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Invisible Labor, Visible Impact: A Comprehensive Study on the Role and Treatment of Domestic Maids.

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Abstract: ***Through this platform we enhance the efficiency of hiring processes, offering users a transparent and accessible interface for finding and managing reliable maid services. Through a detailed examination of the website's functionality and user experience, through this assesses its contribution to simplifying the traditionally complex task of hiring domestic help. The study delves into the platform's role in fostering transparency, trust, and convenience, ultimately contributing to improved customer satisfaction and increased employment opportunities for domestic workers. Through an analysis of user feedback and website performance metrics, this research provides insights into the broader implications of such platforms in reshaping the dynamics of domestic service provision in contemporary contexts.***

This website not only prioritizes user-friendliness but also emphasizes being pocket-friendly for consumers. HOW? Here we break drown the hiring process Users can select specific tasks and timeframes, customizing the payment structure based on the work they require.

We can establish a timeframe and work schedule for the position we are hiring for.

We can establish a timeframe and work schedule for the position we are hiring for. This will ensure clarity and efficiency in our operations, allowing us to effectively manage tasks and save time to get the other opportunities for workers. By setting specific timeframes, we can enhance productivity and ensure that possibilities to get work efficiently.

We carefully choose the tasks we hire for, ensuring we pay accordingly and avoid unnecessary expenses.

We prioritize selecting tasks for which we are hiring, ensuring that we pay commensurately and avoid unnecessary expenditures. This approach allows us to maintain fiscal responsibility while efficiently allocating resources to essential projects.

Keyword: Domestic worker rights, ILO Convention 189, Exploitation of domestic workers, Unregulated domestic work sector, Sector skill council for domestic workers.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the ever-evolving lifestyle of domestic services, the integration of technology has led to transformative changes in the way households connect with domestic workers.

In the whirlwind of our contemporary existence, characterized by the relentless pursuit of career advancement and the ever-expanding scope of household responsibilities, the intersection of housework and office duties presents a formidable challenge. As the tempo of life accelerates, individuals find themselves ensnared in a perpetual cycle of time scarcity, where every minute is meticulously allocated to meet the demands of daily existence. In such a frenetic landscape, the traditional avenues for procuring household assistance no longer suffice.

Gone are the days of leisurely searches for reliable domestic help; instead, the ethos of immediacy pervades our quest for solutions. Enter the maid provider websites, a testament to the ingenuity of modern technology in catering to the exigencies of our time-strapped lives. These platforms serve as a sanctuary of convenience, offering a plethora of options for individuals seeking to delegate their household chores without compromising their professional commitments.

The seamless integration of technology into the realm of domestic assistance heralds a new era of efficiency, where the boundaries between virtual convenience and tangible support blur. No longer constrained by the constraints of geographical proximity or temporal limitations, individuals can effortlessly peruse through a vast array of maid profiles, selecting candidates that align with their specific requirements and schedules.

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This paradigm shift in the procurement of household assistance transcends mere convenience; it epitomizes our collective endeavor to reclaim agency over our time and priorities in an era characterized by relentless acceleration. In navigating the labyrinth of modern living, the utilization of maid provider websites emerges as a beacon of empowerment, offering respite from the tyranny of domestic drudgery and empowering individuals to reclaim ownership of their time. Thus, as we navigate the tumultuous waters of contemporary existence, the significance of these platforms extends far beyond mere practicality; it embodies a profound shift in our societal ethos, one that champions efficiency, adaptability, and the relentless pursuit of balance amidst chaos.

The intricacies of a cutting-edge maid provider website that not only emphasizes user-friendliness but also pioneers a novel approach to affordability in the realm of domestic service hiring.

The significance of domestic services cannot be overstated, and as society advances, so too must the mechanisms through which individuals access and manage household assistance. The featured website, poised at the intersection of technology and domesticity, stands as a beacon of innovation in this arena. Its commitment to user-centric design and economic viability raises crucial questions about the future trajectory of domestic service provision.

This paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the website's functionalities, exploring how it simplifies the process of hiring domestic help. By examining its user interface, customization options, and flexibility in hiring terms, we seek to uncover the ways in which this platform redefines user expectations and industry standards. Furthermore, we will investigate the economic implications of the website, assessing how its tailored payment structures cater to diverse user needs while ensuring fair compensation for domestic workers.

