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LETTER FROM KHD



HEAD OF GLOBAL PARTS & SERVICE, INDIA

MARTIN GIERSE

With over one and a half century of experience in the cement industry, KHD is a global leader in cement plant technology, equipment, and services. KHD also stands for energy-efficiency, preserving the environment and a constant R&D effort to offer the most sustainable and environmentally friendly solutions. In looking to build social sensitivity values and responsibility as a culture in the company we were keen to partner with an organization that encourages employee engagement while having an impact on communities and the environment around us.

Our vision is *CEMENTING A STRONGER FUTURE* with all our stakeholders. In our partnership with Swechha, we have tried to strengthen our community within, while reaching out to communities outside. An integral part of this collaboration has thus been employee participation through supporting educational projects and environmental campaigns in communities around Delhi-NCR. The values of excellence and commitment are key to our partnership and help us continue our collaboration year after year.

Especially in India the construction business is one important element for future growth of the economy for both the country and individuals. Swechha is

working with programs to give underprivileged children a perspective and make them part of the Indian growth. With this book we wanted to share our pride for the industry for which we work and we wanted to showcase these childrens' thoughts on the construction business beyond just the buildings. With their help we wanted to create images and visuals pertaining to the industry we are in, to see the values and dreams connected to it.

This book is not merely the consolidation of the Swechha-KHD association but the conviction of two organizations in the work they do with and for each other. It is the recognition of the smaller worlds that often remain hidden in the vast concretized world of today. It is the representation of perceptions otherwise left unacknowledged - a statement by the children of Jagdamba Camp about their world today and a whisper about the world they want to be in.

The book is another step towards *CEMENTING A STRONGER FUTURE* in the communities that inhabit our world.



LETTER FROM SWECHHA

FOUNDER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
SWECHHA WE FOR CHANGE FOUNDATION

VIMLENDU JHA

Since its foundation in 2000, Swechha has closely worked with young people from diverse backgrounds across the globe. Active citizenship and social engagement have been key areas of participation. We at Swechha recognize the power of an individual and his/her ability to influence change and the reality around him/her.

Our engagement with KHD specifically focuses on the same to bring forth the story of change. Pagdandi, Swechha's non formal learning programme for the children of Jagdamba camp, is one of the projects supported by KHD since 2011. Pagdandi sees education as one of the most important parameters of empowerment. The limited access to education in Jagdamba Camp, a slum community in South Delhi inspired us to work towards the same. We are also aware of the flaws in the current education system of the country. Constant efforts have therefore been made to fill these gaps through creative and academic mediums. Since we started five years ago, we have been a witness to attitudinal changes in young people of the community, be it social, economic or otherwise.

This publication is a testimony and a celebration of our partnership with KHD and the work that has been done over this span. Swechha as an organization truly cherishes the change and the stories of young girls and boys who, despite all odds, came forward and chose to take control of their own lives. At the same time, we also recognize our tiny yet critical role in creating this space.

As our reach and impact continues to grow with each passing day in the community, we sincerely appreciate the continued support of KHD to this programme. It surely has cemented the lives of several community members- grown and growing.



KHD HISTORY

KHD Humboldt Wedag International AG (“KHD”) can trace its origins back to 1856. With over 158 years of experience in the cement industry, KHD is a global leader in cement plant technology, equipment and services. KHD offers a wide spectrum of products and after-market services for the cement industry and is a leader in energy-efficient and environmentally friendly products for the grinding and pyro-processing sections of cement plants. In addition to its high quality product offering, the technology-focused group includes process engineering and project management among its core competencies.

KHD IS A GLOBAL LEADER IN CEMENT PLANT TECHNOLOGY, EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES WITH OVER 158 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

KHD’s core equipment includes a wide range of grinding and pyro-process technologies. KHD’s grinding technologies are utilized in raw material, clinker and finished cement grinding and include [crushing, grinding and separation equipment](#), while KHD’s pyro-process equipment includes [preheaters, calciner systems, kilns, burners](#)

[and clinker coolers](#). KHD has also developed a range of [systems and automation products](#), including [process control systems and equipment optimization products](#).

Products and services may be provided directly to the operator of a cement plant, or as a package that includes equipment from specialists in the complementary fields of materials transport, blending, storage and packing; or as an equipment supplier as part of an overall turn-key project. The company can provide individual equipment, equipment packages or offer ‘full-line’ equipment supply sufficient for a complete cement plant equipment line. The latter offering would include equipment from other specialized suppliers and usually KHD would take supervisory and technical responsibility for the entire cement plant process.

The holding company KHD Humboldt Wedag International AG is based in Cologne, Germany. The group has over 750 employees worldwide with customer service centers and sales offices in growing markets like India, China, Brazil, Turkey and Russia, as well as in Europe and the USA. KHD Humboldt Wedag International AG (ISIN: DE0006578008 WKN: 657800) is also listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

PETER KLÖCKNER (1863-1940)



The “K” in KHD comes from Peter Klöckner. In the 1920s, he created an industrial conglomerate known as Klöckner-Humboldt-Duetz AG, by joining Klöckner steel works, with Humboldt Industrial plants, and Deutz Motor Works. Since then, strategic partnerships have continued to play a key role in KHD’s history.

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT (1769-1859)



The cement division derives its name from the original Humboldt Industrial Plants, which were named after one of the most famous German scientists and explorers, Alexander Von Humboldt. His work changed the mining industry, and his spirit of innovation has shaped KHD for over 159 years.

