil Nadu
- Arunodaya Migrants Initiative, Chennai
- National Domestic Workers’ Movement
- International Labour Organization (ILO)

1.29. Domestic Workers in Other Countries

United States of America

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services define domestic worker as one who “performs child care, household tasks, and/or upkeep of a home or surrounding yard on a regular basis in return for wages or other benefits”.

Carolyn Bick (2017)²⁶ in her article mentions, “there are at least two million domestic workers in the United States, and most of them are black Americans or immigrant women”. Most of the domestic workers are black and immigrant women who lack legal protection and basic workers’ rights. The domestic workers are one of the only classes of workers excluded from basic working protections, as set forth in the law made in 1935 i.e. National Labor Relations Act”.

Linda Burnham, Nik Theodore (2012)²⁷ in their report on domestic workers concluded, “Many of the laws and policies that govern pay and conditions in the workplace simply do not apply to domestic workers. And even

when domestic workers are protected by law, they have little power to assert their rights. But times are changing regarding their protection as eight states have passed their own Domestic Worker's Bill of Rights - legislation to protect workers from racial discrimination and sexual harassment, their right to one day off a week, overtime and paid leave”.

United Kingdom:

According to the government of United Kingdom’s official website “domestic workers include cleaners, chauffeurs, cooks, those providing personal care for the employer and their family, nannies.”²⁸

The Human Rights Watch in its report *Hidden Away: Abuses Against Migrant Domestic Workers in the UK* mentioned that " every year, around 15,000 migrant domestic workers, many of them women from Asia and Africa, travel to the UK with their employers to look after their children, care for their elderly parents, clean their houses, and cook for them. The report quotes that the UK was one of the only nine states which did not vote in favour of the ILO’s Domestic Workers convention. On the other hand, the UK has ratified several European and International Treaties like European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), the European Social Charter, the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the International Labour Organization’s (ILO) Forced Labour Convention to protect migrant domestic workers from forced labour and exploitation by both agents of the state and private individuals, including employers. UK domestic law viz., The Human Rights Act prohibits forced labour and the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 criminalizes slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour. Apart from that, under Working Time Regulations, workers—including domestic workers—are entitled to uninterrupted time off, paid leave, and at least one day off a week".²⁹

Europe:

European Federation of Food, Agriculture and Tourism Trade Unions (EFFAT) in its report on domestic workers published in 2015 quotes that around 26 million are employed in domestic work and a further one million are undocumented, mostly migrant. In most of Europe countries, employees part of

domestic work segment are mostly women and substantial part of them are migrants. Men domestic workers are also there but confined to jobs such as gardening and driving. There are many different situations in which they work, and different types of domestic workers: full / part-time, working for single / multiple households, employed by individual households / companies, of migrant / national origin, and so on.

The EFFAT report mentions formalization of certain types of domestic work as ‘care work’ quoting “Another factor complicating the picture in Europe is the distinction between ‘domestic’ and ‘care’ work. As the public sector developed, the supply of care workers to households to support the sick, the disabled, and the elderly, became a public service, run by the government”. “These workers therefore became formally employed, and integrated into the public sector trade unions. Recent years have seen widespread privatization of the public sector, with a significant growth in private companies supplying care workers to households. In some countries, this has caused a return to more informal employment, with agencies employing care workers on very poor terms such as ‘zero hours’ contracts. The report mentions that “distinction between ‘care’ and ‘domestic’ work is often as not clear as it may seem. Tasks performed by the workers may well include both household chores and personal care, particularly for older people”.³⁰

Asia-Pacific Region:

The total number of domestic workers in Asia and the Pacific is hard to estimate, though it’s believed their labours account for as much as 2.5 per cent of total employment in developed countries, and as much as 10 per cent in some developing countries. In China the number of domestic workers is estimated to be around 20 million, in Thailand around 700,000. The vast majority are women – mainly under the age of 40 – and in too many cases, children are still found working in the homes of others.³¹

Domestic workers are frequently expected to work longer hours than other workers and, in many countries, they do not have the same rights to weekly rest. Additionally, in some countries visas for domestic workers are tied to their employers, meaning if migrants leave their employer their visas become invalid.

Illegal annual profits generated from forced labour in domestic work in Asia Pacific amounts to over US\$6.3 billion. This means that about US\$3,300 (about 60 per cent of their wages) is being withheld from each exploited domestic worker every year.³²

According to UN Women-Asia and Pacific Regional Office, “the total stock of international migrants in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is 9.9 million; of those, nearly 6.9 million people have moved between countries within the region. Women and girls make substantive contributions towards the region's labour markets, production and remittance flows; women account for nearly half (48.7 per cent) of the intra-ASEAN migrant working-age population. Restrictive migration policies, weak contracts, lack of recognition and undervaluation of women migrant domestic workers results in them being exploited and devoid of rights (including social protections). Further, restrictive policies lead to an increase in the flow of undocumented domestic workers who are left more vulnerable to exploitation (ILO, 2017)³³.”

In Thailand, domestic workers predominantly arrive from Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar. In Malaysia, women migrant domestic workers largely arrive from Cambodia, Indonesia and the Philippines.³⁴

The change in the nature and availability of employment in general and more specifically the downtrend of employment for males in particular, created an upward trend for women and migrant employment. The downside of this trend is that most of the migrant women workers work in paid and unpaid domestic and care work with no legal protection. The lack of legislation and the lack of identification of domestic work as an employment have created a lot of hurdles and challenges for international agencies like ILO, UN Women, and UNICEF along with other local organizations to focus and garner interest of the state to protect these vulnerable and often overlooked members of the employment scene.

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Chapter II
Statement of the Problem &
Research Methodology

Introduction

India's workforce comprises nearly 92 per cent in the unorganized segment, with the entire farm sector falling under the informal category, while only one-fifth of the non-farm workers are found in the organized segment. Estimates suggest that in the non-farm sectors, as we move up the income ladder, the share of the informal sector gradually declines. However, as the agricultural sector is concerned, irrespective of economic class, the share of the unorganized workforce remains flat (**Joddar and Sakthivel, 2006**)¹. The informal sector is an important part of the economy and labour markets. The term informal was first coined by **Keith Hart(1973)**² defines unorganized sector and unorganized workers as 'the sector that consists of all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale and production of goods and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis with less than ten workers'. Domestic workers are the most deserted groups in the informal /unorganized sector in India.

Domestic workers are the most neglected of all the work force in many countries and they are not protected with any safeguards as all of them works in the unorganized sector. They are not protected under the Constitution, and they are not protected by adequate laws and they continue to live as the most marginalized and discriminated section of the society. Domestic work, takes place behind closed doors, almost invisible to the outside world. For workers who do not live with their employer, multiplicity of households, informal work arrangements and opaque wage determination pose severe problems. On the other hand, the work of employees who do live in the household of their employer tends to occur in an isolated, largely unregulated and privatized environment. These workers are most susceptible to physical and sexual abuse, long working hours and deprivation. Because of the informal nature of domestic work, even in countries with sufficient legal protection for domestic helpers many of these problems remain (**Shashibala, 2010**)³.

The perpendicular importance of domestic service in modern times and the steady increase in demand for domestic workers certainly increases the need for the study. In the emerging global economic order, characterized by global cities,

new forms of division of labour and change in demographic composition, paid domestic work, mainly supplied by the poorer families, tends to substitute unpaid production activities and services within a family. This makes domestic work as a pivotal occupation in determining the linkage between family and the dynamics of open economy.

Across the globe, although this linkage is quite vivid, reflected in ever expanding demand from families for domestic worker's service, provision of entitlements to this occupational category varies across countries. As domestic work allows other women workers with family responsibilities to achieve equilibrium between work and life, it plays a key role in the smooth functioning of the economy. The demand for domestic workers is a key factor in opening up legal channels of temporary migration to some countries for large number of women have created pockets of relative prosperity in an otherwise resource-starved communities (V Chhetry, Santi, 1999)⁴.

The demand for domestic labour is on the increase both within India and abroad. Taking advantage of the information gap between job seekers and job providers, various players have surfaced as recruitment agents or 'merchants of labour' as the International Labour Conference, 2004 on labour migration termed them. These players were defined as "public and private agents who move workers over national borders." At that conference, the ILO tripartite constituents recognized that "recruitment can play a key role in creating vulnerabilities in the final employment stage". They recommended that a nonbinding, multilateral framework "proposing guidelines and principles for policies based on best practices and international standards" be developed, particularly in the area of "licensing and supervision of recruitment and contracting agencies"

2.2. Significance & Need for the Study

Domestic work is one of the oldest and most important occupations of the world. The domestic work has its roots in the global history of slavery, servitude and colonialism, which is performed by an increasing workforce that is imperative for the functioning of the economy outside of people's homes. They are engaged in many works such as they may cook or clean, or care for children, the elderly or the disabled. They are not just confined to the above mentioned works but are also

included in occupations such as gardening, chauffeuring or providing security services, tasks that are more often performed by men. Despite the importance of the work and the large amount of workers, especially in the developing world, domestic work to a great extent remains undervalued and largely exempted from labour legislation. The work often is being carried out in the closed doors in the homes of the employers sometimes unpaid and many a times under paid for the work done by them.

These facts help explain why the work is in the informal sector, undocumented and on many occasions not perceived to fall within a regular employment relationship. The lack of protection makes the workers easy targets for underpayment, bad working conditions and abuse.

Domestic workers provide crucial services to households around the world. Although the work is done for the households as a result of which the employer is actually able to go to work, to earn a living for their own family, and to realize sustainable and fruitful futures for themselves and their children yet the wages paid to these domestic workers are often extremely low. In fact, available data shows that they receive substantially lower wages in comparison to other employees. Estimates suggest that they typically earn less than half of average wages – and sometimes no more than about 20 per cent of average wages.

The low level of ages among domestic workers is the result of a range of factors, including a large labour supply, undervaluation of domestic work and its contribution to society, low level of education, low bargaining power of domestic workers, the lack of representation in the sector, and frequent exclusion from labour protection, particularly minimum wage coverage – all of which tend to be interlinked. Therefore establishing a minimum wage for these workers is a key means to ensure their right to decent work and a decent life (ILO, 2013)⁵.

There are more than four million domestic workers in India as per the latest official statistics (NSSO, 2011)⁶. Domestic household workers are one of the few occupational groups not yet covered by national minimum wage law in India despite a lot of debate regarding the same at the national level. In 2011, the ILO passed a convention on decent work for domestic workers but India has not yet ratified this convention. In India one of the primary reasons for the non

inclusion of domestic services sector under the Minimum wage act of 1948 has been the fact that it is a very personalized (informal) service within a private household. In India, Domestic work sector is one of the largest sectors of work in urban areas and majority of the workers are women. The sector is growing rapidly in urban areas and it is an important source of employment for the migrant workers who come in search of livelihood opportunities. Despite its growing size and importance both for workers and families who benefit from their labour, domestic work remains unregulated and workers are unprotected by labour laws. It is in this context, a study on the socio economic conditions of domestic workers in the state of Andhra Pradesh with special reference to Kakinada, Rajamahendravaram (Rajahmundry), Tirupati, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada urban areas have the significance. In the urban areas like Kakinada, Rajamahendravaram (Rajahmundry), Tirupati, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada attempting to study one of the most deprived working communities' viz. domestic workers is the need of the hour. In this context the study has more relevance to find out socio economic issues of domestic workers in Kakinada, Rajamahendravaram (Rajahmundry), Tirupati, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada urban areas.

The study is also intended to identify the extent to which their living conditions are enhanced, the extent to which they have chosen this occupation as a choice and the level of satisfaction out of this occupation. The study would depict the variation in terms of their perceptions towards their work and also would give us a clear picture about which urban area of domestic workers are more satisfied while working for their employers and their level of understanding about laws that are applicable to them, above all the level of harassment that they face while at work in these urban areas and the extent to which legislations and regulatory policies are acting as an essential tools for eliminating the negative aspects of informality in the domestic work sector while at the same time the extent to which they are able to ensure opportunities for decent work and employment offered to these domestic workers.

2.3. Objectives of the Study

Thus, in this study an attempt has been made to bring the following to light –

- To assess the extent of domestic workers and their job nature in the selected urban areas of Andhra Pradesh.
- To examine the nature, conditions of employment of domestic workers.
- To assess the woman employment as domestic workers.
- To study the rights of the domestic workers in selected urban areas.
- To study the feasibility and practically in establishing common recourse pooling for social security.
- To analyze the awareness among domestic workers on various laws and schemes that is applicable to them.
- To identify the level of satisfaction while being in this profession among these domestic workers.
- To suggest suitable suggestions for improvement in quality of work life of Domestic workers.

2.4. Hypotheses

Based on the research questions identified, the following hypothesis are framed

Null H_{01} : The work-related variables are not varying over classifications of the Socio-Demographic variables.

Alternative H_{A1} : The work-related variables are significantly varying over classifications of the Socio-Demographic variables.

Null H_{02} : The work-related variables are not varying over classifications of the Economic variables.

Alternative H_{A2} : The work-related variables are significantly varying over classifications of the Employment variables.

These two hypotheses together can be classified into 17 sub hypotheses basing on different Socio- Demographic, Employment, service conditions variables. Each hypothesis is related to one variable.

2.5. Research Design and Methodology

Research Design is a study guideline or plan that gives a proposal about the study going to be undergone. It is a master plan specified the methods and procedures for collecting analyzing the needed information (**Zikmund, 2003**)⁷. It is all about the target population sample size and techniques of sampling sources and types of data, methods of procedure of data collection and statistical tool used to analyze the data. A research design is the arrangement of the condition for the collection of analyze of the data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in the procedure. In fact, the research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. It constitutes a blue print for the collection, measurement, for the analysis of the data. As such the design include an outline of what the researcher will do from a writing the hypothesis and its operational implications to the final analysis of the data (**Kothari, 2004**)⁸.

Research methodology refers to the arrangement of materials and efforts to describe and justify the study design. Including any techniques and procedures used to achieve the proposed objectives. It is a way to systematically solve the research problem and reach at the research objective. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically and systematically and it is the scientific and objective study of the research. It is necessary for the researcher to know appropriately research methods. Techniques and methods are specific to a given particular research objective and researchers need to know how to apply particular research techniques and they need to know which of these methods or techniques, are relevant and which or not (**Kothari, 2004**)⁹.

The methodology part of this chapter covers the methods applied by the researcher in carrying out the study. Specifically, the research design, target population, sample procedure, data collection, definition and measurement of variables reliability and validity, methods of data analysis and presentation were discussed in this chapter. The research design adopted for this study is descriptive and case study design.

The present study is an empirical study and the conclusions are drawn based upon the information gathered from the respondents through a structured schedule.

2.6. Universe & Sample

As per 2011 census the first ten cities in the post bifurcated state of Andhra Pradesh basing on their population are identified and presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

First ten cities in Andhra Pradesh basing on their Population

Sl. No	City Name	Population as per 2011 Census
1	Visakhapatnam	1,728,128
2	Vijayawada	1,476,931
3	Guntur	743,354
4	Nellore	600,869
5	Kurnool	430,214
6	Rajahmundry	341,831
7	Kadapa	344,916
8	Kakinada	312,538
9	Tirupati	293,421
10	Eluru	283,020

Out of those ten cities, 50 percent of the cities are selected randomly based on prominence, importance and location of the city i.e. from North, South, East, West and Centre of Andhra Pradesh. The selected cities are Kakinada (KKD), Rajamahendravaram (Rajahmundry- RJY), Tirupati (TPY), Visakhapatnam (VSP) and Vijayawada (VZW).

From those urban cities it is decided to select samples. To select the samples from each urban city, the city was divided roughly into four parts and each part was assigned to different teams to collect the information from the available and agreeable domestic workers. As identification of the individuals in the universe is not possible either in the urban cities or in their part, it is decided to collect information from 150 Domestic workers randomly identified from each part of the city. Hence, the total from each selected urban area amounts to 600 each i.e. 3000. However, besides the care taken by the researcher, some schedules are discarded as they are not completely filled and remaining were only considered for analysis. The sample considered for analysis is 2690. The finally correctly filled schedules available for the analysis are as shown in Table. 2.2.

Table 2 .2: Samples from Urban areas of each city

Sl No	Study area	Sample size
1	Kakinada	510
2	Rajamahendravaram (Rajahmundry)	490
3	Tirupathi	540
4	Visakhapatnam	590
5	Vijayawada	560
	Total	2690

This is a two-stage sampling. In the first stage five cities were selected randomly out of ten cities and in second stage respondents were selected randomly from each selected City without any subjectivity.

2.6.1. Sampling Techniques:

Multistage Sampling

Under multistage sampling, the first stage may be to select large primary sampling units such as states, then districts, then towns and finally certain families within towns. If the technique of random sampling is applied at all stages, the sampling procedure is described as multi-stage random sampling.

Ex: Reconsider the example in the above case the 10 clusters from the first stage sampling units. Out of these, let a random sample of two clusters be chosen at random. The villages falling under these clusters may form the second stage sampling units and from these, let a random sample of 10 villages be selected. The households of these 10 villages may form the third stage sampling units and so on.

Multi-stage sampling (also known as multi-stage cluster sampling) is a more complex form of cluster sampling which contains two or more stages in sample selection. In simple terms, in multi-stage sampling, large clusters of population are divided into smaller clusters into several stages in order to make primary data collection more manageable. It must be acknowledged that multi-stage sampling is not as effective as true random sampling; however, it addresses certain disadvantages associated with true random sampling such as being overly expensive and time-consuming.

In this generally, the whole population is divided into first state sample unit from which random sample are selected. The selected first unit is then subdivided into second stage sample unit, from which another sample is selected.

The third, fourth and so on stages of sampling are done in same manner if necessary. That is under multistage sampling the first stage may be to select large primary sampling units such as states, then districts, then towns and finally certain families within towns. If the technique of random sampling (need not be same technique) is applied at all stages, the sampling procedure is described as multi-stage random sampling. If the number of stages are two we will call multistage sampling as two stage sampling.

Advantages:

1. Effective in primary data collection from geographically dispersed population when face-to-face contact is required (e.g. semi-structured in-depth interviews)
2. Cost-effectiveness and time-effectiveness.
3. High level of flexibility.
4. Convenience of finding Survey Sample.
5. Normally more accurate than Cluster Sampling for the Same Sample size.

Disadvantages:

1. High level of subjectivity.
2. Research findings can never be 100% representative of the population.
3. The presence of group-level information is required.
4. More testing is difficult to do.

2.6.2. Data collection and study instrument

The study is mainly based on primary data. Secondary data has been procured to substantiate the primary data. To seek the opinions of the respondents from the domestic workers, a structured schedule covering the personal, socio economic profile of the respondents and various work related variables, comprising of 108 items has been designed. As the study has to cover several aspects of work related variables, application of uniform scaling technique was found difficult. The researcher has undertaken two-point scale, three point scale, five point scale were applied basing the suitability of the questions in the schedule.

2.6.4. Secondary Sources for Data Collection

The secondary source of data collection is second hand information, which was gathered from the books, journals, articles, Government Reports and websites along with the experience shared by the domestic workers working in the study areas.

2.7. Data analysis and statistical tools

Data analysis is the process of organizing, arranging and interpreting aiming to discover useful information. **Zikmund (2003)¹⁰** states data analyses as “an interpretation or the process of making inferences drawing conclusions concerning the meaning and implications of the research investigation”. It is also about summarizing data into meaningful information in order to answer the research questions (**Kerlinger, 1986¹¹**). Therefore, in order to interpret data or analyze information, statistical tool should be used and this study utilizes both descriptive and inferential statistics. The data collected from two sources were analyzed in two parts in order to address the research questions. Descriptive statistics deal with the development of certain indicators of raw data to reach at some conclusion, whereas inferential statistics leads to generalizations of the results about the population. Inferential statistics also called as sample statistics and mainly interested with two major types of problems, the estimation of population parameters and the testing of statistical hypothesis (**Kothari, 2004¹²**). The first objective of the study was addressed by the descriptive statistics whereas, the rest were analyzed using inferential statistics.

The data collected has been systematically analyzed through Simple Percentile Method. Additionally, the hypothesis framed has been studied through generating cross tables comparing the personal, the socio-demographic, and economic and employment variables to the various work related variables. The significance values have been sought using Chi-Square Analysis and ANOVA(to test the hypothesis) which would be apt to the study as it covers a huge sample.

Most of the research studies follow the following data analysis process

- Data presentation and preparation for the analysis
- Data analysis and

- Data interpretation (i.e, testing the research hypothesis and drawing valid inferences under this study data were collected, enter into the SPSS, organized and made ready for the analysis in the case of survey data.

From the data procured through the questionnaire, respective scores are obtained from different respondents of the study. Basing on these score values the individual average scores are calculated from each respondent for every statement. The average score value is calculated by summation of each respondent score divided by total number of questions present in each parameter. The value so obtained is considered as individual scores for that parameter.

2.7.1. Statistical tools used for analysis

Research necessitates the use of statistical tools and techniques for data analysis and interpretations. The collected data are edited, classified and analyzed by using all appropriate statistical tools and techniques. The present study has employed following statistical parameters to test hypothesis of the study. Data analysis has been done by using SPSS 21.0 package. A description of different used are given below.

Chi Square test for independence of attributes:

Attribute is one which cannot be measured using any mathematical measuring scale that is which cannot be quantitatively. It will be qualitative in nature. Chi square test for independence of two attributes is to examine whether the two attributes either are related or are not related to each other. It uses a cross-classification table mostly known as contingency table which specifies the pattern between the attributes. The nature of the pattern or connection between the attributes can be examined with many statistical procedures and one such procedure is Chi Square test for independence of attributes. This test can be used with variables measured on any type of scale, nominal, ordinal, interval or ratio.

Let A and B be two attributes which are to be examined for their association. Further attribute A be divided into 'r' classes A_1, A_2, \dots, A_r and the attribute B be divided into 's' classes B_1, B_2, \dots, B_s . Let (A_i) be the number of persons possessing the attribute $A_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, r$.

Let (B_j) be the number of persons possessing the attribute $B_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, s$.

Let $(A_i B_j)$ be the number of persons possessing both the attributes A_i , and B_j .

Their cell frequencies can be expressed in the following contingency table having a manifold of 'r x s' ('r' number of columns and 's' number of rows) as shown below. $\sum_{i=1}^r A_i = \sum_{j=1}^s B_j = N$.

$A_i \backslash B_j$	A_1	A_2	A_i	A_r	Total
B_1	$(A_1 B_1)$	$(A_2 B_1)$	$(A_i B_1)$	$(A_r B_1)$	(B_1)
B_2	$(A_1 B_2)$	$(A_2 B_2)$	$(A_i B_2)$	$(A_r B_2)$	(B_2)
B_j			$(A_i B_j)$	$(A_r B_j)$	(B_j)
B_s	$(A_1 B_s)$	$(A_2 B_s)$	$(A_i B_s)$	$(A_r B_s)$	(B_s)
Total	(A_1)	(A_2)	(A_i)	(A_r)	N

Let $P(A_i) = \frac{(A_i)}{N}$ be the probability that a person possessing the attribute (A_i) .

Let $P(B_j) = \frac{(B_j)}{N}$ be the probability that a person possessing the attribute (B_j) .

Let $P(A_i B_j) = \frac{(A_i B_j)}{N}$ be the probability that a person possessing both the attributes.

If A and B are independent, then $P(A_i B_j) = P(A_i)P(B_j) = \frac{(A_i)}{N} \cdot \frac{(B_j)}{N}$.

Each cell value $(A_i B_j)$ is known as cell frequencies or observed frequencies and their expected frequencies $(A_i B_j)_e$ is the ratio of the product of row total (B_j) and column total (A_i) to the grand total value N. That is $(A_i)(B_j) / N$

Null Hypothesis: H_0 : The attributes A and B are independent to each other.

Alternative hypothesis: H_1 : The attributes are dependent.

Test statistic:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \frac{[(A_i B_j) - (A_i B_j)_e]^2}{(A_i B_j)_e} \sim \chi_{(r-1)(s-1)}^2$$

The calculated value of χ^2 is compared with the table value of χ^2 at α percent level of significance with $(r-1) (c-1)$ degrees of freedom. If calculated value is less than the table value one can accept null hypothesis otherwise reject null hypothesis.

Note: If any of the expected frequencies are less than '5', made pooling by adding to the adjacent cell and accordingly adjust the degrees of freedom.

Chi Square test for independence of attribute 2x2contingency table:

Let A and B be two attributes which are to be examined for their association. Let attribute A be divided into 2 classes a and b and the attribute B be divided into 2 classes c and d . Let a be the number of persons possessing the attribute $A_1 B_1$ and let b the number of persons possessing the attribute $A_2 B_1$. Let c be the number of persons possessing the attribute $A_1 B_2$ and let d the number of persons possessing the attribute $A_2 B_2$. Let $a + c$ be the number of persons possessing the attribute (A_1) and let $b + d$ the number of persons possessing the attribute (A_2) . Let $a + b$ be the number of persons possessing the attribute (B_1) and let $c + d$ the number of persons possessing the attribute (B_2) . And $N = a + b + c + d$.

A_i, B_j	A_1	A_2	Total
B_1	$(A_1 B_1) = a$	$(A_2 B_1) = b$	$(B_1) = a + b$
B_2	$(A_1 B_2) = c$	$(A_2 B_2) = d$	$(B_2) = c + d$
Total	$(A_1) = a + c$	$(A_2) = b + d$	$N = a + b + c + d$

Null Hypothesis: H_0 : The attributes A and B are independent to each other.

Alternative hypothesis: H_1 : The attributes are dependent.

Test statistic:

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(ad - bc)^2 N}{(a + b)(c + d)(a + c)(b + d)} \sim \chi^2_{(1)}$$

The calculated value of χ^2 is compared with the table value of χ^2 at α percent level of significance with 1 degrees of freedom. If calculated value is less than the table value one can accept null hypothesis otherwise reject null hypothesis.

The chi-square test of independence can be used for any variable; the group (independent) and the test variable (dependent) can be nominal, dichotomous, ordinal, or grouped interval.

Yates Correction: In case if the expected frequency of any cell is <5 , we apply Yates correction to the observed frequencies and ultimately the statistic will be as follows:

$$\chi_{corrected}^2 = \frac{N(|ad - bc| - N/2)^2}{(a + b)(c + d)(a + c)(b + d)} \sim \chi_{(1)}^2$$

Analysis of Variance:

Prof R A Fisher pioneered the study of experimental design and according to him the Basic principles of the design of experiments are 1. Replication 2. Randomization and 3. Local control. Replication means the repetition of the treatments under investigation. This will average out the influence of the chance factors on different experimental units. Randomization is the process of assigning the treatments to various experimental units in a purely chance basis. This will give the equal chance of allocation of treatments to experimental units. The process of reducing the experimental error by dividing the relatively heterogeneous experimental area into homogeneous blocks is known as Local control. This will increase the efficiency of the design.

The most widely and commonly used statistical designs are (i) Completely randomized designs (CRD), (ii) Randomized block designs (RBD), (iii) Latin Square designs (LSD) and (iv) Factorial design.

Completely randomized block design: This design involves with two principles that is principle of replication and principle of randomization of experiments. It is used when experimental area happens to be homogeneous. The experimental Treatments are randomly assigned to experimental/ test units/ participants over the entire experimental material. A completely randomized design relies on randomization to control for the effects of extraneous variables. The experimenter assumes that, on average, extraneous factors will affect treatment conditions equally; so, any significant differences between conditions can fairly be attributed to the independent variable. The statistical technique applied to analyze the result of this type of experimental design is known as ‘Analysis of Variance’, commonly known as ANOVA in particular one way ANOVA.

Let us suppose that we have k treatments, the j th treatment being replicated r_j times, $j=1, 2, \dots, k$. That is the whole experimental material is divided

in to $n = \sum r_j$ experimental units and the treatments are distributed completely at random over the units' subject to the condition that the j th treatment occurs r_j times. In particular case if $r_j = r$ for all j , ie each treatment is repeated an equal number of times r then $n = r.k$ and randomization gives every group of r units an equal chance of receiving the treatments. In general, equal number of replications for each treatment should be made except in particular cases when some treatments are of greater interest than the others.

This design is used when all the variations due to uncontrolled extraneous factors are included under the heading of chance variation.

The mathematical model is $y_{ij} = \mu + T_j + \epsilon_{ij}$

Where

y_{ij} is the i^{th} observation receiving the j^{th} treatment; $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, r_j$ and $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$

T_j is the effect due to J^{th} treatment

μ is the general mean effect

ϵ_{ij} is the error of i^{th} observation receiving the j^{th} treatment

ϵ_{ij} are independently identically distributed Normal variates and $\epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0,1)$

$$\text{Total sum of squares T.S.S} = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{r_j} y_{ij}^2 - \frac{(\sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{r_j} y_{ij})^2}{n} = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{r_j} y_{ij}^2 - \frac{y_{..}^2}{n}$$

$$\text{Sum of squares due to treatment S.S.T} = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{y_j^2}{r_j} - \frac{(\sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{r_j} y_{ij})^2}{n} = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{y_j^2}{r_j} - \frac{y_{..}^2}{n}$$

$$\text{Where } y_j = \sum_{i=1}^{r_j} y_{ij} ; y_{..} = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{r_j} y_{ij}$$

$$\text{Sum of squares due to error S.S.E} = \text{T.S.S} - \text{S.S.T}$$

The degrees of freedom for Total sum of squares T.S.S is $n-1$

The degrees of freedom for Sum of squares due to treatment S.S.T is $k-1$

The degrees of freedom for Sum of squares due to error S.S.E is $n-k$

Mean sum of squares it is obtained dividing the source of variation by its corresponding degrees of freedom.

H_0 : There is no significance difference between the treatments. $H_0: T_1 = T_2 = \dots = T_k$

H_1 : There is significance difference between the treatments. $H_1: T_1 \neq T_2 \neq \dots \neq T_k$

ANOVA Table

Source of variation	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean Sum of Squares	F- Ratio
Treatment	k-1	S.S.T	S_T^2	$F = \frac{S_T^2}{S_e^2} \sim F(k - 1, n - k)$
Error	n-k	E.S.S	S_e^2	
Total	n-1	T.S.S		

If calculate value of F is less than the table value of F we accept otherwise we reject the null hypothesis.

2.8. Limitations of the Study

For conducting any social research some difficulties are often faced by each researcher at the time of data collection. The field experience during data collection was very interesting and sometimes there were many difficulties in data collection. In some situations, it was very difficult to get accurate responses from the respondents. The main difficulty experienced by the researcher was the respondents' (domestic workers) were very busy in their work and they have no time to answer the research questions, as they did not know the purpose and objectives of social research. Therefore, much of time was consumed in explaining the objectives of the study to the respondents. Since most of the domestic workers were illiterate, they did not want to tell their personal info, exact age and income. However, these limitations did not affect the quality of the study and in fulfilling the objectives set out by the study.

2.9. Presentation of the Study

The whole study is organized into seven chapters. In all the chapters we have tried to discuss different aspects in a rather critical way.

Chapter I: Devoted to show up the conceptual framework of domestic workers giving an overview of informal/unorganized sector in general and in specific explains the concept and definitions', profile of domestic workers within India and around the world, their working conditions, remuneration, legal enactments, their existing rights and different enforcement mechanisms etc.

Chapter II: Portrays the Research methodology.

Chapter III: Provides a brief profile of the study areas.

Chapter IV: Represents the Descriptive Analysis and Interpretation.

Chapter V: Provides Relational Sectional Analysis of Socio - Demographic factors with working factors of Domestic Workers with Chi Square tests

Chapter VI: Provides Relational Sectional Analysis of Socio - Demographic factors with working factors of Domestic Workers with ANOVA tests.

Chapter VII: Gives the summary, findings, suggestions and conclusion of the study.

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Chapter III

Profiles of the study area

Introduction

Andhra Pradesh is one of the 28 states of India, situated in the southeast of the country. It is the seventh-largest state in India, covering an area of 160,205 km. As per the 2011 census, it is the tenth-most populous state, with 49,386,799 inhabitants. The largest city in Andhra Pradesh is Visakhapatnam. The vernacular language Telugu, one of the classical languages of India, is the major and official language of Andhra Pradesh.

The northwestern portion of Andhra Pradesh was separated to form the new state of Telangana on 2nd June 2014, and Hyderabad, the longtime capital of Andhra Pradesh, was transferred to Telangana as part of the division. However, in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, Hyderabad was to remain the acting capital of both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states for a period of time not exceeding ten years. The new riverfront de facto capital, Amaravati, is under the jurisdiction of the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA).

Andhra Pradesh has a coastline of 974 km (605 mi), the second-longest coastline among the states of India, after Gujarat – with jurisdiction over almost 15,000 km of territorial waters. The state is bordered by Telangana in the north-west, Chhattisgarh and Odisha in the north-east, Karnataka in the west, Tamil Nadu in the south, and to the east lies the Bay of Bengal. The small enclave of Yanam, a district of Puducherry, lies to the south of Kakinada in the Godavari delta on the eastern side of the state.

The state is made up of the two major regions of Rayalaseema, in the inland southwestern part of the state, and Coastal Andhra to the east and northeast, bordering the Bay of Bengal. The state comprises thirteen districts in total, nine of which are located in Coastal Andhra and four in Rayalaseema. The largest city and commercial hub of the state is Visakhapatnam, located on the Bay of Bengal, with a GDP of US\$43.5 billion; the second largest city in the state is Vijayawada, located on the banks of the Krishna River, which has a GDP of US billion (as of 2010). The economy of Andhra Pradesh is the seventh-largest state economy in India with Rs. 9.33 lakh crore (US\$130 billion) in gross domestic product and a per capita GDP of Rs. 164,000 (US\$2,400). Andhra Pradesh ranks twentieth

among Indian states in human development index. In the state of Andhra Pradesh the most prominent cities are Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada.

3.2. Kakinada

Kakinada (formerly called Cocanada) is one of the largest cities and the district headquarters of East Godavari district in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is the second most populated city of East Godavari district after Rajahmundry.

Kakinada is globally known for its sweet called kaaja. Along with these, it is also known for its town planning. The Indian Standard Time (IST) passes through this city. It is also known for its scenic beach beauty.

The city was selected as one of the hundred Indian cities to be developed as a smart city under the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's flagship project, Smart Cities Mission. It is one of the fastest developing cities of Andhra Pradesh.

Geography

Kakinada is located at 16.93°N 82.22°E. The 82-degrees east longitude passes through the city. It has an average elevation of 2 metres (6 ft), and many areas of the city are below sea level.

The city consists of two regions, connected by bridges. The Buckingham Canal separates the southern part, Jagannadhapuram, from the rest of the city. The canal and its branches form Medaline Island, which abuts the city in the southwest.

An industrial belt and rich, running north south the length of the city, separates the eastern part from the coast. Kakinada is bordered on the southeast by Kakinada Bay and a marshy wetland, home to India's second largest mangrove forest and the Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary. A branch of the Godavari River, the Gouthami, flows into the Bay of Bengal at this point.

Demographics

As of 2011 census of India, Kakinada had population of 443,028 of which 222,461 were male and 220,567 female. The Kakinada urban agglomeration had a population of 443,028 of which males are 217,459 while female population are 225,569. There are 101 identified slums in the city, which contains a population of

132,185, 41% of the city's population. It is the 115th biggest city in India and one of the fastest growing cities in Andhra Pradesh.

Governance

Kakinada Municipal Corporation is spread over an area of 16.63 km² (6.42 sq mi), while the urban agglomeration area of Kakinada spreads over an area of 40.36 km² (15.58 sq mi). The urban agglomeration constituents include the areas of Kakinada Municipal Corporation, census towns of Chidiga, Ramanayyapeta, Suryaraopeta and the out growths of Ganganapalle, Sarpavaram, Vakalapudi and Turangi.

Economy

The economy of the city depends mainly on agriculture, fishing and industrial manufacturing. The crops like paddy, coconut etc., are some of the agro products from the city. The majority of the industrial sector includes edible oil refineries, fertilizers and natural gas. During the late 1940s (around the time of Indian independence) there was little industry in or around Kakinada; the local economy was based on agriculture and fishing. Until the early 1980s (before the fertilizer companies began operation), the local economy revolved around the textile industry, auto parts, steel-related ancillary units, agriculture and fishing.

Kakinada port

Hope Island, about 5 kilometers (3.1 mi) from the coast, makes Kakinada Port a natural harbor. It is home to two ports namely, an Anchorage port and a Deep-water port (and also third port is going to be constructed in KSEZ which will be Greenfield Seaport). Kakinada's deep-water port is the second largest in the state (after Visakhapatnam port) and the first in the country to be built in a public-private partnership, in 1996. It is operated by Kakinada Seaports. Before the deep-water port was built, the Anchorage port was the largest of India's 40 minor ports.

Kakinada's principal exports include seafood (Prawns, Shrimp, Fish) and related products, agricultural products (including rice and corn, oil mills, processed food products, chemicals, iron ore, bauxite powder and bio fuel. Imports include chemicals, edible oils and agricultural products (including wheat and sugar).

Industrial Sector

In the late 1940s (around the time of Indian Independence), there was little industry in and around Kakinada and local economy mainly comprised of agricultural and fishing industry. In the last Six decades, Kakinada's economy has developed as a diverse Industrial base.

Fertilizer Industry

Kakinada is often called the "Fertilizer City" of Andhra Pradesh. The city is home to two Fertilizer companies namely, Nagarjuna Fertilizers is the biggest Urea manufacturer in coastal Andhra. Another company, Godavari Fertilizers, produces DAP (Di-Ammonium Phosphate).

Auto and Iron/Steel ancillary industries

There are several auto and iron/steel ancillary industries in Kakinada which include Sri Ramadas Motor Transport Limited , Sri Bhavani Castings Ltd etc.

Sugar Industry

The Murugappa Group-owned EID Parry (India) Ltd and Cargill International SA have announced their plans to enter into a joint venture to set up a port-based stand-alone sugar refinery in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh. EID Parry has established its factory with an investment of Rs 325 crore. The plant was expected to be commissioned by December 2008, with an initial refining capacity of 6 lakh tonnes and ultimately 1 million tonnes. Reliance is also planning to set up a sugar mill.

Petroleum Products

There is an LPG Bottling plant set up by Shri Shakti LPG Limited Kakinada and the city is designated as a transit point for oil and gas shipments. The economic value of these investments has increased considerably after the recent gas finds by ONGC [Oil and Natural Gas Corporation], Reliance in the KG basin. ONGC is currently working on setting up a refinery in Kakinada.

Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Ltd (RGTIL), is implementing a 1,440-km pipeline project from [Kakinada] to Baruch (Gujarat) to transport gas from KG Basin fields owned by Reliance.

Edible Oil Refineries and Biofuel Plants

In 2002 several edible oil refineries established themselves in Kakinada and the refining capacity has touched 3000 tons per day. Kakinada port is facilitating the imports of crude palm oil, crude soyabean oil. Kakinada is having an edible oil per day refining capacity of more than 3000 MTS Major refineries are Acalmar Oils & fats limited, Ruchi Infrastructure, Nikhil refineries ltd, etc.

The Vakalapudi Industrial park in Kakinada has attracted investments worth over US\$ 10 million from bio-diesel companies such as Reliance Industries, Naturo Bioenergy and Universal Bio Fuel. Andhra Pradesh has entered into a formal agreement with Reliance Industries for Jatropha planting. The company has selected 200 acres of land at Kakinada to grow jatropha for high quality bio-diesel fuel.

Electronics Industry

Kakinada is home to the electronic components manufacturing company called Andhra Electronics Ltd.

IT / ITES Industry

Kakinada is one of the 4 tier-II cities in Andhra Pradesh where Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) had setup a facility in 2007. About 12 companies are currently operating in Kakinada and four of them were incubated in the STPI facility.

Currently, Infotech Enterprises, a Hyderabad based multinational software company has opened a facility in the STPI, Kakinada in February, 2007 with about 120 employees.

Apart from Infotech Enterprises, there are several small to mid-size software companies that operate in Kakinada which include Aaspire Technologies, ForeTell Technologies Private Limited, Nyros Technologies, 3One Technologies , Easty Solutions etc

Avineon Inc, an US based technology company that provides geospatial and engineering services, has announced in April, 2008 that it would set up a new facility at Kakinada that can accommodate about 100 employees.

Fishing and Aqua culture Industry

There are about 28 landing centers and also a large fishing wharf in Kakinada. The area surrounding Kakinada is home to several aqua farms. There are also several units that process and export fish, shrimp and other marine products. Recognizing the importance of fishing and aquaculture industry to the local economy, the state government of Andhra Pradesh has established a research and training center on fisheries in 1958 called APSIFT (Andhra Pradesh State Institute of Fisheries Technology) in Kakinada in cooperation with FAO. The CIFE (Central Institute of Fisheries education), a deemed university established by Indian government in 1961 has one of its three campuses in Kakinada. The CIFE is the first fisheries university in India and provides post-graduate education and training, to in-service fisheries personnel not only from India but also many African and Asian countries

Rice Mills

Several Rice mills exist in and around Kakinada and some of the rice are exported to other countries

Power Generation Industry

Spectrum Power Generation Ltd. has a 208MW Power plant at Kakinada. Further, GMR group is planning to setup a 220 MW floating power plant (FPP) with investments of Rs.600 crores. A 220-MW power station (being expanded to 2400 MW at a cost of Rs 100 billion) owned by Reliance Energy and a 464-MW combined-cycle power plant by GVK Group are in operation at Samalkota (Kakinada Rural). These plants supply electricity to the state's transmission utility, AP Transco, under a power purchase agreement.

Natural gas and petroleum

Kakinada is the base for Oil and Natural Gas Corporation's Eastern Offshore Asset. Several oil companies use Kakinada for oil and gasoline shipments. Baker Hughes and Schlumberger are field-development companies working on offshore natural-gas fields near the city. The Krishna Godavari Basin is considered the largest natural gas basin in India. Significant discoveries of oil and natural gas were made by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Gujarat

State Petroleum Corporation and Reliance, which has been extracting gas from its KG D6 block off the Kakinada coast.

In 2010, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board awarded Kakinada's gas-distribution project to Bhagyanagar Gas, a consortium of GAIL and Hindustan Petroleum. Construction is underway to supply gas to Kakinada and the surrounding towns of Samalkot, Peddapuram and Pithapuram, making Kakinada the second city in Andhra Pradesh to have a piped gas supply for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes (along with Vijayawada)

People

People from Kakinada can easily be identified by their characteristic Godavari Telugu accent. They have gained a reputation for being hospitable, polite and cultured in their interaction with people. The city of Kakinada is a major educational center with several schools, colleges and Universities. A large part of the younger generation are migrating to the cities and out of the country in search of opportunities that meet their scale of ambition. However, there are significant parts of the society that ride the boom by expanding their businesses and investments. The local population is supplemented by immigrants who leave their villages to seek work and opportunity in this bustling city.

Food

East Godavari is famous for traditional Andhra cuisine and Kakinada is no different - mouth watering pickles (Aavakaaya) made from mango, vegetables (e.g. Cauliflower Aavakaaya), chicken, shrimp, mutton and even fish. Interestingly, a few people here swear by the pungent taste of dried fish (Endu Chepa) and shrimp (Endu Royya).

Kakinada is also one of the few regions in the entire Andhra Pradesh where Chekkarakeli aratipandu (banana) and Kothapalli kobbari, maamidi pandu (mango) are available. Kakinada is also famous for its delicious pesarattu, a breakfast or brunch item formed into crepes from moong daal (pesara pappu), green chillies, ginger and cumin. These are sold in restaurants as well as street stalls.

Urban areas of Kakinada



3.3. Rajamahendravaram (Rajahmundry)

Rajahmundry, officially known as Rajamahendravaram, is a city located in East Godavari district in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The city is located on the banks of Godavari River. In the Madras Presidency, the District of Rajahmundry was created in 1823. It was reorganized in 1859 and was bifurcated into Godavari and Krishna districts. During British rule, Rajahmundry was the headquarters of Godavari District, which was further bifurcated into East Godavari and West Godavari districts in 1925. When the Godavari District was bifurcated, Kakinada became the headquarters of East Godavari and Eluru became headquarters of West Godavari. It is administered under Rajahmundry revenue division. The city is known for its Floriculture, History, Culture, Agriculture, Economy, Tourism, Industrial potential and its Heritage. It is known as the Cultural Capital of Andhra Pradesh.

Geography

Rajamahendravaram is located at 16.98°N 81.78°E. with an average elevation of 14 metres (46 ft). It is geographically located at centre of Godavari Districts. There is paddy, sugarcane and various varieties of flowers cultivation in the area. River Godavari flows through the west of Rajahmundry.