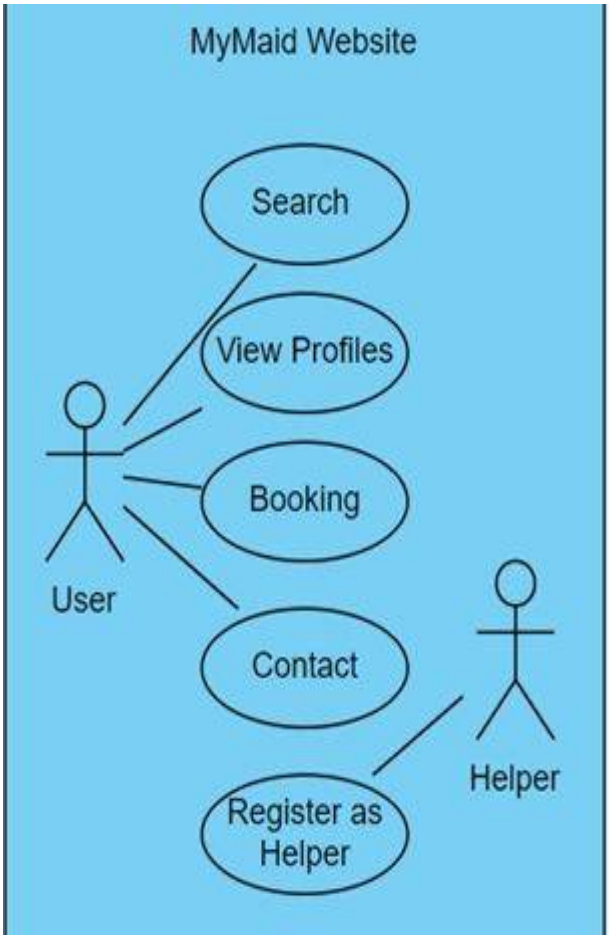
As we navigate through this exploration, our goal is to shed light on the broader implications of such technological interventions in the domestic service sector. Through an in-depth examination of the featured website, we aim to contribute valuable insights that not only enrich our understanding of contemporary domestic service dynamics but also offer guidance for future innovations in this crucial facet of modern living. Moreover, the advent of technology has revolutionized the way we conceptualize domestic assistance. With just a few clicks, individuals can browse through a diverse pool of candidates, evaluating their profiles, qualifications, and user reviews. This transparency and accessibility democratize the process of hiring household help, transcending geographical barriers and empowering individuals to make informed decisions based on their unique preferences and priorities.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

1) *System Architecture:* The website is built on a client-server architecture. The client-side interface is developed using HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript, React JS for an interactive and responsive user experience. The server-side logic is implemented using a combination of Node.js and Express.js, ensuring seamless communication between the client and the server.
2) *Database Design:* A relational database management system (RDBMS) is employed to store and manage user data, job postings, and domestic help profiles. The database schema is designed to ensure data integrity, consistency, and easy retrieval of information. MongoDB is chosen for its reliability and scalability.
3) *User Registration and Authentication:* To ensure security and privacy, user registration and authentication are implemented. Users are required to create accounts with valid email addresses and passwords. The authentication process involves secure encryption and token-based verification.
4) *Profile Creation:* Domestic help workers and households can create profiles on the website. The profile creation process includes providing essential information such as qualifications, experience, skills, and preferences. Users can upload relevant documents for verification purposes.
5) *Job Posting:* Households can post job listings specifying their requirements, preferences, and job details. The posting interface is designed to be intuitive, allowing users to easily input the necessary information. Advanced search options are provided to enable users to find the most suitable domestic help candidates.
6) *Matching Algorithm:* A sophisticated matching algorithm is implemented to recommend potential matches based on user preferences, location, skills, and availability. The algorithm utilizes machine learning techniques to improve accuracy over time, adapting to user feedback and preferences.
7) *Communication Platform:* A secure messaging system is integrated into the website, enabling households and domestic help candidates to communicate directly within the platform. Real-time notifications ensure timely responses, enhancing the overall user experience.
8) *User Feedback and Ratings:* To maintain a high level of service quality, users can provide feedback and ratings for domestic help candidates. This information is visible to other users, fostering a transparent and trustworthy community.