DEUTZ MOTOR COMPANY AG (1910)



The “D” in KHD comes from the famous Duetz Motor Works. This company was founded in Cologne city section known as Deutz. Deutz Motor Works was the first company in the world to mass produce the gasoline engine developed by Nikolaus Otto.

1856

Company founded

1930

Merger with Motorenfabrik Deutz. AG, renamed as HUMBOLDT DEUTZ MOTEREN AG

1952

First preheater tower installed, which remains industry standard to this day(KHD holds patent)

1972

KHD Industrieanlagen AG formed (later renamed KHD Humboldt Wedag GmbH)

1980

PYRORAPID® rotary kiln developed

1985

Introduction of ROLLER PRESS NOx reduction concept (Low NOx calciner)

2006

Development of COMFLEX® system

2009

Sale of coal and minerals business

2010

Company split into Tera Nova and KHD Humboldt Wedag Intl. AG
KHD Humboldt Wedag Intl. AG is listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange

2011

AVIC and KHD enter into strategic partnership

2012

First COMFLEX-D® system delivered
Combustion Chamber wins award for “Most Innovative Technology for Alternative Fuel Use”

2013

AVIC acquires nearly 90% of KHD Humboldt Wedag Intl. AG

A photograph of three young women of South Asian descent smiling and laughing. The woman on the left is wearing a purple patterned shawl. The woman in the middle is wearing a purple cardigan over a green shirt and has a nose ring. The woman on the right is wearing a blue t-shirt and is laughing with her mouth open. They are standing in front of a weathered brick wall.

ABOUT SWECHHA

Swechha is a Delhi based youth organization working on issues of environment, education and empowerment since 2000. We aim to inspire, create and support just, equitable and sustainable societies by making children and youth our targets as well as mediums of change.

**OUR DEFINITION OF 'CHANGE'
MEANS A REVOLUTION
IN THE ATTITUDE AND
PERCEPTIONS OF THE MASSES
AND SIMULTANEOUSLY IN THE
ENVIRONMENT-BOTH SOCIAL
AND HUMAN**



KHD-SWECHHA

The Swechha - KHD collaboration brought together the values of social responsibility and active citizenship by creating support for issues like education and environment. The main objectives are to -

- // Provide a creative environment for learning for the children of Jagdamba Camp
- // Inculcate and encourage thought and action for the environment
- // Encourage social sensitivity and responsibility amongst the KHD community
- // Provide volunteering opportunities to the KHD community

EDUCATION

To provide children and youth in Jagdamba camp with access to education and opportunities for learning

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

To inculcate social responsibility amongst the employees through workshops and volunteering opportunities

ENVIRONMENT

To inculcate and encourage thought and action for the environment

350 CHILDREN
125 VOLUNTEERS
20 WOMEN

5000 HOUSEHOLDS
2,00,00,000* MEDIA OUTREACH



900+ SAPLINGS
150 VOLUNTEERS
3000 COMMUNITY MEMBERS

8000 HOUSEHOLDS
2,00,00,000* MEDIA OUTREACH

600 PEOPLE
10,000+ MEDIA OUTREACH



45 STAFF-MEMBERS
KHD COMMUNITY

IMPACT SINCE 2011

* Based on the readership of India's leading dailies.

Pagdandi is a non-formal learning programme for the children of Jagdamba Camp. This is a slum community in South Delhi which is spread over an area of more than 240 acres and houses about 5000 households. Pagdandi was established in 2009. Its aim is to develop and create young community leaders in Jagdamba Camp through meaningful and interactive learning opportunities for education, empowerment and employability.

PAGDANDI

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- // Right to education Campaign
- // Kitaab Ghar – regular story-telling sessions
- // Remedial classes for English speaking
- // Functional classes for out-of-school girls and women

CREATIVE LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

- // Vacation camps – creative skills, sports, life skills
- // Exposure trips
- // Skill training – music, dance, puppetry, mime
- // Annual festival at SACAC – Sapno ki Pagdandi

LIFE SKILLS AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

- // Adolescent Empowerment Programme with adolescent girls.
- // Employability training
- // English classes

A music event for young people, Yamunotsav is organized in the first week of June at the Amphitheatre of the India Habitat Centre. It primarily aims at showcasing the work of Swechha and Green the Gap along with celebrating World Environment Day.

YAMUNOTSAV

This year's Yamunotsav was organised on the 1st of June 2012 at the India Habitat Centre. **Swarathma, a Bangalore-based band performed to a packed house of more than 600 people. Two members of Indian Ocean (Rahul Ram and Amit Kilam) also played with them and brought the evening to a spectacular end.** A short film (Riding on High Alert) made on Delhi's first Cyclothon (organized by Swechha in January) was also screened on the occasion. Martin Gierse, Head of Global Parts & Service, KHD, India was present along with some team members and spoke to the audience about KHD's collaboration with Swechha.

Monsoon Wooding and Green the Gap had set up stalls at the venue. A 10- feet by 6 feet installation of waste was the fitting background to this successful evening. The event was listed on various websites and leading dailies and received some coverage after the event.



Monsoon Wooding is Swechha's annual plantation drive which aims to promote, plant and protect trees. Since its inception in 2005 over 800 young volunteers have participated in the campaign by staging street plays, organizing clean-up drives, distributing and planting saplings. The drive has received great support from schools, colleges, NGOs, RWAs, media and corporate houses. Over the years more than 4000 saplings have been distributed and planted across Delhi and NCR.

MONSOON WOODING

Monsoon Wooding had 8 awareness drives, 5 massive clean-ups and 6 plantation drives within communities across Delhi, Noida and Gurgaon.