The Rajahmundry traps, part of the Deccan Traps, are located on the Godavari River and are of particular interest to geologists.

Demographics

As of 2011 Census of India, the city had a population of 602,728 out of which 29,883 children are in the age group of 0–6 years, of which 15,152 are boys and 14,731 are girls—a ratio of 972 per 1000. The average literacy rate stands at 84.28% (male 88.14%; female 80.54%) with 264,653 literates, significantly higher than the national average of 73.00%.

Governance

Rajamahendravaram City is spread over an area of 228.76 square km (88.32 sq miles) with population of 602,728 (2011 census). The Government is planning to construct an Under Ground Drainage system in the city. The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has approved merger of 23 surrounding villages from Korukonda, Rajanagaram, Rajahmundry Rural and Kadium Mandals into Rajamahendravaram

Municipal Corporation (RMC). The city is going to achieve greater city status. The government of Andhra Pradesh approved a new master plan to Rajahmundry Municipal Corporation with 23 surrounding villages, which were merged into Municipal Corporation (RMC). Godavari Urban Development Authority (GUDA) is also working for the progress of new master plan.

Mandals in city:

- Korukonda
- Rajanagaram
- Rajahmundry Urban
- Rajahmundry Rural
- Kadium.

Floriculture

Rajahmahendravaram city is also famous for flowers. Various varieties of flowers are cultivated here. Nurseries here are spread more than 3,500 acres in Kadium and other Rajahmundry Rural mandals. Floriculture is expanding to Mandapeta town. The Floriculture Institute and Research Centre is under construction at Vemagiri in the city. Government is trying to export these flowers from Rajahmundry Airport through Cargo planes.

Economy

Rajahmahendravaram is a commercial hub for East Godavari and West Godavari Districts. The nurseries in Kadium Mandal of city generate huge revenue for the Rajahmundry revenue division. A floriculture research centre is in construction at Vemagiri, Rajamahendravaram to give a major boost to nurseries in Godavari Districts. Floriculture is expanding to Mandapeta, Alamuru and Atreyapuram Mandals with Main Road and Tadithota as main marketing places in the city. Many shopping complexes, multiplexes, hotels and convention halls are in construction near NH 216A (old NH 16) and it is becoming another shopping centre. Tourism also generate revenue to this region. It is one of the largest bullion markets in India which consists hundreds of gold, silver and platinum shops throughout the city.

Tourism

The river Godavari and its bridges and the Sir Arthur Cotton Museum are some of the attractions in the city. Rajamahendravaram is a major tourist destination in the state. Beautiful sceneries can be seen in the city. Daily tourist boats are availed from Pushkar Ghat to Papikondalu and Bhadrachalam. Heli Tourism is introduced from Rajahmundry Airport to see tourist places in Godavari Districts. The nurseries in Kadium Mandal are also one of the major tourist destinations. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is going to rehabilitate Havelock Bridge and proposed resorts and recreational places at Pichukalanka and other islands on River Godavari and eco tourism centre at Kadiyapulanka. Rajahmundry Municipal Corporation (RMC), Godavari Urban Development Authority (GUDA) and Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC) are planning to develop the River Front. The Polavaram Project, which is 25km away from city, will become another major tourist site near city.

Transport

Rajahmundry Airport

The bridges across Godavari River are an important transport infrastructure for connectivity such as, the Godavari Bridge, which is the third longest railroad bridge in Asia; and the Godavari Arch Bridge, commissioned on 14th March 1997 for Howrah–Chennai main line. While, the Old Godavari Bridge (The Havelock Bridge) was the earliest of all, built in 1897 and was decommissioned in 1997. The new 4th Godavari Bridge is expected to ease some traffic through city.

Roads

Rajamahendravaram is very well connected to the state and rest of India with network of state and national highways. The National Highway number 365BB connects the city with Khammam, Suryapet and Hyderabad. Further, NH 216A which is a spur road to NH 16 connects the city with Ravulapalem, Tanuku, Tadepalligudem and Eluru. And, NH 516E connects the city with Vizianagaram via Rampachodavaram, Narsipatnam and Araku. The ADB Road and SH 40 (Canal Road) connects the city with Kakinada and SH 41 is connected with Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Telangana borders with Andhra Pradesh and Bhadrachalam.

The state highway number 104 connects the city with Amalapuram and SH 172 connects with Purushottampatnam and Polavaram Project. The SH 72 is connected to Nidadavole, Palakollu and Narsapuram.

NHAI is constructing flyovers on NH 16 and NH 216A at Diwancheruvu, Lalacheruvu, Morampudi, Vemagiri and Kadiyapulanka Junctions in the city to ease traffic.

Railways

Rajamahendravaram railway station is classified as an A category station in Vijayawada railway division. It is located on the Howrah-Chennai main line of South Central Railway zone. Godavari and Kadium are other railway stations serving to city. Second railway line is proposed on Godavari Arch Bridge. The frequency of trains will be increased after completion of Kovvur-Bhadrachalam railway line and distance to Secunderabad Railway Station will be decreased.

Waterways

National Waterway 4 was declared on 24 November 2008, which connects the Indian states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and the union territory of Puducherry. It passes through Kakinada, Eluru, Commanur, Buckingham Canal and also part of Krishna and Godavari rivers. It is being developed by Inland Waterways Authority of India. And, Inland water port is proposed at Bobbillanka. APTDC and other private agencies' boats and launches are available daily from Pushakar Ghat to Papikondalu and Bhadrachalam.

Airways

Rajahmundry Airport, situated at Rajamahendravaram City in East Godavari. The city has regular flights operated by Spicejet, IndiGo and TruJet airlines. The airport has direct services to Hyderabad, Chennai and Bangalore. A new terminal building was inaugurated on 16 May 2012. Runway was expanded from the 1,749 m to 3,000 m to facilitate the landing and takeoff of bigger aircraft. The state government is very keen in developing the airport as an international airport. This airport plays a crucial role in the development of the economy of Godavari Districts. Government of AP is keen in exporting flowers through this airport from nurseries in Kadium Mandal.

Urban areas of Rajamahendravaram (Rajahmundry)



3.4. Tirupati

Tirupati is a city in Chittoor district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The city is home to most famous and important Vaishnavite shrine of Tirumala Venkateswara Temple and other historic temples and is referred to as the "Spiritual Capital of Andhra Pradesh". It is one of the seven Swayam vyaktha kshetras dedicated to Vishnu. Tirupati is a municipal corporation and the headquarters of Tirupati (urban) mandal, and of the Tirupati revenue division. It is the seventh urban agglomerated city in the state. This city is home to many educational institutions and universities. For the year 2012–13, India's Ministry of Tourism named Tirupati as the "Best Heritage City". Tirupati has been selected as one of the hundred Indian cities to be developed as a smart city under Smart Cities Mission by Government of India.

Geography

Tirupati is located at 13.65°N 79.42°E in the Chittoor District of South Indian State of Andhra Pradesh. It lies at the foot of Seshachalam Hills of Eastern Ghats, which were formed during Precambrian era. One of its suburbs, Tirumala, which is the home to Sri Venkateswara Temple, is also located within the hills. Tirupati Urban agglomeration includes Tirupati (City) and census towns Akkarampalle, Avilala, Cherlopalle, Mangalam, Perur, Settipalle, Thummala gunta (part), Timminaidupalle, Tiruchanur, Tirupati (NMA).

Demographics

As of 2011 Census of India, the city had a population of 374,260. The total population constitute, 187,931 males and 186,329 females — a sex ratio of 992 females per 1000 males, higher than the national average of 940 per 1000. The Urban agglomeration had a population of 459,985 in 2018, of which males constitute 231,456, females constitute 228,529 — a sex ratio of 987 females per 1000 males and 41,589 children are in the age group of 0–6 years. There are a total of 356,558 literates with an average literacy rate of 85.22%.

Telugu is the official and widely spoken language. While Tamil, Kannada and Hindi are the other languages spoken due to the large number of visiting pilgrims. Hinduism is the major religion and most of the temples in Tirupati are of Dravidian architecture.

Tirupati is surrounded by Srikalahasti towards the east, Puttur towards the south, Poothalapattu towards the west and the Seshachalam hills towards the north. Swarnamukhi River originates in Chandragiri Hills and passes through the Tirupati City before reaching Srikalahasti in the east.

Governance

Tirupati Assembly constituency is one of the 175 assembly constituencies of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. And, Tirupati is part of Tirupati (Lok Sabha constituency).

Civic administration

Tirupati Municipal Corporation (TMC) oversees the administration of the city. Tirupati was constituted as a municipality on 1 April 1886; it was upgraded to a second grade municipality on 1 October 1962, to a first grade municipality on 12 December 1965, to special grade municipality on 13 February 1970, and to selection grade municipality on 7 October 1998. Tirupati Municipality was upgraded to a municipal corporation on 2 March 2007. The area of the municipal corporation at the time of formation was 16.59 square kilometres (6.41 square miles). While, at present the area of the city is 27.44 square kilometres (10.59 square miles).

Tirupati Urban Development Authority (TUDA) is the urban planning authority. It was constituted in the year 1981, with Tirupati town and 89 villages under its jurisdiction. In 2008, it included Srikalahasti, Puttur and 69 surrounding villages. At present TUDA covers an area of 1,211.51 square km (467.77 square miles).

Utility services

Electricity to the city is distributed by Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited (APSPDCL), headquartered at Tirupati. The city mostly depends on groundwater for its needs, though it also gets water from Telugu Ganga canal and Kalyani dam. There are five dams in the vicinity: Kalyani Dam, Papavinasanam Dam, Gogurbham Dam, Pasupudara Dam, Kumaradara Dam, Akasa Ganga. all in the Tirumala Hill ranges. of these dams Papavinasanam, Gogurbham, Pasupudara, kumaradara, and Akasa Ganga completely cater the water needs of Tirumala and Venkateswara Temple while 49% of Kalyani Dam

water is being supplied to Tirumala and remaining water will be supplied to Tirupati.

The city ranked 6th in India among the 200 cities that competed during Swachh Survekshan – 2018 conducted by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, and the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) of India. According to the National Urban Sanitation Policy, the city was ranked 117th in the country in 2009–10, with a total of 39.363 points. As a part of 'Swachh Tirupati', Tirupati Municipal Corporation has started household waste segregation programme. As of May 2015, 150 Tonnes of waste is being collected per day from households within the municipal limits.

Healthcare

Tirupati is a medical hub with major hospitals situated in its vicinity. Many of these are either run under State government or run/funded by Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams (TTD).

Sri Venkateswara Ramnarain Ruia Government General Hospital is one of the largest in the state of Andhra Pradesh, and the main government hospital for the Rayalaseema region. It is started in the year 1962 with a donation of Rs.5 lakhs from Sri Radha Krishna N. Ruia and 15 lakhs from Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams and at present it has 750 beds. Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences (SVIMS) is another major medical institute, founded in 1986.

Balaji Institute of Surgery, Research and Rehabilitation (BIRRD) for the Disabled has 250 beds; it was established in 1985 by TTD to treat patients suffering from polio myelitis, cerebral palsy, congenital anomalies, spinal injuries, and the orthopedically handicapped. A non-profit organisation, it is run with funds from Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams and donations from the public. Government Maternity Hospital (GMH) in Tirupati is the largest maternity hospital in the state of Andhra Pradesh in terms of number of deliveries. Established 50 years ago, GMH is thronged by pregnant woman from Chittoor, YSR Kadapa, Nellore, Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh and few areas of Tamil Nadu. GMH was named "best hospital" under the "sterilization and

institutional deliveries category" from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2013.

Economy

Tourism is the major industry in Tirupati

The entire economy directly or indirectly depends on Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams (TTD). TTD is headquartered at Tirupati. Established in 1932, TTD is an independent trust which manages Tirumala Venkateswara Temple and other temples in Tirupati and all over the world. It is also involved in several social activities. As Tirupati is a major religious tourist destination, the hospitality industry is also a major industry which includes many 3 star hotels and lodges.

APIIC Industrial Park is located at Gajulamandyam, Renigunta. Industries like Sri Venkateswara Cooperative Sugar Factory Limited, AshwiniBio Pharma Ltd and others are situated in this park. Amara Raja factory is located at Karakambadi, Renigunta. Lanco cement factory is located at Eerpedu mandal. The majority of the city residents are employed under TTD. Zoho, an Indian software development company has an office in Renigunta and has been operating from this office since 2018.

IT/ITES and electronics industry

Sri Venkateshwara Mobile and Electronics Manufacturing Hub is a dedicated mobile handset and electronics manufacturing facility located at Tirupati. The Hub is spread over 122 acres (49 ha) Acres out of which Celkon is established in 20 acres (8.1 ha) acres, Micromax in 15 acres (6.1 ha) acres, Karbonn in 15.28 acres (6.18 ha) acres and Lava in 20 acres (8.1 ha) acres with a total investment of Rupees 2000 crores. Dixon Technologies has a manufacturing unit in this hub, where they are producing Smart TVs for Xiaomi.

Tourism sector

Tourism sector is of great importance to the city. It is because of the presence of Tirumala Venkateswara Temple and a number of other temples in and around the city. It attracts large number of tourists which helps the tourism department of the state in generating revenue. Tirumala is said to be one of the most visited religious sites on earth, and Tirupati Temple is currently a Guinness

World Record holder for most visited temple in the world. Tourism comprises a large portion of the Tirupati economy.

Urban areas of Tirupati



3.5. Visakhapatnam

Visakhapatnam District is one of the nine districts in the Coastal Andhra region of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, headquartered at Visakhapatnam. It is one of the nine coastal districts of the state, bounded by Odisha in the north, Vizianagaram district in the east, East Godavari district in the south-west and Bay of Bengal in the south.

Administrative divisions

The district has four revenue divisions, namely Anakapalli, Paderu, Narsipatnam and Visakhapatnam, each headed by a sub collector. These revenue divisions are divided into 46 mandals in the district. The district consists of 3265 villages and 15 towns including, one municipal corporation, two municipalities and 12 census towns. Visakhapatnam city is the only municipal corporation and the two municipalities in the district are Yelamanchili and Narsipatnam. The census towns are Bowluvada, Chodavaram, Chintapalle, Kantabamsuguda, Mulakuddu, Nakkapalle, Narsipatnam, Peda Boddepalle, Payakaraopeta and Upper Sileru Project Site Camp.

Mandals

There are 13 mandals in Visakhapatnam division, 11 each in Narsipatnam, Anakapalle and Paderu divisions.

Demographics

The population of the district is 42.91 lakhs as per 2011 Census with 11.95% of growth rate and this constituted 5.06% of the population of the state while the Geographical area of the District is 11161 Sq. KM. which is only 4.1% of the area of the State. Out of the total population 21.40 lakhs are Males and 21.52 lakhs are Females. The Sex Ratio is 994 Females per 1000 Males. The District has Density of population of 384 per Sq Km. The agency area shows lesser density and plain area higher density. The 47.50% of the population reside in the 10 hierarchic urban settlements while rest of the population is distributed in 3108 villages. As per 2011 census Scheduled Castes constituted 7.68% of the population while Scheduled Tribes account for 14.42% of the population of the district. The district has a work force of 18.90 lakhs constituting about 42.91 of the population besides the marginal workers to a tune of 4.08 lakhs as per 2011

Census. The cultivators constitute 7.51%, Agricultural Labourers 13.49% and the balance of 79% engage in Primary, Secondary and Territory sectors.

Geography

Visakhapatnam district occupies an area of approximately 11,161 square kilometres (4,309 sq mi), equivalent to Canada's Cape Breton Island.

Economy

The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) of the district is Rs. 73,276 crore (US\$11 billion) and it contributes 14% to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). For the FY 2013–14, the per capita income at current prices was Rs. 124,162 (US\$1,800). The primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the district contribute Rs. 6,300 crore (US\$910 million), Rs. 21,654 crore (US\$3.1 billion) and Rs. 45,321 crore (US\$6.6 billion) respectively. The major products contributing to the GVA of the district from agriculture and allied services are, sugarcane, paddy, betel leaves, mango, milk, meat and fisheries. The GVA to the industrial and service sector is contributed from manufacturing, construction, minor minerals, software services and unorganised trade.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main stay of nearly 70% of the households. Though Visakhapatnam city is industrially developing, the rural areas continued to be backward. Rice is a staple food of the people and Paddy is therefore the principal food crop of the district followed by Ragi, Bajra and Jowar and Cash Crops such as Sugarcane, Groundnut, Sesamum, Niger and Chillies are important. Since there is no Major Irrigation system, only about 36% of the cropped area is irrigated under the Ayacut of the Medium Irrigation system and Minor Irrigation Tanks. The rest of the cultivated area is covered under dry crops depending upon the vagaries of the monsoon.

Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry is an important allied economic activity to Agriculture. Next to draught Animals which are main source of energy for Agriculture, Milch Animals, Sheep and Goat are important for income generation of the rural households. A sizable number of households earn subsidiary income by selling milk to Visakha Dairy and in Local markets. The total livestock of the district is

14.48 lakhs of which working animals account for 2.01 lakhs while milk. And the distribution of Animals account for 3.28 lakhs, Goats and Sheep's totaling up to 5.76 lakhs are important for the livelihood of the considerable population as per 2012 census.

Fishing

It is another important economic activity of the fishermen population living in about 59 fishery villages and hamlets on coastline stretching to a length of 132 kms. covering 11 coastal mandals. About 13,000 fishermen families to takeout their livelihood from marine, Inland and brakish water fishing besides catching fish living around Thandava and Raiwada reservoirs. There is 118862.00 Tons of fish produced during 2015-16 with value of 120894.27 lakhs.

Minerals

The District has mineral deposits of Bauxite Apatite (Rock Phosphate) Calcite, Crystalline limestone confined to tribal tracts. Bauxite deposits at Sapparla, Jerrila and Gudem of G.K.Veedhi Mandal are considered to be the largest in the country. Bauxite deposits are also identified at Galikonda, Katuki, Chittemgondi of Araku group deposits, Katamrajukonda of Gurthedu sub-group of deposits. Phosphate Apatite is available in Kasipatnam village of Ananthagiri mandal. Rich deposits of Crystalline limestone and Calcite are mapped in Borra Caves and along the Valley up to Araku from Borra and around Valasi village of Ananthagiri mandal. Ruby Mica is another mineral available in the District essential for electrical and electronic industries. The mineral occurs in the form of Phologopite and is confined to Borra tract.

Quartz is another mineral found mostly in Bheemunipatnam, Padmanabham, Devarapalli, K.Kotapadu and Ananthagiri mandals. The vermiculate found near Kasipatnam of Ananthagiri mandal, Clay deposits near Malivalasa of Araku mandal, Limeshell useful for manufacture of chemical grade lime and Red and Yellow ochre deposits are identified in Araku and Ananthagiri mandals.

Industries

Industrial Development is conspicuous in Visakhapatnam urban agglomeration with the large-scale industries like Hindustan Shipyard, Hindustan

Petroleum Corporation, Coramandal Fertilizers, Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL-HPVP), L.G. Polymers Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Plant and the recent giant Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and a host of other ancillary Industries. The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is the biggest with an authorized share capital of Rs.7466 crores with a capacity of 7.3 Million Metric Tons. About 34,000 persons are employed in different capacities. On the country side the agro based industries like Sugar Factories, Jute Mills and Rice Mills are there besides brick and tile units. The District has 1664 registered factories under the Factories Act,1948 functioning with a working force of about 1,50,386 persons during 2015-16.

Special Economic Zone

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has established Andhra Pradesh Special Economic Zone in Visakhapatnam District for which it has acquired Acres 9200.27 in Rambilli and Atchuthapuram Mandals of Visakhapatnam District. A layout with an extent of 458.71 acres is developed at Dibbapalem village of Atchuthapuram Mandal with 4100 plots to resettle the above families. The infrastructure works like formation of roads, drains, electricity, drinking water, school buildings etc., are under progress.

Urban Areas of Visakhapatnam



3.6. Vijayawada

Vijayawada is a city on the banks of Krishna River, in Krishna district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is one of the twelve urban local bodies and is a highly developed area in the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region. The city is the second largest city in the state by population and third most densely populated urban built-up areas in the world.

Vijayawada has been described as commercial, political, media capital of Andhra Pradesh and is one of the rapidly growing urban areas in India, and is classified as a Y-grade city by the Sixth Central Pay Commission. The city is the second most populous in the state with a population of more than one million. It was recognized as a "Global City of the Future" by McKinsey Quarterly, which expected an increase to GDP of \$17 billion by 2025. In October 2018, it was awarded with ISO 37120 platinum level certification and has been added to the "Global Cities Registry".

It is also a Notable Industrial and Academic hub to many educational and research institutions, such as Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences (NTRUHS) the first medical university in India, KL University, National Institute of Design, School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, Velagapudi Ramakrishna Siddhartha Engineering College, Andhra Loyola College, Siddhartha Medical College. It also serves as an important national hub for rail traffic being one of the busiest railway stations in the country and is also the largest railway junction on the South Coast Railway network. The city is home to the largest wagon workshops of Indian Railways. Vijayawada has been called both the most economically powerful city and the leading political center of the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Geography

Vijayawada lies on the banks of Krishna River, covered by hills and canals. It is 18.5 km (11.5 mi) from the state capital, Amaravati and at an altitude of 11 m (36 ft) above sea level. Three canals originating from the north side of the Prakasham barrage reservoir — Eluru, Bandar, and Ryves — flow through the city.

Demographics

The city is the second most populous in the state and the third most densely populated urban built-up areas in the world, with approximately 31,200 people per square km. As of 2011 Census of India, it had a population of 1,021,806, of which males are 524,918 and females are 523,322 — for a sex ratio of 997 females per 1000 males — higher than the national average of 940 per 1000. Further, 92,848 children were in the age group of 0–6 years, of which 47,582 were boys and 45,266 were girls with a ratio of 951 per 1000. The average literacy rate stood at 82.59% (male 86.25%; female 78.94%) with 789,038 literates, significantly higher than the national average of 73.00%.

Governance

Civic administration

Vijayawada Municipal Corporation is the civic governing body of the city and was the first ISO 9001 certified urban local body in the country.

It was constituted on 1st April, 1888 and was upgraded to selection grade municipality in 1960 and, to the corporation in 1981. The jurisdictional area of the corporation is spread over an area of 160 km² (62 sq miles) with 59 wards.

The jurisdiction of the Vijayawada-Guntur-Mangalagiri Metropolitan Area is spread over an area of 160 km² (62 sq miles) and has an estimated population of 18 lakhs. The metropolitan area covers Vijayawada Municipal Corporation and merged villages of Ambapuram, Buddavaram, Done Atkuru, Enikepadu, Ganguru, Gannavaram, Gollapudi, Gudavalli, Jakkampudi, Kanuru, Kesarapalle, Nidamanuru, Nunna, Pathapadu, Penamaluru, Phiryadi Nainavaram, Poranki, Prasadampadu, Ramavarappadu, Tadigadapa, and Yanamalakuduru. The urban agglomeration spread in Guntur district covers Tadepalle Municipality and its outgrowth of Undavalli; Mangalagiri Municipality and its outgrowths of Navuluru and Atmakur.

Utility services

Water supply from the 59 water reservoirs, maintenance of roads, sewerage, underground drainage, environment protection programs, recycling of solid waste and producing power are the services are provided by the Vijayawada Municipal Corporation. There has been an underground drainage system in the

city since 1967–68. Many green parks are maintained by the corporation to protect the environment such as Raghavaiah park, Rajiv Gandhi Park, Dr. B.R Ambedkar Park, Mahatma Gandhi Park etc. The corporation won many awards and achievements such as National Urban Water Award (2009), Siti e-Governance Project, ISO 9001 certification for Quality Management System.

Economy

Vijayawada is one of the rapidly growing urban markets of the country. The sectors that contribute to the city economy are construction, education, entertainment, food processing, hospitality, registrations, transport, etc. Based on the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission, it is classified as one of the Y-grade cities of India. The GDP of Vijayawada in 2010 was \$3 billion and is estimated to touch \$17 billion by 2025.

Andhra Cements (1937) was the first cement factory in Andhra Pradesh. Siris Pharmaceuticals was the first pharma company in Andhra Pradesh and was established in 1950.

The city has trading and exporting markets for agriculture and industrial goods. The Nunna Mango Market is one of the largest mango markets in Asia, exporting to major cities in the country. It is also a hub for storage, bottling, and transportation of petroleum products of all major companies like BPCL, HPCL, and IOC.

The city is also attracting many international IT companies. HCL Technologies has Vijayawada campus in Kesarapalli Village, near to Gannaravam.

Vijayawada was paired as a sister city of Modesto, California in 1993. The city has old and new town areas. The One Town area of the city is known as old city area, comprising areas such as Islampeta, Jendachettu Centre, Kamsalipeta, Rajarajeswaripeta, Kothapeta, Ajithsinghnagaram, and Winchipeta.[90] The new city areas include areas such as Autonagar, Benz circle, Chuttugunta, Labbipeta, Machavaram Down, Mogalrajapuram, NTR circle, Tikkle Road, Governorpeta, Pinnamaneni Polyclinic Road and Suryaraopet.

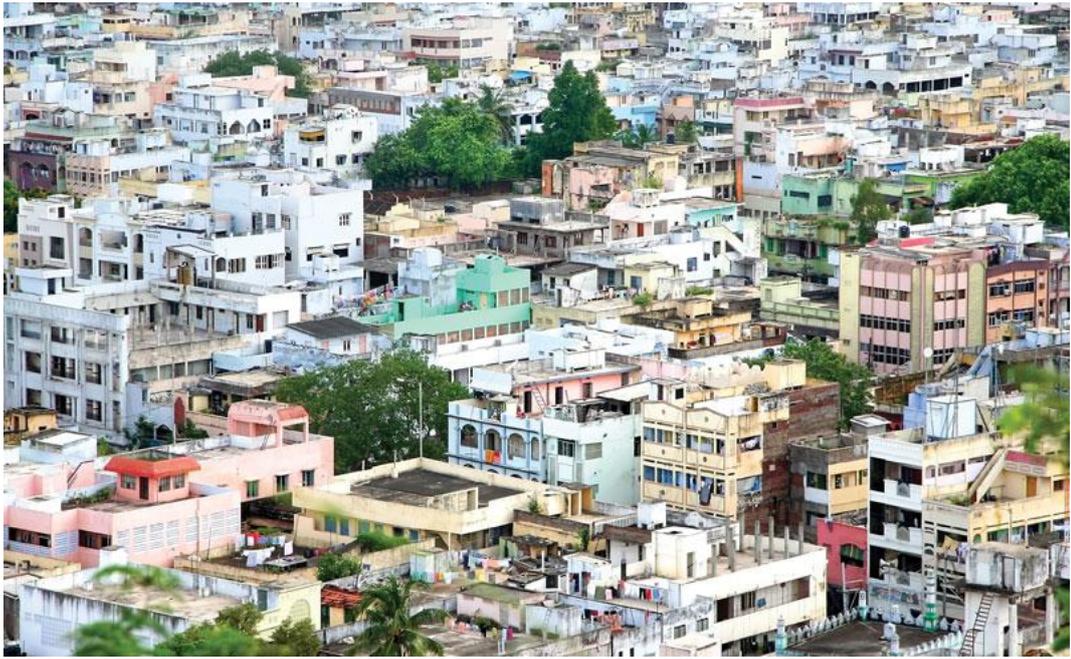
Brindavan Colony, Commercial Taxes Colony, Gunadala, Veterinary Colony are some of the residential areas. Bank Colony, Bharati Nagar, Gayatri

Nagar, Currency Nagar, Satyanarayana Puram, Gurunanak Colony, APIIC Colony, LIC Colony, Patamata and MG Road are the upscale residential areas. The major commercial areas include the stretch of MG Road and from Benz Circle to Ramavarappadu Ring. Other commercial centers are Besant Road, Rajagopalachari street, One Town market area covering Kaleswara Rao Market, and Vastralatha.

The city has many landmarks which include, Prakasham Barrage across the Krishna river; Krishnaveni Mandapam (River Museum) depicting the history of Krishna river and a nearby idol of the river known as, Krishnaveni statue; Gandhi Hill, the first Gandhi Memorial in the country, located at an elevation of 500 ft on the on a hill; Bhavani Island, one of the largest river island amidst Krishna River.

Urban Areas of Vijayawada





3.7. Domestic Workers in Study Area

With the wake of urbanization that has taken place across the world led to the demand for domestic workers for availing different services so that they can work outside their homes. Across the globe there are around 60 million domestic workers are there out of which most of them are women domestic workers and a vast majority of them are from the poor sections of the society. India is not an exception in this regard which is dominated by a vast majority of them as domestic workers working in different cities of the country. More specifically in the state of Andhra Pradesh there is a wide spread of domestic workers in the major cities of Andhra Pradesh. Some of the cities under study are Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada have sizable number of domestic workers.

There is more number of domestic workers in these cities who are engaged in various types of work such as cooking, sweeping, cleaning, washing clothes & utensils, taking care of owner's children, bringing provisions, gardening, taking care of elderly & disabled people if any and they work as watchman or security guard, drivers and so on. While doing so all these works some domestic workers live on the premises of their employer and many others do a part time, often for multiple employers.

The main reasons for the existence of domestic workers in these urban cities are mentioned below

- Increase in population
- Increase in apartment & Group house culture
- More number of female getting into employment and they are also grabbing the employment opportunities on par with male.
- The busy life of rich and above middle class people is another reason for more number of domestic workers in these cities since both men and women are working so needed someone to their daily works at home.
- Most of them specially officials and businessman migrate from one place to another place hence they need domestic workers for doing their daily works.
- Among these cities there are some slum areas and most of the people in these slum areas are from poor background and either have no education or low

level of education which is another reason for engaging domestic workers from these areas by the owners.

The above mentioned reasons are only few of the reasons for engaging domestic workers in the urban areas by the owners that has led to the expansion of domestic demand in the urban areas in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

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Chapter IV

Descriptive Analysis

Introduction

This chapter is on the distribution of respondents relating to the Socio-economic and demographic variables and work-related variables. The classification is presented and analysed for the Urban areas of Kakinada (KKD), Rajamahendravaram (RJY), Tirupathi(TPY), Visakhapatnam(VSP) and Vijayawada(VZA) separately. The Demographic and Socio-Economic variables that are considered are Age, Gender, Social Status, Religion, Native Place, Duration of Staying in current place, Education, Marital Status, Present Occupation, Previous Occupation, Person Influenced to choose this occupation, Generation of workers in this occupation, Family head, Total number of Family members (Exclude Respondents), Type of House, Ownership of House, Gas Connection, Income from all sources per month, Bank Account and Facilities at Home. The work related variables are Employment Details, Working conditions, Welfare Facilities at Workplace, Job Satisfaction, Treatment of Employer, Awareness of Laws/ Acts, Awareness on Social Security/Welfare Schemes, Intension to Leave the Occupation and Occupational Impact on Health. The data was further analyzed with the help of percentages.

4.2 Distribution of respondents basing on Socio-Demographic Variables:

The distribution tables of respondents basing on the responses given on for Demographical and Social variables for all the urban areas studied are presented in Table 4.1 to 4.14. The classification of the socio-demographic variables is specified in the respective tables as under.

Table 4.1
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Age

Age	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
15-25 Yrs	147	28.8	109	22.2	119	22.0	124	21.0	127	22.7
25-35 Yrs	147	28.8	114	23.3	124	23.0	128	21.7	135	24.1
35-45 Yrs	103	20.2	128	26.1	169	31.3	202	34.2	166	29.6
45-55 Yrs	32	6.3	62	12.7	65	12.0	74	12.5	59	10.5
>55 Yrs	81	15.9	77	15.7	63	11.7	62	10.5	73	13.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.1, it can be said that 28.8 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are in the age group 15-25 years and the same percentage of them are in the age group of 25-35 years, 20.2 percent are between 35-45 years, 6.3 percent are in the age group of 45-55 years and 15.9 percent of them are in the age

group of above 55 years.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 22.2 percent of the respondents are in the age group of 15-25 years, 23.3 percent of them are between 25-35 years, 26.1 percent are between 35-45 years of age, 12.7 percent are in the age group of 45-55 years and the remaining 15.7 percent of them are in the age group of above 55 years.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 22.0 percent of the respondents are in the age group of 15-25 years, 23.0 percent of them are between 25-35 years, 31.3 percent are between 35-45 years of age, 12.0 percent are in the age group of 45-55 years and the remaining 11.7 percent of them are in the age group of above 55 years.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 21 percent of the respondents are in the age group of 15-25 years, 21.7 percent of the respondents are in the age groups of 25-35 years, 34.2 percent are 35-45 years, 12.5 percent are in the age group of 45-55 years and the remaining 10.5 percent of them are in the age group of above 55 years.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 22.7 percent of the respondents are in the age group of 15-25 years, 24.1 percent of the respondents are in the age groups of 25-35 years, 29.6 percent are 35-45 years, 10.5 percent are in the age group of 45-55 years and the remaining 13.0 percent of them are in the age group of above 55 years.

Table 4.2
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Gender

Gender	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Male	79	15.5	70	14.3	95	17.6	142	24.1	123	22.0
Female	431	84.5	420	85.7	445	82.4	448	75.9	437	78.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.2, it can be said that 15.5 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are male and the remaining 84.5 percent are female.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 14.3 percent of the respondents are male and the remaining 85.7 percent are female.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 17.6 percent of the respondents are male and the remaining 82.4 percent are female.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 24.1 percent of the respondents are male and the remaining 75.9 percent are female.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 22.0 percent of the respondents are male and the remaining 78.0 percent are female.

Table 4.3
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Social Status

Social Status	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
ST	20	3.9	16	3.3	10	1.9	12	2.0	12	2.1
SC	248	48.6	254	51.8	279	51.7	301	51.0	299	53.4
BC	205	40.2	172	35.1	225	41.7	224	38.0	214	38.2
OC	37	7.3	48	9.8	26	4.8	53	9.0	35	6.3
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.3, it can be said that 3.9 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are ST, 48.6 percent of them are SC, 40.2 percent are BC and the remaining 7.3 percent are OC.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 3.3 percent of the respondents are ST, 51.8 percent of them are SC, 35.1 percent are BC and the remaining 9.8 percent are OC.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 1.9 percent of the respondents are ST, 51.7 percent of them are SC, 41.7 percent are BC and the remaining 4.8 percent are OC.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 2.0 percent of the respondents are ST, 51.0 percent of them are SC, 38.0 percent are BC and the remaining 9.0 percent are OC.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 2.1 percent of the respondents are ST, 53.4 percent of them are SC, 38.2 percent are BC and the remaining 6.3 percent are OC.

Table 4.4
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Religion

Religion	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Hindu	393	77.1	345	70.4	435	80.6	450	76.3	343	61.3
Christian	99	19.4	128	26.1	81	15.0	126	21.4	182	32.5
Muslim	18	3.5	17	3.5	24	4.4	14	2.4	35	6.3
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.4, it can be said that 77.1 percent of the respondents from

Kakinada Urban area are of Hindu Religion, 19.4 percent of them are of Christian Religion and the remaining 3.5 percent of them are of Muslim Religion.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 70.4 percent of the respondents are of Hindu Religion, 26.1 percent of them are of Christian Religion and the remaining 3.5 percent of them are of Muslim Religion.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 80.6 percent of the respondents are of Hindu Religion, 15 percent of them are of Christian Religion and the remaining 4.4 percent of them are of Muslim Religion.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 76.3 percent of the respondents are of Hindu Religion, 21.4 percent of them are of Christian Religion and the remaining 2.4 percent of them are of Muslim Religion.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that of 61.3 percent of the respondents are of Hindu Religion, 32.5 percent of them are of Christian Religion and the remaining 6.3 percent of them are of Muslim Religion.

Table 4.5
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Native Place

Native Place	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Local	290	56.9	231	47.1	278	51.5	261	44.2	259	46.3
Non-Local	220	43.1	259	52.9	262	48.5	329	55.8	301	53.8
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From Table 4.5, it can be said that 56.9 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban Area are Local and the remaining 43.1 percent are Non-Local.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 47.1 percent of the respondents are Local and the remaining 52.9 percent of the respondents are Non-Locals.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 51.5 percent of the respondents are Local and the remaining 48.5 percent are Non-Local.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 44.2 percent of the respondents are Local and the remaining 55.8 percent of the respondents are Non-Locals.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 46.3 percent of the respondents are Local and the remaining 53.9 percent of the respondents are females.

Table 4.6
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Staying in Current Place

Current Place	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
<1yr	15	2.9	30	6.1	21	3.9	37	6.3	27	4.8
1-3 Yrs	23	4.5	25	5.1	24	4.4	41	6.9	35	6.3
3-6 Yrs	34	6.7	48	9.8	56	10.4	60	10.2	58	10.4
6-9 Yrs	77	15.1	78	15.9	64	11.9	78	13.2	81	14.5
>10yrs	98	19.2	91	18.6	97	18.0	111	18.8	102	18.2
Since Birth	263	51.6	218	44.5	278	51.5	263	44.6	257	45.9
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.6, it can be said that 51.6 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are staying in the same place since birth, 19.2 percent are staying there for more than 10yrs, 15.1 percent are staying there from 6-9yrs, 6.7 percent are staying there from 3-6yrs, 4.5 percent are staying there from 1-3yrs and the remaining 2.9 percent are staying there for a period of less than a year.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 44.5 percent of the respondents are staying in the same place since birth, 18.6 percent are staying there for more than 10yrs, 15.9 percent are staying there from 6-9yrs, 9.8 percent are staying there from 3-6yrs, 5.1 percent are staying there from 1-3yrs and the remaining 6.1 percent are staying there for a period of less than a year.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 51.5 percent of the respondents are staying in the same place since birth, 18 percent are staying there for more than 10yrs, 11.9 percent are staying there from 6-9yrs, 10.4 percent are staying there from 3-6yrs, 4.4 percent are staying there from 1-3yrs and the remaining 3.9 percent are staying there for a period of less than a year.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 44.6 percent of the respondents are staying in the same place since birth, 18.8 percent are staying there for more than 10yrs, 13.2 percent are staying there from 6-9yrs, 10.2 percent are staying there from 3-6yrs, 6.9 percent are staying there from 1-3yrs and the remaining 6.3 percent are staying there for a period of less than a year.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 45.9 percent of the respondents are staying in the same place since birth, 18.2 percent are staying there for more than 10yrs, 14.5 percent are staying there from 6-9yrs, 10.4 percent are staying there from 3-6yrs, 6.3 percent are staying there from 1-3yrs and the

remaining 4.8 percent are staying there for a period of less than a year.

Table 4.7
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Education

Education	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Un educated	220	43.1	265	54.1	298	55.2	341	57.8	293	52.3
Primary	276	54.1	219	44.7	228	42.2	229	38.8	252	45.0
Higher	14	2.7	6	1.2	14	2.6	20	3.4	15	2.7
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.7, it can be said that 43.1 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are uneducated, 54.1 percent of the respondents have only primary education and the remaining 2.7 percent of them are having higher education.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 54.1 percent of the respondents are uneducated, 44.7 percent of the respondents have primary education and the remaining 1.2 percent of them are having higher education.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 55.2 percent of the respondents are uneducated, 42.2 percent of the respondents have only primary education and the remaining 2.6 percent of them are having higher education.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 57.8 percent of the respondents are uneducated, 38.8 percent of the respondents have only primary education and the remaining 3.4 percent of them are having higher education.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 52.3 percent of the respondents are uneducated, 45 percent of the respondents have only primary education and the remaining 2.7 percent of them are having higher education.

Table 4.8
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Marital Status

Marital Status	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Unmarried	182	35.7	129	26.3	155	28.7	158	26.8	162	28.9
Married	216	42.4	236	48.2	221	40.9	286	48.5	265	47.3
Divorced/Separated	18	3.5	29	5.9	54	10.0	31	5.3	33	5.9
Widow	94	18.4	96	19.6	110	20.4	115	19.5	100	17.9
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.8, it can be said that 35.7 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are unmarried, 42.4 percent are married, 3.5 percent are divorced/separated and the remaining 18.4 percent of them are Widowers.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 26.3 percent of the respondents are unmarried, 48.2 percent are married, 5.9 percent are divorced/separated and the remaining 19.6 percent of them are Widowers.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 28.7 percent of the respondents are unmarried, 40.9 percent are married, 10 percent are divorced/separated and the remaining 20.4 percent of them are Widowers.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 26.8 percent of the respondents are unmarried, 48.5 percent are married, 5.3 percent are divorced/separated and the remaining 19.5 percent of them are Widowers.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 28.9 percent of the respondents are unmarried, 47.3 percent are married, 5.9 percent are divorced/separated and the remaining 17.9 percent of them are Widowers.

Table 4.9
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Present Occupation

Present Occupation	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
House Maid	376	73.7	370	75.5	398	73.7	394	66.8	383	68.4
Watch Man	46	9.0	44	9.0	70	13.0	103	17.5	90	16.1
Driver	33	6.5	31	6.3	30	5.6	44	7.5	38	6.8
Baby Sitter	13	2.5	24	4.9	14	2.6	27	4.6	24	4.3
Other	42	8.2	21	4.3	28	5.2	22	3.7	25	4.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.9, it can be said that 73.7 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are in the Occupation of House Maid, 9 percent are as Watchmen, 6.5 percent are as Drivers, 2.5 percent of them are as baby sitters and the remaining 8.2 percent of them are other occupation group.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 75.5 percent of the respondents' area are in the Occupation of House Maid, 9 percent are as Watchmen, 6.3 percent are as Drivers, 4.9 percent of them are as baby sitters and the remaining 4.3 percent of them are other occupation group.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 73.7 percent of the respondents' area are in the Occupation of House Maid, 13 percent are as Watchmen, 5.6 percent are as Drivers, 2.6 percent of them are as baby sitters and the remaining 5.2 percent of them are other occupation group.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 66.8 percent of the

respondents are in the Occupation of House Maid, 17.5 percent are as Watchmen, 7.5 percent are as Drivers, 4.6 percent of them are as baby sitters and the remaining 3.7 percent of them are other occupation group. From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 68.4 percent of the respondents are in the Occupation of House Maid, 16.1 percent are as Watchmen, 6.8 percent are as Drivers, 4.3 percent of them are as baby sitters and the remaining 4.5 percent of them are other occupation group.

Table 4.10
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Previous Occupation

Previous Occupation	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
House Maid	16	3.2	33	6.7	41	7.6	25	4.2	26	4.6
Driver	3	.6	0	0	5	.9	9	1.5	6	1.1
Daily Labour	209	41.0	202	41.2	189	35.0	222	37.6	225	40.2
Agriculture Labour	83	16.3	94	19.2	109	20.2	148	25.1	123	22.0
None	199	39.0	161	32.9	196	36.3	186	31.5	180	32.1
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.10, it can be said that 3.2 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area were in the previous occupation of House Maid, 0.6 percent were Drivers, 41 percent of them were Daily Labour, 16.3 percent of them were Agriculture Labour and 39 percent of them responded none of the previous Occupations.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 6.7 percent of the respondents were in the previous occupation of House Maid, 41.2 percent of them were Daily Labour, 19.2 percent of them were Agriculture Labour and 32.9 percent of them responded none of the previous Occupations.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 7.6 percent of the respondents were in the previous occupation of House Maid, 0.9 percent were Drivers, 35 percent of them were Daily Labour, 20.2 percent of them were Agriculture Labour and 36.3 percent of them responded none of the previous Occupations.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 4.2 percent of the respondents were in the previous occupation of House Maid, 1.5 percent were Drivers, 37.6 percent of them were Daily Labour, 25.1 percent of them were Agriculture Labour and 31.5 percent of them responded none of the previous Occupations.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 4.6 percent of the respondents were in the previous occupation of House Maid, 1.1 percent were Drivers, 40.2 percent of them were Daily Labour, 22 percent of them were Agriculture Labour and 32.1 percent of them responded none of the previous Occupations.

Table 4.11
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Influenced to choose Occupation

Influenced to choose Occupation	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Parents	150	29.4	104	21.2	130	24.1	124	21.0	130	23.2
Friends	75	14.7	103	21.0	126	23.3	109	18.5	111	19.8
Neighbors	120	23.5	96	19.6	130	24.1	163	27.6	146	26.1
Spouse	77	15.1	93	19.0	51	9.4	84	14.2	74	13.2
Caste Influence	12	2.4	20	4.1	38	7.0	19	3.2	20	3.6
Myself	76	14.9	74	15.1	65	12.0	91	15.4	79	14.1
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From Table 4.11, it can be said that 29.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban are influenced by Parents to choose the occupation, 14.7 percent are influenced by friends, 23.5 percent are influenced by Neighbors, 15.1 percent are influenced by Spouse, 2.4 percent are influenced by Caste and 14.9 percent are influenced by themselves.