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9) *Evaluation Metrics:* The success of the website is assessed through user surveys, feedback analysis, and key performance indicators (KPIs) such as user engagement, successful matches, and overall satisfaction.



Usecase of my maid

III. DISCUSSION

Under the ILO Convention 189, a domestic worker is "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. Nearly 90% of domestic workers in India are women or children (especially girls), ranging from ages 12 to 75 and it is estimated that 25% among them are below the age of 14. The majority of domestic workers are illiterate. They are engaged in tasks such as cooking, washing, and cleaning, which are traditionally seen as women's work and considered subservient in nature. In India, the stigma linked to domestic work is heightened by the caste system, since tasks such as cleaning and sweeping are associated with the people belonging to the 'so-called' low castes.

The number of domestic workers in India range from official estimates of 4.2 million to unofficial estimates of more than 50 million.

Girls and women make up the significant majority of domestic workers. Between 2000 and 2010, women accounted for seventy-five % of the increase in the total number of domestic workers in India.

In 2009-2010 more than two-thirds of all domestic workers in India were employed in urban areas.

The majority of domestic workers in India are illiterate/ minimally educated and low-skilled. They are also one of the poorest and most exploited groups of workers in the country.

Domestic workers in India are forced to be dependent on their employers because they have no legal protection as workers under India's labor laws,and no bargaining power due to their situations of poverty, illiteracy and low-skills.

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An estimated 185,595 children are employed as domestic help and in dhabas (small roadside eateries

Domestic workers are commonly referred to as 'servants' and 'maids' which has resulted in their feelings of insecurity and inferiority. This has further added to the undignified status awarded to the services provided by them. Domestic Workers are highly exploited and denied just wages and humane working conditions. They are paid well below the minimum wages for unskilled or semi-skilled workers. The vast majority of live-in domestic workers work a minimum of 15 hours a day, seven days a week. Part-time workers often work in 3-4 different houses for nearly 8-10 hours every day. The working hours of domestic workers can go from 8 to over 18 hours a day. Wages, leave facilities, medical benefits, and rest time are at the employer's mercy.

Domestic workers are comprised of three main groups

- Live-in domestic workers
- Part-time / Live-out domestic worker
- Migrant Domestic Workers
- Inter-state domestic workers

1) Live-in Domestic workers: Live-in domestic workers reside at the place of employment. They are engaged in all domestic work ranging from housekeeping, washing clothes, utensils, cooking and even engaged in baby, children or elderly care. They depend on their employers for basic needs such as food and shelter. Most live-in domestic workers are women who have migrated or have been trafficked from villages to cities in search of employment. They are to large extent children, unmarried and sometimes married young girls, separated or widowed women.
2) Part-time Domestic Workers: Part-time domestic workers are generally locals or migrants in the city where they are employed. They mostly live in slums and work in the houses of multiple employers to earn their livelihood. They are called part-timers not because they do only part time work but because they do not stay with the employer and are not expected to be on call 24 hours a day. They either work all day for one employer or repeatedly perform specific tasks like washing clothes, dishes, or cooking for a number of employers. Part-timers are less dependent on their employers than full time workers. They live with their families and run their homes, as well as those of their employers. However, they are less dependent on their employers for their basic needs and are characterized with a greater degree of independence than the live-in domestic workers.
3) Migrant Domestic workers: Many women migrate from their villages to work as domestic workers. This migration takes two forms: •Inter-state Domestic Workers •Overseas Domestic Workers Whether the domestic worker remains in India or travels to the Middle East or Southeast Asia, she finds herself in a foreign environment, away from her family and adjusting to new languages, food, and cultures. Migrants are typically live-in domestic workers and are thus most vulnerable to physical and sexual abuse, excessively long working hours, and deprivation. Many of them are from tribal regions and the traditional discrimination they face as women and as live-in domestic workers is compounded by their ethnicity. Despite these problems, poor women are forced to migrate to cities and foreign countries in order to supplement their families' meagre incomes.
4) Migration within India: Migration from rural areas to big cities typically occurs due to debt bondage, poverty, sudden death in the family, rural and male unemployment. The glamour of city life acts as a further "pull" factor inducing young girls and women to migrate. Working in cities is seen as a solution to poverty and villagers are unaware of the exploitative working conditions and poor remuneration that the vast majority of domestic workers have to endure. Additionally, a large number of domestic workers come from areas, which have been subjected to natural disasters and man-made crisis situations (such as insurgency) and as such are from displaced communities.

