CHAPTER - 3
KANPUR - AN OVERVIEW
3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of India, as a part of the fundamental rights, has laid down that the state shall direct its policy towards protection of childhood and youth against exploitation and shall not be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any hazardous employment.

India has the largest number of urban and rural child workers in the World. The government of India acknowledges at least 17.5 million working children. The Operations Research Group - Baroda, a social research Organization in India, conducted a national survey published in 1983 of 40,000 households and concluded that approximately 44 million children work in India, while the centre for concern for working children, a non-governmental organization in Bangalore, approximated the number of children who are not attending school, and put the figure of working children at 100 million. However the exact number of child workers in India’s export industry is not known. Major export industries which utilize child labour include hand-knotted carpets, gemstone polishing, brass and base metal articles, glass and glass-ware, textiles and silk, and fireworks.

Footwear industry is also one of the major export oriented industry employing a large number of children. The footwear
industry is a significant segment of the leather industry in India. India ranks second among the footwear producing countries next to China. The industry is labour intensive and is consent rated in the small and cottage industry sectors. While leather shoes and uppers are concentrated in large scale units the sandals and chappals are produced in the household and cottage sector. The major production centres in India are Chennai, Ranikhet, Ambur in Tamil Nadu, Mumbai in Maharashtra, Kanpur and Agra in Uttar Pradesh, Jalandhar in Punjab and Delhi.

**Kanpur BDS-Boon for Leather Industries in Kanpur**

Leather is one of the prominent sectors in Indian economy generating employment opportunities for 2.5 million workers, contributing US$6 billion worth of manufactured goods. Majority of this output is contributed by the SMEs clustered in 5 to 6 major location. To enhance the competitiveness of the SME clusters and aid their performance. SIDBI launched a programme to strengthen the Business Development Services (BDS). This project, was launched in 2006, and is being co-funded by department for International Development (DFID) of UK and GTZ of Germany.

**Kanpur Leather Cluster-The Origin**

The Kanpur leather cluster has been selected as one of the clusters for the project. It includes units situated in Kanpur.
Urban, and Unnao districts. The cluster comprises of about 1600 SMEs providing employment to more than one lakh craftsmen.

History of this cluster dates back to 150 years ago, when the British set up factories for production on shoes and saddler items to meet military requirements. During World war I, the existing capacity was inadequate to meet the increasing demands. Local entrepreneurs were encouraged to set up manufacturing facilities for these items. World War II further motivated the growth of these industries, and in due course of time Kanpur became a prominent centre of production of leather & leather products.

The industry experienced a major turning point during the 60s when some entrepreneurs started exporting raw hides, semi finished/finished leather and other items. Soaring labour costs and environmental concerns led to the closure of units in developed countries, shifting of production base and resourcing to developing countries. This gave a defining moment for the Kanpur cluster, thus making it a major exporting centre for leather products.

The Industry Paradigm

The Industry has a concentration of units producing semi finished and finished leather footwear saddler & harness items. A few units have started making leather garments and leather goods as well. Majority of the tanning units are in Jajmau 10 kms
from Kanpur, and a few units are located at Unnao and Banthar Industrial area in Unnao district. There are 1600 units engaged in the production of leather products generating a business of about Rs. 2,900 crores.

**Achievement**

The Cluster contributes Rs. 2,900 crores of production per annum. Kanpur cluster has created a niche for processing buffalo leather and owns the credit of being the only centre in the country producing saddler items and safety shoes for foreign markets. It is also a global player in upholstery leather, footwear and leather goods, with motivated performance. Their export have doubled over the last 5 years from Rs. 1068 crores in 2000-01 to Rs. 2039 crores in 2005-06.