From Rajahmundry, it can be said that 21.2 percent of the respondents are influenced by Parents to choose the occupation, 21 percent are influenced by friends, 19.6 percent are influenced by Neighbors, 19 percent are influenced by Spouse, 4.1 percent are influenced by Caste and 15.1 percent are influenced by themselves.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 24.1 percent of the respondents are influenced by Parents to choose the occupation, 23.3 percent are influenced by friends, 24.1 percent are influenced by Neighbors, 9.4 percent are influenced by Spouse, 7 percent are influenced by Caste and 12 percent are influenced by themselves.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 21 percent of the respondents are influenced by Parents to choose the occupation, 18.5 percent are influenced by friends, 27.6 percent are influenced by Neighbors, 14.2 percent are influenced by Spouse, 3.2 percent are influenced by Caste and 15.4 percent are

influenced by themselves.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 23.2 percent of the respondents are influenced by Parents to choose the occupation, 19.8 percent are influenced by friends, 26.1 percent are influenced by Neighbors, 13.2 percent are influenced by Spouse, 3.6 percent are influenced by Caste and 14.1 percent are influenced by themselves.

Table 4.12
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Generations in this Work

Generations in this work	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Grand Parents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parents	134	26.3	114	23.3	146	27.0	129	21.9	129	23.0
Present	376	73.7	376	76.7	394	73.0	461	78.1	431	77.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.12, it can be said that 26.3 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are in the occupation from their parents and the remaining 73.7 percent of them are into this work from the present generation and none of the respondents are influenced by their grandparents.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 23.3 percent of the respondents are in the occupation from their parents and the remaining 76.7 percent of them are into this work from the present generation and none of the respondents are influenced by their grandparents.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 27 percent of the respondents are influenced are in the occupation from their parents and the remaining 73 percent of them are into this work from the present generation and none of the respondents are influenced by their grandparents.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 21.9 percent of the respondents are in the occupation from their parents and the remaining 78.1 percent of them are into this work from the present generation and none of the respondents are influenced by their grandparents.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 23 percent of the respondents are in the occupation from their parents and the remaining 77 percent of them are into this work from the present generation and none of the respondents are influenced by their grandparents.

Table 4.13**Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Family Head**

Family Head	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Self	148	29.0	201	41.0	253	46.9	288	48.8	255	45.5
Spouse	167	32.7	154	31.4	153	28.3	146	24.7	149	26.6
Father	104	20.4	71	14.5	78	14.4	81	13.7	82	14.6
Mother	44	8.6	33	6.7	24	4.4	42	7.1	41	7.3
Son/Daughter	47	9.2	31	6.3	32	5.9	33	5.6	33	5.9
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.13, it can be said that 29 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are themselves the Family Head, 32.7 percent of the respondent's spouse is the Family Head, 20.4 percent of the respondent's Father is the Family Head, 8.6 percent of the respondent's mother is the Family Head and 9.2 percent of the respondent's son/daughter is the Family Head.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 41 percent of the respondents that they are themselves the Family Head, 31.4 percent of the respondent's spouse is the Family Head, 14.5 percent of the respondent's Father is the Family Head, 6.7 percent of the respondent's mother is the Family Head and 6.3 percent of the respondent's son/daughter is the Family Head.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 46.9 percent of the respondents that they are themselves the Family Head, 28.3 percent of the respondent's spouse is the Family Head, 14.4 percent of the respondent's Father is the Family Head, 4.4 percent of the respondent's mother is the Family Head and 5.9 percent of the respondent's son/daughter is the Family Head.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 48.8 percent of the respondents that they are themselves the Family Head, 24.7 percent of the respondent's spouse is the Family Head, 13.7 percent of the respondent's Father is the Family Head, 7.1 percent of the respondent's mother is the Family Head and 5.6 percent of the respondent's son/daughter is the Family Head.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 45.5 percent of the respondents that they are themselves the Family Head, 26.6 percent of the respondent's spouse is the Family Head, 14.6 percent of the respondent's Father is the Family Head, 7.3 percent of the respondent's mother is the Family Head and 5.9 percent of the respondent's son/daughter is the Family Head.

Table 4.14
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Total Family (Exclude Self)

Family Members other than respondent	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
One	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two	15	2.9	17	3.5	19	3.5	19	3.2	20	3.6
Three	73	14.3	105	21.4	125	23.1	148	25.1	126	22.5
Four	277	54.3	232	47.3	266	49.3	266	45.1	269	48.0
Five	89	17.5	90	18.4	62	11.5	102	17.3	92	16.4
Six & Above	56	11.0	46	9.4	68	12.6	55	9.3	53	9.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.14, it can be said that 3.5 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area have two members in the Total Family(excluding self) , 14.3 percent have three members, 54.3 percent have four members, 17.5 percent have five members and 11 percent have six and above members in their Family.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 3.5 percent of the respondents have two members in the Total Family(excluding self) , 21.4 percent have three members, 47.3 percent have four members, 18.4 percent have five members and 9.4 percent have six and above members in their Family.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 3.5 percent of the respondents have two members in the Total Family(excluding self) , 23.1 percent have three members, 49.3 percent have four members, 11.5 percent have five members and 12.6 percent have six and above members in their Family.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 3.2 percent of the respondents have two members in the Total Family(excluding self) , 25.1 percent have three members, 45.1 percent have four members, 17.3 percent have five members and 9.3 percent have six and above members in their Family.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 3.6 percent of the respondents have two members in the Total Family(excluding self) , 22.5 percent have three members, 48 percent have four members, 16.4 percent have five members and 9.5 percent have six and above members in their Family.

4.3. Distribution of respondents basing on their responses given on Economic Variables:

The distribution tables of respondents basing on the responses given on Economic variables for all the five urban areas studied are presented in Table 4.15 to 4.23. The classification of the Economic variable is specified in the respective tables as under.

Table 4.15
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Type of House

Type of House	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
RCC	372	72.9	353	72.0	377	69.8	406	68.8	387	69.1
Kutcha	19	3.7	24	4.9	42	7.8	28	4.7	30	5.4
Asbestos	119	23.3	113	23.1	121	22.4	156	26.4	143	25.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.15, it can be said that 72.9 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area reside in RCC type of house, 3.7 percent in Kutcha house and 23.3 percent in Asbestos type of House.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 72 percent of the respondents reside in RCC type of house, 4.9 percent in Kutcha house and 23.1 percent in Asbestos type of House.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 69.8 percent of the respondents reside in RCC type of house, 7.8 percent in Kutcha house and the remaining 22.4 percent in Asbestos type of House.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 68.8 percent of the respondents reside in RCC type of house, 4.7 percent in Kutcha house and 26.4 percent in Asbestos type of House.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 69.1 percent of the respondents reside in RCC type of house, 5.4 percent in Kutcha house and 25.5 percent in Asbestos type of House.

Table 4.16
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Ownership of House

Ownership of House	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Own	90	17.6	84	17.1	89	16.5	85	14.4	92	16.4
Rent	326	63.9	290	59.2	328	60.7	356	60.3	331	59.1
Quarters	94	18.4	116	23.7	123	22.8	149	25.3	137	24.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.16, it can be said that 17.6 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are reside in their own house, 63.9 percent reside in rented house and 18.4 percent reside in Quarters.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 17.1 percent of the respondents reside in their own house, 59.2 percent reside in rented house and 23.7 percent reside in Quarters.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 16.5 percent of the respondents reside in their own house, 60.7 percent reside in rented house and 22.8 percent reside in Quarters.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 14.4 percent of the respondents reside in their own house, 60.3 percent reside in rented house and 25.3 percent reside in Quarters.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 16.4 percent of the respondents reside in their own house, 59.1 percent reside in rented house and 24.5 percent reside in Quarters.

Table 4.17
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Gas Connection

Possession of Gas Connection	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	462	90.6	425	86.7	451	83.5	518	87.8	489	87.3
No	48	9.4	65	13.3	89	16.5	72	12.2	71	12.7
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.17, it can be said that 90.6 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area have cooking gas connection and a meager percent of 9.4 percent of them do not have the gas connection.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 86.7 percent of the respondents have cooking gas connection and a meager percent of 13.3 percent of them do not have the gas connection.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 83.5 percent of the respondents have cooking gas connection and a meager percent of 16.5 percent of them do not have the gas connection.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 87.8 percent of the respondents have cooking gas connection and a meager percent of 12.2 percent of them do not have the gas connection.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 87.3 percent of the respondents have cooking gas connection and a meager percent of 12.7 percent of them do not have the gas connection.

That is majority of them possess cooking gas connection in all the five areas.

Table 4.18
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Income from all sources per month

Total Income from all Sources(Rs.)	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
<5000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5000-10000	34	6.7	42	8.6	40	7.4	57	9.7	50	8.9
10000-15000	164	32.2	182	37.1	221	40.9	220	37.3	214	38.2
15000-20000	197	38.6	171	34.9	160	29.6	198	33.6	188	33.6
20000-25000	58	11.4	51	10.4	48	8.9	53	9.0	51	9.1
>25000	57	11.2	44	9.0	71	13.1	62	10.5	57	10.2
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.18, it can be said that 6.7 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are in the income group 5000-10000, 32.2 percent are in the income group of 10000-15000, 38.6 percent are in the income group of 15000-20000, 11.4 percent are in the income group of 20000-25000 and the remaining 11.2 percent are in the income group of more than Rs.25000.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 8.6 percent of the respondents in the income group 5000-10000, 37.1 percent are in the income group of 10000-15000, 34.9 percent are in the income group of 15000-20000, 10.4 percent are in the income group of 20000-25000 and the remaining 9 percent are in the income group of more than Rs.25000.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 7.4 percent of the respondents in the income group 5000-10000, 40.9 percent are in the income group

of 10000-15000, 29.6 percent are in the income group of 15000-20000, 8.9 percent are in the income group of 20000-25000 and the remaining 13.1 percent are in the income group of more than Rs.25000.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 9.7 percent of the respondents in the income group 5000-10000, 37.3 percent are in the income group of 10000-15000, 33.6 percent are in the income group of 15000-20000, 9 percent are in the income group of 20000-25000 and the remaining 10.5 percent are in the income group of more than Rs.25000.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 8.9 percent of the respondents in the income group 5000-10000, 38.2 percent are in the income group of 10000-15000, 33.6 percent are in the income group of 15000-20000, 9.1 percent are in the income group of 20000-25000 and the remaining 10.2 percent are in the income group of more than Rs.25000.

Table 4.19
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Bank Account

Possession of Bank Account	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	359	70.4	372	75.9	386	71.5	467	79.2	426	76.1
No	151	29.6	118	24.1	154	28.5	123	20.8	134	23.9
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.19, it can be said that 70.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area have Bank account and the remaining 29.6 percent do not have any bank account.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 75.9 percent of the respondents have Bank account and the remaining 24.1 percent do not have bank account.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 71.5 percent of the respondents have Bank account and the remaining 28.5 percent do not have bank account.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 79.2 percent of the respondents have Bank account and the remaining 20.8 percent do not have bank account.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 76.1 percent of the respondents have Bank account and the remaining 23.9 percent do not have bank

account.

Table 4.20
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable TV

Possession of TV	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	368	72.2	381	77.8	404	74.8	452	76.6	436	77.9
No	142	27.8	109	22.2	136	25.2	138	23.4	124	22.1
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.20, it can be said that 72.2 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area have TV at their house whereas 27.8 percent do not have TV at their house.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 7.8 percent of the respondents have TV at their house whereas 22.2 percent do not have TV at their house.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 74.8 percent of the respondents have TV at their house whereas 25.2 percent do not have TV at their house.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 6.6 percent of the respondents have TV at their house whereas 23.4 percent do not have TV at their house.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 77.9 percent of the respondents have TV at their house whereas 22.1 percent do not have TV at their house.

Table 4.21
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Radio

Possession of Radio	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	77	15.1	134	27.3	92	17.0	164	27.8	123	22.0
No	433	84.9	356	72.7	448	83.0	426	72.2	437	78.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.21, it can be said that 15.1 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area have Radio at their house whereas 84.9 percent do not have Radio at their house.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 27.3 percent of the respondents have Radio at their house whereas 72.7 percent do not have Radio at

their house.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 17 percent of the respondents have Radio at their house whereas 83 percent do not have Radio at their house.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 27.8 percent of the respondents have Radio at their house whereas 72.2 percent do not have Radio at their house.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 22 percent of the respondents have Radio at their house whereas 78 percent do not have Radio at their house.

Table 4.22
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Mobile Phone

Possession of Mobile Phone	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	451	88.4	421	85.9	471	87.2	542	91.9	499	89.1
No	59	11.6	69	14.1	69	12.8	48	8.1	61	10.9
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.22, it can be said that 88.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area have Mobile Phone at their house whereas 11.6 percent do not have Mobile Phone.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 85.9 percent of the respondents have Mobile Phone at their house whereas 14.1 percent do not have Mobile Phone.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 87.2 percent of the respondents have Mobile Phone at their house whereas 12.8 percent do not have Mobile Phone.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 91.9 percent of the respondents have Mobile Phone at their house whereas 8.1 percent do not have Mobile Phone.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 89.1 percent of the respondents have Mobile Phone at their house whereas 10.9 percent do not have Mobile Phone.

Table 4.23
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Cycle/ other vehicles

Possession of Cycle/Other Vehicles	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	435	85.3	427	87.1	449	83.1	459	77.8	449	80.2
No	75	14.7	63	12.9	91	16.9	131	22.2	111	19.8
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.23, it can be said that 85.3 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area have Cycle / Other Vehicles at their house whereas 14.7 percent do not have Cycle / Other Vehicles.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 87.1 percent of the respondents have Cycle / Other Vehicles at their house whereas 12.9 percent do not have Cycle / Other Vehicles.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 83.1 percent of the respondents have Cycle / Other Vehicles at their house whereas 16.9 percent do not have Cycle / Other Vehicles.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 77.8 percent of the respondents have Cycle / Other Vehicles at their house whereas 22.2 percent do not have Cycle / Other Vehicles.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 80.2 percent of the respondents have Cycle / Other Vehicles at their house whereas 19.8 percent do not have Cycle / Other Vehicles.

4.4. Distribution of respondents basing on their responses on Employment Details:

The distribution tables of respondents basing on the responses given on Employment Details for all the urban areas studied are presented in Table 4.24 to 4.27. The classification of the Employment Details is specified in the respective tables.

Table 4.24
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Recruitment

Recruitment	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Direct	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0
Consultant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outsourced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.24, it can be said that 100 percent of the respondents from

Kakinada Urban area, Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, Tirupathi Urban Area, Visakhapatnam Urban Area, Vijayawada Urban Area are recruited directly.

Table 4.25
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Work Nature

Work Nature	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%	'n'	%	'n'	%	'n'	%	'n'	%
Live-In	53	10.4	77	15.7	67	12.4	87	14.7	78	13.9
Live-Out	457	89.6	413	84.3	473	87.6	503	85.3	482	86.1
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.25, it can be said that 10.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are Live-In's by nature of work and 89.6 are Live-Out's by nature of work.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 15.7 percent of the respondents are Live-In's by nature of work and 84.3 are Live-Out's by nature of work.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 12.4 percent of the respondents are Live-In's by nature of work and 87.6 are Live-Out's by nature of work.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 14.7 percent of the respondents are Live-In's by nature of work and 85.3 are Live-Out's by nature of work.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 13.9 percent of the respondents are Live-In's by nature of work and 86.1 are Live-Out's by nature of work.

Table 4.26
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Salary in this occupation

Salary in this Occupation(Rs.)	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
<1500	10	2.0	7	1.4	4	.7	14	2.4	10	1.8
1500-2500	118	23.1	90	18.4	82	15.2	97	16.5	89	15.9
2500-3500	150	29.4	141	28.8	149	27.6	132	22.4	144	25.7
3500-4500	107	21.0	107	21.8	153	28.3	130	22.0	123	22.0
4500-5500	64	12.5	85	17.3	71	13.1	107	18.1	91	16.3
>5500	61	12.0	60	12.2	81	15.0	110	18.6	103	18.4
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.26, it can be said that 2 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area earn a salary of less than Rs.1500, 23.1 percent earn between

Rs.1500-2500, 29.4 percent earn between Rs.2500-3500, 21 percent earn between Rs.3500-4500, 12.5 percent earn between Rs.4500-5500 and the remaining 12 percent earn more than Rs.5500.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 1.4 percent of the respondents earn a salary of less than Rs.1500, 18.4 percent earn between Rs.1500-2500, 28.8 percent earn between Rs.2500-3500, 21.8 percent earn between Rs.3500-4500, 17.3 percent earn between Rs.4500-5500 and the remaining 12.2 percent earn more than Rs.5500.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 0.7 percent of the respondents earn a salary of less than Rs.1500, 15.2 percent earn between Rs.1500-2500, 27.6 percent earn between Rs.2500-3500, 28.3 percent earn between Rs.3500-4500, 13.1 percent earn between Rs.4500-5500 and the remaining 15 percent earn more than Rs.5500.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 2.4 percent of the respondents earn a salary of less than Rs.1500, 16.5 percent earn between Rs.1500-2500, 22.4 percent earn between Rs.2500-3500, 22 percent earn between Rs.3500-4500, 18.1 percent earn between Rs.4500-5500 and the remaining 18.6 percent earn more than Rs.5500.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 1.8 percent of the respondents earn a salary of less than Rs.1500, 15.9 percent earn between Rs.1500-2500, 25.7 percent earn between Rs.2500-3500, 22 percent earn between Rs.3500-4500, 16.3 percent earn between Rs.4500-5500 and the remaining 18.4 percent earn more than Rs.5500.

Table 4.27
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable since How Long in Main Occupation

Tenure in the Main Occupation	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
< 1 Year	21	4.1	35	7.1	22	4.1	45	7.6	34	6.1
1-3years	295	57.8	233	47.6	254	47.0	256	43.4	262	46.8
3-6 Years	145	28.4	149	30.4	179	33.1	197	33.4	179	32.0
6-9 Years	43	8.4	54	11.0	78	14.4	78	13.2	73	13.0
9 Yrs Above	6	1.2	19	3.9	7	1.3	14	2.4	12	2.1
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.27, it can be said that 4.1 percent of the respondents from

Kakinada Urban area are in the occupation for less than a year, 57.8 percent are for 1-3 years, 28.4 percent are from 3-6 years, 8.4 percent are from 6-9 years and 1.2 percent are there for more nine years.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 7.1 percent of the respondents are in the occupation for less than a year, 47.6 percent are for 1-3 years, 30.4 percent are from 3-6 years, 11 percent are from 6-9 years and 3.9 percent are there for more nine years.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 4.1 percent of the respondents are in the occupation for less than a year, 47 percent are for 1-3 years, 33.1 percent are from 3-6 years, 14.4 percent are from 6-9 years and 1.3percent are there for more nine years.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 7.6 percent of the respondents are in the occupation for less than a year, 43.4 percent are for 1-3 years, 33.4 percent are from 3-6 years, 13.2 percent are from 6-9 years and 2.4 percent are there for more nine years.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 6.1 percent of the respondents are in the occupation for less than a year, 46.8 percent are for 1-3 years, 32 percent are from 3-6 years, 13 percent are from 6-9 years and 2.19 percent are there for more nine years.

4.5. Distribution of respondents basing on their responses on Service Details:

The distribution tables of respondents basing on the responses given on Service Details for all the urban areas studied are presented in Table 4.28 to 4.41. The classification of the Service Details is specified in the respective tables.

Table 4.28
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Service Agreement

Service Agreement	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	510	100.0	500	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.28, it can be said that none of the respondents have a service agreement with their employer regarding their responsibilities and working conditions.

Table 4.29
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Staying back after 9 pm

Need to stay back after 9pm	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	53	10.4	77	18.0	67	12.4	87	14.7	78	13.9
No	457	89.6	413	82.0	473	87.6	503	85.3	482	86.1
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.29, it can be said that 89.6 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area stated that they are not required to stay back after 9pm whereas 10.4 percent of the respondents are required to stay back after 9pm.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 82 percent of the respondents stated that they are not required to stay back after 9pm whereas 18 percent of the respondents are required to stay back after 9pm.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 87.6 percent of the respondents stated that they are not required to stay back after 9pm whereas 12.4 percent of the respondents are required to stay back after 9pm.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 85.3 percent of the respondents stated that they are not required to stay back after 9pm whereas 14.7 percent of the respondents are required to stay back after 9pm.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 86.1 percent of the respondents stated that they are not required to stay back after 9pm whereas 13.9 percent of the respondents are required to stay back after 9pm.

Table 4.30
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Chance to Take Monthly Leave

Chance to take Monthly Leave	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	401	78.6	357	72.9	376	69.6	378	64.1	370	66.1
No	109	21.4	133	27.1	164	30.4	212	35.9	190	33.9
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.30, it can be said that 78.6 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area have a chance to take leave every month, whereas 21.4 percent do not have the possibility to take monthly leave.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 72.9 percent of

the respondents have a chance to take leave every month, whereas 27.1 percent do not have the possibility to take monthly leave.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 69.6 percent of the respondents have a chance to take leave every month, whereas 30.4 percent do not have the possibility to take monthly leave.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 64.1 percent of the respondents have a chance to take leave every month, whereas 35.9 percent do not have the possibility to take monthly leave.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 66.1 percent of the respondents have a chance to take leave every month, whereas 33.9 percent do not have the possibility to take monthly leave.

Table 4.31
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable If Yes, How many days?

No. of Days availing Monthly Leave	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
1 Day	111	27.7	111	31.0	133	35.4	119	31.5	117	31.6
2 Days	290	72.3	246	69.0	243	46.6	259	68.5	253	68.4
Total	401	100.0	357	100.0	376	100.0	378	100.0	370	100.0

From table 4.31, it can be said that 27.7 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area avail monthly leave for one day and the remaining of 72.3 percent avail monthly leave for two days.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 31.0 percent of the respondents avail monthly leave for one day and the remaining of 69.0 percent avail monthly leave for two days.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 35.4 percent of the respondents avail monthly leave for one day and the remaining of 46.6 percent avail monthly leave for two days.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 31.5 percent of the respondents avail monthly leave for one day and the remaining of 68.5 percent avail monthly leave for two days.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 31.6 percent of the respondents avail monthly leave for one day and the remaining of 68.4 percent avail monthly leave for two days.

Table 4.32
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Any Intimation to Owner at the time of leaving the service

Intimation of Leaving the service	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	510	100.0	500	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	510	100.0	500	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.32, it can be said that all the respondents in all the areas are required to intimate their employer in advance before leaving the service.

Table 4.33
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Before how many days you intimate

Discretion of time to leave	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Week	61	12.0	55	11.2	71	13.1	57	9.7	59	10.5
2 Weeks	232	45.5	183	37.3	173	32.0	200	33.9	195	34.8
3 Weeks	73	14.3	60	12.2	87	16.1	61	10.3	65	11.6
1 Month	144	28.2	192	39.2	209	38.7	272	46.1	241	43.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.33, it can be said that 12 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are to intimate a week before they leave the service, 45.5 percent are to intimate before two weeks, 14.3 percent are to intimate three weeks and 28.2 percent are to intimate a month before leaving service.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 11.2 percent of the respondents are to intimate a week before they leave the service, 37.3 percent are to intimate before two weeks, 12.2 percent are to intimate three weeks and 39.2 percent are to intimate a month before leaving service.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 13.1 percent of the respondents are to intimate a week before they leave the service, 32 percent are to intimate before two weeks, 16.1 percent are to intimate three weeks and 38.7 percent are to intimate a month before leaving service.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 9.7 percent of the respondents are to intimate a week before they leave the service, 33.9 percent are to intimate before two weeks, 10.3 percent are to intimate three weeks and 46.1 percent are to intimate a month before leaving service.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 10.5 percent of the respondents are to intimate a week before they leave the service, 34.8 percent are to intimate before two weeks, 11.6 percent are to intimate three weeks and 43 percent are to intimate a month before leaving service.

Table 4.34
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Treated well by Employer

Treated well by Employer	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	431	84.5	374	76.3	468	86.7	482	81.7	454	81.1
No	79	15.5	116	23.7	72	13.3	108	18.3	106	18.9
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.34, it can be said that 84.5 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area stated that they are treated well by their employer, whereas 15.5 denied the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 76.3 percent of the respondents stated that they are treated well by their employer, whereas 23.7 denied the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 86.7 percent of the respondents stated that they are treated well by their employer, whereas 13.3 denied the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 81.7 percent of the respondents stated that they are treated well by their employer, whereas 18.3 denied the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 81.1 percent of the respondents stated that they are treated well by their employer, whereas 18.9 denied the same.

Table 4.35
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Free Communication with employer

Free Communication with Employer	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	430	84.3	423	86.3	474	87.8	520	88.1	491	87.7
No	80	15.7	67	13.7	66	12.2	70	11.9	69	12.3
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.35, it can be said that 84.3 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area stated that they freely communicate with their employer whereas 15.7 percent do not communicate freely with their employer.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 86.3 percent of the respondents stated that they freely communicate with their employer whereas 13.7 percent do not communicate freely with their employer.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 87.8 percent of the respondents stated that they freely communicate with their employer whereas 12.2 percent do not communicate freely with their employer.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 88.1 percent of the respondents stated that they freely communicate with their employer whereas 11.9 percent do not communicate freely with their employer.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 87.7 percent of the respondents stated that they freely communicate with their employer whereas 12.3 percent do not communicate freely with their employer.

Table 4.36
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Necessary work provisions

Necessary work provisions	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	510	100.0	500	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	510	100.0	500	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.36, it can be said that all the respondents in all the areas stated that they are provided with all the necessary things to carry out their work.

Table 4.37
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Provide House

Provision of House by employer	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	94	18.4	116	23.7	123	22.8	149	25.3	137	24.5
No	416	81.6	374	76.3	417	77.2	441	74.7	423	75.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.37, it can be said that 18.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are provided house/servant quarters in the premises whereas 81.6 percent stated that they are not provided the same by their employer.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 23.7 percent of the respondents are provided house/servant quarters in the premises whereas 76.3 percent stated that they are not provided the same by their employer.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 22.8 percent of the respondents are provided house/servant quarters in the premises whereas 77.2 percent stated that they are not provided the same by their employer.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 25.3 percent of the respondents are provided house/servant quarters in the premises whereas 74.7 percent stated that they are not provided the same by their employer.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 24.5 percent of the respondents are provided house/servant quarters in the premises whereas 75.5 percent stated that they are not provided the same by their employer.

Table 4.38
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable If yes, Self/ Family

For Self/Family	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Self	22	4.3	17	3.5	24	4.4	26	4.4	27	4.8
Family	72	14.1	99	20.2	99	18.3	123	20.8	110	19.6
NA	416	81.6	374	76.3	417	77.2	441	74.7	423	75.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.38, it can be said that 4.3 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are given house/servant quarters in the premises for self, 14.1 percent are given for family and 81.6 percent do not avail the facility as they are Live-Out's.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 3.5 percent of the respondents are given house/servant quarters in the premises for self, 20.2 percent

are given for family and 76.3 percent do not avail the facility as they are Live-Out's.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 4.4 percent of the respondents are given house/servant quarters in the premises for self, 18.3 percent are given for family and 77.2 percent do not avail the facility as they are Live-Out's.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 4.4 percent of the respondents are given house/servant quarters in the premises for self, 20.8 percent are given for family and 74.7 percent do not avail the facility as they are Live-Out's.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 4.8 percent of the respondents are given house/servant quarters in the premises for self, 19.6 percent are given for family and 75.5 percent do not avail the facility as they are Live-Out's.

Table 4.39
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Distance from Home

Distance from Home	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
<1 KM	239	46.9	196	40.0	198	36.7	246	41.7	228	40.7
1-2 KM	151	29.6	143	29.2	158	29.3	155	26.3	155	27.7
2-3 KM	26	5.1	35	7.1	61	11.3	40	6.8	40	7.1
NA	94	18.4	116	23.7	123	22.8	149	25.3	137	24.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.39 it can be said that 46.9 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area travel less than 1Km from the place of residence to work, 29.6 percent travel 1-2 Km, 5.1 percent travel 2-3 Km and 18.4 percent are Live – In's.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 40 percent of the respondents travel less than 1Km from the place of residence to work, 29.2 percent travel 1-2 Km, 7.1 percent travel 2-3 Km and 23.7 percent are Live – In's.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 36.7 percent of the respondents travel less than 1Km from the place of residence to work, 29.3 percent travel 1-2 Km, 11.3 percent travel 2-3 Km and 22.8 percent are Live – In's.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 41.7 percent of the

respondents travel less than 1Km from the place of residence to work, 26.3 percent travel 1-2 Km, 6.8 percent travel 2-3 Km and 25.3 percent are Live – In’s.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 40.7 percent of the respondents travel less than 1Km from the place of residence to work, 27.7 percent travel 1-2 Km, 7.1 percent travel 2-3 Km and 24.5 percent are Live – In’s.

Table 4.40
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Mode of Travel

Mode of Travel	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
By Foot	242	47.5	194	39.6	201	37.2	247	41.9	230	41.1
Auto	146	28.6	164	33.5	200	37.0	171	29.0	168	30.0
Cycle	0	0	16	3.3	4	.7	6	1.0	5	.9
Bus	28	5.5	0	0	12	2.2	17	2.9	20	3.6
NA	94	18.4	116	23.7	123	22.8	149	25.3	137	24.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.40, it can be said that 47.5 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area travel by foot, 28.6 percent travel by auto, 5.5 percent travel by bus, 18.4 percent are Live-In’s and none of them travel by cycle.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 39.6 percent of the respondents travel by foot, 33.5 percent travel by auto, 3.3 percent travel by cycle, 23.7 percent are Live-In’s and none of them travel by bus.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 37.2 percent of the respondents travel by foot, 37 percent travel by auto, 0.7 percent travel by cycle, 2.2 percent by bus and 22.8 percent are Live-In’s.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 41.9 percent of the respondents travel by foot, 29 percent travel by auto, 1.0 percent travel by cycle, 2.9 percent by bus and 25.3 percent are Live-In’s.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 41.1 percent of the respondents travel by foot, 30 percent travel by auto, 0.9 percent travel by cycle, 3.6 percent by bus and 24.5 percent are Live-In’s.

Table 4.41
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Provide Travel

Provide Travel	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	416	100.0	374	100.0	417	100.0	441	100.0	423	100.0
Total	416	100.0	374	100.0	417	100.0	441	100.0	423	100.0

From table 4.41, it can be said that none of the respondents who are live-out's are provided with travel facility.

4.6. Distribution of respondents basing on the responses given on Working Conditions:

The distribution tables of respondents basing on the responses given on Working Conditions variables for all the urban areas studied are presented in Table 4.42 to 4.49. The classification of the Working Conditions variable is specified in the respective tables as under.

Table 4.42
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Work Hours per day

Work Hours per day	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
<4 Hrs	47	9.2	31	6.3	32	5.9	33	5.6	33	5.9
4-8hrs	368	72.2	342	69.8	365	67.6	360	61.0	352	62.9
9-13hrs	1	.2	1	.2	20	3.7	48	8.1	38	6.8
14-17 Hrs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whole Day	94	18.4	116	23.7	123	22.8	149	25.3	137	24.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.42, it can be said that 9.2 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area work for less than 4 hours a day, 72.2 percent work for 4-8 hrs a day, 0.2 percent for 9-13 hours, 18.4 percent work in a whole day as and when they call Live – In's.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 6.3 percent of the respondents work for less than 4 hours a day, 69.8 percent work for 4-8 hrs a day, 0.2 percent for 9-13 hours, 23.7 percent work in a whole day as and when they call Live – In's.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 5.9 percent of the respondents work for less than 4 hours a day, 67.6 percent work for 4-8 hrs a day, 3.7 percent for 9-13 hours, 22.8 percent work in a whole day as and when they call Live

– In's.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 5.6 percent of the respondents work for less than 4 hours a day, 61 percent work for 4-8 hrs a day, 8.1 percent for 9-13 hours, 25.3 percent work in a whole day as and when they call Live – In's.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 5.9 percent of the respondents work for less than 4 hours a day, 62.9 percent work for 4-8 hrs a day, 6.8 percent for 9-13 hours, 24.5 percent work in a whole day as and when they call Live – In's.

Table 4.43
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Work Days per week

Work Days Per Week	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
<2 Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-4 Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4-6 Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Days	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.43, it can be said that all the respondents stated that they work all the seven days a week.

Table 4.44
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Rest period

Rest Period	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	94	18.4	116	23.7	158	29.3	149	25.3	137	24.5
No	416	81.6	374	76.3	382	70.7	441	74.7	423	75.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.44, it can be said that 18.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area stated that they get rest period whereas 81.6 percent stated that they do not get rest period.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 23.7 percent of the respondents stated that they get rest period whereas 76.3 percent stated that they do not get rest period.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 29.3 percent of the respondents stated that they get rest period whereas 70.7 percent stated that they do not get rest period.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 25.3 percent of the respondents stated that they get rest period whereas 74.7 percent stated that they do not get rest period.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 24.5 percent of the respondents stated that they get rest period whereas 75.5 percent stated that they do not get rest period.

Table 4.45
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Pay Day

Pay Day	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
1st of Month	3	.6	3	.6	5	.9	6	1.0	5	.9
5th of Month	383	75.1	352	71.8	375	69.4	428	72.5	407	72.7
10th of Month	124	24.3	135	27.6	160	29.6	156	26.4	148	26.4
15th of Month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After 15th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.45, it can be said that 0.6 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are paid on the first day of the month, 75.1 percent are paid on 5th day of the month, 24.3 percent are paid on the 10th day of the month.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 0.6 percent of the respondents are paid on the first day of the month, 71.8 percent are paid on 5th day of the month, 27.6 percent are paid on the 10th day of the month.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 0.9 percent of the respondents are paid on the first day of the month, 69.4 percent are paid on 5th day of the month, 29.6 percent are paid on the 10th day of the month.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 1.0 percent of the respondents are paid on the first day of the month, 72.5 percent are paid on 5th day of the month, 26.4 percent are paid on the 10th day of the month.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 0.9 percent of the respondents are paid on the first day of the month, 72.7 percent are paid on 5th day of the month, 26.4 percent are paid on the 10th day of the month.

Table 4.46
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Paid on leave days

Paid Leave	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	410	80.4	368	75.1	393	72.8	387	65.6	379	67.7
No	100	19.6	122	24.9	147	27.2	203	34.4	181	32.3
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.46, it can be said that 80.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are paid on leave days whereas 19.6 percent are not paid on leave days.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 75.1 percent of the respondents are paid on leave days whereas 24.9 percent are not paid on leave days.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 72.8 percent of the respondents are paid on leave days whereas 27.2 percent are not paid on leave days.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 65.6 percent of the respondents are paid on leave days whereas 34.4 percent are not paid on leave days.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 67.7 percent of the respondents are paid on leave days whereas 32.3 percent are not paid on leave days.

Table 4.47
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Festival Holiday

Festival Holiday	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	165	32.4	159	32.4	168	31.1	195	33.1	187	33.4
No	345	67.6	331	67.6	372	68.9	395	66.9	373	66.6
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.47, it can be said that 32.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area have festival holiday whereas 67.6 do not have a festival holiday.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 32.4 percent of the respondents have festival holiday whereas 67.6 do not have a festival holiday.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 31.1 percent of the respondents have festival holiday whereas 68.9 do not have a festival holiday.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 33.1 percent of the respondents have festival holiday whereas 66.9 do not have a festival holiday.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 33.4 percent of the respondents have festival holiday whereas 66.6 do not have a festival holiday.

Table 4.48
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Paid for Festival Holiday

Paid for Festival Holiday	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	161	31.6	152	31.0	162	30.0	187	31.7	179	32.0
No	349	68.4	338	69.0	378	70.0	403	68.3	381	68.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.48, it can be said that 31.6 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are paid for festival leave whereas 68.4 percent are not paid for the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 31 percent of the respondents are paid for festival leave whereas 69 percent are not paid for the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 30 percent of the respondents are paid for festival leave whereas 70 percent are not paid for the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 31.7 percent of the respondents are paid for festival leave whereas 68.3 percent are not paid for the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 32 percent of the respondents are paid for festival leave whereas 68 percent are not paid for the same.

That is almost all the areas around one third of them are having paid Festival Holidays whereas for the remaining two thirds of them do not have paid festival holidays.

Table 4.49
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Autonomy

Autonomy	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	209	41.0	164	33.5	156	28.9	171	29.0	183	32.7
No	301	59.0	326	66.5	384	71.1	419	71.0	377	67.3
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.49, it can be said that 41 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area stated that they have autonomy in their work whereas 59 percent do not have the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 33.5 percent of

the respondents stated that they have autonomy in their work whereas 66.5 percent do not have the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 28.9 percent of the respondents stated that they have autonomy in their work whereas 71.1 percent do not have the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 29 percent of the respondents stated that they have autonomy in their work whereas 71 percent do not have the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 32.7 percent of the respondents stated that they have autonomy in their work whereas 67.3 percent do not have the same.

4.7. Distribution of respondents basing on their responses on the facilities Provided at Workplace:

The distribution tables of respondents basing on the responses given on Facilities Provided at Workplace variables for all the urban areas studied are presented in Table 4.50 to 4.59. The classification of the Facilities Provided at Workplace variable is specified in the respective tables as under.

**Table 4.50
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Drinking Water**

Drinking Water Facility	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	500	98.0	465	94.9	509	94.3	518	87.8	507	90.5
No	10	2.0	25	5.1	31	5.7	72	12.2	53	9.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.50, it can be said that 98 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are provided with drinking water facility whereas 2 percent are not provided the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 94.9 percent of the respondents are provided with drinking water facility whereas 5.1 percent are not provided the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 94.3 percent of the respondents are provided with drinking water facility whereas 5.7 percent are not provided the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 87.8 percent of the respondents are provided with drinking water facility whereas 12.2 percent are not provided the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 32.7 percent of the respondents are provided with drinking water facility whereas 67.3 percent are not provided the same.

Table 4.51
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Hygienic Conditions

Hygienic Conditions	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	462	90.6	362	73.9	489	90.6	503	85.3	480	85.7
No	48	9.4	128	26.1	51	9.4	87	14.7	80	14.3
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.51, it can be said that 90.6 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are provided with Clean Hygienic Conditions whereas 9.4 percent are not provided with the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 73.9 percent of the respondents are provided with Clean Hygienic Conditions whereas 26.1 percent are not provided with the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 90.6 percent of the respondents are provided with Clean Hygienic Conditions whereas 9.4 percent are not provided with the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 85.3 percent of the respondents are provided with Clean Hygienic Conditions whereas 14.7 percent are not provided with the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 85.7 percent of the respondents are provided with Clean Hygienic Conditions whereas 14.3 percent are not provided with the same.

Table 4.52
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Wash Room

Wash Room Facility	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	116	22.7	135	27.6	157	29.1	183	31.0	169	30.2
No	394	77.3	355	72.4	383	70.9	407	69.0	391	69.8
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.52, it can be said that 22.7 percent of the respondents from

Kakinada Urban area are provided with Latrines cum Bathrooms whereas 77.3 are not provided the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 27.6 percent of the respondents are provided with Latrines cum Bathrooms whereas 72.4 are not provided the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 29.1 percent of the respondents are provided with Latrines cum Bathrooms whereas 70.9 are not provided the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 31 percent of the respondents are provided with Latrines cum Bathrooms whereas 69 are not provided the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 30.2 percent of the respondents are provided with Latrines cum Bathrooms whereas 69.8 are not provided the same.

Table 4.53
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Proper Sitting

Proper Sitting Facility	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	488	95.7	480	98.0	517	95.7	563	95.4	535	95.5
No	22	4.3	10	2.0	23	4.3	27	4.6	25	4.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.53, it can be said that 95.7 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are provided with sitting facility whereas 4.3 percent are not provided the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 98 percent of the respondents are provided with sitting facility whereas 2 percent are not provided the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 95.7 percent of the respondents are provided with sitting facility whereas 4.3 percent are not provided the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 95.4 percent of the respondents are provided with sitting facility whereas 4.6 percent are not provided the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 95.5 percent of the

respondents are provided with sitting facility whereas 4.5 percent are not provided the same.

Table 4.54
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable bring infants to work

Bringing Infants to Work	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	156	30.6	212	43.3	263	48.7	244	41.4	229	40.9
No	354	69.4	278	56.7	277	51.3	346	58.6	331	59.1
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.54, it can be said that 30.6 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are allowed to bring infants to workplace whereas 69.4 percent are not permitted for the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 43.3 percent of the respondents are allowed to bring infants to workplace whereas 56.7 percent are not permitted for the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 48.7 percent of the respondents are allowed to bring infants to workplace whereas 51.3 percent are not permitted for the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 41.4 percent of the respondents are allowed to bring infants to workplace whereas 58.6 percent are not permitted for the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 40.9 percent of the respondents are allowed to bring infants to workplace whereas 59.1 percent are not permitted for the same.

Table 4.55
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Customary Benefits

Customary Benefits	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	497	97.4	462	94.2	493	91.2	491	83.2	502	89.6
No	13	2.6	28	5.8	47	8.8	99	16.8	52	10.4
Total	500	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.55, it can be said that 97.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are given customary benefits whereas 2.6 are not provided the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 94.2 percent of

the respondents are given customary benefits whereas 5.8 are not provided the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 91.2 percent of the respondents are given customary benefits whereas 8.8 are not provided the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 83.2 percent of the respondents are given customary benefits whereas 16.8 are not provided the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 89.6 percent of the respondents are given customary benefits whereas 10.4 are not provided the same.

Table 4.56

Distribution of respondents basing on the variable If yes, Clothes

Giving Clothes	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	482	96.9	411	88.9	474	96.0	451	91.8	495	98.6
No	15	3.1	51	11.1	19	4.0	40	8.2	7	1.4
Total	497	100.0	462	100.0	493	100.0	491	100.0	502	100.0

From table 4.56, it can be said that 96.9 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are given clothes as a customary benefit whereas 3.1 percent are not given the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 88.9 percent of the respondents are given clothes as a customary benefit whereas 11.1 percent are not given the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 96 percent of the respondents are given clothes as a customary benefit whereas 4 percent are not given the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 91.8 percent of the respondents are given clothes as a customary benefit whereas 8.21 percent are not given the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 98.6 percent of the respondents are given clothes as a customary benefit whereas 1.4 percent are not given the same.

Table 4.57
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable If yes, Food

Giving Food	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	491	98.7	450	97.4	477	96.7	468	95.3	491	97.8
No	6	1.3	12	2.6	15	3.3	23	4.7	10	2.2
Total	497	100.0	462	100.0	493	100.0	491	100.0	502	100.0

From table 4.57, it can be said that 98.7 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are given food articles as a customary benefit whereas 1.3 percent are not given the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 97.4 percent of the respondents are given food articles as a customary benefit whereas 2.6 percent are not given the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 96.7 percent of the respondents are given food articles as a customary benefit whereas 3.3 percent are not given the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 95.3 percent of the respondents are given food articles as a customary benefit whereas 4.7 percent are not given the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 97.8 percent of the respondents are given food articles as a customary benefit whereas 2.2 percent are not given the same.

Table 4.58
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable If yes, Used Articles

Giving Used Articles	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	261	52.5	185	40.0	191	38.7	228	46.4	303	60.3
No	236	47.5	277	60.0	302	61.3	263	53.6	199	49.7
Total	497	100.0	462	100.0	493	100.0	491	100.0	502	100.0

From table 4.58, it can be said that 52.5 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are given used articles as customary benefits whereas 47.5 percent are not given the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 40 percent of the respondents are given used articles as customary benefits whereas 60 percent are not given the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 38.7 percent of the respondents are given used articles as customary benefits whereas 61.3 percent are not given the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 6.4 percent of the respondents are given used articles as customary benefits whereas 53.6 percent are not given the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 60.3 percent of the respondents are given used articles as customary benefits whereas 49.7 percent are not given the same.

Table 4.59
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Bonus paid in Cash

Bonus Payment in Cash	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	404	81.3	428	92.6	456	92.4	477	97.1	484	96.4
No	93	18.7	34	7.4	37	7.6	14	2.9	18	3.6
Total	497	100.0	462	100.0	493	100.0	491	100.0	502	100.0

From table 4.59, it can be said that 81.3 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are paid bonus in cash and 18.7 percent are not given the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 92.6 percent of the respondents are paid bonus in cash and 7.4 percent are not given the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 92.4 percent of the respondents are paid bonus in cash and 7.6 percent are not given the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 97.1 percent of the respondents are paid bonus in cash and 2.9 percent are not given the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 96.4 percent of the respondents are paid bonus in cash and 3.6 percent are not given the same.

