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## CHAPTER III

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## CHAPTER III

### PRELIMINARY INFORMATION OF THE HOTEL WORKERS

3.1.1 In this Chapter, we are going to study various details regarding preliminary information like ethnic background, religion, age, working hours, marital status, sex ratio, members of the family, mother tongue, educational achievements, place of origin, spatial migration of the respondents, etc.

#### 3.2 CASTE COMPOSITION OF THE HOTEL WORKERS.

3.2.1 Our society is a queer mixture of people belonging to different beliefs and traditions; having different attitudes and leanings bound to religion and castes. This ethnic background is the social treasure. Ethnic antecedents of the hotel workers of Kolhapur also tell an interesting story.

TABLE 3.1  
CASTE COMPOSITION OF HOTEL WORKERS.

| Sr. No. | Caste           | Workers | Percentage |
|---------|-----------------|---------|------------|
| 1.      | Marathas        | 127     | 57.72      |
| 2.      | Brahmins        | 10      | 4.55       |
| 3.      | Lingayats       | 10      | 4.55       |
| 4.      | Backward Castes | 22      | 10.00      |
| 5.      | Muslims         | 15      | 6.82       |
| 6.      | Other Castes    | 36      | 16.36      |
|         | Total:          | 220     | 100.00     |

In the present study, we have 186 (84.55 per cent) Hindus and 15 (6.82 per cent) Muslims.

3.2.2 Among 186 Hindus, 127 (68.28 per cent) belong to Maratha community, which is the highest proportion. The next community represented among hotel workers is the other caste with 29 (15.59 per cent), backward caste, Brahmins and Lingayats each with 10 (5.38% per cent) are the next in importance.

### 3.3 RELIGIONWISE COMPOSITION OF HOTEL WORKERS.

3.3.1 It is clear from Table 3.2 that an absolute majority 186 (84.55 per cent) hotel workers are Hindus. 15 (6.82 per cent) are Muslims, 12 (5.45 per cent) are Buddhists, one (0.45 per cent) is Jain. 2 (0.91 per cent) are

TABLE 3.2  
RELIGIONWISE COMPOSITION OF HOTEL WORKERS.

| Sr. No. | Religion   | Workers | Percentage |
|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1.      | Hindus     | 186     | 84.55      |
| 2.      | Muslims    | 15      | 6.82       |
| 3.      | Buddhists  | 12      | 5.45       |
| 4.      | Jains      | 1       | 0.45       |
| 5.      | Christians | 2       | 0.91       |
| 6.      | Others     | 4       | 1.82       |
|         | Total:     | 220     | 100.00     |

Christians and 4 (1.82 per cent) rest of the workers are of other religions.

3.3.2 It is to be noted that under the sample survey study, no Sikh hotel worker is found.

### 3.4 AGE OF THE HOTEL WORKERS.

3.4.1 The largest proportion (85.45 per cent) of hotel workers belongs to 16 to 45 years of age and a very low (5.00 per cent) proportion above 45 years of age and in this survey, it has been found that 9.55 per cent hotel workers are child labour below 15 years of age. The data presented in Table 3.3 can be analysed in the following manner.

TABLE 3.3  
AGEWISE COMPOSITION OF HOTEL WORKERS.

| Sr. No. | Age Group (Years) | Workers | Percentage |
|---------|-------------------|---------|------------|
| 1.      | Below 15          | 21      | 9.55       |
| 2.      | 16 to 21          | 74      | 33.64      |
| 3.      | 22 to 30          | 80      | 36.36      |
| 4.      | 31 to 45          | 34      | 15.45      |
| 5.      | 46 to 55          | 8       | 3.64       |
| 6.      | 56 to 65          | 2       | 0.91       |
| 7.      | Above 65          | 1       | 0.45       |
|         | Total:            | 220     | 100.00     |

33.64 per cent hotel workers are of 16 to 21 years of age, 36.36 per cent are in the range of 22 to 30 years of age, 15.45 per cent are between 31 to 45 years of age. 3.64 per cent are between 46 to 55 years of age and only 0.91 per cent hotel workers are between 56 to 65 years of age and 0.45 per cent are above 65 years of age.

### 3.5 WORKING HOURS OF THE HOTEL WORKERS.

3.5.1 Under the sample survey study, it has been found that the working hours of the hotel workers begin from 6.00 A.M. and continue till 12.00 in the night except for a lunch break and rest. But, in fact, there is nothing like a systematic and scientifically planned out work-schedule as such. Some workers start their work quite early in the morning and some workers work upto midnight. There are no limitations of work hours. A few of them work less than 8 hours and many of them work more than 12 hours.

