Profile of the Study Area
Chapter-III

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Prior to discuss the findings of the study, it is essential to sketch briefly the salient features of the study area. The following is the brief features of the district Kanpur.

District Kanpur

Kanpur is said to be the corruption of Kanhaiyapur or Kanhpur, which was an unimportant village till its first contact with the British. According to a local tradition, the name of Kanhpur. Kohma owes its origin to Hindu Singh, Raja of Sachendi, who came here about 1750, to bathe in the holy river the Ganga and established village, which he (possibly) named Kanhpur, the name becoming changed Kanpur in the course of time.

Location

The district Kanpur occupy the north-western part of the Allahabad division and belongs to the tract known as the lower doab (which comprises the eastern extremity of the strip of country lying between the Ganga and Yamuna rivers). In shape, it is an irregular quadrilateral and lies between the parallel of 25°26′ and 26°58′ north latitude and 79°31′ and 80°34′ east longitudes. To the north-east, beyond the Ganga, the deep stream of which forms the boundary of the district lie the districts of Hardoi and Unnao, while to the south, across the Yamuna, are the districts of Hamirpur and Jalaun. On the south-east, the boundary marches with that of Bindki (a tahsil of Fatehpur) and to the west and north-west are the Auraiya and Bidhuna tahsils of district Auraiya and that of Kannauj district.
Area

According to the Central Organization, the district had an area of 3,015 sq.km. (Census, 1991).

Population

According to the Census of 2001, the district had a population of 25,51,337 in which 13,74,121 are males and 11,77,216 are females and occupied the 2nd position in the state in respect of population.

Climate

The climate of the district is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness except in the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The period from March to about the middle of June is the summer season which is followed by the south-west monsoon season which lasts till about the end of September. October and the first half of November from the post-monsoon or transition period. The cold season spreads from about the middle of November to February.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for 8 stations for periods ranging from 51 to 97 years. The average annual rainfall in the district is 778.9 mm (30.67") at Narwal to 884.8 mm (34.83") at Kanpur. About 89 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months (June to September) August being the rainiest month. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is appreciable. In the fifty-year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall, which was 155 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1981. In this fifty-year period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 12
years, none of which were consecutive. The latest recorded data for the periods ranging from 1998 – 2003 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rainfall (in mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998-1999</td>
<td>670.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>674.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>569.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>670.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>582.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Temperature**

About the beginning of March there is a rapid rise in temperature. May and the early part of June constitute the hottest part of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature in May is 41.3° C (106.3° F) or above. Hot, dry and dust laden westerly winds are common in the hot season.

January is, generally, the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 22.3° C (72.1° F) and the mean daily minimum at 7.8° C (46.0° F). During the cold season, in association with passing western disturbances, cold waves affect the district and the minimum temperature drops down to about the freezing point of water and frosts occur.

**Humidity**

There is a meteorological observatory at Kanpur and the records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the climatic conditions prevailing in the district in general. About the beginning of March there is a rapid rise in temperature. May and the early part of June constitute the hottest part of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature in May is 41.3° C (106.3° F) or above. Hot, dry and dust laden westerly winds are common in the hot season. Afternoon thundershowers which occur a few times during the summer, bring
temporary relief. With the onset of monsoon after the middle of June, the day temperature drops appreciably. Nights continue to be as warm as those during the latter part of the summer. Towards the end of the monsoon (in September and in October) there is a slight increase in the day temperature but the nights temperatures decrease rapidly. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 22.3°C (72.1°F) and the mean daily minimum at 7.8°C (16.0°F). During the cold season, in association with passing western disturbances, cold waves affect the district and the minimum temperature drops down to about the freezing point of water and frost occurs.

The highest maximum and the lowest maximum temperature recorded in the years 1996-97 and 1997-98 were 44.2°C and 0.7°C, respectively.

**Humidity**

During the monsoon season, the humidity generally exceeds 70 per cent but after that is decreases. The driest part of the year is the summer season when in the afternoon the humidity is less than 30 per cent.

**Selected sample of Kanpur city**

Kanpur is well acquainted with the city and the other reason is that being help of industries and trades. The city has many slum areas within and in the periphery of city. For selection of areas, cluster sampling would be used.

**Total Child labour in selected slums**

The total number of 198 child labourers found in selected slum in which 102 male child labourers and 96 female child labourers. Kanpur Nagar is industrial area. There is ample amount of child labours working in leather industries. They also work in different sectors – in organized sectors and unorganized sectors. They are working in Dhaba/Hotel, vendors, auto-centre, factories, industries and female child labour worked as a domestic servant.