Most of these domestic workers function as "lifelines" to households, render multiple types of services through full-time or part time, live-in or live-out arrangements. However, these jobs are unregulated and often entail completely unacceptable working conditions, partly because domestic workers have not yet acquired the status of a profession or a trade. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Rajiv Pratap Rudy-led skills development ministry approved a sector skill council for domestic workers for creation of standards for skill training of domestic workers going abroad. Subsequently, the council has identified 19 job roles which include housekeeping, child care taker, babysitter, elderly caretaker, cook, prenatal and post natal, nanny or governess, among others.

The idea is to train the existing domestic helpers as well as the new entrants and connect them to overseas placement agencies through government-to-government arrangement so that they can be placed in a dignified manner and ensured social security, safety and wages," said Amodh Kanth, chairman of the Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council.

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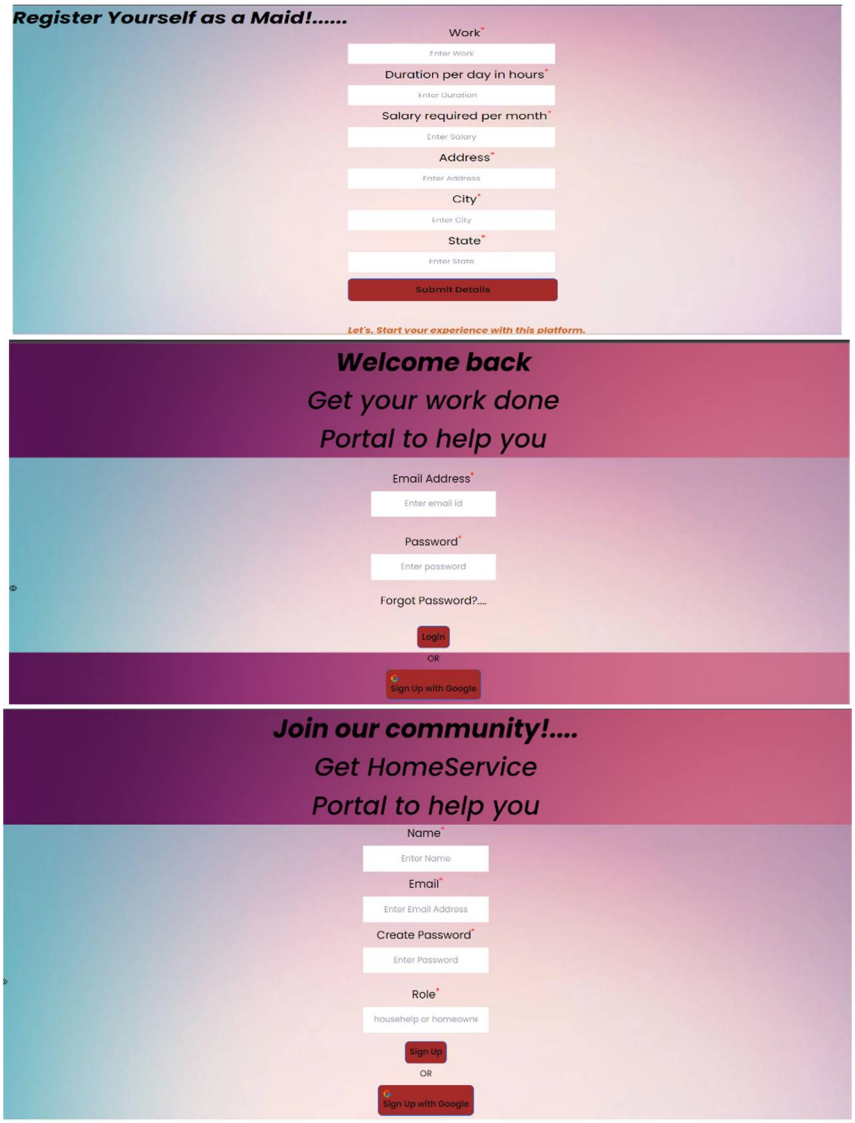
IV. CONCLUSION