4.8. Distribution of respondents basing on their opinions given on Job Satisfaction

The distribution tables of respondents basing on the responses given on Job Satisfaction variables for all the urban areas studied are presented in Table 4.60 to 4.65. The classification of the Job Satisfaction variable is specified in the respective tables as under.

Table 4.60
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Fair Pay

Payment of Fair Pay	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Strongly Agree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agree	314	61.6	262	53.5	377	69.8	322	54.6	321	57.3
Can't Say	139	27.3	115	23.5	112	20.7	131	22.2	131	23.4
Disagree	57	11.2	113	23.1	51	9.4	137	23.2	108	19.3
Strongly Disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.60, it can be said that 61.6 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area agreed that they are given a fair pay for the work they do, 27.3 percent stated that they can't say that they are offered a fair pay and 11.2 percent disagreed with the statement that they are given a fair pay.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 53.5 percent of the respondents area agreed that they are given a fair pay for the work they do, 23.5 percent stated that they can't say that they are offered a fair pay and 23.1 percent disagreed with the statement that they are given a fair pay.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 69.8 percent of the respondents area agreed that they are given a fair pay for the work they do, 20.7 percent stated that they can't say that they are offered a fair pay and 9.4 percent disagreed with the statement that they are given a fair pay.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 54.6 percent of the respondents area agreed that they are given a fair pay for the work they do, 22.2 percent stated that they can't say that they are offered a fair pay and 23.2 percent disagreed with the statement that they are given a fair pay.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 57.3 percent of the respondents area agreed that they are given a fair pay for the work they do, 23.4 percent stated that they can't say that they are offered a fair pay and 19.3 percent disagreed with the statement that they are given a fair pay.

Table 4.61
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Appreciation for Good Work

Appreciation for Good Work	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Strongly Agree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agree	121	23.7	201	41.0	159	29.4	259	43.9	214	38.2
Can't Say	7	1.4	11	2.2	6	1.1	12	2.0	11	2.0
Disagree	382	74.9	278	56.7	375	69.4	319	54.1	335	59.8
Strongly Disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.61, it can be said that 23.7 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area stated that they receive appreciation for the good work, 1.4 percent stated that they can't say and 74.9 percent stated that they disagreed to the statement.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 41 percent of the respondents stated that they receive appreciation for the good work, 2.2 percent stated that they can't say and 56.7 percent stated that they disagreed to the statement.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 29.4 percent of the respondents stated that they receive appreciation for the good work, 1.1 percent stated that they can't say and 69.4 percent stated that they disagreed to the statement.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 43.9 percent of the respondents stated that they receive appreciation for the good work, 2 percent stated that they can't say and 54.1 percent stated that they disagreed to the statement.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 38.2 percent of the respondents stated that they receive appreciation for the good work, 2 percent stated that they can't say and 59.8 percent stated that they disagreed to the statement.

Table 4.62
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Like Work Activities

Like Work Activities	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Strongly Agree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agree	146	28.6	183	37.3	126	23.3	190	32.2	182	32.5
Can't Say	21	4.1	19	3.9	23	4.3	45	7.6	28	5.0
Disagree	343	67.3	288	58.8	391	72.4	355	60.2	350	62.5
Strongly Disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.62, it can be said that 28.6 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area stated that they like the activities at their work, 4.1 percent

can't say and 67.3 percent disagreed with the statement.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 37.36 percent of the respondents stated that they like the activities at their work, 3.9 percent can't say and 58.8 percent disagreed with the statement.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 23.3 percent of the respondents stated that they like the activities at their work, 4.3 percent can't say and 72.4 percent disagreed with the statement.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 32.2 percent of the respondents stated that they like the activities at their work, 7.6 percent can't say and 60.2 percent disagreed with the statement.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 32.5 percent of the respondents stated that they like the activities at their work, 5.0 percent can't say and 62.5 percent disagreed with the statement.

Table 4.63
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable No Boredom

No Boredom	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Strongly Agree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agree	108	21.2	146	29.8	95	17.6	164	27.8	144	25.7
Can't Say	59	11.6	56	11.4	54	10.0	71	12.0	66	11.8
Disagree	343	67.3	288	58.8	391	72.4	355	60.2	350	62.5
Strongly Disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.63, it can be said that 21.2 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are not bored with their present job whereas 11.6 percent stated that they can't say and 67.3 percent disagreed with the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 29.8 percent of the respondents are not bored with their present job whereas 11.4 percent stated that they can't say and 58.8 percent disagreed with the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 17.6 percent of the respondents are not bored with their present job whereas 10.0 percent stated that they can't say and 72.4 percent disagreed with the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 27.8 percent of the respondents are not bored with their present job whereas 12.0 percent stated that they can't say and 60.2 percent disagreed with the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 25.7 percent of the respondents are not bored with their present job whereas 11.8 percent stated that they can't say and 62.5 percent disagreed with the same.

Table 4.64
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable I Feel Work Dignity

Feel Work Dignity	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Strongly Agree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agree	5	1.0	4	.8	9	1.7	13	2.2	10	1.8
Can't Say	117	22.9	131	26.7	124	23.0	173	29.3	150	26.8
Disagree	302	59.2	281	57.3	303	56.1	323	54.7	314	56.1
Strongly Disagree	86	16.9	74	15.1	104	19.3	81	13.7	86	15.4
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.64, it can be said that 1.0 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area agreed that they feel dignity in doing the work, 22.9 percent stated that they can't say, 59.2 disagreed to the statement and 16.9 percent strongly disagreed the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 0.8 percent of the respondents agreed that they feel dignity in doing the work, 26.7 percent stated that they can't say, 57.3 disagreed to the statement and 15.1 percent strongly disagreed the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 1.7 percent of the respondents agreed that they feel dignity in doing the work, 23.0 percent stated that they can't say, 56.1 disagreed to the statement and 19.3 percent strongly disagreed the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 2.2 percent of the respondents agreed that they feel dignity in doing the work, 29.3 percent stated that they can't say, 54.7 disagreed to the statement and 13.7 percent strongly disagreed the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 1.8 percent of the respondents agreed that they feel dignity in doing the work, 26.8 percent stated that they can't say, 56.1 disagreed to the statement and 15.4 percent strongly disagreed the same.

Table 4.65
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Have Work Satisfaction

Work Satisfaction	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Strongly Agree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agree	261	51.2	213	43.5	255	47.2	281	47.6	280	50.0
Can't Say	94	18.4	106	21.6	169	31.3	129	21.9	128	22.9
Disagree	110	21.6	145	29.6	85	15.7	151	25.6	122	21.8
Strongly Disagree	45	8.8	26	5.3	31	5.7	29	4.9	30	5.4
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.65 it can be said that 51.2 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area have work satisfaction, 18.4 percent stated that they can't say, 21.6 percent disagreed with the statement and 8.8 percent strongly disagreed with the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 3.5 percent of the respondents have work satisfaction, 21.6 percent stated that they can't say, 29.6 percent disagreed with the statement and 5.3 percent strongly disagreed with the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 47.2 percent of the respondents have work satisfaction, 31.3 percent stated that they can't say, 15.7 percent disagreed with the statement and 5.7 percent strongly disagreed with the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 47.6 percent of the respondents have work satisfaction, 21.9 percent stated that they can't say, 25.6 percent disagreed with the statement and 4.9 percent strongly disagreed with the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 50.0 percent of the respondents have work satisfaction, 22.9 percent stated that they can't say, 21.8 percent disagreed with the statement and 5.4 percent strongly disagreed with the same.

4.9. Distribution of respondents basing on their opinions given on Employer Treatment

The distribution tables of respondents basing on the responses given on Employer Treatment variables for all the urban areas studied are presented in Table 4.66 to 4.72. The classification of the Employer Treatment variable is specified in the respective tables as under.

Table 4.66
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Treated with Respect

Treated with Respect	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Always	171	33.5	116	23.7	162	30.0	186	31.5	173	30.9
Often	204	40.0	185	37.8	180	33.3	189	32.0	191	34.1
Sometimes	60	11.8	121	24.7	110	20.4	136	23.1	117	20.9
Seldom	63	12.4	44	9.0	51	9.4	60	10.2	58	10.4
Never	12	2.4	24	4.9	37	6.9	19	3.2	21	3.8
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.66, it can be said that 33.5 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area stated that they are always treated with respect, 40 percent are often treated so, 11.8 percent sometimes, 12.4 percent seldom experienced and 2.4 percent are never treated with respect.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 23.7 percent of the respondents stated that they are always treated with respect, 37.8 percent are often treated so, 24.7 percent sometimes, 9 percent seldom experienced and 4.9 percent are never treated with respect.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 30 percent of the respondents stated that they are always treated with respect, 33.3 percent are often treated so, 20.4 percent sometimes, 9.4 percent seldom experienced and 6.9 percent are never treated with respect.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 31.5 percent of the respondents stated that they are always treated with respect, 32 percent are often treated so, 23.1 percent sometimes, 10.2 percent seldom experienced and 3.2 percent are never treated with respect.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 30.9 percent of the respondents stated that they are always treated with respect, 34.1 percent are often treated so, 20.9 percent sometimes, 10.4 percent seldom experienced and 3.8 percent

are never treated with respect.

Table 4.67
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Work Beyond Capacity

Work Beyond Capacity	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Always	64	12.5	76	15.5	84	15.6	90	15.3	93	16.6
Often	179	35.1	130	26.5	185	34.3	159	26.9	167	29.8
Sometimes	127	24.9	148	30.2	175	32.4	181	30.7	168	30.0
Seldom	31	6.1	55	11.2	21	3.9	56	9.5	36	6.4
Never	109	21.4	81	16.5	75	13.9	104	17.6	96	17.1
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.67, it can be said that 12.5 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are always made to work beyond their capacity, 35.1 percent are often made to, 24.9 percent are sometimes, 6.1 are seldom and 21.4 percent are never made to work beyond their capacity.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 15.5 percent of the respondents are always made to work beyond their capacity, 26.5 percent are often made to, 30.2 percent are sometimes, 11.2 percent are seldom and 16.5 percent are never made to work beyond their capacity.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 15.6 percent of the respondents are always made to work beyond their capacity, 34.3 percent are often made to, 32.4 percent are sometimes, 3.9 percent are seldom and 13.9 percent are never made to work beyond their capacity.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 15.35 percent of the respondents are always made to work beyond their capacity, 26.9 percent are often made to, 30.7 percent are sometimes, 9.5 percent are seldom and 17.6 percent are never made to work beyond their capacity.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 16.6 percent of the respondents are always made to work beyond their capacity, 29.8 percent are often made to, 30 percent are sometimes, 6.4 percent are seldom and 17.1 percent are never made to work beyond their capacity.

Table 4.68
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Verbal Abuse

Verbal Abuse	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Always	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Often	45	8.8	63	12.9	92	17.0	91	15.4	82	14.6
Sometimes	33	6.5	33	6.7	39	7.2	46	7.8	38	6.8
Seldom	243	47.6	242	49.4	270	50.0	254	43.1	251	44.8
Never	189	37.1	152	31.0	139	25.7	199	33.7	189	33.8
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.68, it can be said that 8.8 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are often verbally abused, 6.5 percent are sometimes, 47.6 percent are seldom abused verbally and 37.1 percent are never abused verbally.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 12.9 percent of the respondents are often verbally abused, 6.7 percent are sometimes, 49.4 percent are seldom abused verbally and 31 percent are never abused verbally.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 7 percent of the respondents are often verbally abused, 7.2 percent are sometimes, 50 percent are seldom abused verbally and 25.7 percent are never abused verbally.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 15.4 percent of the respondents are often verbally abused, 7.8 percent are sometimes, 43.1 percent are seldom abused verbally and 33.7 percent are never abused verbally.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 14.6 percent of the respondents are often verbally abused, 6.8 percent are sometimes, 44.8 percent are seldom abused verbally and 33.8 percent are never abused verbally.

Table 4.69
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Stale Food

Given Stale Food	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Always	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Often	192	37.6	138	28.2	233	43.1	199	33.7	193	34.5
Sometimes	252	49.4	284	58.0	179	33.1	225	38.1	247	44.1
Seldom	29	5.7	41	8.4	76	14.1	41	6.9	45	8.0
Never	37	7.3	27	5.5	52	9.6	125	21.2	75	13.4
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.69, it can be said that 37.6 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area stated that they are often made to eat stale food, 49.4 percent are sometimes made to, 5.7 percent are seldom and 7.3 percent are never made to eat

stale food.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 28.2 percent of the respondents stated that they are often made to eat stale food, 58 percent are sometimes made to, 8.4 percent are seldom and 5.5 percent are never made to eat stale food.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 43.1 percent of the respondents stated that they are often made to eat stale food, 33.1 percent are sometimes made to, 14.1 percent are seldom and 9.6 percent are never made to eat stale food.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 33.7 percent of the respondents stated that they are often made to eat stale food, 38.1 percent are sometimes made to, 6.9 percent are seldom and 21.2 percent are never made to eat stale food.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 34.5 percent of the respondents stated that they are often made to eat stale food, 44.1 percent are sometimes made to, 8.0 percent are seldom and 13.4 percent are never made to eat stale food.

Table 4.70
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Work Long hours

Work Long Hours	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Always	12	2.4	18	3.7	25	4.6	26	4.4	23	4.1
Often	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sometimes	259	50.8	300	61.2	284	52.6	298	50.5	290	51.8
Seldom	90	17.6	77	15.7	124	23.0	83	14.1	90	16.1
Never	149	29.2	95	19.4	107	19.8	183	31.0	157	28.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.70, it can be said that 2.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area stated that they are always made to work long hours, 50.8 percent are sometimes made to, 17.6 percent are seldom made to and 29.2 percent are never made to work long hours.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 3.7 percent of the respondents stated that they are always made to work long hours, 61.2 percent are sometimes made to, 15.7 percent are seldom made to and 19.4 percent are never made to work long hours.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 4.6 percent of the respondents stated that they are always made to work long hours, 52.6 percent are sometimes made to, 23 percent are seldom made to and 19.8 percent are never made to work long hours.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 4.4 percent of the respondents stated that they are always made to work long hours, 50.5 percent are sometimes made to, 14.1 percent are seldom made to and 31 percent are never made to work long hours.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 4.1 percent of the respondents stated that they are always made to work long hours, 51.8 percent are sometimes made to, 16.1 percent are seldom made to and 28 percent are never made to work long hours.

Table 4.71
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable No Humane Conditions

No Humane Conditions	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Always	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Often	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sometimes	422	82.7	370	75.5	390	72.2	417	70.7	408	72.9
Seldom	21	4.1	40	8.2	72	13.3	33	5.6	37	6.6
Never	67	13.1	80	16.3	78	14.4	140	23.7	115	20.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.71, it can be said that 82.7 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area stated that there are sometimes no humane conditions at workplace, 4.1 percent seldom experienced and 13.1 percent never experienced inhumane conditions at workplace.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 75.5 percent of the respondents stated that there are sometimes no humane conditions at workplace, 8.2 percent experienced and 16.3 percent never experienced inhumane conditions at workplace.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 72.2 percent of the respondents stated that there are sometimes no humane conditions at workplace, 13.3 percent experienced and 14.4 percent never experienced inhumane conditions at workplace.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 70.7 percent of the

respondents stated that there are sometimes no humane conditions at workplace, 5.6 percent experienced and 23.7 percent never experienced inhumane conditions at workplace.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 72.9 percent of the respondents stated that there are sometimes no humane conditions at workplace, 6.6 percent experienced and 20.5 percent never experienced inhumane conditions at workplace.

Table 4.72
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Sexual Abuse

Sexual Abuse	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Always	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Often	15	2.9	16	3.3	20	3.7	15	2.5	15	2.7
Sometimes	13	2.5	19	3.9	26	4.8	27	4.6	24	4.3
Seldom	61	12.0	60	12.2	92	17.0	63	10.7	70	12.5
Never	421	82.5	395	80.6	402	74.4	485	82.2	451	80.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.72, it can be said that 2.9 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are often sexually abused by household members, 2.5 percent are sometimes abused, 12 percent are seldom and 82.5 percent are never sexually abused.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 3.3 percent of the respondents are often sexually abused by household members, 3.9 percent are sometimes abused, 12.2 percent are seldom and 80.6 percent are never sexually abused.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 3.7 percent of the respondents are often sexually abused by household members, 4.8 percent are sometimes abused, 17 percent are seldom and 74.4 percent are never sexually abused.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 2.5 percent of the respondents are often sexually abused by household members, 4.6 percent are sometimes abused, 10.7 percent are seldom and 82.2 percent are never sexually abused.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 2.7 percent of the respondents are often sexually abused by household members, 4.3 percent are

sometimes abused, 12.5 percent are seldom and 80.5 percent are never sexually abused.

4.10. Distribution of respondents basing on their opinions given on Awareness of Laws

The distribution tables of respondents basing on the responses given on Awareness of Laws for all the urban areas studied are presented in Table 4.73 to 4.79. The classification of the Awareness of Laws is specified in the respective tables as under.

**Table 4.73
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Domestic Workers Act**

Aware of Domestic Workers Act	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	27	5.3	17	3.5	15	2.8	19	3.2	21	3.8
No	483	94.7	473	96.5	525	97.2	571	96.8	539	96.3
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.73, it can be said that 5.3 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of Domestic Workers Act whereas 94.7 percent are unaware of the act.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 3.5 percent of the respondents are aware of Domestic Workers Act whereas 96.5 percent are unaware of the act.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 2.8 percent of the respondents are aware of Domestic Workers Act whereas 97.2 percent are unaware of the act.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 3.2 percent of the respondents are aware of Domestic Workers Act whereas 96.8percent are unaware of the act.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 3.8 percent of the respondents are aware of Domestic Workers Act whereas 96.3 percent are unaware of the act.

Table 4.74
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Contract Labour Act

Aware of Contract Labour Act	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	27	5.3	18	3.7	16	3.0	21	3.6	22	3.9
No	483	94.7	472	96.3	524	97.0	569	96.4	538	96.1
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.74, it can be said that 5.3 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of Contract Labour Act whereas 94.7 percent are unaware of the act.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 3.7 percent of the respondents are aware of Contract Labour Act whereas 96.3percent are unaware of the act.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 3.0 percent of the respondents are aware of Contract Labour Act whereas 97 percent are unaware of the act.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 3.6 percent of the respondents are aware of Contract Labour Act whereas 96.4 percent are unaware of the act.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 3.9 percent of the respondents are aware of Contract Labour Act whereas 96.1percent are unaware of the act.

Table 4.75
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Employee PF Act

Aware of Employee PF Act	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	31	6.1	23	4.7	20	3.7	34	5.8	29	5.2
No	479	93.9	467	95.3	520	96.3	556	94.2	531	94.8
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.75, it can be said that 6.1 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of Employee Provident Fund Act whereas 93.9 percent are unaware of the act.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 4.7 percent of the respondents are aware of Employee Provident Fund Act whereas 95.3 percent are

unaware of the act.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 3.7 percent of the respondents are aware of Employee Provident Fund Act whereas 96.3percent are unaware of the act.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 5.8 percent of the respondents are aware of Employee Provident Fund Act whereas 94.2 percent are unaware of the act.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 5.2 percent of the respondents are aware of Employee Provident Fund Act whereas 94.8 percent are unaware of the act.

Table 4.76
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable ESI Act

Aware of ESI Act	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	48	9.4	28	5.7	34	6.3	35	5.9	37	6.6
No	462	90.6	462	94.3	506	93.7	555	94.1	523	93.4
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.76, it can be said that 9.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of Employee State Insurance Act whereas 90.6 percent are unaware of the act.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 5.7 percent of the respondents are aware of Employee State Insurance Act whereas 94.3 percent are unaware of the act.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 6.3 percent of the respondents are aware of Employee State Insurance Act whereas 93.7 percent are unaware of the act.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 5.9 percent of the respondents are aware of Employee State Insurance Act whereas 94.1 percent are unaware of the act.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 6.6 percent of the respondents are aware of Employee State Insurance Act whereas 93.4 percent are unaware of the act.

Table 4.77
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Child Labour Act

Aware of Child Labour Act	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	1	.2	9	1.8	1	.2	1	.2	1	.2
No	509	99.8	481	98.2	539	99.8	589	99.8	559	99.8
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.77, it can be said that only 0.2 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of Child Labour Act whereas 99.8 percent are unaware of the act.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that only 1.8 percent of the respondents are aware of Child Labour Act whereas 98.2 percent are unaware of the act.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that only 0.2 percent of the respondents are aware of Child Labour Act whereas 99.8 percent are unaware of the act.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that only 0.2 percent of the respondents are aware of Child Labour Act whereas 99.8 percent are unaware of the act.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that only 0.2 percent of the respondents are aware of Child Labour Act whereas 99.8 percent are unaware of the act.

Table 4.78
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Employee Compensation Act

Aware of Employee Compensation Act	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	530	100.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.78, it can be said that none of the respondents are aware of Employee Compensation Act.

Table 4.79
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Minimum Wages Act

Aware of Minimum Wages Act	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	530	100.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.79, it can be said that none of the respondents are aware of Minimum Wages Act.

4.11. Distribution of respondents basing on the responses given on Awareness on Social Security/Welfare Schemes

The distribution tables of respondents basing on the responses given on Awareness on Social Security / Welfare Schemes variables for all the urban areas studied are presented in Table 4.80 to 4.97. The classification of the Awareness on Social Security / Welfare Schemes variable is specified in the respective tables as under.

Table 4.80
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable National Old Age Pension

Aware of National Old Age Pension	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.80, it can be said that all the respondents are aware of the National Old Age Pension Scheme.

Table 4.81
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Pension Linkage

Aware of SHG Pension Linkage	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.81, it can be said that all the respondents are aware of the SHG(Self Help Group) pension Linkage.

Table 4.82
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable SGSY

Aware of SGSY Scheme	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.82, it can be said that all the respondents are aware of the Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yaman(SGSY).

Table 4.83
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable GCPS

Aware of GCP Scheme	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.83, it can be said that all the respondents are aware of the Girl Child Protection Scheme(GCPS).

Table 4.84
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable National Rural Health Mission

Aware of National Rural Health Mission	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	19	3.7	26	5.3	22	4.1	42	7.1	37	6.6
No	491	96.3	464	94.7	518	95.9	548	92.9	523	93.4
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.84, it can be said that 3.7 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of the National rural health mission whereas 96.3 are unaware of the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 5.3 percent of the respondents are aware of the National rural health mission whereas 94.7 are unaware of the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 4.1 percent of the respondents are aware of the National rural health mission whereas 95.9 are unaware of the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 7.1 percent of the

respondents are aware of the National rural health mission whereas 92.9 are unaware of the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 6.6 percent of the respondents are aware of the National rural health mission whereas 93.4 are unaware of the same.

Table 4.85
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Janani Suraksh Yojana

Aware of Janani Suraksha Yojana	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	530	100.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	530	100.0

From table 4.85, it can be said that none of the respondents are aware of Janani Suraksha Yojana(JSY).

Table 4.86
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Arogya Sree Card

Aware of Arogya Sree Card	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	530	100.0
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	530	100.0

From table 4.86, it can be said that all the respondents are aware of the Aarogya Shree Card.

Table 4.87
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Subsidized Housing

Aware of Subsidized Housing Scheme	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	530	100.0
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	590	100.0	530	100.0

From table 4.87, it can be said that all the respondents are aware of the Subsidized Housing Scheme.

Table 4.88
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Scholarships to Children

Aware of Scholarships for Children Education	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	507	99.4	486	99.2	537	99.4	585	99.2	556	99.3
No	3	.6	4	.8	3	.6	5	.8	4	.7
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.88, it can be said that 99.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of the scholarships for Children Education whereas 0.6 percent are unaware of the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 99.2 percent of the respondents are aware of the scholarships for Children Education whereas 0.8 percent are unaware of the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 99.4 percent of the respondents are aware of the scholarships for Children Education whereas 0.6 percent are unaware of the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 99.2 percent of the respondents are aware of the scholarships for Children Education whereas 0.8 percent are unaware of the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 99.3 percent of the respondents are aware of the scholarships for Children Education whereas 0.7 percent are unaware of the same.

Table 4.89
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Atal Pension

Aware of Atal Pension Yojana	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	365	71.6	337	68.8	379	70.2	414	70.2	405	72.3
No	145	28.4	153	31.2	161	29.8	176	29.8	155	27.7
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.89, it can be said that 71.6 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of Atal Pension Yojana of central government whereas 28.4 are unaware of the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 68.8 percent of the respondents are aware of Atal Pension Yojana of central government whereas 31.2 are unaware of the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 70.2 percent of the respondents are aware of Atal Pension Yojana of central government whereas 29.8 are unaware of the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 70.2 percent of the respondents are aware of Atal Pension Yojana of central government whereas 29.8 are unaware of the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 72.3 percent of the respondents are aware of Atal Pension Yojana of central government whereas 27.7 are unaware of the same.

Table 4.90

Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Bachat Lamp Yojana

Aware of Bachat Lamp Yojana	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	298	58.4	297	60.6	371	68.7	369	62.5	346	61.8
No	212	41.6	193	39.4	169	31.3	221	37.5	214	38.2
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.90, it can be said that 8.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of Bachat Lamp Yojana of central government whereas 41.6 are unaware of the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 60.6 percent of the respondents are aware of Bachat Lamp Yojana of central government whereas 39.4 are unaware of the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 68.7 percent of the respondents are aware of Bachat Lamp Yojana of central government whereas 31.3 are unaware of the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 62.5 percent of the respondents are aware of Bachat Lamp Yojana of central government whereas 37.5 are unaware of the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 61.8 percent of the respondents are aware of Bachat Lamp Yojana of central government whereas 38.2 are unaware of the same.

Table 4.91
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Awas Yojana

Aware of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	232	45.5	125	25.5	152	28.1	156	26.4	154	27.5
No	278	54.5	365	74.5	388	71.9	434	73.6	406	72.5
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.91, it can be said that 45.5 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana of central government whereas 54.5 are unaware of the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 25.5 percent of the respondents are aware of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana of central government whereas 74.5 are unaware of the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 28.1 percent of the respondents are aware of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana of central government whereas 71.9 are unaware of the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 26.4 percent of the respondents are aware of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana of central government whereas 73.6 are unaware of the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 27.5 percent of the respondents are aware of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana of central government whereas 72.5 are unaware of the same.

Table 4.92
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Matritva Sahayog

Aware of Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	600	100.0	530	100.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	501	100.0	600	100.0	530	100.0

From table 4.92, it can be said that none of the respondents are aware of the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana of central government.

Table 4.93
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Suraksh Bima Yojana

Aware of Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	9	1.8	12	2.4	35	6.5	16	2.7	17	3.0
No	501	98.2	478	97.6	505	93.5	574	97.3	543	97.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.93, it can be said that 1.8 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana of the Central Government, whereas 98.2 percent are unaware of the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 2.4 percent of the respondents are aware of the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana of the Central Government, whereas 97.6 percent are unaware of the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 6.5 percent of the respondents are aware of the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana of the Central Government whereas 93.5 percent are unaware of the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 2.7 percent of the respondents are aware of the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana of the Central Government, whereas 97.3 percent are unaware of the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 3.0 percent of the respondents are aware of the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana of the Central Government, whereas 97 percent are unaware of the same.

Table 4.94
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Jeevan Jyothi Bima

Aware of Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	79	15.5	79	16.1	88	16.3	103	17.5	95	17.0
No	431	84.5	411	83.9	452	83.7	487	82.5	465	83.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.94, it can be said that 15.5 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana of the Central Government, whereas 84.5 percent are unaware of the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 16.1 percent of the respondents are aware of the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana of the Central Government, whereas 83.9 percent are unaware of the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 16.3 percent of the respondents are aware of the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana of the Central Government, whereas 83.7 percent are unaware of the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 17.5 percent of the respondents are aware of the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana of the Central Government, whereas 82.59 percent are unaware of the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 17 percent of the respondents are aware of the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana of the Central Government, whereas 83 percent are unaware of the same.

Table 4.95
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana

Aware of Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	31	6.1	22	4.5	12	2.2	29	4.9	34	6.1
No	479	93.9	468	95.5	528	97.8	561	95.1	526	93.9
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.95, it can be said that 6.1 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana of Central Government whereas 93.9 percent are unaware of the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 4.5 percent of the respondents are aware of Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana of Central Government whereas 95.5 percent are unaware of the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that .2 percent of the respondents are aware of Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana of Central Government whereas 97.8 percent are unaware of the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 4.9 percent of the respondents are aware of Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana of Central Government whereas 95.1 percent are unaware of the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 6.1 percent of the respondents are aware of Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana of Central Government whereas 93.9 percent are unaware of the same.

Table 4.96
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Jandhan Yojana

Aware of Pradhan Mantri Jandhan Yojana	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	455	89.2	397	81.0	484	89.6	478	81.0	491	87.7
No	55	10.8	93	19.0	56	10.4	112	19.0	69	12.3
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.96, it can be said that 89.2 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana scheme of Contributory Welfare through banks, whereas 10.8 percent are unaware of the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 81 percent of the respondents are aware of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana scheme of Contributory Welfare through banks, whereas 19 percent are unaware of the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 89.6 percent of the respondents are aware of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana scheme of Contributory Welfare through banks, whereas 10.4 percent are unaware of the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 81 percent of the respondents are aware of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana scheme of Contributory Welfare through banks, whereas 19 percent are unaware of the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 87.7 percent of the respondents are aware of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana scheme of Contributory Welfare through banks, whereas 12.3 percent are unaware of the same.

Table 4.97
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable MUDRA Bank Yojana

Aware of MUDRA Bank Yojana	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	213	41.8	200	40.8	278	51.5	260	44.1	245	43.8
No	297	58.2	290	59.2	262	48.5	330	55.9	315	56.3
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.97, it can be said that 41.8 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are aware of Mudra Bank Yojana of Contributory Welfare through banks, whereas 58.2 percent are unaware of the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 40.8 percent of the respondents are aware of Mudra Bank Yojana scheme of Contributory Welfare through banks, whereas 59.2 percent are unaware of the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 51.5 percent of the respondents are aware of Mudra Bank Yojana scheme of Contributory Welfare through banks, whereas 48.5 percent are unaware of the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 44.1 percent of the respondents are aware of Mudra Bank Yojana scheme of Contributory Welfare through banks, whereas 55.9 percent are unaware of the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 43.8 percent of the respondents are aware of Mudra Bank Yojana scheme of Contributory Welfare through banks, whereas 56.3 percent are unaware of the same.

4.12. Distribution of respondents basing on the responses given on Intension to Leave the Occupation

The distribution tables of respondents basing on the responses given on Intention to leave the Occupation variables for all the urban areas studied are presented in Table 4.98 to 4.99. The classification of the Intention to leave the Occupation variable is specified in the respective tables as under.

Table 4.98
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Willing to continue the occupation

Will to Continue	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	335	65.7	358	73.1	413	76.5	426	72.2	399	71.3
No	175	34.3	132	26.9	127	23.5	164	27.8	161	28.8
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.98, it can be said that 65.7 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are willing to continue with the same occupation, whereas 34.3 percent have an intention to leave the occupation.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 73.1 percent of the respondents are willing to continue with the same occupation, whereas 26.9 percent have an intention to leave the occupation.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 76.5 percent of the

respondents are willing to continue with the same occupation, whereas 23.5 percent have an intention to leave the occupation.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 72.2 percent of the respondents are willing to continue with the same occupation, whereas 27.8 percent have an intention to leave the occupation.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 71.3 percent of the respondents are willing to continue with the same occupation, whereas 28.8 percent have an intention to leave the occupation.

Table 4.99
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Change occupation for better offer

Intention to Change Occupation	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	216	42.4	170	34.7	205	38.0	216	36.6	214	38.2
No	294	57.6	320	65.3	335	62.0	374	63.4	346	61.8
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.99, it can be said that 42.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area stated that they have an intention to change the occupation for a better offer in another occupation, whereas 57.6 percent do not have any such intention.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 34.7 percent of the respondents stated that they have an intention to change the occupation for a better offer in another occupation, whereas 65.3 percent do not have any such intention.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 38 percent of the respondents stated that they have an intention to change the occupation for a better offer in another occupation, whereas 62 percent do not have any such intention.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 36.6 percent of the respondents stated that they have an intention to change the occupation for a better offer in another occupation, whereas 63.4 percent do not have any such intention.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 38.2 percent of the respondents stated that they have an intention to change the occupation for a better offer in another occupation, whereas 61.8 percent do not have any such intention.

4.13. Distribution of respondents basing on the responses given on Occupational Impact on Health

The distribution tables of respondents basing on the responses given on Occupational Impact on Health variables for all the urban areas studied are presented in Table 4.100 to 4.106. The classification of the Occupational Impact on Health variable is specified in the respective tables as under.

Table 4.100
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Sleeplessness

Sleeplessness	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	250	49.0	189	38.6	175	32.4	286	48.5	250	44.6
No	260	51.0	301	61.4	365	67.6	304	51.5	310	55.4
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.100, it can be said that 49 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area stated that the occupation impacts their health and causes sleeplessness, whereas 51 percent denied the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 38.6 percent of the respondents stated that the occupation impacts their health and causes sleeplessness, whereas 61.4 percent denied the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 32.4 percent of the respondents stated that the occupation impacts their health and causes sleeplessness, whereas 67.6 percent denied the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 48.5 percent of the respondents stated that the occupation impacts their health and causes sleeplessness, whereas 51.5 percent denied the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 44.6 percent of the respondents stated that the occupation impacts their health and causes sleeplessness, whereas 55.4 percent denied the same.

Table 4.101
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Body pains

Body Pains	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	377	73.9	379	77.3	410	75.9	422	71.5	413	73.8
No	133	26.1	111	22.7	130	24.1	168	28.5	147	26.3
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.101, it can be said that 73.9 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area are stated that they suffer with body pains because of their occupation, whereas 26.1 percent denied the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 77.3 percent of the respondents are stated that they suffer with body pains because of their occupation, whereas 22.7 percent denied the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 75.9 percent of the respondents are stated that they suffer with body pains because of their occupation, whereas 24.1 percent denied the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 71.5 percent of the respondents are stated that they suffer with body pains because of their occupation, whereas 28.5 percent denied the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 73.8 percent of the respondents are stated that they suffer with body pains because of their occupation, whereas 26.3 percent denied the same.

Table 4.102
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Stress

Stress	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	147	28.8	135	27.6	163	30.2	235	39.8	198	35.4
No	363	71.2	355	72.4	377	69.8	355	60.2	362	64.6
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.102, it can be said that 28.8 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area experience a lot of stress because of their occupation, whereas 71.2 percent do not experience the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 27.6 percent of the respondents experience a lot of stress because of their occupation, whereas 72.4 percent do not experience the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 30.2 percent of the respondents experience a lot of stress because of their occupation, whereas 69.8 percent do not experience the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 39.8 percent of the respondents experience a lot of stress because of their occupation, whereas 60.2 percent do not experience the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 35.4 percent of the respondents experience a lot of stress because of their occupation, whereas 64.6 percent do not experience the same.

Table 4.103
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Anxiousness

Anxiousness	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	135	26.5	115	23.5	119	22.0	164	27.8	148	26.4
No	375	73.5	375	76.5	421	78.0	426	72.2	412	73.6
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.103, it can be said that 26.5 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area experience anxiousness because of their occupation, whereas 73.5 percent do not experience the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 23.5 percent of the respondents experience anxiousness because of their occupation, whereas 76.5 percent do not experience the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 22 percent of the respondents experience anxiousness because of their occupation, whereas 78 percent do not experience the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 27.8 percent of the respondents experience anxiousness because of their occupation, whereas 72.2 percent do not experience the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 26.4 percent of the respondents experience anxiousness because of their occupation, whereas 73.6 percent do not experience the same.

Table 4.104
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Skin Disorders

Skin Disorders	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	339	66.5	311	63.5	250	46.3	342	58.0	307	54.8
No	171	33.5	179	36.5	290	53.7	248	42.0	253	45.2
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.104, it can be said that 66.5 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area suffered from Skin Disorders because of their occupation, whereas 33.5 percent do not experience the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 63.5 percent of the respondents suffered from Skin Disorders because of their occupation, whereas 36.5 percent do not experience the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 46.3 percent of the respondents suffered from Skin Disorders because of their occupation, whereas 53.7 percent do not experience the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 58 percent of the respondents suffered from Skin Disorders because of their occupation, whereas 42 percent do not experience the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 54.8 percent of the respondents suffered from Skin Disorders because of their occupation, whereas 45.2 percent do not experience the same.

Table 4.105
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Spinal Disorders

Spinal Disorders	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	206	40.4	204	41.6	227	42.0	299	50.7	263	47.0
No	304	59.6	286	58.4	313	58.0	291	49.3	297	53.0
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.105, it can be said that 40.4 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area suffered from Spinal Disorders because of their occupation, whereas 59.6 percent do not experience the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 41.6 percent of the respondents suffered from Spinal Disorders because of their occupation, whereas 58.4 percent do not experience the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 42 percent of the respondents suffered from Spinal Disorders because of their occupation, whereas 58 percent do not experience the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 50.7 percent of the respondents suffered from Spinal Disorders because of their occupation, whereas 49.3 percent do not experience the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 47 percent of the respondents suffered from Spinal Disorders because of their occupation, whereas 53 percent do not experience the same.

Table 4.106
Distribution of respondents basing on the variable Arthritis

Arthritis	KKD		RJY		TPY		VSP		VZW	
	'n'	%								
Yes	309	60.6	272	55.5	220	40.7	283	48.0	290	51.8
No	201	39.4	218	44.5	320	59.3	307	52.0	270	48.2
Total	510	100.0	490	100.0	540	100.0	590	100.0	560	100.0

From table 4.106, it can be said that 60.6 percent of the respondents from Kakinada Urban area suffered from Arthritis because of their occupation, whereas 39.4 percent do not experience the same.

From Rajamahendravaram Urban Area, it can be said that 55.5 percent of the respondents suffered from Arthritis because of their occupation, whereas 44.5 percent do not experience the same.

From Tirupathi Urban Area, it can be said that 40.7 percent of the respondents suffered from Arthritis because of their occupation, whereas 59.3 percent do not experience the same.

From Visakhapatnam Urban Area, it can be said that 48 percent of the respondents suffered from Arthritis because of their occupation, whereas 52 percent do not experience the same.

From Vijayawada Urban Area, it can be said that 51.8 percent of the respondents suffered from Arthritis because of their occupation, whereas 48.2 percent do not experience the same.

Chapter V
Relational Analysis
Part I

Introduction

This chapter is on to assess the impact of one variable on another variable. In the process of analysis to assess the impact of socio-economic and demographic variables on work related variables suitable statistical techniques are applied. Initially the work-related variables are classified in to two categories for analysis purpose. Out of all work-related variables, it is observed that some variables are posed for getting information by providing some suitable classifications for the variables. Those variables are nature of work, salary by the occupation, duration of working in main occupation, whether staying at workplace after 9 pm, existence of monthly leave, treated well by the employer, free communication with employer, providing house facility, distance from house they are residing, mode of travel to the work place from the residence, working hours per day, existence of the rest period, pay day and autonomy at work place. To test whether these first category of work related variables mentioned above are independent/ depending on classifications of different socio economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents namely age, gender, social status, religion, native place, duration of stay in the current place, education and marital status, the chi square test for independence of attributes were applied and the p values along with the chi-square values calculated and degrees of freedom were presented in Tables 5.1 to 5.85.

Here the socio economic and demographic variables are considered as one attribute and the first category work-related variables mentioned above are considered one by one as another variable. The tables are presented one for each socio economic and demographic variable. While calculating chi-square value necessary care was taken by way of pooling as and when the cell frequency is less than five and accordingly degrees of freedom was adjusted. The null hypothesis is that the attributes are independent whereas the alternative hypothesis is that the attributes are associated. If p value is more than 0.05, it can be concluded that the null hypothesis is accepted. If p value is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that the null hypothesis is rejected.

The variables whose responses are obtained with the help of five-point scale or two-point scales are classified as second category. In such cases those variables are grouped under the headings, facilities at work, job satisfaction, employer treatment, awareness about labour laws, awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and occupational impact on health.

For these second category of work-related variables average scores are obtained basing on the responses given against each question under each work-related variable. For that initially scores were assigned. The scores in five point scale responses are '4' for always, '3' for often, '2' for sometimes, '1' for seldom & '0' for never, '-2' for strongly disagree, '-1' disagree, '0' for cant say, '1' agree & '2' for strongly agree. In case of two point scale '1' for yes and '0' for no. Basing on the responses given, the scores were allotted and averages of all those scores for that work related variables were obtained and treated that as average score for that work related variable. Further analysis on these second category of work-related variables are discussed in Chapter VI.

5.2. Assessing the significant relation between socio economic variables and first category work-related variables in Kakinada Urban Area:

In this section the know whether the socio-economic variables and work-related variables are significantly dependent or not, the chi-square values, degrees of freedom and p-values under the null hypothesis that those pairs of variables are independent are presented for Kakinada urban area. The tables are presented one for each socio-economic variable separately.

Table 5.1
Chi square, degrees of freedom and P-values while testing the independence
between Age and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Age and nature of work	42.292	3	0
Age and Salary by this occupation	249.341	12	0
Age and duration of working in main occupation	210.337	6	0
Age and staying at workplace after 9 pm	42.292	3	0
Age and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	62.115	4	0
Age and treated well by Employer	8.629	3	0.035
Age and Free Communication with employer	101.297	4	0
Age and Provide House	56.091	3	0
Age and Home Distance	183.774	9	0
Age and Travel Mode	310.048	9	0
Age and Work Hours per day	57.225	3	0
Age and Rest period	56.091	3	0
Age and Pay Day	113.458	4	0
Age and Autonomy	115.361	3	0

From Table 5.1, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as age of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending of the age of the respondents and changing from one age group of respondents to another.

Table 5.2
Chi square, degrees of freedom and P-values while testing the independence
between Gender and various work- related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Gender and nature of work	194.673	1	0
Gender and Salary by this occupation	295.459	4	0
Gender and duration of working in main occupation	58.522	2	0
Gender and staying at workplace after 9 pm	194.673	1	0
Gender and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	343.905	1	0
Gender and treated well by Employer	54.191	1	0
Gender and Free Communication with employer	17.392	1	0
Gender and Provide House	413.700	1	0
Gender and Home distance	303.811	2	0
Gender and Travel Mode	413.7	2	0
Gender and Work Hours per day	408.361	1	0
Gender and Rest period	413.700	1	0
Gender and Pay Day	0.119	1	0.730
Gender and Autonomy	0.024	1	0.876

From Table 5.2, it can be said that the work-related variables except pay day and Autonomy are changing significantly as Gender of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except Payday and Autonomy are significantly depending on the Gender of the respondents and changing from one

gender group of respondents to another and in case of payday and autonomy Gender plays no role.

Table 5.3
Chi square, degrees of freedom and P-values while testing the independence between Social Status and various work- related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Social Status and nature of work	4.316	1	0.037
Social Status and Salary by this occupation	185.786	9	0
Social Status and duration of working in main occupation	18.456	2	0.000
Social Status and Staying at workplace after 9 pm	4.316	1	0.037
Social Status and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	1.319	2	0.517
Social Status and treated well by Employer	1.134	2	0.567
Social Status and Free Communication with employer	68.488	2	0
Social Status and Provide House	1.383	2	0.500
Social Status and Home distance	131.264	6	0
Social Status and Travel Mode	10.164	4	0.037
Social Status and Work Hours per day	37.298	4	1.6e-7
Social Status and Rest period	1.383	2	0.500
Social Status and Pay day	51.439	2	0
Social Status and Autonomy	15.640	3	0.001

From Table 5.3, it can be said that the work-related variables except Taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility and rest period are changing significantly as Social Status of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except Taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility and rest period are significantly depending on the Social status of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of Taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility and rest period, Social Status play no role.

Table 5.4
Chi square, degrees of freedom and P-values while testing the independence
between Religion and various work- related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Religion and Nature of work	2.792	1	0.094
Religion and Salary by this occupation	47.767	4	0
Religion and duration of working in main occupation	27.877	2	0
Religion and Staying at workplace after 9 pm	2.792	1	0.094
Religion and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	1.059	1	0.303
Religion and treated well by Employer	0.107	1	0.743
Religion and Free Communication with employer	8.989	1	0.003
Religion and Provide House	0.024	1	0.876
Religion and Home distance	9.203	2	0.010
Religion and Travel Mode	13.842	3	0.003
Religion and Work Hours per day	16.09	2	0.000
Religion and Rest period	0.024	1	0.876
Religion and Pay day	12.580	1	0
Religion and Autonomy	7.813	1	0.005

From Table 5.4, it can be said that the work-related variables except nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, Taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility and rest period are changing significantly as Religion of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, Taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility and rest period are significantly depending on the Religion of the respondents and changing from one religion group of respondents to another and in case of nature of work, staying at workplace after 9 pm, Taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility and rest period, religion plays no role.