### 3.2 HISTORY OF KANPUR

Nestled on the banks of the eternal Ganga, Kanpur stands as one of North India's major industrial centres with its own historical, religious and commercial importance. Believed to be founded by king Hindu Singh Chandel of the east while state of Sachendi, Kanpur, it is believed by some, derived its name from Kanhiyapur, the town of Kanhiya (Lord Krishna). In the course of time, Kanhiyapur probably was abbreviated as Kanhapur and subsequently as Kanpur (the anglicized spelling of which was Cawnpore during the British rule). Others believe that the name
is derived from Karnapur and is associated with Karna, one of the heroes of Mahabharata. Duryodhna made Karna a king, seeing him as a fitting match to Arjuna, and gifted him this area; hence the name Karnapur, which later became Kanpur. Historically, Jajmau on the eastern outskirts of present day Kanpur is regarded as one of the most archaic townships of Kanpur district. Kanpur's growth until the thirteenth century is shrouded in the mists of time. It is interesting to note that while no reference to Kanpur is found in history, the history of two of its suburbs, Jajmau and Bithoor, can be traced back to legendary times. Bithoor is located about 200 km upstream of the river from the city and is approximately 10 km from the IIT Kanpur Campus. Jajmau is about 8 km east of Kanpur city and is nearly 20 km upstream of the river from the IIT Campus. According to Hindu mythology, just after creating the universe, Lord Brahma performed the Ashvamedh Yajya (Horse Sacrifice) at Bithoor (also known as Brahmavart) and established a Shivalingam there. Moving further to later times, another Mythological site at Bithoor is the Valmiki Ashram, where the famous sage Valmiki is supposed to have written the Sanskrit epic Ramayana. According to this epic, queen Seeta, on being exiled by King Ramachandra of Ayodhya, spent her days in seclusion at the Ashram bringing up her twin sons Lava and Kush.

At Jajmau there are remains of an ancient fort, now surviving as a huge mound. Some recent excavations on this
mound tend to prove that the site is very ancient indeed perhaps
dating back to the Vedic age. Popular legends have it that the fort
belonged to Yayati, a king of the ancient chandravanshi race, the
eighth in succession to Lord Brahma. The famous siddhnath
temple of Lord Shiva and Siddha Devi temple at Jajmau belong to
the Buddhist period. The place for a while was known as Siddhpuri.

In 1207 AD Raja Kanti Deo of Prayag who was attached to
the throne of Kannauj established the village Kohna, which later
came to be known as Kanpur. Kanpur continued its association
with Kannauj during the reins of Harsha Vardhan, Bhoj, Mihir,
Jai Chand and early Muslim rulers. Later it came under the
Jaunpur rulers and the Sur Dynasty. The first mention of Kanpur
was made in 1579 during Sher Shah’s regime. Up to the 1st half
of the 18th century Kanpur continued to survive as an
insignificant village. Its fate, however, took a new turn soon after.
In May 1765, Shuja-ud-daula, the Nawab Wazir of Awadh, was
defeated by the British near Jajmau. From 1773 to 1801, it was
part of the Oudh Kingdom and then came into the hands of the
British. It was probably at this time that strategic importance of
the site of Kanpur was realized by the British. European
businessmen had by this time gradually started establishing
themselves in Kanpur. In order to ensure protection to their lives
and property the 'Awadh local forces' were shifted here in 1778.
Kanpur passed into British hands under the treaty of 1801 with
Nawab Saadat Ali Khan of Awadh. This formed a turning point in the history of Kanpur. Soon Kanpur became one of the most important military stations of British India. It was declared a district on 24th March 1803. South of Parmat were the British infantry lines and the parade grounds. Indian infantry occupied the space from the present Chunniganj to the Christ Church College. The Company Bagh was laid in 1847 and the construction of the Ganga canal was commenced in 1854.

**Rebellion of 1857**

In the 19th century Cawnpore was an important British garrison with barracks for 7,000 soldiers. In 1857, during The Indian Mutiny, (also known as the First War of Independence) 900 British were besieged in the fortifications for 22 days by rebels under Nana Sahib. They surrendered on the agreement that they would be given safe passage to the nearby Sattee Chaura Ghat whereupon they would board barges and be allowed to go by river to Allahabad. However as they boarded the boats, they were fired upon by cannon. Many were killed and the remaining 200 were brought back to shore where they were locked up in insufferable conditions in a building called the Bibighar. After some time, when it was apparent that the British under General Havelock were likely to retake Kanpur, the captors decided to execute their hostages. The prisoners, about two-thirds of whom were women, children & babies, were butchered.
by their captors three days before the British entered the city on July 18. The corpses were thrown into the deep well nearby.