3.5.2 Table 3.4 shows that 59.54 per cent workers work more than 8 hours, 6.82 per cent work less than 8 hours and only 33.64 per cent hotel workers work 8 hours in a day.

3.5.3 It can be presented in the following manner also. 17.73 per cent hotel workers work 8 to 10 hours, 13.18 per cent work 10 to 12 hours, 19.54 per cent work 12 to 14 hours and it is really surprising to note that 9.09 per cent hotel workers work for more than 14 hours in a day.

TABLE 3.4  
WORKING HOURS OF THE HOTEL WORKERS.

| Sr. No. | Working Hours  | Workers | Percentage |
|---------|----------------|---------|------------|
| 1.      | Below 8 hours  | 15      | 6.82       |
| 2.      | 8 hours        | 74      | 33.64      |
| 3.      | 8 to 10 hours  | 39      | 17.73      |
| 4.      | 10 to 12 hours | 29      | 13.18      |
| 5.      | 12 to 14 hours | 43      | 19.54      |
| 6.      | Above 14 hours | 20      | 9.09       |
|         | Total:         | 220     | 100.00     |

### 3.6 NATURE OF WORK.

3.6.1 There are different types of work in the hotel industry, such as cook, waiter, washer and cleaner, mix worker, supplyman, manager, etc.

TABLE 3.5  
NATURE OF WORK

| Sr. No. | Nature of Work     | Workers | Percentage |
|---------|--------------------|---------|------------|
| 1.      | Cooks              | 40      | 18.18      |
| 2.      | Waiters            | 92      | 41.82      |
| 3.      | Washers & Cleaners | 42      | 19.09      |
| 4.      | Mix Workers        | 30      | 13.64      |
| 5.      | Supplymen          | 6       | 2.73       |
| 6.      | Managers           | 10      | 4.54       |
|         | Total              | 220     | 100.00     |

3.6.2 Table 3.5 shows that the largest proportion among hotel workers is of waiters which is 41.82 per cent. 18.18 per cent are cooks, 19.09 per cent are washermen and cleaners, 13.64 per cent are mix workers, 2.73 per cent are supplymen and 4.54 per cent are managers.

### 3.7 SEX RATIO AMONGST HOTEL WORKERS.

3.7.1 Under the sample survey study, 216 (98.18 per cent) hotel workers are males and only 4 (1.82 per cent) are females.

### 3.8 MARITAL STATUS.

3.8.1 Getting married is settling in life, making the life full, becoming a full citizen. It is unfortunate

TABLE 3.6  
CASTE, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS.

