

SUSHIL KUMAR
PERSONAL INFORMATION

Age : 27 Years
Place of Birth : Village Theho, Supaul District, (Bihar)
Present Residence : Okhla Phase-2, Delhi
Educational Qualification : 7th Standard
Vocational Training : None
Marital Status : Married
Children : 2 Daughters
Present Occupation : Dye-Maker

1. MIGRATION PATTERN:

DECREPIT ECONOMIC CONDITION BROUGHT SUSHIL TO DELHI TO LOOK FOR BETTER LIVING FOR HIMSELF AND ALSO TO SUPPORT HIS FAMILY BACK HOME.

2. PROLETAJUANISATION:

SUSHIL BEING THE ELDEST OF HIS SIBLINGS, HAD TO SHOULDER THE BURDEN OF HIS FAMILY AND THUS CAME TO WORK AS LABOURER WITH THE HELP OF A PERSON WHO WAS ALREADY WORKING IN DELHI

3. POLITICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL EXPERIENCE:

TOOK PART IN THE STRIKE OF 1988. OTHER THAN THIS STRIKE SUSHIL DOESN'T HAVE ANY POLITICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL EXPERIENCE.

4. WORK EXPERIENCE:

AFTER CHANGING THE JOB, HE STARTED WITH IN DELHI HE WORKED FOR TWO YEARS IN AN ELECTRICAL WORKSHOP FOR A SALARY OF RS.5620 PER MONTH. THEN HE WORKED AS AN APPRENTICE TO A TECHNICIAN FOR SOMETIME, AFTER GRADUATING INTO A TECHNICIAN HIMSELF HE STARTED HIS OWN WORKSHOP WITH A MEAGRE INVESTMENT OF RS.10000 TO RS.15000/-. BUT THE BUSINESS FAILED AND NOW HE WORKS AS A DYE-MAKER IN A FACTORY IN FARIDABAD WITH A SALARY OF RS.3300/-.

SUSHILKUMAR A SHORT BIOGRAPHY

Sushil Kumar was born in a village called Theho in Supaul district of Bihar. His childhood was not very pleasant. He belonged to a very poor family, which was heavily indebted. He managed to study only till class five. Being the eldest son, he started working early to shoulder the burden of responsibility. Due to lack of good opportunities in his village, he moved to Delhi, encouraged by another man from his village who was already working in Delhi.

In the beginning, it was very tough for him to cope and settle down in Delhi but as time went by he assimilated himself to the working and living conditions here. First he started off as a helper in a factory (he didn't mention the name of the factory), but after few months changed his job and started working as a technical apprentice in a workshop of electrical appliances for a salary of Rs.562/- where he worked for around two years. After graduating into a technician, he started his own workshop with a meagre investment of Rs.10000/- - Rs.15000/-. However, the business failed and he had to shut his workshop down (the causes and circumstances are not mentioned by the narrator), to the meantime he contracted some disease and it forced him to go back to his village, where he stayed for few months before returning to Delhi.

On returning he found himself in a desperate situation and had to land up in the same factory where he worked for the first time. Understandably, he says he would have loved to stay back in his village, but poverty and lack of opportunity has seemed to become a rule of life in his village. His family possessed only a small piece of land and it couldn't support them throughout the year. So it is not difficult to guess that socio-economic factors played an overwhelming role in his migration.

About his political involvement, he talked about 1988 workers' strike, he narrated in his own perspective, how it became successful when all workers of Delhi came together and pressurized the government for their demands. The strike continued for a week and the Government had to bow down and accept their demands. He says that the workers didn't suffer much as they were also paid for the week they were on strike. Other men at strike, Sushil had no political and organizational involvement. Further, he went on to talk about the recent episode of industrial closure in Delhi and says that it severely affected him and increased his burden. Just after the closure, he was rendered jobless for sometimes. He wonders why he and his family should always suffer because of the different policies of an inconsiderable Government.

At present Sushil is working in dye-making factory in Faridabad with a salary of Rs.3300/- per month and he has to make both ends meet with this meagre amount. Sushil just wants to lead a simple life and wants to see his family happy. He managed to buy a plot of 25 square metres in Okhla Phase-2 and has built a single roomed house, where he lives with his wife and children. He has two daughters and is very happy with his marriage though he desires a son. He wants to educate his children well. In the midst of all difficulties, these sentences reveal his self-contentment - "Mein jhna pareshan boon, usse aage dekhta boon to mere se bin zyada pareshan hai log hai. Voh dekhke apna peeche ka dard bhool jate boon". (When I look around me, I can see more troubled people than me; looking at them I forget all my pains of the past.)