The Bibighar was dismantled by the British during the reoccupation of Kanpur, and a memorial railing and a cross were raised at the site of the well. The well is now bricked over. Only the remains of a circular ridge survive, which can still be seen at the Nana Rao Park. The Kanpur Memorial Church – 'All Souls' 'Cathedral' – was raised in honor of the fallen at the north-east corner of wheeler's entrenchment in 1862 by the British. The marble gothic screen with the famous 'mournful seraph' was transferred to the churchyard of 'All Souls' Church after independence in 1947, and in its place a bust of Tantya Tope installed as Nana (Sahib) Rao Park.

3.3 PROFILE OF KANPUR

After 1857 it became an important centre of the leather and textile industries. Government Harness and Saddler Factory was started for supplying leather material for army in 1860, followed by Cooper Allen & Co. in 1880. The first cotton textile mill, the Elgin Mills were started in 1862 and Moire Mills in 1882. The British India Corporation (BIC) was headquartered here and led the development of many industries. The first Indian business house of Cawnpore was the firm Nihal Chand Kishori Lal which set up a trading facility in 1857. This firm was a leader in Oil milling and had many oil mills spread across North India. The
Juggilal Kamlapat Singhania family launched many industrial units between 1930 and 1970. The group is known as J.K. Group of Industries till date. The Jaipuria family contributed to the patriotic cause, by building the Swadehi Cotton Mills in response to charges that the foreign rulers were raiding India of its cotton only to sell back textiles to the residents. Kanpur was known as the "Manchester of India" during the 20th Century. The Nihal Chand Kishori Lal group (also known as Kejriwal Group) over time diversified into flour milling, tea plantations and steel. They bought over in 1942 Cawnpore Flour Mills which had been established in 1886 by Edward Foy a Scotsman. New Cawnpore Flour Mills is at present one of the larger flour mills of North India and still managed by the same family. The Steel Industry was first brought to Kanpur by Singh Engineering and grew with JK Steel and the many ordnance factories which were set up. The Kejriwal's set up a mini steel mill on the outskirts of Kanpur which is now a leading long products manufacturer. Kanpur is also an important centre for India's leather industry with numerous leading manufacturers, situated in the Jajmau Leather Industrial hub, which is exported worldwide. It is supposed to be the largest Sugar market in entire North India. As of now, the city also owns many leather tanneries, a 2 - wheeler factory owned by LML India, under collaboration with Italy's Piaggio; and over a dozen Defence Ordnance Factories such as Small-Arms Factory,
Ordnance Parachute Factory etc. It is also home to the pan masala and gutkha industry.

Kanpur in the recent years has been a phase of changing industry with LML plant slowing down production drastically, however there has been some growth in the plastics and the 3-wheeler automotive industries. Companies like Lohia Starlinger Ltd., JSL, Kanpur platipack Ltd, Ganesh Polytex, JS Automobile, KD plastics, Modi Chemicals, Netplast have marked growth in Kanpur. Kanpur has by far been neglected by the local state government in spite of it's huge contribution to the economy and revenue to the exchequer. It is quite past it's pristine glory and needs all-round government cooperation to excel and mark it's place once again in the industrial scenario.

Many of the British contributed vigorously to charitable causes in the city by building the Ursula Horsemann Hospital, the "Hallet" Hospital, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, by protecting the Allen Forest (now a Zoo) and many other efforts, most of these are now renamed though a lot of residents still call them by their old names. The distortion of names is most visible at the railway crossing bridge next to the Railway Station, where the now-closed Murray Company is conveniently called Mari (Dead) Company. As every other city, Kanpur too has its problems. Due to the onset of leather industries, the pollution level, especially air pollution has gone to a dangerously high level.
Apart from this, due to unplanned, uncoordinated growth over centuries, the city is more like a huge village. Urban planning has yet to evolve. Agencies responsible for it have still a long way to go from selling plots of land to planning wholesome development. New industries like detergent, saddlary, Food processing, pan masala, tea, packaging, plastics (& packaging), leather processing and goods have developed in the city.