| Sr. No. | Age (Years) | MARRIED             |         |                     |                     |                     | TOTAL                | UNMARRIED           |                     |                     |                     |                     | TOTAL               |                      |
|---------|-------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
|         |             | Maratha             | Brahmin | Lingayat            | B.C.                | Muslim              |                      | Others              | Maratha             | Brahmin             | Lingayat            | B.C.                |                     | Muslim               |
| 1.      | Below 15    | -                   | -       | -                   | -                   | -                   | -                    | 11                  | -                   | 2                   | 3                   | 2                   | 3                   | 21                   |
|         |             |                     |         |                     |                     |                     |                      | [14.10]<br>(52.38)  |                     | [28.57]<br>( 9.52)  | [18.75]<br>(14.29)  | [22.22]<br>( 9.52)  | [14.28]<br>(14.29)  | [14.89]<br>(100.00)  |
| 2.      | 16 to 21    | 5                   | -       | 1                   | -                   | -                   | 6                    | 44                  | -                   | 2                   | 11                  | 5                   | 6                   | 68                   |
|         |             | [10.21]<br>(83.33)  |         | [33.33]<br>(16.67)  |                     |                     | [7.59]<br>(100.00)   | [56.41]<br>(64.71)  |                     | [28.57]<br>( 2.94)  | [68.75]<br>(16.18)  | [55.56]<br>( 7.35)  | [28.57]<br>(8.82)   | [48.23]<br>(100.00)  |
| 3.      | 22 to 30    | 28                  | -       | 2                   | 1                   | 3                   | 42                   | 20                  | 3                   | 3                   | 2                   | 2                   | 8                   | 38                   |
|         |             | [57.14]<br>(66.67)  |         | [66.67]<br>( 4.76)  | [16.67]<br>( 2.38)  | [50.00]<br>( 7.14)  | [53.16]<br>(100.00)  | [25.64]<br>(52.63)  | [30.00]<br>( 7.90)  | [42.86]<br>( 7.90)  | [12.50]<br>( 5.26)  | [22.22]<br>( 5.26)  | [38.10]<br>(21.05)  | [26.95]<br>(100.00)  |
| 4.      | 31 to 45    | 13                  | -       | -                   | 4                   | 2                   | 24                   | 3                   | 4                   | -                   | -                   | -                   | 3                   | 10                   |
|         |             | [26.53]<br>(54.17)  |         |                     | [66.66]<br>(16.67)  | [33.33]<br>(8.33)   | [30.38]<br>(100.00)  | [ 3.85]<br>(30.00)  | [40.00]<br>(40.00)  |                     |                     |                     | [14.29]<br>(30.00)  | [ 7.09]<br>(100.00)  |
| 5.      | 46 to 55    | 3                   | -       | -                   | -                   | 1                   | 5                    | -                   | 2                   | -                   | -                   | -                   | 1                   | 3                    |
|         |             | [ 6.12]<br>(60.00)  |         |                     |                     | [16.67]<br>(20.00)  | [ 6.33]<br>(100.00)  |                     | [20.00]<br>(66.67)  |                     |                     |                     | [ 4.76]<br>(33.33)  | [ 2.13]<br>(100.00)  |
| 6.      | 56 to 65    | -                   | -       | -                   | 1                   | -                   | 1                    | -                   | 1                   | -                   | -                   | -                   | -                   | 1                    |
|         |             |                     |         |                     | [16.67]<br>(100.00) |                     | [ 1.27]<br>(100.00)  |                     | [10.00]<br>(100.00) |                     |                     |                     |                     | [ 0.71]<br>(100.00)  |
| 7.      | Above 65    | -                   | -       | -                   | -                   | -                   | 1                    | -                   | -                   | -                   | -                   | -                   | -                   | -                    |
|         |             |                     |         |                     |                     |                     | [ 1.27]<br>(100.00)  |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                      |
| TOTAL   |             | 49                  | -       | 3                   | 6                   | 6                   | 79                   | 78                  | 10                  | 7                   | 16                  | 9                   | 21                  | 141                  |
|         |             | [100.00]<br>(62.03) |         | [100.00]<br>( 3.80) | [100.00]<br>( 7.59) | [100.00]<br>( 7.59) | [100.00]<br>(100.00) | [100.00]<br>(55.32) | [100.00]<br>( 7.09) | [100.00]<br>( 4.97) | [100.00]<br>(11.35) | [100.00]<br>( 6.38) | [100.00]<br>(14.89) | [100.00]<br>(100.00) |

NOTE: Figures in square parantheses indicate percentages in column and figures in curved parantheses indicate percentages in row.

that 141 (64.09 per cent) hotel workers were unsettled when this survey was conducted and only 79 (35.91 per cent) were married.

### 3.9 CASTE, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS.

3.9.1 Table 3.6 gives us the information that the proportion of unmarried persons is maximum among Brahmins (100.00 per cent), to be followed by the people of backward classes (72.72 per cent), Lingayats (70.00 per cent), Marathas (61.42 per cent), Muslims (60.00 per cent) and others (58.33 per cent). It is worth noting that even the backward communities think that the hotel employment is a low-status employment. If 22 to 30 years of age is taken as the proper age for marriage, even in this age group, 38 out of 141 (26.95 per cent) were unmarried at the time of the survey. If this is taken as the average proportion of the unmarried people in this age group, Lingayat had maximum (42.86 per cent) of unmarried persons, to be followed by others (38.10 per cent), Brahmins (30.00 per cent). The remaining three ethnic groups who were below the average, backward class people had the least (12.50 per cent) proportion to be followed by the Muslims (22.22 per cent) and Marathas (25.64 per cent).

3.9.2 The Table further reveals that for the people of three ethnic groups, viz. Lingayat, Backward Class and Muslims, the hotel employment is a phenomenon leading to late marriage (after 30 years) but for the Brahmins especi-



-ally, it is a matter of remaining unmarried lifelong. To some extent, this is also true in the case of Marathas.

### 3.10 MEMBERS IN THE HOTEL WORKERS FAMILY.

3.10.1 Out of 220 workers, 110 (50.00 per cent) hotel workers have family members between 5 and 7, 63 (28.64 per cent) workers between 2 and 4, 24 (10.91 per cent) workers 8 to 10, 16 (7.27 per cent) hotel workers are alone, and 7 (3.18 per cent) workers are such as whose family members are more than 10. These family members are including the hotel workers themselves.