- // 8 AWARENESS DRIVES
- // 5 MASSIVE CLEAN-UPS
- // 6 PLANTATION DRIVES

The participation in these drives has been tremendous, more than 700 community members and 80 volunteers have successfully planted 420 saplings of various species including Neem, Ashoka, Amaltas, Philkan. 300 saplings were also distributed to people at Yamunotsav and clients of KHD.

A part of the collaboration also envisaged greater involvement of the KHD employees by volunteering in the projects and hence, complementing and enriching them. It also aimed to build the capacities of the KHD employees towards issues of the environment and active citizenship through planned activities and workshops.

IN-STAFF TRAINING

Several volunteers were involved with the successful implementation of the Monsoon Wooding. **A 2-hour session was also conducted in the KHD premises on issues related to Waste.** This session included a film screening and a discussion.

2011-2012



KHD-SWECHHA
PARTNERSHIP
2012-2013

PAGDANDI

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- // Right to education Campaign
- // Kitaab Ghar – regular story-telling sessions
- // Remedial classes for English speaking
- // Functional classes for out-of-school girls and women

CREATIVE LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

- // Vacation camps – creative skills (photography, comic book making, creative writing, sports, life skills)
- // Exposure trips
- // Skill training – theatre, street theatre, music, puppetry.
- // Annual festival at American Centre – The Lorax

LIFE SKILLS AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

- // Adolescent Empowerment Programme with adolescents and pre-teens
- // Campaigns
- // Film screenings
- // Employability training
- // English classes
- // Vocational guidance
- // Computer skills for girls

MONSOON WOODING

In 2013 the campaign envisioned a pioneering step towards increasing the green cover of the city by setting up a first of its kind urban mini-forest in the premises of St. Mary's School, Dwarka in collaboration with Afforestt.

In a 1000 square feet space 300 saplings of 32 native species were planted after mixing the soil with more than 3000 kgs of biomass. After the saplings were planted they were watered, mulched (straw laid out between rows of saplings) and secured with bamboo sticks and rope. The whole process took 2 days.

Regular maintenance (watering and de-weeding) is being done by the school while more than 10 visits have been made by Swechha staff and volunteers to monitor the progress of the mini-forest. During these visits, mulching has been done as required. 15 sample saplings were selected randomly to measure growth and progress of the forest. While 1 of these has dried, the others have had an average growth 15 cms to 50 cms.

PUBLICATION

A new aspect of the Swechha-KHD collaboration aimed to create an interface between the children of Pagdandi and KHD. This interface helped the children learn about industry and work spaces while giving them avenues to express their understanding through visual and creative media such as photography, art and writing.

THE CENTRAL THEME OF THE BOOK IS 'CEMENT' WITH THE OVERALL FOCUS BEING TO PRESENT, DEPICT AND CELEBRATE 100 YEARS OF CEMENT INDUSTRY

These skills were learnt by the children during the Summer School. They used these skills in subsequent interactions with KHD and Swechha staff which focused on cement and its presence in our lives. The children created rich and expressive material in the form of drawings, poetry, visuals and collages. This material is now being used to create the publication. The publication will be in the form of an illustrative coffee table book authored and produced by the children of Pagdandi in collaboration with KHD. The central theme of the book is 'Cement' with the overall focus being to present, depict and celebrate 100 years of cement industry.

INHOUSE TRAINING

A workshop on working together was conducted with the employees. It used interactive games and group exercises to explore concepts and values like cooperation, communication and empathy.



CE ME NT

{si-ment}

{noun}

a fine gray powder made of a mixture of calcined limestone and clay, used with water and sand to make mortar, or with water, sand and aggregate to make concrete

{verb}

- // to reinforce or consolidate
- // to join, bind or glue together with or as if with cement
- // to coat or cover with cement

CEMENT TIMELINE



CEMENT HISTORY



Sphinx and pyramids in Giza, Egypt

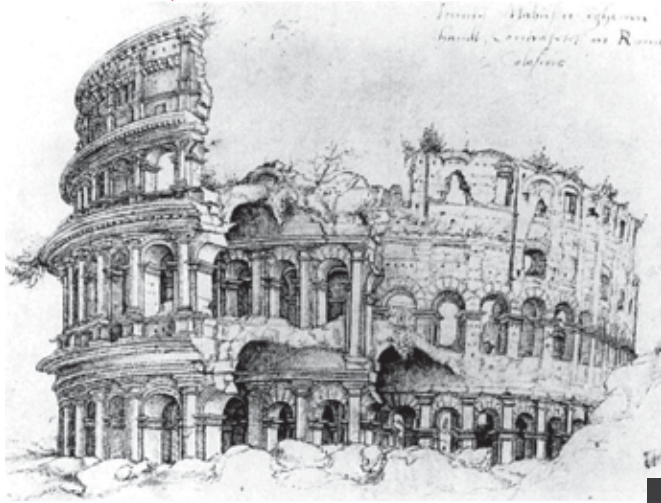
CA. 4000 BC–600 AD

ANTIQUITY

Early traces of cement can be found in early Egyptian pyramids, constructed about 2600–2500 BC. Limestone blocks were bound by a mortar of either clay and mud or clay and sand. In later pyramids, the mortar was made of either calcined gypsum or lime. Gypsum requires a lower firing temperature, which allows for producing it quicker than lime mortar. However, it is not as durable as other mortars in humid areas.