The Kanpur cluster includes 1100 units in leather footwear sector, generating an annual turnover of Rs. 930 crores. Of this exports constitute Rs. 805 crores. It shares 32% of the overall business of the cluster. 50 factories involve into this process making fashion footwear with an output of 1000 pairs per day. Annual fancy footwear output is 150 lakh pairs and 90% of this is being exported. About 1000 household units are involved in making open footwear for low end and domestic market. These are mainly operated from residential places mainly employing family members.

3.4 INDUSTRIES IN KANPUR

Kanpur is one of the biggest producer of Textile and Leather products and they are exported in bulk. About 50 tons of air cargo is generated for leather products only and this is sent through surface transport to New Delhi and from New Delhi it is sent to outside India through air cargo.
Apart from leather and textile industry, the fertilizer, chemicals, two wheelers, soaps, Pan Masala, hosiery and engineering industries are also operating in the city.

The Stock yard of H.A.L. and SAIL are also located in the city. The highest number of ordnance factories are situated in the city.

Gas Authority of India, NTPC and perfume industries of Kannauj are also near to Kanpur. STP (Software Technology Park) is also functioning in Kanpur. The Directorate of Industries and Directorate of Handlooms are also situated in the city.

The following famous companies have their offices/plants in Kanpur.
1. LML Ltd.
2. Coca Cola
3. Pepsi
4. Mirza Tanners
5. Super House
6. Kothari Products
7. Rotomac
8. BIC
9. NTC
10. Hindustan Lever
11. Nerolac
12. GCMMF (Amul)
13. Ashok Spices
14. Goldie Spices
Leather Industries In Kanpur

Kanpur is well known global hub of leather industries. There are saddlery and equestrian goods exporters, shoes and shoe components manufacturers and exporters are well as producers of finished leather, leather garments and leather accessories. The leather units of Kanpur are renowned for high quality leather products and reasonable pricing. There are organizations catering specifically to the needs of Indian leather industries viz. Central Leather Research Institute of India, Footwear Design and Development Institute of India and Council of Leather Exports, India etc.

Industry Sector

Kanpur Dehat is a quite backward district of the state. There are only three developed blocks where industrial areas & estates are available, these are Jainpur Sarvankhera and Rania in Akbarpur Tehsils. Some industrial development has also taken place in Bhognipur and Amraudha. Rest all the blocks come under zero industry category.


2. M/s Nerolac Paints Ltd., one of the premier units set up in the district is engaged in production of high quality multi utility paints.
3. M/s Premier Paints Ltd., is another unit engaged in manufacture of quality paints for various applications.

4. M/s Pepsico Foods Ltd., is an important unit in the district engaged in bottling of Pepsi and other brands of cold drinks.

5. M/s Nirma Ltd., is another important unit in the district manufacturing detergent and its components for use of other detergent manufacturing units.

The important articles manufactured in the towns of Kanpur Dehat are leather goods, handloom cloth, medicines, shoes, aluminum utensils, raw leather, tractor trolley, mustard oil, flour and agricultural implements. The important commodities which are imported into the towns of the district are leather, iron, food grains, yarn, wood, cloth and fertilizer etc.

The dispersal of the industry in the district till 31st March, 1998 was as follows:

Large & medium sector industries.

- 1 Letter of Intent issued – 56
- 2 Letter of Intent under materialized – 27
- 3 Letter of Intent under materialization – 29
- 4 Employment in established units – 2670
- 5 Capital Investment in established units – 7650
Small Scale Industries

There are as many as 5364 small scale units (SSI) in the district as per the details given below. The total amount of investment in these units is Rs. 35.53 crores providing employment to about 27,369 persons.