### 3.11 MOTHER TONGUE.

3.11.1 It is clear from Table 3.7 that an absolute majority 177 (80.45 per cent) hotel workers are Marathi speaking, 16 (7.27 per cent) speak Kannada, 7 (3.18 per cent) Konkani, 13 (5.91 per cent) have Urdu as their mother tongue, 4 (1.82 per cent) Malayalam and only one (0.46 per cent) person has Hindi as his mother tongue. 2 (0.91 per cent) hotel workers have other mother tongues.

TABLE 3.7

#### MOTHER TONGUE OF HOTEL WORKERS

| Sr. No. | Mother Tongue | Workers | Percentage |
|---------|---------------|---------|------------|
| 1.      | Marathi       | 177     | 80.45      |
| 2.      | Kannada       | 16      | 7.27       |
| 3.      | Konkani       | 7       | 3.18       |
| 4.      | Malyalam      | 4       | 1.82       |
| 5.      | Urdu          | 13      | 5.91       |
| 6.      | Hindi         | 1       | 0.46       |
| 7.      | Others        | 2       | 0.91       |
|         | Total         | 220     | 100.00     |

### 3.12 EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF HOTEL WORKERS.

3.12.1 Table 3.8 reveals that a majority (103, 46.82 per cent) hotel workers are educated upto primary level out of 19.55 per cent are educated between 1 to 4 standards and 60 (27.27 per cent) are educated between 5 to 7 standards.

TABLE 3.8  
EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

| Sr. No. | Education         | Workers | Percentage |
|---------|-------------------|---------|------------|
| 1.      | Uneducated        | 48      | 21.82      |
| 2.      | 1 to 4 Standard   | 43      | 19.55      |
| 3.      | 5 to 7 Standard   | 60      | 27.27      |
| 4.      | 8 to 10 Standard  | 58      | 26.36      |
| 5.      | 11 to 12 Standard | 6       | 2.73       |
| 6.      | Undergraduate     | 5       | 2.27       |
| 7.      | Graduate          | -       | -          |
|         | Total:            | 220     | 100.00     |

3.12.2 58 (26.36 per cent) hotel workers are educated upto Secondary level, i.e. 8 to 10 standards.

3.12.3 6 (2.73 per cent) hotel workers are educated upto the higher secondary level (11 to 12 standards).

3.12.4 Very few (5, 2.27 per cent) hotel workers are educated upto undergraduate level between the first year and third year of Arts and Commerce.

3.12.5 It is to be noted that 48 (21.82 per cent) hotel workers are completely uneducated and not one hotel worker was found to be graduate.

### 3.13 CASTE AND EDUCATION.

3.13.1 It is clear from Table 3.9 that no Brahmin hotel worker is uneducated and the proportion of uneducated workers is highest (27.27 per cent) among backward caste hotel workers.

3.13.2 It is to be noted that 70 per cent of Brahmins are educated upto secondary level.

3.13.3 No hotel worker from Lingayat, Muslim and other castes is educated beyond the secondary level. Only Marathas (4, 3.15 per cent) and Brahmins (1, 100.00 per cent) are educated upto undergraduate level.

### 3.14 EDUCATION AND ENTRANCE IN THIS JOB.

3.14.1 Table 3.10 indicates that majority of uneducated hotel workers entered this job when they were below 15 years of age.

3.14.2 Among those who are educated upto the secondary level, majority (28, 48.27 per cent) from them entered this job between 16 to 21 years of age. It is to be noted that all those who are educated beyond the secondary level entered this job between 16 to 21 years of age.

3.14.3 Under the sample survey, only one hotel worker entered this job after 55 years of age and he is an uneducated worker.

TABLE 3.9  
CASTE AND EDUCATION.