THE EGYPTIANS USED CALCINED GYPSUM AND LIME AS MORTAR IN THE PYRAMIDS

In the Indian subcontinent, gypsum cement and less frequently, bitumen mortar have been observed in the sites of the Indus Valley Civilization such as the Mohenjo-daro city-settlement that dates back to 2600 BC or earlier. About 1000 BC the Phoenicians used brick dust as hydraulic additive. This knowledge spread during the following centuries – though very slow – over the entire Mediterranean area where brick dust, Santorin earth and pozzolanas were used. Etruscan cities are known to have utilized these particularly intensely.



Colosseum, Rome

CA. 700 BC–800 AD

ROMAN ERA

The Romans adopted this ability and developed it to the perfection. The cement owes its name to the Romans, too. It is derived from the latin word “caementum”, denouncing the worked or broken rock. Monuments were set up with quicklime, additive and water. The Romans later improved the use and methods of making what became known as pozzolanic mortar and cement. They are often, misleadingly, credited with the creation of concrete and the discovery of hydraulic cement. Even the word “cement” is derived from the roman term for concrete, “opus caementitium”.

WE OWE THE WORD “CEMENT” TO THE ROMANS.

The first documentary proof of cement also originates in Rome. The ten books “De architectura” by the Roman architect and engineer Marcus Vitruvius Pollio during the times of Julius Caesar are seminal writings on cement, even including detailed comments on hydraulic binders. From about 1750 onward, the books were widely spread all over Europe and strongly influenced cement developments.



Carew castle

CA. 500 AD–1500 AD

MIDDLE AGES

With the fall of the Roman Empire there was a general loss in building skills in Europe, particularly with regard to cement. Since the technology to manipulate the properties of cementitious material was not available anymore, mortars of lower quality in terms of water-resistancy and durability were used. Mortars hardened mainly by carbonation of lime. While lime cement continued in use throughout the Middle Ages, true hydraulic cement was not rediscovered until the late 1700s.



1600 AD-1699 AD

17TH CENTURY

The 17th century saw the start of the development of modern cement. Its starting point can ascribed to the Netherlands. The Dutch gathered practical experiences with hydraulic binders mostly by the use of trass from the Eifel in Germany. Trass was used to make mortar that could harden underwater and became a sought-after commodity abroad.

Eifel



Eddystone lighthouse

1700 AD - 1799 AD

18TH CENTURY

JOHN SMEATON WAS INSPIRED BY THE DUTCH EXPERIENCES. THANKS TO HIS VAST EXPERIMENTS WITH LIMES AND CLAYS, WE WERE GIFTED WITH HYDRAULIC LIME AND LAST BUT NOT LEAST WITH THE FAMOUS EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

John Smeaton (1724 – 1792) was a gifted civil engineer who designed bridges, canals and harbors as well as lighthouses. Among others, he built the famous Eddystone Lighthouse at Plymouth, Great Britain, which is still standing today. For its construction, he needed a hydraulic binder which can harden underwater. Being inspired by the Dutch, he pioneered the use of hydraulic lime, a mortar that will set under water. He learned through his experiments that lime created by burning alumina and limestone possessed hydraulic properties. Probably encouraged by the work of Smeaton, James Parker carried out burning tests with calcareous marls from the area around London. He had results patented in 1796 under patent no. 2120. By analogy with the Roman examples, he called his product "Roman Cement".

1800 AD–1899 AD

19TH CENTURY

Similar experiments were carried out little later with a multitude of different limestone and clay samples by Louis Vicat in France. He founded the first French company for the production of hydraulic lime. In Germany, Johannes Friedrich John, a professor of chemistry in Frankfurt/Oder, discovers the "hardening, tabular-sperry combination of lime, siliceous earth, alumina, iron oxide, to be the true cement in the mortar". Little later, in 1824, Joseph Aspdin was granted his famous patent no. 5022 on the "improvement in the production of artificial limes". He named his product "Portland Cement".

His success brought various imitators onto the scene. One of them, Isaac Charles Johnson tried to unveil Aspdin's production secrets. Yet he was fooled by Aspdin over the years. Stolen samples brought him on the wrong track until he started this own burning and mixing tests. It was not before 1844 when the long-due breakthrough came by pure chance. Remains from faulty burning which had been overheated up to melting were lying on the premises attracted his attention because the lumps had not as usual been disintegrated. Grinding resulted in a cement clearly superior to Aspdin's. According to Johnson: "Aspdin's cement has not more in common with the current cement than lime has with cheese". Nevertheless, the invention of modern cement remains connected with Aspdin.

JOSEPH ASPDIN BURNED A BLEND OF LIME AND ALUMINA. USING THIS BINDER HE PRODUCED ARTIFICIAL STONE THAT MATCHED THE COLOR OF THE LIMESTONE FROM THE PORTLAND PENINSULA. HE THEREFORE NAMED HIS PRODUCT "PORTLAND CEMENT".

1900 AD–1999 AD

20TH CENTURY

At the start of the 20th century, Portland cement used for the construction of railway tunnels in France was attacked by ground water containing dissolved sulphates. As a countermeasure, a sulphate resistant high alumina cement was produced by melting bauxite with lime. Patented in 1908, the product was a hydraulic setting cement which also set and hardened very rapidly.