Table 5.5
Chi square, degrees of freedom and P-values while testing the independence between Native place and various work- related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Native Place and nature of work	77.966	1	0
Native Place and Salary by this occupation	162.521	4	0
Native Place and duration of working in main occupation	23.694	2	0
Native Place and staying at workplace after 9 pm	77.966	1	0
Native Place and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	182.737	1	0
Native Place and treated well by Employer	44.257	1	0
Native Place and Free communication with employer	1.229	1	0.268
Native Place and Provide House	151.908	1	0
Native Place and Home Distance	188.731	3	0
Native Place and Travel Mode	204.573	3	0
Native Place and Work Hours per day	148.249	1	0
Native Place and Rest period	151.908	1	0
Native Place and Pay day	22.010	1	0
Native Place and Autonomy	20.917	1	0

From Table 5.5, it can be said that the work-related variables except free communication with their employer are changing significantly as Native place of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except free communication with their employer are significantly depending on the Native place of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another. That is in case of free communication with their employer, Native place plays no role.

Table 5.6
Chi square, degrees of freedom and P-values while testing the independence between duration of stay in the current area and various work- related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Duration of staying in current area and nature of work	163.462	4	0
Duration of staying in current area and Salary by this occupation	343.498	12	0
Duration of staying in current area and duration of working in main occupation	66.706	6	0
Duration of staying in current area and staying at workplace after 9 pm	163.462	4	0
Duration of staying in current area and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	271.873	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and treated well by Employer	100.384	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Free Communication with employer	19.576	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Provide House	328.332	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Home Distance	234.915	6	0
Duration of staying in current area and Travel Mode	459.369	9	0
Duration of staying in current area and Work Hours per day	323.239	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Rest period	328.332	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Pay day	30.626	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Autonomy	56.427	3	0

From Table 5.6, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as duration of stay in current place of the respondent are

changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the duration of stay in current place of the respondents and changing from one age group of respondents to another.

Table 5.7
Chi square, degrees of freedom and P-values while testing the independence between Education and various work- related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Education and nature of work	1.281	1	0.257
Education and Salary by this occupation	51.979	4	0
Education and duration of working in main occupation	1.332	3	0.721
Education and staying at workplace after 9 pm	1.281	1	0.257
Education and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	1.199	1	0.273
Education and treated well by Employer	7.284	1	0.007
Education and Free communication with employer	45.741	1	0
Education and Provide House	0.112	1	0.737
Education and Home Distance	1.223	2	0.542
Education and Travel Mode	125.108	3	0
Education and Work Hours per day	70.817	2	0
Education and Rest period	0.112	1	0.737
Education and Pay day	1.309	1	0.252
Education and Autonomy	212.353	1	0

From Table 5.7, it can be said that the work-related variables except nature of work, duration of working in the main occupation, staying at work place after 9 pm, Taking monthly leave, provide housing facility, distance from their home, rest period and pay day are changing significantly as Education of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that salary by the occupation, free communication with the employer, travel mode, work hours per day and autonomy are significantly depending on the Education of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents education to another. But in case of nature of work, duration of working in the main occupation, staying at work place after 9 pm, Taking monthly leave, provide housing facility, distance from their home, rest period and pay day, Education plays no role.

Table 5.8
Chi square, degrees of freedom and P-values while testing the independence
between marital status and various work- related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Marital Status and nature of work	23.234	1	0.000
Marital Status and Salary by this occupation	234.158	8	0
Marital Status and duration of working in main occupation	68.487	4	0
Marital Status and staying at workplace after 9 pm	23.234	1	0.000
Marital Status and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	53.059	2	0
Marital Status and treated well by Employer	5.224	2	0.073
Marital Status and Free Communication with employer	77.546	2	0
Marital Status and Provide House	64.278	2	0
Marital Status and Home Distance	154.716	6	0
Marital Status and Travel mode	354.898	6	0
Marital Status and Work Hours per day	62.783	2	0
Marital Status and Rest period	64.278	2	0
Marital Status and Pay day	64.944	2	0
Marital Status and Autonomy	164.016	2	0

From Table 5.8, it can be said that the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are changing significantly as Marital status of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are significantly depending on the marital status of the respondents and changing from one marital status group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in well manner, marital status plays no role.

Table 5.9
Chi square, P-values of Present occupation and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Present occupation and nature of work	107.111	1	0
Present occupation and Salary by this occupation	307.563	8	0
Present occupation and duration of working in main occupation	124.833	4	0
Present occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	107.111	1	0
Present occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	182.069	1	0
Present occupation and Treated well by employer	46.367	2	0
Present occupation and Free Communication with employer	33.815	2	0
Present occupation and Provide House	354.741	1	0
Present occupation and Home Distance	413.7	3	0
Present occupation and Travel mode	249.034	3	0
Present occupation and Work Hours per day	286.857	2	0
Present occupation and Rest period	291.234	2	0
Present occupation and Pay day	12.548	2	0.002
Present occupation and Autonomy	20.749	2	0

From Table 5.9, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as present occupation of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the present occupation of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.10
Chi square, P-values of Previous occupation and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Previous occupation and nature of work	37.967	2	1e-8
Previous occupation and Salary by this occupation	242.466	8	0
Previous occupation and duration of working in main occupation	59.997	4	0
Previous occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	37.967	2	1e-8
Previous occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	140.034	2	0
Previous occupation and Treated well by employer	15.571	2	0.000
Previous occupation and Free Communication with employer	55.054	2	0
Previous occupation and Provide House	89.253	2	0
Previous occupation and Home Distance	87.571	4	0
Previous occupation and Travel mode	89.621	4	0
Previous occupation and Work Hours per day	89.409	2	0
Previous occupation and Rest period	89.253	2	0
Previous occupation and Pay day	117.45	2	0
Previous occupation and Autonomy	55.573	2	0

From 5.10, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as previous occupation of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the previous occupation of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.11
Chi square, P-values of Influenced to choose this occupation and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Influenced to choose this occupation and nature of work	120.465	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Salary by this occupation	231.387	12	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and duration of working in main occupation	97.554	6	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	121.124	4	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	255.855	4	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Treated well by employer	5.476	4	0.241
Influenced to choose this occupation and Free Communication with employer	100.456	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Provide House	155.672	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Home Distance	203.675	8	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Travel mode	340.973	8	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Work Hours per day	153.519	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Rest period	155.672	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Pay day	101.823	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Autonomy	280.829	3	0

From Table 5.11, it can be said that the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are changing significantly as Influence to choose the occupation of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are significantly depending on the Influence to choose the occupation of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in well manner, influence to choose the occupation plays no role.

Table 5.12
Chi square, P-values of Generations in this work and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Generations in this work and nature of work	21.079	1	0
Generations in this work and Salary by this occupation	183.803	4	0
Generations in this work and duration of working in main occupation	68.882	2	0
Generations in this work and staying at workplace after 9 pm	21.079	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	49.405	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Treated well by employer	3.530	1	0.060
Generations in this work and Free Communication with employer	64.279	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Provide House	41.070	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Home Distance	68.675	3	0.000
Generations in this work and Travel mode	118.849	3	0.000
Generations in this work and Work Hours per day	66.443	2	0
Generations in this work and Rest period	41.070	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Pay day	13.353	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Autonomy	109.223	1	0.000

From Table 5.12, it can be said that all the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are changing significantly as generations of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are significantly depending the generations of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in a well manner, generations in this work plays no role.

Table 5.13
Chi square, P-values of Family head and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Family head and nature of work	144.669	3	0
Family head and Salary by this occupation	464.035	12	0
Family head and duration of working in main occupation	167.423	6	0
Family head and staying at workplace after 9 pm	144.669	3	0
Family head and Chance to take monthly leave	339.078	3	0
Family head and Treated well by employer	42.426	3	0
Family head and Free Communication with employer	111.131	3	0
Family head and Provide House	281.872	3	0
Family head and Home Distance	424.268	9	0
Family head and Travel Mode	472.09	8	0
Family head and Work Hours per day	285.557	3	0
Family head and Rest period	281.872	3	0
Family head and Pay day	80.321	3	0
Family head and Autonomy	196.661	3	0

From Table 5.13, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Family Head of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables

are significantly depending the Family Head of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.14
Chi square, P-values of Total Family members and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Total Family members and nature of work	65.811	3	0
Total Family members and Salary by this occupation	479.090	12	0
Total Family members and duration of working in main occupation	61.618	6	0
Total Family members and staying at workplace after 9 pm	65.811	3	0
Total Family members and Chance to take monthly leave	168.765	3	0
Total Family members and Treated well by employer	75.251	3	0
Total Family members and Free Communication with employer	34.917	3	0
Total Family members and Provide House	199.898	3	0
Total Family members and Home Distance	300.191	6	0
Total Family members and Travel mode	286.806	6	0
Total Family members and Work Hours per day	197.373	3	0
Total Family members and Rest period	199.898	3	0
Total Family members and Pay day	19.953	3	0
Total Family members and Autonomy	62.94	3	0

From Table 5.14, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Total Family Members of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the Total Family Members of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.15
Chi square, P-values of Type of house and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Type of house and nature of work	0.046	1	0.830
Type of house and Salary by this occupation	82.666	4	0
Type of house and duration of working in main occupation	82.666	4	0
Type of house and staying at workplace after 9 pm	0.046	1	0.830
Type of house and Chance to take monthly leave	1.2	1	0.273
Type of house and Treated well by employer	8.565	1	0.003
Type of house and Free Communication with employer	16.115	1	0.000
Type of house and Provide House	4.847	1	0.028
Type of house and Home Distance	20.556	3	0.000
Type of house and Travel mode	19.065	3	0.000
Type of house and Work Hours per day	21.626	2	0.000
Type of house and Rest period	4.847	1	0.027
Type of house and Pay day	7.074	1	0.007
Type of house and Autonomy	0.140	2	0.932

From Table 5.15, it can be said that the work-related variables except nature of work, staying at workplace after 9pm, chance to take monthly leave and autonomy are changing significantly as Type of House of the respondent are

changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except nature of work, staying at workplace after 9pm, chance to take monthly leave and autonomy are significantly depending on the type of house of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of nature of work, staying at workplace after 9pm, chance to take monthly leave and autonomy, Type of House plays no role.

Table 5.16
Chi square, P-values of Income from all sources per month and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Income from all sources per month and nature of work	93.201	3	0
Income from all sources per month and Salary by this occupation	470.062	12	0
Income from all sources per month and duration of working in main occupation	122.749	6	0
Income from all sources per month and staying at workplace after 9 pm	93.201	3	0
Income from all sources per month and Chance to take monthly leave	201.118	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Treated well by employer	51.925	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Provide House	181.591	3	0
Income from all sources per month and Home Distance			
Income from all sources per month and Travel mode	272.036	6	0
Income from all sources per month and Work Hours per day	177.781	3	0
Income from all sources per month and Rest period	256.919	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Pay day	45.351	4	0
Income from all sources per month and Autonomy	103.393	3	0

From Table 5.16, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Income from all sources per month of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the Income from all sources per month of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.17
Chi square, P-values of Bank Account and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Bank Account and nature of work	16.275	1	0.000
Bank Account and Salary by this occupation	217.355	4	0
Bank Account and duration of working in main occupation	103.694	3	0
Bank Account and staying at workplace after 9 pm	16.275	1	0.000
Bank Account and Chance to take monthly leave	44.751	1	0.000
Bank Account and Treated well by employer	1.385	1	0.239
Bank Account and Free Communication with employer	57.026	1	0.000
Bank Account and Provide House	35.540	1	0.000
Bank Account and Home Distance	62.247	3	0.000
Bank Account and Travel Mode	70.006	3	0.000
Bank Account and Work Hours per day	142.198	3	0.000
Bank Account and Rest period	35.540	1	0.000
Bank Account and Pay day	9.615	1	0.002
Bank Account and Autonomy	17.650	1	0.000

From Table 5.17, it can be said that the work-related variables except treatment by employer in a well manner are changing significantly as Bank Account of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are significantly depending on the Bank Account of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in well manner, Bank Account plays no role.

5.3. Assessing the significant relation between socio economic variables and first category work-related variables in Rajamahendravaram Urban Area:

In this section the know whether the socio-economic variables and work-related variables are significantly dependent or not, the chi-square values, degrees of freedom and p-values under the null hypothesis that those pairs of variables are independent are presented for Rajamahendravaram urban area. The tables are presented one for each socio-economic variable separately.

Table 5.18
Chi square, P-values of Age and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Age and nature of work	38.785	3	0
Age and Salary by this occupation	190.515	9	0
Age and duration of working in main occupation	122.788	3	0
Age and staying at workplace after 9 pm	38.785	3	0
Age and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	54.406	4	0
Age and treated well by Employer	21.778	4	0
Age and Free Communication with employer	85.729	4	0
Age and Provide House	61.010	4	0
Age and Home Distance	100.208	6	0
Age and Travel Mode	217.380	6	0
Age and Work Hours per day	156.931	6	0
Age and Pay day	52.718	3	0.000
Age and Rest period	61.010	4	0
Age and Autonomy	109.600	4	0

From Table 5.18, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as age of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending of the age of the respondents and changing from one age group of respondents to another.

Table 5.19.
Chi square, P-values of Gender and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Gender and nature of work	163.082	1	0
Gender and Salary by this occupation	196.352	4	0
Gender and duration of working in main occupation	1.879	1	0.170
Gender and staying at workplace after 9 pm	163.082	1	0
Gender and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	182.534	1	0
Gender and treated well by Employer	19.203	1	0
Gender and Free Communication with employer	5.376	1	0
Gender and Provide House	216.755	1	0
Gender and Home Distance	263.305	2	0.000
Gender and Travel Mode	216.975	2	0
Gender and Work Hours per day	233.494	1	0
Gender and Rest period	236.304	1	0
Gender and Pay day	3.299	1	0.069
Gender and Autonomy	8.362	1	0.004

From Table 5.19, it can be said that the work-related variables except duration of working in main occupation and pay day are changing significantly as Gender of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except

duration of working in main occupation and pay day, are significantly depending on the Gender of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of duration of working in main occupation and pay day , Gender plays no role.

Table 5.20
Chi square, P-values of Social Status and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Social Status and nature of work	1.221	1	0.269
Social Status and Salary by this occupation	70.680	3	0
Social Status and duration of working in main occupation	10.398	1	0.001
Social Status and Staying at work place after 9 pm	1.221	1	0.269
Social Status and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	5.313	1	0.021
Social Status and treated well by Employer	2.185	1	0.139
Social Status and Free Communication with employer	43.394	1	0
Social Status and Provide House	0.389	1	0.533
Social Status and Home distance	33.088	2	0.000
Social Status and Travel Mode	0.498	2	0.780
Social Status and Work Hours per day	23.235	2	0.000
Social Status and Rest Period	0.389	1	0.533
Social Status and Pay day	43.351	1	0
Social Status and Autonomy	12.498	1	0.000

From Table 5.20, it can be said that the work-related variables except nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility, mode of travel and rest period are changing significantly as Social Status of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility, mode of travel and rest period are significantly depending on the Social status of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility, mode of travel and rest period, Social Status play no role.

Table 5.21
Chi square, P-values of Religion and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Religion and Nature of work	0.582	1	0.445
Religion and Salary by this occupation	24.756	1	0
Religion and duration of working in main occupation	1.113	3	0.291
Religion and Staying at work place after 9 pm	0.582	1	0.445
Religion and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	0.020	1	0.886
Religion and treated well by Employer	7.387	1	0.007
Religion and Free Communication with employer	6.465	1	0.011
Religion and Provide House	1.745	1	0.187
Religion and Home distance	1.745	2	0.418
Religion and Travel Mode	2.075	2	0.354
Religion and Work Hours per day	14.532	2	0.001
Religion and Rest period	1.745	1	0.187
Religion and Pay day	1.202	1	0.273
Religion and Autonomy	3.956	1	0.138

From Table 5.21, it can be said that the work-related variables namely, salary by the occupation, treatment by employer, communication with employer and work hours per day are changing significantly as Religion of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the above-mentioned work-related variables are changing from one religion group of respondents to another. It can also be inferred that, in case of nature of work, duration of working in main occupation, staying at work place after 9 pm, Taking monthly leave, provide housing facility, distance from home, mode of travel, rest period, pay day and autonomy, religion plays no role. 1

Table 5.22
Chi square, P-values of Native Place and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Native Place and nature of work	81.480	1	0
Native Place and Salary by this occupation	111.755	3	0
Native Place and duration of working in main occupation	31.586	4	0
Native Place and staying at workplace after 9 pm	81.480	1	0
Native Place and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	157.662	1	0
Native Place and treated well by Employer	12.619	1	0
Native Place and Free communication with employer	0.809	1	0.368
Native Place and Provide House	135.548	1	0
Native Place and Home Distance	171.562	3	0
Native Place and Travel Mode	171.563	3	0
Native Place and Work Hours per day	148.886	2	0
Native Place and Rest period	135.548	1	0
Native Place and Pay day	4.648	1	0.031
Native Place and Autonomy	6.889	1	0.009

From Table 5.22, it can be said that the work-related variables except free communication with their employer are changing significantly as Native place of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except free communication with their employer are significantly depending on the Native place of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of free communication with their employer, Native place plays no role.

Table 5.23
Chi square, P-values of Duration of staying in current area and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Duration of staying in current area and nature of work	185.520	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Salary by this occupation	227.589	9	0
Duration of staying in current area and duration of working in main occupation	12.575	3	0.006
Duration of staying in current area and staying at workplace after 9 pm	185.520	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	257.820	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and treated well by Employer	39.052	5	0
Duration of staying in current area and Free Communication with employer	34.677	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Provide House	320.773	5	0
Duration of staying in current area and Home Distance	314.383	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Travel Mode	352.264	6	0
Duration of staying in current area and Work Hours per day	339.007	8	0
Duration of staying in current area and Rest period	320.773	5	0
Duration of staying in current area and Pay day	8.535	3	0.036
Duration of staying in current area and Autonomy	32.964	5	0

From Table 5.23, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as duration of stay in current place of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending on the duration of stay in current place of the respondents and changing from one age group of respondents to another.

Table 5.24
Chi square, P-values of Education and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Education and nature of work	2.290	1	0.130
Education and Salary by this occupation	9.486	3	0.023
Education and duration of working in main occupation	4.727	1	0.030
Education and staying at workplace after 9 pm	2.290	1	0.130
Education and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	0.356	1	0.551
Education and treated well by Employer	10.598	1	0.001
Education and Free Communication with employer	47.918	1	0
Education and Provide House	1.261	1	0.261
Education and Home Distance	24.577	2	0.000
Education and Travel Mode	123.265	2	0
Education and Work Hours per day	31.747	2	0.000
Education and Rest period	1.261	1	0.261
Education and Pay day	0.040	1	0.841
Education and Autonomy	174.154	1	0.000

From Table 5.24, it can be said that the work-related variables except nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, Taking monthly leave, provide housing facility, rest period and pay day are changing significantly as Education of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, Taking monthly leave, provide housing facility, rest period and pay day are significantly depending on the Education of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of except nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, Taking monthly leave, provide housing facility, rest period and pay day, Education plays no role.

Table 5.25
Chi square, P-values of Marital Status and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Marital Status and nature of work	32.390	2	0
Marital Status and Salary by this occupation	144.704	6	0
Marital Status and duration of working in main occupation	111.918	2	0
Marital Status and staying at workplace after 9 pm	32.390	2	0
Marital Status and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	73.162	3	0
Marital Status and Treated well by employer	7.995	2	0.018
Marital Status and Free Communication with employer	78.600	2	0
Marital Status and Provide House	105.001	3	0
Marital Status and Home Distance	87.172	4	0
Marital Status and Travel mode	219.209	4	0
Marital Status and Work Hours per day	162.251	4	0
Marital Status and Rest period	105.001	3	0
Marital Status and Pay day	20.226	2	0
Marital Status and Autonomy	157.445	3	0

From Table 5.25, it can be said that the work-related variables are changing significantly as Marital status of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables are significantly depending on the marital status of the respondents and changing from one marital status group of respondents to another.

Table 5.26
Chi square, P-values of Present occupation and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Present occupation and nature of work	126.158	1	0
Present occupation and Salary by this occupation	155.721	3	0
Present occupation and duration of working in main occupation	1.056	1	0.304
Present occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	126.158	1	0
Present occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	252.393	4	0
Present occupation and Treated well by employer	6.166	1	0.013
Present occupation and Free Communication with employer	18.911	1	0
Present occupation and Provide House	195.909	1	0
Present occupation and Home Distance	202.706	2	0
Present occupation and Travel mode	203.976	2	0
Present occupation and Work Hours per day	278.727	2	0
Present occupation and Rest period	195.909	1	0
Present occupation and Pay day	8.507	1	0.002
Present occupation and Autonomy	19.570	4	0

From Table 5.26, it can be said that all the work-related variables except duration of working in main occupation are changing significantly as present occupation of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables except duration of working in main occupation are significantly depending the present occupation of

the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of free communication with their employer, present occupation plays no role.

Table 5.27

Chi square, P-values of Previous occupation and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Previous occupation and nature of work	78.405	3	0
Previous occupation and Salary by this occupation	206.473	9	0
Previous occupation and duration of working in main occupation	35.366	3	0
Previous occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	78.405	3	0
Previous occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	181.936	3	0
Previous occupation and Treated well by employer	9.404	3	0.024
Previous occupation and Free Communication with employer	32.113	2	1.1e-7
Previous occupation and Provide House	128.066	3	0
Previous occupation and Home Distance	191.450	6	0
Previous occupation and Travel mode	188.459	6	0
Previous occupation and Work Hours per day	82.041	2	0
Previous occupation and Rest period	128.066	3	0
Previous occupation and Pay day	70.219	3	0
Previous occupation and Autonomy	40.621	3	0

From 5.27, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as previous occupation of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the previous occupation of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.28

Chi square, P-values of Influenced to choose this occupation and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Influenced to choose this occupation and nature of work	94.707	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Salary by this occupation	238.177	9	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and duration of working in main occupation	65.435	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	94.707	3	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	188.477	3	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Treated well by employer	2.330	3	0.507
Influenced to choose this occupation and Free Communication with employer	84.860	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Provide House	126.725	3	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Home Distance	156.281	6	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Travel mode	289.103	6	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Work Hours per day	269.713	6	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Rest period	126.725	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Pay day	31.879	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Autonomy	226.803	5	0

From Table 5.28, it can be said that the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are changing significantly as Influence to

choose the occupation of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are significantly depending on the Influence to choose the occupation of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in well manner, influence to choose the occupation plays no role.

Table 5.29
Chi square, P-values of Generations in this work and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Generations in this work and nature of work	27.698	1	0
Generations in this work and Salary by this occupation	152.995	3	0
Generations in this work and duration of working in main occupation	37.864	1	0
Generations in this work and staying at workplace after 9 pm	27.698	1	0
Generations in this work and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	55.347	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Treated well by employer	0.062	1	0.804
Generations in this work and Free Communication with employer	36.495	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Provide House	46.079	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Home Distance	46.083	2	0.000
Generations in this work and Travel mode	99.592	2	0.000
Generations in this work and Work Hours per day	63.670	2	0.000
Generations in this work and Rest period	46.079	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Pay day	0.332	1	0.564
Generations in this work and Autonomy	69.693	1	0.000

From Table 5.29, it can be said that all the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner and payday are changing significantly, as generations of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner and payday are significantly depending the generations of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in well manner, generations in this work plays no role.

Table 5.30
Chi square, P-values of Family head and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Family head and nature of work	131.353	2	0
Family head and Salary by this occupation	223.617	6	0
Family head and duration of working in main occupation	101.573	2	0
Family head and staying at workplace after 9 pm	131.353	2	0
Family head and Chance to take monthly leave	255.837	4	0
Family head and Treated well by employer	18.236	4	0.001
Family head and Free Communication with employer	87.814	2	0
Family head and Provide House	218.517	4	0
Family head and Home Distance	240.861	4	0.000
Family head and Travel Mode	331.837	4	0.000
Family head and Work Hours per day	257.951	4	0
Family head and Rest period	218.517	4	0
Family head and Pay day	21.277	2	0
Family head and Autonomy	218.378	4	0

From Table 5.30, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Family Head of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the Family Head of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.31
Chi square, P-values of Total Family members and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Total Family members and nature of work	96.323	3	0
Total Family members and Salary by this occupation	186.501	6	0
Total Family members and duration of working in main occupation	52.506	4	0
Total Family members and staying at workplace after 9 pm	96.323	3	0
Total Family members and Chance to take monthly leave	137.396	2	0
Total Family members and Treated well by employer	13.251	2	0
Total Family members and Free Communication with employer	29.777	2	0
Total Family members and Provide House	163.790	2	0
Total Family members and Home Distance	242.633	4	0
Total Family members and Travel mode	170.107	4	0
Total Family members and Work Hours per day	234.310	4	0
Total Family members and Rest period	163.790	2	0
Total Family members and Pay day	4.412	2	0
Total Family members and Autonomy	28.718	4	0

From Table 5.31, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Total Family Members of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-

related variables are significantly depending the Total Family Members of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.32
Chi square, P-values of Type of house and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Type of house and nature of work	16.3	1	0.000
Type of house and Salary by this occupation	48.624	3	0
Type of house and duration of working in main occupation	14.919	2	0.001
Type of house and staying at workplace after 9 pm	16.3	1	0.000
Type of house and Chance to take monthly leave	25.974	2	0.000
Type of house and Treated well by employer	7.633	2	0.022
Type of house and Free Communication with employer	16.631	1	0.000
Type of house and Provide House	35.991	2	0
Type of house and Home Distance	88.923	4	0.000
Type of house and Travel mode	88.896	4	0.000
Type of house and Work Hours per day	24.682	2	0.000
Type of house and Rest period	35.991	2	0.000
Type of house and Pay day	34.414	2	0.000
Type of house and Autonomy	3.957	2	0.138

From Table 5.32, it can be said that the work-related variables except autonomy are changing significantly as Type of House of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except autonomy are significantly depending on the type of house of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of autonomy, Type of House plays no role.

Table 5.33
Chi square, P-values of Income from all sources per month and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Income from all sources per month and nature of work	133.169	4	0
Income from all sources per month and Salary by this occupation	391.859	12	0
Income from all sources per month and duration of working in main occupation	71.342	4	0
Income from all sources per month and staying at workplace after 9 pm	133.169	4	0
Income from all sources per month and Chance to take monthly leave	189.652	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Treated well by employer	35.055	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Provide House	246.977	4	0
Income from all sources per month and Home Distance	321.869	8	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Travel mode	305.819	8	0
Income from all sources per month and Work Hours per day	176.854	2	0
Income from all sources per month and Rest period	246.977	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Pay day	42.920	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Autonomy	62.814	4	0

From Table 5.33, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Income from all sources per month of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the Income from all sources per month of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.34
Chi square, P-values of Bank Account and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Bank Account and nature of work	23.064	1	0.000
Bank Account and Salary by this occupation	147.388	3	0
Bank Account and duration of working in main occupation	55.648	1	0.000
Bank Account and staying at workplace after 9 pm	23.064	1	0.000
Bank Account and Chance to take monthly leave	44.345	1	0.000
Bank Account and Treated well by employer	0.054	1	0.816
Bank Account and Free Communication with employer	18.181	1	0.000
Bank Account and Provide House	35.391	1	0.000
Bank Account and Home Distance	51.829	2	0.000
Bank Account and Travel Mode	54.654	2	0.000
Bank Account and Work Hours per day	124.744	2	0.000
Bank Account and Rest period	35.391	1	0.000
Bank Account and Pay day	3.137	1	0.077
Bank Account and Autonomy	7.841	1	0.005

From Table 5.34, it can be said that the work-related variables except treatment by employer in a well manner and pay day are changing significantly as Bank Account of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are

less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except treatment by employer in a well manner and pay day are significantly depending on the Bank Account of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of treatment by employer in a well manner and pay day Bank Account plays no role.

5.4. Assessing the significant relation between socio economic variables and first category work-related variables in Tirupati Urban Area:

In this section the know whether the socio-economic variables and work-related variables are significantly dependent or not, the chi-square values, degrees of freedom and p-values under the null hypothesis that those pairs of variables are independent are presented for Tirupati urban area. The tables are presented one for each socio-economic variable separately.

Table 5.35
Chi square, P-values of Age and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Age and nature of work	25.129	3	0
Age and Salary by this occupation	252.427	9	0
Age and duration of working in main occupation	147.685	3	0
Age and staying at workplace after 9 pm	21.129	3	0
Age and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	74.947	4	0
Age and treated well by Employer	2.925	4	0.570
Age and Free Communication with employer	85.729	4	0
Age and Provide House	60.290	4	0
Age and Home Distance	264.981	12	0
Age and Travel Mode	270.781	6	0
Age and Work Hours per day	170.226	6	0
Age and Pay day	50.609	3	0.000
Age and Rest period	61.010	4	0
Age and Autonomy	107.303	4	0

From Table 5.35, it can be said that all the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner, are changing significantly as age of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is it can be inferred that all work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are significantly depending of the age of the respondents and changing from one age group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in well manner Age plays no role.

Table 5.36
Chi square, P-values of Gender and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Gender and nature of work	114.507	1	0
Gender and Salary by this occupation	294.270	3	0
Gender and duration of working in main occupation	17.601	1	0
Gender and staying at workplace after 9 pm	114.507	1	0
Gender and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	264.303	1	0
Gender and treated well by Employer	45.702	1	0
Gender and Free Communication with employer	16.052	1	0
Gender and Provide House	206.779	1	0
Gender and Home Distance	207.192	2	0.000
Gender and Travel Mode	207.241	2	0
Gender and Work Hours per day	207.329	2	0
Gender and Rest period	206.779	1	0
Gender and Pay day	1.054	1	0.305
Gender and Autonomy	0.019	1	0.890

From Table 5.36, it can be said that the work-related variables except pay day and Autonomy are changing significantly as Gender of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except Payday and Autonomy are significantly depending on the Gender of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of payday and autonomy Gender plays no role.

Table 5.37
Chi square, P-values of Social Status and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Social Status and nature of work	0.089	1	0.765
Social Status and Salary by this occupation	113.302	3	0
Social Status and duration of working in main occupation	1.771	1	0.183
Social Status and Staying at work place after 9 pm	0.089	1	0.765
Social Status and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	4.877	1	0.027
Social Status and treated well by Employer	0.139	1	0.710
Social Status and Free Communication with employer	51.799	1	0
Social Status and Provide House	124.6	3	0
Social Status and Home distance	0.986	1	0.321
Social Status and Travel Mode	18.177	2	0
Social Status and Work Hours per day	25.797	2	0
Social Status and Rest Period	0.986	1	0.321
Social Status and Pay day	15.195	1	0
Social Status and Autonomy	2.611	1	0.106

From Table 5.37, it can be said that the work-related variables except nature of work, duration of working in main occupation, staying at workplace after 9pm, treatment of employer in well manner, distance from home, rest period and autonomy are changing significantly as Social Status of the respondent are

changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except nature of work, duration of working in main occupation, staying at workplace after 9pm, treatment of employer in well manner, distance from home, rest period and autonomy are significantly depending on the Social status of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of nature of work, duration of working in main occupation, staying at workplace after 9pm, treatment of employer in well manner, distance from home and rest period, Social Status play no role.

Table 5.38
Chi square, P-values of Religion and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Religion and Nature of work	5.373	1	0.020
Religion and Salary by this occupation	23.503	3	0
Religion and duration of working in main occupation	2.781	1	0.095
Religion and Staying at work place after 9 pm	5.373	1	0.020
Religion and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	4.043	2	0.0132
Religion and treated well by Employer	1.637	1	0.201
Religion and Free Communication with employer	15.431	1	0
Religion and Provide House	3.456	2	0.178
Religion and Home distance	5.588	2	0.061
Religion and Travel Mode	5.127	2	0.077
Religion and Work Hours per day	13.070	2	0.001
Religion and Rest period	3.456	2	0.178
Religion and Pay day	4.707	1	0.030
Religion and Autonomy	5.024	2	0.081

From Table 5.38, it can be said that the work-related variables except duration of working in main occupation, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility, distance from home, mode of travel, rest period and Autonomy are changing significantly as Religion of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except duration of working in main occupation, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility, distance from home, mode of travel, rest period and Autonomy are significantly depending on the Religion of the respondents and changing from one religion group of respondents to another and in case of duration of working in main occupation, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility, distance from home, mode of travel, rest period and Autonomy, religion plays no role.

Table 5.39
Chi square, P-values of Native Place and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Native Place and nature of work	81.162	1	0
Native Place and Salary by this occupation	93.850	1	0
Native Place and duration of working in main occupation	8.485	1	0.004
Native Place and staying at workplace after 9 pm	81.162	1	0
Native Place and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	238.216	1	0
Native Place and treated well by Employer	23.324	1	0
Native Place and Free communication with employer	0.283	1	0.595
Native Place and Provide House	169.008	1	0
Native Place and Home Distance	197.141	3	0
Native Place and Travel Mode	193.041	2	0
Native Place and Work Hours per day	211.225	3	0
Native Place and Rest period	76.920	1	0
Native Place and Pay day	21.118	1	0
Native Place and Autonomy	4.123	1	0.042

From Table 5.39, it can be said that the work-related variables except free communication with their employer are changing significantly as Native place of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except free communication with their employer are significantly depending on the Native place of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of free communication with their employer, Native place plays no role.

Table 5.40
Chi square, P-values of Duration of staying in current area and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Duration of staying in current area and nature of work	182.263	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Salary by this occupation	252.966	9	0
Duration of staying in current area and duration of working in main occupation	6.891	3	0.075
Duration of staying in current area and staying at workplace after 9 pm	182.263	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	298.470	5	0
Duration of staying in current area and treated well by Employer	49.305	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Free Communication with employer	34.175	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Provide House	397.814	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Home Distance	454.865	6	0
Duration of staying in current area and Travel Mode	458.895	6	0
Duration of staying in current area and Work Hours per day	328.88	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Rest period	397.814	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Pay day	51.480	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Autonomy	31.279	5	0

From Table 5.40, it can be said that all the work-related variables except duration of working in main occupation are changing significantly as duration of

stay in current place of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables except duration of working in main occupation are significantly depending the duration of stay in current place of the respondents and changing from one age group of respondents to another and in the case of duration of working in main occupation, duration of staying in current area plays no role.

Table 5.41
Chi square, P-values of Education and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Education and nature of work	0.609	1	0.435
Education and Salary by this occupation	19.418	3	0
Education and duration of working in main occupation	16.284	1	0
Education and staying at workplace after 9 pm	0.609	1	0.435
Education and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	0.718	1	0.397
Education and treated well by Employer	0.005	1	0.946
Education and Free Communication with employer	64.597	1	0
Education and Provide House	0.054	1	0.817
Education and Home Distance	27.845	2	0
Education and Travel Mode	141.648	2	0
Education and Work Hours per day	28.539	2	0
Education and Rest period	0.054	1	0.817
Education and Pay day	5.796	1	0.016
Education and Autonomy	205.516	1	0

From Table 5.41, it can be said that the work-related variables except nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, Taking monthly leave, treatment by employer in all manner, provide housing facility, rest period and pay day are changing significantly as Education of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, Taking monthly leave, treatment by employer in all manner, provide housing facility, rest period and pay day are significantly depending on the Education of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, Taking monthly leave, treatment by employer in all manner, provide housing facility, rest period and pay day, Education plays no role.

Table 5.42
Chi square, P-values of Marital Status and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Marital Status and nature of work	22.467	2	0
Marital Status and Salary by this occupation	207.918	6	0
Marital Status and duration of working in main occupation	114.976	2	0
Marital Status and staying at workplace after 9 pm	22.467	2	0
Marital Status and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	64.665	3	0
Marital Status and Treated well by employer	13.493	3	0.004
Marital Status and Free Communication with employer	78.310	3	0
Marital Status and Provide House	79.667	3	0
Marital Status and Home Distance	302.647	9	0
Marital Status and Travel mode	307.179	4	0
Marital Status and Work Hours per day	131.727	4	0
Marital Status and Rest period	79.667	3	0
Marital Status and Pay day	43.840	2	0
Marital Status and Autonomy	131.746	3	0

From Table 5.42, it can be said that the work-related variables are changing significantly as Marital status of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables are significantly depending on the marital status of the respondents and changing from one marital status group of respondents to another.

Table 5.43
Chi square, P-values of Present occupation and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Present occupation and nature of work	91.238	1	0
Present occupation and Salary by this occupation	246.419	3	0
Present occupation and duration of working in main occupation	0.801	1	0.371
Present occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	91.238	1	0
Present occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	180.923	1	0
Present occupation and Treated well by employer	25.409	1	0
Present occupation and Free Communication with employer	23.360	1	0
Present occupation and Provide House	150.494	1	0
Present occupation and Home Distance	158.420	2	0
Present occupation and Travel mode	164.323	2	0
Present occupation and Work Hours per day	261.159	2	0
Present occupation and Rest period	150.494	1	0
Present occupation and Pay day	6.985	1	0.008
Present occupation and Autonomy	4.018	1	0.045

From Table 5.43, it can be said that all the work-related variables except duration of working in main occupation are changing significantly as present

occupation of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables except duration of working in main occupation are significantly depending the present occupation of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in the case of duration of working in main occupation, Present occupation play no role.

Table 5.44
Chi square, P-values of Previous occupation and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Previous occupation and nature of work	44.425	2	0
Previous occupation and Salary by this occupation	137.326	6	0
Previous occupation and duration of working in main occupation	54.130	2	0
Previous occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	44.425	2	0
Previous occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	155.430	2	0
Previous occupation and Treated well by employer	5.972	2	0.05
Previous occupation and Free Communication with employer	27.486	2	0
Previous occupation and Provide House	96.649	2	0
Previous occupation and Home Distance	130.336	4	0
Previous occupation and Travel mode	133.895	4	0
Previous occupation and Work Hours per day	138.863	4	0
Previous occupation and Rest period	96.649	2	0
Previous occupation and Pay day	115.035	2	0
Previous occupation and Autonomy	27.528	2	0

From 5.44, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as previous occupation of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the previous occupation of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.45
Chi square, P-values of Influenced to choose this occupation and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Influenced to choose this occupation and nature of work	67.861	4	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Salary by this occupation	185.856	6	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and duration of working in main occupation	76.417	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	67.861	4	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	167.446	3	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Treated well by employer	3.799	5	0.579
Influenced to choose this occupation and Free Communication with employer	70.975	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Provide House	99.457	3	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Home Distance	162.012	6	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Travel mode	344.866	3	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Work Hours per day	248.861	6	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Rest period	132.289	5	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Pay day	73.639	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Autonomy	183.713	5	0

From Table 5.45, it can be said that the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are changing significantly as Influence to choose the occupation of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are significantly depending on the Influence to choose the occupation of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in well manner, influence to choose the occupation plays no role.

Table 5.46
Chi square, P-values of Generations in this work and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Generations in this work and nature of work	28.344	1	0
Generations in this work and Salary by this occupation	216.741	3	0
Generations in this work and duration of working in main occupation	36.988	1	0
Generations in this work and staying at workplace after 9 pm	28.344	1	0
Generations in this work and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	87.278	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Treated well by employer	2.428	1	0.119
Generations in this work and Free Communication with employer	28.842	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Provide House	59.023	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Home Distance	59.028	2	0.000
Generations in this work and Travel mode	114.075	2	0.000
Generations in this work and Work Hours per day	80.560	2	0.000
Generations in this work and Rest period	59.023	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Pay day	0.003	1	0.956
Generations in this work and Autonomy	32.875	1	0.000

From Table 5.46, it can be said that all the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner and pay day are changing significantly as

generations of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner and pay day are significantly depending the generations of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in a well manner and pay day, generations in this work plays no role.

Table 5.47
Chi square, P-values of Family head and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Family head and nature of work	86.770	2	0
Family head and Salary by this occupation	100.335	2	0
Family head and duration of working in main occupation	201.990	2	0
Family head and staying at workplace after 9 pm	86.770	2	0
Family head and Chance to take monthly leave	261.103	4	0
Family head and Treated well by employer	17.609	2	0
Family head and Free Communication with employer	95.928	2	0
Family head and Provide House	180.686	4	0
Family head and Home Distance	249.362	4	0
Family head and Travel Mode	320.342	4	0
Family head and Work Hours per day	230.169	4	0
Family head and Rest period	180.686	4	0
Family head and Pay day	36.888	2	0
Family head and Autonomy	253.793	4	0

From Table 5.47, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Family Head of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the Family Head of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.48
Chi square, P-values of Total Family members and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Total Family members and nature of work	88.137	2	0
Total Family members and Salary by this occupation	185.856	6	0
Total Family members and duration of working in main occupation	91.178	4	0
Total Family members and staying at workplace after 9 pm	88.137	2	0
Total Family members and Chance to take monthly leave	147.581	4	0
Total Family members and Treated well by employer	18.283	2	0
Total Family members and Free Communication with employer	42.432	2	0
Total Family members and Provide House	195.423	2	0
Total Family members and Home Distance	318.311	4	0
Total Family members and Travel mode	218.873	4	0
Total Family members and Work Hours per day	287.987	4	0
Total Family members and Rest period	195.423	2	0
Total Family members and Pay day	38.961	4	0
Total Family members and Autonomy	67.321	4	0

From Table 5.48, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Total Family Members of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the Total Family Members of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.49
Chi square, P-values of Type of house and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Type of house and nature of work	34.536	2	0
Type of house and Salary by this occupation	47.204	2	0
Type of house and duration of working in main occupation	47.204	2	0.000
Type of house and staying at workplace after 9 pm	34.536	2	0
Type of house and Chance to take monthly leave	50.757	2	0.000
Type of house and Treated well by employer	3.172	2	0.205
Type of house and Free Communication with employer	26.969	2	0.000
Type of house and Provide House	73.519	2	0
Type of house and Home Distance	148.764	4	0.000
Type of house and Travel mode	149.186	4	0.000
Type of house and Work Hours per day	38.311	2	0
Type of house and Rest period	73.519	2	0.000
Type of house and Pay day	81.995	2	0.000
Type of house and Autonomy	12.914	2	0.002

From Table 5.49, it can be said that the work-related variables except treatment by employer in well manner are changing significantly as Type of House of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less

than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except treatment by employer in well manner are significantly depending on the type of house of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of treatment by employer in well manner Type of house plays no role.

Table 5.50
Chi square, P-values of Income from all sources per month and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Income from all sources per month and nature of work	81.766	2	0
Income from all sources per month and Salary by this occupation	398.404	12	0
Income from all sources per month and duration of working in main occupation	149.267	4	0
Income from all sources per month and staying at workplace after 9 pm	81.766	2	0
Income from all sources per month and Chance to take monthly leave	151.956	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Treated well by employer	37.479	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Provide House	245.347	4	0
Income from all sources per month and Home Distance	373.139	8	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Travel mode	294.053	8	0
Income from all sources per month and Work Hours per day	245.347	4	0
Income from all sources per month and Rest period	245.347	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Pay day	60.450	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Autonomy	101.875	4	0

From Table 5.50, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Income from all sources per month of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the Income from all sources per month of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.51
Chi square, P-values of Bank Account and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Bank Account and nature of work	21.686	1	0
Bank Account and Salary by this occupation	227.910	3	0
Bank Account and duration of working in main occupation	45.273	1	0.000
Bank Account and staying at workplace after 9 pm	21.686	1	0
Bank Account and Chance to take monthly leave	67.946	1	0.000
Bank Account and Treated well by employer	4.461	1	0.035
Bank Account and Free Communication with employer	17.020	1	0.000
Bank Account and Provide House	43.667	1	0.000
Bank Account and Home Distance	84.092	2	0.000
Bank Account and Travel Mode	78.880	2	0.000
Bank Account and Work Hours per day	114.419	2	0.000
Bank Account and Rest period	43.667	1	0.000
Bank Account and Pay day	35.067	1	0
Bank Account and Autonomy	0.545	1	0.460

From Table 5.51, it can be said that the work-related variables except autonomy are changing significantly as Bank Account of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except autonomy are significantly depending on the Bank Account of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of autonomy, Bank Account plays no role.

5.5. Assessing the significant relation between socio economic variables and first category work-related variables in Visakhapatnam Urban Area:

In this section the know whether the socio-economic variables and work-related variables are significantly dependent or not, the chi-square values, degrees of freedom and p-values under the null hypothesis that those pairs of variables are independent are presented for Visakhapatnam urban area. The tables are presented one for each socio-economic variable separately.