| Sr. No. | Caste     | Uneducated                | 1st to 4th Standards      | 5th to 7th Standards      | 8th to 10th Standards     | 11 to 12th Standards     | Under-graduate           | TOTAL                       |
|---------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.      | Marathas  | 29<br>(60.42)<br>(22.83)  | 28<br>(65.12)<br>(22.05)  | 35<br>(58.33)<br>(27.56)  | 26<br>(44.83)<br>(20.47)  | 5<br>(83.33)<br>( 3.94)  | 4<br>(80.00)<br>( 3.15)  | 127<br>(57.72)<br>(100.00)  |
| 2.      | Brahmins  | -                         | -                         | 2<br>( 3.33)<br>(20.00)   | 7<br>(12.07)<br>(70.00)   | -                        | 1<br>(20.00)<br>(10.00)  | 10<br>( 4.55)<br>(100.00)   |
| 3.      | Lingayats | 2<br>( 4.17)<br>(20.00)   | 2<br>( 4.65)<br>(20.00)   | 4<br>( 6.67)<br>(40.00)   | 2<br>( 3.45)<br>(20.00)   | -                        | -                        | 10<br>( 4.55)<br>(100.00)   |
| 4.      | B.C.      | 6<br>(12.50)<br>(27.27)   | 2<br>( 4.65)<br>( 9.09)   | 6<br>(10.00)<br>(27.27)   | 7<br>(12.07)<br>(31.82)   | 1<br>(16.67)<br>( 4.55)  | -                        | 22<br>(10.00)<br>(100.00)   |
| 5.      | Muslims   | 4<br>( 8.33)<br>(26.67)   | 3<br>( 6.98)<br>(20.00)   | 2<br>( 3.33)<br>(13.33)   | 6<br>(10.34)<br>(40.00)   | -                        | -                        | 15<br>( 6.82)<br>(100.00)   |
| 6.      | Others    | 7<br>(14.58)<br>(19.44)   | 8<br>(18.60)<br>(22.22)   | 11<br>(18.34)<br>(30.56)  | 10<br>(17.24)<br>(27.78)  | -                        | -                        | 36<br>(16.36)<br>(100.00)   |
|         | TOTAL     | 48<br>(100.00)<br>(21.82) | 43<br>(100.00)<br>(19.55) | 60<br>(100.00)<br>(27.27) | 58<br>(100.00)<br>(26.36) | 6<br>(100.00)<br>( 2.73) | 5<br>(100.00)<br>( 2.27) | 220<br>(100.00)<br>(100.00) |

Note: Figures in upper parentheses indicate percentages in column and figures in lower parentheses indicate percentages in row.

**TABLE 3.10**  
**EDUCATION AND ENTRANCE IN THIS JOB.**

| Sr. No. | Education        | Below 15 years                   | 16 to 21 years                   | 22 to 30 years                   | 31 to 45 years                  | 46 to 55 years                 | Above 55 years                 | TOTAL                              |
|---------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.      | Uneducated       | 19<br>(27.14)<br>(39.58)         | 16<br>(17.02)<br>(33.33)         | 6<br>(16.22)<br>(12.50)          | 6<br>(42.86)<br>(12.50)         | -                              | 1<br>(100.00)<br>(2.09)        | 48<br>(21.82)<br>(100.00)          |
| 2.      | 1 to 4 Standards | 16<br>(22.86)<br>(37.21)         | 17<br>(18.09)<br>(39.54)         | 8<br>(21.62)<br>(18.60)          | 2<br>(14.28)<br>(4.65)          | -                              | -                              | 43<br>(19.55)<br>(100.00)          |
| 3.      | 5 to 7 "         | 24<br>(34.29)<br>(40.00)         | 22<br>(23.40)<br>(36.67)         | 9<br>(24.32)<br>(15.00)          | 3<br>(21.43)<br>(5.00)          | 2<br>(50.00)<br>(3.33)         | -                              | 60<br>(27.27)<br>(100.00)          |
| 4.      | 8 to 10 "        | 11<br>(15.71)<br>(18.97)         | 28<br>(29.79)<br>(48.27)         | 14<br>(37.84)<br>(24.14)         | 3<br>(21.43)<br>(5.17)          | 2<br>(50.00)<br>(3.45)         | -                              | 58<br>(26.36)<br>(100.00)          |
| 5.      | 11 to 12"        | -                                | 6<br>(6.38)<br>(100.00)          | -                                | -                               | -                              | -                              | 6<br>(2.73)<br>(100.00)            |
| 6.      | Undergraduate.   | -                                | 5<br>(5.32)<br>(100.00)          | -                                | -                               | -                              | -                              | 5<br>(2.27)<br>(100.00)            |
|         | <b>T O T A L</b> | <b>70</b><br>(100.00)<br>(31.82) | <b>94</b><br>(100.00)<br>(42.73) | <b>37</b><br>(100.00)<br>(16.82) | <b>14</b><br>(100.00)<br>(6.36) | <b>4</b><br>(100.00)<br>(1.82) | <b>1</b><br>(100.00)<br>(0.45) | <b>220</b><br>(100.00)<br>(100.00) |

NOTE: Figures in upper parentheses indicate percentages in column and figures in lower parentheses indicate percentages in row.