Parliament house, London

CEMENT

HISTORY IN INDIA

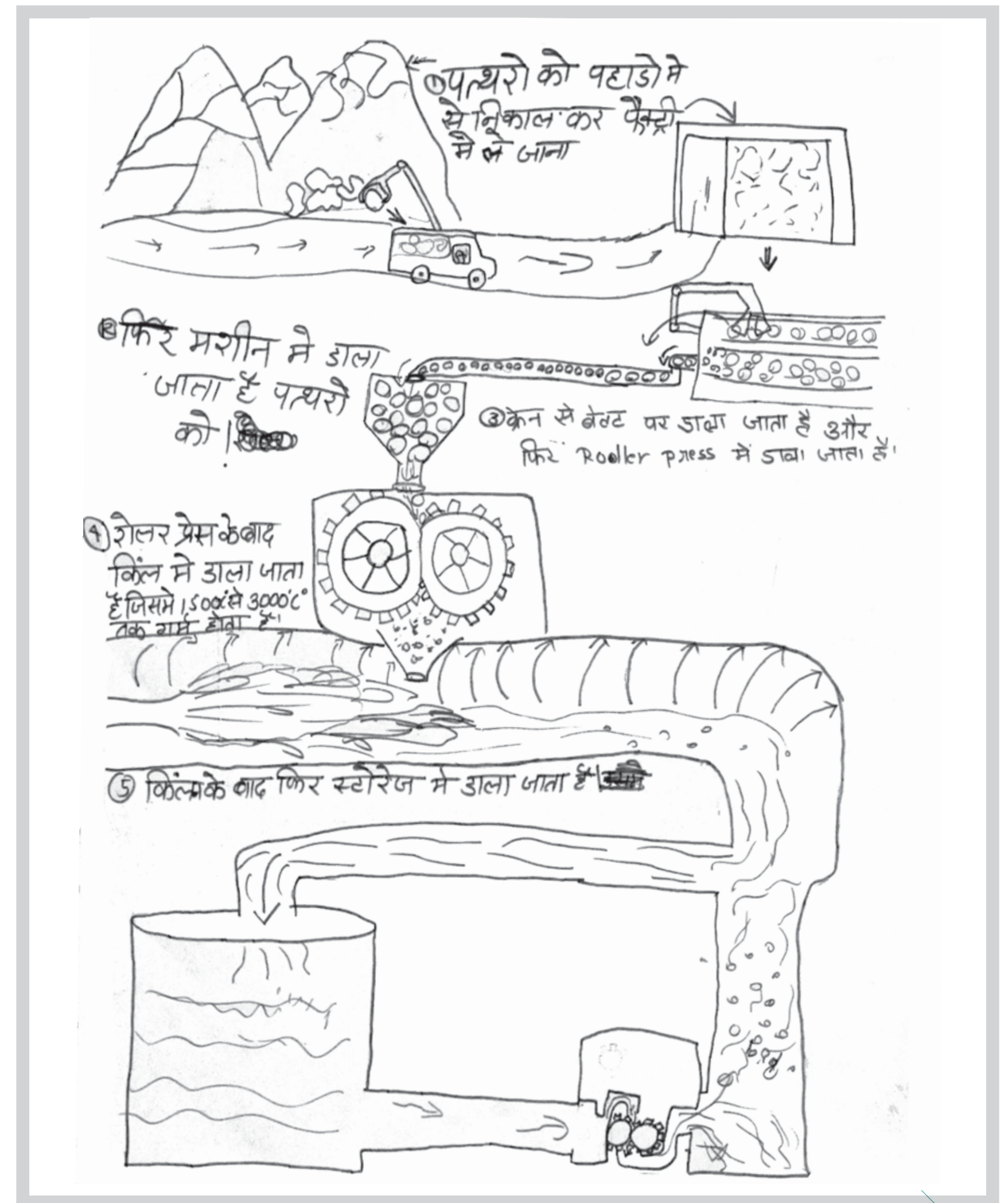


CEMENT

HOW IT IS MADE

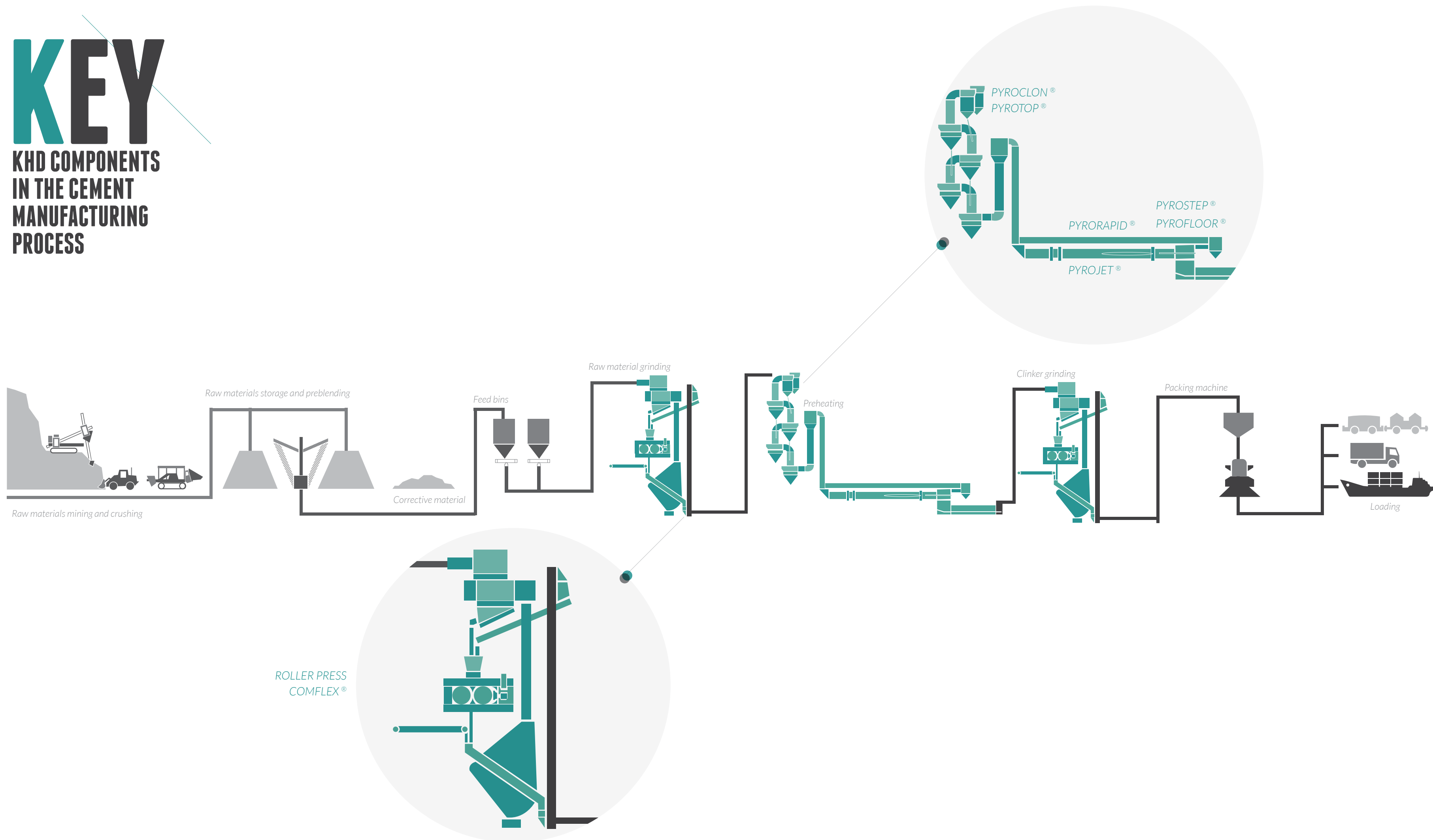
- 1** Limestone the major ingredient needed for making cement is taken from a quarry. Smaller quantities of sand and clay are also needed. Limestone, sand and clay already contain the four essential elements calcium, silicon, aluminum and iron needed to make cement.
- 2** Boulder-size limestone rocks are transported from the quarry to the cement plant and fed into a crusher which crushes the boulders into marble-size pieces.
- 3** The limestone pieces then go through a blender where they are added to the other raw materials in the right proportion.
- 4** The raw materials are ground to a powder. This is sometimes done with rollers that crush the materials against a rotating platform.
- 5** Everything then goes into a huge rotating furnace to undergo a process called sintering. The raw materials become partially molten. They reach about 2700° F (1480°C) inside the furnace. This causes chemical and physical changes to the raw materials and they come out as large, glassy, red-hot cinders called clinker.
- 6** The clinker is cooled and ground into a fine gray powder. A small amount of gypsum is also added during the final grinding. It is now the finished product - Portland cement.

Right: Understanding of the cement making process by the children at the Pagdandi program.