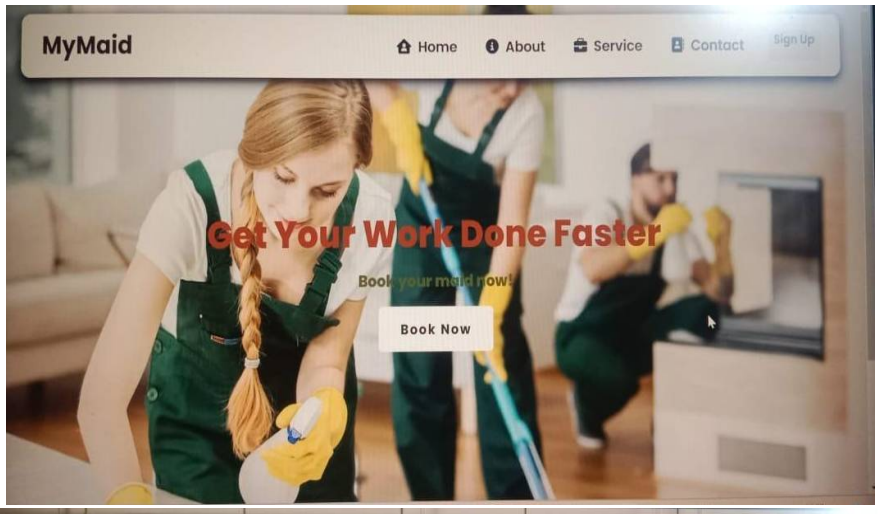
In conclusion, the emergence and proliferation of maid provider websites represent a significant milestone in our collective efforts to navigate the complexities of modern living. These platforms serve as a testament to the transformative power of technology in revolutionizing the way we conceptualize and access domestic assistance. By offering a centralized hub where individuals can seamlessly connect with qualified maids tailored to their specific needs and schedules, maid provider websites have democratized the process of finding household help, transcending geographical barriers and empowering individuals to reclaim control over their time and priorities.

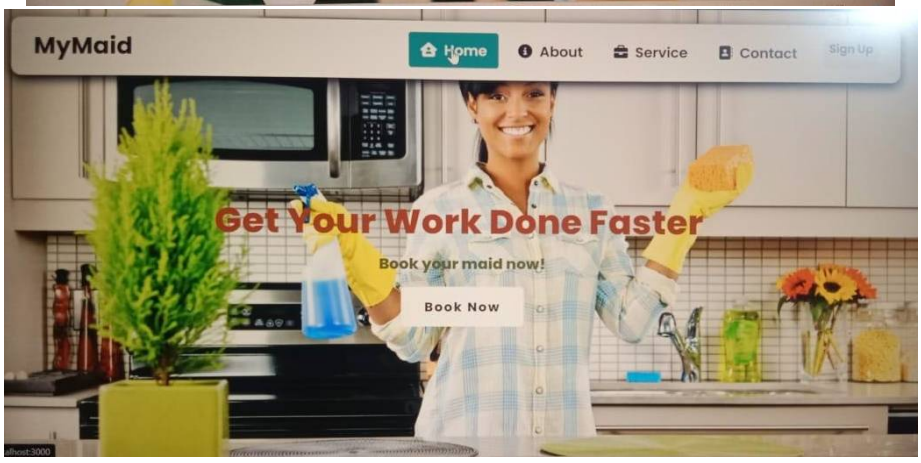
Furthermore, the flexibility inherent in these platforms, allowing individuals to enlist the services of a maid on an as-needed basis, underscores their adaptability to the dynamic nature of contemporary life. This flexibility not only optimizes resource utilization but also reflects a nuanced understanding of the multifaceted demands placed upon individuals in their personal and professional spheres.