### 3.15 SPATIAL ORIGINS OF HOTEL WORKERS IN KOLHAPUR.

3.15.1 Kolhapur being a place of industry and trade many a job opportunities exist in this town. People from the surrounding areas where it is difficult to get gainful employment immigrate to Kolhapur. It is found that around 1200 families come to Kolhapur every year in search of livelihood. So, person from neighbouring districts of Sangli, Satara, do come in large number but the people from neighbouring state of Karnataka also come and accept any and every kind of job that they can secure. Hotel industry is not an exception to this process. It is natural that the majority would come from mother <sup>State</sup> of Maharashtra. 82.27 per cent of the workers covered in the sample belong to Maharashtra and 15.45 per cent belong to Karnataka, 4 workers (1.82 per cent) have come a long way from Kerala and one gentleman (0.46 per cent) from Durg district in Madhya Pradesh.

3.15.2 Out of total hotel workers from Maharashtra, 51.38 per cent belong to Kolhapur district. The talukawise composition of hotel workers in Kolhapur district can be presented in the following manner. It is natural that a majority of 47.31 per cent belong to Karveer taluka, 10.75 per cent from Chandgad taluka, 8.60 per cent from Bhudargad taluka, 7.53 per cent from Ajara taluka, 6.45 per cent from Radhanagari taluka, 4.30 per cent from Panhala and Kagal talukas each, 2.15 per cent from Gadhinglaj taluka, 1.08 per cent from Shirol and 1.08 per cent from Bawada taluka.

3.15.3 In the sample, 15.47 per cent of the hotel workers belong to Ratnagiri district and come mainly from Sangameshwar taluka (57.14 per cent), 28.57 per cent from Ratnagiri taluka, 10.72 per cent from Lanja taluka and 3.57 per cent from Chiplun taluka.

3.15.4 Out of the hotel workers interviewed, 14.92 per cent belong to Sindhudurg district. Here again, bulk of the hotel workers (77.78 per cent) belong to Savantwadi taluka and 14.82 per cent from Kudal taluka. Malvan and Vaibhavwadi talukas contribute 3.70 per cent each.

3.15.5 Out of the total hotel workers coming from Maharashtra, 7.19 per cent come from Sangli district. The taluka wise composition of hotel workers coming from Sangli district can be presented in the following manner. 46.15 per cent from Miraj taluka, 23.08 per cent from Sangli taluka, 15.39 per cent from Khanapur taluka, 7.69 per cent from Tasgaon taluka and 7.69 per cent from Walva taluka.

3.15.6 From the hotel workers included in the survey, 3.87 per cent hotel workers belong to Solapur district. Out of them, 42.86 per cent come from Solapur taluka, 14.29 per cent from Akkalkot, Barsi, Madha and Mangalwedha talukas each.

3.15.7 Satara district has contributed 2.27 per cent of the hotel workers included in the survey; out of them, 40 per cent come from Satara taluka, 20 per cent come from Phaltan, Karad and Koregaon talukas each.

3.15.8 Even a developed region like Pune district provided 2.21 per cent hotel workers and they are mainly from Pune, Haveli and Bhore talukas.

3.15.9 Out of total hotel workers in Maharashtra, only 0.55 per cent come from Gaiwardi taluka in Beed district, Umarga taluka in Osmanabad district, Latur taluka in Latur district and Nasik taluka in the same district each. They are 2.20 per cent of the total workers surveyed.

3.15.10 The data shows that out of total hotel workers from Karnataka, 55.88 per cent belong to Belgaum district, which contributes majority of workers from that State. The taluka wise composition in this district is 63.16 per cent from Chikodi taluka, 26.32 per cent from Hukkeri taluka, 5.26 per cent from Saundatti and Belgaum talukas each.

3.15.11 Out of total hotel workers from Karnataka, 14.71 per cent belong to Mangalore district and mainly (60.00 per cent) they come from Udipi taluka, 20 per cent from Kundapur and 20 per cent from Mangalore talukas.

3.15.12 Those hotel workers who come from Karnataka out of them 11.77 per cent belong to Karwar district. 25 per cent come from each of the following talukas Ankola, Karwar, Kumara and Siddhapur.

3.15.13 Those hotel workers who come from Karnataka, out of them 8.82 per cent come from Bijapur taluka in the



same district and 2.94 per cent from Mysore taluka in Mysore district.

3.15.14 Out of total hotel workers surveyed, 1.82 per cent come from Cannanore taluka in the same district in Kerala, 0.46 per cent come from Durg taluka in Durg district in Madhya Pradesh.

3.15.15 In spite of the fact that it is painful to leave one's own home and migrate to an unknown place, the survey discloses that people cross a long distance from Kerala in the South and Durg district in the North in search of bread.