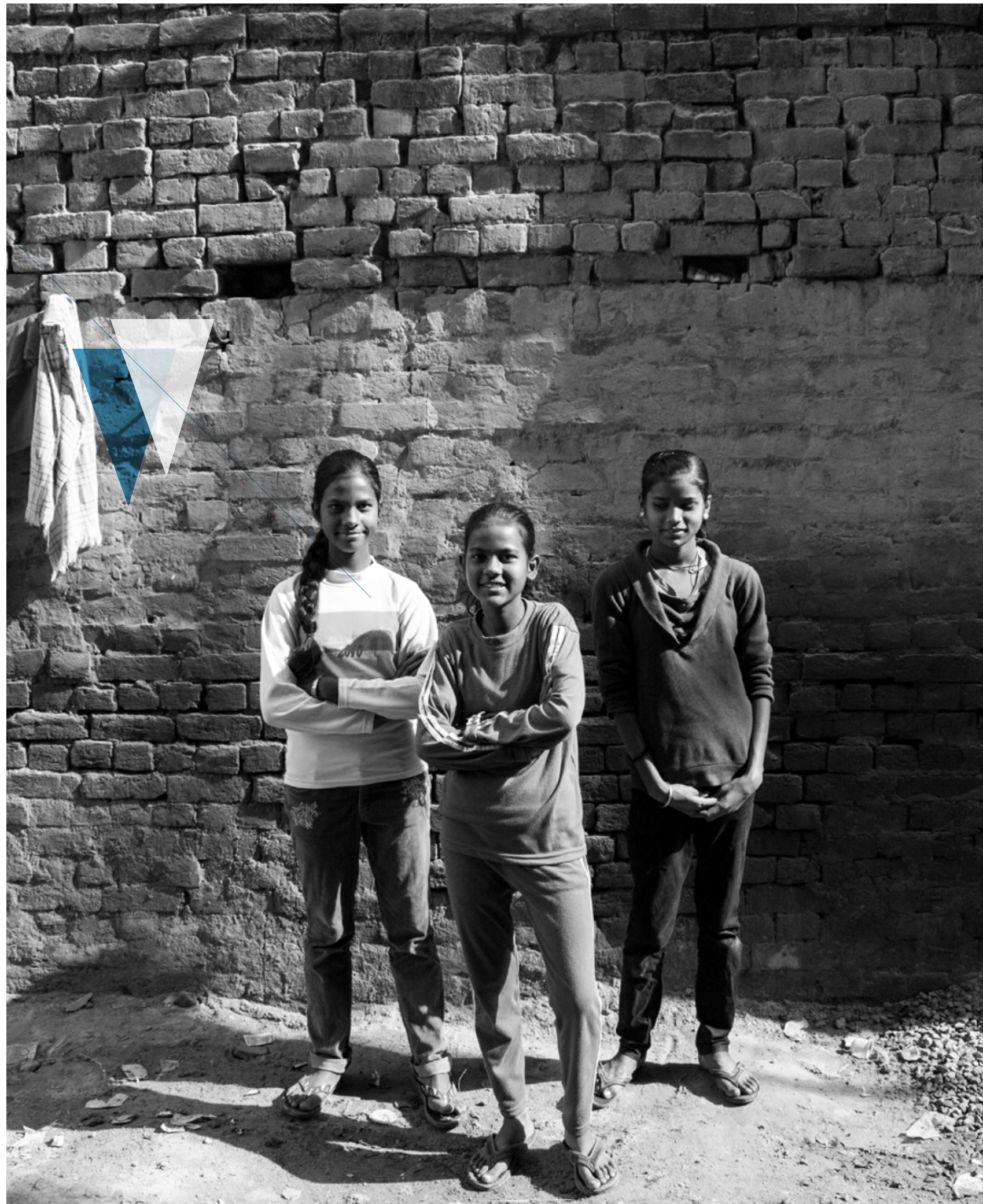
KEY

KHD COMPONENTS IN THE CEMENT MANUFACTURING PROCESS



SWECHHA & PAGDANDI





OUTREACH AND IMPACT

1 Since its beginning in 2009, Pagdandi has directly engaged more than 300 children, 100 volunteers and 1,000 community residents.

2 Through the Right to Education campaign more than 150 children have been enrolled into formal schools in the last two years.

3 In 2012 and 2013, the Pagdandi's annual festivals have been attended by more than 1,000 people including community residents. The spectacular performances by children have been appreciated and covered by the media.

4 The children have been part of mega city level environmental campaigns such as 'Spotted' and social movements such as '9 is mine.'

5 Two dedicated physical spaces for the children – Kitaab Ghar and the Creative Learning Center cater to the creative and learning needs of more than 100 children every month.



A Haiku in English is a short poem which uses imagistic language to convey the essence of an experience or an emotion. While haikus were originally Japanese and followed a strict form and structure in English (or hindi) they are not restricted by form or structure. Workshops were conducted with the Pagdandi adolescent children to understand haikus and then create haikus as an expression of their perspectives and emotions in the context of their spaces they live in and like.