Table 5.52
Chi square, P-values of Age and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Age and nature of work	22.679	3	0
Age and Salary by this occupation	217.044	9	0
Age and duration of working in main occupation	166.087	3	0
Age and staying at workplace after 9 pm	22.679	3	0
Age and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	98.867	4	0
Age and treated well by Employer	3.327	4	0.505
Age and Free Communication with employer	95.729	4	0
Age and Provide House	62.405	4	0
Age and Home Distance	86.518	6	0
Age and Travel Mode	197.423	6	0
Age and Work Hours per day	186.626	6	0
Age and Pay day	40.428	3	0.000
Age and Rest period	62.405	4	0
Age and Autonomy	166.084	4	0

From Table 5.52, it can be said that all the work-related variables except treatment by employer in well manner are changing significantly as age of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is it can be inferred that all work-related variables except treatment by employer in well manner are significantly depending of the age of the respondents and changing from one age group of respondents to another and in case of treatment by employer in well manner Age plays no role.

Table 5.53
Chi square, P-values of Gender and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Gender and nature of work	92.557	1	0
Gender and Salary by this occupation	321.449	3	0
Gender and duration of working in main occupation	10.036	1	0.002
Gender and staying at workplace after 9 pm	92.557	1	0
Gender and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	333.440	1	0
Gender and treated well by Employer	65.534	1	0
Gender and Free Communication with employer	24.174	1	0
Gender and Provide House	171.835	1	0
Gender and Home Distance	172.083	2	0.000
Gender and Travel Mode	216.975	2	0
Gender and Work Hours per day	396.247	3	0
Gender and Rest period	171.835	1	0
Gender and Pay day	0.010	1	0.921
Gender and Autonomy	2.997	1	0.083

From Table 5.53, it can be said that the work-related variables except pay day and Autonomy are changing significantly as Gender of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except Payday and Autonomy are

significantly depending on the Gender of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of payday and autonomy Gender plays no role.

Table 5.54
Chi square, P-values of Social Status and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Social Status and nature of work	3.766	1	0.05
Social Status and Salary by this occupation	112.919	3	0
Social Status and duration of working in main occupation	3.108	1	0.78
Social Status and Staying at work place after 9 pm	3.766	1	0.05
Social Status and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	4.098	2	0.128
Social Status and treated well by Employer	0.333	1	0.564
Social Status and Free Communication with employer	31.887	1	0
Social Status and Provide House	10.475	1	0.001
Social Status and Home distance	55.655	2	0
Social Status and Travel Mode	13.491	2	0.001
Social Status and Work Hours per day	30.105	2	0
Social Status and Rest Period	10.475	1	0.001
Social Status and Pay day	11.035	1	0.001
Social Status and Autonomy	8.167	1	0.004

From Table 5.54, it can be said that the work-related variables except duration of working in main occupation, taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner are changing significantly as Social Status of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except duration of working in main occupation, taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner are significantly depending on the Social status of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of duration of working in main occupation, taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner, Social Status play no role.

Table 5.55
Chi square, P-values of Religion and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Religion and Nature of work	0.156	1	0.693
Religion and Salary by this occupation	23.844	3	0
Religion and duration of working in main occupation	6.753	1	0.009
Religion and Staying at workplace after 9 pm	0.156	1	0.693
Religion and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	2.171	1	0.141
Religion and treated well by Employer	0.712	1	0.399
Religion and Free Communication with employer	2.819	1	0.093
Religion and Provide House	4.343	1	0.037
Religion and Home distance	5.828	2	0.054
Religion and Travel Mode	7.720	2	0.021
Religion and Work Hours per day	17.513	2	0
Religion and Rest period	4.343	1	0.037
Religion and Pay day	3.915	1	0.048
Religion and Autonomy	0.113	1	0.737

From Table 5.55, it can be said that the work-related variables except nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner, free communication with employer, distance from home and autonomy are changing significantly as Religion of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner, free communication with employer, distance from home and autonomy are significantly depending on the Religion of the respondents and changing from one religion group of respondents to another and in case of nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner, free communication with employer, distance from home and autonomy, religion plays no role.

Table 5.56
Chi square, P-values of Native Place and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Native Place and nature of work	43.178	1	0
Native Place and Salary by this occupation	147.596	3	0
Native Place and duration of working in main occupation	51.568	4	0
Native Place and staying at workplace after 9 pm	43.178	1	0
Native Place and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	194.775	1	0
Native Place and treated well by Employer	16.198	1	0
Native Place and Free communication with employer	1.069	1	0.301
Native Place and Provide House	158.141	1	0
Native Place and Home Distance	176.595	3	0
Native Place and Travel Mode	171.350	2	0
Native Place and Work Hours per day	194.526	3	0
Native Place and Rest period	158.141	1	0
Native Place and Pay day	5.980	1	0.014
Native Place and Autonomy	21.459	1	0

From Table 5.56, it can be said that the work-related variables except free communication with their employer are changing significantly as Native place of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except free communication with their employer are significantly depending on the Native place of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of free communication with their employer, Native place plays no role.

Table 5.57
Chi square, P-values of Duration of staying in current area and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Duration of staying in current area and nature of work	126.225	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Salary by this occupation	326.963	16	0
Duration of staying in current area and duration of working in main occupation	15.181	3	0.002
Duration of staying in current area and staying at workplace after 9 pm	206.340	5	0
Duration of staying in current area and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	264.931	5	0
Duration of staying in current area and treated well by Employer	29.309	5	0
Duration of staying in current area and Free Communication with employer	34.889	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Provide House	415.498	5	0
Duration of staying in current area and Home Distance	449.416	6	0
Duration of staying in current area and Travel Mode	450.523	6	0
Duration of staying in current area and Work Hours per day	410.57	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Rest period	415.498	5	0
Duration of staying in current area and Pay day	21.663	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Autonomy	29.022	5	0

From Table 5.57, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as duration of stay in current place of the respondent are

changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the duration of stay in current place of the respondents and changing from one age group of respondents to another.

Table 5.58
Chi square, P-values of Education and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Education and nature of work	0.273	1	0
Education and Salary by this occupation	13.067	4	0.010
Education and duration of working in main occupation	35.972	1	0
Education and staying at workplace after 9 pm	0.273	1	0
Education and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	49.769	2	0
Education and treated well by Employer	0.094	1	0.759
Education and Free Communication with employer	50.099	1	0
Education and Provide House	65.776	2	0
Education and Home Distance	13.471	2	0.001
Education and Travel Mode	85.997	2	0
Education and Work Hours per day	38.532	2	0
Education and Rest period	65.776	2	0
Education and Pay day	0.167	1	0.683
Education and Autonomy	185.581	2	0

From Table 5.58, it can be said that the work-related variables except treatment by employer in a well manner and pay day are changing significantly as Education of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except treatment by employer in a well manner and pay day are significantly depending on the Education of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of treatment by employer in a well manner and pay day, Education plays no role.

Table 5.59
Chi square, P-values of Marital Status and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Marital Status and nature of work	36.171	2	0
Marital Status and Salary by this occupation	208.516	8	0
Marital Status and duration of working in main occupation	114.256	2	0
Marital Status and staying at workplace after 9 pm	36.171	2	0
Marital Status and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	90.614	3	0
Marital Status and Treated well by employer	18.491	3	0
Marital Status and Free Communication with employer	78.699	2	0
Marital Status and Provide House	68.279	3	0
Marital Status and Home Distance	59.236	4	0
Marital Status and Travel mode	194.539	4	0
Marital Status and Work Hours per day	151.147	4	0
Marital Status and Rest period	68.279	3	0
Marital Status and Pay day	31.446	2	0
Marital Status and Autonomy	181.981	3	0

From Table 5.59, it can be said that the work-related variables are changing significantly as Marital status of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables are significantly depending on the marital status of the respondents and changing from one marital status group of respondents to another.

Table 5.60
Chi square, P-values of Present occupation and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Present occupation and nature of work	83.041	1	0
Present occupation and Salary by this occupation	273.509	4	0
Present occupation and duration of working in main occupation	0.904	1	0.342
Present occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	83.041	1	0
Present occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	359.265	4	0
Present occupation and Treated well by employer	43.675	1	0
Present occupation and Free Communication with employer	31.882	1	0
Present occupation and Provide House	229.221	4	0
Present occupation and Home Distance	146.875	2	0
Present occupation and Travel mode	153.997	2	0
Present occupation and Work Hours per day	189.765	2	0
Present occupation and Rest period	229.221	4	0
Present occupation and Pay day	0.936	1	0.333
Present occupation and Autonomy	20.886	4	0

From Table 5.60, it can be said that all the work-related variables except duration of working in main occupation and pay day are changing significantly as present occupation of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables except duration of working in main occupation and pay day are significantly depending the

present occupation of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in the case of duration of working in main occupation and pay day, present occupation plays no role.

Table 5.61
Chi square, P-values of Previous occupation and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Previous occupation and nature of work	58.075	2	0
Previous occupation and Salary by this occupation	47.200	3	0.000
Previous occupation and duration of working in main occupation	17.705	1	0.000
Previous occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	58.075	2	0
Previous occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	181.936	3	0
Previous occupation and Treated well by employer	9.404	3	0.024
Previous occupation and Free Communication with employer	2.388	1	0.122
Previous occupation and Provide House	85.066	1	0.000
Previous occupation and Home Distance	88.998	2	0.000
Previous occupation and Travel mode	89.165	2	0.000
Previous occupation and Work Hours per day	91.460	2	0.000
Previous occupation and Rest period	85.066	1	0.000
Previous occupation and Pay day	19.002	1	0.000
Previous occupation and Autonomy	19.478	1	0.000

From 5.61, it can be said that all the work-related variables except free communication with employer are changing significantly as previous occupation of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables except free communication with employer are significantly depending the previous occupation of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in the case of free communication with employer, previous occupation plays no role.

Table 5.62
Chi square, P-values of Influenced to choose this occupation and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Influenced to choose this occupation and nature of work	24.448	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Salary by this occupation	250.099	16	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and duration of working in main occupation	91.017	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	24.448	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	191.054	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Treated well by employer	2.342	3	0.505
Influenced to choose this occupation and Free Communication with employer	82.905	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Provide House	109.293	3	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Home Distance	137.186	6	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Travel mode	252.776	6	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Work Hours per day	270.835	6	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Rest period	109.293	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Pay day	35.022	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Autonomy	245.739	5	0

From Table 5.62, it can be said that the work-related variables except treatment by employer are changing significantly as Influence to choose the occupation of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables are significantly depending on the Influenced to choose the occupation of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another except treatment by employer. In case of treatment of employer in well manner is not affected by the influenced to choose the occupation.

Table 5.63**Chi square, P-values of Generations in this work and various work related variables**

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Generations in this work and nature of work	28.556	1	0
Generations in this work and Salary by this occupation	7.700	1	0
Generations in this work and duration of working in main occupation	60.969	1	0
Generations in this work and staying at workplace after 9 pm	28.556	1	0
Generations in this work and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	92.594	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Treated well by employer	0.062	1	0.804
Generations in this work and Free Communication with employer	36.802	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Provide House	55.781	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Home Distance	56.625	2	0.000
Generations in this work and Travel mode	103.455	2	0.000
Generations in this work and Work Hours per day	73.646	2	0.000
Generations in this work and Rest period	55.781	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Pay day	1.903	1	1.168
Generations in this work and Autonomy	109.266	1	0.000

From Table 5.63, it can be said that all the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner and pay day are changing significantly as generations of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner and pay day are significantly depending the generations of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in a well manner and pay day generations in this work plays no role.

Table 5.64.**Chi square, P-values of Family head and various work-related variables**

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Family head and nature of work	74.897	2	0
Family head and Salary by this occupation	510.279	16	0
Family head and duration of working in main occupation	129.367	2	0
Family head and staying at workplace after 9 pm	74.897	2	0
Family head and Chance to take monthly leave	340.635	4	0
Family head and Treated well by employer	27.882	4	0.001
Family head and Free Communication with employer	83.760	2	0
Family head and Provide House	209.033	4	0
Family head and Home Distance	228.301	4	0
Family head and Travel Mode	298.930	4	0
Family head and Work Hours per day	271.099	4	0
Family head and Rest period	209.033	4	0
Family head and Pay day	27.970	2	0
Family head and Autonomy	251.868	4	0

From Table 5.64, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Family Head of the respondent are changing since all the

p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the Family Head of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.65
Chi square, P-values of Total Family members and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Total Family members and nature of work	182.581	6	0
Total Family members and Salary by this occupation	185.487	6	0
Total Family members and duration of working in main occupation	17.162	2	0
Total Family members and staying at workplace after 9 pm	182.581	6	0
Total Family members and Chance to take monthly leave	179.121	4	0
Total Family members and Treated well by employer	12.516	2	0.002
Total Family members and Free Communication with employer	42.714	2	0
Total Family members and Provide House	274.206	2	0
Total Family members and Home Distance	350.736	4	0
Total Family members and Travel mode	280.471	4	0
Total Family members and Work Hours per day	354.078	4	0
Total Family members and Rest period	274.206	2	0
Total Family members and Pay day	14.458	4	0.006
Total Family members and Autonomy	32.596	4	0

From Table 5.65, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Total Family Members of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the Total Family Members of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.66
Chi square, P-values of Type of house and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Type of house and nature of work	22.365	1	0
Type of house and Salary by this occupation	105.555	6	0.000
Type of house and duration of working in main occupation	15.301	2	0.000
Type of house and staying at workplace after 9 pm	22.365	1	0.000
Type of house and Chance to take monthly leave	48.631	2	0.000
Type of house and Treated well by employer	3.778	2	0.151
Type of house and Free Communication with employer	21.395	1	0.000
Type of house and Provide House	80.118	2	0
Type of house and Home Distance	136.759	4	0.000
Type of house and Travel mode	136.898	4	0.000
Type of house and Work Hours per day	90.037	4	0.000
Type of house and Rest period	80.118	2	0.000
Type of house and Pay day	37.549	2	0.000
Type of house and Autonomy	2.176	2	0.337

From Table 5.66, it can be said that the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner and autonomy are changing significantly as

Type of House of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner and autonomy are significantly depending on the type of house of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in well manner and autonomy Type of House plays no role.

Table 5.67
Chi square, P-values of Income from all sources per month and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Income from all sources per month and nature of work	136.950	4	0
Income from all sources per month and Salary by this occupation	333.473	12	0
Income from all sources per month and duration of working in main occupation	48.818	4	0
Income from all sources per month and staying at workplace after 9 pm	136.950	4	0
Income from all sources per month and Chance to take monthly leave	180.139	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Treated well by employer	20.859	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Provide House	306.343	4	0
Income from all sources per month and Home Distance	397.119	8	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Travel mode	335.730	8	0
Income from all sources per month and Work Hours per day	306.434	4	0
Income from all sources per month and Rest period	306.434	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Pay day	32.979	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Autonomy	88.140	4	0.000

From Table 5.67, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Income from all sources per month of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the Income from all sources per month of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.68
Chi square, P-values of Bank Account and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Bank Account and nature of work	16.330	1	0
Bank Account and Salary by this occupation	169.121	4	0
Bank Account and duration of working in main occupation	66.586	1	0.000
Bank Account and staying at workplace after 9 pm	16.330	1	0
Bank Account and Chance to take monthly leave	58.458	1	0.000
Bank Account and Treated well by employer	0.849	1	0.357
Bank Account and Free Communication with employer	36.995	1	0.000
Bank Account and Provide House	34.179	1	0.000
Bank Account and Home Distance	52.766	2	0.000
Bank Account and Travel Mode	51.320	2	0.000
Bank Account and Work Hours per day	150.857	2	0.000
Bank Account and Rest period	34.179	1	0.000
Bank Account and Pay day	0.324	1	0.569
Bank Account and Autonomy	20.668	1	0.000

From Table 5.68, it can be said that the work-related variables except treatment by employer in a well manner and payday are changing significantly as Bank Account of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are significantly depending on the Bank Account of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in well manner and payday Bank Account plays no role.

5.6. Assessing the significant relation between socio economic variables and first category work-related variables in Vijayawada Urban Area:

In this section the know whether the socio-economic variables and work-related variables are significantly dependent or not, the chi-square values, degrees of freedom and p-values under the null hypothesis that those pairs of variables are independent are presented for Vijayawada urban area. The tables are presented one for each socio-economic variable separately.

Table 5.69
Chi square, P-values of Age and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Age and nature of work	34.844	3	0
Age and Salary by this occupation	192.521	9	0
Age and duration of working in main occupation	161.725	3	0
Age and staying at workplace after 9 pm	34.844	3	0
Age and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	88.689	4	0
Age and treated well by Employer	7.439	4	0.114
Age and Free Communication with employer	97.032	4	0
Age and Provide House	64.980	4	0
Age and Home Distance	104.046	6	0
Age and Travel Mode	214.473	6	0
Age and Work Hours per day	188.619	6	0
Age and Pay day	52.037	3	0.000
Age and Rest period	64.980	4	0
Age and Autonomy	139.155	4	0

From Table 5.69, it can be said that all the work-related variable except treatment by employer in well manner are changing significantly as age of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is it can be inferred that all work-related variables except treatment by employer in well manner are significantly depending of the age of the respondents and changing from one age group of respondents to another and in case of treatment by employer in well manner, Age plays no role.

Table 5.70
Chi square, P-values of Gender and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Gender and nature of work	105.654	1	0
Gender and Salary by this occupation	299.015	4	0
Gender and duration of working in main occupation	28.295	1	0
Gender and staying at workplace after 9 pm	105.654	1	0
Gender and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	306.944	1	0
Gender and treated well by Employer	72.675	1	0
Gender and Free Communication with employer	22.150	1	0
Gender and Provide House	176.230	1	0
Gender and Home Distance	176.439	2	0.000
Gender and Travel Mode	176.479	2	0
Gender and Work Hours per day	367.536	3	0
Gender and Rest period	176.230	1	0
Gender and Pay day	0.014	1	0.907
Gender and Autonomy	0.228	1	0.633

From Table 5.70, it can be said that the work-related variables except pay day and Autonomy are changing significantly as Gender of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except Payday and Autonomy are

significantly depending on the Gender of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of payday and autonomy Gender plays no role.

Table 5.71
Chi square, P-values of Social Status and various work-related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Social Status and nature of work	0.818	1	0.366
Social Status and Salary by this occupation	91.270	3	0
Social Status and duration of working in main occupation	3.762	1	0.05
Social Status and Staying at work place after 9 pm	0.818	1	0.366
Social Status and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	1.823	1	0.177
Social Status and treated well by Employer	0.001	1	0.977
Social Status and Free Communication with employer	49.960	1	0
Social Status and Provide House	0.633	1	0.419
Social Status and Home distance	43.609	2	0
Social Status and Travel Mode	6.445	2	0.03
Social Status and Work Hours per day	28.405	3	0.000
Social Status and Rest Period	0.653	1	0.419
Social Status and Pay day	20.006	1	0
Social Status and Autonomy	3.049	1	0.081

From Table 5.71, it can be said that the work-related variables except nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility, rest period and autonomy are changing significantly as Social Status of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except except nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility, rest period and autonomy are significantly depending on the Social status of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner, provide housing facility, rest period and autonomy Social Status play no role.

Table 5.72
Chi square, P-values of Religion and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Religion and Nature of work	1.713	1	0.191
Religion and Salary by this occupation	17.26	4	0.001
Religion and duration of working in main occupation	7.442	1	0.006
Religion and Staying at work place after 9 pm	1.713	1	0.191
Religion and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	1.224	2	0.542
Religion and treated well by Employer	2.095	2	0.351
Religion and Free Communication with employer	3.161	1	0.075
Religion and Provide House	0.177	1	0.674
Religion and Home distance	0.188	2	0.910
Religion and Travel Mode	2.583	2	0.275
Religion and Work Hours per day	23.402	2	0
Religion and Rest period	0.454	2	0.797
Religion and Pay day	2.698	1	0.100
Religion and Autonomy	6.184	2	0.045

From Table 5.4, it can be said that the work-related variables namely, salary by this occupation, duration of working in main occupation and work hours per day are changing significantly as Religion of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the above-mentioned variables are significantly depending on the Religion of the respondents and changing from one religion group of respondents to another and in case of nature of work, staying at work place after 9 pm, Taking monthly leave, treatment of employer in well manner, free communication with employer, provide housing facility, distance from home, mode of travel, rest period and pay day religion plays no role.

Table 5.73
Chi square, P-values of Native Place and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Native Place and nature of work	77.977	1	0
Native Place and Salary by this occupation	142.130	3	0
Native Place and duration of working in main occupation	48.520	4	0
Native Place and staying at workplace after 9 pm	77.977	1	0
Native Place and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	199.352	1	0
Native Place and treated well by Employer	20.692	1	0
Native Place and Free communication with employer	1.111	1	0.292
Native Place and Provide House	156.064	1	0
Native Place and Home Distance	182.834	3	0
Native Place and Travel Mode	18.161	1	0
Native Place and Work Hours per day	194.638	3	0
Native Place and Rest period	156.064	1	0
Native Place and Pay day	13.976	1	0
Native Place and Autonomy	13.538	1	0

From Table 5.73, it can be said that the work-related variables except free communication with their employer are changing significantly as Native place of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except free communication with their employer are significantly depending on the Native place of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of free communication with their employer Native place plays no role.

Table 5.74
Chi square, P-values of Duration of staying in current area and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Duration of staying in current area and nature of work	174.124	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Salary by this occupation	230.093	9	0
Duration of staying in current area and duration of working in main occupation	7.754	3	0.05
Duration of staying in current area and staying at workplace after 9 pm	174.124	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	248.325	5	0
Duration of staying in current area and treated well by Employer	44.052	5	0
Duration of staying in current area and Free Communication with employer	24.491	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Provide House	378.152	5	0
Duration of staying in current area and Home Distance	421.932	6	0
Duration of staying in current area and Travel Mode	424.486	6	0
Duration of staying in current area and Work Hours per day	374.278	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Rest period	415.498	5	0
Duration of staying in current area and Pay day	23.916	3	0
Duration of staying in current area and Autonomy	38.361	5	0

From Table 5.74, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as duration of stay in current place of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all

work-related variables are significantly depending the duration of stay in current place of the respondents and changing from one age group of respondents to another.

Table 5.75
Chi square, P-values of Education and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Education and nature of work	0.286	1	0.593
Education and Salary by this occupation	4.979	3	0.173
Education and duration of working in main occupation	19.228	1	0
Education and staying at workplace after 9 pm	0.286	1	0.593
Education and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	34.691	2	0
Education and treated well by Employer	0.961	1	0.327
Education and Free Communication with employer	48.669	1	0
Education and Provide House	2.075	1	0.150
Education and Home Distance	14.914	2	0.001
Education and Travel Mode	106.798	2	0
Education and Work Hours per day	37.102	2	0
Education and Rest period	2.075	1	0.150
Education and Pay day	1.140	1	0.286
Education and Autonomy	185.581	2	0

From Table 5.75, it can be said that the work-related variables except nature of work, Salary by this occupation, staying at work place after 9 pm, treatment of employer in well manner , provide housing facility, rest period and pay day are changing significantly as Education of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except nature of work, Salary by this occupation, staying at work place after 9 pm, treatment of employer in well manner , provide housing facility, rest period and pay day are significantly depending on the Education of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of nature of work, Salary by this occupation, staying at work place after 9 pm, treatment of employer in well manner , provide housing facility, rest period and pay day Education plays no role.

Table 5.76
Chi square, P-values of Marital Status and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Marital Status and nature of work	36.728	3	0
Marital Status and Salary by this occupation	215.042	8	0
Marital Status and duration of working in main occupation	189.686	6	0
Marital Status and staying at workplace after 9 pm	36.728	3	0
Marital Status and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	87.031	3	0
Marital Status and Treated well by employer	17.681	3	0.001
Marital Status and Free Communication with employer	77.098	2	0
Marital Status and Provide House	77.217	3	0
Marital Status and Home Distance	71.255	4	0
Marital Status and Travel mode	225.286	4	0
Marital Status and Work Hours per day	163.345	4	0
Marital Status and Rest period	77.217	3	0
Marital Status and Pay day	38.054	2	0
Marital Status and Autonomy	167.108	3	0

From Table 5.76, it can be said that the work-related variables are changing significantly as Marital status of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables are significantly depending on the marital status of the respondents and changing from one marital status group of respondents to another.

Table 5.77
Chi square, P-values of Present occupation and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Present occupation and nature of work	90.267	1	0
Present occupation and Salary by this occupation	242.900	3	0
Present occupation and duration of working in main occupation	6.944	1	0.008
Present occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	90.267	1	0
Present occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	336.210	4	0
Present occupation and Treated well by employer	46.073	1	0
Present occupation and Free Communication with employer	29.584	1	0
Present occupation and Provide House	229.665	4	0
Present occupation and Home Distance	144.053	2	0
Present occupation and Travel mode	151.501	2	0
Present occupation and Work Hours per day	206.947	2	0
Present occupation and Rest period	229.665	4	0
Present occupation and Pay day	1.916	1	0.166
Present occupation and Autonomy	14.807	4	0.005

From Table 5.77 it can be said that all the work-related variables except pay day are changing significantly as present occupation of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables except pay day are significantly depending the present

occupation of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in the case of pay day, Present occupation plays no role.

Table 5.78
Chi square, P-values of Previous occupation and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Previous occupation and nature of work	47.991	2	0
Previous occupation and Salary by this occupation	154.703	6	0
Previous occupation and duration of working in main occupation	52.115	2	0
Previous occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	47.991	2	0
Previous occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	158.982	2	0
Previous occupation and Treated well by employer	5.683	2	0.058
Previous occupation and Free Communication with employer	42.662	2	0
Previous occupation and Provide House	99.865	2	0
Previous occupation and Home Distance	115.999	4	0
Previous occupation and Travel mode	117.965	4	0
Previous occupation and Work Hours per day	154.309	4	0
Previous occupation and Rest period	99.865	2	0
Previous occupation and Pay day	78.486	2	0
Previous occupation and Autonomy	53.158	2	0

From 5.78, it can be said that all the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are changing significantly as previous occupation of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are significantly depending the previous occupation of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in well manner is nothing to do with previous occupation.

Table 5.79
Chi square, P-values of Influenced to choose this occupation and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Influenced to choose this occupation and nature of work	58.443	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Salary by this occupation	299.108	16	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and duration of working in main occupation	75.375	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and staying at workplace after 9 pm	58.443	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	192.143	3	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Treated well by employer	1.789	3	0.617
Influenced to choose this occupation and Free Communication with employer	87.662	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Provide House	119.328	3	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Home Distance	148.404	6	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Travel mode	284.486	6	0.000
Influenced to choose this occupation and Work Hours per day	292.086	6	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Rest period	119.328	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Pay day	48.099	3	0
Influenced to choose this occupation and Autonomy	238.308	5	0

From Table 5.79, it can be said that the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are changing significantly as Influence to choose the occupation of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except treatment of employer in well manner are significantly depending on the Influence to choose the occupation of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in well manner influence to choose the occupation plays no role.

Table 5.80
Chi square, P-values of Generations in this work and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Generations in this work and nature of work	27.124	1	0
Generations in this work and Salary by this occupation	205.608	4	0
Generations in this work and duration of working in main occupation	51.846	1	0
Generations in this work and staying at workplace after 9 pm	27.124	1	0
Generations in this work and Chance to Take Monthly Leave	86.070	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Treated well by employer	5.822	1	0.016
Generations in this work and Free Communication with employer	37.687	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Provide House	54.285	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Home Distance	54.629	2	0.000
Generations in this work and Travel mode	108.836	2	0.000
Generations in this work and Work Hours per day	73.061	2	0.000
Generations in this work and Rest period	54.285	1	0.000
Generations in this work and Pay day	3.393	1	0.065
Generations in this work and Autonomy	88.011	1	0.000

From Table 5.80, it can be said that all the work-related variables except pay day are changing significantly as generations of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables except pay day are significantly depending the generations of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another. and in case of treatment of employer in a well manner, generations in this work plays no role.

Table 5.81.
Chi square, P-values of Family head and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Family head and nature of work	108.392	2	0
Family head and Salary by this occupation	277.310	6	0.000
Family head and duration of working in main occupation	156.266	2	0
Family head and staying at workplace after 9 pm	108.392	2	0
Family head and Chance to take monthly leave	337.353	4	0
Family head and Treated well by employer	35.773	4	0.000
Family head and Free Communication with employer	94.605	2	0
Family head and Provide House	216.934	4	0
Family head and Home Distance	240.513	4	0
Family head and Travel Mode	315.587	4	0
Family head and Work Hours per day	272.578	4	0
Family head and Rest period	209.033	4	0
Family head and Pay day	35.112	2	0
Family head and Autonomy	251.868	4	0

From Table 5.81, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Family Head of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables

are significantly depending the Family Head of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.82
Chi square, P-values of Total Family members and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Total Family members and nature of work	98.606	2	0
Total Family members and Salary by this occupation	166.897	6	0
Total Family members and duration of working in main occupation	34.627	2	0
Total Family members and staying at workplace after 9 pm	98.606	2	0
Total Family members and Chance to take monthly leave	146.134	2	0
Total Family members and Treated well by employer	19.118	2	0
Total Family members and Free Communication with employer	28.837	2	0
Total Family members and Provide House	216.818	2	0
Total Family members and Home Distance	296.536	4	0
Total Family members and Travel mode	225.090	4	0
Total Family members and Work Hours per day	300.561	4	0
Total Family members and Rest period	216.818	2	0
Total Family members and Pay day	8.522	2	0.014
Total Family members and Autonomy	32.045	2	0

From Table 5.82, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Total Family Members of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the Total Family Members of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.83
Chi square, P-values of Type of house and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Type of house and nature of work	8.295	1	0.003
Type of house and Salary by this occupation	97.077	6	0.000
Type of house and duration of working in main occupation	12.958	2	0.002
Type of house and staying at workplace after 9 pm	8.295	1	0.003
Type of house and Chance to take monthly leave	27.928	2	0.000
Type of house and Treated well by employer	6.616	2	0.037
Type of house and Free Communication with employer	15.868	1	0.000
Type of house and Provide House	48.148	2	0.000
Type of house and Home Distance	117.737	4	0.000
Type of house and Travel mode	117.878	4	0.000
Type of house and Work Hours per day	59.836	4	0.000
Type of house and Rest period	48.148	2	0.000
Type of house and Pay day	31.028	2	0.000
Type of house and Autonomy	2.569	2	0.277

From Table 5.83, it can be said that the work-related variables except autonomy are changing significantly as Type of House of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be

inferred that all the work-related variables except autonomy are significantly depending on the type of house of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of autonomy Type of House plays no role.

Table 5.84
Chi square, P-values of Income from all sources per month and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Income from all sources per month and nature of work	132.376	4	0
Income from all sources per month and Salary by this occupation	430.934	16	0
Income from all sources per month and duration of working in main occupation	77.260	4	0
Income from all sources per month and staying at workplace after 9 pm	132.376	4	0
Income from all sources per month and Chance to take monthly leave	164.115	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Treated well by employer	23.275	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Provide House	306.434	4	0
Income from all sources per month and Home Distance	373.057	8	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Travel mode	312.636	8	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Work Hours per day	312.636	8	0
Income from all sources per month and Rest period	280.601	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Pay day	32.656	4	0.000
Income from all sources per month and Autonomy	82.195	4	0

From Table 5.84, it can be said that all the work-related variables are changing significantly as Income from all sources per month of the respondent are changing since all the p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all work-related variables are significantly depending the Income from all sources per month of the respondents and changing from one group of respondents to another.

Table 5.85
Chi square, P-values of Bank Account and various work related variables

Variables	Chi square Value	df	P-value
Bank Account and nature of work	13.124	1	0
Bank Account and Salary by this occupation	185.573	4	0
Bank Account and duration of working in main occupation	63.531	1	0.000
Bank Account and staying at workplace after 9 pm	13.124	1	0
Bank Account and Chance to take monthly leave	58.188	1	0.000
Bank Account and Treated well by employer	0.724	1	0.395
Bank Account and Free Communication with employer	38.122	1	0.000
Bank Account and Provide House	35.288	1	0.000
Bank Account and Home Distance	55.069	2	0.000
Bank Account and Travel Mode	52.352	2	0.000
Bank Account and Work Hours per day	131.572	2	0.000
Bank Account and Rest period	35.288	1	0.000
Bank Account and Pay day	1.574	1	0.210
Bank Account and Autonomy	13.209	1	0.000

From Table 5.85, it can be said that the work-related variables except treatment by employer in a well manner and pay day are changing significantly as Bank Account of the respondent are changing since the corresponding p values are less than .05. That is, it can be inferred that all the work-related variables except treatment by employer in a well manner and pay day are significantly depending on the Bank Account of the respondents and changing from one gender group of respondents to another and in case of treatment of employer in well manner and pay day Bank Account plays no role.

Chapter VI
Relational Analysis
Part II

Introduction:

This Chapter presents the results of relationship between each socio-demographic variable and second category of work-related issues discussed in Chapter V. To test the equivalence of the second category of work related variables against different categories of each of the socio-economic variables namely, Age, Gender, Social Status, Religion, Native Place, Duration of staying in Current Place, Education, Marital Status, Present Occupation, Previous Occupation, Persons Influenced to Choose this Occupation, Generations in this work, Basing on the Family Head, Total number of Family Members (Excluding the respondent), Type of house, Income from all Sources per month and Bank Account against the work related variables namely, Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) technique is used. Here the average scores of the work-related variables discussed above are used for the analysis against socio-economic variables. The following tables present the ANOVA results i.e. Table 6.1 to 6.17 to Kakinada Urban Area, Table 6.18-6.34 to Rajamahendravaram, Table 6.35 to 6.51 to Tirupathi, Table 6.52 to 6.68 to Visakhapatnam and Table 6.69 to 6.85 to Vijayawada respectively

The general null Hypothesis is that there is no significant variation of these work-related variables against different classifications of the Socio-Economic Variables and the alternative Hypothesis is that there exists a significant variation among the classifications of the socio-economic variables against the work-related variables. If the p-value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected and concluded that there is a significant variation over classifications of the socio-economic variable, if the p-value is more than 0.05, null hypothesis was accepted and can be concluded that there is no variation over classifications of the socio-economic variable.

6.2. Testing the significant variation of the second category work-related variables in Kakinada Urban Area:

In this section the test whether the second category work-related variables are significantly varying over the socio-economic variables, the values obtained using

ANOVA technique are presented for Kakinada urban area. The tables are presented one for each socio-economic variable separately and are presented in Table No.6.1 to 6.17.

Table No 6.1
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Age for work related variables among domestic workers in Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	2.768	4	.692	18.731	.000
	Within Groups	18.658	505	.037		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	73.035	4	18.259	54.077	.000
	Within Groups	170.508	505	.338		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	6.603	4	1.401	8.498	.000
	Within Groups	83.236	505	.165		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	1.526	4	.382	27.932	.000
	Within Groups	6.898	505	.014		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.332	4	.083	26.906	.000
	Within Groups	1.620	505	.003		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.098	4	.275	6.345	.000
	Within Groups	21.852	505	.043		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.1, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over the age classifications of the respondent. That is all the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the age of the respondents is changing. So, these can be said that they are age dependent.

Table No 6.2
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Gender
for work related variables among domestic workers in Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	13.605	1	13.605	883.554	.000
	Within Groups	7.822	508	.015		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	70.464	1	70.464	206.816	.000
	Within Groups	173.079	508	.341		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.713	1	.713	4.111	.043
	Within Groups	88.126	508	.173		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.076	1	.076	4.618	.032
	Within Groups	8.348	508	.016		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.112	1	.112	31.009	.000
	Within Groups	1.840	508	.004		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.224	1	.224	6.015	.026
	Within Groups	22.726	508	.045		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.2, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over the gender classifications of the respondent. That is all the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the gender of the respondents is changing. So, it can be inferred that all are gender dependent.

Table No 6.3
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Social Status for work related variables among domestic workers in Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.287	3	.096	2.288	.078
	Within Groups	21.140	506	.042		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	26.194	3	8.398	19.461	.000
	Within Groups	218.349	506	.432		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	6.591	3	2.197	13.516	.000
	Within Groups	82.248	506	.163		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.456	3	.152	9.658	.000
	Within Groups	7.968	506	.016		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.012	3	.004	1.060	.366
	Within Groups	1.940	506	.004		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.175	3	.392	9.102	.000
	Within Groups	21.775	506	.043		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.3, it can be said that almost all the work-related variables are significantly varying over social status classifications of the respondent except in case of facilities at workplace and awareness about Social Security/welfare schemes. That is except in case of these two work related variables namely facilities at workplace and awareness about Social Security and welfare schemes, other four work-related variables are changing as the social status of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.4
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Social Religion for work related variables among domestic workers in Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.065	2	.033	.773	.462
	Within Groups	21.361	507	.042		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	4.157	2	2.079	4.403	.013
	Within Groups	239.385	507	.472		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	2.990	2	1.495	8.830	.000
	Within Groups	86.848	507	.169		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.058	2	.029	1.761	.173
	Within Groups	8.366	507	.017		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.027	2	.013	3.512	.031
	Within Groups	1.925	507	.004		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.466	2	.233	6.259	.005
	Within Groups	22.484	507	.044		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.4, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over Religion classifications of the respondent except in case of facilities at workplace and awareness about Social Security/welfare schemes. That is except in case of these two work related variables namely facilities at workplace and awareness about Social Security and welfare schemes, other four work-related variables are changing as the social status of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.5
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Native Place for work related variables among domestic workers in Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	6.711	1	6.711	231.655	.000
	Within Groups	14.716	508	.029		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	41.361	1	41.361	103.922	.000
	Within Groups	202.182	508	.398		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	1.207	1	1.207	6.994	.008
	Within Groups	87.632	508	.173		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.428	1	.428	27.163	.000
	Within Groups	7.997	508	.016		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.017	1	.017	4.386	.037
	Within Groups	1.935	508	.004		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.249	1	1.249	29.245	.000
	Within Groups	21.701	508	.043		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.5, it can be said that all the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are significantly varying over the Native Place classifications of the respondents. That is all the work-related variables are changing as the native place of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.6
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Staying
in current place for work related variables among domestic workers in
Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	10.665	5	2.133	99.906	.000
	Within Groups	10.761	504	.021		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	41.160	5	8.232	20.500	.000
	Within Groups	202.383	504	.402		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	8.719	5	1.744	10.969	.000
	Within Groups	80.120	504	.159		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	2.320	5	.464	38.315	.000
	Within Groups	6.104	504	.012		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.277	5	.055	16.677	.000
	Within Groups	1.675	504	.003		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	2.046	5	.409	9.864	.000
	Within Groups	20.904	504	.041		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.6, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over the staying in current place classifications of the respondents. That is all the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the current staying place of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.7
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Education for work related variables among domestic workers in Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	2.283	2	1.142	30.236	.000
	Within Groups	19.143	507	.038		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	68.077	2	34.038	98.352	.000
	Within Groups	176.466	507	.346		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	6.358	2	2.679	16.271	.000
	Within Groups	83.480	507	.165		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.514	2	.257	16.481	.000
	Within Groups	7.910	507	.016		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.046	2	.023	6.152	.002
	Within Groups	1.906	507	.004		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.009	2	.004	.096	.909
	Within Groups	22.941	507	.045		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.7, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over educational classifications of the respondent except in case of occupational impact on health. That is except in case of only one work related variables namely occupational impact on health, other five work-related variables are changing as the education of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.8
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Marital Status for work related variables among domestic workers in Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	3.708	3	1.236	36.302	.000
	Within Groups	17.718	506	.035		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	90.070	3	30.023	98.987	.000
	Within Groups	153.473	506	.303		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	8.322	3	2.774	17.432	.000
	Within Groups	80.517	506	.159		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.474	3	.158	10.058	.000
	Within Groups	7.950	506	.016		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.140	3	.047	12.999	.000
	Within Groups	1.812	506	.004		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.537	3	.512	12.105	.000
	Within Groups	21.413	506	.042		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.8, it can be said that all the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are significantly varying over marital status classifications of the respondents. That is all the work-related variables are changing as the marital status of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.9
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Present Occupation for work related variables among domestic workers in Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	13.768	4	3.442	226.987	.000
	Within Groups	7.658	505	.015		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	99.731	4	24.933	87.552	.000
	Within Groups	143.812	505	.285		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	6.879	4	1.470	8.946	.000
	Within Groups	82.960	505	.164		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.196	4	.049	3.004	.018
	Within Groups	8.229	505	.016		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.153	4	.038	10.733	.000
	Within Groups	1.799	505	.004		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	3.653	4	.913	23.903	.000
	Within Groups	19.297	505	.038		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.9, it can be observed that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over present occupational classifications of the respondents. That is all the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing with the change in the present occupation of the respondents.

Table No 6.10
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Previous Occupation for work related variables among domestic workers in
Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	6.447	4	1.362	43.040	.000
	Within Groups	16.979	505	.032		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	38.742	4	9.686	23.883	.000
	Within Groups	204.800	505	.406		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	1.246	4	.311	1.795	.128
	Within Groups	87.593	505	.173		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	2.161	4	.540	43.561	.000
	Within Groups	6.263	505	.012		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.053	4	.013	3.515	.008
	Within Groups	1.899	505	.004		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.850	4	.462	11.068	.000
	Within Groups	21.100	505	.042		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.10, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over previous occupation of the respondents except in case of employer treatment. That is except in case of only one work related variables namely employer treatment, other five work-related variables are changing with a change in the previous employer treatment towards the respondents.

Table No 6.11
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Persons
Influenced to Choose this Occupation for work related variables among
domestic workers in Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	9.355	5	1.871	78.121	.000
	Within Groups	12.071	504	.024		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	102.914	5	20.583	73.767	.000
	Within Groups	140.628	504	.279		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	11.969	5	2.394	16.695	.000
	Within Groups	76.870	504	.153		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	2.240	5	.448	36.510	.000
	Within Groups	6.184	504	.012		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.240	5	.048	14.118	.000
	Within Groups	1.712	504	.003		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	3.604	5	.721	18.779	.000
	Within Groups	19.346	504	.038		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.11, it can be said that all the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are significantly varying over the persons influenced to choose the occupation classifications of the respondents. That is all the work-related variables are changing as the persons influenced to choose the occupation of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.12
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Generations in this work for work related variables among domestic workers
in Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	1.251	1	1.251	31.511	.000
	Within Groups	20.175	508	.040		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	51.705	1	51.705	136.919	.000
	Within Groups	191.838	508	.378		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.024	1	.024	.138	.711
	Within Groups	88.815	508	.175		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.214	1	.214	13.259	.000
	Within Groups	8.210	508	.016		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.000	1	.000	.109	.742
	Within Groups	1.952	508	.004		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.098	1	.098	2.178	.141
	Within Groups	22.852	508	.045		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.12, it can be said that the work-related variables are significantly varying over generations in this work of the respondents except in case of employer treatment, social security/ welfare schemes and occupational impact on health. That is in case of employer treatment, social security/ welfare schemes and occupational impact on health the work related variables are not significantly different over generations in the work and in case of other this work-related variables there is a significant variation over generations in the work of the respondents.

Table No 6.13
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Basing
on the Family Head for work related variables among domestic workers in
Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	13.823	4	3.456	229.541	.000
	Within Groups	7.603	505	.015		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	112.179	4	28.045	107.812	.000
	Within Groups	131.364	505	.260		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	8.967	4	2.242	14.174	.000
	Within Groups	79.872	505	.158		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.729	4	.182	11.966	.000
	Within Groups	7.695	505	.015		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.098	4	.024	6.647	.000
	Within Groups	1.854	505	.004		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	2.693	4	.673	16.784	.000
	Within Groups	20.257	505	.040		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.13, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over basing on the family head classifications of the respondents. That is all the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the basing on the family head of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.14
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Total
number of Family Members for work related variables among domestic
workers in Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	7.392	4	1.848	66.495	.000
	Within Groups	14.035	505	.028		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	26.919	4	6.730	16.689	.000
	Within Groups	216.623	505	.429		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	4.734	4	1.184	7.106	.000
	Within Groups	84.105	505	.167		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.493	4	.123	7.850	.000
	Within Groups	7.931	505	.016		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.078	4	.020	6.256	.000
	Within Groups	1.874	505	.004		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.339	4	.085	1.895	.110
	Within Groups	22.611	505	.045		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.14, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over total number of family members of the respondents except in case of occupational impact on health. That is except in case of one work related variables namely occupational impact on health, other five work-related variables are changing with a change in the total number of family members of the respondents.

