

**DASHRATH PRASAD
PERSONAL INFORMATION**

Age : 37 Years
Place of Birth : Village Theho, Anandpur, Bihar
Present Residence : Okhala Phase -II, Delhi
Educational Qualification : Intermediate (10+2)
Vocational Training : None
Marital Status : Married
Children : 3 (One Daughter and two Sons)
Present Occupation : Unemployed

1. MIGRATION PATTERN:

IN QUEST OF JOB HE FIRST WENT TO CALCUTTA, BUT THERE HE COULDN'T GET ANY JOB. THEN HE MIGRATED TO DELHI ALONE AND BROUGHT HIS FAMILY AFTER TWO YEARS.

2. PROLETARIANISATION:

SINCE DASHRATH WAS EDUCATED HE HAD AN IDEA HOW DIFFICULT IT IS TO GET GOVERNMENT JOB. SO HE WAS READY TO TAKE UP ANY KIND OF JOB AND HE WAS LUCKY ENOUGH TO GET JOBS LIKE SECURITY GUARD, SUPERVISOR IN A PRIVATE COMPANY AND SO ON.

3. POLITICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL EXPERIENCE:

HE WAS A MEMBER OF A LOCAL LABOUR UNION WHICH WAS SUPPORTED BY SOME POLITICIANS FROM MAINTSTREAM POLITICAL PARTIES. HE ALSO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN THE 1988 WORKERS' STRIKE.

4. WORK EXPERIENCE:

AT FIRST HE GOT A JOB AS SECURITY GUARD EARNING RS.500/- PER MONTH AND THEN HE JOINED THE TAJ GROUP WHICH FETCHED HIM A SALARY OF RS. 700/- PER MONTH ONLY. AFTER THAT HE GOT A JOB AS A SUPERVISOR IN A PRIVATE COMPANY IN NOIDA WITH A SALARY OF RS.5000/- PER MONTH.

**DASHRATH PRASAD
A SHORT BIOGRAPHY**

In 1986, Dashrath left his home, in search of job and today almost whole of his family is in Delhi. He doesn't feel like going back to Bihar, for him it is here in his locality. Most of the residents in his colony in Indira kalyan vihar are from Bihar. Today he earns around 5000/ per month, which is good enough to support his family. Right now he doesn't have a regular job. Few months before he was forced to take voluntary retirement from the factory, he was working in, because it was running hi loss.

Dashrath is right now without work and is planning to do something of his own. He has migrated from Supaul hi Bihar. There was not much problem for him in his village rather being the youngest child of the family, they wanted him to study and get a decent job. But he was not very good as well as less interested in studies than sports and use to spent most of his free time in playing football, volley ball etc. And sometimes he use to herd their cattle out for grazing and his family didn't like him engaging hi agricultural activities rather wanted him to pay all his attention in studies. After his primary schooling in his village, he was put hi a hostel in a high school at Dagmara. He managed to pass matriculation exam with good marks and men was admitted to Nirmali College, but when it came to intermediate exams in 1982 he got a compartmental hi English. So, he ran away to Calcutta thinking mat he would work mere and earn a living. But life was not that easy as he had thought He says that the ruling communist government at mat time took care to see mat no outsiders get any job, so people advised them to team driving to earn something, which didn't appeal much to him, so he came back to his village and completed his intermediate. For next three to four years he was very perplexed about his future. Finally in 1986 he decided to come to Delhi and earn his livelihood, as jobs were very difficult to come by in Bihar.

In Delhi, after looking for few months, he got a job as security guard for Rs.500 per month. But just after three -four days he left it. Then he went to Okhla looking for job with the help of Ms relatives. Finally he got a job in Tuisan Inspect Pvt. Ltd., Which manufactured learner goods, for Rs.500/- per month. He was supposed to help assembling the final products. After few months, when a new manager came he promoted him to the post of supervisor, with an increase of Rs.100/- He got well with the new manager, so when manager had a fight with the management, he also left the job. Both of them joined a new factory in D-40, Noida, sector-11 and drew a salary of Rs. 700/- per month. There, workers from all over India were working, staying hi different parts of Delhi. So a bus used to ferry them daily to the factory, In a way his life was comfortable, because, earlier, he had to go to factory by bicycle.

But things changed in 1988 strike. Many unions joined together and started demanding benefits, which they were entitled to. Dashrath participated actively in it, he ensured that mere was no work carried out in the nearby factories. He narrates, at times, strike turned violent, but even police couldn't break their seize of the factories because of the unity amongst workers. Finally strike ended after seven days and many of the workers' demand were accepted. Infact they were paid for the seven days strike when they didn't work.

But after mat Dashrath had to leave the job. This time he got a better job in one of the shoes factories, which were coming up in Noida at mat time in large numbers. He joined Taj shoes Pvt. Ltd., for Rs. 1200/- per month. He worked mere for ten years but company was in loss and it was becoming difficult for the management to run the factory. So they decided to shut it down, but workers refused and went on strike for three months. Situation didn't improve and management succeeded in persuading few of them to seek voluntary retirement Now Dashrath had no other option left, but then also he fought with the management for better terms and condition of retirement Finally he took voluntary retirement on some negotiated terms in 2001.

He was satisfied with his earnings, which was sufficient to meet his family needs. After marriage he brought his wife to Delhi. After marriage his responsibilities increased, so he bought a plot of land in Okhla phase-2, Indira Colony. The area is not much developed and its like any other J.J. colony in Delhi, where there is no water connection, and no legal electricity connection being provided by the Government. Talking of the improvement in the area, he says, local MLA, Ram Singh, is trying to provide some facilities but nothing much seems to be happening.

Dashrath didn't have much spare time when he was working, so whenever he got time he would sit with his friends or visit his relatives in other parts of city. He has a colour television but he hardly gets time to watch. He has two sons and a daughter and is trying hard to give them proper education. His wife is not educated but he says, they have a good understanding amongst them, which makes life easy for them.

In future, he doesn't want to go back to Bihar because there is a lot of unemployment, it is said that getting a job in Bihar is like meeting God as reflected in the saying that "Bihar mein tapasya kar ne se bhagwan milijata hoi lekin naukri nahi milega". (In Bihar if you try, you might attain union with God, but you can't find jobs) He says every year; around 50-60 people come to Delhi from his village alone, in search of work. Right now he wants to start something of his own rather than looking for work in factories. He has enough for his survival so he wants to give his children proper education, which would get them some status in society. There is no other pressure on him from parents because they are happily living in village from the land, which they have.