The first set of haikus is about the children's favourite spaces and structures. The children were taken through a visualization exercise which encouraged them to imagine a place that makes them feel happy and safe. The next session focused on spaces they encounter everyday in the city - school, home, mall, hospital and others.

निगम पार्श्व वार्ड नः (191)
मिलने का समय 10-30 से 11-30
प्रत्येक बुधवार : 9560743004

HAIKUS



KULDEEP

Hari deeware, teen kamre,
Milti hai khushi aur hai pyaar,
Mera ghar

Translation
Green walls, 3 rooms,
There is happiness and love,
My house.

VANDANA

Ghar mein mera hua janam
Ghar mein mera beeta bachpan
Shadi hui, toot gaya bandhan / Shaadi hogi,
kya tutega bandhan?

Translation
In this house, I was born
In this house, I grew up
Will marriage break this bond?

KAJAL

Sundar hain mera ghar.
TV par jab lagti hai rok
Tab bore ho jati hu.

Translation
My house is beautiful.
But when im not allowed to watch TV
I get bored.

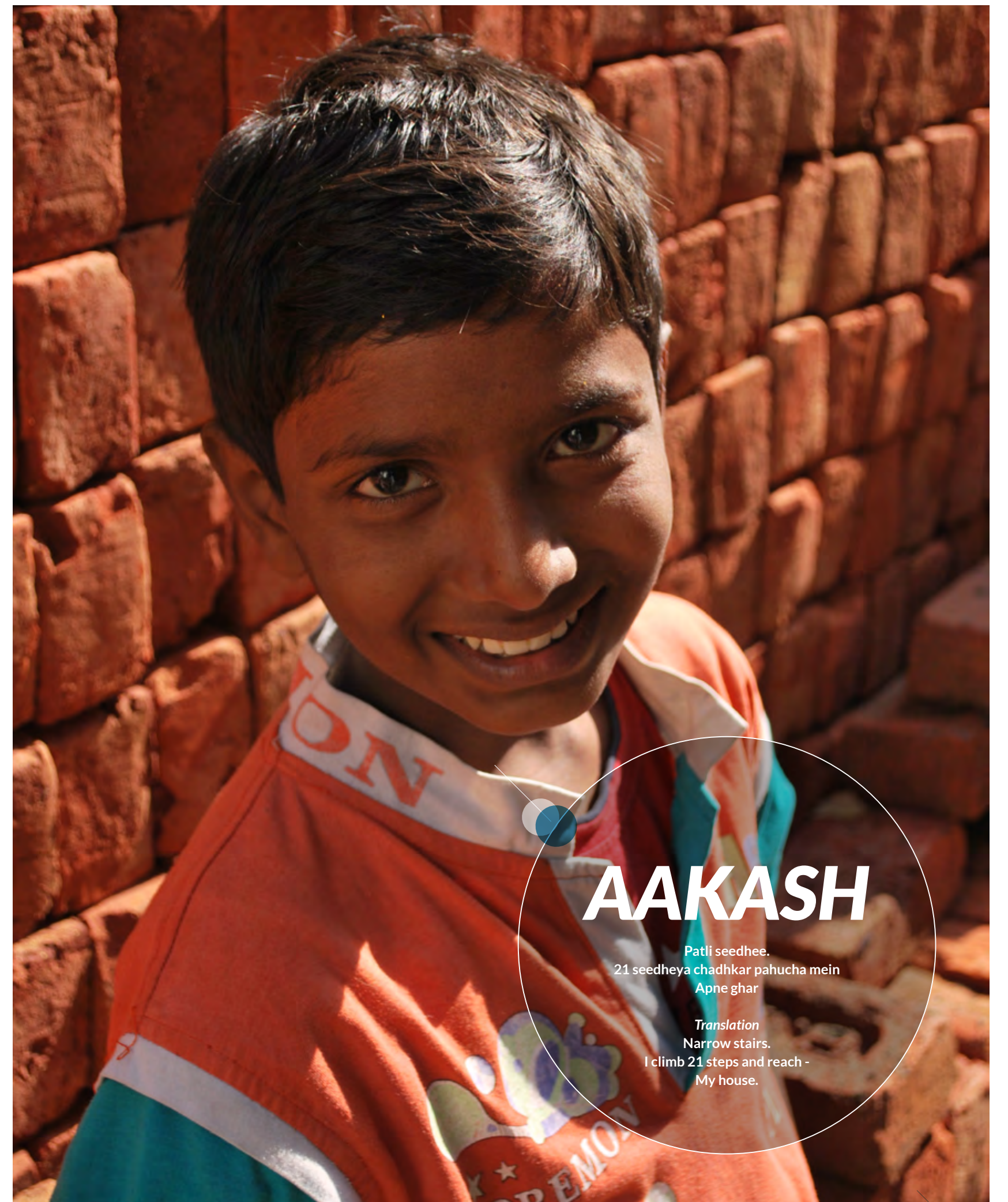
→ 24 Hour Water R. Service
Backup
Internet Service
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9582243125
9810890156