Table No 6.15
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Type of house for work related variables among domestic workers in Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.068	2	.034	.801	.449
	Within Groups	21.359	507	.042		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	11.968	2	6.984	13.101	.000
	Within Groups	231.575	507	.457		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	2.107	2	1.053	6.157	.002
	Within Groups	86.732	507	.171		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	2.137	2	1.068	86.147	.000
	Within Groups	6.288	507	.012		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.054	2	.027	7.250	.001
	Within Groups	1.898	507	.004		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.390	2	.195	4.378	.013
	Within Groups	22.560	507	.044		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.15, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over type of house of the respondents except in case of facilities at work. That is except in case of one work related variable namely facilities at work, other five work-related variables are changing with a change in the facilities at work of the respondents.

Table No 6.16
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Income
from all Sources per month for work related variables among domestic
workers in Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	8.324	4	2.081	80.200	.000
	Within Groups	13.103	505	.026		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	60.814	4	16.204	42.018	.000
	Within Groups	182.728	505	.362		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	3.858	4	.964	6.731	.000
	Within Groups	84.981	505	.168		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	1.420	4	.355	26.598	.000
	Within Groups	7.004	505	.014		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.162	4	.040	11.415	.000
	Within Groups	1.790	505	.004		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	2.785	4	.696	17.440	.000
	Within Groups	20.165	505	.040		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.16, it can be said that all the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are significantly varying over income from all sources per month classifications of the respondents. That is all the work-related variables are changing as the income from all sources per month of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.17
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Bank Account for work related variables among domestic workers in Kakinada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	1.107	1	1.107	27.672	.000
	Within Groups	20.320	508	.040		
	Total	21.426	509			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	13.209	1	13.209	29.133	.000
	Within Groups	230.333	508	.453		
	Total	243.542	509			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	1.855	1	1.855	10.835	.001
	Within Groups	86.983	508	.171		
	Total	88.839	509			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.302	1	.302	18.903	.000
	Within Groups	8.122	508	.016		
	Total	8.424	509			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.002	1	.002	.644	.422
	Within Groups	1.949	508	.004		
	Total	1.952	509			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.837	1	.837	19.221	.000
	Within Groups	22.113	508	.044		
	Total	22.950	509			

From Table No. 6.17, it can be said that the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws and Occupational impact on health are significantly varying over possessing or not possessing the bank account classifications of the respondents whereas, in case of work related variable namely, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes does not vary over possessing or not possessing the possessing or not of bank account. That is all the work-related variables except awareness about social security/welfare schemes are changing as the bank account of the respondents is changing.

6.3. Testing the significant variation of the second category work-related variables in Rajamahendravaram Urban Area:

In this section the test whether the second category work-related variables are significantly varying over the socio-economic variables, the values obtained using ANOVA technique are presented for Rajamahendravaram urban area. The tables are presented one for each socio-economic variable separately and are presented in Table No.6.18 to 6.34.

Table No 6.18
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Age for work related variables among domestic workers in Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	3.072	4	.768	18.154	.000
	Within Groups	20.519	485	.042		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	59.294	4	14.823	39.296	.000
	Within Groups	182.955	485	.377		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	1.038	4	.259	1.521	.195
	Within Groups	82.757	485	.171		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.815	4	.204	20.612	.000
	Within Groups	4.795	485	.010		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.276	4	.069	18.919	.000
	Within Groups	1.769	485	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.470	4	.118	2.576	.037
	Within Groups	22.138	485	.046		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.18, it can be said that almost all the work-related variables are significantly varying over age classifications of the respondents except in case of one of the work related variable namely, Employer Treatment. That is all the work-related variables are changing as the age of the respondents is changing. However, in case of Employer Treatment the average scores are not changing over change the age of the respondents.

Table No 6.19
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Gender
for work related variables among domestic workers in Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	9.354	1	9.354	320.611	.000
	Within Groups	14.238	488	.029		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	44.819	1	44.819	110.783	.000
	Within Groups	197.429	488	.405		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.950	1	.950	6.598	.018
	Within Groups	82.845	488	.170		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.018	1	.018	1.576	.210
	Within Groups	6.592	488	.011		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.027	1	.027	6.431	.012
	Within Groups	2.018	488	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.003	1	.003	.054	.816
	Within Groups	22.606	488	.046		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.19, it can be said that the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes are significantly varying over gender classifications of the respondents but the other work related variables namely Awareness about labour laws and Occupational impact on health are not varying over the classifications of gender.

Table No 6.20**ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Social Status for work related variables among domestic workers in Rajahmundry**

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.334	3	.111	2.326	.074
	Within Groups	23.258	486	.048		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	16.207	3	6.069	10.851	.000
	Within Groups	227.041	486	.467		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	1.904	3	.635	3.766	.011
	Within Groups	81.892	486	.169		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.229	3	.076	6.907	.000
	Within Groups	6.381	486	.011		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.006	3	.002	.502	.681
	Within Groups	2.038	486	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.752	3	.251	6.573	.001
	Within Groups	21.856	486	.045		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.20, it can be said that almost all the work-related variables namely Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws and Occupational impact on health are significantly varying over social status of the respondents but the other two variables namely, Facilities at workplace and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes. Are not changing as significantly the social status of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.21
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Religion for work related variables among domestic workers in
Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.132	2	.066	1.365	.256
	Within Groups	23.460	487	.048		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	.408	2	.204	.411	.663
	Within Groups	241.840	487	.497		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.328	2	.164	.955	.385
	Within Groups	83.468	487	.171		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.084	2	.042	3.704	.025
	Within Groups	6.526	487	.011		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.032	2	.016	3.813	.023
	Within Groups	2.013	487	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.285	2	.143	3.114	.045
	Within Groups	22.323	487	.046		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.21, it can be the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction and Employer Treatment are significantly varying over religion of the respondents. These three work related variables are changing as the religion of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of the other three work-related variables namely Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about Social Security/ welfare schemes and occupational impact on health there is no significant variation over religion of the respondents.

Table No 6.22
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Native Place for work related variables among domestic workers in Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	6.768	1	6.768	157.924	.000
	Within Groups	17.824	488	.037		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	26.857	1	26.857	58.311	.000
	Within Groups	216.392	488	.443		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.004	1	.004	.024	.878
	Within Groups	83.791	488	.172		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.146	1	.146	13.028	.000
	Within Groups	6.464	488	.011		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.019	1	.019	4.629	.032
	Within Groups	2.025	488	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.030	1	.030	.645	.422
	Within Groups	22.578	488	.046		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.22, it can be said that the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Awareness about labour laws and Awareness about social security/ welfare scheme are significantly varying over native place of the respondents but the other two work related variables namely, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are not changing significantly as the native place of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.23
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Staying
in Current Place for work related variables among domestic workers in
Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	10.472	5	2.094	77.265	.000
	Within Groups	13.120	484	.027		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	40.100	5	8.020	19.202	.000
	Within Groups	202.148	484	.418		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	10.300	5	2.060	13.566	.000
	Within Groups	73.495	484	.152		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.933	5	.187	19.319	.000
	Within Groups	4.677	484	.010		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.279	5	.056	16.294	.000
	Within Groups	1.766	484	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.815	5	.363	8.448	.000
	Within Groups	20.794	484	.043		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.23, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over the staying in current place classifications of the respondents. That is all the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as staying in current place of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.24
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Education for work related variables among domestic workers in
Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.793	2	.396	8.468	.000
	Within Groups	22.799	487	.047		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	31.947	2	16.974	36.991	.000
	Within Groups	210.301	487	.432		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	1.343	2	.672	3.966	.020
	Within Groups	82.452	487	.169		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.291	2	.146	13.328	.000
	Within Groups	6.319	487	.011		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.046	2	.023	6.598	.004
	Within Groups	1.999	487	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.609	2	.304	6.739	.001
	Within Groups	21.999	487	.045		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.24, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over the education classifications of the respondents. That is all the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as education of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.25
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Marital Status for work related variables among domestic workers in Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	4.573	3	1.524	38.952	.000
	Within Groups	19.019	486	.039		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	88.878	3	29.626	93.878	.000
	Within Groups	153.371	486	.316		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	11.898	3	3.966	26.808	.000
	Within Groups	71.898	486	.148		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.198	3	.066	6.912	.001
	Within Groups	6.413	486	.011		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.093	3	.031	7.707	.000
	Within Groups	1.952	486	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.493	3	.164	3.611	.013
	Within Groups	22.115	486	.046		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.25, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over the marital status classifications of the respondents. That is all the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as marital status of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.26
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Present Occupation for work related variables among domestic workers in Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	10.615	4	2.654	99.190	.000
	Within Groups	12.976	485	.027		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	64.653	4	16.163	44.141	.000
	Within Groups	177.595	485	.366		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	4.502	4	1.126	6.884	.000
	Within Groups	79.293	485	.163		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.054	4	.013	1.173	.322
	Within Groups	6.557	485	.011		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.030	4	.008	1.831	.122
	Within Groups	2.014	485	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	2.465	4	.616	14.835	.000
	Within Groups	20.144	485	.042		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.26, it can be said that the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment and Occupational impact on health are significantly varying over present occupational classifications of the respondents. That is these work-related variables are changing as the present occupation of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of two of the work related variables namely Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes there average scores are not changing over change is the present occupation of the respondents.

Table No 6.27
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Previous Occupation for work related variables among domestic workers in
Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	6.236	3	2.079	58.202	.000
	Within Groups	17.356	486	.036		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	27.317	3	9.106	20.590	.000
	Within Groups	214.931	486	.442		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	6.426	3	1.809	11.217	.000
	Within Groups	78.369	486	.161		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.865	3	.288	29.517	.000
	Within Groups	4.746	486	.010		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.047	3	.016	3.842	.010
	Within Groups	1.997	486	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.929	3	.310	6.941	.000
	Within Groups	21.679	486	.045		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.27, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over the previous occupation classifications of the respondents. That is all the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as previous occupation of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.28
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Influenced to Choose this Occupation for work related variables among
domestic workers in Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	9.301	5	1.860	63.000	.000
	Within Groups	14.291	484	.030		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	70.920	5	14.184	40.070	.000
	Within Groups	171.328	484	.354		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	12.434	5	2.487	16.867	.000
	Within Groups	71.361	484	.147		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.738	5	.148	14.656	.000
	Within Groups	4.873	484	.010		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.226	5	.045	12.018	.000
	Within Groups	1.819	484	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	2.726	5	.545	13.272	.000
	Within Groups	19.882	484	.041		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.28, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over influence to choose this occupation classifications of the respondents. That is all the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the influence to choose this occupation of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.29
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Generations in this work for work related variables among domestic workers
in Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	1.862	1	1.862	41.807	.000
	Within Groups	21.730	488	.045		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	42.609	1	42.609	104.153	.000
	Within Groups	199.640	488	.409		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.169	1	.169	.988	.321
	Within Groups	83.626	488	.171		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.084	1	.084	7.444	.007
	Within Groups	6.526	488	.011		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.000	1	.000	.027	.870
	Within Groups	2.044	488	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.030	1	.030	.656	.418
	Within Groups	22.578	488	.046		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.29, it can be said that the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction and Awareness about labour laws are significantly varying over Generations in this work group classifications of the respondents. That is in these three work-related variables the average scores are changing over change in the Generations in work groups of the respondents. Whereas, in case of work related variables namely, Employer Treatment, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health the average scores are not impacted by change in the Generations in work groups of the respondents.

Table No 6.30
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Family Head for work related variables among domestic workers in Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	12.792	4	3.198	143.609	.000
	Within Groups	10.800	485	.022		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	68.868	4	17.217	48.162	.000
	Within Groups	173.380	485	.357		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	9.838	4	2.460	16.129	.000
	Within Groups	73.957	485	.152		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.339	4	.085	7.799	.000
	Within Groups	6.271	485	.011		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.031	4	.008	1.859	.117
	Within Groups	2.014	485	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.129	4	.282	6.375	.000
	Within Groups	21.479	485	.044		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.30, it can be said that almost all the work-related variables are significantly varying over family head classifications of the respondents except in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws and Occupational impact on health are changing as the family head of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes the average scores are not changing over change in the family head groups of the respondents.

Table No 6.31
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Total Family Members for work related variables among domestic workers in Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	7.435	4	1.859	56.803	.000
	Within Groups	16.156	485	.033		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	10.010	4	2.502	6.226	.000
	Within Groups	232.238	485	.479		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	4.729	4	1.182	7.252	.000
	Within Groups	79.066	485	.163		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.250	4	.063	6.666	.000
	Within Groups	6.360	485	.011		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.095	4	.024	6.886	.000
	Within Groups	1.950	485	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.273	4	.068	1.485	.206
	Within Groups	22.335	485	.046		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.31, it can be said that almost all the work-related variables are significantly varying over total family member's classifications of the respondents except in case of work related variable Occupational impact on health. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes are changing as the total family member's of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Occupational impact on health there is no significant variation with change in the total family member's of the respondents.

Table No 6.32**ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Type of house for work related variables among domestic workers in Rajahmundry**

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.993	2	.497	10.703	.000
	Within Groups	22.598	487	.046		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	3.186	2	1.593	3.245	.040
	Within Groups	239.063	487	.491		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	2.532	2	1.266	7.587	.001
	Within Groups	81.263	487	.167		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.967	2	.483	50.680	.000
	Within Groups	4.644	487	.010		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.050	2	.025	6.157	.002
	Within Groups	1.994	487	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.500	2	.250	6.506	.004
	Within Groups	22.108	487	.045		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.32, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over type of house classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely, Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the type of house of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.33
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Income
from all Sources per month for work related variables among domestic
workers in Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	10.113	4	2.528	90.968	.000
	Within Groups	13.479	485	.028		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	49.115	4	12.279	30.835	.000
	Within Groups	193.133	485	.398		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	3.168	4	.792	4.765	.001
	Within Groups	80.627	485	.166		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.484	4	.121	11.442	.000
	Within Groups	6.127	485	.011		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.072	4	.018	4.456	.002
	Within Groups	1.972	485	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.873	4	.468	10.952	.000
	Within Groups	20.735	485	.043		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.33, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over income from all sources classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the income from all sources of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.34
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Bank
Account for work related variables among domestic workers in
Rajahmundry

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.916	1	.916	19.719	.000
	Within Groups	22.675	488	.046		
	Total	23.592	489			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	13.029	1	13.029	27.739	.000
	Within Groups	229.219	488	.470		
	Total	242.248	489			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	2.926	1	2.926	17.655	.000
	Within Groups	80.870	488	.166		
	Total	83.795	489			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.098	1	.098	8.650	.003
	Within Groups	6.513	488	.011		
	Total	6.610	489			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.001	1	.001	.189	.664
	Within Groups	2.044	488	.004		
	Total	2.045	489			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.172	1	.172	3.744	.054
	Within Groups	22.436	488	.046		
	Total	22.608	489			

From Table No. 6.34, it can be said that the four work-related variables namely, facilities at work, job satisfaction, employer treatment and awareness about labour laws are significantly varying over bank account classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment and Awareness about labour laws are changing over possessing of bank account of the respondents. Whereas, in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are not changing over change in the status of possessing the bank account of the respondents.

6.4. Testing the significant variation of the second category work-related variables in Tirupati Urban Area:

In this section the test whether the second category work-related variables are significantly varying over the socio-economic variables, the values obtained using ANOVA technique are presented for Tirupati urban area. The tables are presented one for each socio-economic variable separately and are presented in Table No.6.35 to 6.51.

Table No 6.35
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Age for work related variables among domestic workers in Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	2.410	4	.603	13.347	.000
	Within Groups	24.151	535	.045		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	46.095	4	11.274	32.794	.000
	Within Groups	183.920	535	.344		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	3.838	4	.960	4.505	.001
	Within Groups	113.959	535	.213		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.701	4	.175	22.099	.000
	Within Groups	4.244	535	.008		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.232	4	.058	14.896	.000
	Within Groups	2.082	535	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.873	4	.218	3.869	.004
	Within Groups	30.192	535	.056		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.35, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over age classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the age of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.36
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Gender
for work related variables among domestic workers in Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	3.467	1	3.467	80.773	.000
	Within Groups	23.094	538	.043		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	73.355	1	73.355	253.534	.000
	Within Groups	156.660	538	.289		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.300	1	.300	1.372	.242
	Within Groups	117.498	538	.218		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.022	1	.022	2.374	.124
	Within Groups	4.923	538	.009		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.091	1	.091	22.131	.000
	Within Groups	2.223	538	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.165	1	1.165	20.963	.000
	Within Groups	29.900	538	.056		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.36, it can be said that the work-related variables Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are significantly varying over gender of the respondents. That is in these work-related variables the average scores are changing as the gender of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of the work-related variables namely Employer Treatment and Awareness about labour laws there is no significant variation over change in the gender of the respondents.

Table No 6.37
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Social Status for work related variables among domestic workers in Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.778	3	.259	6.391	.001
	Within Groups	26.783	536	.048		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	12.079	3	4.026	9.948	.000
	Within Groups	216.936	536	.405		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	4.657	3	1.552	7.355	.000
	Within Groups	113.140	536	.211		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.084	3	.028	3.085	.027
	Within Groups	4.861	536	.009		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.032	3	.011	2.477	.061
	Within Groups	2.282	536	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.708	3	.236	4.165	.006
	Within Groups	30.357	536	.057		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.37, it can be said that the all work-related variables are significantly varying over social status classifications of the respondents except in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws and Occupational impact on health are changing as the social status of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes the average scores are not changing over change in the social status of the respondents.

Table No 6.38
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Religion for work related variables among domestic workers in Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.098	2	.049	.998	.369
	Within Groups	26.463	537	.049		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	1.641	2	.821	1.938	.145
	Within Groups	227.373	537	.423		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	1.180	2	.590	2.718	.067
	Within Groups	116.617	537	.217		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.016	2	.008	.851	.428
	Within Groups	4.929	537	.009		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.075	2	.038	9.021	.000
	Within Groups	2.239	537	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.147	2	.573	10.291	.000
	Within Groups	29.918	537	.056		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.38, it can be said that the work-related variables are not significantly varying over religion classifications of the respondents except in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment and Awareness about labour laws are not changing as the religion of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes the average scores are changing over change in the religion of the respondents.

Table No 6.39
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Native Place for work related variables among domestic workers in Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	6.755	1	6.755	148.821	.000
	Within Groups	20.806	538	.039		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	39.479	1	39.479	112.063	.000
	Within Groups	189.535	538	.352		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.462	1	.462	2.120	.146
	Within Groups	117.335	538	.218		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.068	1	.068	7.555	.006
	Within Groups	4.876	538	.009		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.159	1	.159	39.768	.000
	Within Groups	2.155	538	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.683	1	.683	12.088	.001
	Within Groups	30.382	538	.056		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.39, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over native place classifications of the respondents except in case of Employer Treatment. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the native place of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Employer Treatment the average score is not changing over change in the native place of the respondents.

Table No 6.40
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Staying
in Current Place for work related variables among domestic workers in
Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	11.947	5	2.389	87.307	.000
	Within Groups	14.614	534	.027		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	46.210	5	9.242	26.997	.000
	Within Groups	182.804	534	.342		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	20.052	5	4.010	21.910	.000
	Within Groups	97.746	534	.183		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.812	5	.162	20.986	.000
	Within Groups	4.133	534	.008		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.291	5	.058	16.333	.000
	Within Groups	2.024	534	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	2.086	5	.417	7.687	.000
	Within Groups	28.979	534	.054		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.40, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying overstaying in current place classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the staying in current place of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.41
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Education for work related variables among domestic workers in Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	1.268	2	.634	13.458	.000
	Within Groups	26.293	537	.047		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	32.634	2	16.317	44.619	.000
	Within Groups	196.380	537	.366		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	2.995	2	1.498	7.005	.001
	Within Groups	114.803	537	.214		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.296	2	.148	17.084	.000
	Within Groups	4.649	537	.009		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.007	2	.004	.833	.435
	Within Groups	2.307	537	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.325	2	.163	2.839	.059
	Within Groups	30.740	537	.057		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.41, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over education classifications of the respondents except in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health. That is the work-related variables namely, Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment and Awareness about labour laws are changing as the education of the respondents is changing. Whereas in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health the average scores are not changing over change in the educational qualifications of the respondents.

Table No 6.42
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Marital Status for work related variables among domestic workers in Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	3.307	3	1.102	26.407	.000
	Within Groups	23.254	536	.043		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	59.939	3	19.980	63.339	.000
	Within Groups	169.075	536	.315		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	11.902	3	3.967	20.082	.000
	Within Groups	106.895	536	.198		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.146	3	.049	6.451	.001
	Within Groups	4.799	536	.009		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.285	3	.095	26.077	.000
	Within Groups	2.029	536	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	2.264	3	.755	14.045	.000
	Within Groups	28.801	536	.054		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.42, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over marital status classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the marital status of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.43**ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Present Occupation for work related variables among domestic workers in Tirupathi**

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	6.648	4	1.412	36.123	.000
	Within Groups	20.913	535	.039		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	91.059	4	22.765	88.283	.000
	Within Groups	137.956	535	.258		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	4.199	4	1.050	4.944	.001
	Within Groups	113.598	535	.212		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.055	4	.014	1.498	.201
	Within Groups	4.890	535	.009		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.122	4	.031	7.448	.000
	Within Groups	2.192	535	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	3.007	4	.752	14.333	.000
	Within Groups	28.058	535	.052		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.43, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over present occupation classifications of the respondents except in case of Awareness about labour laws. That is the work-related variables namely; Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the present occupation of the respondents is changing. Whereas with regard to Awareness about labour laws, the average scores are not changing over change in the present occupation of the respondents.

Table No 6.44
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Previous Occupation for work related variables among domestic workers in
Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	6.661	4	1.415	36.231	.000
	Within Groups	20.900	535	.039		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	34.485	4	8.621	23.711	.000
	Within Groups	194.529	535	.364		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	9.827	4	2.457	12.173	.000
	Within Groups	107.971	535	.202		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.429	4	.107	12.707	.000
	Within Groups	4.516	535	.008		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.136	4	.034	8.334	.000
	Within Groups	2.178	535	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	3.747	4	.937	18.346	.000
	Within Groups	27.318	535	.051		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.44, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over previous occupation classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the previous occupation of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.45
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Influenced to Choose this Occupation for work related variables among
domestic workers in Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	7.143	5	1.429	39.288	.000
	Within Groups	19.418	534	.036		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	63.832	5	12.766	41.271	.000
	Within Groups	166.183	534	.309		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	16.351	5	3.070	16.004	.000
	Within Groups	102.446	534	.192		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	1.066	5	.213	29.363	.000
	Within Groups	3.879	534	.007		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.263	5	.053	13.683	.000
	Within Groups	2.051	534	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	2.856	5	.571	10.814	.000
	Within Groups	28.209	534	.053		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.45, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over influenced to choose this occupation classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the influenced to choose this occupation of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.46
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Generations in this work for work related variables among domestic workers
in Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	1.201	1	1.201	26.474	.000
	Within Groups	26.360	538	.047		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	36.414	1	36.414	98.413	.000
	Within Groups	193.600	538	.360		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	2.261	1	2.261	10.529	.001
	Within Groups	116.537	538	.215		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.071	1	.071	7.838	.005
	Within Groups	4.874	538	.009		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.002	1	.002	.550	.459
	Within Groups	2.312	538	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.582	1	1.582	28.860	.000
	Within Groups	29.484	538	.055		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.46, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over generations in this work classifications of the respondents except in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes. That is the work-related variables namely, Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws and Occupational impact on health are changing as the present occupation of the respondents is changing. Whereas in case of the work related variable namely Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes, the average scores are not changing over change in the generations in the work classifications of the respondents.

Table No 6.47
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Family Head for work related variables among domestic workers in Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	9.850	4	2.462	78.835	.000
	Within Groups	16.711	535	.031		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	66.722	4	16.680	54.987	.000
	Within Groups	162.293	535	.303		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	8.902	4	2.226	10.934	.000
	Within Groups	108.895	535	.204		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.270	4	.068	7.731	.000
	Within Groups	4.675	535	.009		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.075	4	.019	4.458	.001
	Within Groups	2.239	535	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	2.414	4	.603	11.267	.000
	Within Groups	28.652	535	.054		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.47, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over family head classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the family head of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.48
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Total Family Members for work related variables among domestic workers in Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	8.424	4	2.106	62.128	.000
	Within Groups	18.136	535	.034		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	14.568	4	3.642	9.086	.000
	Within Groups	214.447	535	.401		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	8.630	4	2.158	10.574	.000
	Within Groups	109.167	535	.204		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.195	4	.049	6.495	.000
	Within Groups	4.750	535	.009		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.162	4	.041	10.088	.000
	Within Groups	2.152	535	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.945	4	.486	8.932	.000
	Within Groups	29.120	535	.054		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.48, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over total family members classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the total family members of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.49
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Type of house for work related variables among domestic workers in Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.736	2	.368	7.655	.001
	Within Groups	26.825	537	.048		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	1.625	2	.813	1.919	.148
	Within Groups	227.389	537	.423		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	8.279	2	4.140	20.297	.000
	Within Groups	109.518	537	.204		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.776	2	.388	49.959	.000
	Within Groups	4.169	537	.008		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.032	2	.016	3.711	.025
	Within Groups	2.283	537	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	2.769	2	1.385	26.279	.000
	Within Groups	28.296	537	.053		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.49, it can be said that almost all the work-related variables are significantly varying over type of work classifications of the respondents except in case of Job Satisfaction. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the type of work of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Job Satisfaction the average scores are not changing over change in the type of work classifications of the respondents.

Table No 6.50
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Income
from all Sources per month for work related variables among domestic
workers in Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	8.910	4	2.227	67.511	.000
	Within Groups	17.651	535	.033		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	33.751	4	8.438	23.119	.000
	Within Groups	196.263	535	.365		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	3.321	4	.830	3.880	.004
	Within Groups	114.477	535	.214		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.331	4	.083	9.586	.000
	Within Groups	4.614	535	.009		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.143	4	.036	8.822	.000
	Within Groups	2.171	535	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	3.660	4	.915	17.861	.000
	Within Groups	27.405	535	.051		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.50, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over income from all sources per month classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the income from all sources per month of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.51
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Bank Account for work related variables among domestic workers in Tirupathi

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.764	1	.764	16.937	.000
	Within Groups	26.797	538	.048		
	Total	26.561	539			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	14.945	1	14.945	37.559	.000
	Within Groups	214.070	538	.398		
	Total	229.015	539			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	4.516	1	4.516	21.449	.000
	Within Groups	113.281	538	.211		
	Total	117.798	539			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.103	1	.103	11.400	.001
	Within Groups	4.842	538	.009		
	Total	4.945	539			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.007	1	.007	1.591	.208
	Within Groups	2.307	538	.004		
	Total	2.314	539			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.005	1	.005	.079	.778
	Within Groups	31.061	538	.058		
	Total	31.065	539			

From Table No. 6.51, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over bank account classifications of the respondents except in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws are changing as the bank account of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health the average scores are not changing over change in the bank account of the respondents.

6.5. Testing the significant variation of the second category work-related variables in Visakhapatnam Urban Area:

In this section the test whether the second category work-related variables are significantly varying over the socio-economic variables, the values obtained using ANOVA technique are presented for Visakhapatnam urban area. The tables are presented one for each socio-economic variable separately and are presented in Table No.6.52 to 6.68.

Table No 6.52
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Age for work related variables among domestic workers in Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	2.560	4	.640	11.286	.000
	Within Groups	33.174	585	.057		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	49.547	4	12.387	26.023	.000
	Within Groups	278.450	585	.476		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	3.185	4	.796	3.743	.005
	Within Groups	124.447	585	.213		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.791	4	.198	21.420	.000
	Within Groups	6.402	585	.009		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.151	4	.038	9.497	.000
	Within Groups	2.328	585	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.421	4	.105	2.114	.078
	Within Groups	29.121	585	.050		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.52, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over age classifications of the respondents except in case of Occupational impact on health. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes are changing as the age of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Occupational impact

on health the average scores are not changing over change in the age classifications of the respondents.

Table No 6.53
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Gender for work related variables among domestic workers in Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	1.316	1	1.316	22.482	.000
	Within Groups	34.418	588	.059		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	64.691	1	64.691	144.463	.000
	Within Groups	263.306	588	.448		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	3.894	1	3.894	18.503	.000
	Within Groups	123.738	588	.210		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.001	1	.001	.110	.740
	Within Groups	6.193	588	.011		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.000	1	.000	.007	.932
	Within Groups	2.479	588	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.825	1	1.825	38.707	.000
	Within Groups	27.717	588	.047		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.53, it can be said that the work-related variables are significantly varying over gender classifications of the respondents except in case of Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment and Occupational impact on health are changing as the income gender of the respondents is changing. Whereas in case of the work related variables namely Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes the average scores are not changing over change in the gender groups of the respondents.

Table No 6.54**ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Social Status for work related variables among domestic workers in Visakhapatnam**

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	1.291	3	.430	7.322	.000
	Within Groups	34.443	586	.059		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	9.072	3	3.024	6.556	.001
	Within Groups	318.925	586	.544		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.835	3	.278	1.286	.278
	Within Groups	126.797	586	.216		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.209	3	.070	6.823	.000
	Within Groups	6.985	586	.010		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.005	3	.002	.356	.785
	Within Groups	2.475	586	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.414	3	.138	2.775	.041
	Within Groups	29.128	586	.050		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.54, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over social status classifications of the respondents except in case of employer treatment, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Awareness about labour laws and Occupational impact on health are changing as the age of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of employer treatment and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes the average scores are not changing over change in the social status classifications of the respondents.

Table No 6.55
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Religion for work related variables among domestic workers in
Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.369	2	.185	3.067	.047
	Within Groups	36.364	587	.060		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	2.409	2	1.205	2.172	.115
	Within Groups	326.588	587	.555		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.696	2	.348	1.610	.201
	Within Groups	126.936	587	.216		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.040	2	.020	1.924	.147
	Within Groups	6.153	587	.010		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.034	2	.017	4.022	.018
	Within Groups	2.446	587	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.347	2	.174	3.493	.031
	Within Groups	29.194	587	.050		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.55, it can be said that the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes and Occupational impact on health are significantly varying as religion classifications of the respondents are changed. That is in these cases the average scores are changing over change in the religion classifications of the respondents. Whereas, in case of the other three work-related variables namely Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment and Awareness about labour laws the average scores are not changing over change in the religion classifications of the respondents.

Table No 6.56**ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Native Place for work related variables among domestic workers in Visakhapatnam**

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	6.808	1	6.808	114.130	.000
	Within Groups	29.925	588	.051		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	30.390	1	30.390	60.043	.000
	Within Groups	297.607	588	.506		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.097	1	.097	.447	.504
	Within Groups	127.535	588	.217		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.123	1	.123	11.950	.001
	Within Groups	6.070	588	.010		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.010	1	.010	2.345	.126
	Within Groups	2.469	588	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.197	1	.197	3.943	.048
	Within Groups	29.345	588	.050		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.56, it can be said that the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Awareness about labour laws and Occupational impact on health are significantly varying native place classifications of the respondents. That is in these cases the average scores are changing over change in the native place classifications of the respondents. Whereas, in case of the Employer Treatment and Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes the average scores are not changing over change in the native place classifications of the respondents.

Table No 6.57
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Staying in Current Place for work related variables among domestic workers in Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	16.985	5	3.197	94.540	.000
	Within Groups	19.749	584	.034		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	34.128	5	6.826	13.564	.000
	Within Groups	293.869	584	.503		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	16.855	5	3.371	17.771	.000
	Within Groups	110.777	584	.190		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	1.079	5	.216	24.643	.000
	Within Groups	6.115	584	.009		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.145	5	.029	7.256	.000
	Within Groups	2.334	584	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.360	5	.272	6.638	.000
	Within Groups	28.181	584	.048		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.57, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over staying in current place classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as staying in current place of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.58
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Education for work related variables among domestic workers in
Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	2.078	2	1.039	18.121	.000
	Within Groups	33.656	587	.057		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	47.448	2	23.724	49.639	.000
	Within Groups	280.549	587	.478		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.272	2	.136	.627	.535
	Within Groups	127.360	587	.217		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.286	2	.143	14.208	.000
	Within Groups	6.908	587	.010		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.071	2	.035	8.607	.000
	Within Groups	2.408	587	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.158	2	.079	1.582	.207
	Within Groups	29.383	587	.050		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.58, it can be said that the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Awareness about labour laws and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes are significantly varying over education classifications of the respondents. That is in these cases the average scores are changing as the education of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of the work-related variables namely Employer Treatment and Occupational impact on health are not changing as the education of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.59

ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Marital Status for work related variables among domestic workers in Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	2.475	3	.825	14.539	.000
	Within Groups	33.258	586	.057		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	81.266	3	27.089	64.337	.000
	Within Groups	246.731	586	.421		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	16.117	3	6.372	28.230	.000
	Within Groups	111.515	586	.190		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.227	3	.076	7.441	.000
	Within Groups	6.966	586	.010		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.070	3	.023	6.674	.001
	Within Groups	2.409	586	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.812	3	.271	6.522	.001
	Within Groups	28.729	586	.049		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.59, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over marital status classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as marital status of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.60
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Present Occupation for work related variables among domestic workers in Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	6.463	4	1.366	26.391	.000
	Within Groups	30.271	585	.052		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	84.950	4	21.238	51.118	.000
	Within Groups	243.046	585	.415		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	7.122	4	1.781	8.644	.000
	Within Groups	120.510	585	.206		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.072	4	.018	1.709	.146
	Within Groups	6.122	585	.010		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.005	4	.001	.312	.870
	Within Groups	2.474	585	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	3.019	4	.755	16.649	.000
	Within Groups	26.522	585	.045		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.60, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over present occupation classifications of the respondents except in case of Awareness about labour laws and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment and Occupational impact on health are changing as present occupation of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Awareness about labour laws and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes the average scores are not changing over change in the present occupation of the respondents.

Table No 6.61
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Previous Occupation for work related variables among domestic workers in
Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	6.801	4	1.450	28.345	.000
	Within Groups	29.932	585	.051		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	39.748	4	9.937	20.167	.000
	Within Groups	288.249	585	.493		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	6.751	4	1.438	6.901	.000
	Within Groups	121.881	585	.208		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.484	4	.121	12.409	.000
	Within Groups	6.709	585	.010		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.027	4	.007	1.635	.164
	Within Groups	2.452	585	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.858	4	.464	9.814	.000
	Within Groups	27.684	585	.047		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.61, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over previous occupation classifications of the respondents except in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws and Occupational impact on health are changing as previous occupation of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes the average scores are not changing over change in the previous occupation of the respondents.

Table No 6.62
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Influenced to Choose this Occupation for work related variables among
domestic workers in Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	6.466	5	1.093	21.093	.000
	Within Groups	30.268	584	.052		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	70.990	5	14.198	32.262	.000
	Within Groups	257.007	584	.440		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	7.688	5	1.538	7.486	.000
	Within Groups	119.944	584	.205		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.792	5	.158	17.132	.000
	Within Groups	6.401	584	.009		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.118	5	.024	6.853	.000
	Within Groups	2.361	584	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	2.646	5	.529	11.490	.000
	Within Groups	26.896	584	.046		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.62, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over influenced to choose this occupation classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as influenced to choose this occupation of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.63
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Generations in this work for work related variables among domestic workers
in Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	1.280	1	1.280	21.839	.000
	Within Groups	34.454	588	.059		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	44.649	1	44.649	92.655	.000
	Within Groups	283.348	588	.482		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.466	1	.466	2.154	.143
	Within Groups	127.166	588	.216		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.073	1	.073	7.060	.008
	Within Groups	6.120	588	.010		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.003	1	.003	.639	.424
	Within Groups	2.476	588	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.358	1	.358	7.219	.007
	Within Groups	29.183	588	.050		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.63, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over generations in this work classifications of the respondents except in case of Employer Treatment and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Awareness about labour laws and Occupational impact on health are changing as generations in this work groups of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Employer Treatment and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes the average scores are not changing over change in the generations in this work groups of the respondents.

Table No 6.64
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Family Head for work related variables among domestic workers in Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	7.273	4	1.818	37.372	.000
	Within Groups	28.461	585	.049		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	70.814	4	17.703	40.269	.000
	Within Groups	257.183	585	.440		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	4.705	4	1.176	6.597	.000
	Within Groups	122.927	585	.210		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.333	4	.083	8.307	.000
	Within Groups	6.861	585	.010		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.046	4	.011	2.751	.027
	Within Groups	2.433	585	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.772	4	.193	3.926	.004
	Within Groups	28.769	585	.049		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.64, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over family head classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as family head of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.65
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Total Family Members for work related variables among domestic workers in Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	12.487	4	3.122	78.557	.000
	Within Groups	23.247	585	.040		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	17.047	4	4.262	8.018	.000
	Within Groups	310.950	585	.532		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	6.177	4	1.294	6.183	.000
	Within Groups	122.455	585	.209		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.235	4	.059	6.772	.000
	Within Groups	6.959	585	.010		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.052	4	.013	3.141	.014
	Within Groups	2.427	585	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.906	4	.226	4.625	.001
	Within Groups	28.636	585	.049		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.65, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over total family members classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as total family members of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.66

ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Type of house for work related variables among domestic workers in Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	2.426	2	1.213	21.373	.000
	Within Groups	33.308	587	.057		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	3.042	2	1.521	2.747	.065
	Within Groups	324.955	587	.554		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	6.934	2	2.967	14.311	.000
	Within Groups	121.698	587	.207		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.618	2	.309	32.505	.000
	Within Groups	6.576	587	.009		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.014	2	.007	1.643	.194
	Within Groups	2.465	587	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.180	2	.090	1.802	.166
	Within Groups	29.361	587	.050		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.66, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over type of house classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment and Awareness about labour laws are changing as type of house of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.67
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Income
from all Sources per month for work related variables among domestic
workers in Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	13.423	4	3.356	87.989	.000
	Within Groups	22.311	585	.038		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	46.247	4	11.562	24.006	.000
	Within Groups	281.750	585	.482		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	2.495	4	.624	2.916	.021
	Within Groups	126.137	585	.214		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.388	4	.097	9.787	.000
	Within Groups	6.805	585	.010		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.055	4	.014	3.317	.011
	Within Groups	2.424	585	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.505	4	.376	7.849	.000
	Within Groups	28.037	585	.048		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.67, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over income from all sources per month classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as income from all sources per month of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.68
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Bank
Account for work related variables among domestic workers in
Visakhapatnam

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.737	1	.737	12.376	.000
	Within Groups	34.997	588	.060		
	Total	36.734	589			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	17.617	1	17.617	33.375	.000
	Within Groups	310.380	588	.528		
	Total	327.997	589			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	1.301	1	1.301	6.055	.014
	Within Groups	126.331	588	.215		
	Total	127.632	589			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.101	1	.101	9.731	.002
	Within Groups	6.093	588	.010		
	Total	6.194	589			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.002	1	.002	.429	.513
	Within Groups	2.477	588	.004		
	Total	2.479	589			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.107	1	.107	2.137	.144
	Within Groups	29.435	588	.050		
	Total	29.542	589			

From Table No. 6.68, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over bank account classifications of the respondents except in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment and Awareness about labour laws are changing as bank account of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are not changing over change in bank account of the respondents.

6.6. Testing the significant variation of the second category work-related variables in Vijayawada Urban Area:

In this section the test whether the second category work-related variables are significantly varying over the socio-economic variables, the values obtained using ANOVA technique are presented for Vijayawada urban area. The tables are presented one for each socio-economic variable separately and are presented in Table No.6.69 to 6.85.

Table No 6.69
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Age for work related variables among domestic workers in Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	2.446	4	.611	11.266	.000
	Within Groups	30.121	555	.054		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	64.003	4	16.001	38.221	.000
	Within Groups	232.346	555	.419		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	1.817	4	.454	2.177	.070
	Within Groups	116.795	555	.209		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	1.020	4	.255	24.569	.000
	Within Groups	6.763	555	.010		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.247	4	.062	16.692	.000
	Within Groups	2.055	555	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.281	4	.070	1.379	.240
	Within Groups	28.274	555	.051		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.69, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over age classifications of the respondents except in case of Employer Treatment and Occupational impact on health. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Awareness about labour laws and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes are changing as age of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Employer Treatment and

Occupational impact on health the average scores are not changing over change in age classifications of the respondents.

Table No 6.70
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Gender for work related variables among domestic workers in Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	2.155	1	2.155	39.535	.000
	Within Groups	30.412	558	.055		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	68.440	1	68.440	167.565	.000
	Within Groups	227.909	558	.408		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.881	1	.881	4.213	.041
	Within Groups	116.731	558	.209		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.043	1	.043	3.529	.061
	Within Groups	6.741	558	.012		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.060	1	.060	16.037	.000
	Within Groups	2.242	558	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.703	1	.703	14.077	.000
	Within Groups	27.853	558	.050		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.70, it can be said that the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are significantly varying over social status classifications of the respondents. That is in these five cases the average scores are changing over change in gender classifications of the respondents. Whereas, in case of one work-related variable namely Awareness about labour laws the average scores are significantly same over change in gender of the respondents.

Table No 6.71
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Social Status for work related variables among domestic workers in Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.553	3	.184	3.204	.023
	Within Groups	32.014	556	.058		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	16.454	3	6.151	10.197	.000
	Within Groups	280.894	556	.505		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	1.781	3	.594	2.849	.037
	Within Groups	116.832	556	.208		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.265	3	.088	7.531	.000
	Within Groups	6.519	556	.012		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.014	3	.005	1.153	.327
	Within Groups	2.288	556	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.611	3	.204	4.052	.007
	Within Groups	27.944	556	.050		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.71, it can be said that the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws and Occupational impact on health are significantly varying over social status classifications of the respondents. That is here the average scores are changing over change in the social status classifications of the respondents. Whereas, in case of one work-related variable namely Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes the average scores are significantly same over change in the social status classifications of the respondents.

Table No 6.72
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Religion for work related variables among domestic workers in Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.002	2	.001	.020	.980
	Within Groups	32.565	557	.058		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	1.349	2	.675	1.274	.281
	Within Groups	296.000	557	.530		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.863	2	.431	2.058	.129
	Within Groups	116.749	557	.210		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.109	2	.054	4.547	.011
	Within Groups	6.675	557	.012		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.092	2	.046	11.565	.000
	Within Groups	2.210	557	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.562	2	.281	6.588	.004
	Within Groups	27.994	557	.050		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.72, it can be said that the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction and Employer Treatment are not significantly varying over religion classifications of the respondents. In these three cases the average scores are not changing over change in religion classifications of the respondents. Whereas in case of the other three work-related variables namely, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health the average scores are changing as the religion of the respondents is changing. In these three cases the average scores are significantly varying over religion classifications of the respondents.

Table No 6.73
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Native Place for work related variables among domestic workers in Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	6.767	1	6.767	120.084	.000
	Within Groups	26.800	558	.048		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	37.257	1	37.257	80.241	.000
	Within Groups	259.091	558	.464		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.027	1	.027	.130	.719
	Within Groups	117.585	558	.211		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.149	1	.149	12.527	.000
	Within Groups	6.635	558	.012		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.044	1	.044	10.980	.001
	Within Groups	2.258	558	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.026	1	.026	.516	.473
	Within Groups	28.529	558	.051		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.73, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over native place classifications of the respondents except in case of Employer Treatment and Occupational impact on health. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Awareness about labour laws and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes are changing as native place of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Employer Treatment and Occupational impact on health the average scores are changing over native place classifications of the respondents.

Table No 6.74
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Staying
in Current Place for work related variables among domestic workers in
Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	14.565	5	2.913	89.640	.000
	Within Groups	18.003	554	.032		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	33.520	5	6.704	14.131	.000
	Within Groups	262.828	554	.474		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	16.451	5	3.090	16.757	.000
	Within Groups	102.161	554	.184		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	1.263	5	.253	26.348	.000
	Within Groups	6.521	554	.010		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.221	5	.044	11.790	.000
	Within Groups	2.081	554	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.719	5	.344	7.096	.000
	Within Groups	26.837	554	.048		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.74, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over staying in current place classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as staying in current place of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.75
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Education for work related variables among domestic workers in
Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	1.570	2	.785	14.108	.000
	Within Groups	30.997	557	.056		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	49.766	2	24.883	56.207	.000
	Within Groups	246.583	557	.443		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	1.229	2	.615	2.942	.054
	Within Groups	116.383	557	.209		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.391	2	.195	17.026	.000
	Within Groups	6.393	557	.011		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.050	2	.025	6.182	.002
	Within Groups	2.252	557	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.256	2	.128	2.519	.081
	Within Groups	28.299	557	.051		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.75, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over education classifications of the respondents except in case of Employer Treatment and Occupational impact on health. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Awareness about labour laws and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes are changing as the education of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Employer Treatment and Occupational impact on health the average scores are not changing over change in education classifications of the respondents.