3.15.16 We tried to peep into their mind to find the factors that made them take so drastic a decision to leave home. Absence of employment opportunities in home place was the first cause. They hardly possessed any skill saleable in that place. Many of them had hardly any assets like land or capital. Marginal and small farmers come to earn money to repay their debts. That explains why a number as large as 189 (85.91 per cent) (Table 1.18) hotel workers send money to their homes even out of their small earnings. In the case of some persons, domestic disputes, quarrels on distribution of landed property compelled them to desert their sweet home. In the case of some hotel workers, psychological factors like attraction of city to enjoy urban life is also a cause.

### 3.16 AGE OF ENTRY.

3.16.1 Analysis of the data in Table 3.11 reveals an illuminating pattern of age of entry of candidates belonging to different ethnic groups in this employment. If age upto 21 years is taken as proper age of entry, 164 (74.55 per cent) have entered at right age. 37 (16.82 per cent) little late and 19 (8.64 per cent) have taken this occupation much later in their life.

3.16.2 Groupwise, majority of Marathas (81.10 per cent), Lingayats (80.00 per cent), persons belonging to backward communities (72.73 per cent), Muslims (66.67 per cent) and others (63.89 per cent) have entered this avenue of employment at proper time. However, only 4 (40.00 per cent) Brahmins have unwillingly entered in this job before they reached 21. Unwillingly, because they were in the later group of entrants. Probably it indicates that the people of this community look down upon employment in the hotels and only after seeing that other avenues of employment are not open to them, they take this employment.

3.16.3 Among those who entered employment in the hotel industry between the age of 22 to 45 years, Brahmins (50 per cent) were followed by Muslims (33.33 per cent), others (30.55 per cent), Backward classes (22.73 per cent), Lingayats (20.00 per cent) and Marathas (18.11 per cent) in that order.

**3.16.4** Brahmins (10 per cent) had the highest proportion of late entrants (46 to 55 years) to be followed by others (5.56 per cent) and Backward classes (4.54 per cent).

**3.16.5** Considering the proportion of persons taking employment in teenage (below 15 years) in hotels, Muslims (6, 40.00 per cent) had the highest proportion. It speaks for alarming poverty in the country, that more than 30 per cent of entrants in each ethnic group, except Brahmins, shouldered the responsibility of earning bread when their bretheren were going to schools.

### **3.17 RELATION BETWEEN HOTEL WORKERS AND THEIR FATHERS' JOB.**

**3.17.1** It is interesting to find out the occupation the fathers of the present hotel workers. Inter-generation occupational mobility tells us which occupations lose and which gain during the process of social transition as a part of an all round economic development. Table 3.12 tells us that the agriculture was the largest losing occupation with as many as 92 (41.82 per cent) farmers and agricultural labourers have their sons in this poorly paid industry.

**3.17.2** Considering the fact that the information about the fathers' occupation is not available in case of 88 (40 per cent) employees, the proportion of persons going off the land increases to 69.70 per cent. Is agriculture in our country so an ill-fated occupation that earnings even in the hotel industry attracted them ? Even sons of 22 (16.67

TABLE 3.11

## CASTE, AGE AND ENTRANCE IN THIS JOB.

| Sr. No. | Caste          | Age in Years              |                           |                           |                           |                          |                          | Total                       |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
|         |                | Below 15 Years            | 16 to 21 years            | 22 to 30 years            | 31 to 45 years            | 46 to 55 years           | Above 55 years           |                             |
| 1.      | Marathas       | 43<br>(61.43)<br>(33.86)  | 60<br>(63.83)<br>(47.24)  | 17<br>(45.95)<br>(13.39)  | 6<br>(42.86)<br>( 4.72)   | 1<br>(25.00)<br>( 0.79)  | -                        | 127<br>(57.72)<br>(100.00)  |
| 2.      | Brahmins       | -                         | 4<br>( 4.26)<br>(40.00)   | 4<br>(10.81)<br>(40.00)   | 1<br>( 7.14)<br>(10.00)   | 1<br>(25.00)<br>(10.00)  | -                        | 10<br>( 4.55)<br>(100.00)   |
| 3.      | Lingayats      | 3<br>( 4.29)<br>(30.00)   | 5<br>( 5.32)<br>(50.00)   | 1<br>( 2.70)<br>(10.00)   | 1<br>( 7.14)<br>(10.00)   | -                        | -                        | 10<br>( 4.55)<br>(100.00)   |
| 4.      | Backward Class | 7<br>(10.00)<br>(31.82)   | 9<br>( 9.57)<br>(40.91)   | 4<br>(10.81)<br>(18.18)   | 1<br>( 7.14)<br>( 4.55)   | 1<br>(25.00)<br>( 4.55)  | -                        | 22<br>(10.00)<br>(100.00)   |
| 5.      | Muslims        | 6<br>( 8.57)<br>(40.00)   | 4<br>( 4.26)<br>(26.67)   | 3<br>( 8.11)<br>(20.00)   | 2<br>(14.29)<br>(13.33)   | -                        | -                        | 15<br>(6.82)<br>(100.00)    |
| 6.      | Others         | 11<br>(15.71)<br>(30.56)  | 12<br>(12.76)<br>(33.33)  | 8<br>(21.62)<br>(22.22)   | 3<br>(21.43)<br>( 8.33)   | 1<br>(25.00)<br>( 2.78)  | 1<br>(100.00)<br>( 2.78) | 36<br>(16.36)<br>(100.00)   |
|         | TOTAL          | 70<br>(100.00)<br>(31.82) | 94<br>(100.00)<br>(42.73) | 37<br>(100.00)<br>(16.82) | 14<br>(100.00)<br>( 6.36) | 4<br>(100.00)<br>( 1.82) | 1<br>(100.00)<br>( 0.45) | 220<br>(100.00)<br>(100.00) |