In essence, maid provider websites represent more than just a technological innovation; they embody a profound shift in our approach to domesticity and time management. As we continue to navigate the complexities of contemporary existence, the utilization of these platforms offers a glimpse into a future where the boundaries between virtual convenience and tangible support blur, empowering individuals to reclaim agency over their time and priorities amidst the relentless pace of modern life.

V. RESULT

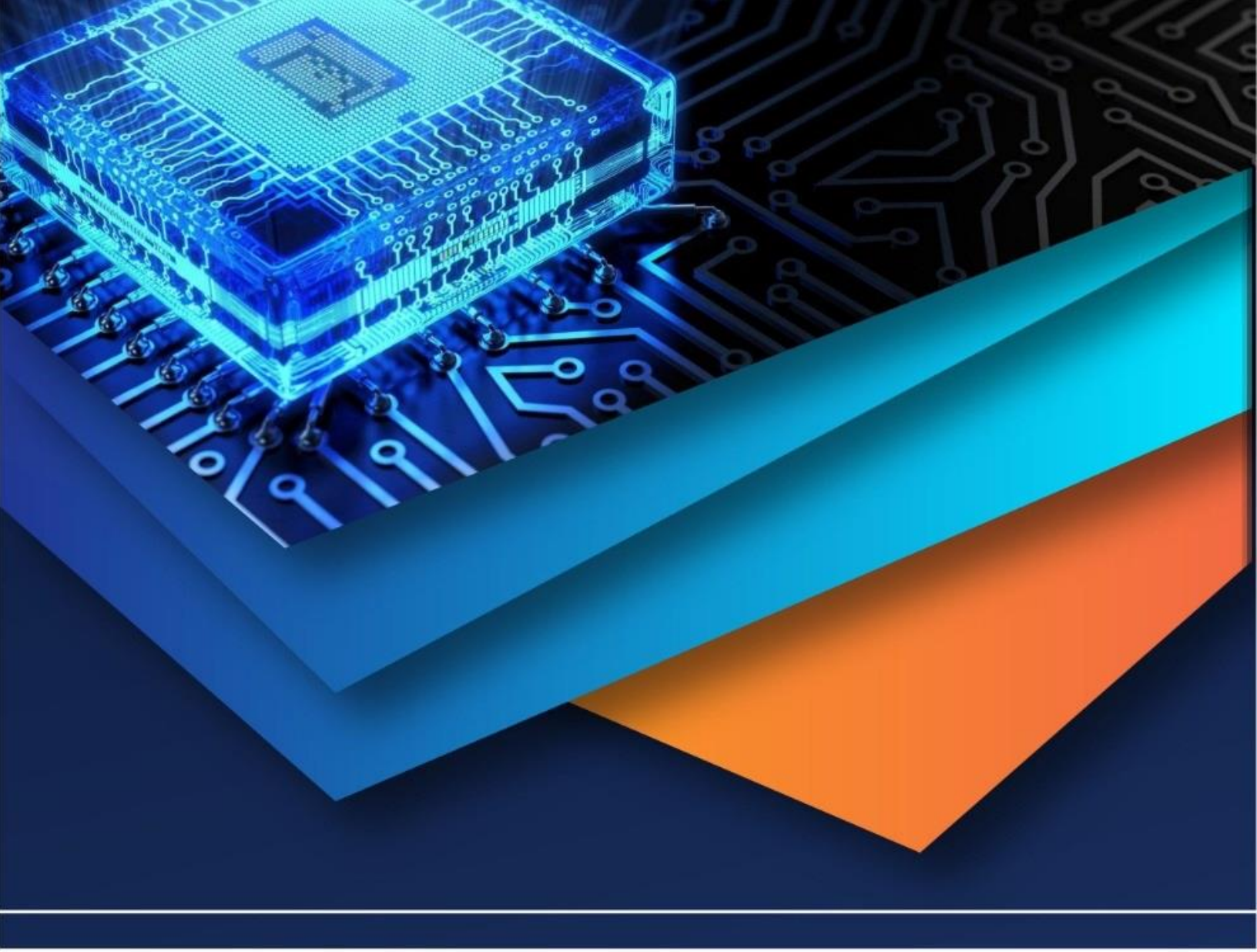






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