Table No 6.76
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Marital Status for work related variables among domestic workers in Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	3.052	3	1.017	19.166	.000
	Within Groups	29.515	556	.053		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	92.420	3	30.807	83.993	.000
	Within Groups	203.929	556	.367		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	14.525	3	4.842	26.113	.000
	Within Groups	103.087	556	.185		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.233	3	.078	6.599	.000
	Within Groups	6.550	556	.012		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.124	3	.041	10.527	.000
	Within Groups	2.178	556	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.007	3	.336	6.776	.000
	Within Groups	27.548	556	.050		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.76, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over marital status classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the marital status of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.77
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Present Occupation for work related variables among domestic workers in Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	6.188	4	1.297	26.293	.000
	Within Groups	27.379	555	.049		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	89.547	4	22.387	60.080	.000
	Within Groups	206.801	555	.373		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	3.503	4	.876	4.260	.002
	Within Groups	114.109	555	.206		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.099	4	.025	2.057	.085
	Within Groups	6.684	555	.012		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.075	4	.019	4.692	.001
	Within Groups	2.227	555	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	2.220	4	.555	11.695	.000
	Within Groups	26.336	555	.047		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.77, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over present occupation classifications of the respondents except in case of Awareness about labour laws. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the present occupation of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Awareness about labour laws the average scores are not changing over change in the present occupation classifications of the respondents.

Table No 6.78
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Previous Occupation for work related variables among domestic workers in
Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	4.977	4	1.244	26.029	.000
	Within Groups	27.590	555	.050		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	43.775	4	10.944	24.047	.000
	Within Groups	252.574	555	.455		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	4.749	4	1.187	6.839	.000
	Within Groups	112.863	555	.203		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.772	4	.193	17.826	.000
	Within Groups	6.011	555	.011		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.064	4	.016	3.952	.004
	Within Groups	2.238	555	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	1.797	4	.449	9.318	.000
	Within Groups	26.758	555	.048		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.78, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over previous occupation classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the previous occupation of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.79
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Influenced to Choose this Occupation for work related variables among
domestic workers in Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	6.710	5	1.342	28.750	.000
	Within Groups	26.858	554	.047		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	84.505	5	16.901	44.199	.000
	Within Groups	211.843	554	.382		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	12.213	5	2.443	12.839	.000
	Within Groups	106.399	554	.190		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	1.387	5	.277	28.489	.000
	Within Groups	6.396	554	.010		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.179	5	.036	9.368	.000
	Within Groups	2.122	554	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	2.812	5	.562	12.104	.000
	Within Groups	26.743	554	.046		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.79, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over influenced to choose this occupation classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as the influenced to choose this occupation of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.80
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of
Generations in this work for work related variables among domestic workers
in Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	1.224	1	1.224	21.787	.000
	Within Groups	31.343	558	.056		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	49.342	1	49.342	111.466	.000
	Within Groups	247.007	558	.443		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	.406	1	.406	1.932	.165
	Within Groups	117.206	558	.210		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.094	1	.094	7.807	.005
	Within Groups	6.690	558	.012		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.003	1	.003	.644	.423
	Within Groups	2.299	558	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.274	1	.274	6.414	.020
	Within Groups	28.281	558	.051		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.80, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over generations in this work classifications of the respondents except in case of Employer Treatment and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Awareness about labour laws, and Occupational impact on health are changing as generations in this work of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Employer Treatment and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes the average scores are same over change in generations in this work classifications of the respondents.

Table No 6.81
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Family Head for work related variables among domestic workers in Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	8.692	4	2.173	50.514	.000
	Within Groups	23.875	555	.043		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	90.209	4	22.552	60.719	.000
	Within Groups	206.139	555	.371		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	6.261	4	1.565	7.801	.000
	Within Groups	111.351	555	.201		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.520	4	.130	11.509	.000
	Within Groups	6.264	555	.011		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.062	4	.015	3.811	.005
	Within Groups	2.240	555	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.800	4	.200	3.997	.003
	Within Groups	27.756	555	.050		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.81, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over family head classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as family head of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.82
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Total Family Members for work related variables among domestic workers in Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	9.987	4	2.497	61.365	.000
	Within Groups	22.580	555	.041		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	12.059	4	3.015	6.885	.000
	Within Groups	284.290	555	.512		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	6.005	4	1.501	7.466	.000
	Within Groups	111.607	555	.201		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.289	4	.072	6.170	.000
	Within Groups	6.495	555	.012		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.063	4	.016	3.920	.004
	Within Groups	2.239	555	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.392	4	.098	1.929	.104
	Within Groups	28.164	555	.051		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.82, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over total family members classifications of the respondents except in case of Occupational impact on health. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws and Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes are changing as total family members of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Occupational impact on health the average scores are not changing over change in the total family members of the respondents.

Table No 6.83
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Type of house for work related variables among domestic workers in Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	1.176	2	.588	10.435	.000
	Within Groups	31.391	557	.056		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	4.174	2	2.087	3.978	.019
	Within Groups	292.175	557	.525		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	4.422	2	2.211	10.881	.000
	Within Groups	113.190	557	.203		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	1.019	2	.509	49.226	.000
	Within Groups	6.765	557	.010		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.038	2	.019	4.663	.010
	Within Groups	2.264	557	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.532	2	.266	6.289	.005
	Within Groups	28.023	557	.050		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.83, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over type of house classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as type of house of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.84
ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Income
from all Sources per month for work related variables among domestic
workers in Vijayawada

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	12.347	4	3.087	84.730	.000
	Within Groups	20.220	555	.036		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	42.161	4	10.540	23.014	.000
	Within Groups	254.188	555	.458		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	2.034	4	.509	2.442	.046
	Within Groups	116.578	555	.208		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.557	4	.139	12.411	.000
	Within Groups	6.227	555	.011		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.080	4	.020	4.979	.001
	Within Groups	2.222	555	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	2.050	4	.513	10.732	.000
	Within Groups	26.505	555	.048		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.84, it can be said that all the work-related variables are significantly varying over income from all sources per month classifications of the respondents. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment, Awareness about labour laws, Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health are changing as income from all sources per month of the respondents is changing.

Table No 6.85**ANOVA table for testing the equivalence among the classifications of Bank Account for work related variables among domestic workers in Vijayawada**

Average Score	Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
facilities at work	Between Groups	.760	1	.760	13.340	.000
	Within Groups	31.807	558	.057		
	Total	32.567	559			
Job Satisfaction	Between Groups	19.718	1	19.718	39.774	.000
	Within Groups	276.631	558	.496		
	Total	296.349	559			
Employer Treatment	Between Groups	1.535	1	1.535	7.379	.007
	Within Groups	116.077	558	.208		
	Total	117.612	559			
Awareness about labour laws	Between Groups	.128	1	.128	10.763	.001
	Within Groups	6.655	558	.012		
	Total	6.784	559			
Awareness about Social Security/ Welfare Schemes	Between Groups	.000	1	.000	.015	.903
	Within Groups	2.302	558	.004		
	Total	2.302	559			
Occupational impact on health	Between Groups	.144	1	.144	2.819	.094
	Within Groups	28.412	558	.051		
	Total	28.555	559			

From Table No. 6.85, it can be said that the work-related variables are significantly varying over monthly income classifications of the respondents except in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health. That is the work-related variables namely Facilities at workplace, Job Satisfaction, Employer Treatment and Awareness about labour laws are changing as bank account of the respondents is changing. Whereas, in case of Awareness about social security/ welfare schemes and Occupational impact on health the average scores are not changing over change in the bank account of the respondents.

Chapter VII

Summary & Conclusion

7.1. Summary

More than 60 million domestic workers across the world provide essential services so that the others can work outside their homes, keeping labour markets and economies work globally. Out of these millions of domestic workers most of them are female and belong to the poorer sections of the society. But irrespective of gender, the domestic workers provide a range of services right from cleaning, sweeping, shopping, cooking, gardening, driving, providing security services and the list is even more. While being engaged in these activities some of them stay in the premises of the employer and many others are live outs and many more work as part time often working for multiple employers. Globally millions of people are employed as domestic workers and the number is growing steadily contributing more to the global wage employment. But the denying fact about these domestic workers is that often they are undercounted in labour force surveys, else the numbers could have been far higher. Today the demand for domestic workers is growing day by day due to several reasons such as demographic, social and employment trends which includes women working outside the home, a decline in public provision of care services, and the disappearance of extended family support and many more.

The domestic workers are not always covered under labour laws and social protection policies/schemes. Even where they are covered by laws, they may not be covered in practice. Implementation and enforcement is weak or non-existent and the private households/individuals who employ domestic workers may not pay into payroll taxes or collect income tax. Hence, the study on domestic workers is important to understand the extent to which they contribute to the economic growth, extent to which they are exploited by the employer and under the law. As a result of which the study has been undertaken to stress upon the socio economic details of the domestic workers and the various work related variables such as Employment Details, Working conditions, Welfare Facilities at Workplace, Job Satisfaction, Treatment of Employer, Awareness with Laws/ Acts, Awareness on Social Security/Welfare Schemes, Intension to Leave the Occupation and Occupational Impact on Health of these domestic workers located in the selected

urban area in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The findings based on the information collected is presented so forth.

7.2. Design of the Study

The present study is based on unorganized domestic workers in the selected urban areas in the state of Andhra Pradesh. To achieve the objectives of the study data has been collected by using primary and secondary sources and has been analyzed using various statistical tools that were found to be suitable. The chi square analysis and ANOVA are applied for hypothesis testing.

A two stage sampling technique has been applied for the study. In the first stage five cities were selected randomly out of ten cities and in the second stage respondents were selected convenience sampling technique from each selected city without any repetition. As per 2011 census the first ten cities in newly formed Andhra Pradesh basing on their population are identified out of which 50 percent of the cities were randomly selected they are Kakinada (KKD), Rajamahendravaram (Rajahmundry- RJY), Tirupathi (TPY), Visakhapatnam (VSP) and Vijayawada (VZW). In order to determine the sample for the present study from each city initially the city was divided roughly into four geographical parts and it was decided to collect the information from the available and agreeable domestic workers. Since the identification of the individuals is not possible either in the cities or in their part hence, it is decided to collect the information from 150 Domestic workers identified from each selected part of the city. Hence, the total from each selected urban city area amounts to 600 each..The opinion of the respondents were obtained from the selected sample and despite of the care taken while gathering information few schedules were discarded since they were not completely filled and only those schedules were taken into consideration which were completely filled. The total distribution of schedule is for 3000 and properly filled and received schedules are 2690.

The study instrument considered for the present study is a schedule which consists of socio economic variables and the work related variables. The socio economic variables considered for the present study are Age, Gender, Social Status, Religion, Native Place, Duration of Staying in current place, Education, Marital Status, Present Occupation, Previous Occupation, Person Influenced to

choose this occupation, Generation of workers in this occupation, Family head, Total number of Family members (Exclude Respondents), Type of House, Ownership of House, Gas Connection, Income from all sources per month, Bank Account and Facilities at Home. The work related variables under study are Employment Details, Working conditions, Welfare Facilities at Workplace, Job Satisfaction, Treatment of Employer, Awareness with Laws/ Acts, Awareness on Social Security/Welfare Schemes, Intension to Leave the Occupation and Occupational Impact on Health. The data related to these aspects were collected for further analysis part. Based on the data obtained from the respondents initially Uni-variate analysis has been done. Subsequently to test the dependency of different socio-economic and demographic conditions on the various variables considered for study among the sample group, a cross tabulations are made and chi-square tests for testing the independence of attributes are performed and presented. To know whether the average scores provided by the respondents on some work related variables whose responses are either five or two point scale, significantly same or not, one way analysis of variance was carried out.

Basing on the outcome of the study the findings of those responses were presented along with the results of hypothesis testing and suitable suggestions with conclusion has been put forth in this chapter.

7.3. Findings of the study

The findings based on socio economic and work related variable are presented below.

Findings based on Socio – Demographic Variables:

In the present study it has been identified that from the Kakinada region majority of the respondents are between 25-45 years of age. Whereas, among the Rajamahendravaram, Tirupathi (TPY), Visakhapatnam (VSP) and Vijayawada (VZA) region most of them are in between 35-45 years of age. With regard to gender of the respondents, among all the regions, majority of them are females as compared to male counterparts. The social status of the respondents reveals that among all the status groups like ST, SC, BC and OBC majority of them are SC's followed by BC's in all the regions and majority of them are Hindu's and a considerable number of them are also Christians.

The native place of the respondents shows that they almost comprise of equal percentage of Local and Non-Local's wherein non-local are relatively more than local's. That is in case of Kakinada and Tirupathi most of them are locals and in case of Rajamahendravaram, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada region together more than half of the respondents are non-locals and most of them are residing in the respective place since their birth. The percentage of uneducated group is relatively higher to those of educated in four regions under study namely, Rajamahendravaram, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada except in case Kakinada where most of them have completed at least their primary education. Most of the respondents are married and majority of the respondents are housemaids by occupation who are influenced by their neighbors and parents. Most of them were daily labour in their previous occupation and most of them have chosen the present occupation from the present generation. The study further reveals that most of the respondents are the head of their family wherein most of them have a family size of four excluding themselves.

Economic Variables Findings:

Amongst the domestic workers in the urban areas, most of them reside in RCC type of house that is rented and majority of them have cooking gas connection at their house. The income of the respondents from all the sources is between Rs.10000 – 20000 per month among all the regions under study namely Kakinada, Rajamahendravaram, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada. Another notable fact about the respondents is that a vast majority of them have bank account, TV set at their house, mobile phone, cycle/other vehicles and a meager percent of them have Radio.

Employment Details:

Majority of the respondent's main occupation is House maid and all of them were recruited directly without any consultant. Majority of them from all the categories are Live-Out's and earn between Rs.2500-4500 per month and as compared to domestic workers from other areas under study a considerable number from Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada (18.6 percent and 18.4 percent) respectively draw more than Rs.5500 per month as salary from this occupation. Most of them are in the occupation from 1-3 Years, even in that Kakinada ranks

first where more than half of the respondents are in the occupation from 1-3 Years followed by domestic workers from Vijayawada, then Rajamahendravaram, Tirupathi and the last being domestic workers from Visakhapatnam region who are in the occupation from 1-3 Years. Other than this a considerable percent of them are in the occupation from 4-6 Years among all the regions under study.

Service Conditions:

The findings based on service conditions of domestic workers reveals that there exists no service agreement between the employer and the respondents from all the regions. Most of them revealed that they are not required to stay after 9pm and they have adequate chance to take monthly leave i.e., approximately two days which is mostly prevalent among domestic workers from Kakinada region followed by Rajamahendravaram, Tirupathi and so on and the leave is to be intimated to the owner in advance at least 2weeks – 1 Month before. Majority of the respondents from all the regions are treated well by the employer, while highest being domestic workers from Tirupathi region, where they are well treated the most as compared to the domestic workers from other regions and they freely communicate with them. The employer arranges necessary things to the respondents to carry out their work. A very meager percent of employers provide house/servant quarters in the premises within a distance of less than 1Km, which the respondent travels monthly by foot. For those who travel by bus or auto or any other source, the employer does not pay for travelling to travel to work spot.

Working Conditions:

Most of the respondents work at the employer's place for 4-8 hours a day and a considerable number of them also work for whole day in all these places and during the whole week none of them get any day off's however they do get rest periods to some extent but even in that a vast majority of them do not even have any rest periods to themselves which has been revealed in their opinions as 82 percent of the respondents from Kakinada stated that they do not get any rest periods and more than 70 percent of domestic workers form all other places do not get any rest periods. With regard to the variable pay Kakinada stands first where more than 75 percent of the domestic workers receive variable pay on 5th day of every month followed by other place in which nearly 70 percent of them from

other places get payment on the 5th day of every month and an un-ignorable percent of the respondents from Tirupati are paid on 10th day of every month above all only 1 percent of the respondents with Visakhapatnam being highest being paid on the 1st day of every month.

The respondents are often paid on the days of leave which has been supported with their responses as a vast majority of the respondents from all the places have agreed to the statement and Kakinada stand first with 80 percent of them being paid on days of leave whereas, nearly 34 percent of the respondents from Visakhapatnam are not being paid on the days of leave, followed by Vijayawada with 32 percent and nearly 20 and more percent of them from all other places do not get paid on the days of leave. Usually the domestic workers do not have festival holidays and are not paid festival leave which was supported by the respondent's opinions since more than 65 percent of them from all the places agreed to the statement and only one third of them from these places get festival holidays and are even being paid during festival holidays. And to a greater extent the domestic workers do not have any autonomy at while doing their work.

Facilities at the workplace:

A vast majority of domestic workers are provided with drinking water facility, most of them are provided with clean hygienic conditions still a considerable percent of them from these places are deprived of the same, only a considerable number of them have the washroom facility rest of them do not get such facility and there is no sitting facility provided to these domestic workers as it was agreed by more than 95 percent of the respondents and only seldom percent of them avail such facility.

Some employers allow bringing their infants while at workplace, but most of them do not allow the same. Customary benefits such as clothes, food, used articles and at times cash are extended to the workers by most of the employers.

Job Satisfaction:

A vast majority of the respondents from Tirupathi have stated that they are given a fair pay and more than half of them from the other place did agree to the statement whereas nearly one fourth of them these places stated that they are not given a fair pay. In addition, around 75 percent of the domestic workers from

Kakinada followed by Tirupathi revealed that they do not receive any appreciation for the good work done by them and more than half of the respondents from the other places did agree to the statement. However, the respondents from Visakhapatnam and Rajamahendravaram do receive appreciation for the good work done by them as it was opined by more than 40 percent of the respondents. Although a considerable percent of the respondents on a whole stated that they do not receive appreciation for good work most of them disliked the work activities, feel boredom and feel the work an indignity which has been revealed from the respondents opinions and highest percent of the respondents from Tirupathi dislikes the activities at their work and they feel boredom as compared to the domestic workers from other places. Thus on the whole, it may be said that 50 percent of the respondents derives satisfaction from the work.

Employer Treatment:

Most of the respondents from all the places stated that they are treated with respect and are rarely abused verbally or sexually. Many a time, they are made to work beyond their capacity and are also frequently given stale food to eat. The respondents are at times made to work long hours. Majority of them also stated that there exist humane conditions at the workplace.

Awareness with Laws / Acts:

The study reveals that a vast majority of the respondents that is more than 95 percent of them from the study area are unaware of the Domestic Workers Act, Contract Labour Act, Employee Provident Fund Act, Employee State Insurance Act and Child Labour Act and none of the domestic workers from these places such as Kakinada, Rajamahendravaram, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada are aware of another two acts namely Employee Compensation Act and Minimum Wages Act.

Awareness on Social Assistance / Welfare Schemes:

Although the domestic worker under study are unaware of the various acts in the previous section to a greater extent but they are aware of some of the Social Assistance / Welfare Schemes that the government is providing them. This is supported with the respondent's opinion which reveals that all respondents under study are aware of National Old Age Pension Scheme, SHG (Self Help Group)

pension Linkage scheme, Aarogya Shree Card, and Subsidized Housing, aware about the Scholarships to Children Education provided by the government. Even among these welfare schemes some of the schemes which they are not at all aware of are Swarnajayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yaman (SGSY), Child Protection Scheme (GCPS), more than 93 percent of them are not aware of National rural health mission scheme and none of them are aware of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) scheme.

Awareness on Central Government Schemes:

Nearly 70 percent of them from all the places are aware of Atal Pension Yojana of central government and a considerable percent of them are unaware of the same, with regard to Bachat Lamp Yojana of central government nearly 60 percent of them from all the places are aware of the scheme and remaining number of them are not aware of the scheme.

With regard to Awas Yogna scheme more than 70 percent of the respondents from Rajamahendravaram, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada are not aware of the scheme and considerable percent of them are aware of it whereas, with regard to domestic workers from Kakinada nearly 45.5 percent of them are aware of Awas Yogna scheme and remaining 54.5 percent of them are not aware of the same and none of the respondents are aware of Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana scheme.

Awareness on Contributory welfare Schemes through banks:

A vast majority of the respondents are not aware of Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Sukanya Samridhi Yojana. However, more than 80 percent of the respondents from these places are aware of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana scheme, nearly 40 percent of them from all the places are aware of Mudra Bank Yojana scheme and more than half of the respondents are not aware of this scheme. The study reveals that most of the respondents are not aware of the various schemes provided by the government except for few schemes on which they have agreed upon.

Intention to leave/change the Occupation:

The study reveals that more than 70 percent of the respondents from Rajamahendravaram, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada and 65 percent

of them from Kakinada have the intension to continue with the same occupation whereas, considerable percent of the from all these places are not willing to continue with the same occupation. Since majority of them wanted to be in the same occupation therefore most of them are not willing to change occupation for better offer however a considerable percent of them have the opinion to change of occupation if they get any better offer which is mostly visible from respondents opinion from Kakinada where in 42 percent of them wish to change the occupation for better offer.

Occupational impact on Health:

A significant percent of respondents i.e., 49 percent from Kakinada suffer with sleeplessness due to their occupation, followed by 48 percent from Visakhapatnam and respondents from Vijayawada suffer from the same problem whereas, more than 60 percent of the respondents from Tirupathi followed by Rajamahendravaram have opined that they do not suffer with sleeplessness due to their occupation. Although most of them do not suffer with sleepless problems but they do suffer with body pains due to their occupation which is evident from the respondents opinion since more than 70 percent of the respondents from these places mentioned under study stated that they suffer with body pains. Moreover, a considerable percent of the respondents across 30 percent from all the places experience stress because of their occupation.

Nearly 26.4 percent of the respondents do experience anxiousness and another major finding about these domestic workers is that majority of the respondents from Kakinada followed by respondents from Rajamahendravaram suffer with skin disorders as compared to domestic workers from other places such as Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada. More than 40 percent of the respondents from all the places first being Visakhapatnam followed by Vijayawada and other places suffer from spinal disorders and more than 60 percent of the respondents from Kakinada suffer with Arthritis whereas, with regard to other places there is not much differentiation between people who suffer and who do not suffer from Arthritis problem. Thus it may be concluded that the occupation of these domestic workers has lot of impact on their health which is

visible in the form of number of health problems that they encounter with while being in this occupation.

Findings based on Relational Analysis:

In Kakinada and Rajahmahendravaram the age of the domestic worker is influencing the work related variables. The age has an impact on awareness of law, social security and welfare schemes. The facilities at work, job satisfaction, employer treatment and impact of health are impacted by the age. However, in other three cities Vijaywada, Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi except treatment by employer all the other variables are presenting the same trend. The regional difference in treatment of employer is there in Andhra Pradesh.

The gender wise analysis presents, in Kakinada, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupathi all the variables except pay day and autonomy are the major issues. In Rajahmahendravaram d except duration of main employment and pay day vary with gender.

In Kakinada, Autonomy, Pay day, Travel Mode, Home Distance, Free communication with the employer, duration of working, Salary and nature of work show variations on social status. In Rajahmahendravaram hours of work also vary with social status. Both these cities are separated by 80 kilometers and show same characteristics. But in Visakhapatnam, except monthly leave, treatment by employer and duration of working all the factors are showing variations. In Vijayawada, Rest Period, Provide House, treatment by employer, monthly leave, staying beyond 9.00pm and nature of work are not showing any variations. The cities of Vijayawada and Tirupathi are varying on the some variables. Therefore, social status is a determinant for variations in work related variables and the difference on regional basis is there.

The influence of religion city wise has variation on salary, treatment by employer, hours per day and communication in Rajahmahendravaram, in Tirupathi the above same factors are presenting variations. But in Visakhapatnam except beyond work hours, monthly leave, autonomy and treatment by employer all the other work related variables are influenced by religion. It is abnormal since the city is predominantly cosmopolitan in culture compared with other cities.

In all the cities, except communication with the employer all the work related factors are varying with nativity. The nativity is important for domestic employment and since the region under survey is Telugu speaking region communication is not a problem. The interstate-migration for employment as domestic workers is low in the regions under study.

The duration of stay is highly variable with all the work related factors in all the cities for domestic workers. The duration of stay will increase the acquaintance and variations decreases. The level of education is sensitive with salary, free communication with employer, travel mode, hours per day and autonomy in Kakinada. In Rajahmahendravaram, education influences salary, duration of working with main occupation, treatment by employer, free communication with employer, home distance, travel mode, and autonomy. All the cities are showing similar variable for variation with education as free communication, autonomy and treatment by employer. But for marital status all the variables are responsible for variation in Kakinada, Rajahmahendravaram, Tirupathi, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam.

All the other socio-demographic variables present occupation, previous employment, choosing of the occupation, influenced by someone to take up this occupation, Generations in domestic service, family head and total number of family members are influencing the work related variables in all the cities.

The economic factors like income from all sources, bank account and type of house is influenced by the work related variables in Kakinada, Rajahmahendravaram, Tirupathi, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. However, treatment by employer is not responsible variations in some cases in the last three mentioned cities.

The awareness of labor laws, social security and welfare schemes is varying with age in all the five cities. In Kakinada, facilities at work, job satisfaction, employer treatment and occupational impact on health are also influenced by the age factor. The influence of gender is also there in Kakinada, except awareness of labour laws in Rajahmahendravaram, except treatment by employer and awareness of labour law in Tirupathi, except awareness of labour laws and social security in Visakhapatnam. The region wise difference is there on

awareness of labour laws and social security. The awareness level requires some attention.

The social status is significant for all the variables except awareness of social security in Kakinada, Rajamahendravaram, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada. The previous employment and present employment factors do not show much impact or change in the social status or improvement in the economic status of the domestic workers.

The null hypotheses framed for the study are rejected based on the above analysis. The Socio-Demographic and Employment variables significantly vary with the work related variables.

Based on the observation and above analysis of the socio-demographic, employment and working conditions of the domestic workers issues may be generalized as follows

1. The employment of housemaid is different from other categories of employment i.e. watchman, dhobi, cook, baby sitters and drivers.
2. The female head of the household has control over the appointment of housemaids, dhobi, cook and baby sitters.
3. The other administrative issues also represent the same features as the discussed for the above category of domestic workers.
4. The appointment and other administrative control issues for drivers and watchman are with the male head of the household.
5. The relations, acquaintance and emotional attachment are the main criteria for appointment of the domestic workers.
6. Generally, the word of mouth is the preferred mode for recruitment.
7. The region difference affects the employment practices and communication between employer and the domestic workers.
8. The emotional attachment of the family members with housemaids, dhobi and cook is high and treated as household members.
9. The children are attached to the babysitters and remember them with high esteem and pride.
10. The awareness level of law, social security and welfare schemes is very low.

11. The salary level across all the regions is based on the demand and inflation in the locality rather than as per the minimum wages. The salary differs based on the remoteness and standard of living of the household family in the locality.
12. The timings are generally two spells in a day i.e. morning and evenings for housemaids. However, the timings differ for watchman, drivers and cooks.
13. Majority of the households engage the services of housemaids only. And depending on the affluence the other categories are employed.
14. The dhobi is a contract employee and works on piece rate system. The dhobi has more than one client . The dhobi is attached to the colony for a long period of time and generally locals are preferred over migrants.

7.4. Suggestions

Suggestions based on the findings are mentioned below,

Ensuring letter of appointment and service agreement:

The basic nature of work of domestic workers is informal in nature and they do not receive any recognition for the work rendered by them. The study reveals that the domestic workers do not have any letter of appointment and service agreement. This further de-motivates these domestic workers as they are not categorized under any formal work category as a result of which they may be hired or fired at any point of time. Hence it is suggested that a letter of appointment and service agreement in a language understood by the domestic workers may be issued. The letter of appointment can bring recognition to their work and the service agreement would give a clear picture of what is expected out of them at the same time they can negotiate for their wages and the employer can negotiate for the services that needs to be rendered by these domestic workers.

Facility to stay in the premises:

Most of the domestic workers do not have the facility to stay in the premises of the employer except a meager percent of employers provide house/servant quarters in the premises within a distance of less than 1Km. Since the domestic workers are live outs and they come from other places so the employer may provide the provision of staying facility thereby providing shelter, at the same time creating earning opportunity to these domestic workers.

Provision for traveling allowance:

To all those domestic workers who are live outs and had to travel to the employers house for work should be at least provided with traveling charges for those who travel by bus or auto or any other source to travel to the work spot. Since the wages paid to them is already low hence they may not be able to bear extra charges for traveling purpose.

Compulsory week off to the domestic workers:

The findings reveals that a considerable number of respondents from all the four urban areas work for whole day and for the whole week yet they do not get any day's off except for little rest periods that they get while at work. Therefore, it is suggested that the employer must give one day weekly off without any deduction from their regular wages so that they can also enjoy the privilege of a holiday and spend time with their family and get committed to their work and the employer too.

Provision for rest periods while at work:

Irrespective of type and nature of work, every worker should be provided with rest intervals. The study reveals that a vast majority of workers from all the regions does not get rest intervals and they work for the whole day without any break. Hence, it is suggested that they must be provided with regular rest intervals while at work so they do not encounter with tiredness, fatigue, and are not deprived of this basic facility.

Ensuring payment of wages in a stipulated time period:

Although most of the respondents from all the areas under study get wages on the 5th day of every month an un ignorable number do receive wages even on the 10th day of every month. Since the domestic workers receive very low wages and it becomes difficult to them to meet their daily requirements without money hence it is suggested that the employer must ensure that wages are paid to these domestic workers on or before the 5th day of every month so that they need not suffer due to no money.

Provision for leave with pay:

The domestic workers often do not receive any days off nor do they get any break periods in addition to this even if they take any leave that would be

leave without pay. The domestic workers may encounter with unexpected circumstances which may not be unavoidable. Hence it is suggested that the employer may consider their leave with pay and make them feel that the employer values their concerns and problems in emergency.

Provision for festival holidays:

The study reveals that a vast majority of the respondents from all the urban areas under study do not get any festival holidays and those who get they don't even get paid for availing these holidays except for few. Since the domestic workers are also human beings, they do have their families and children to spend time with them. Therefore, it is suggested that the employer may provide at least festival holidays to its workers. Although this facility is given by only few employees to their workers, this may be extended to all the domestic workers by the employers.

Minimum facilities at the work place:

Although domestic work is not recognized as work in the society still they their nature of work cannot be ignored nor the facilities that can be provided to these domestic workers. Though the employer provides some facilities such as drinking water facility, good hygienic conditions and many more whereas at the same time they are deprived of many other facilities such as most of them do not have washing facility. The use public toilets in the locality since separate provision cannot be provided in the house. But for those with live-in agreement the above provision is compulsory.

Ensuring fair pay for the work done:

The study reveals that majority of the respondents from Kakinada area receive fair pay for the work done by them and among the rest of the areas under study the domestic workers do not receive fair wages for the work done by them. There is growing importance of domestic workers across the world as a result of urbanization, although their work is not being recognized but they are in high demand today. Hence, it is suggested that the employer must ensure fair pay for the work done by them else they may search for better employer with better pay for the same work. Moreover, this fair pay should be ensured irrespective of gender and should be without any discrimination.

Recognition at the work place:

The study reveals that most of them do not receive any recognition for the work done by them. Hence, it is suggested that recognition for the work done by these domestic workers can actually create a sense of belongingness towards the employer and a sense of commitment towards the work thereby creating a level of satisfaction at the workplace. This nature of work reduces burden on the part of employer as a result of they are able to go for their jobs and spend time for their children hence their work cannot be ignored. Further they do not like the work and the activities that they are doing and often they feel boredom and feel the work an indignity at this juncture a level of recognition and timely appreciation bring a level of satisfaction among these domestic workers.

Creating awareness about the laws applicable to these domestic workers:

The study reveals that the domestic workers are not aware of any law applicable to domestic workers. They have no knowledge of Contract Labour Act, Employee Provident Fund Act, Employee State Insurance Act and Child Labour Act and so on. As a result of which they fail to fight for their rights and privileges. Hence the government may take necessary steps in educating these domestic workers about their rights and privileges for decent life. The government may conduct small awareness programs in every area to create awareness with regard to these laws that are applicable to these domestic workers. The awareness camps may be held with help of

- Central Board for Workers Education
- Non Governmental Organizations
- Trade Unions
- Local Residents Associations

Awareness on Social Assistance / Welfare Schemes of the State and Central Government:

Among the various schemes that are applicable to the domestic workers only few schemes are known to them and the rest they are unaware about it. Hence the state government may organize programmes in every village, town and urban areas for creating awareness about the various schemes that are being provided by the government so that the domestic workers may get benefited by

these schemes. Other than these the central government also provides certain schemes to them but only half of them are aware of these schemes. Hence there is a need for educating these workers about the various schemes that could be made possible through various programmes at the local level. These schemes may be taken effectively through the new State Government Institutes in Andhra Pradesh

-Gram/Ward Swachivalayas

Comprehensive Scheme for Domestic Workers

A Comprehensive scheme for the domestic workers on the line of building construction workers is to be implemented. The problem is the domestic workers per household are one or two on average, therefore any law or scheme to regulate or provide social security from employer as a unit is not possible. The scheme shall provide for the following.

- Registration of domestic workers
- Each household to pay certain fee of Rs50 per year to be deposited in the fund formed for the welfare of domestic workers.
- A board may be formed with 5 to 6 members.
- Welfare Schemes to be framed by the board for the benefit of registered domestic workers.
- The scheme may be administered at the State level as a unit with administration facilities at the mandal level.
- The registration process may be handed over to the swachvalyas in Andhra Pradesh and in other places to the District Labour Departments.

A committee may be constituted to formulate the scheme on the above line.

Feasibility in Integration of the Scheme with Social Security Schemes for Unorganised Workers:

The nature and characteristics of employment are different in comparison with other employments in informal sector. The duration is long or tenure based and sometime based on loyalty. The bargain is confined to demand and supply. The number of households served by each domestic help is on average 3 or more per day. Whereas watchman is employed for community or apartment or locality. The driver is employed for whole day and works with single employer.

Decency at Workplace

The domestic services are essential and part of daily lives for many households. The International Labour Organization(ILO) has declared its Sustainable Development Goals for 2030. The domestic workers will be appreciated if it is also included at the grass root level for providing descent work place.

7.5. Conclusion

Domestic work is one of the emerging important avenues for people who are unskilled and lowly educated including men and women. Although a majority of the workforce is women, men also play a crucial role in this nature of work. The domestic workers contributes to the economic growth in the sense that it enables more and more educated women to enter the labour market as a result of which they outsource this task formerly which is assigned to “housewives” to hired domestic workers. These domestic workers are able to support women and free themselves from arduous housework and pursue paid work. This undertaking of work might empower the women workforce but it is one sided because, it may be an empowerment to the housewives who go to work but not to the domestic workers whose work is not even recognized, they are not covered by laws, the employer views them as mere servants and there is no terms of agreement, which also means that they may be exploited at the extreme level and they may be hired or fired at any point of time. Hence, a decent work and privileges at the work place is the need of the hour to these domestic workers who are being hired for domestic work purpose.

The present study examined the various aspects affecting these domestic workers in the urban areas of Andhra Pradesh. Since there has been growing importance laid down to these domestic works as a result of urbanization and more number of women entering the workforce entrusting their works to the these domestic workers on a paid basis. Some of the areas identified under study are Kakinada, Rajamahendravaram, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada. All these are the urban areas in the state of Andhra Pradesh which are dominated by the domestic workers at large. Despite of the fact that they are contributing to the economic growth by their basic nature of work, they are still lacked behind in

terms of recognition, in terms of privileges and they are still paid poor wages and so on. The same has been identified in the present study which revealed that none of the domestic workers either have letter of appointment or any letter of agreement. Although the working conditions are good to some extent but most of them do not receive any break periods. This continuous nature of work often makes them restless, sleepless, leads to fatigue, boredom above all lot of occupational health issues which actually lowers their life expectancy. The study had also revealed that although a sufficient number of them have chosen this occupation by choice but they get demotivate due to lack of recognition and appreciation by the employer.

Hence, the study on Socio- Demographic, Employment, and Service conditions of domestic workers in the selected urban areas of Andhra Pradesh reveals that there is need for improvement in these grounds to these domestic workers in which the government should take a lead role.

7.6. Scope for further research

The researcher has attempted to study the Socio-Demographic, Employment, and service conditions of domestic workers in the selected urban areas of Andhra Pradesh. There is a scope for further research work and the scope may be extended to all the urban areas in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Additionally, studies may also be conducted to the domestic workers in urban and rural areas and the level of variation between the two in terms of socio economic, employment, and service conditions for realizing the growth of domestic workers across urban and rural areas and their contributions to the economic growth in informal way. Further study is required to be done at the national level.

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Annexure Schedule

Schedule on
Domestic Workers: Conditions, Rights and Social Security: A Case Study in
Selected Urban Areas of Andhra Pradesh

I SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

- 1. Age**
 - a) 15-25 years
 - b) 25-35 years
 - c) 35-45 years
 - d) 45-55 years
 - e) >55 years
- 2. Gender**
 - a) Male
 - b) Female
- 3. Social Status**
 - a) ST
 - b) SC
 - c) BC
 - d) OC
- 4. Religion**
 - a) Hindu
 - b) Christian
- 5. Native Place**
 - a) Visakhapatnam Dist
 - b) Other Dist
- 6. Since how long you have been staying in the present place**
 - a) < 1 Years
 - b) 1-3 Years
 - c) 3-6 years
 - d) 6-9 Years
 - e) > 10 Years
 - f) Since Birth
- 7. Education**
 - a) Un Educated
 - b) Primary/Higher
 - c) Higher
- 8. Marital Status**
 - a) Unmarried
 - b) Married
 - c) Divorced / Separated
 - d) Widow
- 9. Present occupation**
 - a) House Maids
 - b) Watchman
 - c) Driver
 - d) Baby sitter
 - e) Others
- 10. Previous occupation**
 - a) House Maids
 - b) Driver
 - c) Daily labour
 - d) Agriculture labour
 - e) None
- 11. Who influenced you to choose this occupation?**
 - a) Parents
 - b) Friends
 - c) Neighbors'
 - d) Spouse
 - e) Caste Influence
 - f) Myself

12. Since how many generations your family is in this occupation?

- a) Grand parents
- b) Parents generation
- c) Present generation

13. Head of the family

- a) Self
- b) Spouse
- c) Father
- d) Mother
- e) Son / Daughter

14. Number of persons in the family

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four
- e) Five
- f) Six & above

II ECONOMIC DETAILS

15. Type of house

- f) RCC
- g) Kucha
- h) Asbestos

16. Ownership of House

- a. Own
- b. Rent
- c. Quarters

17. Do you have cooking gas connection?

- a. Yes
- b. No

18. Total income from all sources (in Rupees)

- a) < Rs. 5000
- b) 5000-10000
- c) 10000-15000
- d) 15000-20000
- e) 20000-25000
- f) >25000

19. Do you have bank account?

- a. Yes
- b. No

20. Television facility

- a. Yes
- b. No

21. Radio

- a. Yes
- b. No

22. Mobile Phone

- a. Yes
- b. No

23. Cycle/ Other vehicles

- a. Yes
- b. No

III. EMPLOYMENT DETAILS:

- 24. Recruitment type**
- Direct
 - Consultant
 - Out sourced
- 25. The nature of work relation**
- Live-In
 - Live-Out
- 26. Total earnings from this occupation (in Rupees)**
- <1500
 - 1500-2500
 - 2 5 00-3500
 - 3500-4500
 - 4500-5500
 - > 5500
- 27. Since how long you are working in the occupation**
- <1 year
 - 1-3 years
 - 4-6 years
 - 6-9 years
 - 9 years and above

IV. SERVICE DETAILS

- 28. Service Agreement**
- Yes
 - No
- 29. Do you require staying after 9 pm?**
- Yes
 - No
- 30. Do you have any chance to take leave every month.**
- Yes
 - No
- 31. If yes, how many days per month**
- 1 day
 - 2 days
- 32. Any intimation to owner at the time of leaving the service**
- Yes
 - No
- 33. Before how many days you intimate**
- Week
 - Two weeks
 - Three weeks
 - One month
- 34. Are you treated well by your employer?**
- Yes
 - No

- 35. Do you freely communicate with your employer?**
a. Yes
b. No
- 36. Provide necessary things to carry out work**
a. Yes
b. No
- 37. Are you given house/servant quarters in the premises?**
a. Yes
b. No
- 38. Working quarters/ service quarters are provided to-**
a. Self
b. Family
c. Not Applicable (live-outs')
- 39. Distance from place of residence to work place.**
a. <1Km
b. 1-2 Km
c. 2-3 km
d. NA (live-in's)
- 40. Mode of travel to the work place.**
a. By Foot
b. Auto
c. Cycle
d. Bus
e. NA (live-ins')
- 41. Does your employer provide for travelling to work spot?**
a. Yes
b. No

V. WORKING CONDITIONS

- 42. Work Hours per day**
a. <4 Hrs
b. 4-8hrs
c. 9-13hrs
d. 14-17 Hrs
e. Whole Day
- 43. Work Days per week**
a. <2 Days
b. 2-4 Days
c. 4-6 Days
d. 7 Days
- 44. Rest period**
a. Yes
b. No
- 45. Pay Day**
a. 1st of Month
b. 5th of Month
c. 10th of Month
d. 15th of Month
e. After 15th

46. Paid on leave days

- a. Yes
- b. No

47. Festival Holiday

- a. Yes
- b. No

48. Paid for Festival Holiday

- a. Yes
- b. No

49. Autonomy

- a. Yes
- b. No

VI. FACILITIES PROVIDED AT WORK PLACE

Facilities	Yes	No
50. Drinking Water		
51. Clean hygienic Conditions		
52. Wash rooms		
53. Proper Sitting		
54. Can bring infants while at work Customary benefits		

55. Customary benefits

- a. Yes
- b. No

If Yes,

56. Clothes

- a. Yes
- b. No

57. Food

- a. Yes
- b. No

58. Used Articles

- a. Yes
- b. No

59. Bonus

- a. Yes
- b. No

VII. JOB SATISFACTION

60. Getting paid a fair amount for the work.

- a. Strongly Agree
- b. Agree
- c. Can't Say
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly Disagree

61. I receive the appreciation for good work by the employer

- a. Strongly Agree
- b. Agree
- c. Can't Say
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly Disagree

62. I like the activities at work.

- a. Strongly Agree
- b. Agree
- c. Can't Say
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly Disagree

63. I am not bored with my present work.

- a. Strongly Agree
- b. Agree
- c. Can't Say
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly Disagree

64. I feel dignity in doing the job.

- a. Strongly Agree
- b. Agree
- c. Can't Say
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly Disagree

65. I am satisfied with the nature of work.

- a. Strongly Agree
- b. Agree
- c. Can't Say
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly Disagree

VIII. EMPLOYER TREATMENT

66. Treated with respect at work place

- a. Always
- b. Often
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never

67. Work beyond my capacity

- a. Always
- b. Often
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never

68. Abused verbally by the employer.

- a. Always
- b. Often
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never

69. Provide stale food

- a. Always
- b. Often
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never

70. Work for long hours

- a. Always
- b. Often
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never

71. There exists no humane conditions at the work place.

- a. Always
- b. Often
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never

72. Sexually abused by the employers

- a. Always
- b. Often
- c. Sometimes
- d. Seldom
- e. Never

IX. Awareness on Laws

Act	YES	NO
73. Domestic Workers Act		
74. Contract labour act		
75. Employee Provident Fund Act		
76. Employee State Insurance Act		
77. Child Labour Act		
78. Employee Compensation Act		
79. Minimum Wages Act		

X. AWARENESS WITH THE SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

SCHEME	YES	NO
80. National Old Age Pension		
81. Pension Linkage		
82. Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana		
83. Girl Child Protection Scheme		
84. National Rural Health Mission		
85. Janani Suraksh Yojan		
86. Aarogya Sree		
87. Subsidised Housing		
88. Children Scholarships		
89. Atal Pension		
90. Bachat Lamp Yojana		
91. Pradhana mantra Gramin Awas Yojana		
92. Matritva sahayog		
93. Suraksh Bima Yojana		
94. PM Jeevan Jyothi Bima Yojana		
95. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana		
96. Jandhan Yojan		
97. Mudra Bank Yojan		

XI. INTENSION TO LEAVE THE OCCUPATION

98. Willing to continue the same work

- a. Yes
- b. No

99. Willing to change for better occupation

- a. Yes
- b. No

XII. OCCUPATIONAL IMPACT ON HEALTH

Health Problems	YES	NO
100. Sleeplessness		
101. Body pains		
102. Stress		
103. Anxiousness		
104. Skin disorders		
105. Spinal disorders		
106. Arthritis		