
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION



CHAPTER - I**INTRODUCTION****1:1 THE PROBLEM AND NEED OF STUDY:-**

The hotel and restaurant industry is occupying a very important place in the life of community particularly in city area. Due to rapid growth at the cities after independence there has been an acute shortage of housing accommodation in the cities. The people are therefore compelled to keep their families at native place and take there food, tea and nasta in the restaurant. Thus the hotels and restaurants are playing very important role in modern days. The large number of workers are working in this industry.

Due to lack of employment opportunities in rural areas, many young men belonging to marginal and small farmers as well as, landless labourers are forced to migrate to urban areas in search of employment. In some part of Maharashtra Co-operative sugar factories are situated, the small and marginal farmers, as well as landless labours migrate to the sugar factories during the crushing season particularly from Marathwada region.

However such employment is seasonal and lasts for about 160 to 175 days in a year. Besides this they require to work hard and have to bare inconvenience of lodging and boarding facilities. They have also to the face other problems. In this situation young men who are dazzled or dazed by urban life try to seek employment in urban area. Most of them have studied up to middle school or high-school level but have not passed the S.S.C. Examination. As such they are not qualified to take jobs in offices or in industries, transport or the like. Traditionally, such migrants are from Udupi taluka of South Kanra District who have migrate to Bombay, Pune or other district headquarters. Those of them from Udupi taluka particularly the shettys and Kamats who had some entrepreneurial ability, started restaurants of south Indian style and have been running them successfully all over India. Many of them have provided capital and other assistance to their relatives and friends to start a new restaurant. The less fortunates seek job as boys waiters in such restaurants. After gaining some experience in a small restaurant in urban areas they migrate to the big cities like Bombay hoping to make fortune. Many of them feel frustrated after working, in

Bombay for few years. As such they can not take their families with them due to acute shortage of residential accommodation. They stay in restaurant of in slum area. They indulge in all kind of crises and find it difficult to send adequate money to support their family members at their natives,. In due course many of them return to their village to seek employment in some restaurant in the border areas neighboring karnataka state, many of such workers are employed in such restaurants in sangli. It is considered necessary and useful to know their socio economic conditions. The 'Pull and Push' factor their future prospects and need to give them legislative protection, as also to explore the possibilities of organizing some short term courses in restaurant services.

1:2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

- 1) To review in brief the labour force and migration from rural areas, particularly in Udupi taluka of south Kanra district and Sangli District and to estimate the number of restaurant workers in these districts and particularly in sangli city.
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2) To conduct a sample survey of labour in restaurants in Sangli to know their socio-economic positions, reasons for their migration and nature of work, emoluments and perquisites received, living conditions, health, remittance send back to their families and to know whatever problems they face.

3) To conduct a sample survey of some restaurant owners to know their recruitment policy/procedure expciton of work. Emoluments paid perquisites, extended. Turnover of such workers in their restaurant during the last five years and types of problems they face due to various legislation applicable to restaurants and labour in the restaurants, both municipal and Govt. legislation and suggestion for modification considered necessary in the light of their experience and other measures considered necessary to improve the efficiency of such labour and also to improve their socio-economic condition.

4) To review the implementation of the legislative protection given to restaurant labours under the act applicable to them and suggest modifications considered necessary in the light of present situation

and with view of giving greater protection to such workers.

5) To know the history of their formal organizations into a trade union and whether such trade union exists and to what extent it is effective.

6) On the basis of two sample survey and other data collected to suggest measures to improve their health conditions through preventive and curative measures, to raise their efficiency as restaurant workers and such other measures to improve their economic condition.

7) To evaluate the usefulness present of P.F. and E.S.I. Act. 9

1:3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY:-

The study will be confined to a sample of restaurants in sangli city and sample of workers as working in the selected restaurants. In Sangli there are 140 restaurants Spared all over the city. In 140 restaurant around 3000 workers are working. The present study is concerned with Socio-economic condition of

migrant labours. Most of these labourers are from backward areas. This class of workers work in restaurants and spend their life time from childhood in the restaurants.

The sample of the study was restricted to only Sangli city. The size of the sample was restricted to 100 restaurant workers and 10 restaurant owners from Sangli city and the present study is limited to restaurant workers with special reference to migrated labour working in restaurants of Sangli city.

1:4 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:-

During the study investigator faced many problems which in effect constitute certain limitations. It was found that collecting data form uneducated workers is very difficult. They were found to be afraid of owners and were not ready to give detail information regarding their salary, working hours, perquisites etc. Even the owners were also not keen to furnish real information.

1:5 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND:-

Definitions

1) Restaurant Worker:-

A Restaurant worker is a paid servant employed by a restaurant owner to assist him or his firm in carrying out day to day duties in the proper working of such firm offering services to the public.

2) Restaurant Owner:-

Restaurant owner is a person who invests money in the restaurant trade either single or in partnership with another with view to derive profit therefrom.