DISPERSAL OF SSI UNITS IN KANPUR DEHAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>No. of Units</th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Food Product</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>6.85</td>
<td>1659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Beverages</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cotton Textiles</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wools/ Silk &amp; Synthetics</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jute Hemp &amp; Mesta Textiles</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hosiery Garments</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>4115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Wood Products</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>1051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Paper Products &amp; Printing</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Leather Products</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>4253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rubber &amp; Plastic Products</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chemical &amp; Chemical Products</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Non Metallic Mineral Products</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Basic Metal Industries</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Metal Products</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Machinery &amp; Parts</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Industrial Area & Estates

The main industrial area is situated at Jainpur in Akbarpur Block at about 38 kms. from Kanpur City on the both sides of Kalpi Road. The U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC) has developed a large industrial area measuring about 294.70 acres in Jainpur. Similarly two industrial areas measuring 10.52 and total 15.70 acres have been developed by UPSIDC at site no. 1 and 2 in Rania, housing 47 and 68 developed plots respectively, Besides another industrial Estate has been developed in Rania in which 100 developed Plots and 8 Sheds are available. The details are given below.

Industrial Estates Rania, Kanpur Dehat

Area 26.40 acres, developed plots 108, allotted Sheds/ Plots = 108
These industrial estates provide developed plots to the entrepreneurs with all infrastructural facilities such as road, electricity, drainage, sewerage, telephone communication and common facilities etc.

Details of industrial areas developed by UPSIDC in Jainpur and Rania are given below:

**Details of Industrial Area, Jainpur, Kanpur Dehat**

- Location; On Kanpur – Kalpi Road, N.H. 02, 38 Km. from Kanpur City.
- Total land acquired: 424.90 acres
- Plotted area: 294.70 acres
- Allotted land: 238.39 acres
- Land available for allot: 57.86 acres
- Railway Station: Jainpur 3.00 Km. away from I.A.
- Bus Stand: 1/4 Km. from I.A.
- C.F.C. Exists in I.A.
- Police Out Post: Exists in I.A.
- Fire Station: 22 Km. from I.A.
- Telephone facility: Exists in I.A.
- Post Office: Exists in I.A.
- Dispensary: 04 Km. from I.A.
- Bank: Exists in I.A.
- Education Centre: Exists in I.A.
- Power Sub-Station: 152 K.V. Sub-station exist in I.A.
- Market potential: Good market potential.


3. Plotted Area: 10.52 acres.


5. Land available for allotment: 01.00 acres.

6. Railway Station

7. Bus Stand

8. Police Out Post: Adjacent to I.A.

9. Fire Station: 25 km. from I.A.

10. Telephone Facility: Exists in I.A.

11. Post office: Exists in I.A.

12. Dispensary: Saket Hospital
Details of Industrial Area, Rania – II, Kanpur Dehat


2. Total land acquired: 22.21 acres

3. Plotted Area: 15.70 acres

4. Allotted land: 12.70 acres

5. Land available for 03.00 acres

6. Railway Station

7. Bus Stand

8. C.F.C.


10. Fire Station: 25 km. from I.A.

11. Telephone Facility: Exists in I.A.


13. Dispensary: Saket Hospital

14. Bank: Allahabad Bank

15. Education Centre: Junior High School

16. Power Sub-Station: Exists in I.A.

17. Market: Good market potential

The review of industrial development in Kanpur Dehat indicates that the district is industrially backward and despite
the various schemes and incentives by the government, the progress is not encouraging. This, perhaps, is on account of lack of entrepreneurial motiveness and publicity of various scheme launched by the government through industries department. It is, therefore, essential that sufficient number of programmes is organized in the different part of the district particularly at block levels towards entrepreneurship development and publicity of various government schemes.