NOTE: Figures in upper parentheses indicate percentages in column and figures in lower parentheses indicate percentages in row.

TABLE 3.12

RELATION BETWEEN HOTEL WORKERS AND THEIR FATHERS' JOB.

| Sr. No. | Father's Job                          | Cooks                     | Waiters                   | Washers & Cleaners        | Mix Workers               | Supplymen                | Managers                 | TOTAL                       |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.      | Information not available (Not alive) | 22<br>(55.00)<br>(25.00)  | 37<br>(40.21)<br>(42.05)  | 14<br>(33.33)<br>(15.91)  | 11<br>(36.67)<br>(12.50)  | 1<br>(16.67)<br>( 1.13)  | 3<br>(30.00)<br>( 3.41)  | 88<br>(40.00)<br>(100.00)   |
| 2.      | Land Labourer                         | 4<br>(10.00)<br>( 8.69)   | 17<br>(18.48)<br>(36.96)  | 16<br>(38.10)<br>(34.78)  | 7<br>(23.33)<br>(15.22)   | -                        | 2<br>(20.00)<br>( 4.35)  | 46<br>(20.91)<br>(100.00)   |
| 3.      | Farmer                                | 6<br>(15.00)<br>(13.04)   | 27<br>(29.35)<br>(58.70)  | 5<br>(11.91)<br>(10.87)   | 4<br>(13.33)<br>( 8.69)   | 2<br>(33.33)<br>( 4.35)  | 2<br>(20.00)<br>( 4.35)  | 46<br>(20.91)<br>(100.00)   |
| 4.      | Skilled Job                           | 5<br>(12.50)<br>(22.72)   | 7<br>( 7.61)<br>(31.82)   | 2<br>( 4.76)<br>( 9.09)   | 2<br>( 6.67)<br>( 9.09)   | 3<br>(50.00)<br>(13.64)  | 3<br>(30.00)<br>(13.64)  | 22<br>(10.00)<br>(100.00)   |
| 5.      | Unskilled Job                         | 3<br>( 7.50)<br>(16.67)   | 4<br>( 4.35)<br>(22.22)   | 5<br>(11.90)<br>(27.78)   | 6<br>(20.00)<br>(33.33)   | -                        | -                        | 18<br>( 8.18)<br>(100.00)   |
|         | T O T A L                             | 40<br>(100.00)<br>(18.18) | 92<br>(100.00)<br>(41.82) | 42<br>(100.00)<br>(19.09) | 30<br>(100.00)<br>(13.64) | 6<br>(100.00)<br>( 2.73) | 10<br>(100.00)<br>(4.54) | 220<br>(100.00)<br>(100.00) |

NOTE: Figures in upper parentheses indicate percentage in column and in lower parentheses indicate percentage in row.

per cent, out of 132 whose information is available) skilled workers came down to this occupation.

3.17.3 An analysis of the movement from father's job to specific employment in hotels gives us the indication that the sons of skilled workers had highest proportion as cooks (22.72 per cent), supplymen (13.64 per cent) and Managers (13.64 per cent). Sons of unskilled fathers became mix-workers in larger proportion (33.33 per cent). Progeny of farmers became waiters in outstanding proportion (58.70 per cent) and that of the agricultural workers also waiters (34.96 per cent). It is worth taking note that 4 managers (8.70 per cent) were contributed by agriculture. There are sporadic incidences of some parental occupations not contributing to a specific job; but it is so sporadic that it is coincidence than a trend.

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