AAKASH

Patli seedhee.
21 seedheya chadhkar pahucha mein
Apne ghar

Translation
Narrow stairs.
I climb 21 steps and reach -
My house.



KAVITA

Chotte ghar mein hoti ghutan
Darwaze par baithne jaati hoon
Papa bulate andar

Translation
I feel suffocated in the small house
I go to sit by the door
My father beckons me inside.



SHIVANI

Bade chhotte classrooms
Bachho ke khelne ka maidan
Teacher aaye niyam bataye

Hari hai deewar
Chhat hai bahut uchi
Yah hai hamara school

Translation
Big and small classrooms
A ground for the children to play on,
A teacher brings us the rules

Green walls,
A high ceiling -
This is our school.



RUKAIYA

Centre ki hai alag si duniya
Purane dost aur naye log
Mili mujhi khushiyo ki aazadi.

Translation
The (Pagdandi) Centre is a
different world
Old friends and new people
I am free to be happy.



KARINA

Paanch log, gulabi deeware,
Ghar mein aate bahut mehman -
Mujhe pasand upar ki shelf

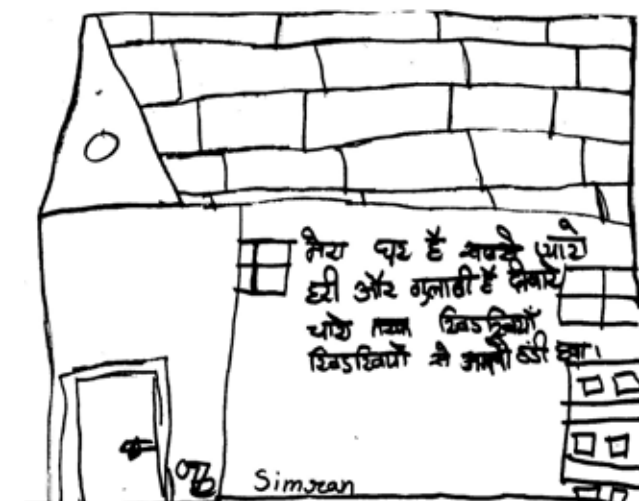
Translation
5 people, pink walls,
Many visitors come to the house -
I like the shelf on top.

VISUALS ON BUILDINGS

The art form of the Warli tribe of Western India is popular all over the world. It uses a single colour and mostly basic lines and shapes (circle, triangle and a square) to create scenes from the artist's world. The children learnt the traditional form and contextualised it to their lives. They created scenes from cities and villages and compared the spaces that they see, experience and live in. While they created Delhi, a city filled with houses and structures built with cement, they created small homes for themselves, also using cement in hidden spaces within the same city.



Visual poetry is poetry or art in which the visual arrangement of text, images and symbols is important in conveying the intended effect of the work. The children learnt to create images about the theme and then write simple poetry about the theme within the image. They learnt to find rhythm in their words while expressing the same through images. They wrote poetry on themselves, trees, animals and other natural things before writing about their houses and homes, which cannot be created without cement.



My house is the best
The walls are green and pink
There are windows all around
Cool breeze comes in through the windows.
Simran



My house is very nice
5 people live in it
There are colourful walls and tiles
I am the apple of everyone's eye.
Seema



I love my house
It is cute as a mouse
In Jagdamba Camp I live
My whole heart I give.
Ruskar Baby

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The publisher would like to acknowledge, with gratitude, all the team members of KHD Humboldt Wedag, Swechha and Studio Eksaat who helped in providing information, data and the designing of this book. The creative expressions in the book are the contributions of the enthusiastic children at Pagdandi, trained by experts from Swechha, World Comic India, Protsahan and cartoonist, Shivani Kohli.

Although every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of this publication, the publisher does not accept any responsibility for any error or omissions. Any view expressed are those of the editors and their correspondents.



DISCLAIMER

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