The lack of available infrastructure also inhibits the growth of industrial activities in the district. People prefer to go to the Kanpur Nagar for setting of their industrial venture on account of better infrastructure like rail, road, communication and power etc. The industrial development of the particular district depends very much on the combined efforts by different departments particularly responsible for infrastructure development. The communication facilities though are available in the district but its operational efficiency is very poor and it is difficult for the entrepreneurs to have effective communication with their counterparts, customers and suppliers etc. Keeping in view the emerging need of entrepreneurs in the district, UPSIDC is planning to set up a ultra modern Growth Centre in the name of Plastic City in Jainpur in an area of about 351.25 acres.

However, with the strengthening of activities by local industries department, it is expected that the district will achieve
considerable growth in industrial sector by the year 2010 as depicted in the following table.

**Industry Tables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Existing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of SSI units</td>
<td>5364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment (In lacs of Rs.)</td>
<td>3553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>27369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heavy Industry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of heavy industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment (In crores of Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industrial Estates/ areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of big industrial estates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of Industrial Estates (in acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of mini Industrial Estates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total area under mini Industrial Estates (in acres)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More and more emphasis is to be given towards development of local resources and demand based industries utilizing the available skills. The skill oriented training programmes shall be of much use for the development of industrial culture. Today more than 60% of young manpower is
jobless on account of lack of entrepreneurship and employment opportunities. This work force is to be suitably trained for self-employment or employment with other industries.

Kanpur Dehat being very near to Manchester of East viz., Kanpur Nagar, ample scope exists for the development of ancillaries, auxiliaries and other industries required to serve bigger industries established there. In order to accommodate new industries as envisaged above the local authorities particularly industries department will have to develop further industrial estates and areas providing developed plots and sheds with all the infrastructural facilities. It has been proposed to develop additional 10 mini grow the centres, 25 acres each at suitable places for industrial development. The number of electric substations has to be increased accordingly for proper power supplies to forthcoming industries. All such developments shall require a fund of Rs. 15 crores.

**Khadi & Gramodyog**

The department of Khadi & Gramodyog Board is playing important role for the development of Khadi & Village Industries as per area of jurisdiction. There appears to be lack of awareness with the various schemes launched by Khadi & Village Board for the benefit of small entrepreneurs. The advertisement and publicity of Khadi & Village. Industries Scheme is therefore, much necessary to increase the number of beneficiaries.
3.5 NATURE OF CHILD LABOUR IN KANPUR

**Ek Kadam**

Ek Kadam is a residential educational project for migrant workers children run by Asha Trust. Prior to their arrival at Ek Kadam, these children worked to help their parents in the brick kiln industry, which involved strenuous labour in often hazardous environments. Additionally children used to migrate with their parents back to Bihar, Chattisgarh or Eastern UP for 5 to 6 months every year causing major disruption to their studies.

Ek Kadam was established with the intention of preventing child labour by providing a free, steady educational experience for these children. This program provides the children with a structured routine that involves attending classes, extensive after school activities and managing their daily chores, such as helping serve meals and house cleaning.

The children attend a formal school run by Jagriti, which is another organization in the area. Student Teacher Ratio in this school is 30 : 1.

**A Brief Overview of The Program**

Currently, there are 12 children living in a rented house named Apna Ghar Hostel. This hostel was established in June 2006. Asha for Education supports the recurring expenses of Apna Ghar component of Ek Kadam project. Mala India organization has provided major support for purchase of land for a future residential facility.
• Average age of boys 10 – 14 years.
• School Hours 7:45 am to 2 pm
• Afternoon activities include publishing a local newsletter, tailoring, chalk making, music, painting, street theater and more.

Children continue to help their parents in brick making work during their vacations.

**Purpose/ Goals**

• To provide a safe and educational environment for children of migrant laborers.

• To provide an alternative to strenuous child labour in the brick kiln industry.

• To provide children with the opportunity to better their lives through a structured educational program focused on social and intellectual development.

**Organization Description**

The children participating in the Ek Kadam residential education project have created a website and newsletter highlighting their activities at their school. The website can be found at:

http://www.balsajag.blogspot.com/

Project Type : Residential School (description)

Primary Focus : children of migrant workers (description)

Area : Urban